

Important note: *To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders: it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes*

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2017

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT 02
Project title	Cutting Out the Middleman: Combatting Wildlife Trafficking in Viet Nam
Country/ies	Viet Nam (and Vietnamese diplomatic missions, migrant worker associations, and private businesses in Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya and South Africa).
Contract holder Institution	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Partner institution(s)	Viet Nam CITES Management Authority (CITES MA); National Environmental Police (Southern Office)
IWT grant value	£279,708
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2014 – 31 March 2017
Reporting period (e.g. April 2016-Mar 2017) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	April 2016-Mar 2017, Annual Report 3
Project leader name	Scott Robertson
Project website	n/a
Report author(s) and date	Scott Robertson, April 30, 2017

1. Project rationale

Organized Vietnamese crime syndicates have extended their wildlife trade networks around the world; Viet Nam was singled out at CITES CoP16 as a primary driver in the African rhino crisis and a key transit country for illegal ivory leaving Africa en route to China. Vietnamese criminals coordinating this illicit trade are met with weak enforcement from national agencies that receive relatively little investment and support from state or overseas sources. These agencies lack the skills or political support to mount an effective response. Conservation issues – particularly involving wildlife not native to Viet Nam – do not receive the attention, expertise and funds required. Increasing political support and improving law enforcement in consumer and transit countries, are critical components of demand-reduction strategies. Government action is an important driver for behavioral change and can lead to rapid, dramatic social change in contrast to social-marketing campaigns that change behavior through increased consumer awareness and eventually may lead to a sustained reduction in demand.

A series of activities are being rolled out at the central level, with local field actions piloted in the major urban demand centre of the Ho Chi Minh (HCM) metropolitan region, and with Vietnamese diplomatic missions, migrant worker associations and trading companies in four African countries where WCS is on-the-ground including Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya and South Africa.

2. Project partnerships

The Viet Nam CITES Management Authority (CITES MA) which is the focal point on wildlife trade, the Standing Member of the Viet Nam Wildlife Enforcement Network (VN WEN) remains our key government partner on this project. They served as the official host of events/meetings and provided guidance and support to implementation of all project activities. In addition to the signed three-year cooperation agreement dated 13 November 2014 that outlines the working relationship between WCS and the CITES MA, annual workplans have been updated by the two agencies upon the arrival of the new Viet Nam CITES MA director in July 2015 and resigned in June 2016. WCS has been supporting an additional staff member housed in the office of CITES MA since June 2015 to increase capacity for the agency. This additional staff member has facilitated communication and improved the relationship between the two agencies.

The National Environmental Police Department (EP) is the lead enforcement agency within the Ministry of Public Security (MPS) and is responsible for investigating and processing prosecutions of wildlife crimes. Their Southern representative office (C49B) is a key partner in this project for investigation and crackdown activities in the HCMC region.

During this third year of the project, WCS maintained our partnerships with various legislature, prosecution and judiciary institutions in Viet Nam including National Assembly, People's Police Academy, Department of Criminal and Administrative Legislation of the Ministry of Justice, Department of Department for Prosecution and Supervision over Investigation of Economic Cases (Dept. 3), Department of Crime Statistics and Information Technology (Dept. 2) under Supreme People's Procuracy, Ho Chi Minh city People's Procuracy and People's Court. These partners directly involved in our project activities, particularly in amendment of relevant articles in the Revised 2015 Penal Code related to wildlife crimes, capacity building on wildlife law enforcement, developing training materials, and collecting data of wildlife criminal cases related to five key species including rhino, elephant, tiger, pangolin, and turtle.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: Vietnamese journalists and local civil society groups are informed and supportive of international wildlife trade issues

Activity 1.1. Carry out daily online media tracking and respond in comments and direct to journalists to articles that are promoting international wildlife trade or consumption:

During this final year of the project, we kept daily sharing of wildlife news scan to nearly 300 journalists who were frequently updated. We kept their updated emails, work status and how relevant they are to wildlife conservation issues. We also had telephone survey to gather feedback on what WCS have been doing to keep the media updated of wildlife trafficking and wildlife law enforcement in Viet Nam and other countries. These journalists receive WCS's daily news scan for their information. We kept sending feedback to media to provide more updated and correct information when any discrepancies in there information dissemination were found. During this reporting period, WCS corrected information provided in 6 topics to 9 articles of different newspapers mostly on the false belief of traditional medicine made from endangered wildlife and one photo of a government officer who decorated his meeting room with ivory.

Activity 1.2. Disseminate key reports, articles, events and happenings relating to illegal wildlife trade and wildlife crime enforcement to the WCS Viet Nam media network of over 150 local journalists of the major news services/newspapers/online news providers:

We have been continuously sharing selected news, articles and press releases that highlight enforcement progress via WCS mailing lists and Facebook of WCS Viet Nam. We kept WCS's network of nearly 300 Vietnamese local journalists updated of our evidence-based stories and briefs which were translated into Vietnamese as well. [REDACTED]



Activity 1.3. Collaborate with local civil society organisations (e.g. Action for Wildlife Organisation) in HCM to develop and implement a pilot system for volunteers to report wildlife crimes (online and offline) to the relevant agencies:

With support from YouNet Media, a leading social listening company in Viet Nam, we prepared a report on online illegal wildlife trade in Viet Nam during the period of August 2015 to Dec 2016 and shared to media and law enforcement agencies. The report aimed at providing an insight into the situation of illegal trade of wildlife products in Viet Nam through Internet where more than 96% conversations taking place on Facebook pages. It covered the scale and nature of internet-based illegal wildlife trade in Viet Nam, with specific focus on the trade of five wildlife species: elephant, tiger, rhino, pangolin and turtle. Findings were shared widely to the public through People's Television (a public TV channel) in a talk show on online illegal wildlife trade in Viet Nam. We also made the report available and ready to share in an online based investigation training course co-hosted by UNODC and WCS in April 2017 with participants from national and provincial law enforcement agencies including Environmental Police Department (C49), Economic Police Department (C46), Anti-smuggling Police Department (C74), Police Department for High-tech Crime Prevention (C50), and Advisory Department of General Department of Police (C42), Forest Protection Department, and Market Control Department

Output 2. Local civil society and law enforcement agencies identify and begin to address the priority barriers to the prosecution and punishment of transnational wildlife trafficking cases and the key actions required to address these issues.

Activity 2.1. Participatory exercise held at VN-WEN meeting to identify and rank barriers to effective enforcement; Activity 2.2. Study commissioned to collate existing data and prepare a briefing paper; Activity 2.3. Briefing paper distributed for endorsement from VN WEN members and Activity 2.4. Briefing paper disseminated to key Government departments and other parties:

On 18th August 2016, we supported CITES MA of Viet Nam to organize a meeting to get consensus from relevant law enforcement agencies, CITES scientific authorities on Viet Nam's standpoint about species proposals to the CITES Secretariat for the CITES CoP17 in Johannesburg. As one of achievements, all pangolin species was up-listed to CITES Appendix I. Moreover, WCS has been following up with the draft (then revision) of the contents on wildlife protection in the 2015 revised Penal Code 2015 until now. On 24th March 2017, we supported the Judicial Committee to organize a workshop to review the draft of two articles on wildlife protection (Art. 234 and 244) in the 2015 revised Penal Code, consolidating opinions and recommendations from legal experts and legal enforcement agencies. Participants were from the National Assembly, legal and judicial committees, law enforcement agencies (i.e. environmental police) and judicial agencies (including Supreme People's Procuracy, and Supreme People's Court). As a result, we shared our consolidated recommendations to more than 40 congressmen nation-wide, arguing against the problems that are in the contemporary draft of the Article 244 and presenting WCS's suggestions to increase the enforceability of this article.

