

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

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project Reference	IWT019
Project Title	Strengthen enforcement capacity to combat illegal wildlife trafficking in China
Country/ies	China
Contract Holder Institution	Beijing Normal University
Partner institutions	CITES Management Authority of China, Wildlife Conservation Association, CITES Scientific Authority of China and International Fund for Animal Welfare
IWT Grant Value	£300,000
Start/end dates of project	February 1, 2015-January 31, 2018
Reporting period (e.g. April 2015-Mar 2016) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	Feb 2015 – Mar 2016 Annual Report 1
Project leader name	Li Zhang
Project website	
Report author(s) and date	Lijuan An, Xuan Yang and Li Zhang April 30, 2016

1. Project Rationale

In recent years, with the development of a consumer economy, people's demand for wildlife products has grown substantially. The markets for consumption are increasing, and using wildlife as pets, for medicine and health care, and as food has become a status symbol and a fashionable lifestyle in China. As a result, wildlife trade has expanded quickly, and illegal wildlife trafficking has increased sharply. Large quantities of wild animals are now on the verge of extinction as a result of commercial development, such as pangolins (*Manis spp.*) and rhinos (*Ceratotherium spp.*).

The global wild animal trafficking is estimated to worth more than US\$8 billion a year, second only to the trade in illegal drugs and with profit margins more attractive than illegal arms dealing. Adding to the problem, government-enforced wildlife trade monitoring is significantly inadequate in China, making it difficult to assess the impact on wild animals domestically;

relevant data obtained from consumers is also very scarce. Meanwhile, the coexistence of legal and illegal trades makes it difficult to monitor wild animal trade and distinguish illegal products on the market from the legal ones. Identifying animal species traded at the sales terminals, estimating trading frequency, identifying species under protection or rare species, and assembling data on the countries and routes involved in trafficking are complex tasks that require support from a wide variety of sources.

The project will build the capacity of multi-lateral enforcement agencies on combating international illegal wildlife trafficking by providing systematic law enforcement trainings facilitated by BNU and partners NGOs including WCS, IUCN and the Nature University etc.

With the wildlife enforcement capacity enhanced in China supported by this project, increasing trend of smuggling of wildlife products from range countries into China would be strictly controlled by Chinese enforcement agencies. Meanwhile, threats such as poaching to those key species population in the wild would be suppressed. It is obviously benefiting those range countries to prevent their wildlife from illegal killing, especially elephants and rhinos in African states.

With our proposed wildlife enforcement training exchanges workshops between China and wildlife range countries, Chinese enforcement officers will exchange their experiences with rangers from other countries, and they will also learn the situation and challenges in other countries. It will help China's governmental agencies to understand the threats of poaching to other wildlife range states, and will engage Chinese overseas aid programs to support wildlife conservation projects in those ranger countries in future. It will also benefit local communities to seek for sustainable rural development opportunities rather than killing wildlife to profits in those countries potentially.

With the enforcement capacity enhanced in China supported by this project, African elephants and rhinos, as well as pangolin smuggling would be suppressed worldwide by strengthening enforcement capacity with well-trained Chinese wildlife enforcement officers at border. Wildlife trafficking will be shrunk and with less profit that will reduce the pressure of poaching to those endangered species living the field, and finally benefit to the species survival.



Figure 1. Cities hold wildlife enforcement trainings for Customs and Forest Police from Feb 2015 to Mar 2016 funded by IWT Challenge Fund and matching funds form BNU and project partners in China.

2. Project Partnerships

Leading by Beijing Normal University and CITES Management Authority of China, in partnership with CITES Scientific Authority of China, Wildlife Conservation Society and International Fund for Animal, a core partners team was formed in February 2015 in Xi'an of Shanxi Province. The Principal Investigator of the project, Professor Li Zhang; Dr. Xianlin Meng, CITES CNMA Director General; Dr. Yan Zeng, CITES Scientific Authority Deputy Office Chief; Ms. Lishu Li, Senior Program Officer of WCS China; Mr. Jeff He, China Director of IFAW formed a leading group for the BNU IWT project, who worked closely to coordinate partnership with General Customs Administration, Forest Police Administration and State Forestry Administration and relevant governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations. The leading group makes decision on priority regions with critical needs to build wildlife law enforcement capacity, and coordinates all related resources to support activities under this project.

