



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Evidence Annual Report

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

Project reference	IWTEV003
Project title	Exploring drivers of wild meat consumption and interventions in Vietnam
Country/ies	Vietnam
Lead Partner	Wildlife Conservation Society, Viet Nam Program
Project partner(s)	Not applicable
IWTCF grant value	£99,998
Start/end dates of project	01 st July 2022 – 30 th December 2023
Reporting period (e.g. April 2022-Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	July 2022 – March 2023, Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Hoang Bich Thuy, Country Director
Project website/blog/social media	https://vietnam.wcs.org/ https://www.facebook.com/wcsvietnam.org
Report author(s) and date	Hoang Bich Thuy, Country Director 26 th April 2023

1. Project summary

Wild meat consumption remains popular in Vietnam, even during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. Wild animals are being traded legally and illegally for food, pets, luxury items, traditional medicine, and zoos/collections. Endangered, high-value species such as pangolins, primates, turtles, and wild cats along with common species such as civets, porcupine, bamboo rats, snakes and birds are sourced in Vietnam, neighbouring countries, and from across the globe. There is little known about trade routes and markets of these species to and within Vietnam and even less is known about the demand for these species as food. There is limited available research on why people eat wild meat and very little effort has been made to stop this consumption, beyond awareness raising campaigns. Some wild meat is used for special ceremonies or considered to be healthier, cleaner, or tastier. While other farm-sourced, legal wild animals are consumed in casual contexts and considered a popular traditional food for both residents and tourists.

Using crime script analysis tools and a Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey, WCS and its local partners aim to understand the scope of wild meat markets including motivations for sale and consumption, perception of health risks, and effective barriers to the sale and consumption of wild meat products amongst different

stakeholder groups. These groups include restaurateurs, wild meat consumers, law enforcement officers and representatives from civil social organisations. The project will focus on Ha Noi, Ha Nam and Bac Ninh provinces. Results will be used to develop a preventative crime model, combining enforcement and behaviour change interventions to work with provincial enforcement authorities for long lasting change to reduce wild meat consumption for the sake of both wildlife conservation and well-being public health.

The following map shows the provinces in Vietnam where the project activities will be implemented. The three provinces of Bac Ninh, Ha Nam and Ha Noi in Vietnam are the locations where the KAP survey has been conducted to explore the drivers of wild meat trade and consumption. We are working to further engage local partner agencies and authorities along with KAP respondents with our subsequent consultation and review meetings to verify crime scripts, design behavior change interventions, and draft a preventative policing strategy on wild meat trade and consumption.



Figure 1: Map of project sites in Vietnam.

2. Project stakeholders/partners

WCS met with the project partner, the Institute of Police Science (IPS), People’s Police Academy (PPA), at the start of the project and discussed engagement on the activities including the KAP survey. The IPS was not able to secure formal approval from the Ministry of Public Security to collaborate on the activities, as is required for implementation of all projects involving government partners. As a result, WCS changed our approach and engaged with a national social research institute, the Institute of Regional Sustainable Development (IRSD), under the Vietnam Academy of Social Science (VASS) to design and deploy the KAP survey in Ha Noi, Ha Nam and Bac Ninh. Despite this change in project partners, we will continue to engage with IPS and involve them where possible in project activities.

Through this newly established partnership with the IRSD, we connected with the leadership of local authorities including forest protection department, police, food safety department, environmental protection department and local social organisations. IRSD has been leading research on regional sustainable development; providing a scientific foundation for Government in developing strategies, plans, and policies to enhance sustainable development; providing scientific consultation; participating in training for human resources in terms of sustainable development. With a nation-wide operation and research expertise, the participation of IRSD has helped recruit respondents and

facilitate their participation in the KAP survey. This new partnership has been working very effectively. WCS consults with IRSD closely through regular meetings and communications and we work together to implement the activities.

We will continue to engage with both IRSD and the IPS in our consultation meeting with provincial authorities on subsequent activities including development of crime scripts on wild meat consumption, designing behaviour change intervention and mapping out a preventative policing strategy on wild meat consumption reduction.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: A report on the current situation and trends of wildlife trafficking in Vietnam and patterns of trade for consumption purpose

Activity 1.1. Review and analyse open-source information and conduct field observation surveys in the North of Vietnam

In this first year, we conducted open-source information research including a literature review of more than 50 published reports and articles to widen and update our understanding on wildlife trade and wild meat consumption in Vietnam, specifically within the three project provinces - Ha Nam, Ha Noi and Bac Ninh. We also completed four field trips to make initial observations at local markets and restaurants, where there were signs of selling wild meat. During these trips we met local government agencies in the target provinces to verify and collect information about scale, customers, and their modus operandi. Field trips were organised before, during and after the high season for wildlife consumption in Vietnam, following the lunar new year.

We worked with a social media listening agency to conduct scanning of online media platforms in Vietnam on wildlife-related topics for the three-year period from 1st January 2020 to 31st December 2022, to generate and analyse information on the prevalence and nature of trading and consumption of wildlife and its products, including wild meat.

We also reviewed the available seizure data from the WCS database, which is recorded and tracked daily by WCS to assess the scale, commonly traded species in illegal trade of wild meat for human consumption.

Activity 1.2. Compile results of open-source information gathering and field observation surveys to draft an analysis report on the current situation and trends of wildlife trade and wild meat consumption in Vietnam, especially the illegal trade of wildlife for human consumption purpose.

Information collected from open-source research, initial field trips and the literature review (Activity 1.1.) were compiled into a draft report. The report covers general IWT in Vietnam, legal trade of wildlife, sources of commonly traded species including issues around wildlife laundering, and the wildlife supply chain, from storing to transporting and selling. Relevant information has been extracted to help develop the draft crime script (Activity 3.1) for the wild meat trade and consumption in Vietnam.

Output 2: A KAP survey report on scope of current markets and wild meat consumption trends and practices, motivation to serve and to consume wild meat and willingness to pay for wild meat.

Activity 2.1. Develop KAP survey protocol and questionnaires, secure the institutional review board (IRB) approval.

By January 2023, WCS submitted the outline of the KAP survey protocol with tools and consent forms and received approval from the institutional review board (IRB) of WCS

in the US and from the Ha Noi University of Public Health in Vietnam. The survey protocol and tools were adapted based on feedback from the IRB. The questionnaires were then pre-tested in Ha Nam and Bac Ninh before commencing the wider surveys. They have been utilized for data collection in March 2023.