Output 3. Vietnamese diplomatic missions, migrant worker associations and trading and tourism companies in and relating to key African ivory and rhino horn source/transit states are informed of the risks, punishments and scaled up law enforcement efforts and political commitment to tackling this in both Africa and Asia



Activity 3.1. Official correspondence drafted and sent out from Hanoi to Vietnamese diplomatic missions, associations, and companies in Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya and Angola:

WCS has been rolling out a campaign to inform Vietnamese citizens in Viet Nam and African countries about the risks of engaging in wildlife crimes, in order to fight trans-national crimes in wildlife along the route from Africa to Asia. As part of the campaign, we developed pamphlets and posters which meant to educate Vietnamese from Viet Nam Embassies, Viettel staff, Vietnamese citizens working, living and traveling to Africa about wildlife crime laws with severe penalties of selected African range states such as Angola, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania and Viet Nam. The pamphlet included helpful cultural tips for visitors to these African countries. At the time of finalizing this report, the pamphlets and posters have been sent to Embassies of Viet Nam in Mozambique, Tanzania, South Africa and Angola, and these countries' Embassies in Ha Noi plus Viettel Global, Movitel (Viettel in Mozambique) and Halotel (Viettel in Tanzania) and Wildlife Direct – an NGO working on education, community development and law enforcement support for wildlife protection especially elephant conservation in Kenya.

Activity 3.2. Outreach events held in cooperation with Vietnamese diplomatic missions targeting associations, and companies in Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya and Angola:

In this third year of the project, with the support of Vietnamese embassies in Tanzania and Mozambique, we strengthened our partnership with Viettel Global in Viet Nam, Halotel (Viettel in Tanzania) and Movitel (Viettel in Mozambique) by signing an agreement on the implementation of crime prevention outreach campaigns (sending alerting Short Message Service (SMS) to Vietnamese Viettel staff who account for over 90% Vietnamese communities in countries with Viettel Group's presence and providing orientation sessions for Viettel staff before departing to Africa). SMS with content proposed by WCS have been sent to mobile phone of 40 Viettel staff in Burundi and 90 ones in Mozambique in early March 2017 and will be delivered to all Vietnamese staff working in Africa by the end of this month.

Output 4. Formal and informal inter-agency forums are functioning and the relevant law enforcement agencies are regularly sharing information through briefings and cooperating on planning and developing strategies to tackle rhino horn, elephant ivory and big cat trafficking crimes

Activity 4.1. Annual VN-WEN meeting of national law enforcement agencies on key topic/geographic area & 4.3. Joint-agency field missions to 'hotspot' areas to gather information for briefings to VN-WEN members:

WCS and Viet Nam CITES MA co-hosted an annual Viet Nam Wildlife Enforcement Network (VN-WEN) meeting on 24th June 2016 in Vinh city, Nghe An. Seniors and key officers from VN-WEN member agencies attended the meeting to review the implementation of previous year activities and proposed an activity plan for new year time (July 2016 - June 2017). The representative from Supreme People's Procuracy (SPP) - a new official VN-WEN member presented SPP's guideline to the Ministry of Public Security, provincial courts and procuracies to review and facilitate the prosecution of all the pending rhino horn and elephant ivory criminal cases. WCS worked with SPP to follow up and facilitate the implementation of this guideline. During this meeting, WCS also proposed an offer to support the development of a crime prevention strategy for law enforcement agencies on combating wildlife crime. Currently, we are following up with the Department of Anti-Smuggling Police to develop this strategy.

The VN-WEN meeting was followed by a field trip to Cau Treo border area (Viet Nam and Lao PDR border) to have a meeting with Cau Treo Customs Sub-department to understand the situation of illegal trans-border trade including wildlife trade in the area.

As following up suggestions from this 2016 VN-WEN meeting, WCS cooperated with the Department of Crime Statistics and Information Technology, Supreme People's Procuracy to collect seized/prosecuted cases relating to 5 key species (rhino, elephant, pangolin, turtle and tigers) from 2013-2015 at nation-wide especially with statistics from key hotspot provinces including Quang Ninh, Nghe An, Quang Tri and Ho Chi Minh city. We worked with them to

develop work-plan, data collection form and data collection guideline. The form and guideline after being approved by SPP were delivered to the Provincial Procuracies for gathering data and being verified with followed-up field visits. Final report on seized, prosecuted and convicted cases of 5 key species has been completed for further reference and use as baseline data, law enforcement's effectiveness assessment and for import to WCS's wildlife trafficking database.

Activity 4.2. Regular informal meetings of individuals from key law enforcement agencies on priority wildlife crime issues:

WCS had various meetings with Department of Foreign Relations of Ministry of Public Security, Department of International Cooperation of Supreme People's Procuracy on Viet Nam – Mozambique cooperation in wildlife crime prevention including how to implement the training program for Mozambique police in Viet Nam, the deployment of police liaison officer in Mozambique and the development of a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) in criminal matters between Viet Nam and Mozambique.

To support the organization of the third International Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade in Ha Noi in November 2016, WCS Viet Nam had a number of meetings with CITES MA Viet Nam for side events on law enforcement of Viet Nam agencies to tackle illicit wildlife trade. During the conference, we also facilitated a dialogue meeting between Mr. Vuong Tien Manh, Deputy Director of Viet Nam CITES MA, Viet Nam Administration of Forestry (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development) and Mr. Achmad Pribadi, Deputy Director of Indonesia Forest Crime Prevention and Forest Security (Ministry of Environment and Forestry) to discuss and agree on upcoming bilateral meeting between two countries on wildlife trafficking and follow up on the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on cooperation on wildlife law enforcement signed in 27th December 2012 in Ho Chi Minh city between Viet Nam Administration of Forestry and General Department of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation of Indonesia.

In this period we also met with different agencies of the Ministry of Public Security including anti-smuggling police (C74) and environmental police (C49) for the development of wildlife crime prevention strategy and capacity assessment; and with the People's Police Academy on capacity assessment and training curriculums for police.

Output 5. Frontline police, customs, forest rangers and prosecutors start utilising intelligence analysis software and applying professional investigative techniques to gather and manage information on wildlife crimes

Activity 5.1. Procurement, localisation, set-up and training of the professional intelligence analysis software within WCS and National Environmental Police Southern Office & 5.2. Annual training (classroom and on the job) of professional investigative techniques and new tools (e.g. GPS trackers) to gather intelligence to frontline law enforcement officers in HCM City Metropolitan Area:

From 18th to 20^h October 2016, a three-day training on wildlife crime intelligence for the environment police was co-hosted by WCS and Centre for Criminology Research and Criminal Investigation of the People's Police Academy in Ho Chi Minh City. Twenty six (26) environmental police officers from key districts of Ho Chi Minh city and Southern Office of National Environmental Police attended the training to learn new skills in collecting reliable information, managing database and analyzing wildlife crime intelligence to support their law enforcement duty.

Environmental police officers requested a tailor-made advanced course in intelligence analysis using high technology for management and analysis of wildlife crime cases in the future. As a part of the training, field practicum on species identification at Sai Gon zoo gave participants opportunities to get new knowledge and skills to identify wildlife species that were commonly and illegally traded in the Southern provinces of Viet Nam.

