

## CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	Beijing Normal University
<b>Project Title:</b>	Consolidate Civil Society's Participation in the Prevention of Illegal Wildlife Tracking in China
<b>Date of Report:</b>	December 20, 2014
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### **CEPF Region: Southwest China Mountains**

**Strategic Direction:** Consolidation

**Grant Amount:** \$350,000

**Project Dates:** 2012/1/1 – 2014/12/31

### **Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):**

Beijing Normal University (BNU), who is the leading institution to implement this project and facilitating Save Wildlife in Trade Coalition (SWTC) networking during the project period. BNU hosted couple of SWTC meeting and organized SWTC strategy planning meeting. BNU also managed all sub-grants and coordinated partnership with governmental agencies and SWTC members at both national and provincial levels.

Beijing Animal Protected Foundation (TA), who is a new member of SWTC since 2013. TA works with other SWTC members on promoting public awareness and education by hosting public events and university lectures.

Boertala Wildlife Conservation Association, who is a sub grantee and hosted the first governmental agencies and civil society dialog meeting on wildlife trade management and law enforcement in Xinjiang.

CITES Management Authority of China (CNMA)/SFA, who is the leading partner to present government agencies for this project. CNMA hosted governmental agencies and SWTC members' annual meeting together with BNU. CNMA also worked closely with SWTC members to organize wildlife law enforcement trainings for customs and forest police officers to improve CITES enforcement.

Conservation International China Program (CI), who is a partner and hosted couple of SWTC meetings. CI also worked with CNMA, BNU and the project's local partners to provide technical support for two wildlife enforcement trainings in Sichuan and Guangxi.

Don't Eat Friends (DEF), who is a new member of SWTC since 2014. DEF works with SWTC local members in Sichuan, Yunnan and Guangdong Province to organize public events and university activities to promote public awareness on endangered species conservation.

Freeland Foundation (FF), who is a new member of SWTC since 2014. FF is the leading organization to implement USAID funded Asia Regional Response to Endangered Species Trafficking Program in China. FF works with some of SWTC members including IFAW, JGI and BNU to develop consumption reduction program and public awareness education projects in China. FF also committed funding to support SWTC networking in next two years with the funding from USAID.

Green Peace (GP), who is a new member of SWTC since 2014. GP expended its working fields on rosewood and seafood trade in the country recently, and started to collaborate with SWTC members to develop projects on rosewood trafficking in China.

International Fund for Animal Welfare China Program (IFAW), who is one of the project partners and works on online wildlife trade monitoring, public

awareness and education, customs and forest police training as the member of SWTC. IFAW is actively involved in the SWTC's core working group and participated NGO meetings with governmental agencies on CITES law enforcement. IFAW also hosted SWTC meetings in its office.

Institute of Zoology (IOZ), Chinese Academy of Sciences, who is a project partners and sub-grantee. As the host organization of China's CITES Scientific Authority, IOZ published a newsletter named *Species* to introduce information of the status of endangered species, CITES enforcement progress, SWTC NGOs' information, as well organizes species uplisting and downlisting proposals' assessment at national level. With the funding from CEPF, IOZ organized the species evaluation for the national wildlife protected species upgrade assessment national wide.

IUCN China Program, who is a project partner and core member of the SWTC working group. IUCN hosted two SWTC meetings and led the SWTC ivory working group.

Jane Goodall Institute China Program (JGI), who is a project partner, hosted and participated SWTC meeting. JGI works with SWTC members to develop student units network to promote endangered species conservation awareness national wide.

Nanning Wildlife Conservation Association (NWCA), who is a project partner and sub-grantee and hosted wildlife law enforcement officers training, and wildlife law trainings for transportation companies to promote their awareness on protected species conservation and wildlife laws.

Sichuan University, who is a sub-grantee of the project and organized species assessment for endangered species distributed in CEPF Southwest China Mountains Hotspot.

Sichuan Wildlife Conservation Association (SWCA), who is a project partner and sub-grantee working in Sichuan Province, and coordinated SWTC local network in Sichuan. With CEPF funding, SWCA set up a provincial NGO wildlife network, which includes over 20 local groups in the province and starts to monitor the wildlife trafficking at local level and provides information and support for governmental agencies to improve enforcement.