Activity 2.2. Deploy KAP survey in Hanoi and/or two neighbouring provinces (Ha Nam, Bac Ninh).

In an effort to raise awareness and get more health messages to both law enforcement and judicial agencies on the risks of zoonotic transmission from wildlife to humans and the practices of wild meat consumption and illegal trade of high risk species, WCS took advantage of a workshop on wildlife trafficking and associated money laundering risks organized in Bac Ninh on March 13-14, 2023 in collaboration with the Vietnam Court Academy (VCA) funded by the Bureau International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) to include a session on the current situation and trends of wildlife trade and wild meat consumption in Vietnam, especially the illegal trade of wildlife for human consumption purpose into the workshop agenda.

In this event, 67 judicial officials from 25 provinces were updated on IWT in Vietnam and discussed issues related to wildlife protection and risks associated with wildlife trade and consumption. Information on markets, trends and consumption habits of wild meat were shared with the participants. At the same time, we consulted judicial officials on their experience in handling IWT cases to study the motivation of defendants to commit crimes. Their inputs helped us to identify entry points for designing preventative measures. The outputs from the discussions will be used to input to and verify the data in the report on the situation and trends of wildlife trafficking in Vietnam (Activity 1.2) and provide inputs to the development of crime scripts (Activity 3.1). New partnership has been established for our consultation meeting at provinces.

Also, during March 6 – 31, 2023, WCS and IRSD implemented KAP surveys in Bac Ninh, Ha Nam, and Ha Noi. The team conducted 175 in-depth interviews (IDI) with restaurant owners, consumers, and leaders from the ward and commune People's Committees. We also conducted six focus group discussions with 31 representatives from organisation and local social organisations including the Youth Union, Women's Union, Veterans Association, and the ward/commune Vietnam Fatherland Front. Twenty-eight representatives from law enforcement agencies and state management authorities (forest rangers and environmental police, food safety and environmental protection management, market surveillance) participated in six focus groups to share their knowledge and assessment of wild meat trade and consumption in their respective provinces and discuss their roles in managing the species movement and food safety communication campaigns.

Activity 2.3. Compile results of the field survey and draft the KAP survey report on scope of current markets and wild meat consumption trends and practices; motivation to serve and to consume wild meat and willingness to pay for wild meat.

The KAP team is working on coding and processing the data to develop the survey report summarising the scope of current markets and other relevant information, including the motivations to serve and consume wild meat. The report will be available for a consultation meeting with provincial stakeholders in May - June 2023. The data and inputs from the stakeholder meetings will be included into the draft crime script (Activity 3.1). Data will continue to be collected with analysis updated as relevant throughout the project. The KAP report will be finalised after the stakeholder consultation. It will guide subsequent design and review meeting to develop behaviour change interventions targeting wild meat sellers and consumers, guidelines and policy

briefs on health risks associated with wildlife trade and consumption, and mitigation measures.

Output 3: A preventative policing strategy including potential entry points for long-term behaviour change interventions.

Activity 3.1. Draft crime script(s) for the wildlife trade and consumption

The WCS Vietnam team, with support from WCS regional and global staff with expertise in crime script development, have started to draft the crime script outlines targeting different actors along the wild meat supply chain in Vietnam, including those involved in trading and consuming wild meat. This format of data analysis will assist with organising the data following script of the chain events pre, during, and post the target illegal activity, and will also help guide further activities with background information. Developing the crime script from the start of the project with the open-source data collected in Activity 1.1 and inputs from the briefing event in Activity 2.2 has also assisted us with early inputs to the KAP survey questions on wild meat consumption and trade practices.

Once the KAP report (Activity 2.3.) is finalised, we will input further data from this process to the crime scripts while also comparing the data from the two processes to prepare for the consultation meeting with provincial wildlife management, law enforcement officers and stakeholders. This will then help inform and develop the preventative policing strategy on wild meat trade and consumption.

Activity 3.2. Organise consultation meetings with wildlife management and law enforcement officers, restaurants, consumers, and local CSOs to verify the developed crime script and preventative policing strategy.

This activity will be coordinated and facilitated with engagement of the new project partner, the ISRD and provincial focal point persons who were involved in the KAP surveys in March. It is tentatively planned for May-June 2023 and will be reported in future project reports.

Activity 3.3. Develop and agree on a recommended list of behaviour change interventions.

This activity is tentatively planned for August 2023 and will be reported in future project reports.

Output 4: Guidance on impacts of wildlife trade and consumption on public health risks and mitigation measures

Activity 4.1. Develop set of guidelines and policy briefs on health risks associated with wildlife trade and consumption, and mitigation measures.

This activity will commence in Year 2 based on the results of activities under Output 1, 2 and 3 and will be reported on in future project reports.

Activity 4.2. Organise consultation meetings/briefings to share documents with relevant stakeholders to raise their awareness of the risks and consult the measures to prevent health risks associated with wildlife trade and consumption.

This activity will be done in Year 2 based on the results of activity 4.1 and will be reported in future project reports.

Activity 4.3. Organise virtual regional forum sharing lessons learned on preventing health risks associated with wildlife trade and consumption in Vietnam, Indonesia, and China.

This activity will be completed towards the end of the project, in coordination with indicated WCS country offices and interested stakeholders to share lessons learned and vetting behaviour change interventions and a preventative policing strategy on wild meat trade and consumption.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: A report on the current situation and trends of wildlife trafficking in Vietnam and patterns of trade for human consumption purpose

Good progress has been made towards this output. The detailed progress of each activity is provided in Section 3.1.

The project initially planned to engage the IPS into reviewing crime preventative models. However, as IPS could not get approval in time for the work in Year 1, WCS continued the work with a new partner and will engage the IPS to provide inputs and comments at the later stage.

A desk review has been completed and an analysis report on crime preventative models and potential for application to address IWT and consumption of wildlife in Vietnam is underway (Indicator 1.1). We also identified key actors, and participation of men and women in the wild meat supply chain (Indicator 1.2). The demographic information (age, income, gender, education) on key actors, their role and responsibility in each node of the supply chain of wild meat for human consumption, from poaching, collecting, transporting, processing, distribution, and consumption has also been identified during data collection. With the analysis ongoing, we are currently building an understanding of the patterns in the wild meat trade for human consumption in Vietnam (Indicator 1.3)

Based on knowledge of the supply chains prior to COVID-19 it appears some of these factors seem to have changed due to the impacts of COVID-19, for example during social lockdown in 2020-2021, the cost of living increased, loss of jobs and lockdown of international and provincial borders were cited as reasons for young people, especially males to return to the countryside and toward the forest to hunt wild animals.

