



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Final Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes.

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	XXIWT019
Project title	Strengthen enforcement capacity to combat illegal wildlife trafficking in China
Country(ies)	China
Contract holder institution	Beijing Normal University
Partner institution(s)	CITES Management Authority of China (CITES CNMA), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Total IWT grant value	£300,000
Start/end dates of project	February 1 st , 2015 to May 31, 2018
Project leader's name	Li Zhang
Project website/blog/social media	WeChat: Wildlife Enforcement Elite,
Report author(s) and date	Li Zhang, Xuan Yang and Lijuan An, June 30, 2018

1. Project Summary

With the support of IWT Challenge Fund, Beijing Normal University provided 39 wildlife enforcement training courses together with project partners: CITES Management Authority of China and its branch offices together with NGO partners. In total about 2,800 wildlife law enforcement officers from Forest Police, Customs, Market Management Authority, Frontier Army and Wildlife Management Authority from 10 provinces participated these trainings. 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.

With efforts of all project partners over the three-year project period, the General Administration of Customs finally created a special webpage to report the results of their wildlife enforcement action in early 2018. All wildlife enforcement related information was put online and were available for the civil society and the public.

In addition, BNU supported CNMA to co-hosted China-Laos cross boundary wildlife law enforcement dialog meeting in Xishuangbanna of Yunnan Province in April 2016; and also supported CNMA to co-hosted China-Vietnam cross boundary wildlife law enforcement dialog and coordination meeting in Guilin of Guangxi Province border in October 2016. IWT project partner NGOs were also invited to participate these two inter-governments wildlife enforcement dialog, and got chances to introducing their efforts on combatinng illegal wildlife trafficking, consumption reduction, public awareness and education in China while facilitating discussion between governmental enforcement agencies.

China shut down all its domestic legal market was an unexpected positive impact of the project. Over the three years project period, IWT partners including TRAFFIC, IFAW, WCS and BNU worked together to monitoring the ivory trade market in China; WildAid and IFAW worked on public awareness campaigns on consumption reduction; and NRDC, WCS and BNU worked on policy studies. With all efforts above, together with pressures from international society, China finally banned all its ivory market at the end of 2017 that was big step to reduce the threat of poaching for ivory and protect African and Asian elephant species.

2. Project Partnerships

The IWT funded BNU project have various partners representing both governmental enforcement agencies and civil society. 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 IUCN, WWF, TRAFFIC, Nature Resources Defence Commission (NRDC), Freeland Foundation (FF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), WildAid, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the CITES Scientific Committee at the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) to participated in several training courses organised by BNU, as facilitators or providing training lectures. Meanwhile, during continuous efforts by the project partners in the past three years, related governmental agencies also start to involve NGO partners in their decision-making process of daily wildlife law enforcement works. In April 2016, all the project NGO partners got invited by the project core team to participated China-Laos CITES implementation and wildlife trafficking control dialog meeting in Xishuangbanna of Yunnan Province together with governmental officials from State Forestry Administration, Customs, Forest Police and related provincial departments from Yunnan; in October 2016, all project NGO partners also got invited and participated the China-Vietnam cross boundary wildlife trafficking control and CITES implementation dialog meeting in Guilin of Guangxi Province together with related governmental officials from State Forestry Administration, Customs, Forest Police, Tourism Administration, State Administration of Industry and Commerce, Guangxi Provincial Anti-Smuggling Office and related departments from the province. In January 2017, CITES CNMA hosted an annual project planning meeting and invited all BNU-IWT project partners to review their annual reports provided by enforcement agencies from key provinces, and discussed annual planning for 2017 and 2018 of the projects funded by IWT and with leveraged fund provided by CNMA, WCS, IFAW and BNU-Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund. With the support from IWT fund in the past three years, all partners of the project including governmental agencies and civil society have strengthened the partnership and trust among each other.

The local governmental enforcement agencies used to be concerned about the involvement of NGOs in their daily wildlife trafficking control works years ago.

Although they used to be invited by NGOs to participate trainings and

workshops, there was still an invisible wall between the two sides. After three years project period, the working team from both governmental agencies and NGOs worked closed in daily project planning, coordinating, implementing and monitoring. Some of them formed close relationship and they started actively exchange information and discuss enforcement needs for the local ports. Local enforcement officer also actively raised questions and problems they met during using the training tools in their daily law enforcement actions to NGO partners, and also provided solid suggestions on how to improve the training tools after each training courses.

