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MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES,  
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**Ref. No. DNPW/8/8/46**

21<sup>st</sup> February, 2019

The Secretary General  
CITES Secretariat  
Maison Internationale de l'Environnement,  
11-13, Chemin des Anemones,  
1219 Chatelaine-Geneva,  
SWITZERLAND.

Dear Secretary General,

Re: **SUBMISSION OF MALAWI'S SECOND NATIONAL IVORY ACTION PLAN  
PROGRESS REPORT (FOR THE PERIOD 01/07/2018 – 22/02/2019)**

Please find enclosed Malawi's second National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) Progress Report, in line with the reporting requirements of the NIAP process.

Malawi is pleased to present this report, which highlights our significant progress in achieving/substantially achieving 92% of the NIAP activities, with only one activity remaining as 'on track' as shown in the table attached.

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), as the CITES Management and Scientific Authorities for Malawi, has led the implementation of a wide range of activities in support of the NIAP objectives. We are pleased, that with the collaboration of Government of Malawi law enforcement agencies, donors and NGOs, we have in many areas exceeded our commitments under the NIAP process.

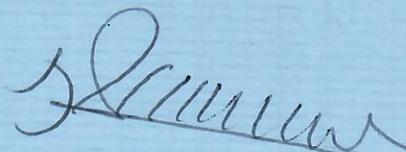
In light of this achievement, Malawi would like to request the Secretariat to consider the evidence presented in Parts B and C of this second NIAP Progress Report in accordance with Step 5: Completion of a NIAP and exit from the NIAP process, of the 'Guidelines to the National Ivory Action Plans Process' (Annex 3: Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP17)), which states that:

1. Parties should inform the Secretariat when they have assessed 80% of their NIAP actions as 'substantially achieved' and all remaining NIAP actions as 'on track'.
2. The Secretariat will, in consultation with relevant experts (e.g. ICCWC and its members), evaluate the implementation reported by the Party, including through country missions, as required.
3. If the Secretariat, in consultation with relevant experts is satisfied that the Party concerned has implemented all NIAP actions as reported and Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) analysis no longer identifies the Party, the Secretariat will recommend that the Party has achieved its NIAP and recommend to the Standing Committee that the Party exits the NIAP Process.

In accordance with the Decisions of CoP17 regarding the NIAP process, and following DNPW's assessment of 92% of NIAP activities being 'achieved' or 'substantially achieved' and the remaining one activity as 'on track', Malawi seeks to initiate the process for the assessment of Malawi at Standing Committee (SC) 71 as per Step 5 of the Guidelines to the National Ivory Action Plans Process regarding completion of its NIAP and exit from the NIAP process.

We are hopeful that the Secretariat will see fit to recommend to SC71 that Malawi's progress meets the requirements to exit the NIAP process. As noted in Parts B and C of the Progress Report, DNPW is collaborating on several on-going projects in partnership with in-country partners and funded by donors such as DEFRA, USFWS, USINL, IFAW, USAID, PPF, KfW and GIZ. Malawi, therefore, remains committed to continuing the progress to date to combat wildlife trafficking and in particular to ensuring that the successful interventions highlighted in this report continue to be supported.

Yours faithfully,



Patrick C. R. Matanda

**SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES, ENERGY  
AND MINING**

**% OF NIAP ACTIONS IN EACH CATEGORY**

	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
Malawi's assessment (SC70)	58% (7 of 12 actions)	17% (2 of 12 actions)	17% (2 of 12 actions)	0% (0 of 12 actions)	8% (1 of 12 actions)	0% (0 of 12 actions)
Secretariat's assessment (SC70)	42% (5 of 12 actions)	25% (3 of 12 actions)	25% (3 of 12 actions)	8% (1 of 12 actions)	0% (0 of 12 actions)	0% (0 of 12 actions)

<b>Malawi's assessment (SC71)</b>	<b>84%</b> (10 of 12 actions)	<b>8%</b> (1 of 12 actions)	<b>8%</b> (1 of 12 actions)	-	-	-
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## **CITES NATIONAL IVORY ACTION PLAN**

### **MALAWI**

#### **PROGRESS REPORT: 2**



**Reporting period: 01/07/2018 – 22/02/2019**

**Prepared for the 71st meeting of the CITES Standing Committee**

**22 February 2019**

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

### **1. Introduction**

This is Malawi's second National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) Progress Report and reports on the period 01/07/2018 – 22/02/2019 in addition to that outlined in the first Progress Report. Activities implemented in the current reporting period are included in Parts B and C in bold italics for differentiation purposes.

Since developing a NIAP in 2017, Malawi has made significant progress in implementing the planned activities, and indeed has in many areas exceeded requirements by completing additional activities in support of the NIAP objectives. **Through the concerted effort of multiple agencies working together, Malawi is pleased to report that in 2018 there were no cases of wildlife contraband seized outside of the country, which had originated or transited through Malawi.**

In accordance with the Decisions of CoP17 regarding the NIAP process, and following DNPW's assessment of 92% of NIAP activities being 'achieved' or 'substantially achieved' and the remaining one activity 'on track', Malawi seeks to initiate the process for the assessment of Malawi at SC71, (as per Step 5 of the Guidelines to the National Ivory Action Plans Process) regarding completion of its NIAP and exit from the NIAP process.

