



CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions listed below.

Organization Legal Name	<i>TRAFFIC International</i>
Project Title	Starving the Supply – Interventions to Curb Illegal Wildlife Trade from Southeast Asia into Southern China
Grant or GEM Number	64129
Date of Report	30 th October 2017

CEPF Hotspot: Indo-Burma Hotspot

Strategic Direction: Strategic Direction 2. Demonstrate innovative responses to illegal trafficking and consumption of wildlife

Grant Amount: USD 180,000

Project Dates: 1st July 2014 to 30th June 2017

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project (*list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project*)

Government agencies:

China CITES MA head office and branch offices in Yunnan and Guangxi province: with the support of TRAFFIC, they organized the international information and enforcement exchange workshops and provincial enforcement trainings. Besides, some publications, such as awareness raising and species identification manuals, were developed and distributed jointly by TRAFFIC and CITES MA.

National Forest Police and local Forest Police: They received market survey results of TRAFFIC and took the follow up enforcement actions. They also participated in the enforcement trainings organized by CITES MA and TRAFFIC.

The Anti-smuggling Bureau of General Customs and provincial Customs in Yunnan and Guangxi: with the support of TRAFFIC, they organized the international customs dog workshop and promoting the utilization of wildlife sniffer dogs in China. They also participated in the enforcement trainings organized by CITES MA and TRAFFIC.

State Industrial and Commercial Administration and local Industrial and Commercial Administrations: They received market survey results of TRAFFIC and took the follow up actions, such as confiscating illegal wildlife products in markets. They also participated in the enforcement trainings organized by CITES MA and TRAFFIC.

Border Police, Forestry Department, Fishery Department, Inspection and Quarantine Department in Yunnan and Guangxi province etc.: they participated in the enforcement trainings organized by CITES MA and TRAFFIC.

Courier and logistics industry, such as the China Express Association or SF-Express, etc: initiated by TRAFFIC, the main couriers signed a pledge on combating illegal wildlife trade. They received publications to raise the awareness and ability to identify species of front-line couriers.

China Wildlife Conservation Association, a nationwide organization with branches in both Yunnan and Guangxi provinces. They supported TRAFFIC to distribute the publications to raise public awareness of residents in Yunnan and Guangxi border areas.

Greeneyes, a local NGO, supported TRAFFIC's market monitoring and research.

Yunnan Normal University, a professor of life college supported TRAFFIC to identify the species found during the market monitoring and research.

TRAFFIC's offices in Southeast Asia (Hanoi, Bangkok and the regional office in Kuala Lumpur); WWF China Programme Office (CPO); WCS Guangzhou Office; TNC Kunming Office, all of which are local offices of international organizations. They were involved in the China-Vietnam exchange workshop, market monitoring research and provided materials for capacity building of enforcement agencies.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

It is a successful project. With the support of CEPF, TRAFFIC China consolidated the achievements on combating wildlife crimes in Yunnan and Guangxi province, and continued to achieve more successes. The illegal wildlife products from Great-Mekong area greatly decreased because of enforcement efforts and raised public awareness. Some of the results include:

- The Chinese courier and logistics industry pledged “no” to illegal wildlife trade and took actions to combat transportation of illegal wildlife and their products;
- Enforcement actions on deterring wildlife smuggling and illegal trade in Yunnan and Guangxi province;
- Capacity and ability of enforcement officials were improved through several trainings;
- International cooperation between China and Vietnam/Laos was enhanced and regular exchanges were set up.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

a. Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
The illegal trade in wildlife is no longer the main driver of biodiversity loss in the Indo-Burma Hotspot	In the past three years, because of the CEPF funded efforts of TRAFFIC, important contributions towards the long-term impact could be made, including that the Chinese government departments are increasingly keen on combating wildlife smuggling and illegal trade; logistics and courier industries pay more attention on deterring illegal wildlife transportation; the enforcement cooperation between China and Vietnam/Laos was strengthened; the public is engaging to refuse illegal wildlife products; all these achievements contribute to the long-term impacts of this project.

b. Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Because of the efforts of TRAFFIC and partners, the volume of wildlife smuggling will be reduced by 30% compared to the baseline survey to be conducted at the beginning of this project (activity 1.1) for at least four key border crossings (e.g. Mong Cai (VN)-Dongxing (CN), Dong Dang (VN)-Pingxiang (CN), Boten (LA)-Mohan (CN) and Mong La (MM)-Daluo (CN)).	During the third survey, a total of 53 shops openly sold illegal wildlife products in Nanning, Dongxing and Pingxiang of Guangxi Province, Kunming, Mohan and Daluo of Yunnan Province. Compared to the first market survey results of this project in January 2015, the number of shops with illegal wildlife products for sale had dropped by 34.6%. The decreases of illegal shops indicate the decrease of availability of illegal wildlife products.

4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts

According to the market survey results, we had achieved the short-term impacts. Physical market survey result are a good indicator for evaluating the short-term impacts. With many years' experiences and good cooperation with local partners, TRAFFIC's market survey results were paid high attentions by local enforcement departments. Some enforcement actions were taken by local government to combat the wildlife smuggling and illegal trade, which directly help TRAFFIC to achieve the short-term impacts.

For the long-term impact, it is not easy to be evaluated at this point. The described important achievements to show the progress for the long-term impact. Except the advantages mentioned

above for achieving the short-term impacts, the good relationship with central government facilitate the holding of two CITES exchange workshop with Vietnam and Laos. The international Customs dogs seminar held in 2014 also supported the achieving of long-term goal.

Challenges: many activities of this project needed the cooperation of government. So, if government plans are changed or delayed, our activities are influenced as a result. The implementation team tried to follow the original work plan as close as possible, but the implementation of few activities needed to be delayed. Because of this, the dog training activity could not be implemented and other activities required a project extension (explained in more detail below). Overall, however, the collaboration with government partners was very effective and productive and allowed us to meet the project’s objectives.

5. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The work with courier and logistics industry brought positive unexpected impacts. The courier and logistics companies were identified as key stakeholders to stop the rampant online illegal wildlife trade (Xiao and Wang, 2015; Xiao and Guan, 2017). Initiated by CEPF, TRAFFIC engaged the courier and logistics industry to combat wildlife trafficking and illegal trade, and obtained a lot of important support which led to achievements. These were mentioned in half-year technical progress reports. Now, more and more donors noticed the necessity of work with logistics industry, for example, DEFRA and IWT foundation support TRAFFIC to continue the success with logistics industry in China and expanding the work by sharing successful experiences with other countries, such as Vietnam and two African countries.

PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables

6. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

6. Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Sharing of illegal wildlife trade information and analysis results generated from TRAFFIC’s i2 database facilitates intelligence-led law enforcement approaches between Chinese	1	Three short reports summarizing physical market survey data are produced and shared with enforcement officials in timely manner.	<p>TRAFFIC conducted four times physical market surveys in Yunnan and Guangxi province. Compared to the first market survey results in January 2015, the number of shops with illegal wildlife products for sale of last market survey had dropped by 34.6%.</p> <p>The survey results have been filled into a format that allows i2 database analysis and results have been timely shared with local enforcement officers for actions.</p> <p>In December 2016, TRAFFIC China and Viet Nam conducted a joint market survey in Vietnam. During ten days’ survey, TRAFFIC visited over 1,000 shops located in</p>