All of above, indicated that NGO partners had been mainstreamed into the wildlife law enforcement efforts to jointly combating illegal wildlife trade during the implementation of this IWT project in the three years. Civil society got mainstreamed in China's wildlife law enforcement that led the development of better wildlife protection policy, such as domestic ivory trade ban, and significant improvement of wildlife law enforcement capacity. During the project period, all IWT project NGO partners worked closely with CITES CNMA and governmental wildlife enforcement agencies such as Customs, Forest Police and Market Management Bureau to develop a series of wildlife enforcement training tools and also provided training programs on promoting the wildlife law enforcement capacity building in key regions across China. Project partners also got involved and co-hosted China-Laos and China-Vietnam bilateral CITES law enforcement cooperation meetings and actions. In addition, project partners got invited to participate annual national wildlife CITES law enforcement governmental agencies' network meeting in coordination with CITES CNMA.

Civil society deeply involved into China's wildlife law enforcement that benefited wildlife from the threat of illegal trade worldwide. With all project partners' efforts, China issued its national ivory trade ban and closed all legal ivory market at the end of 2017. Meanwhile, Chinese governmental wildlife enforcement agencies had been adopted the training manual and tools developed by IWT partners to train its enforcement officers. It's a big step for civil society in China

to get invited to national CITES implementation network's annual meeting and be able to co-hosted the China-Laos and China-Vietnam bilateral CITES enforcement cooperation meetings.

All partners formed a wildlife campaign WeChat (which is a Chinese social media tool similar to WhatsApp) working group to keep information exchanging after the completion of the project. The final report was prepared and completed by Beijing Normal University together with CITES Management Authority of China (CNMA).

3. Project Achievements

3.1 Outputs

With the support of IWT Challenge Fund, Beijing Normal University provided 39 wildlife enforcement training courses together with project partners: CITES Management Authority of China and its branch offices together with NGO partners. In total about 2,800 wildlife law enforcement officers from Forest Police, Customs, Market Management Authority, Frontier Army and Wildlife Management Authority from 10 provinces participated these trainings. Over 3000 copies of wildlife enforcement training tool kit, including training manual and species identification smart phone app have been distributed to forest police officers and custom officers. Representatives from International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), WildAid, Natural Resources Defence Commission (NRDC) and TRAFFIC were invited to participate these trainings as lecturers or observers.

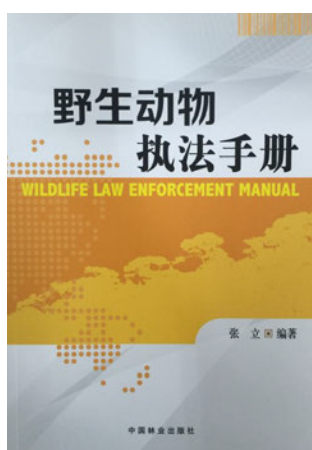


Fig. Training manual developed by BNU and IWT partners.

Due to the sensitive information wildlife law enforcement generally contains, governmental agencies used to keep civil society away from their business. With the support from CNMA, IWT project partners began with providing useful training tools to enforcement agencies while facilitate communication and trust by participating CITES and BNU hosted training courses. Over the three-year period of the project, governmental enforcement agencies started to accept the civil society as their ally and reliable support units. In the project species identification support WeChat Group, there are over 360 Customs officers participated. It was the IWT-BNU project to support like-minded civil society groups to work together and have civil society been mainstreamed into China's wildlife law enforcement joint efforts together with governmental agencies.

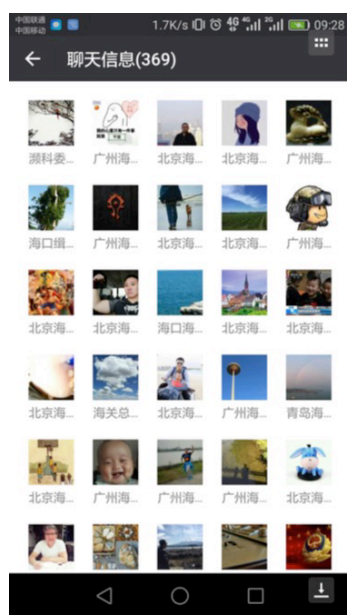


Fig. Wildlife enforcement WeChat support workshop group formed by IWT partners and custom officers which attracted 369 members.

