

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	IWT 046
Project title	Enhancing Enforcement to End Tiger Trade in South East Asia
Country/ies	Lao PDR, Thailand, Vietnam, China
Contract holder Institution	Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) Ltd
Partner institution(s)	Education for Nature Vietnam and Wildlife Friends Foundation Thailand
IWT grant value	£302,193
Start/end dates of project	01 June 2017 to 31 May 2019
Reporting period (e.g. April 2017-Mar 2018) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	01 June 2017 to 27 April 2018 Annual Report 1 (N.B. Activities carried out in April were funded through advance payments made before 31 March 2018 and were included in this report based on advice received from IWT Challenge Fund, LTS International).
Project leader name	Debbie Banks
Project website/blog/social media	www.eia-international.org
Report author(s) and date	EIA with inputs from ENV and WFFT 28 th April 2018

1. Project rationale

The project addresses the role of transnational criminal networks engaged in tiger trade between Thailand, Lao PDR, Vietnam and China, and how members of these networks are exploiting weak laws and governance in Lao PDR to avoid detection, apprehension and prosecution.

In 2007, Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), agreed that tigers should not be bred for trade in their parts and derivatives. It was recognised that such trade perpetuates demand for tiger parts and undermines enforcement efforts. Despite this, tiger ‘farms’ proliferated across South East Asia and China. In flagrant disregard for the 2007 CITES decision, licensed domestic trade in tiger parts in China and Lao PDR continued, while it emerged that Lao PDR was also permitting the export of tiger parts. There have been numerous examples of illegal trade from captive tiger facilities in Thailand and Vietnam. Tiger farming and trade in captive tiger specimens stimulates demand for tiger parts and undermines enforcement efforts to combat tiger trafficking. With some consumers preferring wild tiger parts, poaching pressure on wild populations continues; wild

tigers are functionally extinct in Lao PDR and Vietnam, are perilously close to extinction in China and are restricted to a small population of 189 to 252 tigers in Thailand.

Demand is such that wild tigers are poached from South Asia and trafficked to trade hotspots for Chinese consumers, including via Myanmar's notorious Mong La market to Lao PDR's Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone. Work by EIA and partners prior to the beginning of this project indicated that parts and derivatives of wild tigers are sold alongside those of captive tigers in Lao PDR. Likewise, research had revealed that individuals associated with some of the captive tiger facilities in Thailand, Lao PDR and Vietnam were part of transnational criminal networks involved in international illegal trade in several wildlife species.

The degree of criminality surrounding these criminal networks, facilitated by weak government policy and in some instances corruption, is not only a threat to the biodiversity of the project countries but to tiger and other wildlife populations across Asia and to wildlife in Africa.

The cycle of criminality and corruption affects communities since it undermines the rule of law, perpetuates weak governance and undermines development in Lao PDR. This in turn impacts negatively on the prospects of wild tiger population recovery and the accompanying livelihood potential around ecotourism in Lao PDR, depriving rural communities of the prospects or potential to derive income.

Please see pages 8 and 9 in [Cultivating Demand](#) for maps indicating the scope of the project.

2. Project partnerships

The partnerships in this project evolved from previous on-the-ground and desk-based collaboration between EIA and ENV, and desk-based consultation with WFFT, including as members of the Species Survival Network. These partnerships stemmed from the recognised need to address trade in and through Lao PDR to neighbouring countries and the role of tiger farming in this trade (as demonstrated in the [Cultivating Demand](#) report and previous co-authored reports presented for CITES, e.g. [Caged Assets: Tiger Farming and Trade, 2014](#)).

While it was not possible to schedule a face-to-face kick-off meeting between all three organisations at the same time, through face-to-face with WFFT and conference call with ENV, we established the need to revise the partners' start dates and adjust the budgets accordingly to reflect an intensified level of work in Year 2. This was approved by change request and incorporated into sub-grant agreements.

Following recruitment of relevant personnel by the partners, EIA personnel travelled to Vietnam and Thailand for face-to-face meetings to review research findings and analysis to date, identify information gaps and priorities for the three organisations, and agree a task list and templates for capturing research information.

EIA is providing guidance and training to new personnel at WFFT on methodologies for secure online research. We also agreed to trial different communications procedures and discussed reporting templates, and agreed to review those in due course.

The grant award from DEFRA has enabled the partnership to develop from collaborative desk-based activity with ad-hoc collaborative field based activity to a more coordinated approach with increased funding available for the partners.

An important lesson has been in agreeing templates for recording progress on activities and indicators that is not overly burdensome. A word document in the form of a questionnaire has been prepared that all three organisations can update on a quarterly basis going forward. Security is a challenge and a secure email system is being used to share documents, e.g. profiles of persons or businesses of interest and network charts. Field personnel have established channels for communicating with each other on a regular basis for quick feedback as they follow lines of enquiry in all project countries.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1

Most of the desk-based activities are underway as planned but there have been delays to some of the field activities, including delays reported under the approved change request sent in October 2017. More recently we have had a temporary reduction in capacity at EIA as we have had to recruit a new Senior Crime Analyst. The field activities and production of analytical outputs will intensify through 2018.

The partners do collect and share information on tiger crime incidents and captive tiger facilities on an ongoing basis. This includes open source and non-sensitive information gathered and verified by the partners. Information collated up to July 2017 contributed to a report on the overlap between trade in [parts of tigers and African lions](#) in South East Asia and China, which was distributed at the 29th Meeting of the CITES Animals Committee.

Information collated up to November 2017 by the project was published and shared with CITES Management Authorities, including those of Lao PDR, Thailand, Vietnam and China to assist deliberations at the 69th Meeting of the CITES Standing Committee (see [Cultivating Demand](#) report). EIA attended the meeting and participated in the CITES Working Group on compliance with the Lao PDR government delegation, which decided that Lao PDR has until the end of June 2018 to report on progress on a number of actions, including a tiger farm audit. Information on additional facilities, including visuals and GPS coordinates, was provided to the Lao PDR Department of Forestry Inspection in February 2018, in advance of the planned tiger farm inspections and audits (See Annex 4 C).

