



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual 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)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2018

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT042
Project title	Combatting global wildlife cybercrime: building on the success in China
Country/ies	China, Viet Nam, Tanzania, Cameroon
Contract holder Institution	TRAFFIC International
Partner institution(s)	Tencent, SF-Express, China CITES Management Authority, Criminal Science and Technology Department, Nanjing Forest Police College, Cameroon CITES Management Authority, DHL eCommerce, Viet Nam E-commerce Association (VECOM), Viet Nam Automobile Transport Association (VATA), The Tanzania Truck Owners Association (TATOA)
IWT grant value	GBP 363,863
Start/end dates of project	1 July 2017- 30 June 2019
Reporting period (e.g. April 2017-Mar 2018) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	July 2017- March 2018, Annual Report 1
Project leader name	Xu Ling
Project website/blog/social media	
Report author(s) and date	Chen Jing & Xu Ling, 27 April, 2018

1. Project rationale

Rapidly developing digital technology has brought monumental change to global commercial transactions. Yet, alongside the everyday benefits brought by evolving technology, the internet has also provided new channels for criminals to trade in illegal products, including species of wild and endangered fauna and flora. TRAFFIC’s monitoring work for years has shown that the illegal wildlife trade in China has shifted from physical markets to e-commerce platforms and is now moving towards social media platforms – with a worrying trend in the scale of illegal wildlife trade on Chinese social media. The logistics industry is crucial link between e-commerce buyers and sellers. Wildlife cybercrime, where products are trafficked by courier/logistics companies, has unique characteristics, including the anonymity offered to senders and receivers.

This project will address such increasing threats to wildlife posed by wildlife cybercrime associated with markets in China. Vietnam, Tanzania and Cameroon are also covered in this project, whose size of illegal online wildlife trade is largely undocumented, but there is a need to start monitoring these online

activities and to work on preventing this illegal trade. By learning from China's experience, these source countries can be effectively supported to combat such crimes.

The project is focusing on eight species including tiger, elephant, rhino, hawksbill turtle, leopard, pangolin, saiga antelope and helmeted hornbill, who are found to be commonly traded online in China. This list of focal species has been expanded to include other species, including African lion, grey parrot, lovebird, shoebill, hornbill and other big cats in Africa.

An escalation of poaching in Southeast Asia and Africa to meet China's markets for wildlife products affects local communities in many ways. This project will benefit people living in low-income countries that are being subjected to poaching and trafficking of endangered species and their products, at the source of the trafficking chain. Poaching can impact negatively on livelihoods as security threats from poachers and traffickers has an adverse effect on tourism, as well as a devastating effect on wildlife populations and wider economic losses. The associated job opportunities arising from tourism would also be compromised. Communities that reside in areas of where the poaching and trafficking of wildlife takes place are often disproportionately affected, often to the detriment of the majority. Illegal wildlife trade has been linked to weapon proliferation and violence in local communities, and the undermining of local governance structures and social stability. Women and children, who are particularly vulnerable in such situations, would be prime beneficiaries if the project outcomes are achieved.

There are other trickle-down benefits to reducing market demand and availability of illegal wildlife products, particularly in terms of a reduced financial and manpower burden on law enforcement in range countries, e.g. Cameroon and Tanzania.

This project will have wide-reaching impact on various different groups within China. Primary beneficiaries in China are the social media, e-commerce and the courier/logistics sectors as well as respective companies involved in the illegal transport of wildlife products out of China. The project helps to promote legal and transparent supply chains, and ultimately sustainable business development and corporate social responsibility, and may eventually help to foster good practices in transit and source countries as well.

A key outcome of the project is the enhancement of wildlife law enforcement capacity and overall compliance of law and regulations concerning the online trade in wildlife products. In this regard, the project will be assisting governments in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania to carry out its commitment to the new CITES decision on 'Combating Wildlife Cybercrime', which was adopted during CITES CoP17.

Project activities will also support existing efforts on-ground and in-country, including efforts conservation and civil society groups that are working to protect endangered species in Asia and Africa. For example, the project will be embedded in TRAFFIC's work to strengthen Tanzania's judiciary (prosecutors and magistrates) on combating wildlife crime, identifying the involvement of the e-commerce and transport sector within this proposed project is a key step in that process.

The proposed project will create new and needed partnerships to combat illegal wildlife trade partnerships. For example, in Tanzania where there is currently no partnership between the transport industry and wildlife conservation stakeholders (e.g., TZ CITES MA). The proposed project will also provide government agencies in Cameroon with capacity and tools to combat wildlife cybercrime – which they would not have without this proposed project. After project end, TRAFFIC plans to continue to engage and promote partnerships with involved governments and businesses to continue to combat wildlife cybercrime. Lessons learned from the project will also be disseminated to a number of other key audiences, including representatives from source countries, other current consumer markets and conservation groups, enabling the building of knowledge amongst key partners and stakeholders in conservation.

In general, the proposed project will help to break links between illegal wildlife buyers, sellers and poachers. Through increasing law enforcement and industry capacity and willingness to detect and respond to illegal wildlife trade in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania, the project will contribute to reducing that trade, and thereby make a significant contribution to wider combined efforts to reduce poaching and associated risk to wildlife and security and livelihoods for local communities.

2. Project partnerships

There are nine partners listed in the project proposal.

Partner name	Roles in the project	Partner's involvement progress in the project
Tencent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engaged in developing a SOP manual on preventing and detecting online illegal wildlife trade; - Co-hosting a review workshop to finalise the manual and a training event for itself and other e-commerce companies on how to integrate the finalised SOP manual in their daily work; - Participating in global cybercrime events to share experiences; - Co-organising a training event for e-commerce companies from Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania to improve their capacity on preventing and detecting illegal wildlife trade online. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lots of useful and practical recommendations were provided by Tencent to revise and finalise the SOP; - A review workshop was co-hosted by Tencent on 22 November 2017, which was participated relevant government authorities, NGOs and other e-commerce companies; - Tencent together with Baidu and Alibaba led the formation of China-based Internet Company Alliance on Combating Wildlife Cybercrime on 22 November 2017. Two representatives from Tencent attended the Launch event for the Global Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online in San Francisco on 7 March 2018, and one of them in the industry panel shared Tencent's experience on how to effectively combat illegal wildlife trade in their platform; - Matt Mao, the Director of Security Department visited TRAFFIC China to have a deep discussion on the opportunities for future collaboration, and agreed to co-host the training event for e-commerce companies from Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries; - Supported by TRAFFIC and other NGOs, Tencent initiated a programme named "digital rescue" to combat illegal wildlife trade in their platform. "Digital rescue" was also included in its recent MoU with WWF China, which hosts TRAFFIC China.
SF-Express	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engaged in developing a SOP manual on detecting and deterring illegal wildlife products for the transportation sector; - Co-hosting a review workshop to finalise the manual and a training event for itself and other e-commerce companies on how to use the manual in their daily operations; - Participating in relevant global events to share experiences; - Co-organising a training event for courier/logistics companies from Southeast Asia and Africa to improve their capacity in tackling wildlife trafficking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comments were provided by SF-Express during the development of the SOP; - Representatives from SF-Express attended the training workshop in Nanjing on the week of 27 November 2017, and introduced in very details on how SF-Express made efforts on preventing, detecting and combating illegal wildlife trade during transportation; - Supported by TRAFFIC, one senior staff from SF-Express attended the workshop in London in September 2017 to their experiencing on combating illegal wildlife trade; - SF-Express has shown their interest in co-organising a training event for courier/logistics companies from Southeast Asia and Africa to improve their capacity in tackling wildlife trafficking in later 2018.
China CITES Management Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting the development of SOPs for social media, e-commerce and courier/logistics companies; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - China CITES MA attended the formation of the China-based internet company alliance on combating wildlife cybercrime on 22 November 2017. The

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organising an international training event for law enforcement agencies from transit and source countries; - Sharing China's experience in combating wildlife cybercrime at relevant international conferences. 	<p>Deputy-General Director delivered a keynote speech in the launch event;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - China CITES MA provided their comments on two SOPs; - TRAFFIC was invited to attend China CITES MA's annual meeting to share the workplan and discuss the potential collaboration on combating wildlife cybercrime in 2018, including a joint international training event for law enforcement agencies from transit and source countries.
Criminal Science and Technology Department, Nanjing Forest Police College	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting a research on combating wildlife cybercrime together with the National Forest Police Bureau and key social media and e-commerce companies; - Helping to develop separate SOP manuals for social media and e-commerce companies and courier/logistics companies on detecting and combating illegal wildlife trade; - Co-hosting domestic training events for social media, e-commerce and courier/logistics companies and enforcement officials, as well as regional/international training for global social media, e-commerce and courier/logistics companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Criminal Science and Technology Department, Nanjing Forest Police College (NFPC) had been deeply involved in developing two SOPs, as well as the analysis report for wildlife cybercrime; -The Criminal Science and Technology Department, NFPC and TRAFFIC co-organized a domestic training workshop for enforcement agencies and internet & logistic companies in NFPC in November 2017; - Prof. Zhou Yongwu from the Criminal Science and Technology Department, NFPC was invited to give an introduction on the use of SOP for logistic companies at the workshop organized by Express Mail Service (EMS); - Prof. Zhou Yongwu was invited to give a presentation on the identification of endangered species products that are commonly found online at a training event for members of internet company alliance on 23 March 2018; - The Criminal Science and Technology Department, NFPC has agreed to co-host a training event for enforcement agencies in China in 2018.
Cameroon CITES Management Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -providing the framework and enabling environment for the effective implementation of the proposed project. -be responsible for convening and chairing the meetings of the project stakeholders and will be one of the key beneficiaries of the project's training component. -be encouraged to institutionalise wildlife cybercrime monitoring as an additional mechanism for the fight against IWT as a result of its involvement in the project. 	<p>The Cameroon CITES national implementation committee including CITES MA, Customs, Police, Justice and many other competent administrations worked with TRAFFIC Central Africa to revamp the above-mentioned committee in the fight against illegal wildlife trade. This committee had stopped functioning since 2008. The launching meeting of this committee has been scheduled on 27 April 2018.</p>
DHL eCommerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -been a partner of TRAFFIC since early 2015. The key objective of collaboration is to enhance the ability of DHL staff to detect shipments of 	<p>A training for DHL, FedEx, UPS and TNC has been scheduled in the next year to eliminate illegal wildlife trade for supply chains, which is co-funded by TRAFFIC's ROUTES project.</p>

	<p>illegal wildlife.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be one of the signatories of the United for Wildlife Transport Taskforce Buckingham Palace Declaration. DHL can be considered to be a sectoral champion in combating wildlife trafficking. -providing its in-house expertise and will share lessons learnt in the review process of the SOP. 	
Viet Nam E-commerce Association (VECOM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -providing their support to review and localize the SOP manual for social media and e-commerce companies, as well as to promote its adoption and use in Viet Nam. -helping organise representatives from local online companies to attend training events in China on preventing and detecting illegal wildlife trade online, and to participate in a study tour in China where they can engage with enforcement officials, social media and e-commerce champions in China. 	<p>TRAFFIC Viet Nam continues to have a good working relationship with VECOM and its members. In November 2017, TRAFFIC held a meeting with leaders of e-commerce websites as part of another project. Inputs from the kick-off meeting of this project were incorporated into TRAFFIC's presentation and attendees were informed that TRAFFIC will be coming out with an SOP manual in the future. The Chairman of VECOM was informally approached about attending the US-Summit in March 2018. He expressed his interest in attending but ultimately there was no project funding to send him. VECOM continues to be commitment to incorporating conservation measures into its everyday practices.</p>
Viet Nam Automobile Transport Association (VATA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -engaging in reviewing and localising the SOP for courier/logistics companies, as well as promoting the adoption and use of the SOP in Viet Nam. -sending representatives from Viet Nam to SOP training events in China, and to participate in a study tour in China where they will engage with enforcement officials and courier/logistics champions in China. 	<p>TRAFFIC VN continues to have a good working relationship with VATA. Most recently, in March 2018, VATA re-confirmed their commitment to adopted corporate social responsibility policies promoting conservation.</p>
The Tanzania Truck Owners Association (TATO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -engaging in reviewing and localising the SOP for courier/logistics companies, as well as promoting the adoption and use of the SOP 	<p>TATO supports the project. The Head of TATO is also: Country Coordinator of the Federation of East Africa Road Transport Associations;</p>