BNU as the project implementation institute, managed all financial and logistic support for project activities, as well as provided free office space and project leader's staff salary as matching

fund to the project. As the key governmental agencies, CITES CNMA worked with other governmental agencies to arrange the training courses for enforcement agencies, and provided training experts on CITES related international and domestic legislations to give lectures for trainees. CNMA also provided matching fund to co-sponsor couple of trainings in Kunming and Beihai. WCS and IFAW supported some of the training courses over the first year of the project by providing training materials and information from their international network that helped all trainees understand the international situation of illegal wildlife trafficking with most latest information and knowledge. WCS and IFAW also provided leveraging fund to support their staff's time and travels to participate the trainings and workshops hosted by the project. CITES Scientific Authority together with its host institution, Chinese Academy of Sciences, provided scientific supports with species identification tools and worked together with all partners of the project to develop training tool kits.

During the 1st year of the project, all partners worked closely and honestly. The core leading group leaders met once every two months, and they also made frequent communications via phone calls to coordinate the project activities. At the very beginning of the project, each partner may have their own working priorities and working styles. The leading group members and CITES branch office heads had a one-day meeting together in Xi'an to coordinate each partners' priority sites and analyze the critical needs for law enforcement capacity building program. BNU project leader also spent couple times to meet with all partners in person to work out training plan together. All partners also sit together to develop the training tools and tried to build all related necessary legislations, law enforcement case studies, and updated information from each partners etc. into the training materials.

BNU project leader also took the opportunity of chairing the China's NGO coalition of Save Wildlife in Trade to introduce the project to all members of the coalition, and engaged non-partners, such as TRAFFIC and WildAid also participated several of IWT Challenge Fund supported training courses by lectures or attending as observers.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

With the support from IWT Challenge Fund, Beijing Normal University provided 12 wildlife enforcement training courses together with project partners: CITES Management Authority of China and its branch offices in 12 cities in Shanghai, Kunming, Chongzuo, Longzhou, Fangchenggang, Chongqing, Geermu, Wuyuan, Suining, Dujiangyan, Guilin and Gongcheng in 8 provinces. In total about 1,200 wildlife law enforcement officers from Forest Police, Customs, Market Management Authority, Frontier Army and Wildlife Management Authority participated these trainings. Another 4 training courses funded by CITES CNMA, and supported by the

project NGO partners were held in Kunming, Hangzhou, Yinchuan and in Beihai with over 300 additional enforcement officers got trained. Representatives from International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), WildAid, Natural Resources Defense Commission (NRDC) and TRAFFIC were invited to participate these trainings as lecturers or observers.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Training tool kits including species in common trade identification manual, wildlife products identification manual, national and international wildlife legislations and wildlife enforcement technical training materials were developed together by project partners. In total about 1200 wildlife enforcement officers from 8 provinces got trained in 12 IWT Challenge Fund supported training courses, and another 4 courses supported by CITES CNMA with support from project partners. CITES CNMA provided funding to support one training course in Kunming and one in Beihai city. CITES CNMA branch offices in Chengdu, Fuzhou, Nanning and Xi'an also provided matching fund to support on-site training courses during the project period. All of these progress has lead to the success of the project Output One designed the our project proposal.

Besides the training courses held by BNU and project partners, two inter-agency wildlife enforcement workshops held by CITES CNMA, General Customs Administration, State Forest Police Administration in Kunming in March and Beihai in November 2015. NGO participants from IFAW, WCS, TRAFFIC, NRDC, Freeland, IUCN and TNC were invited to participate. In addition, representatives from governmental enforcement agencies, including Ms. YANG Liuying from Customs, Mr. ZHANG Libo from Forest Police, Dr. MENG Xianlin and Mr. ZHANG Shanning from CITES CNMA were invited to participate the project annual meeting together with project NGO partners and to evaluate the progresses and effectiveness of the project. All NGO partners of Save Wildlife in Trade Network was mainstreamed into the wildlife law enforcement efforts to combating illegal wildlife trade through the effort of this project.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