Datasheets recording captive tiger facilities in the four project countries and all available records of tiger trade incidents were recently shared with the CITES Secretariat (in relation to CITES Decision 17.229 and 17.228 on Asian big cats) and with INTERPOL (in relation to Decision 17.229). A copy of the datasheets submitted are available as Annex 4 D and E.

There has been progress by all three project organisations in gathering information in Thai, Mandarin, Vietnamese and Laotian on over 30 priority persons of interest either associated with businesses engaged in tiger farming and trade, or individuals engaged in selling tiger parts and other illegal wildlife. A further 50 persons have been identified through preliminary research in Thailand and this is following scrutiny of the companies behind 25% of the captive tiger facilities in Thailand.

This desk-based work is a significant activity and includes information indicating any close associations to individuals of political influence. It also includes information that confirms the transnational nature of the networks involved, such as links to the import of African lion bone, and the trafficking of African ivory and rhino horn to the project countries. Information sources include primary desk-based research by all three project organisations, information from trusted third parties including government and non-government sources, and field verification (all ongoing activities).

Field activity in Lao PDR confirmed that tiger bone wine continues to be available for sale in Sanjiang Market in Vientiane. The business and individuals that manufacture and retail the tiger bone wine had been previously identified by EIA. Details, including DNA confirmation that the bone was tiger, was provided to Lao PDR in 2016. The Lao authorities responded to this report by asking EIA not to publish the findings as they intended to follow up on the information. In November 2017 however, the business was still operating, including operating online. The same business also processes elephant skin into powder for sale to Chinese consumers.

On behalf of the partners, EIA consolidated this information from desk-based and field activity to date into a single narrative and associated network charts, which was last updated in February 2018 ahead of a partner planning meeting. The narrative and charts include sensitive information that cannot be published at this time without jeopardising future activity and are not attached as evidence to this annual report. Should the IWT Challenge Fund team desire it, EIA would be happy to give a presentation to a nominated UK law enforcement officer who can subsequently verify progress.

A large volume of information was collated during and since the partner meeting through desk-based research and field verification. This will be subject to further analysis by the new Senior Crime Analyst at EIA (starting 08 May 2018) and will result in further analytical outputs for sharing with law enforcement, including profiles on persons of interest, company ownership profiles, and typologies.

ENV routinely shares intelligence with Vietnamese law enforcement on Vietnamese tiger and other wildlife traders, including profiles on subjects, extended family histories, intelligence findings, travel alerts, and i2 charts showing network connections. Many of these profiles have been completed for tier 1 and tier 2 level traffickers.

Collaborative efforts are underway to complete these for the key Laotian-based networks and their operators.

Output 2

Progress has been made with a draft analysis of current Thai law and the lack of clarity regarding criteria for designating facilities as “zoos”, restrictions on breeding and the weak regulations around stockpiling of deceased parts and derivatives (See Annex 4 F). We have also shared this with WFFT, along with suggestions of best practice from national legislation from other countries (e.g. UK and India) which would serve as a precedent to incorporate into new Thai law on tiger farming and trade in captive tiger specimens.

WFFT’s Founder and Director is on two Thai Parliamentary Committees working on legislation relating to wildlife conservation and animal welfare, so directly inputs into ongoing deliberations. Next steps in terms of publicising and advocating specific amendments are to be determined on the basis of the status of parliamentary deliberations.

In Vietnam, ENV is actively involved in working closely with legislation drafting committees and the National Assembly to strengthen laws and close loopholes. Specific tiger related initiatives include implementing a breeding ban at private facilities; revamping the “conservation facilities” regulations to tighten management of private zoos and farms, including legal sourcing of animals, and prohibiting commercial trade of tigers and their parts; providing critical inputs to a revision of Vietnam’s commercial farming laws and preparing for a strong push by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to introduce language into the revised law that could open the door for commercial trade of farmed tigers and other species; as well as working directly with the Supreme Court and National Communist Party to appeal a lenient sentence issued to tiger trafficker Nguyen Mau Chien, and advocating the closure of a tiger farm belonging to Nguyen Mau Chien based on his current conviction for wildlife trafficking.

In relation to proposing amendments to legislation surrounding the keeping, breeding, use and trade in captive tigers, there has been initial activity in relation to the situation in China with a [resource page](#) produced by EIA describing the current threats. With further Notifications still to be issued by the government, there is still an opportunity to protect tigers (and other wildlife at risk because of licensed domestic trade in captive bred specimens such as pangolins and bears) from ongoing breeding for trade. In this project period, personnel in the UK and US Embassies in China, the US State Department Bureau of Oceans, Environment and Science, and the US-China Economic and Security Review Commission have been briefed.

Field activities in this reporting period have led to evidence of tiger farm businesses in Lao PDR setting up subsidiary operations. In addition to the tiger farms at Vinasakone, Vannaseng and the Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone, the project obtained evidence of a tiger facility in Laksao that has reportedly been in operation for a few years but was not reported to the CITES Mission in 2016 or 2017. Recent field activity confirms that a new resort with a tiger enclosure has also opened in Ban Tha Bak in Lao PDR (See Annex 4 G). Information on the location of these facilities had been provided to Lao PDR authorities.

Prior to the project beginning, estimates of the number of tigers in captivity in Thailand ranged from 1450 – 2500. WFFT have now undertaken site visits to 14 facilities and have developed business profiles on 11 of the 43 facilities. Although this work is just beginning to get underway, it has already started to reveal suspicious activity associated with captive tiger facilities, including previously unregistered facilities which have tigers onsite but away from public access areas. Since some of these will be subject to further field work, the details are not provided here; more information will be provided in the next report.

In Vietnam, all 15 private tiger farms and zoos are inspected annually by ENV, with some establishments inspected twice each year. The current number of tigers in private establishments is about 231. These efforts are aimed at monitoring these farms and ensuring

that they do not engage in any form of illegal commercial trade of captive tigers. At least three of Vietnam's 15 tiger establishments have direct links to tiger trafficking, and these establishments remain priorities for monitoring and investigations.

ENV is currently working to shut down one tiger farm following the conviction of its owner for wildlife trafficking. This case has been at the centre of ENV's tiger campaign work since the owner's arrest in April 2017, and in March 2018 he was sentenced to [13 months](#), primarily for violations involving trafficking rhino horns.