Moreover, in collaboration with Forest Protection Department Zone IV, WCS leveraged support from other funding sources to conduct a wildlife crime law enforcement training course for 29 officers and managers of Forest Protection Department and Border Army in Dak Nong, Binh Phuoc, Dak Lak, Lam Dong, Gia Lai, Kon Tum and Ho Chi Minh city law enforcement agencies in four days from 13th to 16th September 2016, in Da Lat city, Lam Dong province. The training covered important topics such as wildlife protection legislation review, investigation methods and crackdown planning, and species identification as well.

After the training, the trainees were expected and followed up to have more effective joint investigations and crackdowns of wildlife crimes in the area.

Activity 5.3. Joint-agency wildlife trade investigations in the HCM region, information gathered then inputted into the software:



In May and August 2016, WCS cooperated with trained volunteers in Ho Chi Minh metropolitan area to organize a survey program into wildlife trade retailers in Ho Chi Minh city, Dong Nai and Binh Duong provinces. Through this survey, we collated a list of 438 retailers who offered and sold wildlife and wildlife products. These results were imported into WCS's i2 program and to be analysed to intelligence report and survey report for law enforcement and media purposes. Our next step will focus on identifying and mapping sources of wildlife to these retailers.

Activity 5.4. Entry of data and archive information on HCMC wildlife crimes, production of intelligence charts, reports:



Activity 5.5. Implementation review and report to VN-WEN Annual meeting in year 3:

Leveraged support from other funding sources, on 24th March 2017, WCS Viet Nam supported Viet Nam CITES MA, the focal point of the Viet Nam Wildlife Enforcement Network (Viet Nam WEN) to organize a VN-WEN meeting on how CITES was implemented by members the network with specific areas pointed out in Directive 28/CT-TTg by the Prime Minister dated 17th September 2016. Directive 28/CT-TTg by the Prime Minister is the an expansion of Directive 03/CT-TTg on 20th February 2014 on increasing management and implementation of controlling and conservation measures for endangered wildlife, with more emphasis on the urgent actions needed to fight trans-national wildlife crimes and the illicit trade of rhino horn and ivory at "traditional craft villages, processing facilities, souvenir shops at tourist spots or in airports and piers, stores selling and preparing traditional medicine, etc. "At the meeting, the members reported on their progress in implementing Directive 28. CITES presented their draft of the

process to sample confiscated wildlife product specimens to be submitted to the Prime Minister in quarter 2 or quarter 3 of 2017. The members agreed on having a training on increasing capacity in CITES implementation and for CITES to hold a workshop on the 2015 revised Penal Code with new articles on wildlife crimes.

Activity 5.6. Annual procuracy and judiciary training programs in wildlife crime suppression:

WCS collaborated with Viet Nam CITE MA to conduct a two day training on CITES Implementation for VN-WEN member agencies from 26th to 27th December 2017 in Ho Chi Minh city. Twenty officers from forest protection, customs, environmental police, procuracy and courts in Ho Chi Minh and neighbouring provinces of An Giang, Tay Ninh, Binh Duong attended the training. . Trainees were equipped with knowledge on CITES regulations and Viet Nam law on protection of flora and fauna, and sophisticated modus operandis of wildlife crimes. Challenges in enforcing the law on wildlife protection in the current Penal Code were presented for open discussion by all participants. Particularly all participants actively joined a simulation exercise to discuss on how to apply 2015 ratified Penal Code to prosecute a case of rhino horn trafficking from Africa. Trainees also visited Saigon zoo to practise species identification that would help them distinguish the commonly traded wildlife species in Southern Viet Nam and be more confident in addressing confiscated wildlife and applying relevant penalties for future wildlife crime cases.

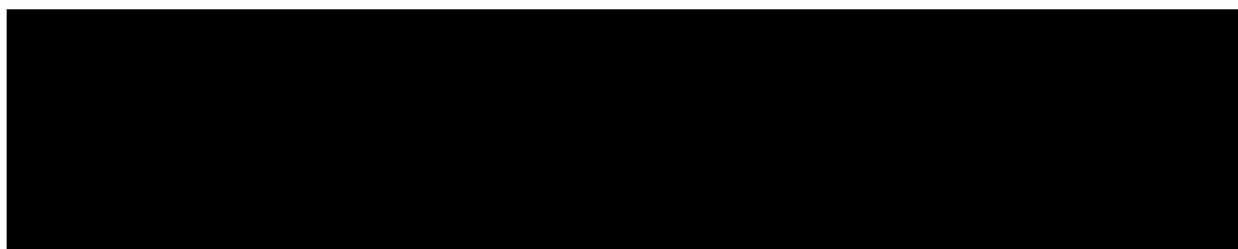
3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1. Vietnamese journalists and local civil society groups are informed and supportive of international wildlife trade issues.

During this reporting period (1st April 2016 – 31st March 2017), our media tracking collated 1186 articles covering illegal wildlife trade, especially seizures and prosecutions of crime cases in the local and international online media (391 Viet Nam news & 795 international news). 865 articles showed positive views (supportive to law enforcement and conservation efforts) accounts for 73%; 75 (6%) articles provided balance views; 236 (20%) had no clear views; and 10 showed negative views accounting for 1%. The WCS ongoing media tracking with positive and supportive media coverage has increased 46% from 2013 level of 47% while negative views are limited at only 1%. WCS kept sending feedback to media to provide more updated and correct information when any discrepancies in information dissemination are found.

In three years of project time (1st April 2014 – 31st March 2017), our media tracking collated 3020 articles covering illegal wildlife trade in both Vietnamese and English (1046 Viet Nam news & 1974 international news) in which 1731 articles showed positive views, accounting for 57%; 147 (5%) articles having balance views; 1115 (37%) with no clear views; and 27 articles of negative views accounting for 1%.

We also shared notable articles in English and Vietnamese translation and video to journalists and governmental partners to recognize their law enforcement effort to combat wildlife crimes and to provide multi perspective views on wildlife conservation related issues namely “Why it makes sense to burn ivory stockpiles” (June 2016), “Report: Viet Nam Among World's Biggest Illegal Ivory Markets” (July 2016) and the Guardian articles on “The crime family at the centre of Asia's animal trafficking network” and “Revealed: the criminals making millions from illegal wildlife trafficking” and the New York Times’ article titled “Laos Promises to Phase Out Tiger Farms” (New York Times, September 2016).





Output 2. Local civil society and LEAs identify and begin to address the priority barriers to the prosecution and punishment of transnational wildlife trafficking cases and the key actions required to address these issues

WCS made significant progress towards this output in the first two years of the project. WCS and the Viet Nam CITES MA developed a broader process of consultation across the law enforcement agencies that included meetings, agency-led assessments and private briefings towards the development of a Prime Minister endorsed National Program on controlling the trade and consumption of Endangered Species. These consultations have begun to highlight priority barriers and key actions required to address the obstacles to effective enforcement across government. Priority barriers were also identified through a participatory VN WEN led process that involved applying the ICCWC analytical framework for national responses to wildlife and forest crimes.

In this third year of project, priority barriers and loopholes of legislations for wildlife protection in Viet Nam were identified and analysed through our different meetings and workshops to get consensus on solutions to propose revision of Articles 234 & 244 of the draft Penal Code 2015. We assessed the potential to make amendments to wildlife related decrees in order to close existing loopholes relating to commercial exploitation, captive breeding, wildlife farming and traditional medicine. This activity built on the findings of WCS's legal review and aimed to accompany and make sustained inputs to the legislation reform process.