In January 20 to February 5, 2015, the Institute of Ecology Beijing Normal University conducted the "Civil society's satisfaction survey on the current status of wildlife law enforcement in China". Eight civil society organizations based in Beijing, including Beijing Lianggao Law Firm (LLF), Humane Society International (HSI), Institute of Zoology (IOZ), The Jane Goodall Institute (JGI), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) were interviewed and answered our questionnaire

Our results showed:

1) 37.5% of the civil society believed that the current level of wildlife law enforcement in China was Relevant Good, and the other 62.5% of organizations ranked just Ordinary.

2) 12.5% of the civil society organizations thought the public release of information on wildlife law enforcement was in satisfactory condition, 37.5% ranked the situation publicly available of wildlife law enforcement information was in general, and 50% believed that our country wildlife law enforcement information publicly situation was worse.

3) In view of the wildlife law enforcement information disclosure of the main channel (multiple choice), 37.5% chose newspapers; 37.5% considered radio and television; 100% believe was the network news; 12.5% considered Weibo, and 12.5% considered WeChat; in addition, 12.5% believed there were other channels.

4) In view of the wildlife law enforcement agencies should improve the level of law enforcement since aspects (multiple choice): 42.9% thought that it should improve laws and regulations by trainings; 42.9% thought that it should improve the species identification of relevant knowledge and trainings; 57.1% believed that it should improve the quality of law enforcement personnel; 57.1% believed that it should establish a unified specialized law enforcement agencies; 42.9% thought there are other aspects should be considered to improve. In addition, HSI emphasized the law enforcement information disclosure; also should strengthen the training of judicial officers; TNC also believed we should improve information disclosure.

5) What training for wildlife law enforcement agencies should be (multiple choice), 75% believed there was scientific research institutes, 87.5% considered NGO, 100% believed that government departments, 25% believed companies could do the job.

6) 75% of social organizations had been carried over trainings for wildlife law enforcement agencies, while 25% of organizations did not; 100% response organizations showed their willings to cooperate with Beijing Normal University IWT projects to train law enforcement personnel. JGI believed the best online APP software could be good way for trainings, LLF thought to provide legal trainings and consultancy, and WCS committed to provide courses, training materials, and cooperative trainings.

With these findings, we invited IFAW, TRAFFIC and WCS contributed their training materials and experiences for this IWT Challenge Fund supported project, and together with experts from CITES CNMA and Scientific Authority, the group of partners developed training tool kits for this project, as well as the illegal international wildlife trafficking seizures monitoring network to evaluate the project outcome after the end the project.

The project leading group also plans to conduct a similar questionnaire interviews to all these NGOs after the finish of the project, so that we could evaluate the civil society's satisfaction with and trust in law enforcement agencies after the implementation of this project.

In May 2015, a joint enforcement operation, including Customs, Forest Police, Frontier Army, Anti-smuggling team and market management authority, was held after the training course supported by the project partners in Kunming in March 2015. All NGO partners were invited to

participate the launch of operation on March 22nd, 2015. On June 19, 2015, State Forest Administration, Ministry of Public Security, General Administration of quality inspection and quarantine, General Customs Administration held a meeting in Beijing and reported the achievement of this joint wildlife law enforcement operation to the public. NGO partners were also invited to participate this meeting. According to the CITES CNMA, the joint operation involved in customs, police, quality inspection and quarantine, market management authority, marine police, forest police and related governmental agencies from Hong Kong and Macao. In total of 123 cases of illegal wildlife trafficking confiscations reported during the operation, including 10 raw ivory tusks, 292.3 kg of 108 ivory items, 31.5 sea turtle products, 16.2 kg of 7 rhino horns, 2 pangolins and 226.1 kg scales, 467 turtles and tortoises, 76.4 kg of red coral, 100 tons of giant clam, 2056.5 kg of rose wood, 3065 lizards, 280 endangered birds, 42 pythons, 3 big cats specimen, and 1531 endangered plants got confiscated by governmental agencies together in this joint operation. It was indicated that the capacity of wildlife law enforcement was gradually increasing in the past year. We expected that with the support of this IWT Challenge Fund granted project, more illegal international wildlife smuggling seizures will be confiscated by well-trained enforcement officers in key regions in China.