	government agencies at provincial, national and international levels.			popular tourist cities, including Mong Cai, Ha Long, Ha Noi, Thuy Ung Village, Nhi Khe Village, Hui An and Da Nang. These locations are visited by a lot of Chinese tourists. Ivory manufacturing bases were found in two villages. A total of 320 ivory products were found in 26 shops.
		2	More than 20 issues of the monthly China Wildlife Enforcement News Digest are compiled and distributed to at least 50 identified agencies within and outside of China to promote law enforcement and cases discussion.	<p>By June 2017, TRAFFIC China had compiled 35 issues of monthly China's Wildlife Enforcement News Digest. The direct receivers of the Digest have reached 135, including China and other countries' enforcement officials, and some Customs officials from Southeast Asian countries.</p> <p>Receivers in enforcement departments spoke highly of the digest and believe it helped them to obtain an overall picture about wildlife smuggling and trade route in China, which can direct their further efforts on cracking down wildlife crimes.</p>
		3	At least 5 actionable intelligence and other information from TRAFFIC's data analysis are provided to enforcement agencies to contribute to enforcement actions.	<p>In 2015, TRAFFIC has identified 58 accounts posting illegal wildlife advertisements in WeChat, a popular instant messaging platform in China. In cooperation with Tencent, the WeChat operator, TRAFFIC's actionable information on illegal wildlife trade in WeChat has been provided to forest police for further actions.</p> <p>As a result of TRAFFIC's information, at least two ivory seizures have taken place on 23 December 2015, including 1.6 KG of ivory products confiscated by local Forest Police.</p> <p>In Oct. 2016, based on the intelligence of TRAFFIC, Fujian Forest Police destroyed a large illegal ivory trade network. A series of enforcement actions in Fujian directly resulted in confiscating more than 50 kilograms of ivory carvings, arresting six suspects and shutting down five illegal ivory manufactures (http://www.aiweibang.com/yuedu/160490083.html).</p> <p>After that, the National Forest Police Bureau issued an official document to request further investigations in 27</p>

				provinces or municipal cities based on the information from criminals. Guangxi and Yunnan Forest Police have received lots of information and were doing in-depth investigations.
2	Component 2: Innovative approaches are developed, deployed and promoted to combat wildlife crimes in China and Southeast Asian countries using wildlife detector dogs.	1	At least 15 Customs officials from Indo-Burma Hotspot countries participate in training sessions in China (Ruili Dog Training Center, Yunnan Province) and learned how to train and utilize wildlife detector dogs.	<p>Because of the lack of match funding of China Customs, the original training session had to be cancelled. Instead of this, the WCO A/P regional canines training and deployment seminar was held in Dec. by China General Customs in cooperated with TRAFFIC. About 40 representatives of WCO secretariat, RILO AP (Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Asia and the Pacific), Russia, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and China attended this seminar.</p> <p>As an innovative method on combating wildlife smuggling, wildlife detector dog attracted the interests of all other foreign countries participants. In the seminar summary, participants of SEA countries said they will transfer the information acquired from this seminar to their superiors, especially the information of wildlife detector dog.</p> <p>The workshop in December 2014 had resulted in a positive follow-up. From September to December 2015, the Ruili Drug Dog Training Centre helped train 18 dogs and their handlers from Laos, Myanmar and Uganda Customs to detect wildlife, drugs and other suspected commodities.</p>
		2	2~5 wildlife detector dogs are trained and deployed in selected locations to achieve maximum impact on key wildlife trade routes.	<p>Because of the re-structuring of anti-smuggling bureau and Dog Base of China Customs, the training and use of wildlife detector dogs had been suspended for many times.</p> <p>In the past year, TRAFFIC repeatedly visited China Inspection and Quarantine Bureau and Border Police to explore possibilities to support them to train and use wildlife detector dogs. However, due to large operational costs of sniffer dog teams, both of these departments need extra funds and positions from the central government, otherwise, it is impossible for them to adopt such an innovative method to detect illegal wildlife products.</p> <p>So, until the end of the project, we were not able to complete this activity.</p>