TRAFFIC China Program (TRAFFIC), who is one of the project partners on developing wildlife law enforcement tool kit for the project. TRAFFIC also provided technical support for the law enforcement training for governmental officers.

Wildlife Conservation Society China Program (WCS), who is one of the project partners and works on wildlife law enforcement trainings. As the core member of SWTC, WCS also contributed funding to facilitate SWTC networking and led SWTC's strategy planning working group. WCS also commits funding to sponsor SWTC network's activities in next two years.

Xishuangbanna Tropical Rain Forest Conservation Foundation, who is a sub grantee of the project and organized species assessment for endangered species distributed in China parts in the CEPF Indo-Burma Hotspot together with Hainan Normal University.

Yunnan Green Environment and Development Foundation, who is the project partner and sub-grantee working in Yunnan Province and coordinated SWTC local network in Yunnan. YGEDF works closely with local NGOs and governmental agencies to promote species conservation and public awareness through public events and students' activities with the funding support from CEPF.

## **Conservation Impacts**

*Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.*

With the support from CEPF, the project consolidated the Save Wildlife in Trade Coalition (SWTC) members' work in China in the past three years that addressed SWTC's financial sustainability through formally constituting a system of financial contributions from its members, and supported it to undertake strategic actions aimed at promoting cooperation and alliances with and among government agencies, as well as the finalization and implementation of key policies and regulations to control the wildlife trade currently being developed by government, such as engaged civil society in participating the revising of China's Wildlife Protection Law, and provided species status assessment for updating China's national protected species list.

*Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.*

With the support of CEPF, SWTC network enlarged in the past three years. Currently, the coalition has 18 official members including 12 international, 4 local NGOs, 2 research institutions and 2 provincial partners in Yunnan and Sichuan. Three species assessments were supported by CEPF over the course of this project at both regional and national level. 58 species were upgraded from Category II to Category I, 40 species were newly added to Category I, 548 species were newly added to Category II in the recent revised National Protected Species List, which has been submitted to State Council for final approval. Most of the newly upgraded species in the list were reptiles and amphibians including many species distributed in CEPF Southwest China Mountains and Indo-Burma hotspots. Civil society gets involved into this policy-making process, and a platform of bridge governmental agencies and civil society to promote wildlife trade management and enforcement is formed in China.

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

Civil society gets involved into the policy making processes on endangered species conservation and related legislation procedures, and a platform of bridge governmental agencies and civil society to promote wildlife trade management and enforcement is formed in China

**Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:**

SWTC NGO coalition members actively involved in the national protected species assessment and China Wildlife Law revising processes invited by governmental agencies; civil society also actively involved in promoting wildlife trade management and law enforcement by provide financial and technical support together with governmental agencies through the platform built by this CEPF funded project.

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

- 1) Save Wildlife in Trade Coalition active at the national level and in at least two pilot provinces (Sichuan and Yunnan) in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot, with at least three member organizations from local civil society and at least three from international civil society.
- 2) Strengthened collaboration between government and civil society in efforts to tackle illegal wildlife trade, as evidenced by at least three collaborative initiatives between the two sectors over the course of the project.
- 3) Strengthened legal protection of global threatened species under China's Wildlife Protection Law and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), especially those whose conservation status was assessed during the first phase of CEPF investment.

**Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:**

1) Beijing Normal University has been developing a NGOs network, "Save Wildlife in Trade Coalition" (SWTC) together with partners since 2005. With the support from CEPF, the SWTC network includes 12 international (Green Peace, IFAW, WCS, FFI, Freeland, TNC, WWF, TRAFFIC, WildAid, NRDC, JGI and IUCN) and 4 local Chinese NGOs (Beijing Animal Protection Foundation, Nature College, Don't Eat Friends and Clean Dishes), 2 research institutions (Institute of Zoology CAS and Beijing Normal University), as well as two provincial level partners Yunnan Green Environment and

Development Fund and Sichuan Wildlife Conservation Association now. The network is a platform for civil society working on combating illegal wildlife trafficking, promoting public awareness and education on consumption reduction, and building capacity to enhance wildlife law enforcement. Members of the network have developed several public awareness and education projects on wildlife consumption reduction as well.