We believe the current indicators are adequate, and could be used to evaluate the success of this project after the complete of the project.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

The three risks and assumptions listed in our proposal are still crucial to the project success.

- 1) Number of CITES enforcement seizures for African elephants, rhinos and pangolins increased at the beginning as the result of enforcement capacity enhanced, but the number may reduce gradually after certain period as the result of the illegal wildlife trade reduced.
- 2) Expectation of civil society on governmental agencies' wildlife law enforcement capacity could be higher than its reality even after the improvement. It's important to choose correct measurement at the start of the project.
- 3) Inter-agencies joint/coordinated enforcement operations may be easy to conduct at local level but difficult to implement at national level.

The project leading group will continue work together to evaluate these assumptions and would love to discuss this with IWT Challenge Fund management team to develop more accurate indicators to monitor and assess the success of the project.

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

Impact in your original application form is: with the enforcement capacity enhanced in China supported by this project, African elephants and rhinos, as well as pangolin smuggling would be

suppressed worldwide by strengthening enforcement capacity with well trained Chinese wildlife enforcement officers at border. Wildlife trafficking will be shrunk and with less profit that will reduce the pressure of poaching to those endangered species living the field, and finally benefit to the species survival.

With the contribution of the BNU project, more wildlife law enforcement officers will be trained and more illegal wildlife smuggled across the borders between China and its neighbouring countries will be confiscated. It will close the door for most of the illegal wildlife projects in the consuming country like China, and devalue the wildlife products in the money chain of the illegal wildlife trafficking, so that the poaching pressure in species resource countries will be reduced gradually.

People living in the wildlife resource countries may make money relying on poaching wildlife for benefits along the illegal wildlife trafficking. After the declining of illegal wildlife trade in its supply chains with the strengthening of law enforcement in consuming country, local people will find other ways to make livings with a sustainable way. China together with countries have committed to provide funding to support wildlife conservation in African states, and more funding is available for those wildlife resource countries to support alternative livelihood development and poverty alleviation. This BNU project is not directly support these works. However, it will promote the capacity of Chinese enforcement agencies working together with NGO partners to block the supply chains of illegal wildlife trafficking that will benefit a higher level impact in long term.

5. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives

The project supported 12 wildlife enforcement training courses together with project partners, in total about 1,200 wildlife law enforcement officers from Forest Police, Customs, Market Management Authority, Frontier Army and Wildlife Management Authority participated these trainings. Another 4 training courses funded by CITES CNMA, and supported by the project NGO partners were held in Kunming, Hangzhou, Yinchuan and in Beihai with over 300 additional enforcement officers got trained. Representatives from International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), WildAid, Natural Resources Defense Commission (NRDC) and TRAFFIC were invited to participate these trainings as lecturers or observers. Their efforts lead to strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system in China.

6. Impact on species in focus

In total of 123 cases of illegal wildlife trafficking confiscations reported during the operation, including 10 raw ivory tusks, 292.3 kg of 108 ivory items, 31.5 sea turtle products, 16.2 kg of 7 rhino horns, 2 pangolins and 226.1 kg scales, 467 turtles and tortoises, 76.4 kg of red coral, 100 tons of giant clam, 2056.5 kg of rose wood, 3065 lizards, 280 endangered birds, 42

pythons, 3 big cats specimen, and 1531 endangered plants got confiscated by governmental agencies together in a joint operation in the past year. Enforcement officers from key regions involved in this operation were got trained in our projects in partnership with CITES CNMA, IFAW, WCS and TRAFFIC. All of these wildlife are CITES Appendix species. With more enforcement officers trained by this IWT Challenge Fund support capacity building project, we believe that more endangered species will benefit from the declining of illegal wildlife trafficking followed by reducing of poaching in their original range states.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

