

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	TRAFFIC International
Project Title:	Sustainable Trade in Wild Medicinal and Aromatic Plants in the Sino-Vietnamese Limestone Corridor
Grant Number:	65925
CEPF Region:	Indo-Burma II
Strategic Direction:	6 Engage key actors in mainstreaming biodiversity, communities and livelihoods into development planning in the priority corridors
Grant Amount:	\$208,697.00
Project Dates:	July 01, 2016 - December 31, 2018
Date of Report:	April 05, 2019

Implementation Partners

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

TRAFFIC was the lead partner, coordinating the project implementation. The Guangxi Biodiversity Research and Conservation Association (BRC) implemented the local coordination work linking to all activities, including identifying project sites and target wild-harvested species, conducting safeguard monitoring in compliance with the CEPF Social Safeguard Policies and complete the Safeguard monitoring report semi-annually, developing the species and area management plan for target project species. Guangxi Medicinal Plant Research Institute developed the baseline assessment report based on desk-study and community field survey. FairWild Foundation supported the auditor via a two-day accreditation procedure and authorizing CSCA as China's first certification body; developing the plans of collaboration on FairWild development. China Standard Conformity Assessment Co. Ltd. (CSCA) became the first certification body in China to conduct FairWild certification audits; it provided support on capacity-building to communities as well as companies.

Conservation Impacts

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

The project has achieved a pioneering pilot model implementation of the international best practice FairWild Standard for sustainable wild-harvesting in China, within the context of community resource management in Guangxi. Resource mapping, practical capacity-building, and species/area management plan provide the strong ground for sustainable harvesting practices beyond the project end, as well as the opportunities for income-generation. The project supported training of the FairWild auditors in China, and for the first certification body to become accredited for conducting audits in China. Companies links to the communities sourcing wild plants were established, and support to these connections via local partner into the future secured; with harvesting communities supported through to the FairWild pre-audit.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China's manufacturers and traders implement verifiable sustainable production systems, including supporting their suppliers (producers) on sustainable management of MAPs through eco-labelling. 	<p>Not achieved yet. Manufacturers and traders have been identified for the implementation of verifiable sustainable production systems, with several companies having shown interest to pursue eco-labelling - including the FairWild certification (the companies contacted include traders and manufacturers both in China and in the international market, e.g. USA).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documented increase in the area of natural habitat / agricultural land and number of MAP species in trade that are included in sustainable biodiversity management schemes in the Sino-Vietnamese corridor and more widely within China. 	<p>Some progress has been made towards a documented increase in the area of natural habitat / agricultural land and number of MAP species in trade that are included in sustainable biodiversity management schemes in the Sino-Vietnamese corridor and more widely within China. This was achieved through the desktop and field research, as well as stakeholders' consultations, leading to the compilation of information in order to scree 12 small protected natural areas (SPNAs) in Sino-Vietnamese Limestone Corridor region. This led to the selection of three community-based SPNAs (Xintuan, Longdeng, and Zhonghua) for the implementation of project interventions. Because all the three areas are adjacent to national or provincial nature reserves, and have ecological significance as the wildlife corridor and plant vegetation, the project is anticipated to increase the area of natural habitat and keep-off the area from land conversion and unsustainable NTFPs collection, logging and hunting.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local and provincial governments promote sustainable production of wild MAPs and facilitate multi-stakeholder involvement in decision-making processes in relation to wild harvest. 	<p>Not achieved yet. TRAFFIC collaborated with CSCA to engage relevant local and provincial government agencies to promote policy development on sustainable MAPs use and develop the plan for the longer-term local adoption of the FairWild Standard</p>