During continuous efforts by the project core team in the past three years, related governmental agencies also accepted NGO partners in their daily wildlife law enforcement works. In April 2016, all the project NGO partners got invited by the project core team to participated China-Laos CITES implementation and wildlife trafficking control dialog meeting in Xishuangbanna of Yunnan Province

together with governmental officials from State Forestry Administration, Customs, Forest Police and related provincial departments from Yunnan; in October 2016, all project NGO partners also got invited and participated the China-Vietnam cross boundary wildlife trafficking control and CITES implementation dialog meeting in Guilin of Guangxi Province together with related governmental officials from State Forestry Administration, Customs, Forest Police, Tourism Administration, State Administration of Industry and Commerce, Guangxi Provincial Anti-Smuggling Office and related departments from the province. In January 2017, CITES CNMA hosted an annual project planning meeting and invited all BNU-IWT project partners to review the annual reports provided by enforcement agencies from key provinces, and discussed annual planning for 2017 and 2018 of the projects funded by IWT and with leveraged fund provided by CNMA, WCS, IFAW and BNU-Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund. With the support from IWT fund in the past three years, all partners of the project including governmental agencies and civil society have strengthened the partnership and trust among each other.

After three years project period, the working team from both governmental agencies and NGOs worked closed in daily project planning, coordinating, implementing and monitoring. Some of them formed close relationship and they started actively exchange information and enforcement needs from the local ports. Local enforcement officer also actively raised questions and problems they met during using the training tools in their daily law enforcement actions to NGO partners, and also provided solid suggestions on how to improve the training tools after each training course.

Project partners worked together has led the development of better wildlife protection policy, such as domestic ivory trade ban during the project period. Project partners also got involved in co-hosting China-Laos and China-Vietnam bilateral CITES law enforcement cooperation meetings and actions. In addition, project partners got invited to participate annual national wildlife CITES law enforcement governmental agencies' network meeting in coordination with

CITES CNMA. All of the above, indicated that NGO partners had been mainstreamed into the wildlife law enforcement efforts to combating illegal wildlife trade during the implementation of this IWT project in the three years.

3.2 Outcome

Increased successful seizures of illegal international wildlife trafficking.

Measuring Outcomes	
Indicator 1	<p>Number of CITES related seizures for African elephants, rhinos and pangolin increased in year-on-year recorded by target agencies.</p> <p>With the internal data provided by CNMA and China Customs, confiscations of illegal wildlife products increased in many ports in key provinces including Guangxi, Guangdong, Fujian, Yunnan, Sichuan, Xinjiang and Shanghai where our BNU-IWT trainings covered over the three years period.</p>
Indicator 2	<p>Level of civil society satisfaction with and trust in law enforcement agencies upgraded by end of the project.</p> <p>According to the prior- and post-project civil society questionnaire survey on the satisfaction with and trust in law enforcement agencies, 90% of the NGO partners shown their satisfaction with the improvement of the wildlife law enforcement of governmental agencies in the past three years.</p>
Indicator 3	<p>Level of cooperation between target enforcement agencies improved by end of the project.</p> <p>With the coordination of the IWT project partner CNMA, Customs, Forest Police and together with another 8</p>

	<p>governmental agencies formed a CITES law enforcement national committee to enhance the cooperation among each other. Customs, Forest Police and Border Control Agencies worked together to take actions on jointly combating illegal wildlife trafficking at local level with the support from IWT NGO partners as well.</p>
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3.3 Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty alleviation

Illegal wildlife trafficking between China and neighbouring countries was reduced. And wildlife law enforcement information is available for the civil society and the public with efforts of all IWT partners over the three-year project period.

4. Monitoring of assumptions

Over the three-year project period, the project partners met annually to review the progress of the project, as well as the outcome and output level assumption. Meanwhile, the core team of the project, including BNU and CNMA project leaders, evaluate the possible risks and assumptions every three months.



Fig. Project governmental and NGO partners’ annual meeting to review the outcomes from the previous year IWT funded activities.