	<p>in Tanzania. -sending representatives from Tanzania to SOP training events in China, and to participate in a study tour in China where they will engage with enforcement officials and courier/logistics champions in China</p>	<p>Member of the Membership Development Committee of the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation Board;</p> <p>Member of the Steering Committee of the Tanzania Freight and Logistics Platform which is supported by the Trade Mark East Africa and the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation.</p> <p>Thanks to him, the project, its executive summary and the logframe, have been presented to the other private organizations mentioned above. These organizations are now willing to actively participate to the project.</p> <p>The project also has support from the Tanzania CITES MA and the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (WD-MNRT).</p> <p>Jumia, one of the main e-commerce companies operating in Africa, has also been approached. Discussions about the project and Jumia's possible involvement in it are ongoing. Other e-commerce companies operating in Tanzania are still to be approached.</p>
--	--	---

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Activity No.	Progresses
<p>1.1 Undertaking desktop research to identify key industry stakeholders with links to China in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>The desktop research to identify key locations and trade routes for wildlife trafficking relating to China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania were carried out and the results was discussed and summarized in the kick-off meeting in September 2017. The kick of meeting agenda is attached as supporting material No.1.</p>
<p>1.2 Conducting a comprehensive training for TRAFFIC staff from Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania to standardize monitoring methodologies for online wildlife trade</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>The kick-off meeting and an online monitoring training workshop were organized in Beijing on 19-22 September 2017. A total of 16 TRAFFIC staff from mainland China, Hong Kong, Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania, the US, EU, Japan and South Africa attended the meeting/workshop.</p> <p>During the training workshop, attendees were trained on the methodologies for monitoring online wildlife trade.</p> <p>A meeting with Tencent took place on 19th September to discuss the collaboration on establishing an internet company alliance against illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>A half-day visit to Baidu was also organized on during the workshop. Baidu introduced their work on combating illegal wildlife trade and showed their interest in using Baidu Index to predict illegal wildlife trade trends. Training materials and registration form are attached as supporting material No.2.</p>
<p>1.3 Conducting monthly online monitoring of availability of</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>Monthly online monitoring surveys of the availability of illegal wildlife products on internet and social media platforms in</p>

illegal wildlife products in China	China have been conducted every month, and the respective results are recorded for further analysis to produce an annual report. Monthly monitoring will be continued in the second year of this project.
1.4 Completing and releasing two reports on China's annual online monitoring	On-going The annual report on the online monitoring of illegal wildlife trade (2017) has been completed and under internal review within TRAFFIC. It is expected to be released in May 2018. The draft report is attached as supporting material No.3. There will be a report for 2018 release in the first quarter of 2019.
1.5 Conducting two rounds of one-off online monitoring on the availability of illegal wildlife products in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania	On-going After the training held in Beijing, staff from the Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania offices conducted a one-off survey to check the availability of illegal wildlife products on websites and social media platforms by using the methods they learned from the training. The one-off online surveys in Year 1 in were completed by these three offices. The second-round survey will be done by the end of October 2018.
1.6 Completing and releasing the one-off online monitoring briefings for Viet Nam, Tanzania and Cameroon	On-going The briefing papers based on the one-off online survey results in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania were completed and translated into Vietnamese, French and Kiswahili. Please see the supporting material No.4. These papers will be released by June 2018. There will be another briefing papers based on the second-round survey results that will be conducted by the end of October 2018.
1.7 Cooperating with Nanjing Forest Police College to carry out an analysis on the characteristics and combating techniques of wildlife cybercrime in China and globally	Completed The analysis on the characteristics and combating techniques of wildlife cybercrime in China and Globally was carried out by two consultants. The Chinese draft was reviewed by Nanjing Forest Police Bureau. The translated English version will be reviewed by TRAFFIC International and external experts for the next step. The drafted version is attached as supporting material No.5.
1.8 Releasing and widely sharing analysis report on the global wildlife cybercrime	On-going The report is expected to be released by June 2018 and widely shared in the Year 2.
2.1 Timely sharing of online monitoring results with enforcement agencies and website manager for their follow-up	On-going The online monitoring results in China have been shared in a timely manner with managers of websites and social media (WeChat) platforms, as well as enforcement agencies for their follow-up. Some illegal advertisements have been removed by the websites, and some WeChat accounts with illegal wildlife advertisements had been shut down based on TRAFFIC's intelligence. Further investigations are being undertaken by enforcement agencies. More updates will be reported once the enforcement investigations are completed.
2.2 Cooperating with the National Forest Police Bureau to facilitate two domestic training events for law enforcement agencies to	On-going A national training workshop on combatting wildlife crime through internet and courier channels for enforcement officials was held in Nanjing Forest Police College on 28-30 November

<p>improve their capacity on combating wild- life cybercrime</p>	<p>2017. More than 60 participants from Forest Police, Custom, Administration of Industry & Commerce, Procuratorate and Postal Bureau, internet and logistic companies attended the training. More information is found in the press release http://www.traffic.org/home/2017/12/1/traffic-helps-train-china-enforcement-agencies-to-combat-wil.html Agenda and participant registration list are attached as supporting material No.6. (completed).</p> <p>Another domestic training event for related government agencies, especially law enforcement agencies has been scheduled in collaboration with the State Forestry and Grassland Administration. It is expected to be organized in Haikou, Hainan Province in June 2018.</p> <p>Within the project time, TRAFFIC will look for additional opportunities to provide training for law enforcement officers in China on combatting wildlife cybercrime.</p>
<p>2.3 Cooperating with the China CITES MA to facilitate an international training event with study tours for law enforcement agencies from Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and/or other countries to improve their capacity on combating wildlife cybercrime</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>The international enforcement training event in China was discussed during the kick-off meeting in September 2017. TRAFFIC offices in Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries are continuing to follow up with local enforcement agencies for their participation. TRAFFIC China is discussing with China CITES MA for the possibility to organize the training.</p>
<p>2.4 Supporting China's law enforcement officials to participate in global cybercrime events and sharing of experiences</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>TRAFFIC has enabled one representative from China Customs to attend the 28th Meeting of the INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group on 9-13 October 2017 in Singapore with the support from the project. A trip summary from the representative (in Chinese) is attached as supporting material No.7.</p> <p>One representative from China Customs attended the launch event for the formation of Global Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online on 7 March 2018 in San Francisco, US. The representative also had a separate meeting with US government officials from USDOS and USFWS to exchange the status and challenges on combating wildlife crime in China and US. The group photos are attached as the supporting material No.8.</p>
<p>3.1 Engaging China's leading online companies (e.g. Tencent, Alibaba and Baidu), VECOM in Viet Nam and other partners to develop a SOP manual on preventing and detecting wildlife cybercrime</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>The Chinese version of the SOP Manual for e-commerce to deter and prevent illegal wildlife trade was prepared with the contribution from experts, internet companies and government officials. The draft in Chinese can be referred to supporting material No.9.</p>
<p>3.2 Organising a review workshop to finalise the wildlife cybercrime manual</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>The draft SOP had been reviewed for several times by external experts and internet companies during the project period. The SOP was introduced and discussed on 22 November 2017 when the alliance was formed. It was also reviewed in the training workshops for enforcement officers in Nanjing on 28-30 November 2017, and in Baidu on 21</p>

	<p>March 2018 as well. The posts in TRAFFIC's Yammer were attached as supporting material.</p>
<p>3.3 Translating the Chinese language wildlife cybercrime SOP manual into English, Vietnamese, Kiswahili and French for distribution in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries, as well as with international partners, e.g. UNODC, WCO, INTERPOL, CITES Secretariat and through private sector networks</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>It will be translated into English by June 2018 as the Chinese version was finalized. The English version will be reviewed by international experts and partners. When it is finalized, it will be translated into Vietnamese, Kiswahili and French for wider distribution in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries, as well as with international partners by October, 2018. More progress will be reported in Year 2.</p>
<p>3.4 Facilitating a training event for China's online companies on how to use the wildlife cybercrime SOP manual in their daily operations, and thus minimise risk to their business posed by trading illegal wildlife products</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>Hosted by Baidu, China's leading internet search engine, a training workshop was organized in Beijing on how to use the SOP. The workshop brought together more than 30 internet security staff from Baidu, Tencent, 58, Baixing Wang, Wen Wan Tian Xia, Zhuan Zhuan, and Kuaishou. More information please visit http://www.traffic.org/home/2018/3/26/china-based-internet-alliance-trained-on-combating-wildlife.html.</p> <p>TRAFFIC will continue to look for additional training opportunities for internet companies to improve their capacity on combating wildlife cybercrime, which will be beyond the project request.</p>
<p>3.5 Working with Tencent or other leading online Chinese companies to facilitate a training event for social media and e-commerce companies from Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and/or other countries to improve their capacity on preventing and detecting wildlife cybercrime</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>The international training event to support the use of the SOPs was discussed during the kick-off meeting in September 2017. Local social media and e-commerce companies in Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries, as well as global companies, will be approached to attend the event in China once the training event is officially agreed with Tencent or other company partners.</p> <p>After TRAFFIC's long-term lobby, Tencent has shown their interest in co-hosting this training. It is aimed to have the event to be done by October 2018. More results will be reported in the next reporting period.</p> <p>The private sector partners in Tanzania have been aware of the study tour and willing to adopt and apply SOPs, and to be trained on preventing and detecting wildlife cybercrime in their daily professional activities. They are now waiting for instructions about the way forward in the project, and for proposed dates for trainings.</p> <p>From Cameroon side, there is no reaction from Jumia till now after the company was contacted by phone and letter. There probably will be a need to travel to Douala to meet them in person.</p>
<p>3.6 Conduct a study tour for private sector representatives from Tanzania, Cameroon and Viet Nam under Activity 3.5 to learn and apply the wildlife cybercrime SOP, and exchange with enforcement</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>The study tour will be combined with the training event above.</p>

officials and social media/e-commerce champions from China	
3.7 Supporting China's e-commerce and social media companies to participate in global cybercrime events and share experiences	<p>On-going</p> <p>TRAFFIC China brought its corporate partners, Baidu and SF-Express to attend the first IWT symposium in Oxford on 25-27 September 2017. The Business partners showcased partnership with TRAFFIC in combating wildlife crime in cyber and logistics/transportation industry. Baidu introduced their keywords screening over its searching engine, BBS and other information sharing platforms. SF-express introduced their risk control strategy regarding wildlife products delivery and how it was applied in the field. About 800 representatives participated in the symposium and 50 audience participated the side event.</p> <p>Representatives from Baidu, Tencent, Alibaba and Kuaishou, four China-based internet companies attended the launch event for the Global Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online in San Francisco on 7 March 2018. They shared their experiences in combating wildlife cybercrime. More information can be found in the link http://www.traffic.org/home/2018/3/7/leading-tech-companies-unite-to-stop-wildlife-traffickers.html.</p> <p>TRAFFIC will look for additional opportunities for China's ecommerce and social media companies to participate in global events for experience sharing.</p>
4.1 Conducting desktop review to identify key locations and trade routes for wildlife trafficking relating to China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania	<p>Completed</p> <p>The desktop research to identify key transportation industry stakeholders with link to China in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania was done. The results were discussed during the kick-off meeting in September 2017.</p>
4.2 Working with partners (e.g. DHL, SF-Express and VATA in Viet Nam) to develop a SOP manual on detecting and dealing with illegal wildlife products for the logistics/courier sector	<p>Completed</p> <p>The first draft of the Chinese version of the SOP Manual for logistic/courier companies was developed with the contribution from experts, logistic companies. The draft is attached as supporting material No.10.</p>
4.3 Organising a review workshop to finalise the logistics/courier sector manual	<p>Completed</p> <p>The draft SOP was reviewed for several times by experts and logistic/courier companies during the report period. The SOP was introduced and discussed in the training workshop in Nanjing 28-30 November 2017.</p>
4.4 Translating the Chinese language logistics/courier sector SOP manual into English, Viet Nameese, Kiswahili and French for distribution in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries, as well as with international partners, e.g. CITES, UNODC, WCO, FIATA, IATA and through private sector networks	<p>On-going</p> <p>It will be translated into English after the Chinese version is finalized by June 2018. The English version will be reviewed by international experts and partners. When it is finalized, it will be translated into Vietnamese, Kiswahili and French for wider distribution in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries, as well as with international partners by October, 2018. More progress will be reported in Year 2.</p>