Initial steps have been taken to promote the completion and application of DNA and stripe pattern profile databases through recommendations in [Cultivating Demand](#) but further action is required to liaise with forensic experts to make country-specific and time-bound recommendations. This is anticipated in the lead up to the 70th Meeting of the CITES Standing Committee (SC70).

Output 3

There has been limited progress in preparing multi-lingual products for wide circulation. In addition to the publication and circulation of [Cultivating Demand](#), the partners coordinated over a letter to Thai authorities regarding attempts by the infamous Thai Tiger Temple to re-open under another company name and license. The letter was prepared in [English](#) and Thai, sent to the authorities and circulated online. The partners also coordinated to support ENV's call to action ahead of the trial of rhino horn trader and tiger farmer [Mau Chien](#) in Vietnam. ENV rallied support among [Vietnamese NGOs](#) and intergovernmental bodies, while EIA coordinated among international NGOs to provide letters in [English](#) and Vietnamese.

Initial outreach has been made to the World Travel and Tourism Council to seek cooperation in raising awareness among their members and clients.

The non-sensitive information referred to in Output 1 has been gathered and will be used to update the interactive maps on [trade incidents](#) and [captive tigers](#) in the next quarter.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1

Progress has been made in initial mapping of three primary transnational tiger trade networks, an increase from two as a baseline (evidenced in the narrative and network chart mentioned under 3.1 above). In addition, several secondary networks have been mapped operating mainly in Vietnam. Information and a network chart on one of those primary networks has been shared with international law enforcement stakeholders who are looking at Africa-Asia trade.

In Vietnam, ENV shares information with national law enforcement almost daily through established contacts. In the reporting period it is estimated that there were 100 communications relating to tigers with a small percentage relating to Laos.

The project has not yet produced outputs with which to engage financial intelligence units and anti-corruption units specifically, though research findings have been provided to US investigators engaged in the US blacklisting of one of the networks.

In this reporting period there were 13 cases of raids, tiger seizures, and prosecutions reported across the project countries:

Vietnam

Conviction and sentencing of Mau Chien

Seizure of one live tiger (ENV Case Ref 11632)

Confiscation of a tiger trophy of illegal origin (case 12026)

Three frozen tigers (Cases 11712, 12269)

Five dead tiger cubs and 43kg of tiger meat (case 11989)

Two cases involving seizure of tiger bones (11545 and 11598)

China

Seizure of tiger bone products offered for sale online
Conviction and sentencing of tiger bone wine trader

Thailand

Raid on a facility with 12 tigers (incorrect paperwork)
Seizure of 2 tiger cubs

Lao PDR

Three tiger carcasses seized

Only one case resulted in sentencing that would qualify as being treated as serious crime, i.e. a five year sentence in China for trading in [tiger bone wine](#). The latter took place in April 2018, so the baseline for the relevant indicator as per the first quarter of the project is zero, with an increase to one within the first year of the project. Thai authorities have taken action in relation to unlicensed keeping of tigers within the project period (see Annex 1 for details of the above cases).

By project end the expectations around information to be provided by the project partners to law enforcement, financial intelligence units and anti-corruption units is likely to be achieved. In light of the current state of government-led investigations and prosecutions (see above and see Assumptions), it may take longer than the project end to see institutional changes which lead to prosecutions that consistently provide a deterrent to future offenders and the recovery of assets.

Output indicators have been measured through collation, analysis and dissemination among partners of information on crime incidents, businesses and persons involved in tiger farming and trade. This in turn has been collected via open source information, field observations and interviews.

Output 2

Following intense scrutiny under CITES and listing under the US [Eliminate, Neutralise and Disrupt Act](#) as a country of concern, Lao PDR has committed to finally take steps to audit tiger farms before planning a phase out and to develop legislative guidelines on wildlife farming. It is rumoured that a Prime Ministerial decree is under preparation, but it remains to be seen if this will simply enable tiger farms to convert to so-called 'zoos' along the model of Thailand, where tigers are sold illegally out the back door, or whether this will bring about real change. Lao PDR is due to report to the CITES Secretariat by the end of June 2018. A failure to satisfy the Secretariat of progress in relation to this and other actions will lead to CITES trade suspensions (see page 13 onwards here <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/69/sum/E-SC69-Sum-10-R1.pdf>).

No formal announcements committing to phase out tiger farms and amend regulations accordingly have been made by the other project countries, but in personal communication with WFFT and EIA, representatives of the Thai Department of National Parks have indicated they are looking for ways to address uncontrolled breeding.

As signatories to CITES, we anticipate information in the lead up to CITES SC70 from all project countries on the auditing and disposal of seized tiger specimens and specimens of animals that have died in captivity, as per CITES Decisions [17.226](#) and [17.228](#).

There has been no change to the baseline situation regarding the creation and activation of DNA and stripe pattern profile databases in the region. There are no reports of stripe patterns of tigers seized within the project countries being shared with any of the tiger range countries that do have such databases. More information is anticipated by the time of the next report as we approach CITES SC70.

Output indicators have been measured to date primarily through the collation of open-source information and local sources in personal communication with project partners.

Output 3

While there has been progress in ensuring the issue of tiger trade and tiger farming is reported on and awareness is raised via the media, not all reports have focused on the criminality and corruption associated with the trade. There have been numerous print and online reports in English, Thai and Vietnamese using video, stills and information generated by the project and partners in this reporting period.

The [*Cultivating Demand*](#) report, the details of some of the high profile cases such as that of Mau Chien, and footage of the tiger farm in Lao PDR that was previously flying below the radar have helped generate media interest.