People living in the wildlife range countries may make limited money relying on poaching wildlife for benefits along with the illegal wildlife trafficking. After the declining of illegal wildlife trade in its supply chains with the strengthening of law enforcement in consuming country, local people will find other ways to make livings with a sustainable way. China together with countries have committed to provide funding to support wildlife conservation in African states, and more funding is available for those wildlife resource countries to support alternative livelihood development and poverty alleviation. This BNU project is not directly support these works, however, it will promote the capacity of Chinese enforcement agencies working together with NGO partners to block the supply chains of illegal wildlife trafficking that will benefit communities in range countries live in a more sustainable way with a healthy eco-system in long term.

8. Consideration of Gender equity issues

The university secured the right of well being of the staff who are working for the project; and will ensure both genders of woman and man have the equal opportunity working for the project. Currently, two IWT Challenge Fund supported project staffs are both women who worked together with project leaders and partners to manage and coordinate the daily work of the project. During all of the training courses, both man and woman equally have right to take the trainings.

9. Monitoring and evaluation

Questionnaires were distributed to trainees after the training course randomly to evaluate the effectiveness of each course by project staff. The results will get back to project core team to evaluate the quality of the training materials and the course itself. BNU also requested local host organization to provide all trainees' list with signatures to check the quantity of the enforcement officers participated in each course.

After the first year implementation, all NGO partners are satisfied with the collaboration with CNMA and related governmental agencies on this project. And related governmental agencies also invited NGO partners to participate national inter-governmental agencies' CITES implementation coordination network meeting in Beihai City in Guangzhou Province to share

information and to report the enforcement achievement over the year. And case numbers the report of wildlife enforcement seizures after the multi-agencies enforcement operation, as well as all NGO partners got invited to attend the launch (in Kunming) and summary (in Beijing) meetings of the joint enforcement operation, which also showed the changes and progresses of increasing publicity and involvement of civil society in traditional government dominated wildlife law enforcement actions. With these evidences, it demonstrated that the outputs and activities of the project could actually contribute to the project outcome.

10. Lessons learnt

All partners of the project was willing to use their own training materials for all training courses planned for this project at the every beginning. Moreover, some governmental agencies did not want to see NGO partners filled many of their organizational believes and values into the course for wildlife enforcement officers. BNU team worked hard to coordinate this situation with both governmental agencies and NGO partners. After analysis the results of training needs assessment, BNU project leader invited the project core team sit down and assessed the training materials developed by each partners together. The core team drew consensus to choose those materials fit to address different enforcement agency's unique needs. The core team also evaluated the training effectiveness evaluation questionnaires to learn the opinion and suggestions from trainees. After couple of training courses the partners worked together, this problem got solved.

Local training experts on species identification were also important for wildlife enforcement training courses. International wildlife trafficking has its unique trading routes in some key regions. For example, some wildlife smuggled from ASEAN states into China along the borders in Yunnan and Guangxi, so that species confiscated in these areas were mainly local species from southeast Asia; African elephant ivory and white rhino horn etc. were mainly smuggled via sea, so that Guangzhou, Xiamen and Shanghai those important transportation sea ports need to focus on these species. With the results of the training needs assessment before the start of the project, core team and partners invited different local experts to give lectures on species in common trade particularly in the region. This was welcomed by law enforcement officers from the frontline agencies.

With these experiences gained in the first year of the project, the project team will continue to conduct the training needs assessment for different region that will host our training courses in next fiscal year. And the core team will revise the training tool kits with the needs from grass-root enforcement officers accordingly.

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

N/A

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Besides the confirmed matching funds £GBP secured by BNU at the beginning of the project, another matching fund of \$USD (approximately £GBP) has granted by Critical Ecosystem Partners Fund (CEPF) to BNU to consolidate the Save Wildlife in Trade NGO Network to working together with governmental agencies and be mainstreamed into China wildlife law enforcement. This matching fund approved by CEPF will fill the gap of the over all project budget in next two years, and will fully fund and secure the complete of all planned activities.