<p>4.5 Facilitating a training event for China-based courier/logistics companies on how to use the logistics/courier sector SOP manual in their daily operations, and thus minimise risk to their business posed by transporting illegal wildlife products</p>	<p><i>On-going</i></p> <p>The draft SOP was introduced in a training workshop organized by Express Mail Service (EMS) company for more than 170 EMS staff. The attendees learned how to detect and deal with illegal wildlife products during transportation. Following the instruction of SOP, the risk of company and couriers being involved in illegal wildlife trade will be significantly reduced.</p>
<p>4.6 Working with DHL, SF-Express and other partners to facilitate a training event for courier/logistics companies from Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and/or other countries to improve their capacity on detecting and dealing with illegal wildlife products</p>	<p><i>On-going</i></p> <p>The international training event to support the use of the SOPs was discussed during the kick-off meeting in September 2017. Local courier/logistic companies in Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries, as well as global companies, will be approached to attend the event in China once the training event is tentatively agreed with potential partners such as DHL and SF-express. More results will be reported in Year 2. The private sector representatives in Tanzania are keen to learn about how the SOPs can be implemented. However, this activity has been put on holding until the SOPs developed in China are translated in English and shared with them.</p>
<p>4.7 Conduct a study for private sector representatives from Tanzania, Cameroon and Viet Nam under Activity 4.6 to learn about how the SOP can be applied, and exchange with enforcement officials and courier/logistics champions from China</p>	<p><i>On-going</i></p> <p>The study tour will be combined with the training event above.</p>
<p>4.8 Supporting courier/logistics companies with branches in China to participate in global events and share experiences</p>	<p><i>On-going</i></p> <p>TRAFFIC China brought its corporate partners, Baidu and SF-Express to attend the first IWT symposium in Oxford on 25-27 September 2017. The Business partners showcased partnership with TRAFFIC in combating wildlife crime in cyber and logistics/courier industry. Baidu introduced their keywords screening over its searching engine, BBS and other information sharing platforms. SF-express introduced their risk control strategy regarding wildlife products delivery and how it was applied in the field. About 800 representatives participated in the symposium and 50 audience participated the side event.</p>

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output No.	Progress
<p>1 Understanding of, and commitments to cracking down on wildlife cyber- crimes in, and linked to, markets in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania, including key locations and trade routes.</p>	<p>1.1 TRAFFIC offices in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania have conducted the one-off online survey after the training on how to do online monitoring for illegal wildlife trade in Beijing in September 2017. Three briefing papers based on the survey results were prepared (see supporting material No.4).</p> <p>1.2 Three briefing papers based on the online survey were prepared by Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania. An annual report of online monitoring (2017) report was drafted by China team (see supporting material No.3). The annual report of online monitoring for 2018 in China will be done in the second year. There will be briefings from Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania after the second-round one-off survey to be done in 2018.</p> <p>1.3 The analysis report on the characteristics and combatting techniques of wildlife cybercrime in China and globally was prepared (see the supporting material No.5).</p> <p>1.4 The three international training events planned in the second year will introduce the experience from government, internet companies and logistic companies from China to representatives from companies and government from Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania. It is expected that the methodology developed in China can be applied in Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries.</p>
<p>2 Improved law enforcement commitments and efforts to combat wildlife cybercrime in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania</p>	<p>2.1 As investigations from enforcement agencies take time, there has not been confirmed information to show that some enforcement actions in China were triggered by TRAFFIC's intelligence. It will be reported in the next reporting period. In Tanzania, the Wildlife Division of Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (WD-MNRT), who chairs the National Wildlife and Forest Crime Task Force, is aware of the project and supports it. This Force coordinates with the wildlife and security sectors in addressing wildlife crimes. It is composed of members from the wildlife agencies, as well as representatives from Public Prosecutions, police, Customs, intelligence agencies, and immigration. This Task Force reports directly to the Ministerial Committee on Wildlife Security. The project in Tanzania has the support of this Task Force. In Cameroon, TRAFFIC has already collaborated with enforcement agencies in the frame of the AFRICA TWIX project and TRAFFIC will introduce information originating from online survey for the next step.</p> <p>2.2 The training workshop is under planning. More progress will be reported in the second year when the workshop is done.</p> <p>2.3 The project supported Ms. SHEN Xinlu from China Customs to attend the 28th Meeting of the INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group in Singapore on 9-13 October 2017. Ms. Shen gave a presentation on how China Customs combats wildlife crime and especially shared experiences in combating wildlife cybercrime and its collaboration with TRAFFIC and Chinese internet and logistic companies.</p> <p>One representative from China Customs attended the launch event for the formation of Global Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online in San Francisco on 7 March 2018. The representative also had a separate meeting with officials from USFWS and USDOS to exchange</p>

	<p>the status and challenges on combating wildlife cybercrime in China and US.</p> <p>Xu Ling, TRAFFIC’s project manager, attended the European Commission Enforcement Meeting held at Europol Headquarters in the Hague on 8 November 2017. She shared experiences of monitoring WeChat in China and highlighted the great cooperation TRAFFIC China had with both government and social media platforms in tackling illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>The project will look for additional opportunities for law enforcement officers in China to share China’s experience in combating wildlife cybercrime.</p>
<p>3. Enhanced capacity to prevent and detect illegal wildlife trade by owners/operators of e-commerce and social media platforms in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania</p>	<p>3.1 The SOP manual on detecting and combating illegal online wildlife trade is under development. 12 China-based companies were engaged in the development of the SOP. Once it is translated, it will be shared with companies in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania. More progress will be reported in the second year.</p> <p>3.2 The SOP will be shared with international partners after it is translated into English. More progress will be reported in the second year.</p> <p>3.3 According to the 2017 monitoring results in China, the average number of advertisements of illegal products from 8 identified species in 31 websites was 372 per month, which had declined by 60% compared to 932 per month in 2016. The outcome for Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania will be evaluated by the end of this project.</p> <p>3.4 It is time consuming for enforcement agencies to conduct the investigation in China, so TRAFFIC hasn’t had the confirmed information to show that enforcement actions are triggered by TRAFFIC’s intelligences. It will be reported when information can come out publicly. In Tanzania, there is no progress so far. TRAFFIC expect progress after the SOPs will be shared with the private sectors, and trainings given.</p>
<p>4. Enhanced capacity to deter wildlife trafficking by courier/logistics companies in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania.</p>	<p>4.1 It was discussed in the kick-off meeting in September 2017. The trade routes identified in the discussion are as follows.</p> <p>Cameroon-Hong Kong-mainland China</p> <p>Cameroon-mainland China</p> <p>Central African countries-Cameroon-Hong Kong-mainland China</p> <p>Tanzania- Southeast Asia (Myanmar, Viet Nam, Hong Kong, Philippines)-mainland China</p> <p>Cameroon, Tanzania -Nigeria- Myanmar, Viet Nam, Hong Kong, Philippines–mainland China</p> <p>4.2 The draft SOP in Chinese was reviewed by two logistic companies and some enforcement officials in China. As it is translated, it will be shared with logistic companies in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania for localization. More results will be reported in Y2.</p> <p>4.3 The SOP will be shared with international partners after it is translated into English. More results will be reported in the second year.</p> <p>4.4 It always takes long time (more than one year) to know if enforcement actions were triggered by intelligence provided by</p>

	TRAFFIC or internet companies. Therefore, the progress will be updated when information can come out publicly.
--	--

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: By equipping social media/e-commerce/courier/logistics companies and law enforcement agencies with tools to break links between illegal wildlife buyers and sellers and increasing enforcement and industry capacity in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania, the project will increase detection and action against cybercrime, thereby reducing associated threats to people and wildlife.

