CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	Beijing Normal University
Project Title:	Strengthening Civil Society Networking to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in Southern China
Grant Number:	65945
CEPF Region:	Indo-Burma II
Strategic Direction:	8 Strengthen the capacity of civil society to work on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods at regional, national, local and grassroots levels
Grant Amount:	$49,965.00
Project Dates:	March 01, 2016 - February 28, 2018
Date of Report:	May 30, 2018

Implementation Partners

List each partner and explain how they were involved in the project

1. **Beijing Normal University works as the coordinating core of Save the Wildlife in Trade Coalition and leads the development of the training tools.**
2. **Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IOZ) works to support CITES and other protected species identification for governmental enforcement by maintaining the WeChat CITES Species Identification Group.**
3. **International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) provides online illegal wildlife trafficking monitoring tools and data to support governmental wildlife enforcement agencies' daily work.**
4. **Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) developed wildlife crime case compilation with partners from enforcement and prosecution agencies in China to support in-country and transnational wildlife crime enforcement and prosecution.**
5. **TRAFFIC works on market survey and provides wildlife trafficking intelligence data to support governmental agencies' daily enforcement.**
6. **Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) develops CITES and national protected species identification smart photo application named Wildlife Guardians.**
7. **WildAid develops public awareness education campaign on wildlife consumption reduction, as well as promotes the ivory enforcement support.**
8. **CITES China Management Authority (CNMA) works closely with all SWTC members to coordinate national CITES implementation network and supports SWTC NGO partners to involve in the network's daily work.**

Conservation Impacts

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

Civil society got mainstreamed in China's wildlife law enforcement that led the better wildlife protection policy developed, such as domestic ivory trade ban, and wildlife law enforcement capacity got improved significantly. During the project period, Save Wildlife in Trade Coalition (SWTC) members worked closely with CITES CNMA and governmental wildlife enforcement agencies such as Customs, Forest Police and Market Management Bureau to develop a series of wildlife enforcement training tools and also provided training programs on promoting the wildlife law enforcement capacity building in southern China. SWTC members also got involved and co-hosted China-Laos and China-Vietnam bilateral CITES law enforcement cooperation meetings and actions. In addition, SWTC members got invited to participate annual national wildlife CITES law enforcement governmental agencies' network meeting in coordination with CITES CNMA.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Civil Society activity involved in wildlife law enforcement together with governmental agencies in the southern China, and the threat to wildlife population due to wildlife trade significantly reduced with change attitudes towards wildlife crime among enforcement agencies, decision makers and society in the region.	Civil Society in the southern China has deeply involved in the wildlife law enforcement together with related governmental agencies. The policy-makers and governmental wildlife enforcement agencies' attitudes towards wildlife crime significantly changed with civil society involvement mainstreamed that leads the the wildlife trade as a threat to wildlife population significantly reduced.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Save Wildlife in Trade Coalition members' capacity to support law enforcement in the southern China region got promoted;	Save Wildlife in Trade Coalition members not only got invited by governmental agencies to provide wildlife law enforcement trainings, but also allied together to develop training tool kits and courses together. The capacity of the coalition itself also got promoted.
The cooperation and collaboration between SWTC members and government enforcement agencies improved, as evidenced by at least two annual national wildlife enforcement coordination meetings involving SWTC members over the project period.	The cooperation and collaboration between SWTC members and governmental enforcement agencies got improved during the project period. SWTC members got invited to participate the CITES CNMA hosted national wildlife enforcement coordination meetings in Guangxi in 2016, in Beijing in 2017 and in Shanghai in 2018. SWTC members also got invited to participate China-Laos, China-Vietnam regional wildlife law enforcement coordination meetings in Guilin in 2016 and in Xishuangbanna in 2018.

The coordination and networking among SWTC members improved, as evidenced by at least four joint activities involving tow or more civil society members over the course of the project;	During the project period, SWTC members BNU, IFAW, WCS and IOZ worked together to developed a wildlife law enforcement training manual and provided 3000 copies to the governmental agencies in Guangxi, Guangdong, Yunnan, Sichuan, Fujian and Hainan provinces; BNU and WCS worked together to upgrade the smart phone CITES species identification APP together with CITES Scientific Authority at Chinese Academy of Sciences; BNU and WCS worked together to develop a Science for Nature and People (SNAP) project to study the economics of the ivory trade in China and provided policy recommendations to the government of China to shut down all ivory market in the country. Together with NRDC, WWF/TRAFFIC, WildAid, SEE and BNU, SWTC members launched a campaign to support the State Forest Administration particularly on promoting law enforcement to implement the national wide ivory trade ban in December 2017 and January 2018.