### **2. Background**

The Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) Report submitted to the 17th meeting (CoP17, Johannesburg, 2016) of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), identified Malawi as a Party that serves as an entrepôt and exporter for illegal ivory in southern Africa. It was stated in the report that Malawi's prioritization in the analysis prepared for CoP17 was primarily based on a single large-scale ivory seizure that linked with Tanzania, but that Malawi has a history of being an ivory entrepôt and exporter in southern Africa. Together with other New Parties identified in document CoP17 Doc. 57.6 (ETIS Report of TRAFFIC) and upon the conclusion of the Conference of Parties at its 17th meeting, Malawi was requested to collaborate with the Secretariat with regard to the NIAP process and a NIAP was subsequently developed in line with the prescribed NIAP Guidelines. The draft NIAP was found to be adequate by the CITES Secretariat and became effective in December 2017.

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) is designated as both, the CITES Management Authority as well as the Scientific Authority for Malawi. The DNPW is the government agency responsible for the management and conservation of wildlife. Its core duties include enforcement of wildlife laws, policy implementation

and taking the lead in wildlife conservation efforts. In submitting this report, it is, therefore, fulfilling those obligations.

This second Progress Report is compiled as required under the NIAP process and reports achievements since the first Progress Report, and those which had already been initiated prior to Malawi being requested to develop a NIAP (as acknowledged in the Secretariat's review of the first progress report).

### **3. Assessment of Malawi's NIAP progress**

Step 5: Completion of a NIAP and exit from the NIAP process, of the 'Guidelines to the National Ivory Action Plans Process' (Annex 3: Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP17)), states that:

1. Parties should inform the Secretariat when they have assessed 80% of their NIAP actions as 'substantially achieved' and all remaining NIAP actions as 'on track'.
2. The Secretariat will, in consultation with relevant experts (e.g. ICCWC and its members), evaluate the implementation reported by the Party, including through country missions, as required.
3. If the Secretariat, in consultation with relevant experts is satisfied that the Party concerned has implemented all NIAP actions as reported and ETIS analysis no longer identifies the Party, the Secretariat will recommend that the Party has achieved its NIAP and recommend to the Standing Committee that the Party exits the NIAP Process.

This report presents to the Secretariat for assessment and subsequent reporting to SC71, Malawi's implementation of the activities in the NIAP (as outlined in Parts B and C of this progress report). In accordance with the Decisions of CoP17 regarding the NIAP process, and following DNPW's assessment of 92% of NIAP activities being 'achieved' or 'substantially achieved' and the remainder 'on track', Malawi seeks to initiate the process for the assessment of Malawi at SC71 as per Step 5 of the Guidelines to the National Ivory Action Plans Process regarding completion of its NIAP and exit from the NIAP process.

At SC70, the CITES Secretariat's report on Malawi's first NIAP Progress Report (SC70 Doc 27.4 Annex 1) assessed the NIAP as 67% achieved/substantially achieved (8 of 12 actions), 25% on track (3 of 12 actions) and 8% partial progress (1 of 12 actions). In Parts B and C of this report, Malawi presents evidence that eleven of twelve activities are now 'achieved' or 'substantially achieved', with only one of twelve activities (2.3) i.e. 8% remaining as 'on track'.

### **4. Notable achievements to date:**

#### **a) Ivory management**

- **Malawi banned domestic ivory trade in 2013.** Therefore since 2013 there has been no legal trade in ivory, which was previously done through a system of licensed trophy dealers.
- **Since 2014, DNPW has worked with the Elephant Protection Initiative and Stop Ivory to implement a comprehensive Stockpile Management System.** All seized ivory, and that from natural mortality, is entered into the digital system. The system provides a real-time inventory of ivory in the stockpile and is used to

generate annual ivory inventory reports to CITES. Malawi has submitted on time annual CITES ivory inventory reports since 2014.

#### **b) Collaboration with other agencies and NGOs**

- **Establishment of an Inter-Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime (IACCWC) in 2014**, which is a mirror image of the National Environmental Security Task Force (NEST). This committee has been pivotal in co-ordinating efforts to combat wildlife crime of which ivory trafficking tops the list.
- As highlighted in the Secretariat's Review of Malawi's first NIAP Progress Report, **DNPW has now signed specific MoUs with other agencies including the Malawi Defence Force and the Financial Intelligence Authority**, the latter to ensure the inclusion of financial matters related to wildlife crime. MoUs with other agencies are in progress.
- **An Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Review was carried out from 2014 to 2015** and highlighted the extent of ivory trafficking in Malawi, amongst other wildlife crimes. The report findings formed the basis for most of the broad based actions against trafficking being currently implemented by DNPW and other agencies engaged in the fight against IWT. **An update of this Review was published in February 2019.**
- **DNPW has entered into a Public Private Partnership with African Parks Network**, which now covers three National Parks (Liwonde, Majete and Nkhotakota) accounting for c 90% of Malawi's elephant population. This has led to improved anti-poaching efforts amongst other activities.

#### **c) Legislation and enforcement**

- **Review and amendment of the National Parks and Wildlife Act to make wildlife crime a serious crime.** The new law, which became effective in January 2017, significantly increased the penalties for 'listed species' from 10 to 30 years imprisonment, with no option of a fine. The various species protection categories form part of the law and the applicable penalties are aligned to the level of protection of a particular species. This has been supported by the enactment of the "Protected, Endangered and Listed species" Regulations in December 2017.
- Since enactment of the National Parks and Wildlife (Amendment) Act (NPWA) 2017, **the Minister has signed and gazetted a further 12 Regulations to strengthen implementation of the NPWA, including new CITES Regulations. Malawi is confident that the new laws warrant a Category 1 status for model CITES legislation.**
- **More than 90% of Judicial officers from across the country have been sensitised on the amended Act alongside revised and new regulations, including CITES provisions.** The formulation of wildlife crime Sentencing Guidelines for Wildlife Crime and a Legislation Handbook for prosecutors has facilitated the enforcement of the new legislation.
- **Formation of a specialised Wildlife Crimes Investigations and Intelligence Unit (WCIIU) in 2016 jointly manned by Wildlife and Police Investigators, under the DNPW.** This Unit has networked within the country and across the borders. To date, the joint efforts of the WCIIU, and partner agencies has

resulted in the seizure of more than 1.4 metric tonnes of ivory and more than 300 arrests made.