13. Sustainability and legacy

In cooperation with project partners, all training news and photos were posted in partner's websites and newsletters. All training materials including species identification smart phone application, wildlife law and legislation clippings, wildlife crime enforcement technical training manuals were provided to all trainees and governmental agencies for free. Due to the sensitivity and concerns about the leakage of the wildlife crime investigation secrets, governmental agencies and project core team changed the mind to build a public website as an open access for the downloading of all training material. Instead of the website, the project team produced flash disk with all training materials to distribute to all trainees during the courses. This will secure those sensitive technical materials would not be leaked.

The project leader and core team partners also took any opportunity to introduce the project to related civil society and potential donors over the first year of the project. Some NGOs such as WildAid, Natural Resources Defense Commission and Jane Goodall Institute showed their interests to participate our trainings in next fiscal year, and offered their technical support to join the project team. The project leader at BNU also introduced this project to the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, who are interested in supporting civil society mainstreamed in wildlife enforcement in China. After three months communication with CEPF, BNU leveraged another \$USD grant from CEPF to support civil society's involvement and mainstream in the wildlife law enforcement.

14. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

All training materials including training keynote presentations and training manuals developed for the project were printed with acknowledgment for the support from IWT Challenge Fund and UK DEFRA. The project leader and leading working group members emphasized and acknowledged UK Government and the support from IWT Challenge Fund in each of the training courses provided for wildlife enforcement officers, and the UK Government was also recognised as the funder of this project.

15. Project Expenditure

Table 1 Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2015-March 2016)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2015/16 Grant (£)	2015/16 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)				
Audit costs				
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 the support from IWT Challenge Fund, Beijing Normal University provided 12 wildlife enforcement training courses together with project partners: CITES Management Authority of China (CNMA), International Fund for Animal Welfare and Wildlife Conservation Society's China Program, and CNMA branch offices in 12 cities in Shanghai, Kunming, Chongzuo, Longzhou, Fangchenggang, Chongqing, Golmud, Wuyuan, Suining, Dujiangyan, Guilin and Gongcheng in 8 provinces. Another 4 training courses funded by CITES CNMA, and supported by the project NGO partners were held in Kunming in March 2015 and in Beihai in November 2015. Representatives and experts from International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), WildAid, Natural Resources Defense Commission (NRDC) and TRAFFIC were invited to participate these trainings as lecturers or observers. In total over 1,500 wildlife law enforcement officers from Forest Police, Customs, Market Management Authority, Frontier Army and Wildlife Management Authority participated these trainings. Over 1500 training materials including flash disks, species ID manuals were distributed to trainees. These trainings were warmly welcomed by frontline enforcement officers to promote their capacity building needs on promoting the wildlife law enforcement in key regions with increasing wildlife trafficking in southern China.

I agree for the IWT Secretariat to publish the content of this section.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2015-2016

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Illegal wildlife trade was reduced.</p>			
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Increased successful seizures of illegal international wildlife trafficking.</p>	<p>Reports provided by the project partner CNMA on CITES enforcement cases and seizures for African elephants, rhinos and pangolin confiscated by customs and forest police increased.</p> <p>Level of civil society satisfaction with and trust in law enforcement agencies upgraded by the comparison analysis results from the questionnaire assessment at the start and repeated at the end of the project.</p> <p>3 to 5 inter-agencies joint/coordinated enforcement operations during the project period (at least once a year).</p>	<p>In January 20 to February 5, 2015, the Institute of Ecology Beijing Normal University conducted the "Civil society's satisfaction survey on the current status of wildlife law enforcement in China". Eight civil society organizations based in Beijing, including Beijing Lianggao Law Firm (LLF), Humane Society International (HSI), Institute of Zoology (IOZ), The Jane Goodall Institute (JGI), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) were interviewed and answered our questionnaire.</p> <p>In April 2015, a joint enforcement operation, including Customs, Forest Police, Frontier Army, Anti-smuggling team and market management authority,</p>	<p>NGO partners will e</p>