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

Civil society deeply involved into China's wildlife law enforcement that benefited wildlife from the threat of illegal trade worldwide. With the SWTC members' efforts, China issued its national ivory trade ban and closed its all legal ivory market at the end of 2017. Meanwhile, Chinese governmental wildlife enforcement agencies used the SWTC developed training manual and tool to training enforcement officers. It's a big step for civil society in China that SWTC members got invited to participate national CITES implementation network's annual meeting and got involved and co-hosted the China-Laos and China-Vietnam bilateral CITES enforcement cooperation meetings.
In the recent years, illegal wildlife trade and consumption was still active in China's neighboring countries such as Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar. Although China has worked with Laos and Vietnam and initialed annual bilateral cooperation meetings with support from SWTC members to strengthen its wildlife enforcement at the borders. But China and Myanmar do not have an effective cooperation still. It becomes a main challenge

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

China shut down all its domestic legal market was an unexpected positive impact of the project. Over the two years project period, SWTC members including TRAFFIC, IFAW, WCS and BNU worked together to monitoring the ivory trade market in China; WildAid and IFAW worked on public awareness campagins on consumption reduction; and NRDC, WCS and BNU worked on policy studies. With all efforts above, together with pressures from international society, China finally banned all its ivory market at the end of 2017 that was big step to reduce the threat of poaching for ivory and protect all elephant species.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Systematically building the civil society's capacity in supporting wildlife law enforcement	1.3	SWTC member IFAW and other partners developed an online wildlife trade monitoring tool kit	BNU and IFAW worked together and developed an online wildlife trade monitoring tool kit which has been included into the training manual.
1	Systematically building the civil society's capacity in supporting wildlife law enforcement	1.4	SWTC created online wildlife trade monitoring tool kit provided to and trained Forest Police agencies in Guangdong, Yunnan and Guangxi to support their daily work	SWTC created online wildlife trade monitoring tool kit had been provided to and trained Forest Police officers in Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, Fujian, Sichuan, Shanghai and Hainan.
1	Systematically building the civil society's capacity in supporting wildlife law enforcement	1.5	SWTC members BNU, WCS, WildAid and TRAFFIC developed a new wildlife species identification smart phone apps and training materials with a more powerful database	Lead by WCS, SWTC members developed a new wildlife species identification smart phone app named Wildlife Defender V2.0, which has been widely used by local wildlife law enforcement officers in Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, Hainan, Sichuan and Fujian etc.
1	Systematically	1.6	SWTC	SWTC developed species identification smart phone app

	building the civil society's capacity in supporting wildlife law enforcement		developed spices ID smart phone apps provided to and trained at least two law enforcement agencies, such as Customs and Forest Police, to support their daily work	has been provided to Customs and Forest Police agencies in southern China. BNU and WCS China has co-organized 9 trainings to law enforcement agencies covering Guangdong Ocean Defense and Anti-smuggling Office, Huangpu Customs, Guangdong Forestry Department, Guangxi Anti-smuggling Office, Guangdong Entry-exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, Hainan Anti-smuggling Office, Puer Government and Puer Traffic Management Bureau. Over 650 frontline officers had been introduced and trained with the usage of 'Wildlife Guardian App (below referred as 'the App'), aiming to better support wildlife enforcement in combating illegal wildlife trade. Besides, WeChat of Tencent Co., the largest internet social media provider in China, has initiated the cooperation between its Security and Responsibility Department (SRD) and SWTC on co-developing a mini-app on WeChat from Wildlife Guardian App, which is an application for supporting quick and primary ID of species in wildlife trade on smart devices.
2	Wildlife trafficking information and data sharing platform formed among NGO partners and governmental law enforcement agencies	2.1	Professional data collection protocols and tool kits developed by SWTC partners	SWTC partners including Institute of Zoology (IOZ), WCS, and IFAW had developed professional data collection guidelines and tool kits, which had been provided during the trainings for wildlife law enforcement officers in southern China.
2	Wildlife trafficking information and data sharing platform formed among NGO partners and governmental law enforcement agencies	2.2	Monthly or bimonthly SWTC partners information exchange meetings recorded with meeting minutes and	Each quarter the SWTC used to have an assembly hosted by members in turn. And SWTC members of the wildlife law enforcement training supporting team including WCS, IFAW, NRDC and BNU meet frequently. With the development of new social media tool, such as the WeChat, the SWTC members formed a WeChat group named Wildlife Campaigns, all SWTC member organizations and their key staff were involved in this group. Currently most of SWTC key topic and discussion are using this WeChat group as a communication tool to enhance efficiency of the coalition.
2	Wildlife trafficking information and data sharing platform formed	2.3	A social media platform on WeChat among SWTC members	A social media platform on WeChat among SWTC members named Wildlife Campaign formed for the coalition's daily information exchange. Currently all coalition members has joined the platform group with 69 people in total. It has been the frequent communication