Consensus was also reached in the meeting on species proposal (on up-listing Pangolin to CITES Appendix I) to submit to the CITES Secretariat and prepare for CITES COP17 in Johannesburg.

After Consultation workshop on development of mechanism regulating zoos and private wildlife collections which was co-hosted by WCS and Viet Nam CITES MA in September 2016, participants from multi agencies agreed to delegate CITES MA to lead the development of regulation on zoo management which was one of the solution to improve the effectiveness of wildlife management in zoos and private collections in Viet Nam. This work has been separately supported by Food and Agriculture Organization in Viet Nam that WCS involved in several review workshops.

Output 3. Vietnamese diplomatic missions, migrant worker associations and trading and tourism companies in and relating to key African ivory and rhino horn source/transit states are informed of the risks, punishments and scaled up law enforcement efforts and political commitment to tackling this in both Africa and Asia

100% Vietnamese diplomatic missions in key African source countries Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa, and Angola have shown their active cooperation with WCS project activities so far. Viet Nam Embassy to Mozambique and Ambassador Nguyen Van Trung have been strongly supporting the working programs of Supreme People's Procuracy and Ministry of Public Security for strengthening bilateral law enforcement cooperation and scale up political commitment to tackle Africa – Asia wildlife trafficking organized by WCS Viet Nam in March and April 2017.

WCS had an official meeting for about 50 of the total 300 Vietnamese working and living in Mozambique (many of whom are Viettel staff) in May 2015 and different meetings with board of directors of Halotel (Viettel Tanzania) in May 2015 and March – April 2017 for discussion on cooperation plan, on finalization and dissemination of IEC materials and alerting SMS to Viettel staff in African countries.

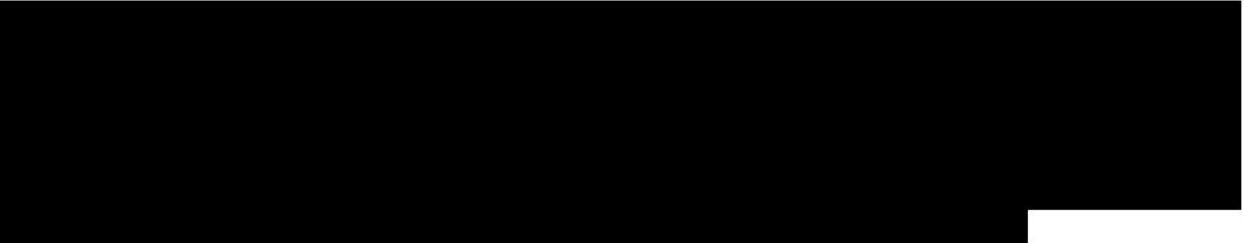


We also cooperated with the West Asia and African Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Vietnamese Embassies in Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, and Tanzania compiled data on Vietnamese communities in these African countries to design appropriate communication materials on wildlife protection. We printed and distributed 2000 pamphlets and 1000 posters in Vietnamese (with English translation available for reference) providing information of the strict punishments in wildlife trafficking in line with wildlife conservation laws and codes of five African countries Angola, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania and Viet Nam.

Output 4. Formal and informal inter-agency forums are functioning and the relevant LEAs are regularly sharing information through briefings and cooperating on planning and developing strategies to tackle rhino horn, elephant ivory and big cat trafficking crimes

The annual VN WEN meetings have been attended by seniors from all member agencies in July 2015 and June 2016. Local level officers also involved to ensure discussion were grounded in reality. During the project time, WCS supported three interagency field missions to wildlife trafficking hotspots. The first joint field mission was for the Viet Nam CITES MA and Department of Investigation and Anti-smuggling of General Department of Viet Nam Customs to the Viet Nam - China Border in January 2015 to review the implementation progress of individual agencies on Prime Minister’s Directive 03/CT-TTg dated 20/2/2014 on strengthening instructions and implementation of solutions to control and protect precious, rare and endangered wildlife species. The second joint field mission was organized on July 23, 2015 for representatives from the Viet Nam CITES MA, National Customs Anti-smuggling Unit and Regional III Forest Protection Department, Agricultural Security Department to Moc Bai border gate, Tay Ninh province – a major trafficking choke-point on the Viet Nam-Cambodia land border. The third one was to Cau Treo border area (Viet Nam and Lao PDR border) to have a meeting with Cau Treo Customs Sub-department. These field trips were for national level agencies better recognize and understand the situation of illegal trans-border trade including wildlife trade in the area in order to formulate relevant policy to better control trans-border wildlife trafficking facilitate the wildlife law enforcement at local level.

Output 5. Frontline police, customs, forest rangers and prosecutors start utilising intelligence analysis software and applying professional investigative techniques to gather and manage information on wildlife crimes



3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Our first outcome indicator is the percentage of arrests leading to conviction in court for offences relating to trade in rhino horn and elephant ivory where we expect to see an increase from the 2009-2012 baseline of 2% (44 arrests leading to one jail sentence) to 50% over the 3-year project period. The revisions to the Penal Code that was originally scheduled to come into effect in July 2015, then now hopefully in October 2017, provided the legislative framework for enhancing the proportion of convictions from arrests. We worked with prosecutors and judges at the national and local level to ensure this legislative change leads to the desired improved judicial impact. However, the Penal Code 2015 failed to come into effect as scheduled; therefore, there remained challenges in prosecution and conviction of wildlife trafficking case especially elephant ivory and rhino horn trafficking from Africa where the Penal Code 1990 is being applied. WCS managed to work with National Assembly and Ministry of Justice to provide feedback and proposal for revision of the wildlife related articles 234 and 244 of the 2015 ratified Penal Code. We believe that the new Penal Code would help increase the conviction rate of wildlife crimes in Viet Nam.

The second indicator seeks to demonstrate how an intelligence-led policing approach leads to the identification and arrest of Vietnamese individuals coordinating a major transnational wildlife crime network.

Our final indicator is related to how the CITES Standing Committee and Rhino working group judge Viet Nam's progress on implementation and compliance with the CITES CoP16 Decisions. In the Standing Committee meeting held in January 2016 in Geneva, Viet Nam CITES MA sent a report on Viet Nam's efforts to promote law enforcement cooperation between Viet Nam and African countries, and on results of their demand deduction campaigns to combat wildlife trafficking, especially rhino horn and elephant ivory. The report was highly appreciated by the CITES standing committee and was recommended for reference by other delegations. Viet Nam hosted the third International Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade in Ha Noi in November 2016 with an ivory destruction event prior to the conference to show Viet Nam's strong commitment and high attention to wildlife trade in the country.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome's assumptions

Assumption	Comments
Continued national commitment to CITES convention by Viet Nam	Still holds true: WCS Viet Nam continues to play an active role in CITES implementation and commits resources to support the CITES MA as the standing member of the VN WEN with 13 members from various LEAs including four new members of Supreme People's Procuracy and Supreme People's Court, Ministry of Justice, Department of Animal Health
WCS has established itself as a credible, loyal and trusted partner in a range of Vietnamese provinces and at a central level in the field of wildlife trafficking crimes and conservation and we cooperate with a range of agencies at both levels. To implement this project, this collaboration with individuals within local and central LEAs must continue.	Still holds true: WCS continues to collaborate extremely well with agencies at central and local levels. We expanded our partnerships at local level such as HCMC Supreme Court and also at central level with the National Assembly, Ministry of Justice, People's Police Academy and Supreme People's Court.
Increased media attention and involvement of central agencies (including Anti-corruption committees) will prompt the Vietnamese government to start addressing corruption of law enforcement officials in wildlife trafficking cases.	With the increasing media attention and the involvement of central agencies in wildlife crime prevention, we believe that the transparency in law enforcement will be improved but it takes time and strong actions to address the corruption among and encourage transparent shared data between law enforcement officials in wildlife