- **Introduction of Wildlife Officers at ports of entry and exit.** In addition, the newly established **Wildlife Detection Dogs Unit (WDDU)** now operates at the main airport and land borders.
- **Training of selected wildlife officers as prosecutors and deploying them to various stations where, with consent granted by the Director of Public Prosecutions, they are now prosecuting wildlife offences.** Their presence in courts has made a positive difference with respect to the court outcomes on wildlife crimes. The Malawi DPP's Office has now granted DNPW Officers permanent consent, following the high rate of success in prosecuting wildlife cases. **DNPW has developed a progressive prosecution process** for wildlife crime by working with private attorneys, through Lilongwe Wildlife Trust (LWT), to prosecute wildlife cases involving listed, endangered and protected species, with a 95% prosecution and conviction rate.

#### d) Engagement with key consumer countries

- **The DNPW held meetings with Chinese authorities on how to collaborate in combating illegal wildlife trafficking. To that effect, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the two governments is being developed.** The Chinese community in Malawi were engaged through a workshop to sensitize them on matters of illegal ivory trade and trafficking.
- **Malawi, alongside destination countries such as Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, China, Laos and other Asian countries attended a workshop/training in inter-regional wildlife enforcement.** This provided a platform for inter-regional collaboration, including on MLAs.

#### e) Capacity building

- **DNPW staff has attended trainings in various aspects of law enforcement** including Prosecution and Investigations, Use of Forensics in Wildlife Crime, Financial Investigations Relating to Proceeds of Wildlife Crime, Development of Mutual Legal Assistance.
- **A Judicial symposium was held in April 2017** which involved participants drawn from magistrates to the Justices of Appeal of the Malawi Supreme Court of Appeal to raise awareness of the new wildlife Act and to develop a draft set of Sentencing Guidelines which have since been signed by the Chief Justice and distributed to all courts.
- **Training of a special team of instructors for DNPW** and 130 law enforcement DNPW staff recruited and trained.
- **Since 2017, the Malawi Government has collaborated with the British Government in combating poaching and illegal wildlife trade** where British soldiers are deployed for a period of three months in selected Protected Areas to work alongside and train the Parks' law enforcement staff.

#### **f) Regional collaboration**

- **Malawi DNPW spearheaded the establishment of a sub-regional wildlife law enforcement forum** comprising Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique to strengthen collaboration in combating cross-border wildlife trafficking.
- **Malawi DNPW hosted a sub-regional law enforcement training which also included a joint law enforcement operation, “Operation Disrupt”** which yielded good results. Malawi and Tanzania conducted a joint training that involved customs, DNPW and Police from the two countries, funded by IFAW.

#### **g) Awareness raising**

- **Sensitisation campaigns** have taken various forms such as meetings, road shows, distribution of information materials, and radio messages to raise public awareness on the seriousness of wildlife crime and the importance of conserving elephants and other wildlife.
- **DNPW also held a special commemoration of World Wildlife Day 2018** where the Head of Mission from China, a key consumer country, was present. Key political leaders were also present.
- **In 2018, for the first time, DNPW engaged traditional leaders and their subjects throughout the country, to sensitize them on the negative impacts of the use of wildlife products (such as ivory bangles, skins and others) for the promotion of their culture.** A registration system for ivory which is part of traditional attire has been developed and will be rolled out at district level in the coming months.
- **DNPW continues to work closely with the Malawi Parliamentary Conservation Caucus** through the development of tools and awareness raising events for parliamentarians.

### **5. Malawi’s on-going commitment to combating the ivory trade**

DNPW has led a successful collaboration between government agencies and NGO partners to achieve the substantial progress presented in this report. DNPW remains committed to continuing the progress to date to combat wildlife trafficking and in particular to eliminate the use of Malawi as a transit country in the ivory trade. As noted in Parts B and C, DNPW is collaborating on several on-going projects in partnership with in-country partners and funded by donors such as Defra, USFWS, USINL and GIZ so continued progress on the objectives of the NIAP are assured.

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

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved (10 of 12 actions)	Substantially achieved (1 of 12 actions)	On track (1 of 12 actions)	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
1. Legislation and regulations	<p>1.1 Revise the National Parks and Wildlife Act to deter ivory trafficking and illegal wildlife trade through strong penalties, including custodial sentences</p> <p><b>1.2 Formulate new regulations and review existing ones to operationalize the revised National Parks and Wildlife Act.</b></p> <p><b>1.3 Conduct a review of wildlife crime cases before court to identify measures to improve successful prosecution rate.</b></p>					
2. National level enforcement action and inter-agency collaboration	<p>2.1 Establish a formal collaboration mechanism to facilitate national inter-agency cooperation to combat wildlife crime, in particular ivory trafficking.</p> <p><b>2.2 Plan and initiate at least four joint national intelligence driven wildlife crime operations</b></p>		<p><b>2.3 Develop country specific national level risk profiles and indicators to combat wildlife trafficking, in particular ivory trafficking</b></p>			