	among NGO partners and governmental law enforcement agencies		firmed for daily information exchange	tool used by all SWTC members and replaced the monthly coalition meetings with more efficient communication tool among the SWTC members.
2	Wildlife trafficking information and data sharing platform formed among NGO partners and governmental law enforcement agencies	2.4	Wildlife trafficking intelligence and data information collected by SWTC used by governmental agencies in at least two major law enforcement actions annually.	SWTC members actively work with Customs and Forest Police not only on building the local law enforcement capacity by providing various training courses, but also providing wildlife trafficking intelligence information to support the enforcement agencies' daily work. SWTC member WCS supported China-Vietnam border wildlife law enforcement joint actions twice in 2017. BNU supported China-Laos border wildlife law enforcement joint actions one time each year in 2016 and 2017.
1	Systematically building the civil society's capacity in supporting wildlife law enforcement	1.1	Development and integration of SWTC members' wildlife law enforcement training tool kit.	SWTC members worked together and developed a wildlife law enforcement training tool kit. A series training tools including the wildlife law enforcement training manual (BNU), CITES species identification training PPT (TNC), CITES related knowledge and its recent resolutions (IOZ), Online wildlife trade monitoring and enforcement guide (IFAW) was developed and provided to local wildlife law enforcement agencies.
1	Systematically building the civil society's capacity in supporting wildlife law enforcement	1.2	The SWTC developed tool kits used by at least two governmental law enforcement agencies.	SWTC members BNU, IFAW, WCS and IOZ worked together to developed a wildlife law enforcement training manual and provided 3000 copies to the governmental agencies including Customs, Forest Police, Costal Guard Police, Market Management Bureau, Inspection and quarantine in Guangxi, Guangdong, Yunnan, Sichuan, Fujian and Hainan provinces.

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

SWTC members developed useful wildlife law enforcement training tools that widely distributed to and used by governmental enforcement agencies. The training tools including wildlife law enforcement manual, smart phone app, online wildlife trade monitoring tool, as well as WeChat species identification support platform, all these products and tools that resulted from this project and contributed to the results.

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:
- 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

Although all SWTC members worked together on promoting wildlife law enforcement capacity and reduce wildlife consumption in China, some of the members do not agree with each other on wildlife consumption and trade, eg. not every member wished to ban all ivory trade in China. BNU could take it advantage as a neutral agency to link all SWTC members together and have them work on what they are good at. In addition, SWTC core team is also willing to share credits with all members when the project achieve major results. This is a lesson learned from the project.

Sustainability / Replication

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.

With the development of new technology and social media platform as such WeChat, SWTC members developed protected species smart phone app "wildlife guardians" and formed a species identification WeChat group which attracted over 360 wildlife enforcement officers participated from different governmental agencies. The use of new technology such as the WeChat platform to support daily enforcement species identification was an unplanned activity but that successfully adopted by enforcement officers.
SWTC members used to have bi-monthly meeting in turn. When the SWTC WeChat group formed, it quickly became the platform for member partners to share information and discuss hot topics every day. Members who do not have an office in Beijing prefer to have WeChat conference calls to replace meetings to reduce travels. With the development of these new technology and tools, the network and meeting budget will significantly reduce, which will also maintain the activities of partnership between NGOs and governmental agencies that could ensure the sustain of the project.

Safeguards

If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

Wildlife law enforcement involved many sensitive information and governmental agencies used to keep civil society away from their business. With the support from CEPF, SWTC members began with providing useful training tools to enforcement agencies and also built trust with them by participating CITES and BNU hosted training courses. Over the two-year period of the project, governmental enforcement agencies started to accept the civil society as their ally and reliable support units. In the project species identification support WeChat Group, there are over 360 Customs officers participated. It was the CEPF to support like-minded civil society groups to work together and have civil society been mainstreamed into China's wildlife law enforcement joint efforts together with governmental agencies.

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 CEPF investment

Total additional funding (US$)
$1,311,000.00

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:

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 investm*ent or successes related to this project)*

A. $30,000 contribution from BNU supported to this project, including:
1) A twenty five square meters office space for the project supporting team will be provided by BNU as in-kind contribution to this project, $500/month x 24 months=$12,000;
2) Staff salary and benefit for financial and administrative management (Ms. SUN Yina, finance director 10%), $250/month/person x 24 months=$6,000.

3) Staff salary and benefit for project leader (Dr. ZHANG Li, Professor 20%), $500/month x 24 months= $12,000

B. SWTC member partners leveraged $231,000.
1) CITES CNMA provided $20,000 to support BNU on wildlife law enforecement agencies cooperation meeting and SWTC members also got invited to partcipate.
2) CITES CNMA provided $26,000 to support BNU on ivory trade policy review.
3) UK DEFRA funded BNU $150,000 to support wildlife law enforcement training courses in key provinces including CEPF project covered Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan and Hainan during the project period.
4) Other SWTC members leveraged about $35,000 in total to support the related activies during the period.

C. Regional/Portfolio Leveraged about $1,050,000 in the region because of the successes related to the project.
1) UK DEFRA Illegal Wildlife Trafficking Crisis Fund funded combating illegal wildlife trade in the region. SWTC members BNU, WCS and WildAid got funded. In total about $450,000 invested by DEFRA into China on wildlife law enforcement capacity building and consumption reduction.
2) USAID funded about $ 600,000 to SWTC members on wildlife consumption reduction.

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.

1.   Please include your full contact details (Name, Organization, Mailing address, Telephone number, E-mail address) below

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