A sample of recent examples are included below, with additional examples in Annex 4 H:

- In April 2018, *The Economist* ran a story about demand for tiger and other wildlife in Asia, describing how such demand combined with tiger farming poses a serious threat to wild tigers. <https://www.economist.com/news/asia/21740763-turning-exotic-species-meals-pets-and-snake-oil-big-international-business-asias-appetite>
- In April 2018, Thai PBS ran a comprehensive news report on demand for tiger parts and products and tiger trafficking in the Mekong region. It also included footage of a tiger farm in Laos. The video news report also included an interview with WFFT. <https://youtu.be/cTIWv8oSoqQ>
- In early 2018, there was extensive media coverage of the US financial sanctions imposed against the Laos-based Zhao Wei transnational criminal organisation on a number of grounds, including wildlife trafficking and trade. EIA's investigation findings contributed to this process. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-laos-sanction/u-s-slaps-sanctions-on-laos-golden-triangle-casino-in-bid-to-break-up-narco-empire-idUSKBN1FK1P1>
- In November 2017, Mongabay ran a story on "Top 10 most widely traded animals" in the Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone in Laos, referring to EIA's work on tiger trade in the region. <https://news.mongabay.com/2017/11/top-10-most-widely-traded-animals-in-the-golden-triangle-identified-in-new-report/>
- In July 2017, Mongabay ran a news piece on "Five promising stories for Global Tiger Day" and one of the stories chosen was Laos pledge to close its tiger farms, which also included reference to EIA's work on this issue. <https://news.mongabay.com/2017/07/five-promising-stories-for-global-tiger-day/>
- In June 2017, the *New York Times* published a comprehensive and compelling article about the threats posed by wildlife farms in Asia. The article was published in both Mandarin and English, and heavily referenced EIA and ENV's investigation findings in Laos. <https://cn.nytimes.com/science/20170607/animal-farms-southeast-asia-endangered-animals/>. The New York Times article was referred to or reposted on several other platforms. For example, this fed into PETA-Asia's "Animals are not selfies props" campaign <https://www.petaasia.com/news/tiger-meat-tiger-wine-bear-paw-served-laos-restaurants/> and "Change your stripes: stop treating tiger cubs like props" campaign: <https://www.peta.org/blog/tigers-vacation-selfies-laos-restaurant-menus/>.
- In June 2017, as part of a 3-part series on tiger conservation, China Dialogue published an article on tiger farming in China, authored by EIA. <https://www.chinadialogue.net/article/show/single/en/9849-EIA-China-s-tiger-farms-are-a-threat-to-the-species> The article was published in Mandarin and English and was reposted on other websites including in India. <https://reporterindia.com/as-long-as-china-has-its-tiger-farms-wild-tigers-in-asia-are-on-borrowed-time/>

There has been one NGO public appeal in the reporting period (see Section 3.1), and more are anticipated as the project moves towards CITES SC70 and CITES CoP18. During the reporting period, ENV's outreach team has conducted 36 events at which awareness about the tiger trade was one of the issues featured, including use of a [tiger-related PSA](#) which was produced prior to the project.

Significant actions are yet to be taken regarding engagement with the travel sector, but in addition to the one [main baseline campaign](#), there have been other initiatives to discourage people from taking tiger 'selfies', with greater awareness that facilities which allow visitors to handle tigers may be hiding a more sinister backyard trade in tiger parts.

Output indicators have been measured through collation of media reports.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

There are signs of improved communication, at least between [China and Lao PDR](#), and signs that [China](#), Thailand and Vietnam have the capacity to use specialised investigation techniques in relation to wildlife crime. While these specific signs are not attributable to this project, they provide assurance that the indicators will be adequate to measure progress towards the Outcome. As information generated by the project is passed to law enforcement, there may be a delay between law enforcement responding and that response being publicised, so there is a risk that at the time of the close of the project and the end of project report, the law enforcement response has not concluded.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

1. Governments in the region remain committed to ending illegal trade in tigers, their parts and products.

Generally yes, governments remain committed to ending illegal trade, but this position can be undermined by moves to maintain a legal market. During a meeting between the Chinese Government and representatives of the wildlife breeding industry it emerged that some individuals within relevant Chinese Government departments remain committed to the promotion of commercial trade in parts and derivatives of protected species. Sustaining a parallel legal market undermines demand reduction efforts and enforcement. The source is a confidential communique reporting on statements made at a meeting in March 2018.

2. Law enforcement agencies respond positively to independent findings.

Information provided to law enforcement in Lao PDR prior to the beginning of the project has not resulted in targeted law enforcement. In these initial stages it is too early to determine if this has or will change following recent international pressure and scrutiny on Lao PDR, but there has been a lack of transparency over recent tiger seizures in the country, and over the US blacklisting of a Chinese transnational criminal organisation operating in Lao PDR territory.

In Vietnam, response rates on cases reported by ENV are reasonable with a reduction in consumer crime reported to authorities averaging between 60-89%, where response rates are evaluated. For more serious cases, police partners tend to be responsive, though consistency of response remains a problem.

3. Law enforcement agencies have the political support to take enable them to take action, including ensuring businesses comply with revised laws and regulations regarding keeping and breeding of tigers.

This remains to be tested during the course of the tiger farm audits that Lao PDR has committed to.

4. Governments are genuinely committed to ending illegal wildlife trade and will respond appropriately to the independent research findings from the project.

This remains to be seen. EIA has previously [assessed commitments versus actions](#) across governments and will take a view on this in the next report following CITES SC70 and the next London Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade

5. The influence to date of foreign government and IGO delegations and donors continues and is strengthened

As per section 3.2 and Output 2, there has been an appetite to take a firm but constructive approach with Lao PDR but it remains to be seen whether this will apply to the other tiger farming countries.

6. Existing affordable technology behind DNA and stripe pattern profiling databases is shared.

[Freely available stripe pattern profile analysis software](#) is available and EIA anticipates discussions with Microsoft representatives at a forthcoming conference in August regarding new AI technology that could be applied.

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

The proposed impact of the project is the disruption of organised wildlife crime networks and the reduction of corruption as an impediment to the recovery of wild tiger populations, effective governance and sustainable development in Lao PDR. The project is contributing information on the dynamics of transnational criminal networks involved in tiger and other wildlife crime to guide law enforcement not just in Lao PDR but in other relevant source, transit and destination countries. This contribution will increase as the project progresses. Information shared to date has helped focus the efforts of the international community as they engage Lao PDR on priority actions the government should take. The project will make an indirect contribution to sustainable development in Lao PDR as per Section 7 as and when the role of corruption is exposed through project information.