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved (10 of 12 actions)	Substantially achieved (1 of 12 actions)	On track (1 of 12 actions)	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
	<i>targeting places most affected by or used for wildlife crime, e.g. protected areas, border points or markets for wildlife specimens.</i>					
3 International and regional enforcement collaboration	<b>3.2 Review mechanisms in place to support collaboration with countries of source, transit or destination to 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</b>	<b>3.1 Strengthen law enforcement collaboration and cooperation with Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia to combat elephant poaching and illegal trafficking of ivory</b>				

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved (10 of 12 actions)	Substantially achieved (1 of 12 actions)	On track (1 of 12 actions)	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
4 Outreach, public awareness and education	<p>4.1 Initiate research on demand for illegally traded ivory to identify the drivers and dynamics of the demand and to provide solid information for use in demand-reduction campaigns.</p> <p>4.2 Develop and implement a well-targeted and evidence-based national awareness raising campaign by engaging key stakeholders, would be consumer groups and targeting the motivations for the demand for illegally traded ivory, using specific messaging approaches and methods for target audiences.</p>					

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved (10 of 12 actions)	Substantially achieved (1 of 12 actions)	On track (1 of 12 actions)	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
5 Reporting	<p>5.3 Initiate a process to audit and complete an inventory of national ivory stockpiles using an appropriate inventory protocol, to facilitate reporting of ivory stockpile in accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP17) (Para. 6e).</p> <p><b><i>5.4 Develop and put in place a mechanism to ensure prompt reporting of all ivory seizures to ETIS as required by Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP17 Annex 1, para. 4.</i></b></p>					

