



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":
(<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2022

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT 104
Project title	Enhancing enforcement to reduce tiger trafficking in the Mekong
Country/ies	Thailand, Lao PDR, Vietnam, China, Myanmar, China
Lead partner	Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)
Project partner(s)	Education for Nature Vietnam (ENV), Wildlife Friends Foundation Thailand (WFFT)
IWTCF grant value	£550,000
Start/end dates of project	15 November 2021 / 31 March 2024
Reporting period (e.g. April 2021-Mar 2022) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	15 November 2021 – 31 March 2022 (4.5 months). Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Debbie Banks
Project website/blog/social media	EIA does not have separate websites or social media accounts for individual projects as yet, but will seek to update this multi-media page for the purposes of the project going forward https://reports.eia-international.org/tiger-trade-trail/ Otherwise, EIA's main website and social media accounts are as follows: https://eia-international.org/ https://www.facebook.com/environmentalinvestigationagency https://mobile.twitter.com/EIA_News https://www.linkedin.com/company/environmental-investigation-agency/ https://www.instagram.com/eia_news/?hl=en
Report author(s) and date	20 th May 2022: Debbie Banks (EIA) with inputs and data collated from Edwin Pickard (EIA), Mel Butler (EIA), Veronika Spurna (EIA), Doug Hendrie (ENV), Field Operative (WFFT), Edwin Wiek (WFFT) and Tom Taylor (WFFT)

1. Project summary

The project addresses the trafficking of tiger parts and derivatives as a primary threat to the survival of wild tiger populations, the need for more effective disruption of criminal networks by traditional law enforcement and the private sector, and strengthened legislation to implement CITES, including the phase out tiger farms as a source of tiger parts which stimulate demand.

There are as few as 4,000 wild tigers remaining and demand for their body parts for luxury and medicinal use is the biggest driver behind poaching. At least 2,924 tigers have been seized since 2000, 973 of these in the project countries. This demand is perpetuated by the supply of tiger parts from captive sources, readily accessible via social media and persistent physical markets.

Captive tiger populations have increased over the last decade to over 8,000 in four of the project countries, whilst their resident wild populations have declined; extinctions in Laos and Vietnam and near extinction in China at less than 55. In Thailand the wild tiger population shows signs of isolated recovery but is still less than 200 and has suffered a recent flurry of poaching incidents at the beginning of 2022. In the lead up to the military coup, a poaching onslaught had reduced Myanmar's population to 30 or less and online traders (Burmese and Burmese/Chinese) apparently based in Myanmar are more prevalent since the coup.

Preference among some consumers for wild tiger and the higher price of captive-bred specimens means tigers in India, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia are still targeted by transnational criminal networks to feed this demand; their body parts converging in the Mekong supply chains with captive tiger parts, as well as leopard and imported lion bones, teeth and claws destined for the same end market. Leopards have suffered an 85% range decline in Asia and are the most heavily traded of the big cats (at least 6,675 Asian leopards have been seized from illegal trade since 2000). Trafficking and sale of big cat parts is conducted by individuals also engaged in the trade of pangolin, ivory, rhino, bear, rosewood and other illegal wildlife, including from Africa, destined for Chinese and Vietnamese consumers in Vietnam, China, Myanmar and Laos.

Regulation and enforcement across the region is inadequate especially in terms of trade in lawless cross-border areas, high-level patronage for Vietnamese and Chinese-led criminal networks that operate across the region, the growth of casino-led developments that are a breeding ground for crime convergence governments and regulations that create opportunities for transnational criminal networks to profit from a booming captive tiger industry.

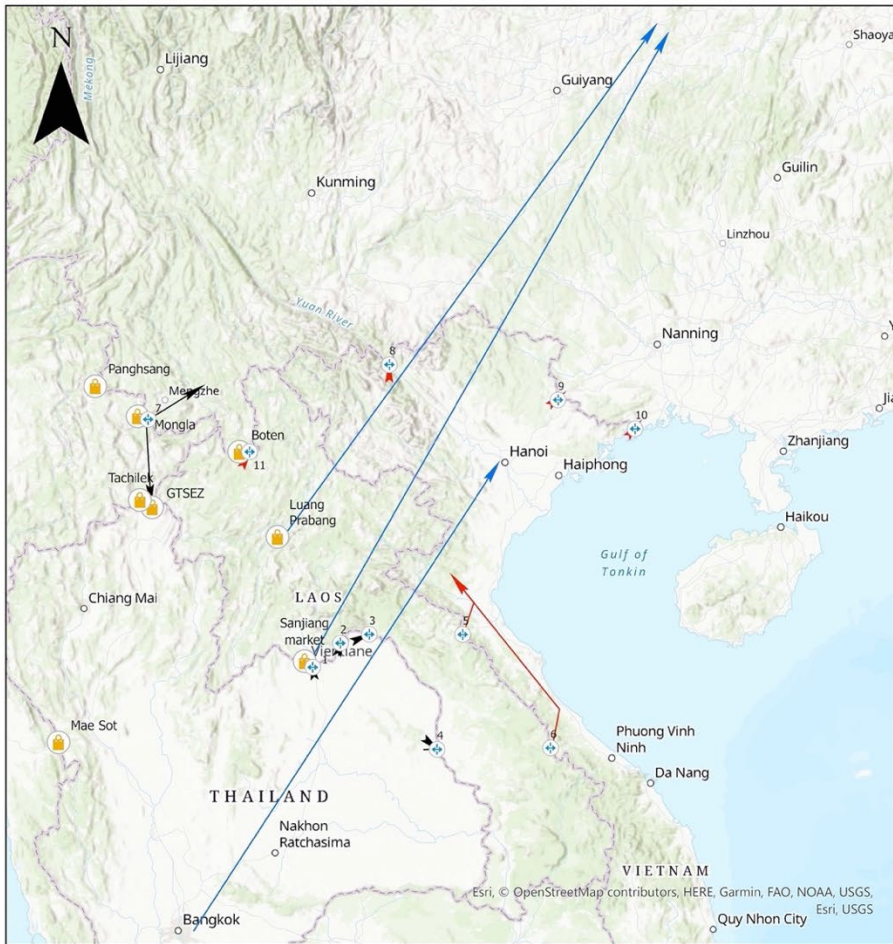
One impact of tiger declines on rural communities in range states that still have wild tigers is reduced prospects of securing income from tiger-related tourism. A 2017 [study](#) found that ecotourism to four tiger reserves in central India generates £19.71 million, eight times more revenue compared to communities without ecotourism, and 2,525 jobs linked to ecotourism-associated lodgings alone. The loss of tigers represents a serious threat to communities' current and future opportunities for sustainable development in project countries and further afield.

The most affected communities are those living in areas where criminality and corruption associated with illegal wildlife trade persists, such as border areas, open markets and casino-based venues. Corruption is known to affect the poor disproportionately, gives rise to inequality and leaves the poor vulnerable to exploitation including as smugglers of tiger and other contraband. Other serious crime types are often prevalent in the same venues, including convergence of human trafficking, IWT and corruption, disproportionately affecting women.

This project is transnational in nature and Map 1 below illustrates some of the relevant trafficking routes, persistent trade hubs and border areas. A revised version is in preparation to reflect the increase in Myanmar based traders. Map 2 shows locations of captive tiger facilities across the project countries and will be regularly updated throughout the project.

Map 1

Trade route overview Mekong region



125 62.5 0 125 250 375 500
Kilometers

- Border crossings
- Road routes
- Boat and road routes
- Air routes
- Markets

ObjectID	Border	ObjectID	Border
1	Nong Khai - Vientiane	7	Mongla - Jinghong
2	RattanaVapi - Thabok	8	Lao Cai - Hekou
3	Beung Kan - Paksan	9	Lang Son - Pingxiang
4	Mukdahan - Savannakhet	10	Mong Cai - Dongxing
5	Nam Phao - Cao Treo	11	Boten - Mohan
6	Dansavan - Lao Bao		

Date: 22/02/2021

Author: Ed Pickard

Map 2



2. Project partnerships

The EIA, ENV and WFFT partnership is built on collaborative research, analysis and advocacy dating back to 2014, as illustrated in the report [Caged Assets](#). This was reinforced under the DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund grant IWT 046 which was developed collaboratively to build on the relationship and secure funding for field research to ground-truth trade dynamics and map the scale of captive tiger operations that were leaking or at risk of leaking tiger parts into trade. This is illustrated in our joint reports, [Cultivating Demand](#), and [Eradicating the Market for Big Cats](#) and in our collaborative hosting of an exhibition on Tiger and other big cat trade at the [London Conference on IWT in 2018](#). IWT 046 was a two-year project that concluded in 2019 and a hiatus in dedicated funding for the partnership followed until this DEFRA IWT CF grant IWT 104 was awarded on 23 November 2021.

A significant achievement and testament to the strength of the relationships are that we continued to support each other as much as possible despite the gap in funding. This includes by continuing to share information and analysis on trade, captive tiger facilities and criminal networks with information generated often primarily from desk-based engagement with traders that the three partners had previously encountered physically or engaged with online. Both individually and collectively we continued to brief enforcement agencies to support their activity and an example of the appreciation of one agency is attached as evidence as Doc 4.1 in Annex 4. We also continued to publish joint communications materials for example, [On the Butchers Block](#), EIA introduced WFFT and ENV to some of our donors, and we collaborated on responses to emerging issues in CITES in coordination with other NGOs, as per Docs 4.2 and 4.3 in Annex 4.

All partners were involved in designing this project and in the kick-off meeting, which included planning upcoming activity, reviewing the M&E plan, data collection plans, access to shared resources. We also discussed proposed amendments to the logframe, which will be prepared as a change request for the logframe and implementation timetable.

The length and depth of the relationships is a strength for the partnership. The more regular face-to-face contact that would strengthen those bonds has been missed and not all personnel could join for the kick-off meeting even though it was delayed as much as possible to overcome COVID travel restrictions. A follow-up M&E and planning meeting will take place in Q2 that we hope key personnel can attend. Finding an online platform that all partners are comfortable using has been a minor challenge and we have been trialling MS O365 Sharepoint to varying degrees of success and satisfaction.

Regionally, the UNODC, US Embassies, USFWS Office of Law Enforcement have been consistently engaged. Following upcoming regional field missions, we will remotely brief UK missions in the project countries with new findings and where possible with in-person meetings by the partners. The kick-off meeting for the project also provided an opportunity for EIA to check in with other NGOs operating in the region to ensure we avoid duplication of effort / maximise impact and includes WWF, WCS, Freeland, and WJC. In Vietnam, ENV have established working relationships with law enforcement, national and provincial level ministries, prosecutors, and People's Committees (see Section 3.1 and 3.2). In Thailand, WFFT have been collaborating extensively with the Department of National Parks (DNP) on the rescue of tigers from the failed Phuket Zoo. Several other facilities are facing bankruptcy following the decline in tourism, especially from China, due to COVID. They are seeking assistance from WFFT and DNP to rehouse tigers. This challenge presents an opportunity for WFFT to continue dialogue with DNP over policy reform to restrict who can keep and breed tigers to prevent the problems associated with unregulated growth recurring when tourism re-opens.

3. Project progress

Whilst this is an annual report aimed at reflecting on the last year, we would note that on this occasion the reporting period only covers 4.5 months of activity as the start date was 15th November 2022.

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1 Activity Progress

Noting that field research has not been possible in most of the project countries primarily due to COVID-19 travel restrictions and prohibitive quarantine arrangements, desk-based data collation by all three partners under activities 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 is ongoing and being conducted in a timely manner. ENV and WFFT have their own databases for tracking trafficking and retail incidents, seizures, arrests, prosecutions, and captive tiger facility inspections. They alert EIA on an "as and when" basis, and via either a regular (six month) summary or for the purposes of preparing advocacy documents ahead of key CITES meetings. EIA collates the partner incident data, and along with our own open source information gathering for global tiger crime incidents, centralises the incident data in a PowerBI database. Non-sensitive data is publicly accessible via the [EIA Global Environmental Crime Tracker](#) which has visualisation dashboards and allows limited data download. This includes data on convergence of tiger with other species in trade, and convergence with other crime types.

EIA established a Big Cat Price Database in 2021, continues to update it with information generated under this project and now has over 3,500 datapoints (see Doc 4.4) across the trade chain in different countries for tiger, leopard (Asian range), snow leopard, clouded leopard, African lion and a handful of jaguar prices. Data is drawn from intelligence reports, field mission reports, online and physical trade observations, court case records, and open-source records (other NGO reports, academic journals), some of which data back to the early 1990's. Preliminary trends analysis confirms that captive bred tiger parts continue to be more expensive than wild but a series of further queries and visualisations is pending funding to commission assistance from an applied statistician / data analytics expert. In the meantime, the database has been shared with UNODC to support illicit financial flows analysis for the forthcoming 3rd edition of the World Wildlife Crime Report (for which we are a member of the Scientific Advisory Group), to a UNODC's Asia Pacific project on measuring illicit financial flows, and to a [Tiger Farm Modelling](#) project to which EIA is an advisor.

Following engagement with the CITES Secretariat regarding plans for the CITES Missions to countries with captive tiger facilities of concern, EIA conducted research to update a 2018 spreadsheet that we had previously shared with the Secretariat, coordinating with the partners and other NGOs to document changes to captive tiger populations (see Doc 4.5).

All partners are documenting online trade observations (e.g., offers of wholesale or retail trade). ENV has the staff capacity to do this in Vietnamese language via both a high-volume systematic approach and one targeting Vietnamese persons of interest (POI), whereas EIA and WFFT have more limited capacity

in Thai/Laotian, Chinese and Burmese language. Our field operatives are primarily targeting POI as opposed to regular widespread sweeps of the online trade. All partners record observations as intelligence reports for processing either for law enforcement, to enable action by social media companies or for further investigation by the partners with alerts to each other where an online trader appears to have a footprint across the project countries. ENV has in-house analytical support, while EIA provides information gathering and management capacity building, and analytical support to WFFT. The trade dynamics as outlined in activity 1.2 and 1.5, including affiliations with state actors, are captured in these intelligence reports and filter up into intelligence summaries and assessments. These documents contain sensitive information but EIA and partners would be happy to present to a DEFRA-nominated UK law enforcement officer. Profiles and companies of interest profiles have been produced following desk based research to date (activity 1.5) and numbers are reflected in section 3.2. These are shared between the partners to enable cross-referencing and planning for collaborative action.