- The monthly average number of advertisements for products of identified species, including elephant, rhino, tiger, leopard, hawksbill turtle, pangolin, saiga antelope and helmeted hornbill in 31 websites in China was 372 based on the 2017 monitoring results, which has declined by about 60% compared to 932 in 2016. This significant decline is considered to attribute to three major factors. One is TRAFFIC's monthly monitoring report has helped identified websites can efficiently detect, prevent and deal with illegal wildlife trade information in their platforms; the other is TRAFFIC's training for internet companies has greatly enhanced their capacity on combating illegal wildlife trade online; another is internet platforms' responsibilities against wildlife cybercrime have been highlighted in China's new Wild Animal Protection Law, which has been officially in effect since 1 January 2017. Meanwhile, the risk in advertising illegal wildlife trade online has been increased.
- According to 12-time survey results in China's social media platform from July to December 2017, the average number of advertisements and images & videos released per time are 301 and 1672, which was decreased by 42.4% and 41.2% compared to the baseline in April 2017. This decline is mostly due to TRAFFIC's baseline survey results having been shared with both enforcement agencies and social media operators for their follow-up in May 2017. From July till now, nearly 3,000 social media accounts with advertisements of illegal wildlife products were warned or shut down and officially released to the public through the platform of "Tencent for Planet", a public platform for wildlife conservation awareness raising.
- The impact on illegal wildlife trade advertisements released in online platforms in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania will be evaluated in the second year as the local internet and logistics companies use the SOPs developed by TRAFFIC and also learn experience in combating wildlife cybercrime through training events and study tours in China. TRAFFIC will work closely with local enforcement agencies and internet/logistics companies or associations to reduce the availability of illegal wildlife products in every link.
- According to the statistics results for 2017, the monthly average number of seizures involving illegal wildlife trade online in 2017 was 9, which was increased by 50% compared to the information of TRAFFIC's Wildlife Enforcement Digest in January 2017. TRAFFIC's targeted training events for enforcement officers and industry staff have effectively enhanced their capacity on combating wildlife cybercrime in their respective. Furthermore, such activities have also provided an efficient communication platform to strengthen the enforcement collaboration between enforcement agencies and industry.
- The SOPs were reviewed by members of China-based internet company alliance and logistic companies including SF-Express and EMS. The details on SOPs application by internet and logistics companies will be reported in the second year. The SOPs will be also introduced to internet and logistic companies in Vietnam, Cameroon and Tanzania after being translated and localised in the second year.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumptions	Comments
Outcome level	
Chinese leadership has strong political will to realise China's development of an "Ecological Civilization", particularly Customs, forest police and other relevant government agencies who will continue to place a high priority on tackling wildlife crime, including cybercrimes.	Yes. In March 2018, the 13 th National People's Congress voted and approved the "Amendment to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China" and "Ecological Civilization" was officially included in the Constitution. The relevant government agencies will continue to place a high priority on tackling wildlife crime. For example, initiated by Forest Police, the annual special enforcement action named "Spring Thunder" will be organized to combat wildlife-related crimes, including illegal wildlife trade online.
E-commerce and social media remain willing to make good on their commitments to combat wildlife cybercrime and show a willingness to participate in trainings.	Yes. The members of China-based internet company alliance against wildlife cybercrime will continue to work with TRAFFIC to take effective measures to reduce wildlife trafficking across their platforms by 80% by 2022.
Law enforcement agencies are willing to respond to, and able to report back on results of investigations linked to intelligence packages provided by TRAFFIC and industry partners.	Yes. For example, TRAFFIC, China's Forest Police and Tencent has established a special communication channel for intelligence sharing and enforcement action feedback.
Courier/logistics companies remain willing to make good on their commitments to combat wildlife trafficking and show a willingness to participate in trainings, etc.	Yes. Courier/logistics companies are willing to commit to combating wildlife cybercrime and actively attend the training TRAFFIC organized.
Output level	
Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries are interested and engaged in the project and in monitoring online wildlife trade.	Yes. As indicated in the partnership progress, partners in these countries are interested and being engaged in the project.
Law enforcement officials in China continue to prioritise actions to combat increasing global illegal wildlife trade online, and are willing to cooperate with TRAFFIC, social media companies and e-commerce companies to combat wildlife cybercrime	Yes. During the project implementation, law enforcement officials were actively engaged in TRAFFIC's activities, e.g. training workshops and adopting enforcement follow-up based on the intelligence from TRAFFIC and internet companies.
Law enforcement officials in Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and/or other countries show interest and are willing to learn from China on combating wildlife cybercrime	Yes. In Tanzania, the WD-MNRT, which chairs the National Wildlife and Forest Crime Task Force, has been aware of the project and is willing to support it; in Cameroon, TRAFFIC has already collaborated with enforcement agencies in the frame of the AFRICA TWIX project and TRAFFIC will introduce information originating from online survey for the next step.
BAT (Baidu, Alibaba and Tencent) continue to pay attention to increasing global illegal wildlife trade online, and are dedicated to cooperating with TRAFFIC and enforcement agencies to combat wildlife cybercrime	Yes. BAT is leading China's internet alliance against wildlife cybercrime and also part of the Global Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking online. The committed to reducing wildlife trafficking in their platforms by 80% by 2022.
Law enforcement agencies are able to report back on results of investigations linked to	Yes. TRAFFIC has maintained a good relationship with law enforcement agencies. who agree to share the final

intelligence packages provided by TRAFFIC and industry partners	results with TRAFFIC as the investigation is completed. Details will be reported in the next reporting period.
Courier/logistics companies, particularly the Top 10 who made a pledge to reject illegal wildlife trade (e.g. SF-Express) commits to combating illegal wildlife trafficking.	Yes. During the project implementation, SF-Express and TRAFFIC contacted frequently to discuss the organization of international training event for courier/logistics companies from other countries. EMS included the content of wildlife cybercrime in their regular staff training.
The SOP manual on detecting and combating illegal wildlife products during transportation will be accepted and implemented by courier/logistics companies in China and identified priorities countries	Yes. The progress will be updated in the next reporting period.
Supported by other TRAFFIC offices, courier/logistic companies in other priority countries also commit to combating wildlife trafficking	TRAFFIC offices in Viet Nam, Tanzania and Cameroon have contacted local courier/logistics companies, who have shown great interest in learning from China to combat wildlife trafficking by adopting the SOP and attending the international training in China.

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

The Impact of this project is expected that significant reduction in wildlife cybercrime in China, especially for species from Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania, will lead to reduced poaching, as well as increases in security and wildlife-based livelihood opportunities for rural communities. E-commerce and social media companies have been actively engaging in combating illegal wildlife trade online. In 2017, internet companies based in China announced the formation of an alliance to combat wildlife cybercrime. The move was initiated by three China-based internet giants—Baidu, Alibaba and Tencent—and subsequently garnered further support from an additional eight Chinese internet companies. After this pioneering effort in China, TRAFFIC, WWF and IFAW facilitated further collaborative engagement on a global scale. On 7 March 2018, all the Chinese alliance members joined together with Google, Facebook and other international tech companies to form a Global Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online. With the engagement of these internet companies and actions these companies take, the space for online advertisement has significantly declined according to the result of online monitoring. The experiences from China will share with Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania through the project. It is expected that the e-commerce and social media companies in these countries will also start to commit to combat illegal wildlife trade. On the other hand, the actions of these giant internet companies will have big impact for their users include awareness raising on combating illegal wildlife trade.

It is believed that the significant reduction of cybercrime in China will lead to the reduction of illegal poaching in other countries and increase the security and wildlife-based livelihood opportunities for rural communities.

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

The project has mainly addressed Objective 2, strengthening law enforcement.

- TRAFFIC's efforts on supporting BAT to lead China's internet alliance against wildlife cybercrime have contributed to IV of the commitments made in the London Conference Declaration (LCD) and No. 8 of the Kasane Statement;
- The capacity building workshops for enforcement agencies have contributed to XIII of the commitments made in the LCD;
- TRAFFIC's efforts on supporting China's law enforcement officials to participate in global cybercrime

events and sharing of experiences have contributed to XV of the commitment made in the LCD;

- The training workshop for courier/logistics companies has contribute to No. 2 of Kasane Statement.

This project also links to commitments from the Hanoi Statement: Action C, Annex A (China), Annex B (Cameroon and China), Annex C (Cameroon, China and Viet Nam), Annex D (China).

6. Impact on species in focus

There are eight species the project is working on: tiger, elephant, rhino, hawksbill turtle, leopard, pangolin, saiga antelope and helmeted hornbill. All these species are classified as threatened on the IUCN Red List due to population declines. Poaching and trafficking to supply Chinese markets is one of the major factors in their decline. Through this project, China, together with Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania is trying to scale-up efforts and collaborate to crack illicit supply chains, and reduce the availability of endangered wildlife products in the online platforms of these four countries. This will also directly assist these countries in their commitment towards implementing the CITES Decisions 17.92-96 on “Combating Wildlife Cybercrime,” and then ultimately influence the conservation of CITES-listed species, particularly the endangered species in this proposed project.

The long-term impact of this project will be a reduction in the incentives that drive poaching to supply illegal wildlife markets in Asia, and thereby reduce poaching levels overall. This will in turn support the stabilization, and then recovery, of the identified species populations, reducing a major threat to their native ecosystem. Hence it will support the restoration of the ecological balance of respective habitats

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

This project will benefit people living in low-income countries that are being subjected to poaching and trafficking of endangered species and their products, at the source of the trafficking chain. An escalation of poaching in Southeast Asia and Africa to meet China’s markets for wildlife products affects local communities in many ways. It can impact negatively on livelihoods as security threats from poachers and traffickers has an adverse effect on tourism, as well as a devastating effect on wildlife populations and wider economic losses. The associated job opportunities arising from tourism would also be compromised. Communities that reside in areas of where the poaching and trafficking of wildlife takes place are often disproportionately affected, often to the detriment of the majority. Illegal wildlife trade has been linked to weapon proliferation and violence in local communities, and the undermining of local governance structures and social stability. Women and children, which are particularly vulnerable in such situations, would be prime beneficiaries if the project outcomes are achieved.

8. Consideration of gender equality issues

The project implementation strictly complied with TRAFFIC’s non-discrimination policy in relation to gender. The project staff includes a proportional balance of both women and men. A gender sensitive approach had been taken in designing research activities, and in the design and delivery of the SOPs and associated training materials. During the project implementation, TRAFFIC achieved gender balance with regards to participation in and leadership/facilitation of project meetings, workshops and other events.

9. Monitoring and evaluation

A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan was created at the start of the project based on the IWT Challenge logical framework. Project progress was monitored by measurable indicators, which had been identified for the outcome and outputs. Intermediate results for each Output indicator was established to be measured at the end of year one. Outcome indicators were measured on a 6-monthly basis with established intermediate planned results. The following elements have featured within the monitoring and evaluation plan, and ensured a ‘real- time’ approach to project adaptive management processes:

- A dedicated M&E Leader was part of the Project Implementation Team;
- Monthly review calls between the internal Project Implementation Team;
- Quarterly monitoring for all project activities against the plan;

- Six monthly technical progress assessments and reports;
- An annual report at the end of Year 1, which will in effect be a project mid-term review, and thus includes any recommendations for adaptive management, to strengthen the pace, quality or quantity of project implementation during Year 2. Under TRAFFIC's regular project review system, this project in Year 1 has been reviewed by senior staff – in terms of timeliness on deliverables, effectiveness of external relationships, impact to conservation and expected outcomes, project legacy and sustainability and budget efficiency.

10. Lessons learnt

The project has gone well so far. Although it involves four countries and requires a lot of coordination, approaches to administration and management have been effective. Facilitated by TRAFFIC China, a monthly skype call has been arranged within the project team to update the progress as well as to discuss questions during the project period. In the second year, it will become more challenging as there are three international training events planned. More regular communications within the project team will be needed.

The communication with donor is also very important. Any change of staff and project activities has been submitted as requests to the donor in a timely fashion. Based on the good donor communications, approval was given very quickly. Meanwhile, the project leader also shared big achievements from the project with the donor.

As the project started three months later than proposed, it was challenging for the project team to complete the activities on time. In the future, the project team needs to better forecast activities to be completed within a shorter time.

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

NA.

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

During the project implementation, the design of the project has been enhanced. For example, it was not planned to form a China-based internet alliance against wildlife crime and even to join the global coalition to end wildlife trafficking online. The formation of the alliance provides the project a new foundation from which to work with these e-commerce and social media companies in China and globally. In the second year, the alliance is expected to play a more significant role and have bigger impacts on combating wildlife cybercrime.

13. Sustainability and legacy

The planned exit strategy still valid. To ensure sustainable outcomes and impacts, the SOPs will be widely mobilised and adopted by e-commerce/logistics industry in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and possibly other countries. The project will aim to catalyse governments to allocate additional resources in combatting wildlife cybercrime, and work with businesses to provide long-term support to increase compliance. From TRAFFIC's work to date, it is clear that the government and related industries have a need and interest for these SOPs, and have shown a strong interest in maintaining and updating them as necessary following the project's conclusion.

The alliance of internet companies on combating wildlife cybercrime will maintain after the project. It is expected that more companies will join the alliance and companies will take more initiative to organize activities, attend global events etc.

The project will also be assisting governments in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania to carry out their commitment to the CITES Decisions 17.92-96 on 'Combating Wildlife Cybercrime', which were adopted during CITES CoP17. More work in the second year will be needed to support Parties to address this set of Decisions.

14. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

The UK aid logo with a sentence of "Funded by the UK Government through the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund" was used when meetings/trainings were organized, and donor was also acknowledged in press release.

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (July 2017-March 2018)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2017/18 Grant (£)	2017/18 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

I agree for the IWT Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

Rapidly developing digital technology has brought monumental change to global commercial transactions. Yet, alongside the everyday benefits brought by evolving technology, the internet has also provided new channels for criminals to trade in illegal products, including species of wild and endangered fauna and flora. Incidences of wildlife crime that involved internet transactions ('wildlife cybercrime') have been rapidly increasing, forcing diligent collaboration between government regulators and the private sector in China to help address this emerging sector of online criminality.