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

With the support of IWT Challenge Fund, Beijing Normal University provided 39 wildlife enforcement training courses together with project partners: CITES

Management Authority of China and its branch offices together with NGO partners. In total about 2,800 wildlife law enforcement officers from Forest Police, Customs, Market Management Authority, Frontier Army and Wildlife Management Authority from 10 provinces participated these trainings. Wildlife law enforcement agencies cooperated to take joint actions together at least once a year over the project period. The capacity of combating illegal wildlife trafficking got significantly increased according to the feedback from branch offices of the CITES Management Authority. In addition, BNU supported CNMA to co-hosted China-Laos cross boundary wildlife law enforcement dialog meeting in Xishuangbanna of Yunnan Province in April 2016; and also supported CNMA to co-hosted China-Vietnam cross boundary wildlife law enforcement dialog and coordination meeting in Guilin of Guangxi Province border in October 2016. The collaboration between China and its neighbouring countries including Laos and Vietnam, has been promoted their implementation on CITES and wildlife law enforcement. IWT project partner NGOs were also invited to participate these two inter-governments wildlife enforcement dialog together with other governmental enforcement agencies, and got chances to introduced their efforts on combating illegal wildlife trafficking, consumption reduction, public awareness and education in China.



Fig. China-Vietnam CITES law enforcement coordinating workshop, and all IWT NGO project partners got invited to participate.

Civil society got mainstreamed in China's wildlife law enforcement that led the development of better wildlife protection policy, such as domestic ivory trade

ban, and significant improvement of wildlife law enforcement capacity. During the project period, all IWT project NGO partners worked closely with CITES CNMA and governmental wildlife enforcement agencies such as Customs, Forest Police and Market Management Bureau to develop a series of wildlife enforcement training tools while provided training programs on promoting the wildlife law enforcement capacity building in key regions across China. Project partners also got involved and co-hosted China-Laos and China-Vietnam bilateral CITES law enforcement cooperation meetings and actions. In addition, project partners got invited to participate annual national wildlife CITES law enforcement governmental agencies' network meeting in coordination with CITES CNMA.

6. Impact on species in focus

Civil society deeply involved into China's wildlife law enforcement that benefited wildlife from the threat of illegal trade worldwide, such as African elephant, rhino and pangolins etc. With all project partners' efforts, China issued its national ivory trade ban and closed its all legal ivory market at the end of 2017. Meanwhile, Chinese governmental wildlife enforcement agencies used the IWT partners developed training manual and tools to training enforcement officers. It's a big step for civil society in China got invited to participate national CITES implementation network's annual meeting and got involved and co-hosted the China-Laos and China-Vietnam bilateral CITES enforcement cooperation meetings that also benefited various species in southeast Asian states threatened by wildlife trafficking in the region.



Fig. China shut down its all domestic ivory market in December 2017.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

This project did not address poverty alleviation issue.

8. Consideration of gender equality issues

Both female and male wildlife law enforcement officers were required to take training courses provided by BNU and CITES CNMA over the three-year project period. The two contracted staff of the project hired by BNU with the support of the IWT fund were both ladies. Meanwhile, Two thirds of trainers/lecturers from the project partners who provided training courses for wildlife law enforcement officers were female teachers from difference partner organizations.

9. Lessons learnt

Because wildlife law enforcement involved many sensitive information, governmental agencies used to keep civil society away from their daily work. With the support from CNMA, IWT project partners began with providing useful training tools to enforcement agencies and also built trust with them by participating CITES and BNU hosted training courses. Over the three-year period of the project, governmental enforcement agencies started to accept the civil society as their ally and reliable support units. It was important to have CITES CNMA involved in this project as a key partner representing governmental agency among other NGO partners. Meanwhile, CAS and its CITES Scientific Committee together with BNU professional team provided qualified scientific support to secure all training materials contents correct species information and related law and regulation on wildlife trade management and control.

The project planned to set up a website for wildlife law enforcement officers especially Custom officers to download all related training tools online. However, the project team found that the IT system used by Customs was a closed intranet and could not access to internal. With the development of new technology and social media platform as such WeChat, project partner members developed a protected species smart phone app “wildlife guardians” and formed

a species identification WeChat group which attracted over 360 wildlife enforcement officers from different governmental agencies used it in their daily work. The use of new technology such as the WeChat platform to support daily enforcement species identification was an unplanned activity but has been successfully adopted by enforcement officers.

9.1 Monitoring and evaluation

Over the three-year project period, BNU and project partners set up a working group, and each project partner appointed a focal point to participate and involve in the working group's daily work. The working group got together every quarter for a meeting to discuss project progress and management report from the core management team based in BNU. The core management team at BNU not only coordinated partnership with all parties in this project, managed daily works, but also organised training courses and facilitated training experts. The core management team also worked closely with CNMA focal point from enforcement and training division, who played important role to coordinate partnership with related governmental enforcement agencies. At the end of each calendar year, the working group had its annual meeting to evaluate the effectiveness of core management team's work.