Communications (activity 1.4) between partners intensified to daily or weekly as expected in relation to planning for upcoming field trips in Q1 and 2 of Year 2, and whilst the Thai legal review and corruption assessment (activity 4.1) were underway. The seizures database is accessible to all via the EIA Global Environmental Crime Tracker, and an updated version of the status of captive tiger facilities database will be generated following upcoming field research in Thailand and Vietnam now that restrictions are lifted. We are reviewing the means to share databases of more sensitive information from online trade observations within the current budget (activity 1.6), and at present using different methods as preferred by the partners; either Sharepoint FileDrop or Virtru-protected email.

There has been partial progress in assessing a baseline for rates of prosecution (activity 1.7), with details from ENV on Vietnam (see Section 3.3.). Translations of court case records from China are pending, access to court outcomes in Thailand are not generally publicly available unless heard in the Supreme Court and WFFT are seeking legal assistance to overcome this obstacle, there have not been any seizures, arrests or prosecutions related to tigers in Lao PDR and Myanmar is still under a coup. Where data is available data disaggregation has not been completed and our Intelligence Team is looking at a streamlined way to deliver this from the Crime Tracker in future. This impacts progress to date with some data collation under activities 1.1, 1.7 and output 2.2

The relationships in six criminal networks have been mapped. As the criminal network maps contain sensitive information, EIA would be happy to present to a DEFRA-nominated law enforcement officer to provide examples and details. One visual typology has been prepared (See Confidential example in Doc 4.6 and an updated narrative situational assessment of activity, including corruption at the Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone initiated (activity 1.8).

Several of the analytical outputs described under Output 1 have been disseminated to law enforcement in Vietnam by ENV and by EIA and ENV to USFWS Office of Law Enforcement (see Section 3.2), but further disseminations will be prepared for wider stakeholder group listed in activity 1.9 and 1.11 following resumption of field work and analysis of outcomes in Q2 and 3. ENV have also been encouraging Vietnamese law enforcement to engage with counterparts in Laos and Thailand following seizures in Vietnam, to share DNA / tiger stripe pattern profiles

Significant progress has been made by ENV in engaging with political, law enforcement and judicial stakeholders in Nghe An Province (activity 1.10 and activity 4.5), resulting in critical outputs that have substantial impact on desired outcomes in one of the most problematic trade hotspots in the project (see Section 3.2)

Output 2 Activity Progress

There has been little progress with dissemination of the sanitised and confidential versions of the typology (Doc 4.11) as per activities 2.1-2.3, in large part due to the relevant Senior Campaigner being on paternity leave for three months. An outreach trip to Vietnam by EIA's Campaigns Director in Q1 of Year 2 however, presents the first opportunity to socialise the typology with the Financial Intelligence Unit and progress with these activities is expected to pick up from Q2 onwards. Activity 2.4 is ongoing with monthly submissions of relevant criminal information to "Know Your Customer" databases (see Section 3.2) under EIA's Media Monitoring [project](#).

Output 3 Activity Progress

There has been limited progress against activity 3.1 (and thus 3.7) but we anticipate progress in Year 2 following up to date analysis of field research outcomes. Technical solutions to maintaining a secure database of online trade offers that all partners have access to and are comfortable using (activity 3.2),

are being considered. In the meantime, all three partners have their own secure databases for this kind of information, and details of accounts and traders of concern are being shared between the partners in different ways to suit their preferences (Sharepoint FileDrop or Virtru-protected email), on a case by case basis. This is proving sufficient in terms of collaborative assessment of POI and networks and is still resulting in dissemination of information to local law enforcement in Vietnam regarding key traders or mutual concern to partners, or dissemination to social media companies.

There is routine progress in Vietnam with ENV regularly submitting online trade reports to social media company representatives. Progress with this activity 3.3 by EIA and WFFT has been more ad hoc reflecting the more limited staff capacity referred to under Output 1 activities above. As the project started in mid-November 2021, we will provide a summary in the Year 2 six-month report (reference activity 3.4).

The research and engagement with TCM companies, their investors and other stakeholders outlined in activity 3.5 is progressing but as it requires a Campaigner with Chinese-language skills it has to date been funded under a separate EIA Tiger Campaign project that is not part of the match-funding for this DEFRA project. Moreover, the research to date indicates that the species used in licensed products by pharmaceutical companies are primarily leopard, pangolin and other threatened species. Tiger bone is used in branded and unbranded tiger bone wine and tiger bone glue. There are at least four identified manufacturers of branded tiger bone wine in China, but at the moment they appear unlinked to public listed pharmaceutical companies. As a consequence, EIA and partners will consider whether this activity should be removed from the logframe for this project, and if so, will submit via the planned change request. In the interest of providing more context here and as a brief on activity to date: Chinese-language research is being conducted into the TCM companies featured in previous EIA research (see [A Bitter Pill to Swallow](#) and [Smoke and Mirrors](#)), to determine whether the manufacture of products of concern continues. This will be followed by corporate profiling to confirm the role of investment firms and clearing banks in facilitating the financing of companies using leopard (and potentially other Asian big cats). Building on EIA's successful engagement with the Norwegian Pension Fund (2020- 2021), which resulted in their [divestment](#) from five [TCM companies](#) that use leopard and pangolin, EIA will encourage other identified stakeholders in the finance sector to follow the Norwegian's example.

There has not been progress with activity 3.6 as the tourism industry has been largely shutdown to date but as the field research under activity 1.3 gets underway in Year 2, relevant information will be generated to support implementation of this activity. Due to the delay in appointing a fulltime Senior Campaigner on the project, there has not been the capacity to implement activity 3.8 to date.

Output 4 Activity Progress

There has been significant progress in the research, including with legal assistance into the loopholes in the revised version of the Thai Wildlife Wild Animal Conservation and Protection Act (WARPA) 2019 and available implementing regulations (some are still pending ministerial authorisation). EIA and WFFT also examined the systems and processes for licensing, monitoring and inspecting captive tiger facilities noting several crime and corruption risks. Work under activity 4.1 will continue in Year 2 with the preparation of recommended amendments and the engagement of legal experts to assist with a similar process regarding Laos legislation and wildlife farming guidelines. Implementation of activity 4.2 will follow.

In light of the military coup in Myanmar, EIA has not taken any steps to engage authorities over the commercial wildlife farming policy (activity 4.3), but we are collating and analysing information on tiger traders that appear to be based in Myanmar and engaging consumers from China, for dissemination and action by Chinese and possibly Thai authorities.

ENV has made progress with activity 4.4, promoting [strengthened legislation](#) to place controls on captive breeding of tigers and highlighting how a proposed programme of microchipping captive tigers will not prevent unregulated or unnecessary commercial breeding without necessary amendments to legislation. Linked to this, ENV's Law and Policy team issued two communications to non-commercial wildlife facility owners as part of an ongoing campaign to open links of communication with the owners of legal establishments such as private zoos and safaris. Each communication covers topics ranging from legal compliance, advocating tighter controls over tiger breeding, and such issues as sourcing animals and reinforcing the prohibition on commercial trade from these facilities. Presently there are 27 facilities registered as non-commercial facilities under the Vietnam Zoo Association. These include all facilities keeping tigers legally.

ENV have also progressed activity 4.5 alongside 1.10, supporting law enforcement operations, prosecutions and sustained political interest to motivate enforcement action against the Nghe An

backyard / basement tiger traders. No action under activity 4.6 expected at this stage of the project but anticipate socialising amendments through round tables in the lead up to and during the 19th Conference of the Parties (CoP19) to CITES in Q2 & Q3 of Year 2.

In the meantime, we continue to issue [public calls](#) for amendments to national legislation, including through activity 4.7. There has been considerable progress under this activity with the launch of the EIA Global Environmental Crime Tracker which includes maps and graphs visualising tiger and other Asian big cat trade. An updated map of captive tiger facilities, including those implicated in trade, will be launched on our website in Q1 Year 2 in the meantime it has been provided to the CITES Secretariat to support planning for the CITES Missions under Decision 18.108. EIA and partners also contributed to the framework on high risk wildlife facilities being prepared by the UNODC for their [SAFE](#) project and shared the list of tiger facilities of concern.

Also under activity 4.7, EIA produced a briefing document for the 74th Meeting of the CITES Standing Committee (SC74) in Mar [2022](#), and released new footage of the tiger and bear farm at the Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone in [Laos](#), which has grown considerably in contravention of CITES Decision 14.69, the Laos commitment to CITES in 2016 and the Laos Prime Minister's 2018 decree; directing tiger farms to convert to "zoos". As per activity 4.8, EIA played a key role in coordinating and collaborating with like-minded NGOs in the lead up to and during CITES SC74 to brief Parties; contributing to interventions on non-compliance in Laos and the terms of reference for the CITES Big Cat Task Force and delivering the [intervention](#) on Asian big cats.

Drawing on EIA, ENV and WFFT expertise we also contributed to the TRAFFIC study on big cat trade under CITES Decision 18.246 and to an NGO post-2022 vision document, "[Securing a viable future for the tiger](#)", which has been shared with the Global Tiger Forum, Global Tiger Initiative Advisory Council and Tiger Range Country governments by the lead organisations. EIA was also invited to present (see Doc 4.7 in Annex 4), on tiger trade to the 4th Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation in January 2022, as part of the preparation for the 2nd International Tiger Summit.

Following the upcoming field missions by EIA, WFFT and ENV in Q1 Year 2, under activities 1.2, 1.3, and 1.5 briefings will be prepared for foreign embassies as per activity 4.9. As per activity 4.10, EIA released the briefing, [All Eyes on Kunming](#), in May 2021. This would have been under Year 1 Q1 of the original timetable for this project. Given the further delays to the hosting of the 15th Conference of the Parties (CoP15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), EIA will prepare an updated briefing in English and Chinese. The first round of analysis and particular outputs for external stakeholders working on demand reduction (activity 4.11) will take place in Year 2 Q3. In the meantime, ENV runs their own consumer and public awareness campaigns targeting Vietnamese consumers under a separate project and draws on the findings of field and desk-based research into the tiger trade (see Section 3.2).

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

General comment applicable to all Outputs

This project commenced on 15th November 2022 following a delay in confirmation of the award, so the activities, outputs and outcomes reflect 4.5 months of the project as opposed to 12 months. Whilst some Outputs are close to the targets set in the original logframe at Stage 2 where we have been able to intensify desk-based activity, some fall short against the numerical indicators as a consequence of this shorter reporting period. A change request for the logframe and timetable will be submitted in consultation with the partners.

Output 1 Progress

The focus of this output is to ensure relevant law enforcement agencies have the information they need to plan their own operations, with information coming from EIA, ENV and WFFT field and desk research and analysis. We have mapped six out of 13 identified criminal networks, prepared a detailed assessment of a seventh and will update the criminal network map associated with it in Year 2 Q2. The indicator target for Output 1.1 for 31 March 2022 in the original logframe was for seven networks to be mapped from a baseline of 5.

ENV has completed criminal networking maps and comprehensive profiles on three of nine targeted tiger traffickers. A fourth network operating from Laos has also been profiled and mapped, though an updated comprehensive profile is due in Year 2 Q2. ENV's comprehensive subject profiles (CSPs) comprise of full profiles and intelligence summaries for targeted leadership-level subjects, in addition to family, business partners, associations, business profiles, network maps, and incident profiles linked to the subject. Once completed, a law enforcement agency is identified that is interested in taking the case, after which the

CSPs are shared and ENV either (1) leaves the investigation to police to handle, (2) works closely actively supporting with the law enforcement agencies on the investigation, or (3) actively collaborates with law enforcement on the investigation and subsequent operation leading to an arrest of the subject. Of the three network packages that have been completed to date, two of have been taken on by law enforcement. ENV has also responded to requests from police to support investigations targeting lower priority individuals.

EIA has mapped two networks but prepared a detailed assessment of a third, two of the networks are operating from Laos and a third operates between Thailand, Laos and Vietnam. An international enforcement agency has been briefed on all three

Between EIA and ENV 26 intelligence reports were disseminated to national and international law enforcement, this ranges from detailed profiles and assessments of persons and companies of interest within the priority criminal networks, to short and timely updates on activities by those persons and companies. Additionally EIA shared three intelligence reports with NGOs with close links to national law enforcement and one to an intergovernmental organisation. The target in the original logframe is for 50 disseminations from a baseline of 27.

In the period between submission of the Stage 2 application for this project (November 2020) and February 2021, we had identified 11 trafficking routes and three smuggling methods, details of which are incorporated into the intelligence disseminations under Indicators 1.1 and 1.2. during this reporting period. The target was eight from a baseline of six.

The target for Indicator 1.4 was for 100% of the 51 captive tiger facilities in Thailand to be documented and profiled from a baseline of 27 being profiled. EIA and WFFT have documented 100% but are still to profile the remaining facilities, but we anticipate this will be completed by the 12-month mark. A copy of the spreadsheet of captive tiger facilities (Doc 4.5) across the project countries was shared with the CITES Secretariat, the UNODC and USFWS (as per Indicator 1.5), meeting half of the indicator target. Within the period to the 12-month mark (Year 2 Q3), the spreadsheet will be updated following upcoming field research by all the partners and re-circulated to international stakeholders with detailed profiles of priority facilities of concern. No action has been taken towards Indicator 1.6, regarding the preparation of case studies for intergovernmental bodies to use for training purposes, but the milestone for this is three case studies by 31 March 2024. The Output indicators are being measured by counting entries in the intelligence registers, files of i2 network charts, detailed assessments and profiles, and dissemination trackers recording correspondence with law enforcement and other stakeholders, held by EIA and ENV. EIA is helping WFFT build their own databases and trackers, whilst providing support with information management in the meantime. All three organisations maintain lists and profiles of captive tiger facilities, with EIA collating a masterfile for across the project countries.