Supported by Chinese government authorities and TRAFFIC, internet companies based in China announced the formation of an alliance to combat wildlife cybercrime on 22 November 2017. The move was initiated by three China-based internet giants—Baidu, Alibaba and Tencent—and subsequently garnered further support from an additional eight Chinese internet companies.

The companies in the alliance are committed to:

- Strictly adhering to China's Wild Animal Protection Law and CITES with Zero Tolerance towards illegal wildlife trade;
- Detect and remove illegal wildlife trade advertisements on their platforms and send warnings to and prohibit their users from releasing such information;
- Actively assist law enforcement agencies in investigations and prosecutions;
- Enhance collaboration among companies, share information including techniques and experience in

dealing with illegal wildlife trade online, and establish sound collaboration mechanisms;

- Apply advanced technologies, such as big data analysis and artificial intelligence (AI) to detect illegal wildlife trade;
- Advocate for Green Consumption measures on their respective platforms to contribute towards the government's drive for "ecological civilization";
- Increase staff capacity to identify illegal wildlife products and raise awareness about wildlife cybercrime.

After this pioneering effort in China, TRAFFIC, WWF and IFAW facilitated further collaborative engagement on a global scale. On 7 March 2018, all the Chinese alliance members joined together with Google, Facebook and other international tech companies to form a Global Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online. The coalition includes the following founding members: Baidu, Alibaba, Tencent, Kuaishou, Baixing, Huaxia Collection, Shengshi Collection, Wen Wan Tian Xia, Zhongyikupai, Zhuanzhuan, 58 Group, Qyer, Google, Facebook, Instagram, Microsoft, eBay, Etsy, Mall for Africa, Pinterest and Ruby Lane. Coalition members have pledged to collectively reduce wildlife trafficking across platforms by 80% by 2020. Each company will develop and implement policies to help end wildlife trafficking online.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2017-2018

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements July 2017 - March 2018	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Significant reduction in wildlife cybercrime in China, especially for species from Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania, will lead to reduced poaching, as well as increases in security and wildlife-based livelihood opportunities for rural communities</p>		<p>E-commerce and social media companies have been actively engaging in combating illegal wildlife trade online. In 2017, internet companies based in China announced the formation of an alliance to combat wildlife cybercrime. The move was initiated by three China-based internet giants—Baidu, Alibaba and Tencent—and subsequently garnered further support from an additional eight Chinese internet companies. After this pioneering effort in China, TRAFFIC, WWF and IFAW facilitated further collaborative engagement on a global scale. On 7 March 2018, all the Chinese alliance members joined together with Google, Facebook and other international tech companies to form a Global Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online. With the engagement of these internet companies and actions these companies take, the space for online advertisement has significant declined according to the result of online monitoring. The experiences from China will share with Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania through the project. It is expected that the e-commerce and social media companies in these countries will also start to commit to combat illegal wildlife trade. On the other hand, the actions of these</p>	

		<p>giant internet companies will have big impact for their users include awareness raising on combating illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>It is believed that the significant reduction of cybercrime in China will lead to the reduction of illegal poaching in other countries and increase the security and wildlife-based livelihood opportunities for rural communities.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>By equipping social media/e-commerce/courier/logistics companies and law enforcement agencies with tools to break links between illegal wildlife buyers and sellers and increasing enforcement and industry capacity in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania, the project will increase detection and action against cybercrime, thereby reducing associated threats to people and wildlife.</p>	<p>0.1 A decline of 30% or more from the baseline of combined online advertisements for products of identified species, including elephant, rhino, tiger, leopard, hawksbill, pangolin, saiga antelope and helmeted hornbill in 31 websites and one social media platform in China by 2019 (baseline to be determined by TRAFFIC and reported in TRAFFIC's online report to be published in March 2017 – not be funded through DEFRA IWT)</p> <p>0.2 A decline of 10% or more from the baseline of online advertisements for identified illegal wildlife species in each countries of Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania (baseline to be determined by first online surveys in late 2017)</p> <p>0.3 An increase of 30% or more from the baseline of seizures of wildlife offered for online sale in China, by</p>	<p>0.1 The monthly average number of advertisements for products of identified species, including elephant, rhino, tiger, leopard, hawksbill turtle, pangolin, saiga antelope and helmeted hornbill in 31 websites in China was 372 based on the 2017 monitoring results, which has declined by about 60% compared to 932 in 2016. This significant decline is considered to attribute to three major factors. One is TRAFFIC's monthly monitoring report has helped identified websites can efficiently detect, prevent and deal with illegal wildlife trade information in their platforms; the other is TRAFFIC's training for internet companies has greatly enhanced their capacity on combating illegal wildlife trade online; another is internet platforms' responsibilities against wildlife cybercrime have been highlighted in China's new Wild Animal Protection Law, which has been officially in effect since 1 January 2017. Meanwhile, the risk in advertising illegal wildlife trade online has been increased. According to 12-time survey results in China's social media platform from July to</p>	<p>Research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two SOPs will be finished and widely shared with ecommerce and logistic companies and other stakeholders in China, Vietnam, Cameroon and Tanzania and other countries. • The analysis report for wildlife cybercrime globally and in China will be finalized and released. • China team will continue the online monitoring for website platform and social media platform. The results will be timely shared with companies, enforcement and government agencies for them to take actions. • China team will continue monitor the seizures in China and timely shared with enforcement and government agencies. • Vietnam, Cameroon, Tanzania will conduct the second time one off online survey. The results will be compared with the first round.

	<p>2019 (baseline to be determined by TRAFFIC, and reported in by TRAFFIC's Wildlife Enforcement Digest in January 2017)</p> <p>0.4 Ten or more social media, e-commerce and courier/logistics companies in China, and five or more companies in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania will adopt the use of SOP manuals and protocols developed</p>	<p>December 2017, the average number of advertisements and images & videos released per time are 301 and 1672, which was decreased by 42.4% and 41.2% compared to the baseline in April 2017. This decline is mostly due to TRAFFIC's baseline survey results having been shared with both enforcement agencies and social media operators for their follow-up in May 2017. From July till now, nearly 3,000 social media accounts with advertisements of illegal wildlife products were warned or shut down and officially released to the public through the platform of "Tencent for Planet", a public platform for wildlife conservation awareness raising.</p> <p>0.2 The impact on illegal wildlife trade advertisements released in online platforms in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania will be evaluated in the second year as the local internet and logistics companies use the SOPs developed by TRAFFIC and also learn experience in combating wildlife cybercrime through training events and study tours in China. TRAFFIC will work closely with local enforcement agencies and internet/logistics companies or associations to reduce the availability of illegal wildlife products in every link. More progress will be evaluated in Y2 with the second online survey done in Vietnam, Cameroon and Tanzania.</p> <p>0.3 According to the statistics results for 2017, the monthly average number of seizures involving illegal wildlife</p>	<p>Trainings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A domestic training event for law enforcement agencies in China will be organized to improve the capacity on combatting wildlife cybercrime through internet and logistic/courier channels. It will be the second domestic training held during the project. • The project will continue look for opportunities for Chinese enforcement agencies to attend global event to share the experience from China on combating wildlife cybercrime and increase enforcement capacity in China. • An international training event with study tours for law enforcement agencies from Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and/or other countries will be organized in China cooperating with the possible Chinese partners, such as China CITES MA, China Custom and Nanjing Forest Police College to improve their capacity on combating wildlife cybercrime, including learning and applying the wildlife cybercrime SOP, and exchanging with enforcement officials from China. • A training event including a study tour for social media and e-commerce companies from Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and/or other countries will be organized in China with working with Tencent or
--	--	---	--

		<p>trade online in 2017 was 9, which was increased by 50% compared to the information of TRAFFIC's Wildlife Enforcement Digest in January 2017. TRAFFIC's targeted training events for enforcement officers and industry staff have effectively enhanced their capacity on combating wildlife cybercrime in their respective. Furthermore, such activities have also provided an efficient communication platform to strengthen the enforcement collaboration between enforcement agencies and industry. 0.4SOPs were introduced to China based internet company alliance and logistic companies for reviewing including 12 internet companies and SF-Express, EMS. It is to report if the SOPs can be adopted by those companies in Y2. The SOPs will be introduced to ecommerce and logistic companies from Vietnam, Cameroon and Tanzania after they are translated in to English and local language</p> <p>0.4 The SOPs were reviewed by members of China-based internet company alliance and logistic companies including SF-Express and EMS. The details on SOPs application by internet and logistics companies will be reported in the second year. The SOPs will be also introduced to internet and logistic companies in Vietnam, Cameroon and Tanzania after being translated and localised in the second year.</p>	<p>other leading Chinese internet companies to improve their capacity on preventing and detecting wildlife cybercrime, including learning about how the SOP can be applied, and exchanging with and social media/e-commerce champions from China</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A training event including a study tour for logistic and courier companies from Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and/or other countries will be organized in China with working with SF or EMS to improve their capacity on preventing and detecting wildlife cybercrime, including learning about how the SOP can be applied, and exchanging with logistic/courier champions from China
--	--	--	---

<p>Output 1. Understanding of, and commitments to cracking down on wildlife cyber- crimes in, and linked to, markets in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania, including key locations and trade routes.</p>	<p>1.1 Improved capacity of TRAFFIC offices in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania in monitoring and detecting wildlife cybercrime after training by TRAFFIC China.</p> <p>1.2 Five reports on illegal online wildlife trade released by TRAFFIC at project end (two annual reports in China, one online survey report each in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania)</p> <p>1.3 One analysis report on the characteristics (including trade routes) and combating techniques of wildlife cybercrime linked to China markets by the end of 2017 (no comprehensive analysis exist)</p> <p>1.4 Methodology developed to reduce cybercrime and transport of illegal wildlife products in China shared for pilot implementation with companies and government staff in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania by project end (no company and government staff is applying the methodology at present)</p>	<p>1.1 TRAFFIC offices in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania have conducted the one-off online survey after the training on how to do online monitoring for illegal wildlife trade in Beijing in September 2017. Three briefing papers based on the survey results were prepared (see supporting material No.4).</p> <p>1.2 Three briefing papers based on the online survey were prepared by Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania. An annual report of online monitoring (2017) report was drafted by China team (see supporting material No.3). The annual report of online monitoring for 2018 in China will be done in the second year. There will be briefings from Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania after the second-round one-off survey to be done in 2018.</p> <p>1.3 The analysis report on the characteristics and combatting techniques of wildlife cybercrime in China and globally was prepared (see the supporting material No.5).</p> <p>1.4 The three international training events planned in the second year will introduce the experience from government, internet companies and logistic companies from China to representatives from companies and government from Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania. It is expected that the methodology developed in China can be applied in Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1</p> <p>Undertaking desktop research to identify key industry stakeholders with links to China in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania</p>	<p>The desktop research to identify key locations and trade routes for wildlife trafficking relating to China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania were carried out and the results was discussed and summarized in the kick-off meeting in September 2017. The kick of meeting agenda is attached as supporting material No.1.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2 Conducting a comprehensive training for TRAFFIC staff from Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania to standardize monitoring methodologies for online wildlife trade</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>The kick-off meeting and an online monitoring training workshop were organized in Beijing on 19-22 September 2017. A total of 16 TRAFFIC staff from mainland China, Hong Kong, Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania, the US, EU, Japan and</p>	