After each training course, the core management team used questionnaires invite trainees to give their feedback on how to improve the training courses. Based on these feedbacks, the project partners improved their parts of the training materials and completed the final training tool kits.

9.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

After received feedbacks from annual reports, the BNU project core team responded to all issues raised in the reviews of our annual reports. The comments and feedback were also shared with the project partners working group.

10. Other comments on achievements not covered elsewhere

Before this project, China Customs seldom reported wildlife seizures to the public. With efforts of all project partners over the three-year project period, the General Administration of Customs finally created a special webpage to report their wildlife enforcement action results on their website which was opened to general public in early 2018. All wildlife enforcement related information was put online and were available for reviewing by civil society and the public.

(<http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/xwfb34/302413/302417/bhysdzw/index.html>).



Fig. Wildlife enforcement information available to the public on the website of the China Custom General Administration since January 2018.

11. Sustainability and legacy

With efforts of all project partners over the three-year project period, the General Administration of Customs finally created a special webpage to report the result of their wildlife enforcement action on their website in early 2018. All wildlife enforcement related information was put online and were available for the civil society and the public. A social media WeChat working group was formed by both custom officers and NGO partners, where wildlife law enforcement information and knowledge could be shared between custom officers in the field and experts online. These would secure the IWT partners' training experts to provide continuous supports to frontier-line enforcement officers after the completion of project. Meanwhile, customs officers could also share information with NGO partners.

China shut down all its domestic legal market was an unexpected positive impact of the project. Over the three years project period, IWT partners including TRAFFIC, IFAW, WCS and BNU worked together to monitoring the ivory trade market in China; WildAid and IFAW worked on public awareness campaigns on consumption reduction; and NRDC, WCS and BNU worked on policy studies. With all efforts above, together with pressures from international society, China finally banned all its ivory market at the end of 2017 that was big step to reduce the threat of poaching for ivory and protect African and Asian elephant species. China’s policy to close all its domestic ivory trade is such a strong signal to the rest of the world that the Government of China is willing to strengthen its wildlife law enforcement and terminate its ivory market to save the elephant species worldwide.

After the project fund is ceased, IWT partner, CITES CNMA has put a certain amount of money in its annual budget to continue the wildlife law enforcement trainings for forest police and custom officers using the training tool kits developed by IWT partners.

12. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

All project partners acknowledged the support from IWT Challenge Fund and the UK Government in all published training manuals and during each training courses for the enforcement officers. The IWT Challenge Fund recognised as a stand-alone project with clear identity over the three years project period, and all trainers during the IWT training courses were learned their training courses were sponsored by IWT Challenge Fund from the UK Government.



Fig. BNU CITES training PowerPoint document cover page and last page are both with acknowledgement to IWT Fund.

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

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

With the support of IWT Challenge Fund, Beijing Normal University provided 39 wildlife enforcement training courses together with project partners: CITES Management Authority of China (CNMA) and its branch offices together with NGO partners. In total about 2,800 wildlife law enforcement officers from Forest Police, Customs, Market Management Authority, Frontier Army and Wildlife Management Authority from 10 provinces participated these trainings. Over 3,000 wildlife enforcement tool kits created and produced by IWT partners have been distributed to wildlife law enforcement officers from Customs, Forest Police, Border Control Police, Market Management Bureau and Inspection Bureau those who involved in CITES law enforcement agencies in key provinces in Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Shanghai, Sichuan, Chongqing, Yunnan, Shanxi, Qinghai and Ningxia. Representatives civil society including Beijing Normal University, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangxi Normal University, Northeast China Forestry University, Eastern China Normal University, Fujian University, and International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), WildAid, Natural Resources Defence Commission (NRDC) and TRAFFIC were invited to participate these trainings as lecturers supported by IWT crisis fund.

With efforts of all project partners over the three-year project period, the China's General Administration of Customs finally created a special webpage to report their wildlife enforcement action results on their website which was opened to general public in early 2018. All wildlife enforcement related information was put online and were available for the civil society and the

public. In addition, China shut down all its domestic ivory trade in December of 2017, and illegal ivory trafficking to China is significantly reduced according to the report of Customs and CITES CNMA. Over the three years project period, IWT partners including CITES CNMA, WCS and BNU worked together to monitoring the ivory trade market in China; WildAid and IFAW worked on public awareness campaigns on consumption reduction; and NRDC, WCS and BNU worked on policy studies. With all efforts above, together with pressures from international society, China finally banned all its ivory market at the end of 2017 that was big step to reduce the threat of poaching for ivory and protect African and Asian elephant species.