Output 2 Progress

Output 2 is focused on ensuring that the financial institutions; private sector and national Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs), have the information they need to identify illicit financial flows linked to tiger trafficking. Indicator 2.1 required the dissemination of one typology on regional tiger crime by 31 March 2022, from a baseline of zero. EIA has prepared one which will be disseminated in Year 2. The target for Indicator 2.2 was 200 submissions to Know Your Customer databases accepted, by 31 March **2024** from a baseline of 62. We are on track with this as 119 have been accepted within this 4.5-month reporting period. We have not yet disaggregated the data by nationality, gender and age as intended with this indicator but will create a data extraction query to deliver this in the next report. No action has been taken towards Indicator 2.3 which has a milestone four tiger crime case studies featuring in FATF reports by 31 March **2024**.

The target for Indicator 2.4 is four meetings / year with the Financial Intelligence Units of the project countries. With the first typology completed EIA is scheduled to meet the Vietnam FIU in Year 2 Q1 and will continue to roll out dissemination to other FIUs over the 12-month period from 15 November 2021 and report on progress with the FIU's of the other project countries in the Year 2 six-month report. These indicators are measured by counting the typologies and red flags recorded in the EIA intelligence

database and the disseminations tracker, the log of submissions to Know Your Customer databases, and in due course in FATF reports and correspondence logs with relevant stakeholders.

Output 3 Progress

Output 3 is focused on encouraging other private sector stakeholders, especially those who have signed up to coalitions committing to counter wildlife trafficking (CWT), to take appropriate action to stop facilitating tiger trafficking. This includes transport, tech and tourism companies, Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) companies and their investors. The target for indicator 3.1 is 40 companies to be profiled by 31 March **2024**, from a baseline of eight. EIA has so far identified and profiled 17 during the project period in association with a Laos-Vietnam tiger trade network and additional companies associated with the Kings Romans Group and the tiger farm at the Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone. Eleven additional companies that were previously identified and profiled before the project started are also being monitored. Corporate profiling is underway to see if these companies are linked in any way to private sector stakeholders that are part of CWT coalitions. Once complete and disseminated an update will be posted to the EIA website.

Both EIA and ENV have documented the continued role of social media companies in providing a platform for wholesale and retail transactions involving tiger parts and derivatives; unprocessed tiger skin, teeth & claws, worked taxidermy, skin rugs, skin wallets, teeth, claw and bone jewellery items, skeletons, tiger bone glue and tiger bone wine. EIA has reported 94 accounts to Facebook. ENV filed 183 cases of trade on Facebook, Youtube and Zalo. 152 of those cases have been successfully resolved with 97 accounts deactivated or violating links removed by the companies, 49 account holders voluntarily removed links following direct approaches by ENV, and six cases were resolved by law enforcement actions, including a sting operation conducted with Hanoi police resulting in the seizure of a tiger taxidermy specimen that was being offered for sale on Facebook. A full report of the outcome of ENV's activities will be available for the Year 2 six-month report. As per the original logframe, the baseline for this Indicator 3.2 was to be set in Year 1, Q1, since the reporting period is 4.5 months over Q3 and Q4, we will set the baseline at 191 social media / online trade alerts, with the target of increasing that by 50% annually. Prior to commencement of this project, EIA submitted a list of 43 Vietnamese bank accounts used by online tiger traders to United for Wildlife Finance Task Force for onward action. This included 10 Vietcombank accounts. We have not been advised of any subsequent action but will use these figures to create a baseline for the project going forward and pursue feedback relating to the previous and next round of disseminations.

The target under Indicator 3.3 was an increase in the number of incidents of remedial actions taken by private sector stakeholders, from a baseline of 8 to 40 by 31 March **2024**. This includes social media companies and as noted above, 97 incidents of remedial action were recorded by ENV in correspondence with the social media companies and website hosts. EIA is in dialogue with United for Wildlife Finance Task Force member, ABN AMRO on measures that can be taken to exclude TCM companies from client portfolios. With tourism having been suspended during COVID-19 lockdowns, little progress can be made on evaluating the role operators at present. The tourism downturn has hit captive tiger facilities in Thailand and partner WFFT has stepped into [rescue 11 tigers](#) and two bears from just one facility that has gone bankrupt.

No progress has been made on Indicator 3.4; an increase in new members to private sector CWT initiatives from a baseline of zero to two by 31 March 2022. The baseline for Indicator 3.5 was to be determined in Year 1, with a milestone of ten private sector champions highlighting the role of the private sector in tackling wildlife trafficking by 31 March **2024**. Though it is not specific to tigers, the decision by the Norwegian Pension Fund to divest from five TCM companies (see Section 3.1), for the manufacture and sale of medicines containing leopard bone and pangolin scales is the clearest example in 2021, setting a baseline of 1. It took over 12 months for the NPF decision to come to fruition, so with that in mind this may be one of the aspects of the logframe EIA and partners seek to amend through a future change request.

These indicators were measured by extracting numbers from the partners respective intelligence registers and databases, dissemination trackers, and correspondence with private sector companies.

Output 4 Progress

Output 4 focuses on the advocacy efforts to strengthen national legislation to close domestic markets and phase out tiger "farms"; reversing the policies that stimulate demand and perpetuate tiger trade. It

also includes publishing policy briefs, news stories, reports, and films to increase pressure on national decision-makers to implement recommendations from CITES and other international forums towards ending trade in tigers (and other big cats) from wild and captive sources. The target for Indicator 4.1 is to release a public report ahead of CITES SC74, the 2nd International Tiger Summit, CITES CoP19 and subsequent CITES Standing Committee meetings i.e., at least four reports before 31 March 2024. The first report and an accompanying short film were released ahead of CITES SC74 in March 2022 (see Section 3.1) and send to all CITES Parties. The intention is to include information on the role of women in trade and enforcement and linkages to development and poverty alleviation in the reports in future. This was not feasible for the CITES SC74 report but will be incorporated into a more substantive report ahead of CoP19 in Year 2.

EIA made one intervention at SC74 on behalf of 21 NGOs on the CITES Tiger missions, and country-specific time-bound recommendations on other aspects of tiger and other Asian big cat trade (see Section 3.1). This puts us on track as per the target of Indicator 4.2, which is four interventions by 31 March **2024**, from a baseline of two in 2019.

The target for Indicator 4.3 is to have briefed six foreign government embassies across the project countries, on the project findings, by 31 March 2022, up from a baseline of two. To date, the US embassies in Laos and Vietnam have been briefed twice, we are a third of the way through our target, but EIA and partners will prepare updated briefings following upcoming field research, with which to engage Embassies in Year 2. In March, the Prime Minister [approved](#) ENV formally as a representative the Domestic Advisory Group (DAG) member of the EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement (EVFTA), which will provide consultation for the governments in revising/creating policy relating to wildlife protection and environment, to fulfil obligations of Vietnam under EVFTA. This presents an opportunity to brief the EU Mission to Vietnam.

Under Indicator 4.4, ENV has made significant progress with two briefings with national policymakers to strengthen regulations relating to captive tigers, tiger trade and enforcement matters. ENV is working with the Ministry of Health (MOH) to ensure that a circular from MOH does not include or promote the use of endangered wildlife like tiger bone in traditional medicine (TM). In November 2021, ENV provided input to MOH, expressing concern, and recommending MOH to remove the species with the highest protection from list of precious, rare and endemic ingredients able to export. Also in November 2021, ENV provided input on a new Ministry of Public Security draft decree on cybercrime and held meetings with the Vice chief of MARD and the Ministry of Information and Communication on streamlining the handling of web-based violations, a portion of which include tiger crimes.

Also during the reporting period, ENV held a number of meetings with National Assembly delegates notably new members of the Science Environment and Technology Committee, and delegates from Nghe An Province concerning tiger trafficking in the province, as well as other provinces. ENV also held a roundtable briefing for over 20 journalists to socialise the recommendations for amendments to law to restrict who can keep and breed tigers (See Section 3.1). The target in the original logframe was to have made seven briefings to policy makers by 31 March 2022, from a baseline of two. EIA and WFFT have concluded relevant research in Thailand (see Section 3.1) and will liaise with legal experts over proposed amendments in Year 2. Initial identification of loopholes and weaknesses in Laotian law by EIA is also to be followed with legal review and drafting of proposed amendments.

There has been no action around Indicator 4.5 to host three round tables for policy makers by 31 March 2022, as these follow sequentially from the conclusion of activities under Indicator 4.4. The timeframe on Indicator 4.6 is 31 March **2024**, by which time four positive policy announcements should be made, increasing from a baseline of two. While no announcement has yet been made, there has been more progress towards this underway in Vietnam; ENV is working with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, CITES MA, and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment promoting tightening of legislation that would place controls over breeding of tigers at legal establishments in Vietnam. This initiative has been underway for more than two years but tentatively has the support of some key elements within CITES MA and relevant ministries. In late December 2021, ENV submitted its recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on tiger farming as part of an evaluation being undertaken by the ministry.

Between the partners there have been over 51 media articles (see selection in Annex 4_Doc 4.8) reporting on the issues highlighted by the project between mid-November and 31 March 2022, already exceeding the target for Indicator 4.7. In addition, In January, ENV hosted a meeting for journalists on the state of tiger trade and the need for regulations to manage the growth of captive tiger populations in

Vietnam. The discussion was intended to come in advance of the Vietnamese New Year and the arrival of the Year of the Tiger. The roundtable discussion resulted in 20 of the media articles referred to above, but also two television news segments. ENV also hosted its January radio show on the Voice of Vietnam (VOV) covering the same issues discussed in the media roundtable. ENV's radio show, operating monthly since 2005, is estimated to reach millions of listeners each month throughout the country.

Indicator 4.8 has a target of publishing four communications outputs (reports / films / blogs / policy briefings), that highlight the success of women in CWT in the project countries, by 31 March **2024**, from a baseline of one in 2020. ENV has [produced a short video on the women](#) in the organisation leading the various aspects of CWT that ENV supports, it was produced in English before this project began but the plan is to produce it in Vietnamese in Year 2 of this project.

Indicator 4.9 also has a target for 31 March **2024**, to increase the number of briefings for government and NGO demand reduction campaigners from baseline of one to three. Whilst briefings have not been prepared as yet for external stakeholders, ENV runs demand reduction and awareness campaigns under a separate project in Vietnam, drawing on the findings from field and desk-based research into the trade. In March 2022, ENV re-released its 2016 ["Tiger King" PSA](#) to television stations around the country. The PSA features a king accepting gifts from patrons only to be confronted by a man bearing a gift of tiger bone traditional medicine for the king. The king rejects the gift and promptly calls the ENV Wildlife Crime Hotline to report the crime. ENV PSAs typically air on between 55-65 television stations nationally. The Tiger King PSA was re-released for 2022, Year of the Tiger. The PSA was also released on Tik Tok and Facebook receiving more than 70,000 views.

These indicators have been measured from open sources including EIA and partner websites, records of correspondence with Embassies, monitoring of CITES and government websites, log of media articles, and analytics of partner social media accounts.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome Progress

The desired outcome is that effective enforcement of improved legal frameworks disrupts tiger trafficking networks operating in the Mekong region, reducing negative impacts on wild tiger populations and communities living in crime hotspots.

Indicator 0.1 is a measure of how many of the networks identified and profiled by the project partners and disseminated to law enforcement are officially pursued by government agencies, from a baseline of five to eight by the 31 March 2023 and ten by 31 March 2024. At present, of the 13 networks currently profiled and being monitored by the project partners during the reporting period, four are subject to law enforcement interests. This information is sensitive, and EIA and partners would be happy to schedule a briefing with a DEFRA-nominated UK law enforcement official to present on the networks in question.

Indicator 0.2 is a measure of how many tiger trafficking networks are subject to financial investigations with a target of four by the end of the project from a baseline of two, but there is no progress to report on this at present, at least not in the context of the four networks currently subject to law enforcement interest.

Indicator 0.3 has a target of increased prosecutions of tiger traders from a baseline of 14, to 20 in each year of the project. During this 4.5-month reporting period, there were 5 tiger cases recorded and nine people arrested in Vietnam and two tiger cases and 8 people arrested in Thailand but no prosecution outcome linked to these cases as yet, and progress may be better assessed after 12 months e.g., at the time submission of the Year 2 six month report. We have not found records of enforcement actions against tiger traders in China Laos or Myanmar though during the project period.

During the same reporting period, 10 cases were tried involving trafficking or sale of tigers and their parts or products. Eight of these cases resulted in prison sentences for one or more of the subjects (80%), while the two remaining cases resulting in suspended sentences. A total of nine subjects in these cases served sentences averaging 2.8 years each.

Important cases tried during the reporting period include three cases in Nghe An province. One involved the seizure of seven tiger cubs that were being transported from a farm in Laos or Thailand to Nghe An province in Vietnam. This case was important because the brother of a tier 1 tiger trafficker was present in the vehicle when the tigers were seized, which is somewhat unusual. The brother was subsequently

tried and sent to prison for five years and six months. In this case, ENV actively supported prosecutors in the trial.

Two other important cases involved seizures of 17 tigers in August 2021 from two households in Nghe An province. The subjects in these cases were tried in early 2022 and sentenced to prison terms of [seven](#) and six years respectively. This case involved infamous “basement tigers” which are brought in as cubs and raised in the basements of local residents on behalf of tiger traffickers. The seizures followed more than a year of collaboration between ENV and Nghe An law enforcement and provincial government aimed at “cleaning up” tiger trafficking in what is widely recognized as a hotspot province for wildlife trafficking.

As part of Indicator 0.3, a more robust baseline of prosecutions as a percentage of people arrested / charged, and a percentage of people identified / reported in trade is to be established. So far, a baseline for Vietnam has been established for 2021 as follows:

Vietnam Baseline 2021

Criminal cases relating to tigers: 16

Number of these cases resulting in an arrest: 14 (88%)

Number of subjects arrested: 25

Number of cases prosecuted: 8 (57%)

Number of prosecutions pending: 5 (36%)

It is possible a similar series of statistics could be derived for China from court case records pending translation. It may be that data of this nature for other project countries is too patchy.