Output's assumptions

Assumptions	Comments
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]

4. Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty alleviation

[Redacted]

5. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declaration and Kasane Statement

The project has been making contribution to support two out three key objectives of the IWT Challenge Fund including:

- ii. Strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system; and
- iii. Reducing demand for the products of the illegal wildlife trade

WCS have enhanced capacity for law enforcement officers including police, forest protection, customs, border army and others on investigation techniques, intelligence management,

species identification and implementation of CITES. We also made great efforts to support CITES MA, National Assembly and Ministry of Justice during the review and revision of the new articles related to wildlife crimes in the Penal Code of 2015. We also equipped prosecutors and judges with knowledge on legal frameworks on wildlife protection in Viet Nam and species identification.

the third year of the project, we organized first ever intelligence training on skills to collect, manage and analyse information about wildlife crimes for the environmental police in Ho Chi Minh city which enhanced both theoretical and practical knowledge on wildlife crime intelligence for more effective enforcement activities.

6. Impact on species in focus

Similar to project activity implementation in year one and two, positive impacts to wild populations through reduced pressure from poaching was difficult to reliably quantify though was likely limited. The revised Penal Code provided a stronger legislative framework for all species protected under Vietnamese legislation and those species listed under CITES Appendix I and II and would provide greater deterrence to criminals.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

In helping to reduce demand for illegal wildlife products and dismantle criminal networks, both of which drive poaching, we would be helping to mitigate the profound negative impacts associated with the illegal wildlife trade. The transnational criminal networks involved in this trade worsen socio-economic inequalities, provoked social conflict, undermined local governance throughout the trade chain, and posed threats to the livelihoods of people living in product source countries where tourism is a major industry. The communities directly reliant on tourism in these countries were often already susceptible to the effects of poverty and were disproportionately impacted by the tourism economy that often suffers as a result of poaching and other criminal activities. The project legacy would enhance the institutional capacity to tackle wildlife crimes and trafficking in Viet Nam which could help reduce economic loss caused by the crimes in Viet Nam and African range states.

8. Consideration of gender equality issues

While directly improving gender equality was not a major focus of this project, we believed that our work might have indirect effects on women in several ways. In addressing many of the problems mentioned in the previous section, we would be helping to improve governance and rule of law in both Viet Nam and product source countries. While not directly impacting women, this was often a first step in building more stable, equitable societies. Additionally, helping to reduce destabilizing threats to the tourism industry in African countries would undoubtedly help to improve the livelihoods of women. In Kenya and other countries that we have been working with, the tourism sector employed a higher number of women and young people than many other industries, and any threats to this industry would therefore disproportionately affect them.

9. Monitoring and evaluation

We had quarterly and yearly monitoring and evaluation plans in order to track the project's progress. Regular consultation and ad-hoc meetings with our key partners were also maintained for direct communication about project progress and joint planning for the following periods. In the third year of project, we paid a great attention to the project outcomes and planned in details necessary activities to reach the final project outcome. We still used adaptive project management up to demand of project government partners and based upon WCS management decision when implementing the project. We organized monthly, quarterly project meeting to assess project progress and how activities and outputs could help reach project outcomes. We followed indicators of achievements and found the best way to measure them by the end of project.

10. Lessons learnt

[REDACTED]

In addition, we have continued to diversify and widen our project partners to ensure timely implementation, this included new partnerships with training institutions such as Police People’s Academy, and others including Central Committee of Propaganda and Education, National Assembly, Ministry of Justice, Supreme People’s Procuracy and HCMC People’s Court.

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

Based on the comments to date, especially on the second year annual report, we paid more attention to the monitoring and evaluation practices in the third year.

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A

13. Sustainability and legacy

The Project has been strengthening partnership with relevant government agencies and building capacity and commitment at the central political level to push positive changes in legislation, resource allocations and actions of local-level agencies that would have impact beyond the project period. We have been maintaining interest and commitment within government agencies as well as engaging local civil society to address the barriers to prosecution and punishment of transnational wildlife trafficking criminals. The revised Penal Code, ICCWC Toolkit report and Draft National Program are significant achievement that the Project made substantial contributions towards and could be seen as a legacy of our work. Furthermore, the Project spent great efforts in pushing Viet Nam CITES MA and the Ministry of Finance for a national inventory, sampling of Appendix I seized specimens – an activity that the CITES MA has committed and got the coordinating role.

14. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

Promoting activities and efforts in the way would undermine the overall outcome of the project that was building national commitment and therefore as much as possible we framed activities as those of the CITES MA or other partner agencies so they were not seen as WCS-led or as part of an internationally-funded project. However, The IWT Challenge Fund and the UK Government have been acknowledged verbally as donors in all meetings/events by WCS and our co-host partners. Over the course of the second and third years, UKAid Logo has appeared in all project’s events.

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2016-March 2017)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2016/17 Grant (£)	2016/17 Total actual IWT 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				

16. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

With funding from the DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund, the Wildlife Conservation Society and the Viet Nam CITES Management Authority initiated a project in 2014 to increase the capacity and commitment of Viet Nam’s criminal justice system to effectively enforce laws to disrupt and dismantle wildlife trafficking networks, and selected HCMC as a pilot site for interventions. Since 2014, we have carried out training and outreach exercises to 171 officers from the People’s Procuracy (i.e. Prosecutors), judges and court officials at central level, HCMC level and all of HCMC’s districts especially the National Environmental Police Department-South Office located in HCMC and relevant law enforcement agencies in neighbouring Southern provinces. The training provided knowledge of legislative updates related to wildlife protection, gave experiences through case-studies of commonly encountered wildlife crimes, and introduced frequently traded species and trafficking dynamics.





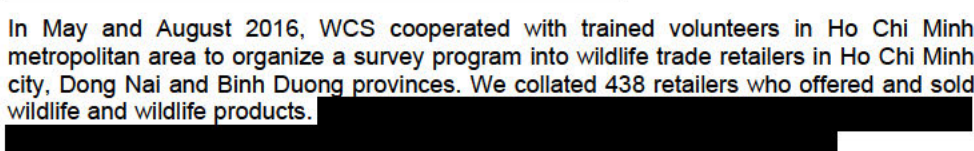

This sentencing was a big step forward for the judiciary system of Viet Nam where most wildlife criminals escape without conviction and the investments along the enforcement chain from detection, through prosecution and conviction by the IWT Challenge Fund have undoubtedly contributed to this development.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2016-2017