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

The project raises awareness of the criminality and corruption fuelling tiger and other wildlife trade and the harmful impacts of such trade not only on biodiversity but also on governance, civil society and economies. Thus, the project contributes towards all four IWT Challenge Fund objectives with a particular focus on strengthening law enforcement and ensuring effective legal frameworks. EIA has provided the UK Government with briefings and recommendations to tackle tiger and other wildlife trade. [EIA has produced a briefing](#) with comprehensive recommendations for the 2018 London IWT Conference which includes recommendations to tackle tiger farming and tiger trade in the project countries.

6. Impact on species in focus

The project focuses on conserving wild tiger populations which are under extreme pressure due to demand for tiger parts and products and the profitability of these parts and products for criminal networks, traders and corrupt actors involved in the trade. There are no species/population-based indicators in the logframe as the project's activities do not directly focus on wild populations, and EIA, as an organisation, is not involved in any species monitoring. However, it is presumed that, since poaching and trafficking pose the primary threat to the survival of wild tigers, mitigating this threat by sharing information on regional criminal networks involved in the trade with enforcement authorities, as well as addressing the role of captive tiger facilities in the illegal trade, is essential to the conservation of the species.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

The main beneficiaries of the project are government agencies in the project countries responsible for law enforcement and criminal justice. As mentioned under 3.1 there has been sharing of information with national and international authorities which has been valued and is expected to progress as field activities intensify.

Since the project is not working directly with communities, the poverty impacts are anticipated as being indirect through reduced corruption, improved rule of law and good governance. As mentioned under 3.1 the partners have identified associations between the priority persons of interest and individuals of political influence. Although this information needs further verification it could be used to expose the links between corruption and wildlife crime. This will be considered in Year 2.

8. Consideration of gender equality issues

There are not expected to be any direct gender equality impacts from this project and there are no gender related indicators in the logframe. We advocate for intelligence led enforcement to tackle those involved in tiger trade regardless of gender. In the first year of the project both men and women have been identified as involved in tiger farming and tiger trade. Following further verification as required, more information will be shared with law enforcement and can be followed up on in the Year 2 report.

One of the open markets identified for tiger and wildlife crime, the Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone, is known to be where women and girls are [trafficked for prostitution](#) in the region. Where these crime types overlap elsewhere, it is hoped that that the exposure of criminal networks for their role in wildlife crime would bring attention to other activities, positively impacting on women and girls by curtailing their operations. We have not uncovered this crime type being perpetrated by other wildlife crime networks we are currently looking at, but if we do we will report it to law enforcement and provide any updates in future reports to DEFRA.

9. Monitoring and evaluation

Some of the processes for monitoring and evaluation were well established e.g. the tiger crime incident and captive tiger spreadsheets (see Annex 4 D and E), EIA's information management systems for logging incoming information from desk-based and field research, and the production and dissemination of analytical outputs. ENV have their own well-established case-tracking system and we consulted to agree on a format for person of interest profiles. EIA has provided guidance to WFFT as they establish new systems.

For other sources and types of information to be collated as monitoring and evaluation, EIA and partners will reconvene following this reporting period to revise the questionnaire format which was used to ensure that gathering information for indicators does not overtake the activities. We will also revisit internally and between the partners the timeline for periodically updating a shared living document.

10. Lessons learnt

See section 9 regarding a review of M&E processes. The start up phase of the project took longer than anticipated and some of the indicators are a challenge to get information on. With hindsight, we should have sought more guidance on those from the outset. We will consult with partners over the suitability of some of the indicators and means of verification, and will revert to DEFRA should we collectively feel there is a need for minor adjustments. We will also improve our collective budget planning on a quarterly basis, as legitimate expenses arose around equipment, equipment maintenance that we had not budgeted for. In the case of purchasing software, there have been delays associated with negotiations with the provider.

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

Not applicable

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

EIA's Senior Crime Analyst left in early February and while a new Senior Crime Analyst has been recruited, they do not start until the 8th May 2018. This has caused temporary delays in processing the increased volume of information coming in from intensified desk-based and field research by EIA and partners.

13. Sustainability and legacy

The reports and interactive maps associated with the project have been shared with key government officials but there is scope to do more as the project progresses. The partners are well-established and have a strong media profile in-country. As some of the work requires an initial low profile and we are the early stages, we can expect a higher profile for the project as it progresses. Regarding an exit strategy, EIA and partners will consult as we approach the end of Year 2 Quarter 3 on whether there are outstanding lines of enquiry that we think will require further investment beyond the end of the project.

14. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

EIA announced the award of the IWT Challenge Fund grant in a special post for [Global Tiger Day](#) in July 2017. We also made a submission to the IWT-Fund newsletter in March. We look forward to an upcoming opportunity to join our partner WFFT for an event at the UK Embassy in Thailand in May 2018, which will provide an opportunity to create more of a profile for the project in the region.

15. Project expenditure

Please expand and complete Table 1.