		was held after the training course supported by the project partners in Kunming in March 2015.	
Output 1. Wildlife trade enforcement capacity of customs enforcement agencies is enhanced	Wildlife law enforcement tool kit jointly developed by NGOs and governmental partners by month 3 and 400 kits distributed to wildlife enforcement officers annually. 300-400 women and men enforcement officers trained on the tool kit each year through the project CITES CNMA prepare plan for continued financing of capacity support programme by end of the project.	Training tool kits including species in common trade identification manual, wildlife products identification manual, national and international wildlife legislations and wildlife enforcement technical training materials were developed together by project partners. In total about 1200 wildlife enforcement officers from 8 provinces got trained in 12 IWT Challenge Fund supported training courses, and another 300 officers of 4 courses supported by CITES CNMA with support from project partners. CITES CNMA provided funding to support one training course in Kunming and one in Beihai city. CITES CNMA branch offices in Chengdu, Fuzhou, Nanning and Xi'an also provided matching fund to support on-site training courses during the project period.	
Activity 1.1 Set up a training tool kit developing team with related governmental and NGOs experts		A training tool kit developing team formed among project partners including CITES CNMA, BNU, IFAW, WCS and CITES Scientific Authority. The team met twice a month in February 2015 and once in March 2015, and worked closely to develop the training tools in April 2015.	
Activity 1.2 Conduct training needs assessment		Training needs assessment were conducted in January 2015 by all project partners, and assessment also conducted during the courses in Kunming, Gel mud, Dujiangyan and Wuyishan.	
Activity 1.3 Develop training materials and complete the training tool kit		The training materials and tool kits had been developed and completed by all partners.	
Activity 1.4 Provide training courses for enforcement officers in key regions		12 training courses held by BNU with the funding from IWT Challenge Fund and matching fund from CITES CNMA in 8 provinces in China. Two training courses fully funded by CNMA with	

		technical support from BNU, IFAW and WCS in Kunming and Beihai. In total 14 training courses provided in this fiscal year.
Activity 1.5 Assess the effectiveness of training courses every 3 months		The project leading team conducted four assessments in Kunming, Chongzuo, Golmud and Suining.
Output 2. NGO partners of Save Wildlife in Trade Network mainstreamed into the wildlife law enforcement efforts to combating illegal wildlife trade	At least one inter-agency wildlife enforcement workshop (including NGO participation) held each year. NGO-Enforcement Agency joint training working group established by month 12 and annual meetings held to review results of capacity improvements and update tools as necessary.	Two inter-agency wildlife enforcement workshop held by CITES CNMA, General Customs Administration, State Forest Police Administration in Kunming and Beihai. NGO participants from IFAW, WCS, TRAFFIC, NRDC, Freeland, IUCN and TNC were invited to participate. Representatives from governmental enforcement agencies, including Ms. YANG Liuying from Customs, Mr. ZHANG Libo from Forest Police, and Mr. ZHANG Shanning from CITES CNMA were invited to participate the meeting to review the project progresses together with project NGO partners.
Activity 2.1 Hold inter-agencies enforcement workshop and invite NGO partners to participate		Two inter-agency wildlife enforcement workshop held by CITES CNMA, General Customs Administration, State Forest Police Administration in Kunming and Beihai. NGO participants from IFAW, WCS, TRAFFIC, NRDC, Freeland, IUCN and TNC were invited to participate.
Activity 2.2 Establish joint working group (NGOs and enforcement agencies) to prepare training toolkit		Experts from CITES CNMA, Customs, Forest Police, CITES Sichuan Branch Office, TNC, WCS, IFAW and BNU formed a working group to develop the training materials and toolkit.
Activity 2.3 Through the joint working group, assess the effect of the training annually and update tool kit as necessary		Representatives from governmental enforcement agencies, including Ms. YANG Liuying from Customs, Mr. ZHANG Libo from Forest Police, and Mr. ZHANG Shanning from CITES CNMA were invited to participate the meeting to review the project annual meeting together with project NGO partners in the leading group.

Annex 2 Logframe

Impact

Illegal wildlife trade was reduced.

Outcome

Increased successful seizures of illegal international wildlife trafficking.