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>The illegal trafficking in high-value wildlife species by Vietnamese communities, at home and abroad, does not threaten the survival of these species in the wild.</p>		<p>This project has built capacity and commitment within a number of key agencies of the Vietnamese government and criminal justice system that will lead to more effective enforcement of laws to combat wildlife trafficking networks; the revised penal code once active in July will provide a stronger increase the deterrence for criminal activities. This in turn will reduce threats to the survival of species in the wild across the region and in Africa</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Viet Nam's government, criminal justice system, and civil society, has increased capacity and commitment to effectively enforce laws to disrupt and dismantle wildlife trafficking networks.</p>	<p>The percentage of arrests leading to conviction in court for offences relating to trade in rhino horn and elephant ivory increases from the 2009-2012 baseline of 2% (44 arrests leading to one jail sentence) to 50% over the 3-year project period.</p> <p>(i) [REDACTED]</p> <p>(ii) By 2017, Viet Nam is judged by the CITES Standing Committee and Rhino working group, to have made significant progress on implementation and compliance with the CITES CoP16 Decisions</p>	<p>(i) The Penal Code 2015 failed to come into effect as scheduled; therefore, WCS managed to work with National Assembly and Ministry of Justice to provide feedback and proposal for revision of the wildlife related articles 234 and 244 of the 2015 Penal Code until its adoption. We believe that effort to enable the 2015 Penal Code come to operation would help increase the conviction rate of wildlife crimes in Viet Nam.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>(iii) WCS supported CITES MA Viet Nam to attend the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CoP17) in Johannesburg, South Africa.</p>	
<p>Output 1. Vietnamese journalists and local civil society groups are informed and supportive of international wildlife trade issues.</p>	<p>1a. By 2017, on-going WCS media tracking records at least a 25% increase from 2013 levels (currently at 20%) in positive and supportive media coverage to the issues of rhino horn, elephant ivory, Asian big cat and freshwater turtle and tortoise trafficking and wildlife crime law enforcement in Viet Nam</p>	<p>1a. During this reporting period (1st April 2016 – 31st March 2017), our media tracking collated 1186 articles covering illegal wildlife trade, especially seizures and prosecutions of crime cases in the local and international online media (391 Viet Nam news & 795 international news). 865 articles showed positive views (supportive to law enforcement and conservation efforts) accounts for 73%; 75 (6%) articles provided balance views; 236 (20%) had no clear views; and 10 showed negative views accounting for 1%. The WCS ongoing media tracking with positive and supportive media coverage has increased 46%</p>	

	1b. By 2017, local civil society groups have established a protocol for reporting wildlife crimes to relevant agencies in the pilot site of HCM City Metropolitan Area and are regularly and systematically reporting wildlife crimes to the relevant agencies and individuals.	from 2013 level of 47% while negative views are limited at only 1%. 1b. WCS used a social listening tool to analyse how wildlife traffickers use internet to illegally trade wildlife. Based on results of this study, we will create strategy for online based wildlife crime where we approach it as source of intelligence for law enforcement operation
Activity 1.1. Carry out daily online media tracking and respond in comments and direct to journalists to articles that are promoting international wildlife trade or consumption		
Activity 1.2. Disseminate key reports, articles, events and happenings relating to illegal wildlife trade and wildlife crime enforcement to the WCS Viet Nam media network of over 150 local journalists of the major news services/newspapers/online news providers		Continued sharing selected news, articles and press releases that highlight enforcement progress via WCS mailing list of nearly 300 journalists and Facebook
Activity 1.3. Collaborate with local civil society organisations (e.g. Action for Wildlife Organisation) in HCM to develop and implement a pilot system for volunteers to report wildlife crimes (online and offline) to the relevant agencies.		
Output 2. Local civil society and LEAs identify and begin to address the priority barriers to the prosecution and punishment of transnational wildlife trafficking cases and the key actions required to address these issues	2a. By the end of Year 2014 consensus is reached from Viet Nam WEN, National Assembly Committees, and key local civil society stakeholders on priority barriers, and key actions required to address these issues. 2b. Policy paper endorsed and disseminated by CITES MA to policy-makers in Government, Communist Party, and the foreign diplomatic sector.	2a. 2b. Priority barriers and loopholes of legislations for wildlife protection in Viet Nam were identified and analysed through our different meetings and workshops to get consensus on solutions to propose revision of Articles 234 & 244 of the draft Penal Code 2015. Consensus was also reached in the meeting on species proposal (on up-listing Pangolin to CITES Appendix I) to submit to the CITES Secretariat and prepare for CITES COP17 in Johannesburg. After Consultation workshop on development of mechanism regulating zoos and private wildlife collections which was co-hosted by WCS and Viet Nam CITES MA in September 2016, participants from multi agencies agreed to delegate CITES MA to lead the development of regulation on zoo management which was one of the solution to improve the effectiveness of wildlife management in zoos and private collections in Viet Nam.
Activity 2.1. Participatory exercise held at VN WEN meeting to identify and rank barriers to effective enforcement.		N/A. Participatory exercises held in Year 1
Activity 2.2. Study commissioned to collate existing data and prepare a briefing paper		N/A. Study completed in Year 1
Activity 2.3. Briefing paper distributed for endorsement from VN WEN members		ICCWC Toolkit report and summary endorsed by VN-WEN and submitted to Government
Activity 2.4. Briefing paper disseminated to key Government departments and other parties.		See 2.3 above
Output 3. Vietnamese diplomatic missions, migrant worker associations	3. By the end of 2017, >50% of the Vietnamese diplomatic missions, migrant	100% Vietnamese diplomatic missions in key African source countries including Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa, and Angola have shown their active

<p>and trading and tourism companies in and relating to key African ivory and rhino horn source/transit states are informed of the risks, punishments and scaled up law enforcement efforts and political commitment to tackling this in both Africa and Asia</p>	<p>worker associations and trading and tourism companies in four key African ivory and rhino horn source/transit states (Mozambique, Tanzania, Angola, and Kenya) have collaborated on project activities</p>	<p>cooperation with WCS project activities so far.</p> <p>In 2017, WCS have finalized cooperation agreement with Viettel Global for dissemination of IEC materials and alerting SMS to Viettel staff in African countries with Viettel presence.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1. Official correspondence drafted and sent out from Hanoi to Vietnamese diplomatic missions, associations, and companies in Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya and Angola.</p>		<p>Completed in year 1</p>
<p>Activity 3.2. Outreach events held in cooperation with Vietnamese diplomatic missions, targeting associations, and companies in Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya, and Angola.</p>		<p>In 2017, WCS cooperated with Viettel Global on signing cooperation agreement including cooperation plan, finalization and dissemination of IEC materials and alerting SMS to Viettel staff in African countries.</p> <p>Cooperating with the West Asia and African Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Vietnamese Embassies in Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, and Tanzania, we printed and distributed 2000 pamphlets and 1000 posters in Vietnamese (with English translation available for reference) providing information of the strict punishments in wildlife trafficking in line with wildlife conservation laws and codes of five African countries Angola, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania and Viet Nam.</p>
<p>Output 4. Formal and informal inter-agency forums are functioning and the relevant LEAs are regularly sharing information through briefings and cooperating on planning and developing strategies to tackle rhino horn, elephant ivory and big cat trafficking crimes</p>	<p>4a. VN WEN holds annual inter-agency coordination meetings and are attended by all member agencies, by relevant staff members (i.e. not junior staff as present)</p> <p>4b. By 2017 VN WEN members have implemented at least three joint-field missions, authored at least three joint-reports on key wildlife crime issues, and held multi-agency briefings to communicate those.</p>	<p>4a. The annual VN WEN meetings have been attended by seniors from all member agencies in July 2015 and June 2016. Local level officers also involved to ensure discussion were grounded in reality.</p> <p>4b. WCS supported three interagency field missions to wildlife trafficking hotspots including the Viet Nam - China Border in January 2015, Moc Bai border gate, Tay Ninh province in July 2015 and Cau Treo Border gate in June 2016.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1. Annual VN WEN meeting of national LEAs on key topic/geographic area</p>		<p>The project supported the CITES MA to organize three VN WEN meetings in Ha Noi, Ho Chi Minh, Nghe An in April and July 2015 and June 2016 respectively.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2. Regular informal meetings of individuals from key LEAs on priority wildlife crime issues.</p>		<p>We had different consultation meetings with selected VN WEN members such as Department of International Cooperation and Mutual Legal Assistance - Supreme People's Procuracy (SPP) and Department of Foreign Relations – Ministry of Public Security (MPS) for strengthening law enforcement cooperation for CWT between Viet Nam and Mozambique. We also met with anti-smuggling police (C74) and environmental police (C49) for the development of wildlife crime prevention strategy and capacity assessment; and with the People's Police Academy on capacity assessment and training curriculums for police</p>
<p>Activity 4.3. Joint-agency field missions to 'hotspot' areas to gather information for briefings to VN WEN members</p>		<p>There joint field missions to hotspot of wildlife trafficking were organized</p>