2) The project funded and facilitated one meeting between governmental agencies and SWCT members in Bole in August 2012. State Forestry Administration hosted its annual meeting with NGOs in each December since then. All related departments would meet with NGOs and share endangered species information, enforcement information and potential collaboration among each other. In total four collaborative initiatives between the two sectors had been undertaken over the course the project.

3) Three species assessments conducted during the project period funded by CEPF. In the Southwest Mountain Hotspot, led by Sichuan University and Chengdu Institute of Biology CAS, 39 mammals, 94 birds, 4 reptiles and 5 amphibians were assessed for their status; 17 were suggested to upgrade to Category I national protected species, 14 species were suggested to upgrade to Category II; and another 14 species were listed as priority to do more field study to learn their status for future consideration. In the Indo-Burma Hotspot, led by Xishuangbanna Tropical Rain Forest Conservation Foundation and Hainan Normal University, 46 mammals, 44 birds, 24 reptiles, 38 amphibians, 22 fishes, 10 invertebrates and 153 plants species were assessed; 19 species were suggested to upgrade to Category I national protected species, 29 species were suggested to upgrade to Category II, and another 39 species were listed as priority to do more field studies. At national level, led by CITES Scientific Committee, in total 142 endangered species were assessed, including 64 were not listed as the national protection species. All these species was proposed to upgrade their protection category by difference groups including CEPF funded civil society. In the recent revised National Protected Species List (has not

been approved by State Council until the December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014), 58 species were upgraded from Category II to Category I, 40 species were newly added to Category I, and 548 species were newly added to Category II. Most of the newly upgraded species in the list were reptiles and amphibians including many species distributed in CEPF SWM and Indo-Burma hotspots and assessed by CEPF funded project partners.

**Please provide the following information where relevant:**

**Hectares Protected:**

**Species Conserved:** With the support of CEPF, 58 species were upgraded from Category II to Category I, 40 species were newly added to Category I, and 548 species were newly added to Category II in the recent updated National Protected Species List.

**Corridors Created:**

***Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.***

First, three endangered species assessments were supported by CEPF over the course of this project at both regional and national level. In the recent revised National Protected Species List, 58 species were upgraded from Category II to Category I, 40 species were newly added to Category I and 548 species were newly added to Category II, 5 former Category I species were downgraded to Category II. Most of the newly upgraded species in the list were reptiles and amphibians including many species distributed in CEPF SWM and Indo-Burma hotspots. Civil society plays an important core in this process. We believe it is a big success of this consolidation project achieved.

Second, the SWTC networking enlarged with the support of CEPF in the past three years. In total, the network has 18 official members including 12 international (GP, IFAW, WCS, FFI, Freeland, TNC, WWF, TRAFFIC, WildAid, NRDC, JGI and IUCN), 4 local Chinese NGOs (Beijing Animal Protection Foundation, Nature College, Don't Eat Friends and Clean Dishes), 2 research institutions (Institute of Zoology CAS and

Beijing Normal University), as well as two provincial level partners Yunnan Green Environment and Development Fund and Sichuan Wildlife Conservation Association now. It is another success of the project under the support of CEPF.

Third, the major challenges of this project toward achieving its impact objectives are 1) the differences of the mission and vision of each SWTC members make it difficult to have the coalition to develop a solid long term goal on combating wildlife trafficking. Some of the organizations only target illegal wildlife trade issues, and some of others aim to terminate all wildlife trafficking. It also adds more difficulties to bridge governmental agencies to work with all these civil society groups. The project leaders and BNU team worked hard to find common ground that all partners could work together; 2) with differences and restrictions of each organization's financial protocols, it is difficult for the coalition to raise fund from other resources as a whole. The project set up a core-working group to develop strategies and explore opportunities for the long-term self-maintains of the coalition. Hosting the coalition meeting in turns becomes a new model of the SWTC members to meet monthly or bimonthly now.

***Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?***

The SWTC members met quarterly in the first two years of the project period and met monthly or bimonthly in the last year of the project period. During these meetings, members shared information among each other to avoid of duplicating their investments to support the same project or competing the same resource for funding. SWTC members also worked together to apply grants from other resources. The network of SWTC provided a kind of platform to engage members to cooperate with each other not limited in the field of prevention of illegal wildlife trafficking in China. It is an additional positive impact of this project.

## **Project Components**

**Project Components:** *Please report on results by project component. Reporting should reference specific products/deliverables from the approved project design and other relevant information.*

**Component 1 Planned: Membership and financing mechanisms for the Save Wildlife in Trade Coalition (SWTC) formally constituted.**

**Component 1 Actual at Completion:** The project has set up a core-working group to develop strategies and explore opportunities for the long-term self-maintains of the coalition (Deliverable 1.2). Hosting the coalition meeting in turns becomes a new model of the SWTC members to meet monthly or bimonthly now (1.1). SWTC working group will decide to accept the new members to join the network by application. Both Freeland Foundation and WCS has committed to provide funding to support the SWTC's work in next two years (1.3). Two local networks established in Yunnan and Sichuan led by SWTC local partners YGEDF and SWCA (1.4), and they work closely with local governmental agencies to tackle wildlife trade issues together with SWTC members at provincial level (1.5).

**Component 2 Planned: National Wildlife Trade Management and Enforcement Committee constituted with participation of civil society and key governmental agencies.**

**Component 2 Actual at Completion:** Over the course of the project period, civil society groups were invited to participate the National Wildlife Trade Management and Enforcement Committee (NWTMEC) meetings by the project partner SFA/CNMA, and SFA also hosted annual meeting with SWTC members since 2012 (2.1). In addition, SWTC members worked closed with NWTMEC governmental agencies to co-host at least 10 trainings and 5 joint events at both national and provincial level during the project period (2.2), such as CI, IFAW, WCS and WildAid worked together with CNMA, Customs and Airport Management Authority to launch CITES enforcement public awareness projects in Guangzhou, Shanghai, Nanning, Chengdu and Beijing.

**Component 3 Planned: At least 40 currently unprotected CEPF priority species receive legal protection under China's Wildlife Protection Law.**

**Component 3 Actual at Completion:** Three species assessments conducted during the project period funded by CEPF. In the Southwest Mountain Hotspot, led by Sichuan University and Chengdu Institute of Biology CAS, 39 mammals, 94 birds, 4 reptiles and 5 amphibians were assessed for their status; 17 were suggested to upgrade to

Category I national protected species, 14 species were suggested to upgrade to Category II; and another 14 species were listed as priority to do more field study to learn their status for future consideration. In the Indo-Burma Hotspot, led by Xishuangbanna Tropical Rain Forest Conservation Foundation and Hainan Normal University, 46 mammals, 44 birds, 24 reptiles, 38 amphibians, 22 fishes, 10 invertebrates and 153 plants species were assessed; 19 species were suggested to upgrade to Category I national protected species, 29 species were suggested to upgrade to Category II, and another 39 species were listed as priority to do more field studies. At national level, led by CITES Scientific Committee together with NWTMEC members, in total 142 endangered species were assessed, including 64 were not listed as the national protection species. All these species was proposed to upgrade their protection category by difference groups including CEPF funded civil society (3.1). In the recent revised National Protected Species List, 58 species were upgraded from Category II to Category I, 40 species were newly added to Category I, and 548 species were newly added to Category II (3.2).

**Component 4 Planned:** The conservation status of wildlife species in trade undated based upon desk studies undertaken through sub-grants to the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, and other SWTC members.

**Component 4 Actual at Completion:** Three sub-grants approved by CEPF and awarded to IOZ, Sichuan University and Xishuangbanna Tropical Rain Forest Conservation Foundation to evaluate the conservation status of species in trade in China (4.1). Lead by Sichuan University, 39 mammals, 94 birds, 4 reptiles and 5 amphibians CEPF priority species in the Southwest China Mountains Hotspot were assessed for their status; lead by XTRFCF, 46 mammals, 44 birds, 24 reptiles, 38 amphibians, 22 fishes, 10 invertebrates and 153 plants species CEPF priority species in Indo-Burma Hotspot were assessed; At national level, lead by IOZ and CITES Scientific Committee, in total 142 endangered species were assessed, including 64 were not listed as the national protection species (4.2). All the assessment reports and recommendations had been submitted to NWTMEC by SWTC members with coordination of the project working group for the revising processes of the national protected species list (4.3).