Measuring outcomes – indicators

Indicator 1	Number of CITES related seizures for African elephants, rhinos and pangolin increased in year-on-year recorded by target agencies
Indicator 2	Level of civil society satisfaction with and trust in law enforcement agencies upgraded by end of the project (measured at the start and repeated at the end of the project).
Indicator 3	Level of cooperation between target enforcement agencies improved by end of the project (measured by number of joint/coordinated enforcement operations each year)

Verifying outcomes

Indicator 1	Reports provided by the project partner CNMA on CITES enforcement cases and seizures for African elephants, rhinos and pangolin confiscated by customs and forest police increased.
Indicator 2	Level of civil society satisfaction with and trust in law enforcement agencies upgraded by the comparison analysis results from the questionnaire assessment at the start and repeated at the end of the project.
Indicator 3	3 to 5 inter-agencies joint/coordinated enforcement operations during the project period (at least once a year).

Outcome risks and important assumptions

Assumption 1	Number of CITES enforcement seizures for African elephants, rhinos and pangolins increased at the beginning as the result of enforcement capacity enhanced, but the number may reduce gradually after certain period as the result of the illegal wildlife trade reduced.
Assumption 2	Expectation of civil society on governmental agencies' wildlife law enforcement capacity could be higher than its reality even after the improvement. It's important to choose correct measurement at the start of the project.
Assumption 3	Inter-agencies joint/coordinated enforcement operations may be easy to conduct at local level but difficult to implement at national level.

Outputs

Output 1	Wildlife trade enforcement capacity of customs enforcement agencies is enhanced
Output 2	NGO partners of Save Wildlife in Trade Network mainstreamed into the wildlife law enforcement efforts to combating illegal wildlife trade

Measuring outputs

Output 1	
Indicator 1	Wildlife law enforcement tool kit jointly developed by NGOs and governmental partners by month 3 and 400 kits distributed to wildlife enforcement officers annually
Indicator 2	300-400 women and men enforcement officers trained on the tool kit

	each year through the project
Indicator 3	CITES CNMA prepare plan for continued financing of capacity support programme by end of the project

Output 2	
Indicator 1	At least one inter-agency wildlife enforcement workshop (including NGO participation) held each year
Indicator 2	NGO-Enforcement Agency joint training working group established by month 12 and annual meetings held to review results of capacity improvements and update tools as necessary

Verifying outputs

Indicator 1	1200 training tool kits developed and distributed to enforcement officers
Indicator 2	15-20 trainings provided for enforcement agencies in key region
Indicator 3	3 inter-governmental agencies wildlife enforcement workshop with NGOs involved.

Output risks and important assumptions

Assumption 1	It may take extra time to complete the training tool kit that may delay the start of the training courses. The workgroup will monitor the progress of the training tool kit development close.
Assumption 2	Intensive trainings may be difficult to arrange in some of the key regions due to local agencies' busy daily work. CNMA will coordinate with local enforcement agencies to have a better arrangement for our planned trainings.
Assumption 3	Some governmental agencies may have concerns of get NGOs participate the annual wildlife enforcement meetings. CNMA will coordinate and host the workshop together with BNU. The project partners in will build trust and partnership with related enforcement agencies during the daily training programs.

Activities

Output 1: Wildlife trade enforcement capacity of customs and enforcement agencies is enhanced	
Activity 1.1	Set up a training tool kit developing team with related governmental and NGOs experts
Activity 1.2	Conduct training needs assessment
Activity 1.3	Develop training materials and complete the training tool kit
Activity 1.4	Provide training courses for enforcement officers in key regions
Activity 1.5	Assess the effectiveness of training courses every 3 months

Output 2: NGO partners of Save Wildlife in Trade Network mainstreamed into the wildlife law enforcement efforts to combating illegal wildlife trade	
Activity 2.1	Hold inter-agencies enforcement workshop and invite NGO partners to participate
Activity 2.2	Establish joint working group (NGOs and enforcement agencies) to prepare training toolkit
Activity 2.3	Through the joint working group, assess the effect of the training annually and update tool kit as necessary

Annex 3 Standard Measures

N/A

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material

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.	