	<p>(e.g. through national standards) for creating a domestic market for sustainable products. A stakeholders' meeting with government agencies to promote policy development on sustainable MAPs use took place in May 2018; and a plan (Chinese version with English summary) for the longer-term local adoption of the FairWild Standard for creating a domestic market for sustainable products was developed before the project end. In addition, CSCA developed capacity-building strategy for wild-collection operations moving towards FairWild compliance in China via engaging with relevant government agencies to promote policy development on sustainable MAPs use. As part of implementing this roadmap and promoting FWS in China, CSCA engaged with Taiwan Sustainable Forest Association in May 2018, and a promotional workshop for other organic clients in June 2018 to promote FairWild Standard and certification.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild-harvesting communities and producers in Guangxi, Yunnan and other provinces in China receive increased and more reliable incomes from wild MAP resources. 	<p>Not achieved yet. In December 2018, the FairWild market promotion and best practice sharing workshop took place in Kunming. 25 participants including senior officials from the Tibet Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Bureau, Heilongjiang Forest Industry Bureau, experts from Rainforest Alliance, Northeast Forestry University, Yunnan Province Certification and Accreditation Association, wild collectors from Guangxi Autonomous Province, and representatives of Nuherb China and other companies with organic certification and following agricultural standards. In the workshop, Heilongjiang Yingchun Forestry Bureau showcased Schisandra collection and how sustainable harvesting related to protection of the Amur Tiger, while harvesters of Gynostemma pentaphyllum and Dendranthema indicum spoke about sustainable wild collection of these species in areas protected for Trachypithecus francoisi in Guangxi. Following the workshop, the companies present voluntarily committed to working towards adherence to FairWild Standards along their entire medicinal plant supply chains. The Chinese partner of Nuherb (one of the biggest traditional medicine company in the US), said that they hope more companies in China will be able to supply products to meet FairWild requirements.</p>

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one community group/operation achieve compliance with 	<p>Achieved. The progress in achieving the impact is a combination of the capacity-building activities with</p>

<p>the Y1 FairWild Standard requirements in Guangxi province.</p>	<p>collecting communities. The FairWild auditor training and the verification visit was carried out in October 2017. And during the reporting period, the pre-audit in Longdeng was completed and the collection activities for the target species were sufficient to meet FairWild Standards</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one plant species for which sustainable management practices can be demonstrated at pilot sites. 	<p>Achieved. The project identified target species, Jiaogulan <i>Gynostemma</i> spp, <i>Dendranthema indicum</i>, and Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera japonica</i>, as well as the longer list of available species in target areas. The species samples were collected by Guangxi Medicinal Plant Research Institute, and then their ingredients were tested. The chemical test report helps the promotion of the medicinal plants in the market due to its ingredient density and hazard analysis. A sustainable management method has been developed in collaboration with the Institute and other universities in China based on the inventory results and management plan. The training materials for the targets species has been developed and used in trainings in the reporting period</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one trading relationship between sustainable wild-harvesting operations and interested buyers in China and/or EU/US supported 	<p>Achieved. The project team participated in various market information exchange events, including Biofach, WWF NTFP workshop, International Botany Conference in Shenzhen, China in July 2017, to introduced FairWild Standard and exhibited the sustainable wild-harvested products supported by the project. The industry partners including NuHerb, Traditional Medicinals Inc. and Naturex are continuing to work with the project to find potential trading relationships between Guangxi project sites and overseas markets. During the reporting period, a field demonstration of sustainable harvesting methods was carried out at one of the locations where target resources are abundant. Collectors used the method described in the Manual and collected and packaged as a sample 4kg of <i>Gynostemma pentaphyllum</i>; then it was recorded according to the FairWild standard and sent to a French pharmaceutical company who had shown the purchasing interest in sustainable collected <i>Gynostemma pentaphyllum</i>. In December 2018, TRAFFIC and CSCA jointly hosted a FairWild market promotion and best practice sharing workshop in Kunming, Yunnan Province. The workshop aimed at sowing the seeds of sustainable procurement and corporate social responsibility into wild plant utilisation in the Chinese medicine industr</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least three China nationals trained in 	<p>Achieved. FWF has assigned an international trainer</p>