**Component 5 Planned:** Local networks of the SWTC established in Sichuan and Yunnan provinces, through sub-grants to SWTC members.

**Component 5 Actual at Completion:** Two sub-grants approved and awarded to Yunnan Green Environment and Development Foundation and Sichuan Wildlife Conservation Association to support SWTC activities in Yunnan and Sichuan Province (5.1). A network with 18 local groups was formed in Sichuan on wildlife trade monitoring and law enforcement support leading by SWCA, and about 30 groups in Yunnan also formed a local network in the province leading by YGEDF over the project period (5.2). BNU project team and SWTC core working group kept frequently contacts with these two provincial partners through periodic meetings and on-site visits to monitor the progress of the project and to build their capacity (5.3).

***Were any components unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?***

All the 5 planned project components have been realized.

***Please describe and submit (electronically if possible) any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.***

- 1) Appendix I. SWTC meeting minutes (in Chinese)
- 2) Appendix II. Revised national protected species list –pending for approval version (in Chinese with English brief)

## **Lessons Learned**

***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 projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.***

***Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)***

During the project design process, BNU team communicated with both CEPF and all project partners frequently to go through the project plan in details that made both donor and partners fully understanding each components and deliverables planned in the project proposal. It would reduce any misunderstanding during the

implementation period of the project, and would be easier for the leading implementing party to coordinate the project activities.

In addition, intensive dialogs and communications among all project partners including potential partners, who may not be included in the project partners list at the very beginning would be benefit for the project implementing organization to find alternative partners and gain more involvement and participation of civil society during the project design process. And it is important for the implementing organization to have all partners fully understand how many resources the project may bring to them, so that partner organizations could prepare their commitment of deliverables properly. Especially for this kind of project that have many partners involved, to clearly link the funding commitment with reasonable deliverables to each related partners are very important for the project implementing organization. It will also have the donors to be confidence for the success of their investment if they know all partners have been fully involved in the preparation period during the project design process.

***Project Implementation: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)***

During the project implementation, it is unavoidable that some of the planned activities may delay due to different kinds of reasons. It is important to communicate with donor/CEPF in time and informed any changes of the schedule or sub grantee partners for planned works via frequent email exchanges. It is also important to have CEPF staff to understand each sub-grant proposals with abundant information translated (most of sub-grantees do not have capacity to prepare their proposal in English, it may add some workloads for the project staff).

In addition, it will need great tolerance and patience to work with various of partners with different missions and visions, especially those civil society involved in the project. The project leader needs to find out niches for the cooperation to have all partners to work together, and also needs to show enough flexibility to deal with different ideas from other groups. It is the same to handle the relationship with

several of governmental agencies, who may be not familiar with and trust of working NGOs. The project leader needs to be bridge to build trust and better communications between governmental agencies and civil society groups over the course of the project period, and also needs to be sensitive enough to discover any small uncomfortable of each parties during the cooperation to avoid the risk of the breakup of the coalition.

Moreover, civil society, especially those grass-root organizations relies on seek funds to facilitate their daily operations, but big international ones and governmental agencies may not. The project leader needs to identify different needs from different groups and provide suitable solutions to gain the participation of each group.

***Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:***

CEPF fund is not the funding resource forever. It is an important and great resource to initial the project and facilitate civil society during their grow up period, and help grass-roots to build their own capacity to seek sustainable funding in future. It is important of project leader/partners to develop long-term strategy for the post CEPF period as early as possible. With experiences of this project, BNU started to work with core partners to develop a long-term strategy for the SWTC and seek funds to facilitate SWTC activities at early stage the project. It secures that SWTC networking will continue to be function after the CEPF fund run out.