We found the most commonly traded species at the moment are snake, civets, wild boar, porcupines, bamboo rats, and wild birds (mostly waterfowl, including local and migrating species). It appears that the source of these species is from both wild and farms and they are traded in physical and online markets.

Online platforms were important places for selling wildlife including wild meat and pets pre-COVID-19. During COVID-19, the recorded number of wildlife cases related to online platforms seemed double from 2019 to 2020. Our field trips to markets selling wild birds in Ha Nam province indicated that the volume has decreased, reportedly as a result of actions of government agencies, especially during COVID-19 with the concern of zoonotic spill over from the wild meat and wild bird trade.

Output 2: A KAP survey report on the scope of current markets and wild meat consumption trends and practices, motivations to serve and consume wild meat and willingness to pay for wild meat.

We made good progress with Output 2, using the KAP survey methodology to build our understanding of wild meat consumption. The KAP protocol and questionnaires were developed and approved by the IRB including questions to identify gender roles (Indicator 2.1)

We have completed field data collection for the KAP surveys, through three survey trips, engaging with 234 respondents (129 men and 105 women) through interviews and group discussion in Hanoi and two neighbouring provinces (Bac Ninh and Ha Nam) (Indicator 2.2). WCS and its consultants are working on the KAP survey report and further analysis of the data from the surveys to help identify motivations of sellers and consumers along with willingness to pay.

Output 3: Preventative policing strategy including potential entry points for long-term behaviour change interventions.

Some progress has been made under this output, although most activities are planned for the remaining project period (Year 2). We have initiated the process of developing crime scripts on wild meat consumption behaviours by different target audiences from both supply (restaurants) and demand (consumers) sides (Indicator 3.1). Further progress is pending completion of the KAP survey report (Activity 2.3) and analysis report on crime preventative models and potential for application to address illegal wildlife trade and consumption in Vietnam (Indicator 1.1) that will provide additional inputs to the crime scripts. These scripts will be presented to provincial stakeholders to develop a preventative policing strategy, with facilitation and support from our project partner (Indicator 3.2)

Output 4: Guidance on impacts of wildlife trade and consumption on public health risks and mitigation measures.

Activities under Output 4 are planned for the remaining project period. While the activities have not commenced, as they rely on the results of other outputs, we feel that good progress is being made in regard to Output 1, 2 and 3 and we are confident that Output 4 will be completed within the project timeline.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Motivations for sale and consumption of wild meat, especially high-risk zoonotic transmission species are understood and used to design responsive and preventive interventions for illegal wildlife trade in Vietnam.

Up to now, the project is on track. Activities in output 1, 2, 3 have been carried out according to the proposed plan. These results will contribute to the indicators of outcome 1 and 2 by the end of the project as proposed.

The activities in Output 1 and 4, which contribute to the Outcome 3 and 4, are scheduled in year 2 of the project and WCS is preparing to ensure that the activities can commence as planned.

The project is making good progress towards understanding the motivations for sale and consumption of wild meat, especially high-risk zoonotic transmission species, to ultimately design responsive and preventive interventions for illegal wildlife trade in Vietnam (outcome).

When the project started, we had a partial understanding of motivations for sale and consumption of wild meat, and no substantial evidence base for starting to build this understanding (baseline). We completed data collection, and we currently own a large set of data, from various sources such as literature review, field visits, online surveillance, and KAP surveys with 175 actors along the crime continuum (restaurant owners, consumers, People's Committee leaders).

We are confident that this strong evidence base we collected and the analysis ongoing will help us achieve the four outcome indicators set by the end of the project, as planned: a preventative policing strategy with long-term behaviour change interventions are developed and shared (Indicator 0.1), a set of recommendations for regulatory reform to restrict wild meat consumption in Vietnam is developed and shared (Indicator 0.2), guidance on health risks related to wildlife trade and consumption, and mitigation measures is shared and consulted on (Indicator 0.3), and interventions to effectively reduce wildlife trade and consumption in Vietnam have been identified (Indicator 0.4). A selection from the data set is shared as a means of verification, in Annex 4 of this report.

The above indicators are still adequate for measuring the intended outcome.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1: All relevant stakeholders support WCS's activity and are willing to join consultation meetings.

Comment: In general, some stakeholder groups are more challenging to engage with than others. Relevant management and law enforcement agencies such as the Department of Forest Protection, Environment Police, Department of Environment and Nature Resources of Bac Ninh, Ha Nam and Ha Noi expressed their support to our research survey and have shared information on the current situation of wild meat trade and consumption in their provinces with WCS. However, some restaurant owners and customers were reluctant to join the direct interviews. To address this we revised the questionnaires to make them suitable for telephone interview and self-assessment with some verification by members of research team at completion time, which people were more comfortable with. We also developed a backup list of replacement respondents, using our network and introductions made by other stakeholders.

Assumption 2: Government agencies support the development and application of the crime script in counter wildlife trafficking and restriction of wild meat consumption.

Comment: Related activities will commence in Year 2. Based on current engagement with government agencies and the close relationship WCS maintains with partners we feel that relevant government agencies will support the development and application of the crime script. We will comment further on this assumption in the next report.

Assumption 3: Government agencies support actions preventing health risks related to wildlife trade and consumption; the government and National Assembly have a plan to revise relevant laws.

Comment: Related activity will be commencing in Year 2 so we will comment on this assumption in the next report. Based on the discussions of the project so far with government agencies they have all indicated support for the project so we believe this provides a good sign for the future work.

Assumption 4: Project stakeholders can agree on effective interventions to reduce wildlife trade and consumption.

Comment: The activity linked to this assumption will commence in Year 2 and we will provide further detailed comment at that time. We feel this assumption is still relevant and based on interactions and discussions with most stakeholders to date there is broad support for this work and a recognition of the need to try and preventative approach.