**PART C: Detailed evaluation of actions**

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
<b><i>PILLAR 1: Legislation and regulations</i></b>		
<p><b>Action 1.1</b> Revise the National Parks and Wildlife Act to deter ivory trafficking and illegal wildlife trade through strong penalties, including custodial sentences.</p>	<p><b>[INDICATOR]</b> Ivory Trafficking is recognized as a serious crime and penalties align with UN Convention against Organized Crime i.e at least 30 years imprisonment</p>	<p><b>[PROGRESS RATING]</b> <b>Achieved</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Parks and Wildlife (Amended) Act 2017 was assented by the State President and became law on 27<sup>th</sup> January 2017. The law now has a provision of fines between 2,800 USD and 20,500 USD. In terms of custodial sentences it is up to 30 years.</li> <li>• A percentage of custodial sentences to fines is about 95%. The sentences are ranging from 1.5 years to 18 years imprisonment. An example of the fines include a penalty of 22 million Malawi Kwacha (30,000USD).</li> <li>• <b>Malawi has a 95% prosecution and conviction rate for wildlife crime and a custodial rate above 90%</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 1.2</b> Formulate new regulations and review existing ones to operationalize the revised National Parks and Wildlife Act</p>	<p><b>[INDICATOR]</b> Regulations in place and the amended National Parks and Wildlife Act being implemented</p>	<p><b>[PROGRESS RATING]</b> <b>Achieved</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Regulations on protected, endangered and listed species were gazetted on 29<sup>th</sup> December 2017. These are pertinent to the implementation of CITES resolutions.</li> <li>• <b>The remaining 12 regulations have now been approved and were gazetted by January, 2019.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 1.3</b> Conduct a review of wildlife crime cases before court to identify measures to improve successful</p>	<p>75% of wildlife crime cases successfully prosecuted</p>	<p><b>[PROGRESS RATING]</b> <b>Achieved</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>All wildlife cases for 2018 were reviewed, with assistance from the Justice Program (Court monitoring), and a report is available. For example, the number of jail sentences passed for elephant – related crimes rose from less than 1% to 84% if cases were subjected to courtroom monitoring. In view of this about 95% of the wildlife cases have been successfully prosecuted.</b></li> <li>• Sentencing guidelines (for judiciary) and a legislation handbook for prosecutors and investigators have been produced and are in use.</li> <li>• <b>About 90% of the magistrates countrywide have attended training on the new Sentencing Guidelines for Wildlife Crime as well as the amended Act and revised regulations.</b></li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)	
prosecution rate.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Justice Programme in Malawi organizes quarterly case review meetings whereby members of the judiciary attend open, peer to peer group review of cases and discuss cases which did not adhere to the sentencing guidelines.</i></li> </ul>
<b>PILLAR 2: National level enforcement action and inter-agency collaboration</b>			
<p><b>Action 2.1</b> Establish a formal collaboration mechanism to facilitate national inter-agency cooperation to combat wildlife crime, in particular ivory trafficking</p>	<p><b>[INDICATOR]</b> Cooperation among agencies routinely occurs and is supported by a formal collaboration mechanism.</p>	<p><b>[PROGRESS RATING]</b> <b>Achieved</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malawi's Inter Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime (IACCWC) was instituted in 2014, and meets quarterly and has assisted in the use of multiple laws in wildlife cases.</li> <li><i>In September 2018 the IACCWC met in Liwonde National Park to enable all members to see elephants and other wildlife as part of the quarterly meeting. It is important to sensitize those tasked to combat wildlife crime to the importance of protecting Malawi's wildlife and this in-situ visit provided an excellent opportunity to do this. The meeting also reviewed the ToRs for the Committee and these were signed by all members. The ToRs outline the role and responsibility of all members and this constitutes an over-arching commitment to collaborate, which supports individual MoUs between agencies.</i></li> <li><i>In addition, the Chair of the IAACWC and the Deputy Director of DNPW in July travelled to Rwanda to share their experience in establishing and running the IACCWC, as Rwanda is currently establishing a Committee to mirror Malawi's successful model.</i></li> <li><i>The Department of National Parks and Wildlife has signed MOUs with some of the IACCWC member agencies including the Malawi Defence Force (MDF) and Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA). MoUs with Police, National Intelligence Services, and Customs are in progress. As above, the IACCWC ToRs confirm the collaboration of all members.</i></li> <li>Conducted joint training of prosecutors, investigators and border control staff in investigations and prosecution of wildlife cases for law enforcement agencies.</li> <li>Conducted joint training for DNPW, Police, Customs, Forestry, Director of Public Prosecutions, Anti-Corruption Bureau in combating illegal wildlife trafficking and wildlife crime.</li> <li>A forum of NGOs and other wildlife sector players was established with the aim of coordinating donor support in the field of wildlife conservation and combating illegal wildlife trafficking. The group meets regularly to share project updates.</li> <li><i>In the first quarter of 2019, Malawi will prepare the annual National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP) Monitoring and Evaluation update through a participatory process involving all Government and NGO partners. An annual NEAP review meeting will be held in the second quarter of 2019. Many of the NEAP activities complement those in the NIAP.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 2.2</b> Plan and initiate at least four joint national</p>	<p><b>[INDICATOR]</b> Law enforcement activities are</p>	<p><b>[PROGRESS RATING]</b> <b>Achieved</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A number of joint operations have been undertaken across Malawi. These operations include Operation Usalama in 2017, <b>Operation Disrupt in 2018. Operation Disrupt netted 60 arrests and 40 illegal firearms in addition to seizures of ivory and other illegal wildlife products.</b></li> <li>In addition to these joint operations, the multi-agency Wildlife Crimes Investigations Unit (WCIU)</li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i> )
<p>intelligence driven wildlife crime operations targeting places most affected by or used for wildlife crime, e.g. protected areas, border points or markets for wildlife specimens.</p>	<p>strategically targeted towards the places at national level that are most affected by or used for wildlife crime.</p>	<p>undertook successful operations that led to the arrests and recovery of ivory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the establishment of the Wildlife Crime Intelligence and Investigations Unit (WCIIU) and wildlife prosecutions unit, there has been an exponential rise in the number of arrests and successful prosecutions.</li> <li>• Law enforcement teams have been placed in ports of entry and exit (2 international airports and 4 land ports) which has contributed to a reduction of contraband leaving Malawi.</li> <li>• <b><i>In January 2019, DNPW and Conference of Attorneys General (CWAG) of the United States conducted a Wildlife Crime Investigators and Prosecutors Course for Wildlife and Police Officers, for five days. This covered Undercover Investigations, Effective Prosecutions, Crime Scene Analysis and evidence collection.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>In February 2019, DNPW, UK Border Force CITES experts and NGO partners conducted a 3-day training course on combating wildlife crime for staff from Malawi Revenue Authority, Malawi Police Service and the Department of Immigration based at airports and roadblocks including risk profiling, searching baggage and cargo and assessing CITES permits. This was a follow-up course to similar training delivered in 2015.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>In February 2019, a one-day training course for Post Office and courier company staff was delivered by UKBF CITES experts on risk profiling of mail packages, identification of wildlife products and a sensitization to the use of wildlife detector dogs which will be increasingly used to check mail and courier depots.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>In February 2019, DNPW in partnership with Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) conducted a 4 day training in Disrupting Illegal Wildlife Trade through Financial Investigations for Public Sector, which included DNPW, Director of Public Prosecutions, Forestry, Financial Intelligence Authority, the Reserve Bank of Malawi and the Anti-Corruption Bureau.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>In February 2019, DNPW in partnership with Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) conducted a one day Public-Private Sector Workshop in Disrupting Illegal Wildlife Trade through Financial Investigations for Public Sector, which included the formal Banking Sector and mobile money services, such a Airtel, TNM, Muku, Zoon, Daytona.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>The Wildlife Dog Detection Unit was officially launched in August 2018 and is fully functional at Kamuzu International Airport. A mobile unit also serves at major land border points.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>DNPW recruited and trained 130 new law enforcement staff who have been deployed to various key stations across the country.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Rangers benefitted from training delivered by British soldiers through the United Kingdom Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund (IWTCF) project with Tusk Trust.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Infrastructure and field equipment such as uniforms, Cybertrackers, motorcycles, motor vehicles have been provided to DNPW rangers to facilitate anti-poaching patrols.</i></b></li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Wildlife Forensics training and provision of sampling equipment has been provided through another IWTCF project to support DNPW investigations.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 2.3</b></p> <p>Develop country specific national level risk profiles and indicators to combat wildlife trafficking, in particular ivory trafficking.</p>	<p>A set of country specific risk profiles and indicators to combat wildlife crime and ivory trafficking are in place and regularly updated as needed.</p>	<p><b>On track</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The activity required support as it involves agencies that possess necessary expertise in the field, such as customs, law enforcement among others. DNPW has engaged partners that are willing to support this project and consultations are beginning in July, 2018.</li> <li>• <i>The IWT Review (and the 2019 update) uses the ICCWC toolkit and Malawi's Inter-Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime has agreed that the ICCWC indicators will be used as a measure of progress and performance of various agencies.</i></li> <li>• <i>UNODC has offered technical and financial support to carry out the development of country specific national level risk profiles and indicators to combat wildlife trafficking, in particular ivory trafficking.</i></li> <li>• <i>In addition, recommendations to improve risk profiling at the airport and at the Post Office and courier companies are in discussion.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>PILLAR 3: International and regional enforcement collaboration</b></p>			
<p><b>Action 3.1</b></p> <p>Strengthen law enforcement collaboration and cooperation with Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia to combat elephant poaching and illegal trafficking of ivory</p>	<p>At least 4 cross border operations undertaken with Zambia, Tanzania &amp; Mozambique to reduce poaching of elephants and trafficking of ivory</p>	<p><b>[PROGRESS RATING]</b></p> <p><b>Substantially Achieved</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following the signing of a Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) Treaty with Zambia, a number of successful joint investigations and intelligence-led operations have been undertaken with Zambia, within the provisions of the TFCA Treaty.</li> <li>• <i>A bilateral meeting for law enforcement operatives was organized with Mozambique and a Draft Concept and Action Plan on collaboration has been completed. It is awaiting approval by Authorities. Substantial progress has been made in building relations with the Director General of the National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC) in Mozambique.</i></li> <li>• <i>A joint training exercise was undertaken, involving law enforcement operatives from Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia. The training involved a practical operation, Operation Disrupt.</i></li> <li>• <i>A sub-regional meeting for Senior Wildlife Officials from Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania was conducted and hosted by Malawi in August 2018.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 3.2</b></p> <p>Review mechanisms in place to support collaboration with countries of</p>	<p><b>[INDICATOR]</b></p> <p>Engagement in support of follow-up investigations in countries</p>	<p><b>[PROGRESS RATING]</b></p> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prosecutors, Ministry of Justice and DNPW conduct meetings to review cases that require cooperation of destination countries where seizures took place. Discussions have centered on requests for Mutual Legal Assistance (MLAs) with Thailand and China.</li> <li>• <i>Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) Guidance for incoming requests to Malawi has been completed by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions with support from DNPW and NGO partners. This document will facilitate MLA requests on transnational wildlife crimes originating from</i></li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i> )	
source, transit or destination to 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.	of source, transit or destination routinely occur in cases of wildlife crime that involves criminal activities beyond national borders.		<p><b><i>other countries. Malawi will soon publish guidance on MLA for outbound requests, which will include those for wildlife crime. The Guidance will focus on source, transit and consumer countries of wildlife crime to facilitate Malawi, and any other country, trying to obtain evidence on transnational wildlife crimes.</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DNPW has engaged China as a key consumer country. A Chinese delegation, comprising the Chinese CITES Management Authority, The Forestry and Wildlife Management Ministry and the Chinese TRAFFIC Office visited Malawi where bilateral discussions took place. In addition to the bilateral talks, the delegation conducted a workshop for Chinese nationals living and doing business in Malawi, to sensitize them on wildlife crime and illegal wildlife trade.</li> <li>• <b><i>The two sides also agreed to formalize their cooperation through a Memorandum of understanding (MOU) and draft is prepared and ready for submission.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Sub-Regional Cooperation (Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia) Standard Operating Procedures to be developed before end of March, 2019.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Bilateral collaboration between Malawi and Zambia, guided by the TFCA Treaty of 2015, whereas for Malawi and Mozambique are in discussions for a possible MoU.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Bilateral collaboration between Malawi and South Africa is in the process of being made concrete through an MoU which is in the final stages of approval, awaiting signing.</i></b></li> </ul>
<b>PILLAR 4: Outreach, public awareness and education</b>			
<b>Action 4.1</b> Initiate research on demand for illegally traded ivory to identify the drivers and dynamics of the demand and to provide solid information for use in demand-reduction campaigns.	<b>[INDICATOR]</b> Good quality information is available and used for the design of targeted demand-reduction campaigns.	<b>[PROGRESS RATING]</b> <b>Achieved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An Illegal Wildlife Trade Review was undertaken in 2015 and the report was compiled and is available. Most of the interventions being undertaken by various stakeholders are based on the findings of this study.</li> <li>• <b><i>Key recommendations of the 2015 report have now been implemented. An assessment of progress to date has been carried out and an updated report has been published in February, 2019.</i></b></li> </ul>
<b>Action 4.2</b> Develop and	<b>[INDICATOR]</b> National	<b>[PROGRESS RATING]</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>Chinese community outreach was undertaken through a bilateral meeting and a workshop for Chinese nationals at the embassy.</i></b></li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i> )	
<p>implement a well-targeted and evidence-based national awareness raising campaign by engaging key stakeholders, would be consumer groups and targeting the motivations for the demand for illegally traded ivory, using specific messaging approaches and methods for target audiences.</p>	<p>campaigns developed and implemented on the basis of solid information allowing for the use of specific messaging approaches and methods for target audiences.</p>	<p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>The Head of the Chinese Mission in Malawi, alongside the Minister of Natural Resources, participated at the commemoration of World Wildlife and Wetlands Day.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Sensitization of Traditional Leaders and their subjects on the use of wildlife products in the practices of various cultures has been carried out nationwide and a registration system to record ownership of wildlife products used in traditional attire is to be rolled out nationally in 2019.</i></b></li> <li>• A countrywide awareness campaign was undertaken using a popular television media outlet, the Zodiac TV Odi Odi Campaign. A report on the analysis of the Odi Odi campaign was produced and is available.</li> <li>• Radio jingles were produced and aired nationally on key radio stations.</li> <li>• A judicial symposium was conducted to sensitize magistrates, high and Supreme Court judges on the Amended Act.</li> <li>• Awareness materials have been produced and distributed to key ports of entry and exit.</li> <li>• World Wildlife Day 2018 was commemorated with the Chinese Mission, at which the Chinese Embassy donated drones for use in wildlife law enforcement.</li> <li>• Communication strategy on combating illegal wildlife trade was developed with support from UNEP.</li> <li>• <b><i>Malawi was very well represented at the October 2018 IWT London Conference, including by the Minister for Natural Resources, Energy and Mining, a representative of the Financial Intelligence Authority, several wildlife rangers, the Interpol representative and NGO partners. Malawi's success at combating wildlife crime was notably highlighted in multiple speeches at the event.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Malawi was represented by the Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining at the Elephant Protection Initiative event at the IWT London conference, where the 19 member countries reasserted their commitment to combating elephant poaching and ivory trade and the EPI pledged to provide technical and funding support to all members.</i></b></li> </ul>
<b>PILLAR 5: Reporting</b>			
<p><b>Action 5.1</b> Initiate a process to audit and complete an inventory of national ivory stockpiles using</p>	<p><b>[INDICATOR]</b> Ivory stockpile inventory and management practices in place and</p>	<p><b>[PROGRESS RATING]</b> <b>Achieved</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ivory stockpile audit conducted by independent auditors and a comprehensive inventory compiled in 2015.</li> <li>• The ivory inventory is updated periodically using a tablet based app and annual reports are submitted to the CITES Secretariat ahead of the 28<sup>th</sup> February deadline each year.</li> <li>• Malawi was among the countries that attended a NIAP Workshop in Mozambique where a progress report was presented.</li> </ul>