<p>the FairWild verification/certification capacity in supporting training and Standard application.</p>	<p>while CSCA has selected 6 candidates to attend the auditor training process. The training was carried out in Guangxi and Yunnan in October 2017. The office accreditation visit has ensured that the FW certification programme is managed in a competent, consistent, impartial, transparent, rigorous, reliable and credible manner. As the FWS control body in China, CSCA has shown adequate monitoring of technical and administrative capabilities. TRAFFIC witnessed the finalization of the accreditation contract between FWF and CSCA. During the reporting period, one of the Chinese trained auditors, Mr. Huang Rui, the FairWild auditor of CSCA also conducted pre-audit in Longdeng, and reported that the collection activities for the target species were sufficient to meet FairWild Standards.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least three experience exchange and learning event between harvesting communities in China project sites in Chongzuo and neighbouring areas and Viet Nam's Bac Kan project site, and other relevant CEPF grantees. 	<p>Achieved. An exchange platform between Guangxi and Bac Kan project sites had been set up. TRAFFIC Viet Nam staff visited Guangxi to train the communities and discussed further cooperation opportunities between two sites. TRAFFIC, FFI and BRC agreed to exchange experiences among the CEPF project sites in Guangxi. In February 2018, Jiaogulan, the target species both for CEPF China and CEPF Viet Nam sites have been introduced to BioFach in Germany. Project lessons were presented at the CITES & Livelihoods International Workshop in Guangzhou, China in November 2018.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation plans set up for the unit price increase paid to wild-harvesters for plant materials (in comparison to baseline), and establishing a community investment fund through fair trade mechanisms 	<p>Achieved. The management plan has been developed during the reporting period, and another market development plan is undergoing for the project sites and other potential sites of China. Industry links to enable the increased price for purchased MAPs continue to be built. The capacity building in negotiating the fair price and transparent cost calculations has been trained during the community training in May 2018.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness and skills to achieve compliance with international best practices for sustainable wild harvest and equitable benefit sharing by at least one producer group in Chongzuo (or neighbouring sites) and purchasing companies. 	<p>Achieved. A community awareness raising was initiated in the previous reporting period, and also been carried out in this period. Further, the project team was seeking industry cooperation opportunities in Guangxi. The interested companies were invited to the FairWild market promotion workshop in December 2018.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One pilot model of the first voluntary market tool in China for verification/certification that wild-harvested products have been sustainably harvested and fairly-traded introduced and experience available for replication 	<p>Achieved. TRAFFIC's collaboration with local level (communities), central level (CSCA), international level (FairWild Foundation) had been defined to achieve the pilot of FWS certification by Roadmap, MOU and sub-agreement. For the project site in Longdeng, a roadmap for sustainably harvested and fair-traded wild products</p>

	<p>was defined with the participation of local government and community members. The international consultant Michael Schwegler authorized by FWF verified the project site in October 2017. After auditor training, the certification body CSCA visited the project sites to provide further training for the collectors. In October 2018, the pre-audit in Longdeng was conducted by CSCA, and the collection activities for the target species were sufficient to meet FairWild Standards.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target communities (as informed by the baseline report), government agencies, companies and others with an interest in conservation and sustainable use of forest resources in the Sino-Vietnamese corridor have increased understanding through training workshops of existing wild-harvesting practices for MAPs, harvesting impact on biodiversity (species populations, habitats) and livelihoods; and policies covering wild MAPs management. 	<p>Achieved. The baseline survey and needs assessment in the target communities in the Sino-Vietnamese corridor were conducted. A comprehensive species resource report with a name list was developed by the project team, which is used as the resource monitoring baseline in the community management plan. During the reporting period, the target species resource inventory and management plan had been made for <i>Gynostemma pentaphyllum</i> and <i>Dendranthema indicum</i>. Based on the inventory and plan, the Sustainable Collection Manual of <i>Gynostemma pentaphyllum</i> and <i>Dendranthema indicum</i> also have been developed and shared with the community members.</p>