Assumption 5: COVID-19 is well controlled in Vietnam, no social lockdown and travel restrictions are applied which allow the project to organize direct meetings/surveys; restaurateurs and customers cooperate and participate in the surveys.

Comment: There has been no tightening or re-introduction of COVID-19 related restrictions since we started the project. We could conduct field data collection trips as planned and set direct meeting and discussion with survey respondents.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction

As per the proposal and project logframe, the expected impact of this project and subsequent activities is that the reduction of wild meat consumption and illegal wildlife trade contributes to reduced pressure on and overexploitation of wild animals in Vietnam.

The current project is based on collecting evidence to support future interventions to address the illegal wildlife trade. It will enable us to develop targeted responses to this issue and we are confident that the evidence collected will be suitable to inform this approach.

In this project WCS has not executed interventions and/or activities aimed at directly reducing demand for and trade in wildlife in Vietnam. We believe the evidence we are collecting will inform strong and effective interventions and will contribute to delivering this impact as one part of a larger set of activities. Data collection to date has been successful and we believe we are on track to deliver this impact.

4. Thematic focus

The project is supporting two thematic focuses, reducing demand for IWT products and Strengthening Law Enforcement.

The project focusses on collecting the evidence to improve our understanding of the drivers of and consumer preference for wild meat in Ha Noi, Bac Ninh and Ha Nam. Through this information we will be able to design an effective, evidence-based strategy to reduce demand for wild meat. We have tried to identify drivers and barriers to domestic selling and buying of wild meat in these three provinces through field work (KAP survey) and desk research. Based on those findings, WCS and its stakeholders will develop responsive and preventive interventions for illegal wildlife trade in Vietnam. It is only with the updated evidence gathered in a project like this that we can develop informed interventions to address the demand for wildlife.

Depending on the final conclusions of our research, measures related to law enforcement might be included in the preventive strategy that will be developed jointly with stakeholders in Y2.

5. Impact on species in focus

WCS and its project partners and stakeholders are exploring the consumption of wild mammal species including pangolins, civets and cats, wild birds and reptile species including turtles and monitors. Although in this evidence phase, WCS has not delivered interventions to directly impact the conservation or reduce consumption of these focus species, we are exploring, gathering, and collating the evidence required, from different sources to design and implement effective strategies to reduce consumption and trade of these species, ultimately supporting their conservation.

Our preliminary findings from our KAP surveys in three provinces revealed that commonly consumed animals and birds including boars, civets, bamboo rats, porcupines, pigeons, sparrows, storks, dove, Asian koel, spot-billed duck, waterhen,

night heron, monitors, and snakes. However, our enforcement data showed that during 2018-2022, there were 56 seizures of commonly consumed wildlife including snakes, civets, and bamboo rats in Bac Ninh, Ha Nam and Ha Noi, of which snake-related seizures accounted for 95% of the total.

6. Project support to poverty reduction

In this first year of the evidence project, WCS has been collecting evidence on drivers of wild meat consumption among different groups of respondents and stakeholders so no interventions directly supporting poverty reduction have been implemented. However, the future behaviour change interventions and preventative policing approach developed in this project will focus on emphasizing the importance of preventing future pandemic resulted from illegal trade and consumption of high risk mammals and wild birds and mitigating public health impacts of disease transmission from animals to human. Understanding the drivers for wild meat consumption will also help us develop profiles of wild meat consumers and salespersons including those at restaurants, to identify potential alternative livelihoods for these involved in supplying and selling wildlife for human consumption in different nodes of the wildlife supply chain to ensure their stable income and reduce the risk of laundering wild-caught species.

7. Gender equality and social inclusion

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	As originally proposed, 80% of the staff in the project board are females.
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	<p>At the project partner agency, the Institute of Regional Sustainable Development, 67% of the staff are female. 71% of females are in senior leadership.</p> <p>We also partnered with local authorities including forest protection, police, food safety department, environment departments and provincial civil social organisations, for the implementation of KAP survey. Leadership within those has the following proportion of males or females:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Ha Nam: 100% male • In Bac Ninh: 83% male, 17% female • In Ha Noi: 80% male, 20% female

In selecting the target respondents for the KAP survey, WCS has ensured a gender balance, with participants from different social backgrounds with different levels of income. As a result, among the total of 234 respondents engaged in the survey from the three provinces, 55% are males, 45% are females. Representatives from law enforcement agencies and local authorities in Ha Noi, Ha Nam and Bac Ninh participating in our focus group discussion were 70% male and 30% female, which we

¹ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

² Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

feel is a good gender representation given the usual male dominance in staffing in these agencies.

Data collected during the KAP survey will be disaggregated by gender to identify driving factors for involvement of men and women in wild meat consumption, criminal typologies, and possible effects on women compared to men. This will inform the design of motivation-based specific actions segmented by gender and messages that are gender sensitive and do not reinforce gender stereotypes.

The analysis of data currently ongoing will further ensure that the long-term behaviour change interventions will reflect socio-cultural factors and experiences of men and women in the wild meat supply chain, particularly their roles, power dynamics and the relationships among participating men and women.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The project has performed combined research on available information on wildlife trafficking in Vietnam, currently active crime preventative models, patterns of trade for wild meat consumption with a practical KAP survey on motivations to serve and to consume wild meat in order to develop a preventative policing strategy including long term behaviour change interventions which will help and strengthening law enforcement and reducing demand for wild meat consumption.

Information on current trends of wildlife trafficking in Vietnam and patterns of trade for human consumption, together with the KAP survey are the main achievements of Year 1. The Outline of the Crime Script is also an indicator of achievement in Year 1. The KAP survey's sample package and list of papers for literature review are attached in Annex 4 for reference.

WCS has completed the proposed desk study and field research activities. Reports on the current situation and trends of wildlife trafficking in Vietnam and patterns of trade for human consumption and the KAP survey will be completed in April 2023. The M&E plan of the project was managed by WCS and has seen no changes in the field work and report completion plan. The information and results of the work in the first year will be shared to relevant stakeholders in consultation meetings in the second year of the project.

There was no change required in our M&E plan.

9. Lessons learnt

Lesson 1: Approaching the local law enforcement agencies (especially forest protection and food safety management agencies) to involve them in focus group discussion was quite difficult at first. All of them reacted defensively, either denying the problem or refusing to cooperate.