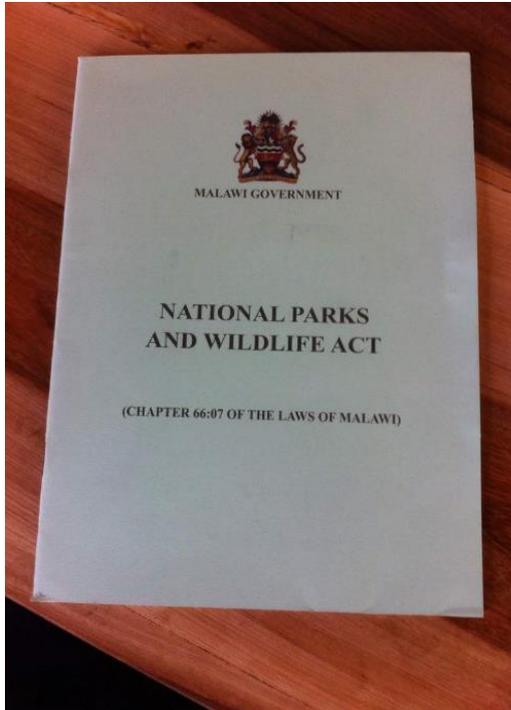
ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i> )
<p>an appropriate inventory protocol, to facilitate reporting of ivory stockpile in accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP17) (Para. 6e).</p>	<p>reporting in accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP17) para. 6 e) promptly done on an annual basis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>Malawi is one of three countries partnering on a UK Government funded project to develop 'gold standard' ivory management processes.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>In February 2019, Malawi participated at the workshop to develop these Gold Standards of ivory stockpile management processes that took place in Nairobi, Kenya.</i></b></li> </ul>