Indicator 0.4 is a measure of decline of captive tigers in Thailand, Laos and Vietnam only from a baseline of 2,477 in 2019 by 10% to 2,320 by 31 March **2024**. One observation is that with captive tiger facilities facing economic challenges during COVID, some facilities have closed down in Vietnam during the reporting period, including following intervention by ENV. 15 out of 372 tigers have been moved to state zoos or rescue centres. Whilst tiger numbers remain the same, there is a 4% decline in the number of tigers in facilities of concern. A similar situation is occurring in Thailand with 11 tigers being transferred to a rescue centre, representing a 0.5% decline. In future it might be more appropriate to record the changes not entirely as overall numbers of captive tigers declining but decline in number of tigers in captive facilities of concern. This will be considered by the partners during preparation of a forthcoming change request and may result in some reclassification of the captive tiger databases.

Overall, Vietnam’s prosecutors and court record on tiger trafficking cases is possibly the best in the region. High arrest rates, high conviction rates, and sufficiently strict prison sentences that can be utilised to deter criminal behaviour best characterise the criminal justice system for wildlife crime as a whole. Major obstacles that lie ahead include the need to strategically target the leadership of trafficking networks with the aim of building cases resulting in arrests, prosecution, and imprisonment of leadership level traffickers. While there have been some notable successes in this regard over the past few years, the transition has not been made from the seizure/disruption mentality toward a more strategic approach aimed at stopping tiger trade. This is a major undertaking to make this transition and a top priority for ENV in Vietnam. The partners are encouraged however, when recalling that in 2019 authorities in Vietnam were only just beginning to take the Nghe An backyard and basement tiger problem seriously. Three years on following sustained advocacy and intelligence sharing and authorities are starting to clean up at the Provincial level. Regional leadership in Vietnam may be a significant motivator for Thailand and Laos, especially as some of the forensic DNA / tiger stripe pattern profiling initiatives in Thailand and Laos are completed, facilitating some aspects of investigating the source of tigers raised and seized in Vietnam.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome Level Assumptions

- 1) There is increasing commitment resulting from COVID-19, including growing impetus for a green recovery, to reduce risk of another zoonotic pandemic.

This remains to be seen in the context of commitments and outcomes at CBD CoP15.

- 2) Governments in the region remain committed to ending the illegal tiger trade.

On paper this commitment was reiterated in the Kuala Lumpur [Joint Statement](#) on Tiger Conservation at the [4th Asia Ministerial Meeting](#) on Tiger Conservation in January 2022.

- 3) National FIUs have the mandate and capacity to include tiger/wildlife crime in their work.

This is variable across the region. Wildlife crime is a recognised predicate offence to money laundering and FIUs have the mandate, though different FIUs have different roles and capacity to act. Thailand's Anti-Money Laundering Office has demonstrated capacity in two historical cases; [Chaimat](#) and [Boonchai](#). Most recently Vietnam was found to have [missed opportunities](#) to conduct financial investigations associated with wildlife crime, though they have collaborated with [China](#) on financial investigations. The Hong Kong FIU has not taken action in relation to the US OFAC listing of the HK registered [Kings Romans Group](#) based in Laos. The FIU in Laos has recognised they too had [missed opportunities](#) in the past, but whether that has translated into improved performance is unknown, Laos was scheduled for a mutual evaluation in 2021.

- 4) Law enforcement agencies respond positively to independent findings.

Authorities in Vietnam, China and Thailand have previously responded positively to ENV, EIA and WFFT information respectively. Given the transnational nature of the networks that are currently the focus of the project's attention, action in these three countries would significantly disrupt trade. This will be tested as the project continues.

- 5) US government continues to invest in international law enforcement support and cooperation.

This has been confirmed by the USFWS Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) in personal communication to ENV, EIA and WFFT.

- 6) EIA and project partners continue to be able to share actionable information in anonymous way to law enforcement in project countries via proxies such UNODC and USFWS to maintain security of EIA and project partner personnel, where necessary.

This has been confirmed to EIA in personal communication by the UNODC and USFWS OLE.

- 7) More public exposure of corruption and failure to act results in more international pressure on policy-makers to change.

[Public exposes](#) are recognised as important in the fight against corruption in general.

- 8) EIA and project partners are able to access FATF regional bodies, FIUs and affiliated agencies directly or access via the UNODC.

So far this has proven to be the case under other EIA projects.

- 9) Information about law enforcement activities and prosecutions relating to tiger trade continues to be published in news media, accessible court records and government reports.

This continues to be the case as documented through EIA's [Global Environmental Crime Tracker](#), limitations recognised within the accompanying user guide.

- 10) By combating crime and corruption in trafficking and trade hotspots governance, and subsequently development opportunities for affected communities, will improve.

This is the premise of [global anti-corruption](#) initiatives. Current failures to address crime and corruption at the [Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone](#), a crime convergence venue puts women at particular risk.

- 11) Travel restrictions imposed under COVID-19 are eased.

Travel restrictions have eased, including quarantine periods upon return to home country.

Output Level Assumptions (those not already covered under Outcome Level Assumptions above)

- 1) Assumes that IGOs such as the UNODC, Interpol and World Customs Organisation (WCO) and international NGOs continue to lead on delivering training and capacity building to national law enforcement agencies negating the need for EIA and partners to organise workshops independently.

Institutionally and through ICCWC, [UNODC](#), [INTERPOL](#), [WCO](#), have long term commitments to support national efforts to counter wildlife trafficking through capacity building.

- 2) Financial institutions are sufficiently concerned about IWT to accept and act on typologies provided.

Financial institutions do not report on specific cases, but on other EIA projects, several financial institutions have requested un-sanitised typologies.

- 3) Banks avoid offering services to individuals and companies entered into “know your customer” databases.

As above, banks cannot divulge information on specific cases it might not be possible to measure against submissions to “Know Your Customer” databases, but it is the premise as it relates to all crime types.

- 4) Private sector commitments as per declarations are genuine and instances of member association with IWT are addressed.

There do appear to be implementation issues e.g. more proactive and consistent action is required by [social media companies](#), some courier companies that have signed up to [voluntary codes of conduct](#) are still used by traffickers.

- 5) UfW Taskforces continue to operate and accept new members.

The Task Forces are still operating and open to new members <https://unitedforwildlife.org/>.

- 6) EIA and partners can access national law makers.

Confirmed for Thailand and Vietnam, untested in Laos. EIA occasionally submits comments on law and policy amends in China via online comment portals. Foreign embassy representatives in the UK have been accessible to other EIA projects.

- 7) Domestic and international public opinion has an impact on law makers’ deliberations and on foreign government positions.

There are examples that suggest this is the case e.g. China [suspends implementation](#) of a State Council Order allowing use of captive bred tiger bone and rhino horn, Nghe An authorities respond to negative reputation as a lawless Province (see Section 3.1), negative publicity around tiger farming and lawlessness in Laos catalysed an [initial response](#), but the lesson learned is that these efforts need to be sustained.

- 8) Domestic and international media will run stories on tiger / wildlife crime and corruption.

Media coverage of wildlife crime continues to be widespread including on tigers in national and international media.

- 9) Women are represented in parliament / national assemblies.

[Women hold approximately](#) 16% of the seats in Thailand, 25% in China, 22% in Laos and 30% in Vietnam.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction

The desired higher-level impact of the project is that trade in parts and derivatives is no longer the primary threat to tigers and that intelligence-led enforcement reduces the impacts of wildlife crime on communities living in trafficking and trade hotspots.

Whilst seizure data does not tell the full story in terms of tiger trade, it does show a pattern of peaks and troughs over time suggesting there is no room for complacency even if the number of tigers seized appears to be less. Three months into 2022 and already 35 tigers have been seized, whereas in the first three months of 2021 43 tigers had been seized, but it is too early to say.

As we are only 4.5 months into the project we have not extracted and collated sufficient data from existing databases on the persons of interest, the company and facility profiles to be able to make a reasoned comment on impact on development and well-being. We have identified the Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone as a most obvious case study in terms of a crime and corruption convergence venue, where women and migrant workers in particular are most vulnerable. To be explored further.

4. Thematic focus

This project is aligned to ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents, in particular calling for the closure of domestic markets, restricting the keeping and breeding of tigers for commercial purposes to reduce the supply of captive tiger parts and products that is otherwise perpetuating the desirability of tiger parts and stimulating demand. Output 4 activities and associated communications and advocacy materials will be used to campaign for changes in laws and policies.

The project is heavily aligned towards strengthening law enforcement with the activities, intelligence and analytical products under Outputs 1, 2 and 3 providing information to traditional law enforcement stakeholders, and the private sector, so that they have the information they need to disrupt trade and criminal networks.

5. Impact on species in focus

At this stage of the project, one impact on tigers as the priority species is in promoting the implementation of CITES Decisions that will formalise scrutiny over the project countries in relation to tiger farming and trade (see evidence for Activity 4.7 and 4.8). Keeping tigers (and other Asian big cats) firmly on the agenda at CITES through the Tiger Missions, and in the public eye is critical to secure time-bound, country-specific measures.

Early indications are that key persons and networks of concern to the partners have made it onto the agenda of law enforcement agencies that are in a position to disrupt significant tiger trade networks before the end of the project (see Outcome 0.1). By pushing not just for arrests, but prosecutions and parallel financial investigations, and being prepared to publicise successes, we can increase the deterrent effect. The targeting of online traders and private sector stakeholders (e.g., banks, couriers companies, social media companies) can help to reduce the visibility, accessibility and perceived acceptability of buying tiger parts and products. With the wealth of information being secured by the partners, we will also be well placed to expose and critique failures to prevent tiger trade, thereby maintaining pressure on project country governments to act or face non-compliance measures under CITES and potentially the Financial Action Task Force.

6. Project support to poverty reduction

Indirectly, the project will benefit those communities living at the point of convergence of wildlife crime and corruption, typically in border areas or convergence venues such as casino-dominated special economic zones, where wildlife crime takes place alongside other crime types. By promoting more effective enforcement, including targeting of senior network members, the project can improve rule of law and governance in the project countries, contributing to SDG16 on peaceful and inclusive societies. Disruption of criminal networks which frequently drive corruption in border areas to facilitate movement of contraband, will be particularly significant given high impacts of corruption in the project countries. Since we are only 4.5 months into the project, it is not feasible to provide meaningful comment or evidence at this point. We will however record and characterise convergence of different crime types and corruption alongside wildlife trafficking at locations visited and will monitor potential impact of interventions on other crime types. A report will be disseminated to relevant law enforcement agencies and members of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime to maximise positive impacts on governance and communities. The project will indirectly benefit communities impacted by other crime types, including women who are disproportionately affected by crime such as human trafficking.

Further afield, project success could potentially unlock benefits to rural communities from tiger-related tourism in Thailand. By helping to prevent the regional extinction of wild tigers, a flagship charismatic species, the project will help to maintain conditions for future ecotourism development. That potential is not an immediate prospect in Laos and Vietnam, where wild tigers are extinct, but project success would help to address the causes of these extinctions and lay foundations for potential future reintroductions.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

EIA and partners have internal procedures to safeguard gender equality at the organisational level.

Both men and women are involved in trafficking of tigers and other IWT in the Mekong region, including senior roles in criminal networks. EIA and partners will improve our ability to extract and disaggregate data on gender of persons of interest, by making it searchable in data management systems and included in confidential and public reports on tiger trafficking where appropriate. We expect to be able to provide some meaningful data on this for the Year 2 six-month report.

We will look for opportunities to publicise the role of women in countering wildlife trafficking both within the law enforcement sector, among the private sector and within our organisations.

We will ensure that female decision-makers are empowered in policy change processes, in part by ensuring minimum 30% female participation in round tables to discuss policy amendments.

Some of the venues where tiger trafficking takes place in the Mekong are also locations for other crime types which disproportionately impact upon women, including human trafficking, drug trafficking and associated exploitation of women e.g., at the [Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone](#). By reporting information on this convergence, the project will help to encourage and facilitate involvement of multiple agencies devoted to different crime types and associated resources and political will, thereby ensuring synergies and increasing effectiveness of interventions

There are no notable achievements at this point as we are only 4.5 months into the project.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

An M&E plan including a data collection plan was created against the original logframe, but during the course of a recent project kick-off and planning meeting with partners, we agreed to revise the logframe, including reviewing the indicators and means of verification linking the activities and outputs to the outcome. This means there will likely be revisions to the M&E plan.

Fortunately to date, much of the data for measuring achievements is data that we are gathering under Output 1 to produce the intelligence and analytical products, and the advocacy and communications materials.

All partners are to collect the data for M&E. On this occasion information was collected during a planning meeting and / or by email but we are looking at how best to use Sharepoint's FileDrop or an equivalent to update shared databases.

Face-to-face M&E meetings were scheduled to every six months, though advocacy meetings in the region also present opportunities for partners to debrief face-to-face, with monthly check in calls at the management level.

EIA management is reviewing internal campaign trackers noting that different size teams have different capacities.

9. Lessons learnt

We held off on a kick-off meeting as we kept thinking if we waited a little longer we could all be in one place face-to-face. In the end that was not possible due to prohibitively long and expensive quarantine measures for some staff upon their home return. So we had a hybrid meeting with some of the EIA team and the WFFT team together in Thailand, with other EIA and ENV personnel joining via Zoom. With hindsight, the quality of engagement from face-to-face meetings is far better, especially when meetings are three days back-to-back more or less fulltime. Ideally EIA should have had meetings in Thailand and then Vietnam, to get most out of the time together with partners. We will bear this in mind for the next M&E and planning meeting.

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

N/A

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

On an exciting note, among the datasets collated following activities under Output 1 are stripe pattern profiles. EIA has established a database for images of skins seen physically or digitally for sale, skins

that have been seized and skins / stripe patterns of live captive tigers. As new skins / stripe patterns are recorded there is a risk of error in manually cross-referencing with the existing database. We have been looking for an AI solution so we can scan in new images of skins and determine if they are in our database already, potentially generating information that could facilitate enforcement. We are pleased to report that we recently won an Alan Turing Institute sponsored Internship and in September will be able to tap into the skills of a Data Scientist for six months to design an algorithm to help identify individual tigers from their stripe patterns.