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

At the project beginning, the baseline survey was conducted, documenting 165 medicinal and aromatic plants in the target areas of three community-based Small Protected Nature Areas (SPNAs): Xintuan, Longdeng, and Zhonghua. This list contributed to species prioritization, resource assessment, and species and area management plan. Due to the landscape similarities in adjacent nature reserves, the wild MAP species list has ecological significance for the corridors between the project sites (SPNAs) and nature reserves. The development of communities' capacities started from the needs assessment (based on field evaluation and consultations), with appropriate training materials developed based on the findings. The community verification and gap analysis against the FairWild Standard was delivered, as well as a series of community collector training and local stakeholder training. In 2018, a survey of resources on target wild-harvested species *Dendranthema indicum* and *Gynostemma pentaphyllum* was carried out, which mapped distributions and measured the sustainable harvestable amounts of these target plants. According to the results of survey and community meetings, a project area management plan (including species monitoring plan, resource mapping and conservation plan) was designed to better supervise and manage the future harvesting. Combining survey results of resources with expert's advice, a manual of sustainable-harvesting wild *Dendranthema indicum*/*Gynostemma pentaphyllum* in Guangxi karst area was composed and printed into hands-on materials. One hundred copies of the manual were printed and disseminated to villagers, collectors and administrators of Longdeng, Zhonghua and Xintuan. Positive feedback was received from the participants about the success of the training workshop and field training. In 2018, CSCA conducted a FairWild pre-audit at the Guangxi Shili Village. The environmental conditions of the site are in line with the FairWild requirements, and local communities adopt positive attitudes towards FairWild certification. However, relevant management documents that meet the



requirements of the FairWild Standard need to be formulated. Within the project, TRAFFIC assisted FFI and BRC informing the Guangxi Nature Conservation Spot Construction and Management Guide, which now incorporates sustainable harvesting practices and FairWild Standard principles. Industry was engaged on the project duration both in China and internationally (e.g. via BioFach fair and companies' meetings). In 2017, the first six FairWild auditors passed the FairWild Standard Competence Examination, while CSCA achieved the accreditation process with FWF, enabling FairWild certification in China. At project end, TRAFFIC and CSCA jointly held the FairWild Standards Best Practice Sharing and Market Promotion Meeting in Kunming, wrapping up the project outcomes and sharing those to wider relevant stakeholders.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

During the project timeframe, TRAFFIC's KNCF-funded project, implemented in parallel with the CEPF-funded project, continued to provide leveraged impact in advancing the availability of market-based approaches to address environmental and social issues related to wild collection of MAPs introducing the FairWild Standard (FWS) and certification to producer communities as a value-adding tool for their MAPs trade.

In particular, building on the results of needs assessment in Sichuan, Jilin and Heilongjiang, the KNCF-funded project has supported, in the reporting period, the expanding harvesting communities on sustainable harvesting techniques for the target species. Productive linkages were made between the work in northern China and the CEPF-project on Jiaogulan honeysuckle and wild chrysanthemum flower in the Sino-Vietnamese Limestone corridor biodiversity hotspot in China's Guangxi province, as well as the project covering aspects of sustainable use and trade in MAPs in neighboring Viet Nam (initially supported by CEPF, and between 2015-18 by the UK Government's Darwin Initiative). In October and November 2017, two exchange visits between the CEPF and KNCF project staff and stakeholders have been carried out in Guangxi and Sichuan.