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

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

Within a short period of time from the beginning of the project, EIA, ENV and WFFT collaborated over the production of a critical report summarising the status of tiger farming in the project countries; including numbers of facilities, estimated numbers of tigers, profiling particular facilities of concern, identifying loopholes in legislation, monitoring and regulation. This was produced as the principle advocacy and communications piece on the subject going into CITES SC69.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievement April 2017 - March 2018
<p>Impact</p> <p>The disruption of organised wildlife crime networks and the reduction of corruption as an impediment to the recovery of wild tiger populations, effective governance and sustainable development in Lao PDR.</p>		<p>Information shared to date has helped focus the efforts of the international community as they engage Lao PDR on priority actions the government should take regarding criminal networks.</p>
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Increased cooperation between law enforcement agencies in all project countries (Lao PDR, China, Vietnam, Thailand) involving increased use of specialised investigation techniques leads to seizures, arrests and prosecutions against wildlife criminals operating in and through Lao PDR.</p>	<p>0.1 By June 2019, information generated by the project partners prompts an increase in prosecution of major criminals and businesses involved in wild and captive tiger trade in and through Lao PDR and their associates in the other project countries (Vietnam, Thailand, China) from zero prosecutions of major criminals in project countries (between 2010 and 2016) to 5 arrests leading to prosecutions.</p> <p>0.2 By June 2019, engagement with relevant agencies in the project countries leads to increased application of ancillary laws, including anti-corruption and anti-money laundering legislation, against major criminals engaged in tiger crime from one case in one project country (Thailand in 2014) to 3 cases in the project countries (including Lao PDR, Vietnam, Thailand and China).</p> <p>0.3 By June 2019, law and policy changes lead to a 20% decline in the population of captive tigers in the region that are bred for trade in their parts and products from a baseline of estimated 2,329 in Thailand, Lao PDR and Vietnam in 2016 to 1,865 tigers.</p>	<p>0.1 Information has been provided on a key individual within one of the primary criminal networks but this is in the early stages. Too soon for prosecution</p> <p>0.2 No significant activity or progress</p> <p>0.3 The captive tiger population declined in Lao PDR but the disappearance of tigers is unaccounted for and not attributable to changes in law and policy. More likely due to farms selling off tigers before the audit which has been prompted by international attention.</p>
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Independent information, analysis and regional criminal network maps using intelligence analysis software are shared with the law enforcement community, including specialist investigation agencies, prosecutors and with key international stakeholders, enabling improved collation, analysis and</p>	<p>1.1 By June 2019, an increase in the number of regional tiger crime networks that will be mapped by project partners from a baseline of 2 in 2016 to a target of 4.</p> <p>1.2 By June 2019, an increase in the number of tiger crime networks that will come under investigation by financial investigation units and anti-corruption units in the project</p>	<p>1.1. Three primary networks mapped against an appropriate intelligence narrative and network of UK law enforcement officials</p> <p>1.2. No significant progress achieved related to financial sanctions provided to US government applied within the project</p>

<p>sharing of information on regional tiger crime networks, to secure prosecutions and recover assets</p>	<p>countries from a baseline of 1 in 2016 to a target of 4.</p> <p>1.3 By June 2019 an increase in the number of tiger crime cases involving transnational networks where prosecutors and the judiciary in the project countries treat wildlife crime as a serious crime facilitating mutual legal assistance under the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime and supporting the imposition of deterrent sentencing, including the recovery of proceeds of crime. Baseline to be established in project fourth quarter following consolidation and analysis of incidents and case files by partners. Target to be determined accordingly.</p>	<p>started.</p> <p>1.3 Baseline of one established during the project period (See propose that target be set at case to 4.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1</p> <p>Collation (desk-based and field), and analysis of existing tiger crime incidents, trade observations, profiling of individuals and companies, captive tiger facilities, role of corruption and status of any court cases across the project countries.</p>	<p>Reasonable progress with an on the project. Attempts will be made of prosecutions relating to current</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2</p> <p>Undertake field research principally in Lao PDR, but as necessary in the other project countries, to document tiger crime incidents, captive tiger facilities, and associated criminal networks operating across the region.</p>	<p>This is in the early stages and will activity throughout the rest of this</p>	
<p>Activity 1.3</p> <p>Prepare tactical and strategic analytic products, problem and subject profiles, typologies, transnational criminal network maps for national law enforcement agencies, ICCWC members, specialist investigators and prosecutors, where appropriate containing nominal information.</p>	<p>There has been some progress network charts surrounding one too is the production of analytic p</p>	
<p>1.4 Disseminate findings long-distance and during one-to-one meetings, with national law enforcement personnel, financial investigation and anti-corruption units, ICCWC members and key members of the SDG 15.7 Working Group.</p>	<p>Different rates of collation and di country partners. The partners a primary network with US law enf overlapping interest. As the proj engage with a wider audience bu</p>	
<p>1.5 Produce sanitised technical briefings profiling trade hubs and facilities complicit in illegal trade, trafficking routes and modus operandi, and disseminate to government, officials, donors and NGOs in the lead up to and during meetings of INTERPOL, the CITES Standing Committee, the 18th Conference of the Parties to CITES, the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC), United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), Global Tiger Initiative (GTI), the Asia Development Bank (ADB), and Illegal Wildlife Trade conferences</p>	<p>Two briefings have been produc listed at CITES meetings. Meeting new briefings will be disseminate (cybercrime), London Illegal Wildc UNTOC.</p>	
<p>Output 2.</p> <p>Advocacy leads to changes in national laws and regulations in Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam,</p>	<p>2.1 By June 2019, increase in number of countries preparing amendments to national laws and regulations to restrict the keeping</p>	<p>2.1 Slow progress but an appropri reviewing regulations, one count are weak and two countries whe favour of keeping and breeding t</p>

<p>governing captive tiger facilities, disposal of specimens, methods of auditing and monitoring captive specimens, facilitating law enforcement investigations and prosecutions</p>	<p>and breeding of tigers from a baseline of 0 in 2016 to a target of 3.</p> <p>2.2 By June 2019, the number of project countries declaring the volume of stockpiles of tiger parts and products, consolidating and destroying them, increases from 0 in 2016 to 3.</p> <p>2.3 By June 2019, the number of DNA and/or stripe pattern profiles databases in the project countries that are operational and used for law enforcement increases from a baseline of 2 fledgling databases in 2016 to a target of 3 fully functional databases</p> <p>2.4 By June 2019, there is an increase in the number of occasions where stripe pattern profiles of tigers seized in the project countries are cross-referenced against databases of wild and captive tigers across all tiger range countries, for law enforcement purposes, from a baseline of 1 reported analysis in 2015, to 10.</p>	<p>2.2 No progress but an appropriate information for SC70 in October</p> <p>2.3 No progress, but an appropriate</p> <p>2.4 No progress, but an appropriate</p>
<p>Activity 2.1 Analyse legal frameworks governing tigers in captivity in Thailand (already completed for Lao PDR, Vietnam and China).</p>	<p>Completed for Thailand, Vietnam but this is now subject to revision suspensions.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.2 Prepare briefing documents to propose amendments to legislation regarding the regulation and monitoring of the keeping/breeding of tigers in captive facilities and the disposal of specimens in the interests of preventing illegal trade in captive-sourced specimens.</p>	<p>Completed for China. Intend to p the next period taking into account Thailand and Lao PDR, in consu</p>	
<p>2.3 Liaise with the legislature, foreign government delegations, donors, local NGOs, private sector / industry and media to encourage adoption of proposed amendments</p>	<p>Progress in Thailand where proje parliamentary committees. Limited foreign government delegations the media. More direct approach 2.2</p>	
<p>2.4 Collate and analyse information on facilities that keep or breed tigers, and/or launder illegally-acquired tigers</p>	<p>Good progress in Vietnam and L limitations on information obtained continue.</p>	
<p>2.5 Undertake field research to document illegal activity at captive tiger facilities in Thailand, Lao PDR, China and Vietnam and produce technical briefings as per Activities 1.3 and 1.5</p>	<p>Good progress in Vietnam, at ini facilities in other countries, to be</p>	
<p>2.6 Liaise with forensic specialists and donors to promote the completion and application of DNA and stripe pattern profile databases for registered captive tigers.</p>	<p>No significant progress but oppo profiling technology at the Conse</p>	