One challenge that has not been discussed elsewhere is reduced EIA Campaigner capacity to date, as a fresh recruitment drive for the fulltime Senior Campaigner is underway with a closing date of 31st May 2022. Ideal candidates identified earlier turned out to have extended freelance commitments or were put off by the salary. To compensate for the absence to date, the Campaign Leader increased their allocation of time from 30% to 80% but that has meant delays to producing some of the outward facing advocacy and communications materials. With the closing date for applications imminent, it is hoped that someone can be in post early July.

ENV has also faced challenges in staffing and has an underspend as a consequence. WFFT has found it harder than projected to secure court case outcomes or verdicts in Thailand so has a slight underspend on translation costs and also in securing the parts to fix their drone.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The project is in its early stages and the intention is to prepare briefings following the upcoming field research for an advocacy trip to the region in Year 2 Q2 and 3, to socialise findings with foreign Embassies, national policy makers and local media, initiate dialogue around policy reform, and prepare for CITES CoP19.

There is no change to the exit strategy at this point. The project aims to consolidate a permanent shift in regional trade dynamics through changes in government policies related to the keeping and breeding of tigers, and use of tiger trade case studies in training for national agencies. By publicising effective enforcement outcomes, the project will help to institutionalise good practice, reinforced through recommendations under CITES and FATF processes, which have provisions to encourage compliance. Transport, finance, and social media company commitments to adopt risk assessment mechanisms will embed proactive actions in these sectors. Implicated finance and transport companies that are not already members will be encouraged to join the UfW Taskforces. The project will nurture like-minded champions within private sector bodies who will carry outputs forward. ENV has a well-established wildlife trafficking programme in Vietnam underpinned by collaboration with enforcement agencies and private sector, which will continue beyond the project. The project will help to further institutionalise counter-wildlife trafficking programmes at WFFT through sharing of expertise, systems and experience

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

EIA's current [multi-media page](#) on Mekong tiger trade and tiger farming recognises the IWT Challenge Fund, and the intention is to update this site when campaigner capacity allows. Along with the briefings referred to at Section 12, this will help build the profile of the IWT Challenge Fund support within the project countries.

The IWT Challenge Fund funding is part of a slightly larger EIA Tiger Mekong project for which we are still seeking some funding to address the language and data analytic capacity shortfall we're experiencing.

14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

The most significant impact of COVID-19 on the project has been the restrictions on travel that delayed a face-to-face kick-off meeting, prevented some of our staff from joining that meeting altogether as mandatory quarantine measures upon home return were prohibitively long and expensive, and delayed the resumption of field research. The field research delays also meant we were not ready to hire a consultant second field operative for Thailand. Field research is now underway in Year 2 and travel restrictions are now minimal. For the time being we do not foresee any further delays associated with COVID.

We compensated for the lack of face-to-face meetings with partners by using Zoom, but the Project Coordinator for ENV was actually based in the USA for most of COVID, and because WFFT have animal welfare responsibilities at their rescue centre, they started and finished early in the day, and so the three

time zones meant EIA was having bilateral calls with each partner rather than all three being on the same calls all the time.

Consistent with EIA's Climate Policy we will in any case try to limit travel but some meetings such as M&E and planning meetings will benefit immensely from face-to-face contact. EIA will piggy back advocacy trips on the back of these.

15. Safeguarding

Please tick this box if any safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred during this financial year.

If you have answered yes, please ensure these are reported to ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk as indicated in the T&Cs.

No safeguarding concerns have been raised during this project.

EIA maintains regular and frequent contact with its partners and there have been no adverse issues related to health, safety or welfare.

EIA has a number of policies that ensure the safety of staff, partners and external contacts that EIA may engage with directly or indirectly. These include policies on: Safeguarding Adults, Children and Young People; and Safeguarding Codes of Conduct, Whistleblowing.

16. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (15th November 2021- 31 March 2022)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2021/22 Grant (£)	2021/22 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs	██████	██████	██████	Partner costs delayed due to late start
Consultancy costs	██████	██████	██████	Costs delayed in part due to late start, also in part due to COVID as one of the EIA consultancies was for extra personnel to join a partner in the field, which couldn't happen because of travel restriction
Overhead Costs	██████	██████	██████	Reflecting the reduced expenditure
Travel and subsistence	██████	██████	██████	Partner costs delayed in part due to late start and due to COVID travel impact
Operating Costs				
Capital items				
Others (see below)	██████	██████	██████	Costs delayed due to late start and include ICT (equipment for new starter) and report production costs
TOTAL	██████	██████		

EIA alerted IWTCF / LTS to a prospective underspend on 13th April, which was an estimate. An extension was granted as ENV actuals are produced 45 days after the quarter. ENV are looking at how they might make special adjustments to organisational processes to be able to produce actuals for this project 30 days after the quarter.

17. 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 IWTCF Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).~~

It is proposed that we complete this at the time of the next report since we are only 4.5 months into the project.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2021-2022

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April Mid-November 2021 - March 2022	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Trade in parts and derivatives is no longer the primary threat to tigers; intelligence-led enforcement reduces the impacts of the wildlife crime on communities living in trafficking and trade hotspots.</p>		<p>Given that activity on this project only commenced in mid-November 2021, it feels premature to propose positive impact on IWT. It would be fair to note that following earlier research, intelligence sharing and advocacy by the project partners, including under a previous DEFRA IWT CF grant (IWT 046), has meant authorities in Vietnam and Thailand are more responsive to information on trade networks, hotspots and captive facilities of concern.</p>	
<p>Outcome Effective enforcement of improved legal frameworks disrupts tiger trafficking networks operating in the Mekong region reducing negative impacts on wild tiger populations and communities living in crime hotspots</p>	<p>0.1 By 31 March 2024, the number of criminal networks identified trafficking tigers and other big cats in and through the project countries, by government agencies, increases to at least ten, from a 2019 baseline of five (representing 174 entities including persons of interest and companies), with an interim target of eight by 31 March 2023</p> <p>0.2 By 31 March 2024, the number of criminal networks trafficking tigers in and through the project countries subject to financial investigations has increased to four from a 2019 baseline of two.</p> <p>0.3 By 31 March 2024, from a baseline level of 14 prosecutions in 2018, the number of tiger traders</p>	<p>0.1 A total of 13 criminal networks have been identified to date by the partners and intelligence sharing with government agencies is ongoing. To date four networks are being pursued by government agencies.</p> <p>0.2 None of the networks have been subject to financial investigations by government agencies as yet</p> <p>0.3 Baseline has been calculated for Vietnam only so far (no enforcement in Laos, one prosecution in Thailand confirmed in 2021 but further research ongoing, translation of Chinese court case records pending).</p> <p>Vietnam Baseline 2021 baseline:</p>	<p>0.1 The three partners will continue to update the information on the criminal networks that are currently being pursued by government agencies, and the other nine, drawing on information generated by activities under Output 1.</p> <p>0.2 The three partners will determine which network is most accessible in terms of proposing a financial investigation approach and brief government agencies accordingly.</p> <p>0.3 Ongoing research, translation and analysis to monitor and promote prosecution of pending cases and to determine baselines for the other project countries,</p>

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	<p>prosecuted increases to at least 20 traders per year. A more robust baseline will be prepared in Q1 of the project, with prosecutions as a percentage of people arrested / charged, and a percentage of people identified / reported</p> <p>0.4 By 31 March 2023, the number of tigers in private captive facilities in Thailand, Laos and Vietnam shows no further increase and by 31 March 2024 has declined by 10% from a 2019 baseline of 2,577 to 2,320.</p>	<p>Criminal cases: 16 Number of these cases resulting in an arrest: 14 (88%) Number of subjects arrested: 25 Number of cases prosecuted: 8 (57%) Number of prosecutions pending: 5 (36%)</p> <p>In the reporting period there were New criminal cases: 5 Number of subjects arrested: 9 Number of cases prosecuted: 0 in 31 Mar 2022</p> <p>0.4 The number of tigers in facilities of concern in Vietnam has declined by 4% and in Thailand by 0.5%</p>	<p>0.4 Field research to confirm status of captive tiger facilities and update relevant databases</p>
<p>Output 1. National and international law enforcement agencies active in the project countries, have the information needed to plan operations targeting criminal networks trafficking tigers and other illegal wildlife, and to support transboundary cooperation, including on financial investigations.</p>	<p>1.1 The number of criminal networks involved in tiger, other big cat and IWT trafficking that are mapped out by EIA and partners using visual analysis software, including data on role, nationality, gender and socio-economic status and shared with trusted law enforcement in the project countries (e.g. police forces, Customs, anti-corruption agencies, wildlife officials) and relevant international enforcement agencies (e.g. Interpol, USFWS, UNODC, WCO), increases from a baseline of five in 2020, to at least seven by 31 March 2022, nine by 31 March 2023 and at least ten by 31 March 2024</p>	<p>Throughout Annex 1, unless otherwise stated, indicators will be considered appropriate</p> <p>1.1 Six criminal networks have been mapped 1.2 26 intelligence documents were submitted to law enforcement agencies. 1.3 11 trafficking routes and three smuggling methods documented, and incorporated into intelligence documents as appropriate. 1.4 100% of the captive tiger facilities in Thailand have been documented but no further progress with profiling the remaining 24 at this point. 1.5 All known captive tiger facilities of concern in the project countries reported to CITES, UNODC, USFWS (see Doc 4.5 and Section 3.2). 1.6 No action taken as yet.</p>	

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	<p>1.2 The number of EIA intelligence documents (reports, summaries and assessments) on wildlife traffickers operating in the project countries, along with information on convergence with corruption and other crime types where relevant, disseminated to trusted law enforcement representatives and relevant international law enforcement agencies increases from a baseline of 27 in 2019 to at least 50 per year by 31 March 2022, 2023 and 2024</p> <p>1.3 The number of key trade locations, trafficking routes and smuggling methods profiled in reports by EIA and partners and shared with national and international law enforcement and IGOs increases to at least eight by 31 March 2022, and at least 10 by 31 March 2023 from a baseline of six in 2019</p> <p>1.4 By 31 March 2022, 100% of the private facilities with captive tigers in Thailand have been documented and profiled by partners from a 2019 baseline of 53% (27 out of 51) facility profiles completed.</p> <p>1.5 By 31 March 2022, 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024, EIA and partners report 100% of captive tiger facilities of concern in project countries to relevant national and</p>		

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	<p>international law enforcement, and relevant IGOs.</p> <p>1.6 The number of case studies of regional tiger trade generated by the project which are used by intergovernmental bodies providing training to national agencies increases to three by 31 March 2024, from a baseline of zero in 2019</p>		
<p>1.1 Activity 1.1 Collation of open source information on tiger crime incidents and case outcomes (including achievements of women in securing successful prosecutions); online and physical trade observations; prices; individuals and companies involved including businesses associated with captive tiger facilities; affiliations with government officials and politicians and role of corruption; convergence with trade in other big cats, ivory, pangolin, rhino, bear and rosewood; and convergence with other forms of crime such as drug or weapons smuggling or human trafficking</p>		<p>Ongoing throughout the project</p> <p>Updated price database and shared with UNODC and Tiger Farm Modelling project</p>	<p>Ongoing throughout the project</p>
<p>1.2 Activity 1.2 Field and social media research to document trade of tigers and convergence with other big cats, ivory, pangolin, rhino, bear and rosewood across borders between Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam and China, including modus operandi of those involved at different points of the trade chain (including transport and financial methods), trafficking routes, methods of concealment and transportation, methods of sale (physical and digital), methods of payment, the role of corrupt actors, source and destination, physical trade hotspots, relationship between physical and online trade, the role of captive facilities in trade and convergence with other forms of crime such as drug or weapons smuggling or human trafficking</p>		<p>Social media research ongoing throughout the project</p> <p>No field research conducted in the reporting period</p>	<p>Social media research ongoing throughout the project</p> <p>Field research to in Year 2 Q1, Q2 already planned. Q3 to be planned</p>
<p>1.3 Field and desk research to assess implementation of CITES Decision 14.69 in Thailand, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam through monitoring of changes to captive tiger populations</p>		<p>No field research conducted in the reporting period. Desk-based research supported updated spreadsheet of captive tiger facilities shared with the CITES Secretariat</p>	<p>Thai and Laos facility research to be conducted in between field research under activity 1.2, throughout Year 2</p> <p>Vietnam facility research planned Year 2 Q1 and Q2</p>

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			No plans to visit Myanmar
1.4 Daily sharing of relevant information between project partners (or less frequent in periods of low trade activity), with fortnightly operational tasking meetings (which may be intensified during field missions) to coordinate and evaluate field research under 1.2-1.3		Ongoing throughout the project	Ongoing throughout the project
1.5 Transcribe, translate, consolidate and analyse information generated by desk and field research to update and produce profiles of persons of interest; corporate profiles of companies involved; intelligence reports on relationships between individuals, companies and crime incidents; maps of routes and hotspots; and share securely between project partners		Ongoing throughout the project	Ongoing throughout the project
1.6 Update databases to be shared between partners on: seizures and case outcomes; “Every Tiger Counts” online trade observations; status of captive tiger facilities		Ongoing throughout the project	Ongoing throughout the project
1.7 Research to establish robust baselines (in Q1 of project) of prosecutions as a percentage of individuals arrested/charged for crimes relating to tiger trade, and as a percentage of people identified/reported, including disaggregated data by gender		Completed for Vietnam, except disaggregation of data by gender	To be completed for China in Year 2 Q1 Resolve mechanism for data disaggregation in Year 2 Q2
1.8 Prepare visual analysis network charts illustrating criminal networks; visual typologies illustrating routes, transportation and transactions along the trade chain; and narrative situational analysis briefings including impacts of corruption		Completed network charts for six networks Completed one regional typology Completed one narrative situational analysis	Prepare new or update existing criminal network charts following field research under 1.2
1.9 Translate and disseminate via secure communications profiles on persons and companies of interest, network charts, typologies, situational analyses and maps as appropriate to national law enforcement in the project countries (including police bureaus, Customs, wildlife officials), international		Ongoing throughout the project; 26 intelligence documents share with law enforcement agencies to date	Ongoing sharing of intelligence documents with law enforcement throughout the project