<p><b>Action 5.2</b></p> <p>Develop and put in place a mechanism to ensure prompt reporting of all ivory seizures to ETIS as required by Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP17 Annex 1, para. 4.</p>	<p><b>[INDICATOR]</b></p> <p>100% reporting to ETIS on ivory seizures.</p>	<p><b>[PROGRESS RATING]</b></p> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>ETIS data being compiled and submitted to TRAFFIC regularly.</i></b></li> <li>• Sub-Regional Steering Committee meeting/Training workshop was hosted by Malawi on compilation and reporting of ETIS data.</li> <li>• <b><i>CITES MIKES Site report compiled and submitted to the Sub-Regional Office.</i></b></li> </ul>
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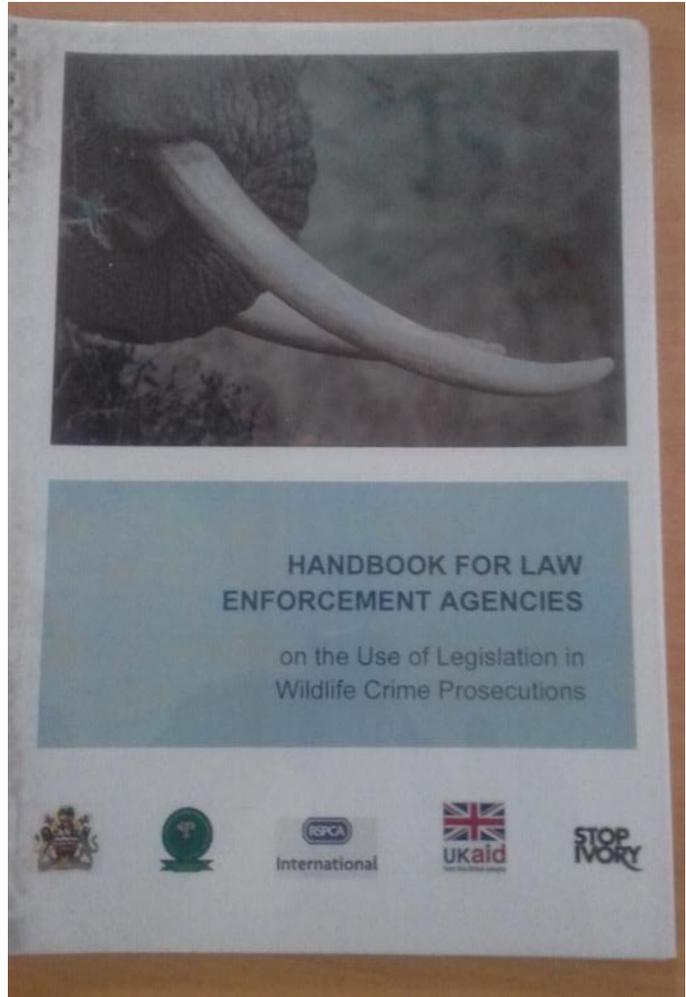
**Part D: Annex (supporting information) (OPTIONAL)**