14. Finance and administration

14.1 Project expenditure

Current Year's Costs	2017/18 Grant (£)	2017/18 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain any variance)
Staff costs (from Section 5)				
Consultancy Costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (from Section 7)				
Others (from Section 8)				
Audit costs				

Staff employed (Provide name and position)	Date work commenced and finished in 2017/18	Proportion of this time spent on this work	Cost to IWT (£)
An, Lijuan	January 1, 2017 to March 31, 2017	100%	
Yang, Xuan	January 1, 2017 to March 31, 2017	100%	
TOTAL (must match Staff Costs total in Section 6)			

Capital items – description <i>Please detail what items were purchased with fund money, and where these will remain once the project finishes</i>	Capital items – cost (£)
TOTAL	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Post/Mailing	
Photocopying	
Toner cartridges	
Copy paper	
TOTAL (Must match Others total in Section 6)	

14.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	
CITES CNMA	
Beijing Normal University	
Freeland Foundation	
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
TOTAL	

14.3 Value for Money

The value for money provided by this project not only supported the training tool kits and training courses for wildlife law enforcement officers financially, but also created an opportunity for civil society to get involved in CITES law enforcement supporting system, built trust and partnership and worked together with related governmental agencies including Customs and Forest Police etc, that the value could not be measured by the value of money.

Annex 1 Project’ s original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert application logframe.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Illegal wildlife trade was reduced.			
Outcome: Increased successful seizures of illegal international wildlife trafficking			
Outputs: 1. Wildlife trade enforcement capacity of customs enforcement agencies is enhanced	1.1 Wildlife law enforcement tool kit jointly developed by NGOs and governmental partners by month 3 and 400 kits distributed to wildlife enforcement officers annually 1.2 Three to Four-hundred women and men enforcement officers trained on the tool kit each year through the project 1.3 CITES CNMA prepare plan for continued financing of capacity support programme by end of the project	1.1) 1200 training tool kits developed and distributed to enforcement officers 1.2) 15-20 trainings provided for enforcement agencies in key regions	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. 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.
2. NGO partners of Save Wildlife in Trade Network mainstreamed into the wildlife law enforcement efforts to combating illegal wildlife trade	2.1 At least one inter-agency wildlife enforcement workshop (including NGO participation) held each year	2.1) 3 inter-governmental agencies wildlife enforcement workshop with NGOs involved.	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

	<p>2.2 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</p>		<p>partners in will build trust and partnership with related enforcement agencies during the daily training programs.</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Set up a training tool kit developing team with related governmental and NGOs experts 1.2 Conduct training needs assessment 1.3 Develop training materials and complete the training tool kit 1.4 Provide training courses for enforcement officers in key regions 1.5 Assess the effectiveness of training courses every 3 months 2.1 Hold inter-agencies enforcement workshop and invite NGO partners to participate 2.2 Establish joint working group (NGOs and enforcement agencies) to prepare training toolkit 2.3 Through the joint working group, assess the effect of the training annually and update tool kit as necessary 			

Annex 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p>Impact Illegal wildlife trade was reduced.</p>		<p>China shut down all its domestic legal market was an unexpected positive impact of the project by December 2017 that would significantly reduce the poaching for African and Asian elephant species for ivory. Meanwhile, civil society was mainstreamed in China's wildlife law enforcement efforts to combat wildlife trafficking.</p>
<p>Outcome Increased successful seizures of illegal international wildlife trafficking</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of CITES related seizures for African elephants, rhinos and pangolin increased in year-on-year recorded by target agencies 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). 3. Level of cooperation between target enforcement agencies improved by end of the project (measured by number of joint/coordinated enforcement operations each year) 	<p>Governmental wildlife enforcement agencies co-hosted annual CITES wildlife enforcement coordinating meetings and IWT project NGO partners were also invited to participate and got chances to introducing their efforts on combating illegal wildlife trafficking, consumption reduction, public awareness and education in China while facilitating discussion between governmental enforcement agencies.</p> <p>Level of civil society satisfaction with and trust in wildlife in wildlife law enforcement agencies upgraded after the three-year project according the questionnaire survey prior- and post- the project.</p>