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law enforcement with interest in combating tiger trade in the region (including Interpol, the World Customs Organisation (WCO), US Fish and Wildlife Service, UNODC), and other enforcement agencies with interest in combating other crime types of which convergence with tiger trade has been documented through field and desk research (including WCO, UNODC, member states to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) and Convention against Corruption (UNCAC))		Regional typology not yet been disseminated	Dissemination of the regional typology to commence in Year 2 Q1 and continue throughout Year 2 so long as still relevant
1.10 Sustain engagement with national and Provincial government officials to build on momentum following recent enforcement action in Nghe An Province		Ongoing throughout the project (ENV action)	Ongoing throughout the project (ENV action)
1.11 Disseminate situational analyses prepared as per 1.8 to contacts at intergovernmental bodies engaged in capacity building, including UNODC and Interpol		No action as yet	Preparation pending outcome and analysis of upcoming field research under activity 1.2.
<p>Output 2. Financial institutions and national Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) have sufficient information to identify financial flows linked to tiger trafficking</p>	<p>2.1 Number of financial typologies related to tiger trafficking networks and convergence with corruption and other crime types produced by EIA and partners and accepted by financial institutes and FIUs increases from a baseline of zero in 2019 to target of one by 31 March 2022, two by 31 March 2023, three by 31 March 2024</p> <p>2.2 Number of accepted submissions to Know Your Customer databases including data on role, nationality, gender and age, increases from a baseline of 62 tiger specific submissions accepted in 2019 to 200 by 31 March 2024</p>	<p>2.1 Prepared one financial typology on regional tiger crime which will be disseminated in Year 2, see sanitised version Doc 4.6</p> <p>2.2 On track, 119 have been accepted within the current 4.5 month reporting period. Disaggregated data by nationality, gender and age will be deliverable in the next report.</p> <p>2.3 No action taken.</p> <p>2.4 No meeting with FIUs in the reporting period. Scheduled to meet the Vietnam FIU in Year 2 Q1, and continuous dissemination to other FIUs.</p>	

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	<p>2.3 Number of tiger crime case studies from the region reflected in FATF reports increases from a baseline of one in 2020 to four by 31 March 2024</p> <p>2.4 Number of physical or virtual meetings with Financial Intelligence Unit personnel, or where they are not accessible to civil society, with third parties willing to share project findings increases from a baseline of 3 in 2019, to four each year to 31 March 2024</p>		
Activity 2.1 Disseminate anonymised typologies prepared as per 1.8 directly to government Financial Intelligence Units (FIU) and via related organisations such as UNODC		No dissemination in reporting period	Meeting with VN FIU planned for Year 2 Q1
Activity 2.2 Disseminate anonymised typologies prepared as per 1.8 directly to banks and the United for Wildlife Financial Taskforce		No dissemination in reporting period	Dissemination to United for Wildlife and directly to existing bank contacts from Year 2 Q2 onwards
Activity 2.3 Prepare and disseminate non-anonymised information to FIUs and banks upon request and following appropriate procedures		No dissemination in reporting period	Dissemination pending feedback from recipients at activity 2.2
2.4 Monthly submission by EIA of open source criminal information to Thomson-Reuters “World-Check” database and other “Know Your Customer” systems used by financial institutions		Ongoing throughout project	Ongoing throughout project
Output 3. Other private sector entities who have signed on to commitments to help tackle IWT use information generated by the project to implement interventions to stop trafficking of tigers	3.1 The number of companies whose facilitation of tiger trafficking is profiled by EIA and partners increases to 40 by 31 March 2024 from a baseline of eight in 2019	<p>3.1 So far identified and profiled 17 companies in association with Laos-Vietnam tiger trade network and companies associated with the Kings Romans Group and tiger farm at the Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone; 11 additional companies identified prior to the project are being monitored; corporate profiling is underway.</p> <p>3.2 EIA has reported 94 accounts to Facebook, ENV filed 183 cases of trade on Facebook, YouTube and Zalo. 152 cases have been successfully resolved by law</p>	

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	<p>3.2 The number of reports or alerts submitted by EIA and partners to the UfW Taskforces, social media and e-commerce companies, tourism and traditional medicine companies and coalitions increases annually by at least 50%. Baseline to be determined by the end of Year 1, Q2.</p> <p>3.3 An increase in the number of incidents of remedial actions taken by members of taskforces / coalitions related to the transport, online sales and social media, TCM and tourism sectors following receipt of information regarding their role in tiger trade from the project partners, from a baseline of eight in 2019 to 40 by 31 March 2024</p> <p>3.4 The number of additional private sector companies that join UfW Taskforces or other industry initiatives aimed at combating wildlife trafficking following outreach from the project partners increases to five by 31 March 2024, with an interim target of two by 31 March 2022, from a 2020 baseline of zero (targets to be reviewed at end of year 1)</p> <p>3.5 Ten champions within the private sector (individual companies, businesspeople or industry associations) are quoted in media highlighting importance of private sector commitments and action to tackle wildlife trafficking by 31 March</p>	<p>enforcement actions (e.g., seizure by Hanoi police of tiger taxidermy offered on Facebook). Full report of ENV's activities will be available for Year 2 six month report. Baseline now set at 191 social media / online trade alerts, increasing by 50% annually.</p> <p>3.3 97 incidents of remedial action were recorded by ENV in correspondence with the social media companies and website hosts. Ongoing dialogue with UfW Finance Task Force and ABN AMRO.</p> <p>3.4 No progress.</p> <p>3.5 The baseline is set at 1, due to the long-term nature of private sector action (e.g., Norwegian Pension Fund), EIA and partners may seek to amend this aspect in the logframe in the future. (see Section 3.1)</p>	

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	2024, increasing from a baseline to be determined in 2021		
Activity 3.1 Using information from desk and field research, prepare alerts for sharing with United for Wildlife Transport Taskforce and with any companies that are not members regarding transportation methods and companies associated with tiger trade, so that they can be more vigilant in scrutinising customers to prevent the company being used as a conduit		No new submissions made to United for Wildlife in the reporting period	Pursue outcome of dissemination prior to project start (43 Vietnamese bank accounts, including 10 Vietcombank accounts associated with online traders. Vietcombank is a UfW member) Additional submissions monthly from Year 2, pending outcome of field and desk-based research
3.2 Collate online and social media trade offers in a partner database “Every Tiger Counts”, determine if individuals are of interest for further research, whether should be forwarded to law enforcement or reported immediately to the company responsible for the online platform.		Ongoing throughout project	Ongoing throughout project
3.3 Prepare and disseminate alerts to social media companies and e-commerce companies based as per 3.2 so that accounts can be investigated or closed accordingly		Ongoing throughout project	Ongoing throughout project
3.4 Include an annual summary of what was recorded online and the action taken by law enforcement or technical company in the news, reports and films at Output 5.		Not yet actioned	Prepare for Year 2 six month report
3.5 Prepare and disseminate alerts to traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) companies identified as using tigers, leopards and other threatened species, urging them to rectify this activity and amend company policy to end such use in perpetuity; alert coalitions of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) companies that have signed pledges to not use body parts from tigers, leopards and other threatened species, the coordinating NGOs, the World Health Organisation and potential investors of coalition members or subsidiaries are found to be using tiger or other big cats, so they rectify their behaviour, or if they fail to do so are “blacklisted”		Research initiated but funded under another EIA project	Prepare change request for logframe to include removing this activity from this project

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3.6 Prepare and disseminate alerts to travel companies that encourage tourists to buy tiger products or encourage tourists to visit captive tiger facilities of concern, including those that allow visitors to handle tigers, urging them to rectify this activity in perpetuity, consolidated by changes in company policy; alert travel agencies and the World Travel and Tourism Council of such activities and urge them to “blacklist” those tour companies		No action taken as tourism has largely been suspended	Observations being recorded under activity 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 field and desk-based research from Year 2 Q1 onwards
3.7 Following outreach under 3.1-3.6, urge companies contacted that are not already members to join UfW Taskforces and other industry initiatives aimed at combating wildlife trafficking to ensure continuation of proactive efforts to address potential role in tiger trade and other IWT		No action taken as yet	No specific action as yet. Pending outcome of field and desk-based research under Output 1
3.8 Research to establish a baseline figure companies, businesspeople or industry associations quoted in media highlighting importance of private sector commitments and action to tackle wildlife trafficking, followed by meetings and calls with like-minded private sector entities to encourage them to act as ‘champions’ and make public statements as above		No action taken as yet	Research to commence in Year 2 Q3
<p>Output 4. Public-facing news stories, reports and films shared ahead of key international meetings create impetus for national decision-makers to implement international decisions and recommendations to tackle tiger trafficking and reverse policies that stimulate trade</p>	<p>4.1 The number of public reports by EIA and partners outlining tiger commodity flow / supply chains (including sourcing from captive facilities), convergence with other IWT (leopard, lion, elephant, rhino, pangolin, bear and rosewood), transaction points and methods, transportation and concealment methods, the role of women in trade and enforcement, impacts on development and poverty alleviation, convergence with corruption and other crime types (including trafficking of drugs, weapons and people) and recommendations for country-specific actions disseminated to policy makers and media increases from one in 2020 to four by 31 March 2024 including one before CITES SC74</p>	<p>(Report against the indicators on progress towards achieving the Output)</p> <p>4.1 The first report and a short film were released ahead of CITES SC74 in March 2022 and sent to all CITES Parties (see Section 3.1)</p> <p>4.2 On track, EIA made one intervention at SC74 on behalf of 21 NGOs (see Section 3.1)</p> <p>4.3 The US embassies in Laos and Vietnam have been briefed twice, plan to update briefings with partners following field research to engage Embassies in Year 2. ENV has been formally approved as a representative to the Domestic Advisory Group (DAG) of the EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement, which presents further briefing opportunities. (see Section 3.2)</p> <p>4.4 Progress underway – ENV has shared two briefings with national policymakers at the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Public Security. (see Section 3.2)</p> <p>4.5 No action as these follow sequentially from the conclusion of activities under Indicator 4.4.</p>	

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	<p>(expected around September 2021), one before CITES CoP19 (March 2022), one before the next Year of the Tiger International Summit (2022, date TBD) and one before CITES SC77 (expected in 2023)</p> <p>4.2 The number of interventions made by project partners in collaboration with other NGOs such as WCS, WWF, World Animal Protection, IFAW, TRAFFIC and members of the Species Survival Network increases from a baseline of two in 2019 to four by 31 March 2024 including at least one each at CITES SC74 and SC77, and two at CoP19</p> <p>4.3 The number of foreign government embassies in the project countries that are briefed at least twice a year (though on a case-by-case basis depending on findings this can occur more than twice) by EIA and partners on project conclusions and recommendations increases from a baseline of two in 2020 to six by 31 March 2022.</p> <p>4.4 The number of policy briefings containing proposed revisions to national law and regulations prepared by EIA and partners and disseminated to national law makers increases from two in 2019 to seven by 31 March 2022</p> <p>4.5 The number of roundtables hosted by EIA and partners to socialise proposed policy amendments to at</p>	<p>4.6 Progress underway - ENV is working with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, CITES MA, and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment; ENV has submitted recommendations on tiger farming to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development</p> <p>4.7 Indicator exceeded, among the partners there have been over 51 media articles between mid-November and 31 March 2022 from a baseline of 30 (see Section 3.1).</p> <p>4.8 ENV has produced one video in English on the women in the organisation leading the various aspects of CWT, plan to produce it in Vietnamese in Year 2. (see Section 3.2)</p> <p>4.9 No briefings have been prepared as yet.</p>	

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	<p>least 10 law makers from three project countries (either in-country, in the sidelines of regional meetings such as the ASEAN inter-parliamentary assembly or tours in the UK hosted by the relevant UK All Party Parliamentary Groups) of which a minimum 30% (percentage to be verified at start of project) of participants are women increases from zero in 2019 to three by 31 March 2022 and a further three by 31 March 2023</p> <p>4.6 The number of positive policy or law amendments announced by project countries increases to four by 31 March 2024 from a 2019 baseline of two.</p> <p>4.7 The number of media articles and films reporting on the issues highlighted by the project increases from a baseline of 20 in 2018 (baseline may be adjusted pending review of 2019 media outputs) to at least 30 in each year of the project.</p> <p>4.8 The number of public outputs from the project (reports, films, blogs, policy briefings) highlighting success of women in countering wildlife trafficking in project countries, in law enforcement or NGOs, increases to four by 31 March 2024 from a baseline of one in 2020</p> <p>4.9 The number of briefings, analyses and/or reports containing findings on trends in prices, trader testimony and</p>		

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	perceptions of demand drivers and consumer demographics disseminated to governments, donors and other NGOs involved in demand reduction and consumer behaviour change campaigns increases to three by 31 March 2024 from a 2019 baseline of one		
4.1 Commission a more in-depth legal review of loopholes in Thai and Laos laws that results in non-compliance with CITES Resolutions and Decisions on Tigers and other Asian Big Cats and Readily Recognisable Derivatives, prepare recommendations to strengthen the Thai Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act and associated zoo licensing regulations, and Laos Wildlife and Aquatic Law, associated regulations and Prime Ministerial Orders to reduce the keeping and breeding (intentional and “accidental”), of tigers for commercial purposes		Initial legal and corruption risk review completed for Thailand. No further action during reporting period	Formal legal recommendations for amendments to Thai law to be commissioned in Year 2 Q2 Legal assessment and recommendations for amendment to Laos law to be commissioned in Year 2 Q2
4.2 Channel the recommendations prepared above via the relevant Thai Parliamentary Committee (of which partner NGO WFFT’s Executive Director is a member), and via the SDG 15.7 Taskforce in Laos		No action as yet	Recommendations to be circulated upon completion in Year 2 Q3
4.3 Liaise with other NGOs and CITES Parties to urge Myanmar to reverse new commercial breeding policy		No action as yet	Consult with stakeholders in Myanmar in Year 2 Q1
4.4 ENV will continue to engage in a consultative process with Vietnamese government agencies over regulations to define, manage and regulate “conservation facilities”, aimed at arresting growth of commercial captive tiger operations, phasing them out and ensuring there is no leakage in the interim		Ongoing throughout project	Ongoing throughout project
4.5 Sustain engagement with religious leaders, Party officials and Prime Minister’s Office on campaign for enforcement and phase out of tiger trade in Nghe An province in Vietnam		Ongoing throughout project	Ongoing throughout project
4.6 Organise roundtable events to socialise proposed policy amendments resulting from 4.1-4.5 among law makers from project countries (either in-country, in the sidelines of regional meetings such as the ASEAN inter-parliamentary		No action as yet	Pending completion of activity 4.1 Anticipate organising in Year 2 Q3 for implementation in Q3/Q4