Regarding market linkage, the project received the responses from the domestic leading companies such as Cheezheng Tibetan Medicine, Sinopharm, and Wecome Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd, which will continue to join the project as key industry leaders within China for the sustainably sourced medicinal plants; while international industry partners such as NuHerbs, Traditional Medicinals Inc, and Naturex have been involved in the project and are expected to be the first set of herbal medicinal products companies to pursue the sourcing of FWS-certified ingredients in China. A French biomedical company, Laboratoires Expanscience has been linked to the Sichuan project site to purchase the raw material of target species.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Harvested medicinal plant species at project sites in Guangxi province, wild-collecting communities and trade chains prioritized for project implementation, including baseline assessment and monitoring measures and set-up of necessary safeguard mechanisms	1.1	Baseline report, including trade/supply chain maps, confirmed list of target species and harvesting communities	Completed . The baseline report (document 002) was drafted by Prof. Yu's team from Guangxi Medicinal Plant Research Institute and finalised by the international consultant
1	Harvested medicinal plant species at project sites in Guangxi province, wild-collecting communities and trade chains prioritized for project implementation, including baseline assessment and monitoring measures and set-up of	1.2	Social Assessment completed and detailed description of safeguard mechanisms	Completed. Social Assessment was completed and submitted. Safeguard mechanism has been established with communities.

	necessary safeguard mechanisms			
1	Harvested medicinal plant species at project sites in Guangxi province, wild-collecting communities and trade chains prioritized for project implementation, including baseline assessment and monitoring measures and set-up of necessary safeguard mechanisms	1.3	Compliance with CEPF Social Safeguard Policies monitored and reported to CEPF	Completed. The 1st and 2nd Safeguard reports were submitted in January and July 2017, separately. The 3rd one has been submitted in January 2018; the 4th in July 2018. The 5th one will be submitted in January 2019.
2	Strengthening the capacity of wild-harvesters for pilot sustainable production and value-addition of target medicinal plants in Sino-Vietnamese Limestone corridor	2.1	Species and area situation analysis, resource inventory and management plan, including monitoring	Completed. CSCA, BRC and TRAFFIC will enhance the management plan (document 003) and monitoring mechanism based on the FWS principles. The training of the FWS principles was delivered during this reporting period.
2	Strengthening the capacity of wild-harvesters for pilot sustainable production and value-addition of target medicinal plants in Sino-	2.2	Harvesting communities needs assessment and action plan	Completed (document 004)

	Vietnamese Limestone corridor			
2	Strengthening the capacity of wild-harvesters for pilot sustainable production and value-addition of target medicinal plants in Sino-Vietnamese Limestone corridor	2.3	Training manual and hands-on materials on sustainable harvesting methods, Training feedback/evaluation forms.	Completed. The training manual for sustainable wild plant collection was made available for some target species in Chinese, such as honeysuckle and Jiaogulan by Guangxi Medicinal Plant Research Institute. CSCA auditors has upgraded the manuals according to the FWS principles.
2	Strengthening the capacity of wild-harvesters for pilot sustainable production and value-addition of target medicinal plants in Sino-Vietnamese Limestone corridor	2.4	Baseline knowledge assessment; Capacity-building trainings for collectors and processing staff as relevant (at least 50 households/wild collectors); Meeting notes and materials, lists of participants; trainees post-evaluation feedback.	Completed. In total 59 households/wild collectors were reached with trainings over the project duration. The first community training was carried out in Longdeng community in March 2018. 15 persons from 15 households engaged in wild collection attended it. A report was developed. The second community training (focusing on one target species, Jiaogulan) was carried out in August 2018 together with the local stakeholders' consultation workshop, and over 30 persons from 30 households all involved in wild collection received training. The project documentary was played during the training. The third training (14 persons from 14 households involved in wild collection) was carried out in October 2018 due to the harvesting season of the other target species, chrysanthemum.
2	Strengthening the capacity of wild-harvesters for pilot sustainable production and value-addition of target medicinal plants in Sino-Vietnamese	2.5	Established connection to the Jiaogulan project in Bac Kan project in Viet Nam; joint market action plan for Jiaogulan	Completed. This exchange in March 2017 aimed to share experiences and lessons learnt from MAP project implementation between China team and Vietnam team, which will contribute to better efficiency of MAP project implementation in coming years, especially FairWild application and market access. In additions, the TRAFFIC Viet Nam team and China team discussed the ideas of possibility for future projects/programs.