<p>Output 5. Frontline police, customs, forest rangers and prosecutors start utilising intelligence analysis software and applying professional investigative techniques to gather and manage information on wildlife crimes</p>	<p>5a. By 2017, based upon a two-year pilot deployment, there is central-level support, recommendations and a roadmap to the roll out of a professional intelligence analysis system to enable greater intelligence-led policing of wildlife crimes in Viet Nam</p> <p>5b. By 2016, the key units within the relevant agencies in the pilot site of the HCM City Metropolitan Area will have met basic proficiency in professional wildlife crime law enforcement techniques, be informed on national and international laws, and have tools to identify species and wildlife products</p>	
<p>Activity 5.1. Procurement, localisation, set-up and training of the professional intelligence analysis software within WCS and National Environmental Police Southern Office</p>		<p>i2 set-up in WCS completed.</p>
<p>Activity 5.2. Annual training (classroom and on the job) of professional investigative techniques and new tools (e.g. GPS trackers) to gather intelligence to frontline law enforcement officers in HCM City Metropolitan Area</p>		<p>Twenty six (26) environmental police officers from key districts of Ho Chi Minh city and Southern Office of National Environmental Police attended the training to learn new skills in collecting reliable information, managing database and analyzing wildlife crime intelligence to support their law enforcement duty. Participants also had hands-on experience through demonstration and practicum exercises with i2 program to identify wildlife criminal networks</p>
<p>Activity 5.3. Joint-agency wildlife trade investigations in the HCM region, information gathered then inputted into the software</p>		 <p>In May and August 2016, WCS cooperated with trained volunteers in Ho Chi Minh metropolitan area to organize a survey program into wildlife trade retailers in Ho Chi Minh city, Dong Nai and Binh Duong provinces. We collated 438 retailers who offered and sold wildlife and wildlife products.</p> 
<p>Activity 5.4. Entry of data and archive information on HCMC wildlife crimes, production of intelligence charts, reports</p>		
<p>Activity 5.5. Implementation review and report to VN WEN Annual meeting in year 3</p>		<p>Leveraged support from other funding sources, on 24th March 2017, WCS Viet Nam supported Viet Nam CITES MA, the focal point of the Viet Nam Wildlife Enforcement Network (Viet Nam WEN) to organize a VN-WEN meeting on how CITES was implemented by members the network with specific areas pointed out in Directive 28/CT-TTg by the Prime Minister dated 17th September 2016. Directive 28/CT-TTg by the Prime Minister is the an expansion of Directive 03/CT-TTg on 20th February 2014 on increasing management and implementation of controlling and conservation measures for endangered wildlife, with more emphasis on the urgent actions needed to fight trans-</p>



	national wildlife crimes and the illicit trade of rhino horn and ivory at "traditional craft villages, processing facilities, souvenir shops at tourist spots or in airports and piers, stores selling and preparing traditional medicine, etc. The members agreed on having a training on increasing capacity in CITES implementation and for CITES to hold a workshop on the 2015 revised Penal Code with new articles on wildlife crimes.
Activity 5.6. Annual procuracy and judiciary training programs in wildlife crime suppression	WCS collaborated with Viet Nam CITE MA to conduct a two day training on CITES Implementation for VN-WEN member agencies from 26th to 27th December 2017 in Ho Chi Minh city. Twenty officers from forest protection, customs, environmental police, procuracy and courts in Ho Chi Minh and neighbouring provinces of An Giang, Tay Ninh, Binh Duong attended the training and were equipped with knowledge on CITES regulations and Viet Nam law on protection of flora and fauna, and sophisticated modus operandis of wildlife crimes. Trainees also visited Saigon zoo to practise species identification that would help them distinguish the commonly traded wildlife species in Southern Viet Nam.

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

N.B. if your application's logframe is presented in a different format in your application, please transpose into the below template. Please feel free to contact IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk if you have any questions regarding this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal:			
Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Impact: The illegal trafficking in high-value wildlife species by Vietnamese communities, at home and abroad, does not threaten the survival of these species in the wild.			
Outcome: Viet Nam's government, criminal justice system, and civil society, has increased capacity and commitment to effectively enforce laws to disrupt and dismantle wildlife trafficking networks.	<p>1. The percentage of arrests leading to conviction in court for offences relating to trade in rhino horn and elephant ivory increases from the 2009-2012 baseline of c.2% (44 arrests leading to one jail sentence) to 50% over the three-year project period.</p> <p>2. By 2017, an intelligence-led approach has led to the identification and first ever arrest in Viet Nam, of Vietnamese individuals coordinating a major transnational wildlife crime network.</p>	<p>1. Law enforcement agency (Police and Prosecutors) reports to CITES MA (made on request) on number of arrests, prosecutions and sentencing of wildlife cases</p> <p>2. Online media tracking</p>	<p>1. Continued national commitment to CITES convention by Viet Nam</p> <p>2. WCS has established itself as a credible, loyal and trusted partner in a range of Vietnamese provinces and at a central level in the field of wildlife trafficking crimes and conservation and we cooperate with a range of agencies at both levels. To implement this project, this collaboration with individuals within local and central LEAs must continue</p> <p>3. Increased media attention and</p>

	<p>3. By 2017, Viet Nam is judged by the CITES Standing Committee and Rhino working group, to have made significant progress on implementation and compliance with the CITES CoP16 Decisions</p> <p>4. By 2017, the CITES MA will have been granted additional resources (greater than inflation), in terms of both staff (2013:10 officers) and its state budget allocation (2013: \$ [REDACTED] for core operating costs and staff) to address wildlife trafficking</p>	<p>3. Annual reports of LEAs (Customs Anti-smuggling Unit, Environmental Police, Procuracy) presented and shared at Annual Viet Nam WEN meetings</p> <p>4. CITES Standing Committee and rhino horn working group proceedings/minutes and decisions</p>	<p>involvement of central agencies (including Anti-corruption committees) will prompt the Vietnamese government to start addressing corruption of law enforcement officials in wildlife trafficking cases</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Vietnamese journalists and local civil society groups are informed and supportive of international wildlife trade issues.</p>	<p>1a. By 2017, on-going WCS media tracking records at least a 25% increase from 2013 levels (currently at 47%) in positive and supportive media coverage to the issues of rhino horn, elephant ivory, Asian big cat and freshwater turtle and tortoise trafficking and wildlife crime law enforcement in Viet Nam</p> <p>1b. By 2017, local civil society groups have established a protocol for reporting wildlife crimes to relevant agencies in the pilot site of HCM City Metropolitan Area and are regularly and systematically reporting wildlife crimes to the relevant agencies and individuals</p>	<p>1a. Online media reports</p> <p>1b. Local civil society groups issue a joint-protocol for wildlife crime reporting, and publicise online</p>	<p>The Vietnamese media is controlled by a central government department that monitors and guides content and on certain topics has prevented coverage on certain topics/issues, where they consider them to be detrimental to social stability and the rule of law. We have access to the weekly minutes of the editors where this guidance is provided, and strong relationships with journalists to be aware if any of the stories/issues we are concerned with get blocked/prevented; but for the media to pressure criminal cases and cover key issues will require these issues to remain acceptable for communication by this department</p>
<p>2. Local civil society and LEAs identify and begin to address the priority barriers to the prosecution and punishment of transnational wildlife trafficking cases and the key actions required to address these issues.</p>	<p>2a. By the end of Year 2014 consensus is reached from Viet Nam WEN, National Assembly Committees, and key local civil society stakeholders on priority barriers, and key actions required to address these issues.</p> <p>2b. Policy paper endorsed and disseminated by CITES MA to policy-makers in Government, Communist Party, and the foreign diplomatic sector.</p>	<p>2a. and 2b. Policy briefing paper, dissemination plan</p>	<p>Consensus can be reached on key actions required by the relevant stakeholders</p>