3	Component 3: Capacity of enforcement officials is enhanced by participating in targeted inter-agency training events and through support to inter-agency enforcement actions.	1	At least one enforcement training workshop will be held in Guangxi or Yunnan province, with more than 40 participants, incl. frontier enforcement officers and both traditional and non-traditional actors. The workshop will have specific inputs from one prosecutor and one member of the judiciary.	<p>During the project implementation, 6 enforcement trainings (see Annex 1) for front-line Enforcement officials were conducted with the support of this project (and other projects). The trainees came from Forest Police, Customs, Border Police, Marine Police, Inspection and Quarantine Department, Fishery Department, Industrial and Commercial Administration, etc. The training materials included the introduction and development of CITES; The wildlife conservation law and regulations in China; Species identification knowledge of endangered animals and plants; Current illegal wildlife trade dynamic in China and the world; TRAFFIC's physical and online market survey results in Guangxi, Yunnan provinces and other important places, and other knowledge which can improve the abilities of enforcement officials. In May 2015, during the training for enforcement officials from land and marine border provinces, for the first time, two procurators from Beijing were invited to attend the training and share their experience and key points on detecting and prosecuting wildlife crime. As the department for link the detecting and sentencing, procuratorate's knowledge can significantly increase the trial rate and judgement rate, which can lead to higher deterrence for potential criminals.</p> <p>Based on the physical market survey results, seizure information and exchange with front-line enforcement officials, TRAFFIC identified Guangdong province as the main destination of illegal wildlife products from or transited in Indo-Burma hotspot. Because of this reason, at the end of this project, in cooperation with local partners, a tri-province enforcement training was held in June 2017. 100 enforcement officials from Guangxi, Hainan and Guangdong province attended this training. Except the sharing of knowledge, this workshop also set up the situational teaching and information exchanging step to enhance the mutual understanding and cooperation of trainees.</p> <p>Except the enforcement training, TRAFFIC also supported partners to produce species identification manuals. About 50,000 copies of manuals were produced and distributed to Guangxi front-line enforcement officials in 2015.</p>
		2	Two inter-agency enforcement actions in	Because of the findings of TRAFFIC's regular market survey results in Beihai, Guangxi CITES MA signed an official letter to the Beihai municipal government to urge them to take actions to crack down the rampant illegal

			<p>Guangxi and Yunnan will be undertaken to disrupt wildlife trafficking routes and identify actors before June 2016.</p>	<p>trade in Beihai, which was transferred to the Guangxi government at the same time. TRAFFIC's market survey results were attached to this letter as a reference to prove the rampant illegal wildlife trade in Beihai. After receiving this letter, the deputy chairman of Guangxi province required 7 enforcement departments to take a two-month joint action on combating the illegal wildlife trade in Guangxi.</p> <p>The joint action was conducted between Aug. and Sept. 2014. The departments included Guangxi Aquatic Husbandry and Veterinary Bureau, Guangxi Public Security Department, Guangxi Forestry Department, Department of Commerce of Guangxi, Administration for Industry & Commerce of Guangxi, Nanning Customs, Guangxi Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau.</p> <p>Since June 2014, Beihai municipal government took 4 joint actions and confiscated 14 hawksbill specimens, 479 hawksbill bracelets, 282 hawksbill rings and a large number of other marine turtle products. According to the report of Beihai municipal government, it was hard to see illegal marine turtle trade in Beihai in 2015.</p> <p>As a positive result of TRAFFIC's long-term lobbying and cooperation with Guangxi CITES MA and Anti-smuggling Office, both departments and their member departments undertook an inter-agency enforcement action against wildlife smuggling and illegal trade from October to December 2015. During this action, enforcement department confiscated 8 elephant tusks and over 1,200 pangolins, lizards and geckos, 8.2kg pangolin scales, 1.2 tons of endangered plants products, and other illegal wildlife products.</p>
4	Component 4: Trans-boundary collaboration to combat cross-border wildlife smuggling between China and Viet Nam/Laos/Myanmar is strengthened.	1	At least one bilateral or multilateral MoU/agreement at national level between China and its neighboring countries is signed on effectively addressing	<p>The MoUs between China and Viet Nam/Laos were signed in 2015. As a follow-up, the China-Viet Nam CITES Enforcement Exchange Seminar was co-organized by China CITES MA and TRAFFIC on 25-27 November 2016 in Guilin of Guangxi province. 15 enforcement officials from Viet Nam and 24 officials from China were present at this seminar (http://www.traffic.org/home/2016/10/29/meeting-helps-boost-cross-border-enforcement-co-operation-be.html). During the seminar, both sides reviewed current trans-boundary cooperation mechanisms and achievements and agreed to expand bilateral cooperation</p>