Comment: Reasons for the defensive response could be the reluctance to have external actors assessing their role in enforcing or managing illegal trade of wild meat and food safety assurance. We took additional time to organise in-person meetings to explain the project activity and expected output, ensuring them that this was not about assigning blame for the trade and the agencies became more enthusiastic.

Lesson 2: It was more difficult than we expected to conduct observations in the restaurants, because although the restaurant owners/managers were open to participating in the in-depth interviews, they wanted to avoid anything that might bother their customers dining.

Comment: Working with an experienced social research team and the IRSD made the survey much lighter and less stressful for the participants. Working with IRSD also solved the problems related to waiting for IPS to process our request and grant approval for the activity collaboration.

Lesson 3: A technical lesson learned from this first year is that Bac Ninh might not be a wild meat consumption destination (except for birds including wild and captive), as we were expecting given the desk review results. However, the KAP surveys in this area have been done with small number of target users and restaurateurs.

Comment: A broader scale research over a longer period of time and in different seasons might be necessary to identify more precisely the amount of wild meat illegally traded and consumed in this province. This lesson highlights the dangers of relying on previous literature and the importance of updated field research.

10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

This is the first annual report for this project. No feedback was received on the previous half year report. Initial feedback on the proposal was responded to in the acceptance of the funding and a change request was submitted for the logframe. The approved updated logframe has been used for this report.

11. Risk Management

There were no new risks arising during the reporting period. However, as expected, under Delivery Chain, “Risk 3: Some targeted individuals and groups refuse to participate in KAP surveys or meetings to design longer term behaviour change interventions” occurred while we were conducting the KAP survey in Ha Noi, Ha Nam and Bac Ninh provinces. We did not receive cooperation from all the targeted restaurant owners and potential customers.

- We adapted the survey method in response to this to increase participation of respondents in the KAP survey: Questionnaires were revised to allow telephone interviews and self-assessments with some crucial verification with the respondents by the research members at completion time, which potential respondents are more likely to accept.
- At the beginning of the interviews, as part of ensuring a Free, Prior and Informed consent, we repeatedly explained the activity objectives, methodology and expected results, while ensuring to collect signed consent forms and respecting potential dropouts who did not want to participate.
- We used our personal network and introductions from trusted intermediaries when reaching out to potential respondents, to gain more trust from them.

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

No other comments on progress.

13. Sustainability and legacy

As an evidence stage project, the next steps will be to expand on and continue efforts to implement a preventative crime approach. We will document lessons learned and seek funds to expand the application of the crime preventive model on wild meat sale and consumption in Vietnam, including applying for a Main project through the IWT CF.

Documentation and tools, such as the KAP survey, and the crime scripts, will be replicated with adaptation and revision to the context of each province and to other behaviours, as appropriate. The capacity of our team in implementing this methodology will be a major legacy of this project and allow us to effectively repeat the approach.

We still plan to widely share data and results on drivers of wild meat consumption to and vet our preventative policing strategy with other WCS country programs and conservation organizations working on behaviour change communication and demand reduction in Vietnam.

14. IWT Challenge Fund identity

The IWT Challenge Fund is mentioned in all correspondence to the local authorities and partner agencies. In the KAP reports and presentations in the upcoming consultation meetings/ workshop, we made sure to that donor can be identified and recognized.

Since this is an evidence project, we did not implement any activity specifically related to visibility. We will do so when the work will be completed and will then make sure that IWT CF is identified by stakeholders as the donor for this novel approach.

15. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes Hoang Bich Thuy, WCS Vietnam Program Country Director, [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding? No formal training was provided to staff in the last 12 months, but the Safeguarding document is part of our orientation package for new staff. All new members to WCS Viet Nam program are introduced to read the guidance and raise questions if any.	Past: 100 [21 staff] Planned: 14% [3 new/replacement staff]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. There are no lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months.	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify. The project has no developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months. We will continue to follow the protocols approved by the IRB in any activities where safeguarding could be of concern, along with our internal safeguarding policies.	

16. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (July 2022-March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total actual IWTCF Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	44,209.00	44,209.00		

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 July 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

17. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

No specific updates available in this reporting period. Good progress is being made on project activities but none of these can be used for publicity at this point given the nature of the project.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact Reduction of wild meat consumption and illegal wildlife trade contributes to reduced pressure on and overexploitation of wild animals in Vietnam		Data on wild meat trade, consumption and risk perception among restaurateurs and consumers, and related enforcement and management agencies were collected to inform strategy towards reducing wild meat consumption and illegal wildlife trade of high risk and endangered species.	
Outcome Motivations for sale and consumption of wild meat, especially high-risk zoonotic transmission species are understood and used to design responsive and preventive interventions for illegal wildlife trade in Vietnam.	01. By the end of the project (December 30, 2023), a preventative policing strategy with long-term behaviour change interventions are developed and shared for subsequent plan of actions.	0.1. Collected initial data to inform the strategy including KAP surveys.	0.1. Plan workshops with stakeholders to get comments and confirmation on KAP survey findings, crime scripts and inputs into development of a preventative policing strategy with long-term behaviour change interventions.
	02. By the end of the project (December 30, 2023), a set of recommendations for regulatory reform to restrict wild meat consumption in Vietnam is developed and shared with Government agencies responsible for wildlife management, crime prevention and public health.	0.2. Data to inform consultation has been collected from different sources. Recommendations will be drafted after the consultations.	0.2. Consultation workshop to get inputs and recommendations for regulatory reform to restrict wild meat consumption in Vietnam
	03. By the end of the project (December 30, 2023), guidance on health risks related to wildlife trade and consumption, and mitigation measures is shared and consulted on in at least 02 cities/provinces.	0.3. Started collecting data on health risks under separate project funding.	0.3 Plan workshops in Bac Ninh, Ha Nam and Ha Noi to provide information for frontline officers on the risk of potential pathogen spill-over.
	04. By the end of the project (December 30, 2023), interventions to effectively reduce wildlife trade and consumption in Vietnam have been identified.	04. Collected key information for developing the interventions: trends, patterns, actors in the wild meat supply chain; motivations of traders and consumers.	0.4 Law enforcement officers will be engaged in a review meeting to vet interventions and develop an implementation plan. Verify and update the understanding of trends, patterns, actors in the wildlife supply chain and develop interventions.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Output 1. A report on the current situation and trends of wildlife trafficking in Vietnam and patterns of trade for human consumption purpose.</p>	<p>1.1. By the end of Year 1, a desk review and analysis report on crime preventative models and potential for application to address illegal wildlife trade and consumption in Vietnam.</p>	<p>1.1. A situational analysis report was developed in the first year of this project. It will be reviewed and finalised early of the project's next year.</p>	
	<p>1.2. By the end of Year 1, key actors, and participation of men and women in the wild meat supply chain are identified.</p>	<p>1.2. Key actors identified and engaged during the KAP survey in Bac Ninh, Ha Nam and Ha Noi including restaurateurs, consumers, forest ranger, environmental police, food security officer, market control officers, members of Father front, women's union, youth union. Their demographic characteristics (age, gender), their role and responsibility in each stage along the supply chain of wild meat for human consumption, from poaching/collecting, transporting, processing, distribution, and consumption.</p>	
	<p>1.3. By the end of Year 1, patterns in the wild meat trade for human consumption in Vietnam are profiled and understood.</p>	<p>1.3. Ongoing - in the process of mapping the patterns of wild meat trade for human consumption in Vietnam from desk review.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Review and analyse open-source information and conduct field observation surveys in the North of Vietnam.</p>		<p>Literature review of more than 50 available published reports and articles was conducted; four field trips to observe at local markets and restaurants, and meet relevant government agencies in Bac Ninh, Ha Nam and Ha Noi were carried out to collect and verify information about scale, customers, modus operandi of wild meat trade for human consumption. An online surveillance on wildlife-related topics was conducted.</p>	<p>Conduct observation trips to keep update about situation of wild meat trade in Bac Ninh, Ha Nam, Ha Noi for finalizing the analysis report as mentioned in Activity 1.2.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Compile results of open-source information gathering and field observation surveys to draft an analysis report on the current situation and trends of wildlife trade and wild meat consumption in Vietnam, especially the illegal trade of wildlife for human consumption purposes.</p>		<p>Synthesised collected data and information as mentioned in the Activity 1.1 into a draft of report</p>	<p>Finalise the report and extract information for developing the crime scripts on wild meat sale and consumption</p>
<p>Output 2. A KAP survey report on scope of current markets and wild meat consumption trends and practices, motivation to serve and to</p>	<p>2.1. KAP protocol and questionnaires developed and approved by IRB (institutional review board) by Year 1 including questions to identify gender roles.</p>	<p>2.1. Completed – KAP survey protocol and questions approved by IRB.</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
consume wild meat and willingness to pay for wild meat.	2.2. By the end of Year 1, three survey trips are conducted and at least 180 respondents (120 men and 60 women) are surveyed in Hanoi and two neighbouring provinces.	2.2. Completed - three KAP survey trips made to Bac Ninh, Ha Nam and Ha Noi to get involvement of 234 respondents (129 men and 105 women, i.e. 55% are male, 45% are female) in Bac Ninh, Ha Nam and Ha Noi.	
Activity 2.1 Develop KAP survey protocol and questionnaires, secure the institutional review board (IRB) approval.		Completed - Developed KAP protocol, questionnaires & IRB package and got approval from IRB of WCS New York and of Ha Noi School of Public Health.	Activity completed in Year 1. Nothing further planned for Y2.
Activity 2.2 Deploy KAP survey in Hanoi and/or two neighbouring provinces (Ha Nam, Bac Ninh).		Completed - Deployment of KAP survey with participants: restaurants owner/ manager, consumers, forest rangers, environmental police, market management, CSOs in Ha Noi, Ha Nam and Bac Ninh. Additional 67 judges and judicial officers from 25 provinces were briefed on risks associated to wildlife trade and consumption and vetted motivation of defendants to commit crimes to inputs into development of crime scripts on wild meat trade and consumption.	Activity completed in Year 1. Nothing further planned for Y2.
Activity 2.3. Compile results of the field survey and draft the KAP survey report on scope of current markets and wild meat consumption trends and practices; motivation to serve and to consume wild meat and willingness to pay for wild meat.		Ongoing - Data processing and expect to have 1st version of report on April 25, 2023	Technical/ consultation meeting with related stakeholders to consult on KAP results and solutions
Output 3. Preventative policing strategy including potential entry points for long-term behaviour change interventions.	3.1. Crime script for the wildlife trade and consumption drafted and shared with stakeholders by end of Year 2.	3.1. Ongoing - in the process of developing crime scripts.	
	3.2. By the end of Year 2, a preventative policing strategy including suggested interventions is developed and agreed with relevant stakeholders.	3.2. Planned for Year 2 as pending completion of the KAP report (Activity 2.3) and analysis report on crime preventative models and potential for application to address illegal wildlife trade and consumption in Vietnam (Indicator 1.1).	
Activity 3.1. Draft crime script(s) for the wildlife trade and consumption.		1st draft of crime scripts on wild meat sale and consumption was developed	Combine the evidence from the KAP survey to complete the crime script.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.2. Organise consultation meetings with wildlife management and law enforcement officers, restaurants, consumers, and local CSOs to verify the developed crime script and preventative policing strategy.		To commence and be completed in Y2	Technical/ consultation meeting with related stakeholders to consult on crime script and preventative policy strategy
Activity 3.3. Develop and agree on a recommended list of behaviour change interventions.		In the process of analysing data on drivers and practices on sale and consume wild meat	To commence and be completed in Y2
Output 4: Guidance on impacts of wildlife trade and consumption on public health risks and mitigation measures.	4.1. By the end of Year 2, one set of guidance on public health risks, and prevention measures, developed.	This activity is not planned until after data collection and analysis is complete. Activity to commence in Year 2 as per the workplan.	
	4.2. By the end of Year 2, three consultation meetings/briefings organized to share guidance and policy brief with relevant stakeholders to raise awareness of the health risks associated with wildlife trade and wild meat consumption.	This activity is not planned until after data collection and analysis is complete. Activity to commence in Year 2 as per the workplan.	
	4.3. By the end of Year 2, a virtual regional forum sharing lessons learned on preventing wildlife trade and consumption in Vietnam, Indonesia, and China is organized including highlighting health risks.	This activity is not planned until after data collection and analysis is complete. Activity to commence in Year 2 as per the workplan.	
Activity 4.1. Develop set of guidelines and policy briefs on health risks associated with wildlife trade and consumption, and mitigation measures.		To commence and be completed in Y2	
Activity 4.2. Organise consultation meetings/briefings to share documents with relevant stakeholders to raise their awareness of the risks and consult the measures to prevent health risks associated with wildlife trade and consumption.		To commence and be completed in Y2	
Activity 4.3. Organise virtual regional forum sharing lessons learned on preventing health risks associated with wildlife trade and consumption in Vietnam, Indonesia, and China.		To commence and be completed in Y2	

Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

This below logframe was revised on June 24 2022 by Change request 1 and was approved on July 21, 2022

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Reduction of wild meat consumption and illegal wildlife trade contributes to reduced pressure on and overexploitation of wild animals in Vietnam			
<p>Outcome: Motivations for sale and consumption of wild meat, especially high-risk zoonotic transmission species are understood and used to design responsive and preventive interventions for illegal wildlife trade in Vietnam.</p>	<p>01. By the end of the project (December 30, 2023), a preventative policing strategy with long-term behaviour change interventions are developed and shared for subsequent plan of actions.</p> <p>02. By the end of the project (December 30, 2023), a set of recommendations for regulatory reform to restrict wild meat consumption in Vietnam is developed and shared with Government agencies responsible for wildlife management, crime prevention and public health.</p> <p>03. By the end of the project (December 30, 2023), guidance on health risks related to wildlife trade and consumption, and mitigation measures is shared and consulted on in at least 02 cities/provinces.</p> <p>04. By the end of the project (December 30, 2023), interventions to effectively reduce wildlife trade and consumption in Vietnam have been identified.</p>	<p>0.1 Copy of crime script outlining the trade and consumption of wild meat; Copy of a preventative policing strategy with long-term behaviour change interventions on illegal wildlife trade and consumption.</p> <p>0.2. Copy of recommendations for regulatory reform to restrict wild meat consumption in Vietnam, Records of advocacy events, participants list (disaggregated by gender), media messages, statement of relevant policy makers,</p> <p>0.3. Copy of guidance on health risks related to wildlife trade and consumption, and mitigation measures.</p> <p>0.4. Copy of interventions, records of meetings with stakeholders.</p>	<p>COVID-19 is well controlled in Vietnam, no social lockdown and travel restrictions are applied which allow the project to organize direct meetings/surveys; restaurateurs and customers cooperate and participate in the surveys.</p> <p>Government agencies support the development and application of the crime script in counter wildlife trafficking and restriction of wild meat consumption.</p> <p>Government agencies support actions preventing health risks related to wildlife trade and consumption; the government and National Assembly have a plan to revise relevant laws.</p> <p>Project stakeholders can agree on effective interventions to reduce wildlife trade and consumption.</p> <p>All relevant stakeholders support WCS’s activity and are willing to join consultation meeting.</p>
<p>Output 1: A report on the current situation and trends of wildlife trafficking in Vietnam and patterns</p>	<p>1.1. By the end of Year 1, a desk review and analysis report on crime preventative models and potential for application to address illegal wildlife trade and consumption in Vietnam.</p>	<p>1.1. Minutes of meetings, copies of papers reviewed, list of resources, documents outlining different stages of wildlife trade chain for key species.</p>	<p>WCS is able to access relevant resources from other conservation organizations and government agencies.</p>

<p>of trade for human consumption purpose</p>	<p>1.2. By the end of Year 1, key actors, and participation of men and women in the wild meat supply chain are identified.</p> <p>1.3. By the end of Year 1, patterns in the wild meat trade for human consumption in Vietnam are profiled and understood.</p>	<p>1.2. Records of discussions with local law enforcement agencies, identified trade chains, gender disaggregated data and information on the role in trade chains for wildlife species.</p> <p>1.3. Copy of the finalised report on patterns of wild meat trade for human consumption in Vietnam.</p>	<p>WCS is able to determine and identify key parts of the trade chain for wildlife, including gender roles.</p> <p>There are gender differences within wildlife trade chains.</p> <p>Stakeholders are willing to provide information to inform review of current status.</p>
<p>Output 2: A KAP survey report on scope of current markets and wild meat consumption trends and practices, motivations to serve and consume wild meat and willingness to pay for wild meat.</p>	<p>2.1. KAP protocol and questionnaires developed and approved by IRB (institutional review board) by Year 1 including questions to identify gender roles.</p> <p>2.2. By the end of Year 1, three survey trips are conducted and at least 180 respondents (120 men and 60 women) are surveyed in Hanoi and two neighbouring provinces.</p>	<p>2.1. Copy of the approved KAP protocol and questionnaires; list of respondents (disaggregated by gender), IRB approval letter.</p> <p>2.2. Trip reports, list of respondents (disaggregated by gender), completed KAP questionnaires, minutes of in-depth interviews (IDIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs).</p>	<p>Cooperation and full participation of restaurant owners, staff, and customers; the support of wildlife management and law enforcement officers, relevant local CSOs.</p> <p>KAP surveys, including self-reported consumption is an accurate reflection of consumption.</p> <p>Consumers, and other participants in the wildlife trade chains can be identified and are willing to participate in research.</p>
<p>Output 3: Preventative policing strategy including potential entry points for long-term behaviour change interventions.</p>	<p>3.1. Crime script for the wildlife trade and consumption drafted and shared with stakeholders by end of Year 2.</p> <p>3.2. By the end of Year 2, a preventative policing strategy including suggested interventions is developed and agreed with relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>3.1. Copy of draft crime script;</p> <p>3.2. Records of meetings, list of participants (disaggregated by gender), draft proposed interventions, final agreed preventative policing interventions and strategy.</p>	<p>Cooperation and full participation of restaurant owners, staff, and customers; and the support of wildlife management and law enforcement officers, relevant local CSOs.</p> <p>Entry points for interventions targeted at men and women in the wild meat supply chain can be identified.</p> <p>Government agencies and stakeholders are interested in trialling a preventative policing approach to illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>Stakeholders are able to agree on effective interventions.</p>
<p>Output 4: Guidance on impacts of wildlife trade and</p>	<p>4.1. By the end of Year 2, one set of guidance on public health risks, and prevention measures, developed.</p>	<p>4.1. Final version of the guidance, records of consultation meetings including agreement by stakeholders.</p>	<p>Government agencies, like-minded and pro-wildlife groups support WCS's proposed</p>