	<p>South Africa attended the meeting/workshop. During the training workshop, attendees were trained on the methodologies for monitoring online wildlife trade.</p> <p>A meeting with Tencent took place on 19th September to discuss the collaboration on establishing an internet company alliance against illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>A half-day visit to Baidu was also organized on during the workshop. Baidu introduced their work on combating illegal wildlife trade and showed their interest in using Baidu Index to predict illegal wildlife trade trends. Training materials and registration form are attached as supporting material No.2.</p>
Activity 1.3 Conducting monthly online monitoring of availability of illegal wildlife products in China	<p>On-going</p> <p>Monthly online monitoring surveys of the availability of illegal wildlife products on internet and social media platforms in China have been conducted every month, and the respective results are recorded for further analysis to produce an annual report. Monthly monitoring will be continued in the second year of this project.</p>
Activity 1.4 Completing and releasing two reports on China's annual online monitoring	<p>On-going</p> <p>The annual report on the online monitoring of illegal wildlife trade (2017) has been completed and under internal review within TRAFFIC. It is expected to be released in May 2018. The draft report is attached as supporting material No.3. There will be a report for 2018 release in the first quarter of 2019.</p>
Activity 1.5 Conducting two rounds of one-off online monitoring on the availability of illegal wildlife products in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania	<p>On-going</p> <p>After the training held in Beijing, staff from the Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania offices conducted a one-off survey to check the availability of illegal wildlife products on websites and social media platforms by using the methods they learned from the training. The one-off online surveys in Year 1 in were completed by these three offices. The second-round survey will be done by the end of October 2018.</p>
Activity 1.6 Completing and releasing the one-off online monitoring briefings for Viet Nam, Tanzania and Cameroon	<p>On-going</p> <p>The briefing papers based on the one-off online survey results in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania were completed and translated into Vietnamese, French and Kiswahili. Please see the supporting material No.4. These papers will be released by June 2018. There will be another briefing papers based on the second-round survey results that will be conducted by the end of October 2018.</p>

<p>Activity 1.7 Cooperating with Nanjing Forest Police College to carry out an analysis on the characteristics and combating techniques of wildlife cybercrime in China and globally</p>	<p>Completed The analysis on the characteristics and combating techniques of wildlife cybercrime in China and Globally was carried out by two consultants. The Chinese draft was reviewed by Nanjing Forest Police Bureau. The translated English version will be reviewed by TRAFFIC International and external experts for the next step. The drafted version is attached as supporting material No.5.</p>
<p>Activity 1.8. Releasing and widely sharing analysis report on the global wildlife cybercrime</p>	<p>On-going The report is expected to be released by June 2018 and widely shared in the Year 2.</p>
<p>Output 2. Improved law enforcement commitments and efforts to combat wildlife cybercrime in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania</p>	<p>2.1 Five or more law enforcement actions in China and at least one each in Vietnam, Cameroon and Tanzania triggered by reports generated through this project every year from 2017 until the end of project (baseline two seizures in China In 2016 based on TRAFFIC's intelligence)</p> <p>2.2 Ten or more enforcement officials from Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and/or other countries visit China to participate in training with the goal of improving law enforcement and efforts to combat wildlife cybercrime</p> <p>2.3 Chinese experience on combating wildlife cybercrime shared by law enforcement officials at a minimum of two global events to improve global cooperation by the end of the project</p> <p>2.1 As investigations from enforcement agencies take time, there has not been confirmed information to show that some enforcement actions in China were triggered by TRAFFIC's intelligence. It will be reported in the next reporting period. In Tanzania, the Wildlife Division of Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (WD-MNRT), who chairs the National Wildlife and Forest Crime Task Force, is aware of the project and supports it. This Force coordinates with the wildlife and security sectors in addressing wildlife crimes. It is composed of members from the wildlife agencies, as well as representatives from Public Prosecutions, police, Customs, intelligence agencies, and immigration. This Task Force reports directly to the Ministerial Committee on Wildlife Security. The project in Tanzania has the support of this Task Force. In Cameroon, TRAFFIC has already collaborated with enforcement agencies in the frame of the AFRICA TWIX project and TRAFFIC will introduce information originating from online survey for the next step.</p> <p>2.2 The training workshop is under planning. More progress will be reported in the second year when the workshop is done.</p> <p>2.3 The project supported Ms. SHEN Xinlu from China Customs to attend the 28th Meeting of the INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group in Singapore on 9-13 October 2017. Ms. Shen gave a presentation on how China Customs combats wildlife crime and especially shared experiences in combating wildlife cybercrime and its collaboration with TRAFFIC and Chinese internet and logistic companies.</p> <p>One representative from China Customs attended the launch event for the formation of Global Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online in San Francisco on 7 March 2018. The representative also had a separate meeting with officials from USFWS and USDOS to exchange the status and challenges on combating wildlife cybercrime in China and US.</p>

		<p>Xu Ling, TRAFFIC's project manager, attended the European Commission Enforcement Meeting held at Europol Headquarters in the Hague on 8 November 2017. She shared experiences of monitoring WeChat in China and highlighted the great cooperation TRAFFIC China had with both government and social media platforms in tackling illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>The project will look for additional opportunities for law enforcement officers in China to share China's experience in combating wildlife cybercrime</p>
<p>Activity 2.1 Timely sharing of online monitoring results with enforcement agencies and website manager for their follow-up</p>		<p>On-going</p> <p>The online monitoring results in China have been shared in a timely manner with managers of websites and social media (WeChat) platforms, as well as enforcement agencies for their follow-up. Some illegal advertisements have been removed by the websites, and some WeChat accounts with illegal wildlife advertisements had been shut down based on TRAFFIC's intelligence. Further investigations are being undertaken by enforcement agencies. More updates will be reported once the enforcement investigations are completed.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2 Cooperating with the National Forest Police Bureau to facilitate two domestic training events for law enforcement agencies to improve their capacity on combating wild- life cybercrime</p>		<p>On-going</p> <p>A national training workshop on combatting wildlife crime through internet and courier channels for enforcement officials was held in Nanjing Forest Police College on 28-30 November 2017. More than 60 participants from Forest Police, Custom, Administration of Industry & Commerce, Procuratorate and Postal Bureau, internet and logistic companies attended the training. More information is found in the press release http://www.traffic.org/home/2017/12/1/traffic-helps-train-china-enforcement-agencies-to-combat-wil.html Agenda and participant registration list are attached as supporting material No.6. (completed).</p> <p>Another domestic training event for related government agencies, especially law enforcement agencies has been scheduled in collaboration with the State Forestry and Grassland Administration. It is expected to be organized in Haikou, Hainan Province in June 2018.</p> <p>Within the project time, TRAFFIC will look for additional opportunities to provide training for law enforcement officers in China on combatting wildlife cybercrime.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3 Cooperating with the China CITES MA to facilitate an international training event with study tours for law enforcement agencies from Viet Nam,</p>		<p>On-going</p>

<p>Cameroon, Tanzania and/or other countries to improve their capacity on combating wildlife cybercrime</p>	<p>The international enforcement training event in China was discussed during the kick-off meeting in September 2017. TRAFFIC offices in Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries are continuing to follow up with local enforcement agencies for their participation. TRAFFIC China is discussing with China CITES MA for the possibility to organize the training.</p>
<p>Activity 2.4 Supporting China’s law enforcement officials to participate in global cybercrime events and sharing of experiences</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>TRAFFIC has enabled one representative from China Customs to attend the 28th Meeting of the INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group on 9-13 October 2017 in Singapore with the support from the project. A trip summary from the representative (in Chinese) is attached as supporting material No.7. One representative from China Customs attended the launch event for the formation of Global Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online on 7 March 2018 in San Francisco, US. The representative also had a separate meeting with US government officials from USDOS and USFWS to exchange the status and challenges on combating wildlife crime in China and US. The group photos are attached as the supporting material No.8.</p>
<p>Output 3. Enhanced capacity to prevent and detect illegal wildlife trade by owners/operators of e-commerce and social media platforms in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania</p>	<p>3.1 The SOP manual on detecting and combating illegal online wildlife trade accepted by at least ten e-commerce and social platforms in China and 2 platforms each in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania by the end of the project (none of the e-commerce companies are currently using SOP manuals on preventing wildlife cybercrimes)</p> <p>3.2 SOP Manual shared with at least 10 international partners or at two international conferences by the end of project (e.g. CITES, UNODC, WCO, INTERPOL) (No SOP manual on preventing illegal wildlife trade online is currently available in China)</p> <p>3.3 A decline of 30% or more in online advertisements for products of</p> <p>3.1 The SOP manual on detecting and combating illegal online wildlife trade is under development. 12 China-based companies were engaged in the development of the SOP. Once it is translated, it will be shared with companies in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania. More progress will be reported in the second year.</p> <p>3.2 The SOP will be shared with international partners after it is translated into English. More progress will be reported in the second year.</p> <p>3.3 According to the 2017 monitoring results in China, the average number of advertisements of illegal products from 8 identified species in 31 websites was 372 per month, which had declined by 60% compared to 932 per month in 2016.</p> <p>The outcome for Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania will be evaluated by the end of this project.</p> <p>3.4 It is time consuming for enforcement agencies to conduct the investigation in China, so TRAFFIC hasn’t had the confirmed information to show that enforcement actions are triggered by TRAFFIC’s intelligences. It will be reported when information can come out publicly. In Tanzania, there is no progress so far.</p>

	<p>identified species from the baseline in China by 2019 and a decline of 10% or more from baseline in Vietnam, Cameroon and Tanzania by 2019 (baselines to be determined by TRAFFIC China's online monitoring; report to be published in March 2017 and other countries' online survey report in late 2017)</p> <p>3.4 Five or more enforcement actions in China and at least one each in Vietnam, Cameroon and Tanzania triggered by reports from this project every year from 2017 until end of project (baseline to be determined and reported in TRAFFIC's Wildlife Enforcement Digest in January 2017)</p>	<p>TRAFFIC expect progress after the SOPs will be shared with the private sectors, and trainings given.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1 Engaging China's leading online companies (e.g. Tencent, Alibaba and Baidu), VECOM in Viet Nam and other partners to develop a SOP manual on preventing and detecting wildlife cybercrime</p>		<p>Completed The Chinese version of the SOP Manual for e-commerce to deter and prevent illegal wildlife trade was prepared with the contribution from experts, internet companies and government officials. The draft in Chinese can be referred to supporting material No.9.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2 Organising a review workshop to finalise the wildlife cybercrime manual</p>		<p>Completed The draft SOP had been reviewed for several times by external experts and internet companies during the project period. The SOP was introduced and discussed on 22 November 2017 when the alliance was formed. It was also reviewed in the training workshops for enforcement officers in Nanjing on 28-30 November 2017, and in Baidu on 21 March 2018 as well. The posts in TRAFFIC's Yammer were attached as supporting material.</p>
<p>Activity 3.3 Translating the Chinese language wildlife cybercrime SOP manual into English, Vietnamese, Kiswahili and French for distribution in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries, as well as with international partners, e.g. UNODC, WCO, INTERPOL, CITES Secretariat and through private sector networks</p>		<p>On-going It will be translated into English by June 2018 as the Chinese version was finalized. The English version will be reviewed by international experts and partners. When it is finalized, it will be translated into Vietnamese, Kiswahili and French for wider distribution in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other</p>