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assembly or tours in the UK hosted by the relevant UK All Party Parliamentary Groups) ensuring a minimum 30% of participants are women increases			
4.7 Drawing on desk and field research under Output 1 and feedback following Output 2-4, update online public maps of seizures and locations of captive tiger facilities, prepare public facing reports, policy briefings and accompanying films on regional tiger trade, the role of corruption and implementation of national laws and CITES Resolutions and Decisions (highlighting success of women in counter wildlife trafficking), and convergence with other crime types, and disseminate ahead of bilateral (e.g. India-Russia) and multilateral tiger meetings (2 nd International Tiger Summit), meetings of the CITES Standing Committee and CITES Conference of the Parties to CITES Parties, relevant ministries, foreign embassies in project countries, project country embassies in donor countries, ICCWC members, member states of CPPCJ, UNOTC and UNCAC, and media, thereby mobilising international pressure to press for country-specific, time-bound actions by project countries to close domestic markets for tiger and other big cat parts, destroy stockpiles of parts and derivatives, and commit to phasing out tiger farms		Online public maps and seizure data access enabled via EIA Global Environmental Crime Tracker. Routinely updated. CITES SC74 briefing and accompanying short film produced and disseminated	Ongoing updates of seizure database Updated version of captive tiger facility map to be released in Year 2 Q1 Release of pre-CoP19 report Year 2, Q2
4.8 Liaise with like-minded NGOs and relevant experts to collectively urge all project countries to follow a process towards phasing out tiger farms, including through joint interventions and side events at meetings of the CITES Standing Committee and CITES Conference of the Parties		Coordinated and updated spreadsheet of captive tiger facilities of concern and shared with the CITES Secretariat on behalf of several NGOS Liaised with 51 other NGOs on submissions to the CITES Secretariat on a captive tiger inspection manual and proposed terms of reference for the CITES Tiger Missions Delivered intervention on tigers and other Asian big cats at CITES SC74 on behalf of 21 NGOS	Planning for CoP19 briefings and side events with other NGOs in Year 2 Q1
4.9 Consult with (by conference call or in person) foreign embassies in Thailand, Myanmar, Vietnam Laos and China to sense-check positive developments and obstacles relating to enforcement in the region, share investigation findings as appropriate, and encourage bilateral engagement to advocate for adoption of policy recommendations		EIA and ENV have briefed US Embassy in Laos, and ENV has briefed US Embassy in Vietnam	Up to date briefings will be prepared following outcome of upcoming field research and a series of calls scheduled in Year 2 Q1 with plans for an advocacy trip in person in Year 2 Q2

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4.10 Use the fact that China is hosting the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity as a campaign call to lead on the closure of domestic markets for tiger and other big cat parts, destruction of stockpiles of parts and derivatives, and the phase out of tiger farms		No action in the reporting period	Updates to May 2021 version of EIA CBD CoP15 briefing in Year 2 Q2
4.11 Analyse findings on trends in prices, trader testimony and perceptions of demand drivers and consumer demographics, consult with demand reduction experts, and advise stakeholders (donors, governments and other NGOs) involved in demand reduction and consumer behaviour change campaigns so they can factor project findings into their campaign design		No action in the reporting period	Analysis in Year 2 Q3

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

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: (Max 30 words) Trade in parts and derivatives is no longer the primary threat to tigers; intelligence-led enforcement reduces the impacts of the wildlife crime on communities living in trafficking and trade hotspots.			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) Effective enforcement of improved legal frameworks disrupts tiger trafficking networks operating in the Mekong region reducing negative impacts on wild tiger populations and communities living in crime hotspots	0.4 By 31 March 2024, the number of criminal networks identified trafficking tigers and other big cats in and through the project countries, by government agencies, increases to at least ten, from a 2019 baseline of five (representing 174 entities including persons of interest and companies), with an interim target of eight by 31 March 2023	0.1 - Government reports; including submissions to CITES - Media articles on tiger trafficking - Feedback (minute of meetings / correspondence) to EIA and partners from agencies and intergovernmental organisations (IGOs) following submission of intelligence briefings - Tiger and other big cat crime databases managed by EIA and project partners	There is increasing commitment resulting from COVID-19, including growing impetus for a green recovery, to reduce risk of another zoonotic pandemic Governments in the region remain committed to ending the illegal tiger trade National FIUs have the mandate and capacity to include tiger/wildlife crime in their work

	<p>0.5 By 31 March 2024, the number of criminal networks trafficking tigers in and through the project countries subject to financial investigations has increased to four from a 2019 baseline of two.</p> <p>0.6 By 31 March 2024, from a baseline level of 14 prosecutions in 2018, the number of tiger traders prosecuted increases to at least 20 traders per year. A more robust baseline will be prepared in Q1 of the project, with prosecutions as a percentage of people arrested / charged, and a percentage of people identified / reported</p> <p>0.4 By 31 March 2023, the number of tigers in private captive facilities in Thailand, Laos and Vietnam shows no further increase and by 31 March 2024 has declined by 10% from a 2019 baseline of 2,577 to 2,320.</p>	<p>0.2 – Feedback (minutes of meetings / correspondence) to EIA and partners from agencies and intergovernmental bodies following submission of confidential briefings by partners to law enforcement agencies, Financial Intelligence Unites (FIUs), private financial institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial Action Taskforce (FATF) reports and evaluations - media articles <p>0.3 - Government reports, including to CITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - court records - tiger and other big cat crime databases managed by EIA and partners - correspondence with law enforcement agencies, IGOs <p>0.4 -Government reports, including to CITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CITES Mission reports -Internal reports by EIA and project partners detailing observations of tiger facilities - Media reports - Reports from other NGOs 	<p>Law enforcement agencies respond positively to independent findings.</p> <p>US government continues to invest in international law enforcement support and cooperation</p> <p>EIA and project partners continue to be able to share actionable information in anonymous way to law enforcement in project countries via proxies such UNODC and USFWS to maintain security of EIA and project partner personnel, where necessary.</p> <p>More public exposure of corruption and failure to act results in more international pressure on policy-makers to change</p> <p>EIA and project partners are able to access FATF regional bodies, FIUs and affiliated agencies directly or access via the UNODC</p> <p>Information about law enforcement activities and prosecutions relating to tiger trade continues to be published in news media, accessible court records and government reports</p> <p>By combating crime and corruption in trafficking and trade hotspots governance, and subsequently development opportunities for affected communities, will improve</p> <p>Travel restrictions imposed under COVID-19 are eased</p>
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<p>Outputs: 1. National and international law enforcement agencies active in the project countries, have the information needed to plan operations targeting criminal networks trafficking tigers and other illegal wildlife, and to support transboundary cooperation, including on financial investigations.</p>	<p>1.1 The number of criminal networks involved in tiger, other big cat and IWT trafficking that are mapped out by EIA and partners using visual analysis software, including data on role, nationality, gender and socio-economic status and shared with trusted law enforcement in the project countries (e.g. police forces, Customs, anti-corruption agencies, wildlife officials) and relevant international enforcement agencies (e.g. Interpol, USFWS, UNODC, WCO), increases from a baseline of five in 2020, to at least seven by 31 March 2022, nine by 31 March 2023 and at least ten by 31 March 2024</p> <p>1.2 The number of EIA intelligence documents (reports, summaries and assessments) on wildlife traffickers operating in the project countries, along with information on convergence with corruption and other crime types where relevant, disseminated to trusted law enforcement representatives and relevant international law enforcement agencies increases from a baseline of 27 in 2019 to at least 50 per year by 31 March 2022, 2023 and 2024</p> <p>1.3 The number of key trade locations, trafficking routes and smuggling methods profiled in reports by EIA and partners and shared with national and international law enforcement and IGOs increases to at least eight by 31 March 2022, and at least 10 by 31 March 2023 from a baseline of six in 2019</p>	<p>1.1 – Visual analysis software criminal network charts - Internal field trip reports including trader testimony, maps, stills, video - EIA and partners' intelligence databases, including disaggregated data on role, gender, nationality and socio-economic status of persons of interests - Confidential briefings by partners to law enforcement - EIA and partner information dissemination register -Tiger crime and other IWT databases managed by EIA and partners - Government and law enforcement agency reports - Feedback (minutes of meetings / correspondence) to EIA and partners from agencies and intergovernmental organisations (IGOs) following submission of intelligence briefings</p> <p>1.2 – Internal field trip reports including trader testimony, maps, stills, video - EIA and partner intelligence databases - Confidential briefings by EIA and partners to law enforcement - EIA and partner information dissemination register</p> <p>1.3 - Confidential briefings by EIA and partners to law enforcement - Partner information dissemination logs - Government and law enforcement agency reports - Feedback (minutes of meetings / correspondence) to EIA and partners from agencies and intergovernmental organisations (IGOs) following submission of 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>EIA and project partners are able to access law enforcement officials directly or through IGOs and embassies of donor countries, with whom we have established relationships</p> <p>Assumes that IGOs such as the UNODC, Interpol and World Customs Organisation (WCO) and international NGOs continue to lead on delivering training and capacity building to national law enforcement agencies negating the need for EIA and partners to organise workshops independently</p>
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	<p>1.4 By 31 March 2022, 100% of the private facilities with captive tigers in Thailand have been documented and profiled by partners from a 2019 baseline of 53% (27 out of 51) facility profiles completed.</p> <p>1.5 By 31 March 2022, 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024, EIA and partners report 100% of captive tiger facilities of concern in project countries to relevant national and international law enforcement, and relevant IGOs.</p> <p>1.6 The number of case studies of regional tiger trade generated by the project which are used by intergovernmental bodies providing training to national agencies increases to three by 31 March 2024, from a baseline of zero in 2019</p>	<p>1.4 – Partner databases on tiger and other big cat crime incidents and captive facilities</p> <p>1.5 - Partner databases on tiger and other big cat crime incidents and captive facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner information dissemination register - Government and law enforcement agency reports to CITES and other IGOs - Feedback (minutes of meetings / correspondence) to EIA and partners from agencies and intergovernmental organisations (IGOs) following submission of reports <p>1.6 Briefings by partners disseminated to relevant intergovernmental bodies providing capacity building and training, including UNODC, Interpol and WCO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner information dissemination logs - Feedback (minutes of meetings / correspondence) to EIA and partners from IGOs following submission of case studies 	
<p>2. Financial institutions and national Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) have sufficient information to identify financial flows linked to tiger trafficking</p>	<p>2.1 Number of financial typologies related to tiger trafficking networks and convergence with corruption and other crime types produced by EIA and partners and accepted by financial institutes and FIUs increases from a baseline of zero in 2019 to target of one by 31 March 2022, two by 31 March 2023, three by 31 March 2024</p> <p>2.2 Number of accepted submissions to Know Your Customer databases</p>	<p>2.1 – Typologies and red flags prepared by partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner information dissemination logs - United for Wildlife Financial Taskforce Alerts - Feedback from financial institutes and FIUs (noting that often these agencies cannot disclose actions but can acknowledge receipt) <p>2.2 Log of names and other data including role, nationality, gender and age submitted that generate new</p>	<p>Financial institutions are sufficiently concerned about IWT to accept and act on typologies provided</p> <p>IGOs such as UNODC continue to provide training and capacity building to national agencies, negating the need for EIA and partners to organise workshops independently</p> <p>Banks avoid offering services to individuals and companies entered into “know your customer” databases</p>

	<p>including data on role, nationality, gender and age, increases from a baseline of 62 tiger specific submissions accepted in 2019 to 200 by 31 March 2024</p> <p>2.3 Number of tiger crime case studies from the region reflected in FATF reports increases from a baseline of one in 2020 to four by 31 March 2024</p> <p>2.4 Number of physical or virtual meetings with Financial Intelligence Unit personnel, or where they are not accessible to civil society, with third parties willing to share project findings increases from a baseline of 3 in 2019, to four each year to 31 March 2024</p>	<p>profiles on Thomson Reuters World-Check/Dow Jones</p> <p>2.3 Published FATF reports</p> <p>2.4 Feedback (minutes of meetings / correspondence) with FIU's, UNODC, RUSI</p>	
<p>3. Other private sector entities who have signed on to commitments to help tackle IWT use information generated by the project to implement interventions to stop trafficking of tigers</p>	<p>3.1 The number of companies whose facilitation of tiger trafficking is profiled by EIA and partners increases to 40 by 31 March 2024 from a baseline of eight in 2019</p> <p>3.2 The number of reports or alerts submitted by EIA and partners to the UfW Taskforces, social media and e-commerce companies, tourism and traditional medicine companies and coalitions increases annually by at least 50%. Baseline to be determined by the end of Year 1, Q2.</p> <p>3.3 An increase in the number of incidents of remedial actions taken by members of taskforces / coalitions related to the transport, online sales and social media, TCM and tourism sectors following receipt of information</p>	<p>3.1 – EIA and partners intelligence databases</p> <p>3.2 EIA and partners information dissemination register</p> <p>3.3 – Feedback (minutes of meetings / correspondence) with companies, coalitions, UfW Transport Taskforce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UfW Transport Taskforce Alerts - company statements to the media and in annual reports about policy changes, establishment of counter-wildlife trafficking mechanisms and disruption actions - monitoring of trader social media accounts for disruption <p>3.4 UfW Taskforce membership lists</p>	<p>Private sector commitments as per declarations are genuine and instances of member association with IWT are addressed</p> <p>UfW Taskforces continue to operate and accept new members</p>