<p>3. Vietnamese diplomatic missions, migrant worker associations and trading and tourism companies in and relating to key African ivory and rhino horn source/transit states are informed of the risks, punishments and scaled up law enforcement efforts and political commitment to tackling this in both Africa and Asia</p>	<p>3. By the end of 2017, >50% of the Vietnamese diplomatic missions, migrant worker associations and trading and tourism companies in four key African ivory and rhino horn source/transit states (Mozambique, Tanzania, Angola, and Kenya) have collaborated on project activities</p>	<p>3. Proceedings from CITES MA/Embassy meetings showing number of Vietnamese associations and companies attending briefings and other events organised as part of the outreach campaign in Mozambique, Angola, Kenya and Tanzania</p>	<p>Vietnamese companies, associations and communities in or visiting key African range states are accessible and key ministries (Foreign Affairs, Industry & trade) continue to collaborate with the CITES MA</p>
<p>4. Formal and informal inter-agency forums are functioning and the relevant LEAs are regularly sharing information through briefings and cooperating on planning and developing strategies to tackle rhino horn, elephant ivory and big cat trafficking crimes</p>	<p>4a. VN WEN holds annual inter-agency coordination meetings and are attended by all member agencies, by relevant staff members (i.e. not junior staff as present)</p> <p>4b. By 2017 VN WEN members have implemented at least three joint-field missions, authored at least three joint-reports on key wildlife crime issues, and held multi-agency briefings to communicate those.</p>	<p>4a. and 4b. VN WEN meeting minutes and proceedings</p>	<p>VN WEN remains the key national-level forum for inter-ministerial planning and coordination on addressing international wildlife trade and all wildlife crime issues</p>
<p>5. Frontline police, customs, forest rangers and prosecutors start utilising intelligence analysis software and applying professional investigative techniques to gather and manage information on wildlife crimes</p>	 	<p>5a. Intelligence analysis pilot deployment report</p> <p>5b. Enforcement officer knowledge assessments</p>	<p>WCS continues its strong collaboration with the National Environmental Police Southern Office</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1. Carry out daily online media tracking and respond in comments and direct to journalists to articles that are promoting international wildlife trade or consumption</p> <p>1.2. Disseminate key reports, articles, events and happenings relating to illegal wildlife trade and wildlife crime enforcement to the WCS Viet Nam media</p>			

network of over 150 local journalists of the major news services/newspapers/online news providers

- 1.3. Collaborate with local civil society organisations (e.g. Action for Wildlife Organisation) in HCM to develop and implement a pilot system for volunteers to report wildlife crimes (online and offline) to the relevant agencies.
- 2.1. Participatory exercise held at VN WEN meeting to identify and rank barriers to effective enforcement
- 2.2. Study commissioned to collate existing data and prepare a briefing paper
- 2.3. Briefing paper distributed for endorsement from VN WEN members
- 2.4. Briefing paper disseminated to key Government departments and other parties
- 3.1. Official correspondence drafted and sent out from Hanoi to Vietnamese diplomatic missions, associations, and companies in Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya and Angola
- 3.2. Outreach events held in cooperation with Vietnamese diplomatic missions targeting associations, and companies in Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya and Angola
- 4.1. Annual VN WEN meeting of national LEAs on key topic/geographic area
- 4.2. Regular informal meetings of individuals from key LEAs on priority wildlife crime issues
- 4.3. Joint-agency field missions to 'hotspot' areas to gather information for briefings to VN WEN members
- 5.1. Procurement, localisation, set-up and training of the professional intelligence analysis software within WCS and National Environmental Police Southern Office
- 5.2. Annual training (classroom and on the job) of professional investigative techniques and new tools (e.g. GPS trackers) to gather intelligence to frontline law enforcement officers in HCM City Metropolitan Area
- 5.5. Implementation review and report to VN WEN Annual meeting in year 3
- 5.6. Annual procuracy and judiciary training programs in wildlife crime suppression

Annex 3 Standard Measures

In future years it is our intention to develop a series of standard measures in order to collate some of the quantitative measures of activity, input and output of IWT projects. These will not be measures of the impact or effectiveness of IWT projects but will contribute to a longer term dataset for Defra to draw upon. The collection of standard measures data will be important as it will allow us to understand the combined impact of all the UK Government funded Challenge Fund projects. This data will therefore provide useful information for the Defra Secretariat and for Defra Ministers regarding the Challenge Fund.

The standard measures for the IWT Challenge Fund are currently under development and it is therefore not necessary, at present, to complete this Annex. Further information and guidance about the IWT standard measures will follow.

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Year 1

1. Legislation document - Directive No. 03-CT-TTG-2014 on strengthening the control and protection of precious and rare wildlife

Year 2

2. Trip report: May 2015 Africa Trip with VN WEN (May 2015)
3. Enforcement report: 151123_Enforcement report_Phan Huynh Anh Khoa (Nov 2015)
4. Training report: 160328_Darwin_HCMCourtTrainingreport (March 2016)
5. Trip report: 150727_DARWIN_Trip Report_VN-WENmeetingFieldtriptoMocBai_Final (July 2015)

Year 3

6. Survey report: Illegal Wildlife Trade on social media (Mar 2017)
7. Trip report: Vietnam Wildlife Enforcement Network 160630_DARWIN_Minutes_VN-WENMeetingFieldtriptoCauTreo_Final (June 2016)
8. Trip report: 160921_TripReport_DongNaiBinhDuongSurveys (Aug 2016)
9. Intelligence document: Nhi Khe Intelligence Map
10. Training report: 161018_Darwin_TrainingReport_IntelligenceTraininginHCM (Oct 2016)
11. Cooperative Agreement: 170315_ViettelWCS_agreement_VN_Final (Mar 2017)
12. Samples of IEC materials
13. Samples of Press Release from 2014-2017
14. Media coverage on IWT-funded events

Articles: (in original language and translated versions)

15. Richard Branson (báo Người lao động)
16. “Why it makes sense to burn ivory stockpiles” (June 2016),
17. “Report: Viet Nam Among World's Biggest Illegal Ivory Markets” (July 2016)
18. “The crime family at the centre of Asia's animal trafficking network” and “Revealed: the criminals making millions from illegal wildlife trafficking”
19. “Laos Promises to Phase Out Tiger Farms” posted on New York Times

Selected photographs of each events and operations relevant to project activities

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	YES
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	NO
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	YES
Do you have hard copies of material you want 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.	NO
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	YES
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	YES
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	