<p>Output 3. Etc.</p> <p>Compelling campaign materials raise global political, public and NGO awareness of criminality and corruption associated with the trade in wild and captive source tigers, thereby mobilising support from a wide range of stakeholders for law and policy reform to phase out tiger farms and strengthen enforcement</p>	<p>3.1 By June 2019, an increase in global media posts quoting officials linking tiger crime to serious organised crime and corruption from a baseline of an average of 5 officials quoted per year in 2010-2016, to 15.</p> <p>3.2 By June 2019, an increase in NGO public appeals such as sign-ons and campaign alerts, and demand reduction campaigns that call for an end to tiger farming and trade in captive bred tiger parts from 5 public appeals and 1 demand reduction campaign in 2016 to 10 and 4 respectively.</p> <p>3.3 An increase in tour operator and travel forums that discourage tourists from visiting facilities where tigers are suspected to end up in trade for parts and products in 2018 and 2019 from one major targeted campaign in 2016 to 3 by June 2019, including in all relevant languages</p>	<p>3.1 Limited progress in that while trade in captive tiger parts has reduced to crime and corruption does not see additional articles in Annex 4H.</p> <p>3.2 No progress at this stage</p> <p>3.3. Growing awareness but no progress</p>
<p>Activity 3.1</p> <p>Prepare multi-lingual infographics, films and photo-stories for public distribution to share findings from field research and analysis.</p>	<p>Ongoing activity responding to market over next period, will prepare on businesses and individuals involved in crime networks.</p>	
<p>3.2</p> <p>Release profiles of captive facilities engaged in illegal trade in tiger parts and products, and circulate online, including on travel forums to target visiting public</p>	<p>Progress as per the facilities profile intention is to create a short awareness dissemination. An initial approach to Tourism Council and will be pursued</p>	
<p>3.3</p> <p>Update existing publicly available interactive map on location and size of tiger farms in Asia including additional information and images as appropriate</p>	<p>This was updated for Global Tiger before July 2018</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
<p>Impact: The disruption of organised wildlife crime networks and the reduction of corruption as an impediment to the recovery of wild tiger populations, effective governance and sustainable development in Lao PDR.</p>			

<p>Outcome: (Max 50 words) Increased cooperation between law enforcement agencies in all project countries (Lao PDR, China, Vietnam, Thailand) involving increased use of specialised investigation techniques leads to seizures, arrests and prosecutions against wildlife criminals operating in and through Lao PDR.</p>	<p>0.1 By June 2019, information generated by the project partners prompts an increase in prosecution of major criminals and businesses involved in wild and captive tiger trade in and through Lao PDR and their associates in the other project countries (Vietnam, Thailand, China) from zero prosecutions of major criminals in project countries (between 2010 and 2016) to 5 arrests leading to prosecutions.</p> <p>0.2 By June 2019, engagement with relevant agencies in the project countries leads to increased application of ancillary laws, including anti-corruption and anti-money laundering legislation, against major criminals engaged in tiger crime from one case in one project country (Thailand in 2014) to 3 cases in the project countries (including Lao PDR, Vietnam, Thailand and China).</p> <p>0.3 By June 2019, law and policy changes lead to a 20% decline in the population of captive tigers in the region that are bred for trade in their parts and products from a baseline of estimated 2,329 in Thailand, Lao PDR and Vietnam in 2016</p>	<p>For all indicators 0.1 to 0.3: Video stills and notes from field research by project partners</p> <p>Reports from INTERPOL Project Predator</p> <p>Reports to CITES Secretariat (as per Resolutions, Decisions & Article XIII requirements)</p> <p>Court case records where available.</p> <p>Correspondence between project partners and law enforcement personnel in police, customs, forest agencies, anti-corruption and financial investigation units and members of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) (INTERPOL, WCO, CITES Secretariat, UNODC)</p> <p>Reports and correspondence with other stakeholders in the region such as other relevant NGOs, the SDG 15.7 Working Group in Lao PDR and foreign government delegations</p>	<p>Multiple initiatives to strengthen wildlife law enforcement capacity in Lao PDR are successful.</p> <p>Governments in the region remain committed to ending illegal trade in tigers, their parts and products.</p> <p>Law enforcement agencies respond positively to independent findings.</p> <p>Law enforcement agencies have the political support to take enable them to take action, including ensuring businesses comply with revised laws and regulations regarding keeping and breeding of tigers.</p>
--	---	--	---