	<p>regarding their role in tiger trade from the project partners, from a baseline of eight in 2019 to 40 by 31 March 2024</p> <p>3.4 The number of additional private sector companies that join UfW Taskforces or other industry initiatives aimed at combating wildlife trafficking following outreach from the project partners increases to five by 31 March 2024, with an interim target of two by 31 March 2022, from a 2020 baseline of zero (targets to be reviewed at end of year 1)</p> <p>3.5 Ten champions within the private sector (individual companies, businesspeople or industry associations) are quoted in media highlighting importance of private sector commitments and action to tackle wildlife trafficking by 31 March 2024, increasing from a baseline to be determined in 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private sector company websites and press releases - Minutes of meetings / correspondence with private sector companies <p>3.5 Media reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Company websites, press releases and social media - Correspondence with private sector 	
<p>4. Public-facing news stories, reports and films shared ahead of key international meetings create impetus for national decision-makers to implement international decisions and recommendations to tackle tiger trafficking and reverse policies that stimulate trade</p>	<p>4.1 The number of public reports by EIA and partners outlining tiger commodity flow / supply chains (including sourcing from captive facilities), convergence with other IWT (leopard, lion, elephant, rhino, pangolin, bear and rosewood), transaction points and methods, transportation and concealment methods, the role of women in trade and enforcement, impacts on development and poverty alleviation, convergence with corruption and other crime types (including trafficking of drugs, weapons and people) and recommendations for country-specific actions disseminated to policy makers and media increases from one in 2020</p>	<p>4.1 Publication of reports via EIA and partner websites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electronic mailing list from EIA and partners to CITES Parties, relevant Ministers, and media <p>4.2. CITES summary records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Online coverage of CITES meetings by IISD - Internal notes from attendees from EIA and project partners <p>4.3 – Feedback (minutes of meetings / correspondence) following meetings / virtual briefings to Embassies</p> <p>4.4 – EIA and partners' websites</p>	<p>EIA and partners can access national law makers</p> <p>International reputation matters to political leaders of political leaders, in context of CITES non-compliance proceedings, US State Department END Act listing, FATF grey and black listings</p> <p>Domestic and international public opinion has an impact on law makers' deliberations and on foreign government positions</p>

	<p>to four by 31 March 2024 including one before CITES SC74 (expected around September 2021), one before CITES CoP19 (March 2022), one before the next Year of the Tiger International Summit (2022, date TBD) and one before CITES SC77 (expected in 2023)</p> <p>4.2 The number of interventions made by project partners in collaboration with other NGOs such as WCS, WWF, World Animal Protection, IFAW, TRAFFIC and members of the Species Survival Network increases from a baseline of two in 2019 to four by 31 March 2024 including at least one each at CITES SC74 and SC77, and two at CoP19</p> <p>4.3 The number of foreign government embassies in the project countries that are briefed at least twice a year (though on a case-by-case basis depending on findings this can occur more than twice) by EIA and partners on project conclusions and recommendations increases from a baseline of two in 2020 to six by 31 March 2022.</p> <p>4.4 The number of policy briefings containing proposed revisions to national law and regulations prepared by EIA and partners and disseminated to national law makers increases from two in 2019 to seven by 31 March 2022</p> <p>4.5 The number of roundtables hosted by EIA and partners to socialise proposed policy amendments to at least 10 law makers from three project countries (either in-country, in the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback (correspondence) following dissemination of policy briefings to law makers <p>4.5 – Roundtable summary report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EIA and partner blog posts - Blog or newsletter posts from other participants - Roundtable participant lists (disaggregated by gender) <p>4.6 - Government reports, including to CITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correspondence with government representatives and intergovernmental organisations - Media articles - NGO reports and publications <p>4.7 Partner records of media articles and films</p> <p>4.8 Publication of reports, blogs and articles via EIA and partner websites</p> <p>4.7 EIA and partners' dissemination logs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minutes of meetings with government agencies and other NGOs - Government and NGO reports 	<p>Domestic and international media will run stories on tiger / wildlife crime and corruption</p> <p>Women are represented in parliament / national assemblies</p>
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	<p>sidelines of regional meetings such as the ASEAN inter-parliamentary assembly or tours in the UK hosted by the relevant UK All Party Parliamentary Groups) of which a minimum 30% (percentage to be verified at start of project) of participants are women increases from zero in 2019 to three by 31 March 2022 and a further three by 31 March 2023</p> <p>4.6 The number of positive policy or law amendments announced by project countries increases to four by 31 March 2024 from a 2019 baseline of two.</p> <p>4.7 The number of media articles and films reporting on the issues highlighted by the project increases from a baseline of 20 in 2018 (baseline may be adjusted pending review of 2019 media outputs) to at least 30 in each year of the project.</p> <p>4.8 The number of public outputs from the project (reports, films, blogs, policy briefings) highlighting success of women in countering wildlife trafficking in project countries, in law enforcement or NGOs, increases to four by 31 March 2024 from a baseline of one in 2020</p> <p>4.9 The number of briefings, analyses and/or reports containing findings on trends in prices, trader testimony and perceptions of demand drivers and consumer demographics disseminated to governments, donors and other NGOs involved in demand reduction and consumer behaviour change campaigns increases to three by 31</p>		
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	March 2024 from a 2019 baseline of one		
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Collation of open source information on tiger crime incidents and case outcomes (including achievements of women in securing successful prosecutions); online and physical trade observations; prices; individuals and companies involved including businesses associated with captive tiger facilities; affiliations with government officials and politicians and role of corruption; convergence with trade in other big cats, ivory, pangolin, rhino, bear and rosewood; and convergence with other forms of crime such as drug or weapons smuggling or human trafficking 1.2 Field and social media research to document trade of tigers and convergence with other big cats, ivory, pangolin, rhino, bear and rosewood across borders between Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam and China, including modus operandi of those involved at different points of the trade chain (including transport and financial methods), trafficking routes, methods of concealment and transportation, methods of sale (physical and digital), methods of payment, the role of corrupt actors, source and destination, physical trade hotspots, relationship between physical and online trade, the role of captive facilities in trade and convergence with other forms of crime such as drug or weapons smuggling or human trafficking 1.3 Field and desk research to assess implementation of CITES Decision 14.69 in Thailand, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam through monitoring of changes to captive tiger populations 1.4 Daily sharing of relevant information between project partners (or less frequent in periods of low trade activity), with fortnightly operational tasking meetings (which may be intensified during field missions) to coordinate and evaluate field research under 1.2-1.3 1.5 Transcribe, translate, consolidate and analyse information generated by desk and field research to update and produce profiles of persons of interest; corporate profiles of companies involved; intelligence reports on relationships between individuals, companies and crime incidents; maps of routes and hotspots; and share securely between project partners 1.6 Update databases to be shared between partners on: seizures and case outcomes; “Every Tiger Counts” online trade observations; status of captive tiger facilities 1.7 Research to establish robust baselines (in Q1 of project) of prosecutions as a percentage of individuals arrested/charged for crimes relating to tiger trade, and as a percentage of people identified/reported, including disaggregated data by gender 1.8 Prepare visual analysis network charts illustrating criminal networks; visual typologies illustrating routes, transportation and transactions along the trade chain; and narrative situational analysis briefings including impacts of corruption 1.9 Translate and disseminate via secure communications profiles on persons and companies of interest, network charts, typologies, situational analyses and maps as appropriate to national law enforcement in the project countries (including police bureaus, Customs, wildlife officials), international law enforcement with interest in combating tiger trade in the region (including Interpol, the World Customs Organisation (WCO), US Fish and Wildlife Service, UNODC), and other enforcement agencies with interest in combating other crime types of which convergence with tiger trade has been documented through field and desk research (including WCO, UNODC, member states to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) and Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)) 1.10 Sustain engagement with national and Provincial government officials to build on momentum following recent enforcement action in Nghe An Province 1.11 Disseminate situational analyses prepared as per 1.8 to contacts at intergovernmental bodies engaged in capacity building, including UNODC and Interpol 2.1 Disseminate anonymised typologies prepared as per 1.8 directly to government Financial Intelligence Units (FIU) and via related organisations such as UNODC 2.2 Disseminate anonymised typologies prepared as per 1.8 directly to banks and the United for Wildlife Financial Taskforce 2.3 Prepare and disseminate non-anonymised information to FIUs and banks upon request and following appropriate procedures 			

- 2.4 Monthly submission by EIA of open source criminal information to Thomson-Reuters “World-Check” database and other “Know Your Customer” systems used by financial institutions
- 3.1 Using information from desk and field research, prepare alerts for sharing with United for Wildlife Transport Taskforce and with any companies that are not members regarding transportation methods and companies associated with tiger trade, so that they can be more vigilant in scrutinising customers to prevent the company being used as a conduit
- 3.2 Collate online and social media trade offers in a partner database “Every Tiger Counts”, determine if individuals are of interest for further research, whether should be forwarded to law enforcement or reported immediately to the company responsible for the online platform.
- 3.3 Prepare and disseminate alerts to social media companies and e-commerce companies based as per 3.2 so that accounts can be investigated or closed accordingly
- 3.4 Include an annual summary of what was recorded online and the action taken by law enforcement or technical company in the news, reports and films at Output 5.
- 3.5 Prepare and disseminate alerts to traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) companies identified as using tigers, leopards and other threatened species, urging them to rectify this activity and amend company policy to end such use in perpetuity; alert coalitions of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) companies that have signed pledges to not use body parts from tigers, leopards and other threatened species, the coordinating NGOs, the World Health Organisation and potential investors of coalition members or subsidiaries are found to be using tiger or other big cats, so they rectify their behaviour, or if they fail to do so are “blacklisted”
- 3.6 Prepare and disseminate alerts to travel companies that encourage tourists to buy tiger products or encourage tourists to visit captive tiger facilities of concern, including those that allow visitors to handle tigers, urging them to rectify this activity in perpetuity, consolidated by changes in company policy; alert travel agencies and the World Travel and Tourism Council of such activities and urge them to “blacklist” those tour companies
- 3.7 Following outreach under 3.1-3.6, urge companies contacted that are not already members to join UfW Taskforces and other industry initiatives aimed at combating wildlife trafficking to ensure continuation of proactive efforts to address potential role in tiger trade and other IWT
- 3.8 Research to establish a baseline figure companies, businesspeople or industry associations quoted in media highlighting importance of private sector commitments and action to tackle wildlife trafficking, followed by meetings and calls with like-minded private sector entities to encourage them to act as ‘champions’ and make public statements as above
- 4.1 Commission a more in-depth legal review of loopholes in Thai and Laos laws that results in non-compliance with CITES Resolutions and Decisions on Tigers and other Asian Big Cats and Readily Recognisable Derivatives, prepare recommendations to strengthen the Thai Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act and associated zoo licensing regulations, and Laos Wildlife and Aquatic Law, associated regulations and Prime Ministerial Orders to reduce the keeping and breeding (intentional and “accidental”), of tigers for commercial purposes
- 4.2 Channel the recommendations prepared above via the relevant Thai Parliamentary Committee (of which partner NGO WFFT’s Executive Director is a member), and via the SDG 15.7 Taskforce in Laos
- 4.3 Liaise with other NGOs and CITES Parties to urge Myanmar to reverse new commercial breeding policy
- 4.4 ENV will continue to engage in a consultative process with Vietnamese government agencies over regulations to define, manage and regulate “conservation facilities”, aimed at arresting growth of commercial captive tiger operations, phasing them out and ensuring there is no leakage in the interim
- 4.5 Sustain engagement with religious leaders, Party officials and Prime Minister’s Office on campaign for enforcement and phase out of tiger trade in Nghe An province in Vietnam

4.6 Organise roundtable events to socialise proposed policy amendments resulting from 4.1-4.5 among law makers from project countries (either in-country, in the sidelines of regional meetings such as the ASEAN inter-parliamentary assembly or tours in the UK hosted by the relevant UK All Party Parliamentary Groups) ensuring a minimum 30% of participants are women increases

4.7 Drawing on desk and field research under Output 1 and feedback following Output 2-4, update online public maps of seizures and locations of captive tiger facilities, prepare public facing reports, policy briefings and accompanying films on regional tiger trade, the role of corruption and implementation of national laws and CITES Resolutions and Decisions (highlighting success of women in counter wildlife trafficking), and convergence with other crime types, and disseminate ahead of bilateral (e.g. India-Russia) and multilateral tiger meetings (2nd International Tiger Summit), meetings of the CITES Standing Committee and CITES Conference of the Parties to CITES Parties, relevant ministries, foreign embassies in project countries, project country embassies in donor countries, ICCWC members, member states of CPPCJ, UNOTC and UNCAC, and media, thereby mobilising international pressure to press for country-specific, time-bound actions by project countries to close domestic markets for tiger and other big cat parts, destroy stockpiles of parts and derivatives, and commit to phasing out tiger farms

4.8 Liaise with like-minded NGOs and relevant experts to collectively urge all project countries to follow a process towards phasing out tiger farms, including through joint interventions and side events at meetings of the CITES Standing Committee and CITES Conference of the Parties

4.9 Consult with (by conference call or in person) foreign embassies in Thailand, Myanmar, Vietnam Laos and China to sense-check positive developments and obstacles relating to enforcement in the region, share investigation findings as appropriate, and encourage bilateral engagement to advocate for adoption of policy recommendations

4.10 Use the fact that China is hosting the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity as a campaign call to lead on the closure of domestic markets for tiger and other big cat parts, destruction of stockpiles of parts and derivatives, and the phase out of tiger farms

4.11 Analyse findings on trends in prices, trader testimony and perceptions of demand drivers and consumer demographics, consult with demand reduction experts, and advise stakeholders (donors, governments and other NGOs) involved in demand reduction and consumer behaviour change campaigns so they can factor project findings into their campaign design

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	x
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	x
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@itsi.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 should 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 need 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. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
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.	