	countries, as well as with international partners by October, 2018. More progress will be reported in Year 2.
Activity 3.4 Facilitating a training event for China’s online companies on how to use the wildlife cybercrime SOP manual in their daily operations, and thus minimise risk to their business posed by trading illegal wildlife products	<p>Completed</p> <p>Hosted by Baidu, China’s leading internet search engine, a training workshop was organized in Beijing on how to used the SOP. The workshop brought together more than 30 internet security staff from Baidu, Tencent, 58, Baixing Wang, Wen Wan Tian Xia, Zhuan Zhuan, and Kuaishou. More information please visit http://www.traffic.org/home/2018/3/26/china-based-internet-alliance-trained-on-combating-wildlife.html.</p> <p>TRAFFIC will continue to look for additional training opportunities for internet companies to improve their capacity on combating wildlife cybercrime, which will be beyond the project request.</p>
Activity 3.5 Working with Tencent or other leading online Chinese companies to facilitate a training event for social media and e-commerce companies from Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and/or other countries to improve their capacity on preventing and detecting wildlife cybercrime;	<p>On-going</p> <p>The international training event to support the use of the SOPs was discussed during the kick-off meeting in September 2017. Local social media and e-commerce companies in Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries, as well as global companies, will be approached to attend the event in China once the training event is officially agreed with Tencent or other company partners.</p> <p>After TRAFFIC’s long-term lobby, Tencent has shown their interest in co-hosting this training. It is aimed to have the event to be done by October 2018. More results will be reported in the next reporting period.</p> <p>The private sector partners in Tanzania have been aware of the study tour and willing to adopt and apply SOPs, and to be trained on preventing and detecting wildlife cybercrime in their daily professional activities. They are now waiting for instructions about the way forward in the project, and for proposed dates for trainings.</p> <p>From Cameroon side, there is no reaction from Jumia till now after the company was contacted by phone and letter. There probably will be a need to travel to Douala to meet them in person.</p>
Activity 3.6 Conduct a study tour for private sector representatives from Tanzania, Cameroon and Viet Nam under Activity 3.5 to learn and apply the wildlife cybercrime SOP, and exchange with enforcement officials and social media/e-commerce champions from China;	<p>On-going</p> <p>The study tour will be combined with the training event above.</p>

<p>Activity 3.7 Supporting China's e-commerce and social media companies to participate in global cybercrime events and share experiences</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>TRAFFIC China brought its corporate partners, Baidu and SF-Express to attend the first IWT symposium in Oxford on 25-27 September 2017. The Business partners showcased partnership with TRAFFIC in combating wildlife crime in cyber and logistics/transportation industry. Baidu introduced their keywords screening over its searching engine, BBS and other information sharing platforms. SF-express introduced their risk control strategy regarding wildlife products delivery and how it was applied in the field. About 800 representatives participated in the symposium and 50 audience participated the side event.</p> <p>Representatives from Baidu, Tencent, Alibaba and Kuaishou, four China-based internet companies attended the launch event for the Global Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online in San Francisco on 7 March 2018. They shared their experiences in combating wildlife cybercrime. More information can be found in the link http://www.traffic.org/home/2018/3/7/leading-tech-companies-unite-to-stop-wildlife-traffickers.html.</p> <p>TRAFFIC will look for additional opportunities for China's ecommerce and social media companies to participate in global events for experience sharing.</p>						
<p>Output 4 Enhanced capacity to deter wildlife trafficking by courier/logistics companies in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="591 751 1070 1050"> <p>4.1 At least three key locations and three trade routes for wildlife trafficking along the supply chain of China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania are identified and shared with target companies by TRAFFIC's online wildlife trade analysis and ROUTES research results at the start of the project</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1070 751 2063 1050"> <p>4.1 It was discussed in the kick-off meeting in September 2017. The trade routes identified in the discussion are as follows.</p> <p>Cameroon-Hong Kong-mainland China</p> <p>Cameroon-mainland China</p> <p>Central African countries-Cameroon-Hong Kong-mainland China</p> <p>Tanzania- Southeast Asia (Myanmar, Viet Nam, Hong Kong, Philippines)-mainland China</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="591 1050 1070 1262"> <p>4.2 The SOP manual on detecting and dealing with illegal wildlife products sold via online platforms accepted by at least 10 courier/logistics companies in China and 2 companies each in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania by project end</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1070 1050 2063 1262"> <p>Cameroon, Tanzania -Nigeria- Myanmar, Viet Nam, Hong Kong, Philippines–mainland China</p> <p>4.2 The draft SOP in Chinese was reviewed by two logistic companies and some enforcement officials in China. As it is translated, it will be shared with logistic companies in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania for localization. More results will be reported in Y2.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="591 1262 1070 1383"> <p>4.3 The SOP manual shared with at least 10 international partners/ or at two</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1070 1262 2063 1383"> <p>4.3 The SOP will be shared with international partners after it is translated into English. More results will be reported in the second year.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>4.1 At least three key locations and three trade routes for wildlife trafficking along the supply chain of China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania are identified and shared with target companies by TRAFFIC's online wildlife trade analysis and ROUTES research results at the start of the project</p>	<p>4.1 It was discussed in the kick-off meeting in September 2017. The trade routes identified in the discussion are as follows.</p> <p>Cameroon-Hong Kong-mainland China</p> <p>Cameroon-mainland China</p> <p>Central African countries-Cameroon-Hong Kong-mainland China</p> <p>Tanzania- Southeast Asia (Myanmar, Viet Nam, Hong Kong, Philippines)-mainland China</p>	<p>4.2 The SOP manual on detecting and dealing with illegal wildlife products sold via online platforms accepted by at least 10 courier/logistics companies in China and 2 companies each in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania by project end</p>	<p>Cameroon, Tanzania -Nigeria- Myanmar, Viet Nam, Hong Kong, Philippines–mainland China</p> <p>4.2 The draft SOP in Chinese was reviewed by two logistic companies and some enforcement officials in China. As it is translated, it will be shared with logistic companies in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania for localization. More results will be reported in Y2.</p>	<p>4.3 The SOP manual shared with at least 10 international partners/ or at two</p>	<p>4.3 The SOP will be shared with international partners after it is translated into English. More results will be reported in the second year.</p>
<p>4.1 At least three key locations and three trade routes for wildlife trafficking along the supply chain of China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania are identified and shared with target companies by TRAFFIC's online wildlife trade analysis and ROUTES research results at the start of the project</p>	<p>4.1 It was discussed in the kick-off meeting in September 2017. The trade routes identified in the discussion are as follows.</p> <p>Cameroon-Hong Kong-mainland China</p> <p>Cameroon-mainland China</p> <p>Central African countries-Cameroon-Hong Kong-mainland China</p> <p>Tanzania- Southeast Asia (Myanmar, Viet Nam, Hong Kong, Philippines)-mainland China</p>						
<p>4.2 The SOP manual on detecting and dealing with illegal wildlife products sold via online platforms accepted by at least 10 courier/logistics companies in China and 2 companies each in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania by project end</p>	<p>Cameroon, Tanzania -Nigeria- Myanmar, Viet Nam, Hong Kong, Philippines–mainland China</p> <p>4.2 The draft SOP in Chinese was reviewed by two logistic companies and some enforcement officials in China. As it is translated, it will be shared with logistic companies in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania for localization. More results will be reported in Y2.</p>						
<p>4.3 The SOP manual shared with at least 10 international partners/ or at two</p>	<p>4.3 The SOP will be shared with international partners after it is translated into English. More results will be reported in the second year.</p>						

	<p>international conferences by end of project (e.g. CITES, UNODC, FIATA, IATA, WCO)</p> <p>4.4 Five or more enforcement actions triggered by reports from courier/logistics companies in China every year from 2017 until the end of project (no seizure triggered by reports from these countries in China at present, based on information from China's National Forest Police Bureau)</p>	<p>4.4 It always takes long time (more than one year) to know if enforcement actions were triggered by intelligence provided by TRAFFIC or internet companies. Therefore, the progress will be updated when information can come out publicly.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1 Conducting desktop review to identify key locations and trade routes for wildlife trafficking relating to China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania</p>		<p>Completed</p> <p>The desktop research to identify key transportation industry stakeholders with link to China in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania was done. The results were discussed during the kick-off meeting in September 2017. Supporting material No.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2 Working with partners (e.g. DHL, SF-Express and VATA in Viet Nam) to develop a SOP manual on detecting and dealing with illegal wildlife products for the logistics/courier sector</p>		<p>Completed</p> <p>The first draft of the Chinese version of the SOP Manual for logistic/courier companies was developed with the contribution from experts, logistic companies. The draft is attached as supporting material No.10.</p>
<p>Activity 4.3 Organising a review workshop to finalise the logistics/courier sector manual</p>		<p>Completed</p> <p>The draft SOP was reviewed for several times by experts and logistic/courier companies during the report period. The SOP was introduced and discussed in the training workshop in Nanjing 28-30 November 2017.</p>
<p>Activity 4.4 Translating the Chinese language logistics/courier sector SOP manual into English, Viet Nameese, Kiswahili and French for distribution in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries, as well as with international partners, e.g. CITES, UNODC, WCO, FIATA, IATA and through private sector networks</p>		<p>On-going</p> <p>It will be translated into English after the Chinese version is finalized by June 2018. The English version will be reviewed by international experts and partners. When it is finalized, it will be translated into Vietnamese, Kiswahili and French for wider distribution in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries, as well as with international partners by October, 2018. More progress will be reported in Year 2.</p>
<p>Activity 4.5 Facilitating a training event for China-based courier/logistics companies on how to use the logistics/courier sector SOP manual in their daily</p>		<p>On-going</p>

<p>operations, and thus minimize risk to their business posed by transporting illegal wildlife products;</p>	<p>The draft SOP was introduced in a training workshop organized by Express Mail Service (EMS) company for more than 170 EMS staff. The attendees learned how to detect and deal with illegal wildlife products during transportation. Following the instruction of SOP, the risk of company and couriers being involved in illegal wildlife trade will be significantly reduced.</p>
<p>Activity 4.6 Working with DHL, SF-Express and other partners to facilitate a training event for courier/logistics companies from Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and/or other countries to improve their capacity on detecting and dealing with illegal wildlife products</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>The international training event to support the use of the SOPs was discussed during the kick-off meeting in September 2017. Local courier/logistic companies in Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries, as well as global companies, will be approached to attend the event in China once the training event is tentatively agreed with potential partners such as DHL and SF-express. More results will be reported in Year 2. The private sector representatives in Tanzania are keen to learn about how the SOPs can be implemented. However, this activity has been put on hold until the SOPs developed in China are translated in English and shared with them.</p>
<p>Activity 4.7 Conduct a study for private sector representatives from Tanzania, Cameroon and Viet Nam under Activity 4.6 to learn about how the SOP can be applied, and exchange with enforcement officials and courier/logistics champions from China;</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>The study tour will be combined with the training event above.</p>
<p>Activity 4.8 Supporting courier/logistics companies with branches in China to participate in global events and share experiences</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>TRAFFIC China brought its corporate partners, Baidu and SF-Express to attend the first IWT symposium in Oxford on 25-27 September 2017. The Business partners showcased partnership with TRAFFIC in combating wildlife crime in cyber and logistics/courier industry. Baidu introduced their keywords screening over its searching engine, BBS and other information sharing platforms. SF-express introduced their risk control strategy regarding wildlife products delivery and how it was applied in the field. About 800 representatives participated in the symposium and 50 audience participated the side event.</p>

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@itsi.co.uk if you have any questions regarding this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Significant reduction in wildlife cybercrime in China, especially for species from Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania, will lead to reduced poaching, as well as increases in security and wildlife-based livelihood opportunities for rural communities (Max 30 words)			