		China shut down all its domestic legal market was an unexpected positive impact of the project by December 2017.
Output 1. Wildlife trade enforcement capacity of customs enforcement agencies is enhanced	<p>1.1 Wildlife law enforcement tool kit jointly developed by NGOs and governmental partners by month 3 and 400 kits distributed to wildlife enforcement officers annually</p> <p>1.2 Three to Four-hundred women and men enforcement officers trained on the tool kit each year through the project</p> <p>1.3 CITES CNMA prepare plan for continued financing of capacity support programme by end of the project</p>	<p>39 wildlife enforcement training courses provided to China's wildlife enforcement agencies and in total 2,800 wildlife law enforcement officers got trained by IWT funded BNU project.</p> <p>With efforts of all project partners over the three-year project period, the General Administration of Customs finally created a special webpage to report the results of their wildlife enforcement action in early 2018. All wildlife enforcement related information was put online and were available for the civil society and the public.</p>
Activity 1.1 Set up a training tool kit developing team with related governmental and NGOs experts		A working team including CITES Scientific Committee at Chinese Academy of Sciences, WCS, BNU, IFAW, TRAFFIC and NRDC formed to develop training tool kit together with governmental partners.
Activity 1.2 Conduct training needs assessment		Training needs assessment conducted with CITES CNMA and NGO partners before the project started. And BNU and CITES CNMA also had an annual training needs planning and assessment before each fiscal year over the project period.

<p>Activity 1.3 Develop training materials and complete the training tool kits</p>	<p>Project partners developed a series of training tools and over 3,000 training tool kits including wildlife enforcement training manuals and species identification smartphone APP were distributed to wildlife law enforcement officers.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4 Provide training courses for enforcement officers in key regions</p>	<p>39 training courses were supported by the project in 10 key provinces in China over the three-year period.</p>
<p>Activity 1.5 Assess the effectiveness of training courses every 3 months</p>	<p>BNU and CITES CNMA evaluated the effectiveness of the training courses quarterly together with NGO partners and related governmental agencies.</p>
<p>Output 2. NGO partners of Save Wildlife in Trade Network mainstreamed into the wildlife law enforcement efforts to combating illegal wildlife trade</p>	<p>2.1 At least one inter-agency wildlife enforcement workshop (including NGO participation) held each year</p> <p>2.2 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</p> <p>Civil society got mainstreamed in China's wildlife law enforcement that led the development of better wildlife protection policy, such as domestic ivory trade ban, and significant improvement of wildlife law enforcement capacity. During the project period, all IWT project NGO partners worked closely with CITES CNMA and governmental wildlife enforcement agencies such as Customs, Forest Police and Market Management Bureau to develop a series of wildlife enforcement training tools while provided training programs on promoting the wildlife law enforcement capacity building in key regions across China. Project partners also got involved and co-hosted China-Laos and China-Vietnam bilateral CITES</p>

		law enforcement cooperation meetings and actions. In addition, project partners got invited to participate annual national wildlife CITES law enforcement governmental agencies' network meeting in coordination with CITES CNMA.
Activity 2.1 Hold inter-agencies enforcement workshop and invite NGO partners to participate		CITES CNMA and governmental agencies held annual inter-agencies enforcement workshops and IWT NGO partners got invited and participated to introduce their works on combating wildlife trafficking and consumption reduction.
Activity 2.2 Establish joint working group (NGOs and enforcement agencies) to prepare training toolkit		IWT project partners worked closely with Customs and Forest Police during the preparation of the training tool kits.
Activity 2.3 Through the joint working group, assess the effect of the training annually and update tool kit as necessary		A social media WeChat workshop group created including NGO partners and enforcement agencies to assess the effectiveness of the training and update the training tools over the project period. It continued its function after the project and managed by NGO partners and enforcement agencies together.

Annex 3 IWT Contacts

Ref No	IWT019
Project Title	Strengthen enforcement capacity to combat illegal wildlife trafficking in China
Project Leader Details	
Name	Li ZHANG
Role within IWT Project	Principal Investigator
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Partner 1	
Name	Xianlin MENG
Organisation	CITES Management Authority of China, CNMA
Role within IWT Project	Project leader to coordinate governmental agencies
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Partner 2 etc.	
Name	Lishu LI
Organisation	Wildlife Conservation Society, China Program
Role within IWT Project	Project leader to coordinate NGO partners
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

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.	X
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.	
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Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	