			trans-boundary wildlife smuggling issue.	to other government departments. TRAFFIC presented efforts to reduce the supply and demand for illegal wildlife products both in China and Viet Nam. As a follow-up of this seminar, a joint trans-boundary enforcement training for frontier officials is scheduled for some time in 2017. Meanwhile, the next exchange seminar to be organized by Viet Nam CITES MA in 2017 is confirmed. It is expected that the coming bilateral enforcement cooperation will boost the efforts on combating wildlife trafficking along borders.
		2	Direct and regular liaison mechanism at local level on combating wildlife trafficking between China and Vietnam/Laos/Myanmar is established in at least one border port.	A China-Laos CITES Enforcement Exchange Seminar at local level was co-organized by China CITES MA and TRAFFIC on 12-14 July 2016 in Xishuangbanna of Yunnan province. 14 enforcement officials from Laos' national and northern provinces and 27 officials from China's central government, Yunnan province and Xishuangbanna city attended this seminar. A direct and quick enforcement liaison mechanism between Xishuangbanna and Laos' five northern provinces was established. This will provide a good platform for neighbouring countries to effectively combat illegal wildlife trafficking along and across borders (http://www.traffic.org/home/2016/8/1/officials-from-china-and-lao-pdr-receive-cites-law-enforceme.html).
5	Component 5: Supply of and demand for illegal wildlife products are reduced by conducting trainings, awareness raising and social marketing campaigns.	1	Product/Deliverable 5.1. Commitments to "Zero Tolerance" towards transportation and trade of illegal wildlife products are made by at least 10 local transport/logistics companies and import/export companies in key border cities and transport hubs in Yunnan and Guangxi.	On 3rd Mar 2015, on World Wildlife Day, as a joint initiative by CITES MA, China Postal Bureau and TRAFFIC, representatives of 17 leading courier companies operating in China (including EMS, DHL, FedEx, TNT and SF) made a public declaration pledging their zero tolerance towards illegal wildlife trade. According to Postal Office, these companies account for 95% of the market in China. After the declaration, TRAFFIC delivered a training on online illegal trade of endangered species in relation to courier companies. CITES MA introduced CITES and China's compliance. Forest Police briefed about law enforcement measures and cases (http://www.traffic.org/home/2015/3/11/leading-courier-companies-in-china-say-no-to-illegal-wildlif.html). As the follow up of the commitment made in 2015, a training on CITES and species identification was given to 14 SF-Express managers from Putian Branch in Fujian province on 1 April 2016. So far, there are more than 600 frontline couriers in Putian city. Putian was identified as one of the key hubs of illegal wildlife trade in China according to TRAFFIC's market monitoring results. This