**Legislation and regulations**

The photographs below show copies of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, the Handbook for Law Enforcement Agencies on the use of legislation in Wildlife Crime Prosecutions and Malawi's first Illegal Wildlife Trade Review



*The Amended National Parks and Wildlife Act  
Handbook for Law Enforcement Agencies*



*Illegal Wildlife Trade Review Study Report*

**National level enforcement action and inter-agency collaboration, International and regional enforcement collaboration**



*Officials and participants at the Workshop for Chinese Nationals living in Malawi.*

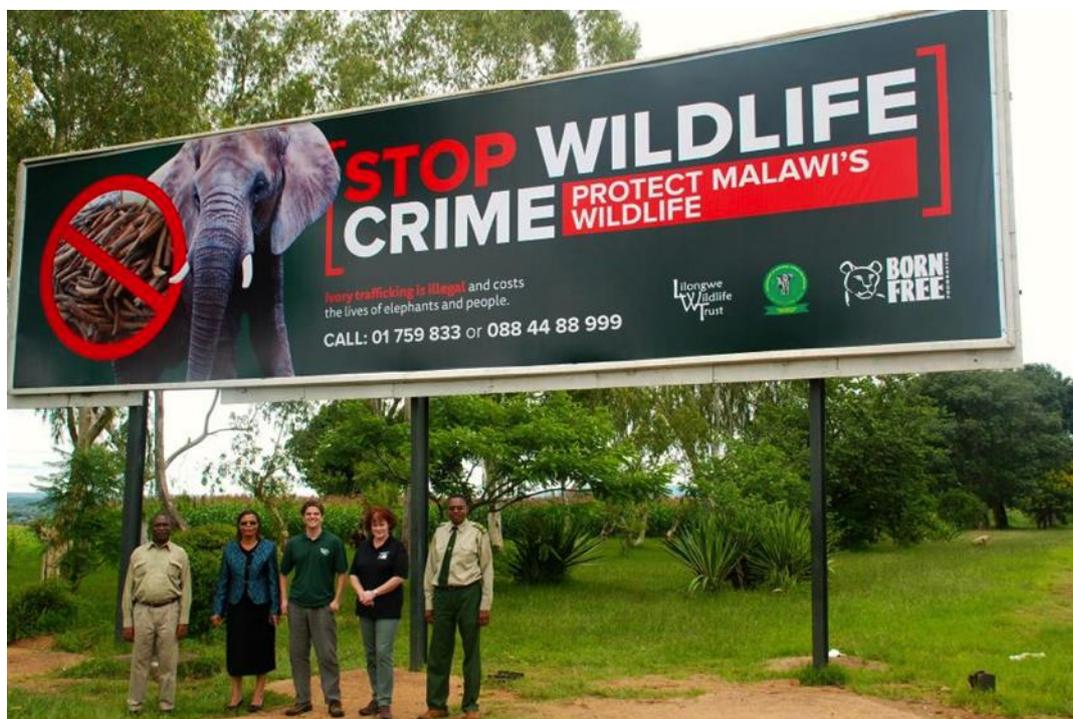


*The Malawian and Chinese delegations during the bilateral talks, Capital Hill, Lilongwe*

**Outreach, public awareness and education**



*A Group Photo after the opening ceremony of the training workshop on the development of the communication strategy on illegal wildlife trade, Mponela, Dowa.*



*One of the billboards in central Lilongwe to raise awareness on the illegal wildlife trade*

**Training law enforcement officers**

CITES training led by DNPW for Malawi Revenue Authority, Malawi Police Services and Immigration Department with UK Border Force 5-7<sup>th</sup> February 2019. The course included a demonstration at Kamuzu International Airport of the capabilities of the Wildlife Detection Dog Unit and a session on wildlife product identification – including identifying fakes.



*Practical exercise during the CITES training for Customs officials, February 2019.*



*Group photo of participants, Director and Facilitators, February 2019.*



*Wildlife Investigations Training for Prosecutors and Investigators for DNPW and Malawi Police Service, January 2019. Organized by Conference of Western Attorneys General (CWAG)*



*Public Sector training in Disrupting Illegal Wildlife Trade through Financial Investigations, Organized by RUSI, February, 2019*



*Public-Private Sector training in Disrupting Illegal Wildlife Trade through Financial Investigations, Organized by RUSI, February, 2019*



*Ivory Stockpile Management Gold Standards Workshop, Nairobi. February, 2019*



*Sensitization of traditional leaders on use of wildlife products for cultural activities, Ntcheu. September, 2018*



*Sensitization meeting for Traditional Leaders, Rumpfi, July 2018*



*Graduation of 130 recruit wildlife rangers and officers, November 2018.*

# Progress Report on Illegal Wildlife Trade Review 2015

Brighton Kumchedwa, DNPW

Dr. Ivana Jurisic, GIZ

January 2019



*Illegal Wildlife Trade Review Report, Revised Edition 2019.*



*Minister, Chinese Head of Mission, Director and students at the 2018 Wildlife and Wetlands Day commemoration, March 2018*