<p>consumption on public health risks and mitigation measures.</p>	<p>4.2. By the end of Year 2, three consultation meetings/briefings were organized to share guidance and policy briefs with relevant stakeholders to raise awareness of the health risks associated with wildlife trade and wild meat consumption.</p> <p>4.3. By the end of Year 2, a virtual regional forum sharing lessons learned on preventing wildlife trade and consumption in Vietnam, Indonesia, and China is organized including highlighting health risks.</p>	<p>4.2. Records of consultation meetings, list of participants (disaggregated by gender), photos of meetings, media coverage.</p> <p>4.3. Workshop agenda, expert list, and online registration list (disaggregated by sex), minutes and photos.</p>	<p>action on preventing health risks related to wildlife trade and consumption. Stakeholders are able to agree on guidance contents. WCS Indonesia and China offices support WCS's actions in Vietnam.</p>
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Activities

Output 1: A report on the current situation and trends of wildlife trafficking in Vietnam and patterns of trade for consumption purpose

- 1.1. Review and analyse open-source information and conduct field observation surveys in the North of Vietnam
- 1.2. Compile results of open-source information gathering and field observation surveys to draft an analysis report on the current situation and trends of wildlife trade and wild meat consumption in Vietnam, especially the illegal trade of wildlife for human consumption purpose

Output 2: A KAP survey report on scope of current markets and wild meat consumption trends and practices, motivation to serve and to consume wild meat and willingness to pay for wild meat

- 2.1. Develop KAP survey protocol and questionnaires, secure the institutional review board (IRB) approval
- 2.2. Deploy KAP survey in Hanoi and/or two neighbouring provinces (Ha Nam, Bac Ninh)
- 2.3. Compile results of the field survey and draft the KAP survey report on scope of current markets and wild meat consumption trends and practices; motivation to serve and to consume wild meat and willingness to pay for wild meat

Output 3: A preventative policing strategy including potential entry points for long-term behaviour change interventions

- 3.1. Draft crime script(s) for the wildlife trade and consumption
- 3.2. Organise consultation meetings with wildlife management and law enforcement officers, restaurants, consumers, and local CSOs to verify the developed crime script and preventative policing strategy
- 3.3. Develop and agree on a recommended list of behaviour change interventions

Output 4: Guidance on impacts of wildlife trade and consumption on public health risks and mitigation measures

- 4.1. Develop set of guidelines and policy briefs on health risks associated with wildlife trade and consumption, and mitigation measures
- 4.2. Organise consultation meetings/briefings to share documents with relevant stakeholders to raise their awareness of the risks and consult the measures to prevent health risks associated with wildlife trade and consumption
- 4.3. Organise virtual regional forum sharing lessons learned on preventing health risks associated with wildlife trade and consumption in Vietnam, Indonesia, and China

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1: Project Standard Indicators

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-B06	Number of criminal networks/trade routes mapped/identified	Number routes trading wild meat and bird for human consumption in Bac Ninh, Ha Nam, Ha Noi mapped/identified during desk review	Number	None	1		1	3
IWTCF-B07	Number of illegal wildlife products/shipments detected.	Number of species, its quantity and weight traded for human consumption identified during desk review	Number	None	8		8	NA
IWTCF-B08	Estimated size/scale of network.	Scale of the network identified during desk review	Scale	Scale of network: International, National, Local	National	NA	NA	NA
IWTCF-B08	Estimated size/scale of network.	Number of subjects involving to the network to be identified	Number	None	15			30
IWTCF-B20	Number of amendments to national laws and regulations in project countries	Number of recommendations to improve national laws and regulation in Vietnam	Number	Disaggregated by whether they are on wildlife legislation, serious and organised crime or closing markets.	2		2	2
		Number of review meeting/workshop attended and facilitated to improve national laws and regulation in Vietnam	Number	Disaggregated by whether they are on wildlife legislation, serious and organised crime or closing markets.	2		2	7
IWTCF-B23	Number of databases established that are used for law enforcement.	Number of databases established that are used for tracking suspects and cases to feedback to law enforcement agencies for further actions.	Number		1		1	1

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-C06	Number of consumers that have demonstrated the desired behaviour change	Number of consumers engaged in sharing their knowledge, attitude and practice on wild meat consumption in project sites	Number	Gender; Age Group; Typology of behaviour change	155		155	155
		Number of restaurateurs engaged in sharing their knowledge, attitude and practice on wild meat sale and consumption in project sites	Number	Gender; Age Group; Typology of behaviour change	14		14	14
		Number of law enforcement officers engaged in sharing their knowledge, attitude and practice on wild meat trade and consumption in project sites	Number	Gender; Age Group; Stakeholder group: Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Nationals, public sector, civil society, private sector	28		28	28
		Number of local authorities engaged in sharing their knowledge, attitude and practice on wild meat trade and consumption in project sites	Number	Gender; Age Group; Stakeholder group: Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Nationals, public sector, civil society, private sector	37		37	37
IWTCF-D21	Number of decision-makers attending briefing events	Number of decision-makers and relevant stakeholders attending briefing events on IWT and CWT efforts	Number	Attendee gender balance, types of decision-makers (govt, senior NGO, private sector, local leaders, resource managers (farmers) etc.), number of events	67		67	100
IWTCF-D25	Number of globally threatened taxa with improving conservation status resulting from the intervention.	Number of globally threatened taxa identified for behaviour change interventions and preventative policing strategy	Number of taxa	Flora/Fauna/Fungi	3		3	3

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-D26	Number of new and enhanced tools/approaches developed for tackling IWT.	Number of preventative policing strategy developed for tackling IWT.	Number	Typology of tools/approaches; Stakeholder group: Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Nationals, public sector, civil society, private sector.	0		0	1
IWTCF-D27	Number of partnerships established	Number of law enforcement agencies in Bac Ninh, Ha Nam and Ha Noi engaged in the KAP survey: forest ranger, environmental police, market control	Number	This can be a long-term partnership where WCS can share and exchange information about IWT	9		9	9
		Number of mass organisations and civil social organisations in Bac Ninh, Ha Nam and Ha Noi engaged in the KAP survey: father front, women's union, youth union	Number	This is a general partnership in which WCS can collaborate in related work	9		9	9

Table 2: Publications

Not available in this reporting period.

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	x
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the subject line.	x
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	No
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 17)?	NA
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	No
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	