				<p>training has greatly heightened vigilance of couriers to minimize risk in transporting illegal wildlife products (http://www.traffic.org/home/2016/4/7/traffic-helps-train-leading-chinese-courier-company-in-how-t.html).</p> <p>After the training, SF-Express agreed to share suspicious information with TRAFFIC for checking, and if it needs further investigation, the information will be submitted to Fujian Forest Police.</p> <p>With the support of other projects, a training event for front-line couriers was held in Xianyou county of Fujian province. More than 55 representatives from SF-Express, STO Express, YTO Express, ZTO Express, Best Express and Yunda Express attended it. The six companies are the biggest courier companies in China, occupying more than 60% market share in 2015. Xianyou county is a key processing center of illegal wildlife products. A lot of wildlife products, such as ivory and rhino horn, were smuggled from SEA countries to Xianyou for carving and then sold to all over China through courier services. This is the reason that this training was held in Xianyou county. Besides knowledge sharing, examples of recent cases in Xianyou where illegal wildlife products were delivered by courier were presented by Fujian Forest Police. In addition, a WeChat group consisting of ID experts, enforcement officers and couriers was also created by TRAFFIC during the workshop. The group provides a platform in which couriers can seek technical support regarding suspected wildlife products and can then report suspicious parcels to relevant authorities.</p> <p>With the support of CEPF and other projects, TRAFFIC design and print the “Commonly Illegal Wildlife Products Handbook (24,000 copies) and Poster (22,000 copies)” in 2016 and 2017, which includes more than 50 pictures of seven commonly traded endangered species products - ivory, rhino horn, tiger bone and teeth, hawkbill shell, pangolin scale, saiga horn and helmeted hornbill casques. With the help of China Express Association (CEA), these publications have been distributed to not only Chinese top courier companies, but also the Chinese branches of international courier companies, e.g. DHL, UPS, Fedex, who are the members of CEA. The publications enable couriers to quickly identify suspicious items and minimize risk in transporting them. Besides, the handbook and poster had been shared with some enforcement</p>
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				<p>departments, too. Some enforcement departments think that the photos of commonly-traded illegal wildlife products can give direct and quick impressions for inexperienced staff in their departments. So, the publications are welcomed by them, especially the industrial and commercial administration.</p>
		2	<p>One wildlife trade smartphone app is translated into Chinese, tested and ready to use for reporting incidents.</p>	<p>The APP is a public forum, which was named as “Refusing Illegal Wildlife Trade”. It had been launched in June 2017. Users can find it by searching the Chinese characters of wildlife, rhino horn, tiger bone and download it through Apple APP store free of charge. Users can also access it through TRAFFIC China’s website: http://www.trafficchina.org</p> <p>The APP includes three sub-forums: CITES and regulations zone, free discussion zone and reporting and disclosing zone. Conservationist and animal lovers can share their ideas about wildlife conservation in “Free-discussion Zone” and report the suspicious wildlife trade information in “reporting and disclosing zone”. For reporting purposes, they can choose “private mode” reporting to protect their private information.</p> <p>On 29th June 2017, a wine investment website was reported by a user. He/She shared the website and 4 screenshots of tiger bone wines. TRAFFIC sent this information to Forest Police, wildlife conservation department of SFA and Administration of Industry and Commerce for further actions. Two weeks later, the manager of this website was punished by local Industrial and Commercial Administration and all illegal wildlife products information was deleted.</p> <p>TRAFFIC received support from WWF UK to continue to update this APP and forum in the future.</p>
		3	<p>At least 180,000 followers receive targeted messages through social media.</p>	<p>TRAFFIC built two social media accounts: Weibo and WeChat.</p> <p>In the past three years, TRAFFIC released 568 posts and acquired 7,750 shares and 5,310,783 views in Weibo. The number of followers increased from 8,260 to 10,965.</p> <p>TRAFFIC also released 141 posts and acquired 70,160 views in WeChat. The number of followers increased from 782 to 2,246.</p>

		4	End-of-project report documenting the project results and lessons learned is produced and distributed to key stakeholders to amplify project impact.	The report is being drafted and is under internal review. After this, the report will be reviewed by external partners and will be shared.

7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

With the support of this project, an APP and forum were developed for collecting illegal wildlife trade information reported by the public. For example, a website selling tiger bone wine was reported by a user. TRAFFIC transferred the information to State Industrial and Commercial Administration. Two weeks later, the manager of this website was punished by local Industrial and Commercial Administration and all illegal wildlife products information was deleted.

PART IV: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

8. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

In 2014, the Anti-Smuggling Bureau of China Customs announced a plan to treble the number of customs dogs in the next three years. As a result, TRAFFIC planned to support China Customs to

train and deploy more wildlife detector dogs. It seemed like an achievable target at that time. However, since 2015, a series of problems and challenges occurred, which seriously delayed the implementation of this activity. Firstly, there were no suitable dogs to be trained as wildlife detector dogs in 2015; Secondly, the relevant divisions in the Anti-smuggling Bureau were reformed and re-structured in 2015 and 2016. Finally, the re-structuring of Customs' dog training bases in China (staff will be transferred and re-structured) occurred in 2016 and 2017. Therefore, it was difficult to promote wildlife detector dog training issues. That is why we were not able to achieve the Product / Deliverable 2.2.

In 2014, TRAFFIC conducted a comprehensive market survey in Beihai for illegal trade of marine turtle. A large amount of marine turtle products was found in the markets. The results were then shared with Guangxi CITES MA who coordinated a series of enforcement actions in the local markets. At the beginning of 2015, TRAFFIC revisited the markets and found very few illegal marine turtle products (<http://www.traffic.org/home/2015/3/10/beihai-clampdown-leads-to-significant-reduction-in-marine-tu.html>). However, in November 2016, TRAFFIC went back and found a lot of marine turtle products were available for sale in many shops. This indicates that TRAFFIC needs to contact regularly with relevant enforcement departments of identified wildlife trade hubs for urging them to keep vigilance on illegal wildlife trade at any time. This should help to avoid reducing vigilance on illegal wildlife trade in hubs.