	to 1,865 tigers.		
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Independent information, analysis and regional criminal network maps using intelligence analysis software are shared with the law enforcement community, including specialist investigation agencies, prosecutors and with key international stakeholders, enabling improved collation, analysis and sharing of information on regional tiger crime networks, to secure prosecutions and recover assets.</p>	<p>1.1 By June 2019, an increase in the number of regional tiger crime networks that will be mapped by project partners from a baseline of 2 in 2016 to a target of 4.</p> <p>1.2 By June 2019, an increase in the number of tiger crime networks that will come under investigation by financial investigation units and anti-corruption units in the project countries from a baseline of 1 in 2016 to a target of 4.</p> <p>1.3 By June 2019 an increase in the number of tiger crime cases involving transnational networks where prosecutors and the judiciary in the project countries treat wildlife crime as a serious crime facilitating mutual legal assistance under the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime and supporting the imposition of deterrent sentencing, including the recovery of proceeds of crime. Baseline to be established in project fourth quarter following consolidation and analysis of incidents and case files by</p>	<p>For all indicators 1.1 to 1.3: Government reports to CITES</p> <p>INTERPOL Project Predator reports</p> <p>Court records</p> <p>Project partner correspondence with law enforcement (police, customs, forest, border), financial investigation units, anti-corruption units, ICCWC members</p> <p>Video, stills and notes from field research by project partners</p> <p>Reports and correspondence with other stakeholders in the region such as other relevant NGOs and foreign government delegations, including the SDG 15.7 Working Group in Lao PDR</p> <p>Media reports</p>	<p>As implementation rests with government agencies assumes that governments are genuinely committed to ending illegal wildlife trade and will respond appropriately to the independent research findings from the project.</p> <p>Assumes the influence to date of foreign government and IGO delegations and donors continues and is strengthened</p>

	partners. Target to be determined accordingly.		
<p>2. Advocacy leads to changes in national laws and regulations in Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam, governing captive tiger facilities, disposal of specimens, methods of auditing and monitoring captive specimens, facilitating law enforcement investigations and prosecutions.</p>	<p>2.1 By June 2019, increase in number of countries preparing amendments to national laws and regulations to restrict the keeping and breeding of tigers from a baseline of 0 in 2016 to a target of 3.</p> <p>2.2 By June 2019, the number of project countries declaring the volume of stockpiles of tiger parts and products, consolidating and destroying them, increases from 0 in 2016 to 3.</p> <p>2.3 By June 2019, the number of DNA and/or stripe pattern profiles databases in the project countries that are operational and used for law enforcement increases from a baseline of 2 fledgling databases in 2016 to a target of 3 fully functional databases</p> <p>2.4 By June 2019, there is an increase in the number of occasions where stripe pattern profiles of tigers seized in the project countries are cross-referenced against databases of wild and captive tigers across all tiger range countries, for law enforcement purposes, from a baseline of 1 reported analysis in 2015, to 10.</p>	<p>For 2.1 Government announcements, and amendments tabled for consideration in Parliament / Assembly</p> <p>For all indicators 2.1 to 2.6: Government reports to CITES</p> <p>INTERPOL Project Predator reports, Strategic Review</p> <p>Local NGO and media reports</p> <p>Correspondence with law enforcement agencies and forensic specialists</p>	<p>Assumes the influence to date of foreign government delegations and donors continues and is strengthened</p> <p>Assumes existing affordable technology behind DNA and stripe pattern profiling databases will be shared.</p>

<p>3. Compelling campaign materials raise global political, public and NGO awareness of criminality and corruption associated with the trade in wild and captive source tigers, thereby mobilising support from a wide range of stakeholders for law and policy reform to phase out tiger farms and strengthen enforcement</p>	<p>3.1 By June 2019, an increase in global media posts quoting officials linking tiger crime to serious organised crime and corruption from a baseline of an average of 5 officials quoted per year in 2010-2016, to 15.</p> <p>3.2 By June 2019, an increase in NGO public appeals such as sign-ons and campaign alerts, and demand reduction campaigns that call for an end to tiger farming and trade in captive bred tiger parts from 5 public appeals and 1 demand reduction campaign in 2016 to 10 and 4 respectively.</p> <p>3.3 An increase in tour operator and travel forums that discourage tourists from visiting facilities where tigers are suspected to end up in trade for parts and products in 2018 and 2019 from one major targeted campaign in 2016 to 3 by June 2019, including in all relevant languages</p>	<p>Mainstream and social media reports and forums</p>	
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Collation (desk-based and field), and analysis of existing tiger crime incidents, trade observations, profiling of individuals and companies, captive tiger facilities, role of corruption and status of any court cases across the project countries.</p> <p>1.2 Undertake field research principally in Lao PDR, but as necessary in the other project countries, to document tiger crime incidents, captive tiger facilities, and associated criminal networks operating across the region.</p> <p>1.3 Prepare tactical and strategic analytic products, problem and subject profiles, typologies, transnational criminal network maps for national law enforcement agencies, ICCWC members, specialist investigators and prosecutors, where appropriate containing nominal information.</p> <p>1.4 Disseminate findings long-distance and during one-to-one meetings, with national law enforcement personnel, financial investigation and anti-corruption units, ICCWC members and key members of the SDG 15.7 Working Group.</p> <p>1.5 Produce sanitised technical briefings profiling trade hubs and facilities complicit in illegal</p>			

trade, trafficking routes and modus operandi, and disseminate to government, officials, donors and NGOs in the lead up to and during meetings of INTERPOL, the CITES Standing Committee, the 18th Conference of the Parties to CITES, the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC), United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), Global Tiger Initiative (GTI), the Asia Development Bank (ADB), and Illegal Wildlife Trade conferences.

2.1 Analyse legal frameworks governing tigers in captivity in Thailand (already completed for Lao PDR, Vietnam and China).

2.2 Prepare briefing documents to propose amendments to legislation regarding the regulation and monitoring of the keeping/breeding of tigers in captive facilities and the disposal of specimens in the interests of preventing illegal trade in captive-sourced specimens.

2.3 Liaise with the legislature, foreign government delegations, donors, local NGOs, private sector / industry and media to encourage adoption of proposed amendments

2.4 Collate and analyse information on facilities that keep or breed tigers, and/or launder illegally-acquired tigers.

2.5 Undertake field research to document illegal activity at captive tiger facilities in Thailand, Lao PDR, China and Vietnam and produce technical briefings as per Activities 1.3 and 1.5

2.6 Liaise with forensic specialists and donors to promote the completion and application of DNA and stripe pattern profile databases for registered captive tigers.

3.1 Prepare multi-lingual infographics, films and photo-stories for public distribution to share findings from field research and analysis.

3.2 Release profiles of captive facilities engaged in illegal trade in tiger parts and products, and circulate online, including on travel forums to target visiting public

3.3 Update existing publicly available interactive map on location and size of tiger farms in Asia including additional information and images as appropriate.

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	x
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
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.	x
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.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	x
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	