<p>Outcome: (Max 50 words) By equipping social media/e-commerce/courier/logistics companies and law enforcement agencies with tools to break links between illegal wildlife buyers and sellers and increasing enforcement and industry capacity in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania, the project will increase detection and action against cybercrime, thereby reducing associated threats to people and wildlife.</p>	<p>0.1 A decline of 30% or more from the baseline of combined online advertisements for products of identified species, including elephant, rhino, tiger, leopard, hawksbill, pangolin, saiga antelope and helmeted hornbill in 31 websites and one social media platform in China by 2019 (baseline to be determined by TRAFFIC and reported in TRAFFIC's online report to be published in March 2017 – not be funded through DEFRA IWT)</p> <p>0.2 A decline of 10% or more from the baseline of online advertisements for identified illegal wildlife species in each countries of Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania (baseline to be determined by first online surveys in late 2017)</p> <p>0.3 An increase of 30% or more from the baseline of seizures of wildlife offered for online sale in China, by 2019 (baseline to be determined by TRAFFIC, and reported in by TRAFFIC's Wildlife Enforcement Digest in January 2017)</p> <p>0.4 Ten or more social media, e-commerce and courier/logistics companies in China, and five or more companies in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania will adopt the use of SOP manuals and protocols developed</p>	<p>0.1 and 0.2 TRAFFIC's online monitoring results/reports, feedback from targeted social media and e-commerce companies</p> <p>0.3 Seizure data provided to TRAFFIC by forest police, Customs, CITES and other government reports; media reports, inter-agency meeting minutes</p> <p>0.4 Feedback from social media, e-commerce and courier/logistics companies</p>	<p>Chinese leadership has strong political will to realise China's development of an "Ecological Civilization", particularly Customs, forest police and other relevant government agencies who will continue to place a high priority on tackling wildlife crime, including cybercrimes.</p> <p>E-commerce and social media remain willing to make good on their commitments to combat wildlife cybercrime and show a willingness to participate in trainings.</p> <p>Law enforcement agencies are willing to respond to, and able to report back on results of investigations linked to intelligence packages provided by TRAFFIC and industry partners.</p> <p>Courier/logistics companies remain willing to make good on their commitments to combat wildlife trafficking and show a willingness to participate in trainings, etc.</p>
--	---	---	---

	through this project by 2019		
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Understanding of, and commitments to cracking down on wildlife cyber-crimes in, and linked to, markets in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania, including key locations and trade routes.</p>	<p>1.1 Improved capacity of TRAFFIC offices in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania in monitoring and detecting wildlife cybercrime after training by TRAFFIC China.</p> <p>1.2 Five reports on illegal online wildlife trade released by TRAFFIC at project end (two annual reports in China, one online survey report each in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania)</p> <p>1.3 One analysis report on the characteristics (including trade routes) and combating techniques of wildlife cybercrime linked to China markets by the end of 2017 (no comprehensive analysis exist)</p> <p>1.4 Methodology developed to reduce cybercrime and transport of illegal wildlife products in China shared for pilot implementation with companies and government staff in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania by project end (no company and government staff is applying the methodology at present)</p>	<p>1.1 TRAFFIC's online monitoring data and reports</p> <p>1.2 Availability of analysis report and media reports</p> <p>1.3 E-mail exchanges, call or meeting minutes</p>	<p>Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries are interested and engaged in the project and in monitoring online wildlife trade.</p>

<p>2. Improved law enforcement commitments and efforts to combat wildlife cybercrime in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania</p>	<p>2.1 Five or more law enforcement actions in China and at least one each in Vietnam, Cameroon and Tanzania triggered by reports generated through this project every year from 2017 until the end of project (baseline two seizures in China In 2016 based on TRAFFIC's intelligence)</p> <p>2.2 Ten or more enforcement officials from Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and/or other countries visit China to participate in training with the goal of improving law enforcement and efforts to combat wildlife cybercrime</p> <p>2.3 Chinese experience on combating wildlife cybercrime shared by law enforcement officials at a minimum of two global events to improve global cooperation by the end of the project</p>	<p>2.1 Government reports and inter-agency meeting minutes, and media reports</p> <p>2.2 Media reports/exposures and meeting minutes</p> <p>2.3 Media reports and feedback from China government</p>	<p>Law enforcement officials in China continue to prioritise actions to combat increasing global illegal wildlife trade online, and are willing to cooperate with TRAFFIC, social media companies and e-commerce companies to combat wildlife cybercrime</p> <p>Law enforcement officials in Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and/or other countries show interest and are willing to learn from China on combating wildlife cybercrime</p>
--	--	--	---

<p>3. Enhanced capacity to prevent and detect illegal wildlife trade by owners/operators of e-commerce and social media platforms in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania</p>	<p>3.1 The SOP manual on detecting and combating illegal online wildlife trade accepted¹ by at least ten e-commerce and social platforms in China and 2 platforms each in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania by the end of the project (none of the e-commerce companies are currently using SOP manuals on preventing wildlife cybercrimes)</p> <p>3.2 SOP Manual shared with at least 10 international partners or at two international conferences by the end of project (e.g. CITES, UNODC, WCO, INTERPOL) (No SOP manual on preventing illegal wildlife trade online is currently available in China)</p> <p>3.3 A decline of 30% or more in online advertisements for products of identified species from the baseline in China by 2019 and a decline of 10% or more from baseline in Vietnam, Cameroon and Tanzania by 2019 (baselines to be determined by TRAFFIC China's online monitoring; report to be published in March 2017 and other countries' online survey report in late 2017)</p> <p>3.4 Five or more enforcement actions in China and at least one each in Vietnam,</p>	<p>3.1 SOP manual for e-commerce and social media platforms</p> <p>3.2 Meeting reports and media reports</p> <p>3.3 TRAFFIC monitoring results</p> <p>3.4 Government reports and feedback from enforcement agencies</p>	<p>BAT (Baidu, Alibaba and Tencent) continue to pay attention to increasing global illegal wildlife trade online, and are dedicated to cooperating with TRAFFIC and enforcement agencies to combat wildlife cybercrime.</p> <p>Supported by other TRAFFIC offices, e-commerce companies and social media platforms in other priority countries also commit to combating wildlife cybercrime.</p> <p>Law enforcement agencies are able to report back on results of investigations linked to intelligence packages provided by TRAFFIC and industry partners.</p>
---	--	---	--

<p>4. Enhanced capacity to deter wildlife trafficking by courier/logistics companies in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania.</p>	<p>4.1 At least three key locations and three trade routes for wildlife trafficking along the supply chain of China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania are identified and shared with target companies by TRAFFIC's online wildlife trade analysis and ROUTES research results at the start of the project</p> <p>4.2 The SOP manual on detecting and dealing with illegal wildlife products sold via online platforms accepted by at least 10 courier/logistics companies in China and 2 companies each in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania by project end</p> <p>4.3 The SOP manual shared with at least 10 international partners/ or at two international conferences by end of project (e.g. CITES, UNODC, FIATA, IATA, WCO)</p> <p>4.4 Five or more enforcement actions triggered by reports from courier/logistics companies in China every year from 2017 until the end of project (no seizure triggered by reports from these countries in China at present, based on information from China's National Forest Police Bureau)</p>	<p>4.1 TRAFFIC's online trade analysis data and report for trade involving China</p> <p>4.2 SOP manual for courier/logistics companies</p> <p>4.3 Meeting reports and media reports</p> <p>4.4 Government reports and feedback from enforcement agencies</p>	<p>Courier/logistics companies, particularly the Top 10 who made a pledge to reject illegal wildlife trade (e.g. SF-Express) commits to combating illegal wildlife trafficking.</p> <p>The SOP manual on detecting and combating illegal wildlife products during transportation will be accepted and implemented by courier/logistics companies in China and identified priorities countries.</p> <p>Supported by other TRAFFIC offices, courier/logistic companies in other priority countries also commit to combating wildlife trafficking.</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)

Output 1

- 1.1 Undertaking desktop research to identify key industry stakeholders with links to China in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania
- 1.2 Conducting a comprehensive training for TRAFFIC staff from Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania to standardize monitoring methodologies for online wildlife trade;
- 1.3 Conducting monthly online monitoring of availability of illegal wildlife products in China;
- 1.4 Completing and releasing two reports on China's annual online monitoring;
- 1.5 Conducting two rounds of one-off online monitoring on the availability of illegal wildlife products in Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania;
- 1.6 Completing and releasing the one-off online monitoring briefings for Viet Nam, Tanzania and Cameroon;
- 1.7 Cooperating with Nanjing Forest Police College to carry out an analysis on the characteristics and combating techniques of wildlife cybercrime in China and globally;
- 1.8 Releasing and widely sharing analysis report on the global wildlife cybercrime.

Output 2

- 2.1 Timely sharing of online monitoring results with enforcement agencies and website manager for their follow-up;
- 2.2 Cooperating with the National Forest Police Bureau to facilitate two domestic training events for law enforcement agencies to improve their capacity on combating wildlife cybercrime (based on analysis in Activity 1.6);
- 2.3 Cooperating with the China CITES MA to facilitate an international training event with study tours for law enforcement agencies from Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and/or other countries to improve their capacity on combating wildlife cybercrime;
- 2.4 Supporting China's law enforcement officials to participate in global cybercrime events and sharing of experiences.

Output 3

- 3.1 Engaging China's leading online companies (e.g. Tencent, Alibaba and Baidu), VECOM in Viet Nam and other partners to develop a SOP manual on preventing and detecting wildlife cybercrime;
- 3.2 Organising a review workshop to finalise the wildlife cybercrime manual;
- 3.3 Translating the Chinese language wildlife cybercrime SOP manual into English, Vietnamese, Kiswahili and French for distribution in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries, as well as with international partners, e.g. UNODC, WCO, INTERPOL, CITES Secretariat and through private sector networks;
- 3.4 Facilitating a training event for China's online companies on how to use the wildlife cybercrime SOP manual in their daily operations, and thus minimise risk to their business posed by trading illegal wildlife products;
- 3.5 Working with Tencent or other leading online Chinese companies to facilitate a training event for social media and e-commerce companies from Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and/or other countries to improve their capacity on preventing and detecting wildlife cybercrime;
- 3.6 Conduct a study tour for private sector representatives from Tanzania, Cameroon and Viet Nam under Activity 3.5 to learn and apply the wildlife cybercrime SOP, and exchange with enforcement officials and social media/e-commerce champions from China;
- 3.7 Supporting China's e-commerce and social media companies to participate in global cybercrime events and share experiences.

Output 4

- 4.1 Conducting desktop review to identify key locations and trade routes for wildlife trafficking relating to China, Viet Nam, Cameroon and Tanzania;
- 4.2 Working with partners (e.g. DHL, SF-Express and VATA in Viet Nam) to develop a SOP manual on detecting and dealing with illegal wildlife products for the logistics/courier sector;
- 4.3 Organising a review workshop to finalise the logistics/courier sector manual;
- 4.4 Translating the Chinese language logistics/courier sector SOP manual into English, Viet Nameese, Kiswahili and French for distribution in China, Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and other countries, as well as with international partners, e.g. CITES, UNODC, WCO, FIATA, IATA and through private sector networks;
- 4.5 Facilitating a training event for China-based courier/logistics companies on how to use the logistics/courier sector SOP manual in their daily operations, and thus minimise risk to their business posed by transporting illegal wildlife products;
- 4.6 Working with DHL, SF-Express and other partners to facilitate a training event for courier/logistics companies from Viet Nam, Cameroon, Tanzania and/or other countries to improve their capacity on detecting and dealing with illegal wildlife products;
- 4.7 Conduct a study for private sector representatives from Tanzania, Cameroon and Viet Nam under Activity 4.6 to learn about how the SOP can be applied, and exchange with enforcement officials and courier/logistics champions from China;
- 4.8 Supporting courier/logistics companies with branches in China to participate in global events and share experiences

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.

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