The development and operation of mobile phone APP is an expensive and time-consuming activity. Because of the limited budget, the whole development processes did not go smoothly, which led to the workplan being seriously delayed. Besides, there was a lot of needed testing work during the development process. We spent a lot of time looking for bugs to improve the usage experience. Finally, as WWF China and TRAFFIC China were unable to get an official account from the APPLE APP store, TRAFFIC had to release this APP through the account of a commercial company. It negatively affected the credibility of this APP. Some users may doubt the reliability of company and give up using this APP. TRAFFIC China and WWF China are trying to solve the account problem.

Sustainability / Replication

9. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

Based on the achievements of CEPF project, TRAFFIC and partners continue to implement relevant activities, which can continue to contribute to the Strategic objective of CEPF in the Indo-Burma hotspot. Examples for this include, the CITES enforcement exchange workshop between China and Vietnam/Laos (to be held by China/Vietnam/Laos CITES MA). Besides, China CITES MA are contacting the Thailand/Myanmar governments to create similar CITES enforcement exchange mechanisms. The cooperation with the Chinese courier and logistics industries and illegal wildlife trade reporting APP initiated by this project will be continued and expanded to achieve more successes in the future (also with the support of other donors).

Safeguards

10. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.

The project is presumed to have no or limited adverse impacts on communities in the Indo-Burma hotspot.

This project is not a community based project. Most of activities were supporting government to take enforcement actions, adopt new techniques, improve the enforcement abilities and enhance international cooperation. The project team had very few direct interactions with communities to reach the project’s goals. At the same time, the project was designed to have positive impacts through strengthening law enforcement and reducing illegal wildlife trade and, thus, aiming to reduce the threats of illegal activities involving community members and to reduce poaching of local resources.

Additional Funding

11. Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

a. Total additional funding (US\$)

USD 70,590

b. Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
WWF UK	A	USD 32,780	Staff cost of project operating staff for promoting the use of wildlife sniffer dog; Increasing the ability and awareness of front line couriers of SF-express; Increasing the awareness of local residences of Yunnan border ports
GIZ	A	USD 37,810	Staff cost of project operating staff for facilitating the cooperation with SEA countries on combating ivory and rhino horn smuggling and illegal trade;

			supporting the enforcement training in Guangxi province
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* Categorize the type of funding as:

- A *Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B *Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C *Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

Additional Comments/Recommendations

12. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.

With the support of CEPF, TRAFFIC achieved successes by implementing this project in Yunnan and Guangxi province. However, because of the high profit of illegal wildlife trade, these crimes still exist. Below are two points which should be paid high attention in the future.

1. There are only 3,890 animals live in the wild. 13 tiger range countries, India, Nepal, Russia, China, etc. have invested a lot of resources to protect wild tigers and combating illegal trade of tiger. The Indo-Burma area is a main habitat of wild tigers, too. However, the protection of tiger in this area is very poor. The population of wild tiger in Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Malaysia, Indonesia, Cambodia, continues to decrease. Besides, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, etc. farm large numbers of tigers. Because of weak management systems and law enforcement, many farmed tigers and their products were smuggled to China and other countries to feed market demands. The “tiger temple” destroyed by Thailand in 2015 is a strong evidence. The law and regulation of Indo-Burma hotspot about tiger should be reviewed and enhanced. More international cooperation between China and Indo-Burma hotspot should be implemented, too.