**Additional Funding**

***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 the CEPF investment in this project.***

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Type of Funding*</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Beijing Normal University	A	\$62,400 USD	In-kind contribution to support office space, staff time and administrative

			support
Wildlife Conservation Society –China Program	B	\$10,000 USD	In-kind contribution to support SWTC working group including staff time and strategy planning, as well facilitate SWTC networking in next two years
CITES CNMA	B	\$120,000 USD	Matching fund to support NWTMEC and SWTC joint meetings, and also co-financing to support enforcement officers' training in Sichuan, Yunnan and Guangxi together with BNU and SWTC partners
State Forestry Administration	B	\$20,000 USD	Leveraging fund granted to BNU to evaluate China's ivory trade policy
Freeland Foundation	B	\$15,000 USD	Leveraging fund granted to CI to support to develop law enforcement training manuals
USAID	C	\$30,000 USD	Regional leveraging fund to support SWTC networking in next two years.
UK Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund	C	£300,000 GBP	Regional leveraging fund will be granted to BNU to support law enforcement trainings.

***\*Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:***

- 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.)*

### **Sustainability/Replicability**

***Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or Replicability of project components or results.***

With the support from CEPF, SWTC and its governmental partners could continue the networking with several new resources of funding from SWTC member organizations and new donors such as USAID and UK IWT Fund. The Government of China also made commitment to provide more resources for its wildlife trade enforcement agencies to combat illegal wildlife trafficking and promote public awareness on consumption reduction at both national and regional levels during China-US Economic and Strategic Dialog Meeting, ASEAN-China meetings, APEC meetings and other Diplomatic occasions in recent days. State Forestry Administration and CITES CNMA also invited NGOs involved in law enforcement capacity building and public awareness education programs together with related

governmental agencies with the bridge built via this project. With this CEPF consolidation project, it fueled SWTC to strengthen the partnership with each other, gained more members joined the coalition, got more support from the government, as well as attracted more leveraging funds from difference NGO groups and new donors to support civil society's work on combating illegal wildlife trafficking in China.

***Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.***

Learned the experiences from the CEPF funded SWTC, couple of other civil society coalition are established to work on the protected area law legislation, the public awareness campaign on banning shark fin consumption, as well as the NGO network on revising China's Wildlife Protection Law. With the support of CEPF, the project worked with a group of non-SWTC members, including Natural Resources Defense Council, All-China Environment Federation, China Law Society, together with the Environment and Natural Resources Commission of the People's Congress to co-host the workshop on revising the China's Wildlife Protection Law in February 2014, and follow up civil society hearings at the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences. It opens a new model for civil society to work together and involve in environmental legislations. In addition, the project also built a bridge between civil society and related governmental agencies on joint efforts to combat illegal wildlife trafficking and promote public awareness on consumption reduction. The project funded the first NWTMEC-SWTC joint meeting in August 2012, and CNMA invited SWTC members to meet with its enforcement department annually to exchange information and ideas on CITES law enforcement and capacity building for enforcement officers since then. Moreover, SFA also learned this experience from CNMA and started to host SFA-International NGOs annual meetings in each December since 2012. It becomes an important platform for civil society to build trust with governmental agency on wildlife conservation in China. These are unplanned sustainability and replicability achieved after the three-year project.

***Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.***

The project consolidated the Save Wildlife in Trade Coalition (SWTC) members' work in China in the past three years that addressed SWTC's financial sustainability through formally constituting a system of financial contributions from its members, and supported it to undertake strategic actions aimed at promoting cooperation and alliances with and among government agencies, as well as the finalization and implementation of key policies and regulations to control the wildlife trade currently being developed by government, such as engaged civil society in participating the revising of China's Wildlife Protection Law, and provided species status assessment for updating China's national protected species list. The project does not have any adverse impact on the environment, and also does not have any adverse impact on the local community.

**Additional Comments/Recommendations**

## 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](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

**Please include your full contact details below:**

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**\*\*\*If your grant has an end date other than JUNE 30, please complete the tables on the following pages\*\*\***

**Performance Tracking Report Addendum**

**CEPF Global Targets**

**(Enter Grant Term)**

Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.  
Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.

<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Is this question relevant?</b>	<b>If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.</b>	<b>Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.</b>	<b>Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008. (Attach annexes if necessary)</b>
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	No			Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	No			Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	No			
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	No			
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	No			

**If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table**