The Indo-Burma hotspot is a global key location for illegal wildlife trade. In the past, however, sources of illegal wildlife products tended to be from local resources and neighboring Southeast and South Asian countries, such as Malaysia, Indonesia and India etc. With the loss of wildlife resources and increasing of enforcement efforts, sources of illegal wildlife products now also include products from African countries. Ivory, rhino horn, pangolin scales, etc were smuggled from African countries to Yunnan and Guangxi provinces. The seizure cases of Yunnan and Guangxi province showed that the main illegal wildlife products were African ivory, too. In this case, during the implementation of this project, TRAFFIC and partners invested a lot of efforts to combat the wildlife smuggling in and from African countries. In past three years, TRAFFIC supported China Forestry Administration and China CITES MA to hold seminars in African countries to raise the awareness of Chinese in African countries and warn them not to be involved in wildlife smuggling. Similar efforts now are needed in the Indo-Burma hotspot. A few Chinese in these countries have been involved in illegal wildlife trade and smuggling. Therefore, besides improving cross-border law enforcement cooperation, targeted enforcement and

demand reduction efforts are needed. In addition, the awareness of existing wildlife trade laws and regulations for cross-border tourists/travelers should be increased to reduce (opportunistic) buying of illegal wildlife trade products.

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF’s portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF’s aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

13. If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project during the full proposal preparation phase, please list these below and report on the project’s contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Narrative

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 16 to 23 below) that pertain to your project.

14. Key Biodiversity Area Management

Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled “protected areas” (section 17 below), and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the “protected areas” indicator.

Name of KBA	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select

		one: NP/PP/FP

** Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.*

15. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**

** If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.*

*** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).*

16. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled “KBA Management” may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention

** If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.*

***Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.*

**** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).*

17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: formal training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from formal training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

17a. Number of men and women benefitting from formal training.

# of men benefiting from formal training*	# of women benefiting from formal training*
466 (enforcement trainings)	86 (enforcement trainings)

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also benefited from training in project management, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.*

17b. Number of men and women benefitting from increased income.

# of men benefiting from increased income*	# of women benefiting from increased income*

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from increased income due to tourism, and 3 of these also benefited from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.*

17c. Total number of beneficiaries - Combined

Report on the total number of women and the number of men that have benefited from formal training and increased income since the start of your project to project completion.

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*

**Do not count the same person more than once. For example, if Paul was trained in financial management and he also benefited from tourism income, the total number of people benefiting from the project should be 1 = Paul.*

18. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)							# of Beneficiaries			
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting

*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

18b. Geolocation of each community

1																			
2																			
3																			

19b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1				
2				
3				

20. Best Management Practices

Please describe any new management practices that your project has developed and tested as a result of CEPF investment, that have been proven to be successful. A best practice is a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means.

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1		
2		

21. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1				
2				

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

- 17. Name:** Xiao yu
18. Organization: TRAFFIC
19. Mailing address: 3rd Floor, Building #2, 22 Baiwanzhuang Street, Xicheng district, Beijing, China
20. Telephone number: +86-18911792639
21. E-mail address: Yu.xiao@traffic.org

Annex 1: Enforcement trainings supported by CEPF project

Time	Location	Departments	No. of trainees	Comments
Nov 2014	Laibin, Guangxi	Forest Police	131	Over 5% of Guangxi's Forest Police were trained
May 2015	Kunming, Yunnan	Forest Police, Customs, Border Police, Inspection and Quarantine Department, Fishery Department, etc.	20	Two prosecutors introduced the difficulties of dealing with wildlife crimes and presented some key points for prosecuting criminals to the court.
Oct2015	Guilin, Guangxi	Anti-smuggling officials and Forest Police, Customs, Border Police, Inspection and Quarantine Department, Fishery Department, etc.	73	Prosecutors and judges attended the training and discussed the cooperation with enforcement departments for better combating illegal wildlife crimes
Apr2016	Beihai, Guangxi	Customs	97	
Jul2016	Xishuangbanna, Yunnan	Forest Police, Inspection and Quarantine Department, Border Police and Customs	72	
Nov2016	Beihai, Guangxi	Customs	49	
Jun2017	Guangzhou, Guangdong	Anti-smuggling officials and Forest Police, Customs, Border Police, Marine Police etc. from Guangxi, Guangdong and Hainan province.	110	Guangdong province is the main destination of smuggled wildlife products. This training aimed to enhance the cooperation between three key provinces
		Total	552	