	Limestone corridor			
2	Strengthening the capacity of wild-harvesters for pilot sustainable production and value-addition of target medicinal plants in Sino-Vietnamese Limestone corridor	2.6	Verification/certification (pre-)audit report; evaluation of labelling potential	Completed. The pre-audit in Longdeng project sites was conducted by CSAC and the report was submitted
3	Develop capacity and enabling conditions for the availability of best practice standard on wild-harvesting of medicinal plants in China for export (FairWild certification/verification)	3.1	FairWild certification materials developed; Chinese translations available and disseminated	Completed
3	Develop capacity and enabling conditions for the availability of best practice standard on wild-harvesting of medicinal plants in China for export (FairWild certification/verification)	3.2	Awareness-raising training for acceptance of the standards and certification; meeting minutes and lists of participants; post-event evaluation.	Completed. The local multi-stakeholder's co-management group was established, and the work plan was developed. The sustainable plant collection management plan and community regulation gained recognition from local authorities of Guangxi Autonomous Region (document 006 meeting minutes)
3	Develop capacity and enabling conditions for the availability of best practice	3.3	Training workshop to build FairWild verification (audit)	Completed. The participants were well engaged in the training, and committed to following the classroom training and the field day. The test was done by 6 auditor candidates and TRAFFIC. This could be considered as an internal FW

	standard on wild-harvesting of medicinal plants in China for export (FairWild certification/verification)		capacities in China; training report, list of participants; post-event feedback	auditor. In the exam, 20 questions had to be answered with a total of 32 points (100%). All exam participants passed the test, reaching up to 87-97 percent accuracy.
3	Develop capacity and enabling conditions for the availability of best practice standard on wild-harvesting of medicinal plants in China for export (FairWild certification/verification)	3.4	Capacity-building strategy for wild-collection organizations and cooperatives in Guangxi and China	Completed. According to the overall workplan, a roadmap for Guangxi pilot sites was developed during the first stakeholders meeting in Guangxi in March 2017, including a detailed timeline and activities, which guided the following community works in Guangxi. The capacity –building strategy for FWS in Chinese market was developed by CSCA and TRAFFIC, who will continue the promotion work after the project accomplished
3	Develop capacity and enabling conditions for the availability of best practice standard on wild-harvesting of medicinal plants in China for export (FairWild certification/verification)	3.5	Industry and policy meetings minutes and reports; lists of participants; press-releases for public meetings as relevant	Completed. On 25th January 2018, CSCA held a promotion workshop focusing on sustainable agriculture project and FairWild Standard, 25 relevant companies participated in the workshop. On 7th August 2018, CSCA held the FairWild Market Development Workshop in Beijing. Through the analysis of industry experts and related personnel, fully understand the current market situation and lay the foundation for effectively adjusting the follow-up market expansion plan. In December 2018, TRAFFIC and CSCA jointly hosted a FairWild market promotion and best practice sharing workshop in Kunming, Yunnan Province.
4	Scale-up impact and stimulate action on sustainable sourcing of wild-harvested plant ingredients	4.1	Presentations at two annual TUGRMM meetings; meeting reports and press-releases	Completed by attending alternative meetings: International Botanical Congress and a launch event of Guangxi Nature Conservation Spot Construction and Management Guide.
4	Scale-up impact and stimulate action on sustainable	4.2	Meeting reports from two coordination	Completed. Guangxi Nature Conservation Spot Construction and Management Guide adopted FWS, which will explore and promote the construction of nature conservation spots

	sourcing of wild-harvested plant ingredients		and consultation meetings with government agencies including SFA, CNCA, and SATCM; a strategic plan for the longer-term local adoption of the FairWild Standard for creating domestic market for sustainable products	<p>(26,000 ha). The Guide will be used by 140 conservation locations of Guangxi. It is an important policy in Guangxi to spread the sustainable MAPs practice and FairWild standard.</p> <p>A strategic meeting to plan for the longer-term FairWild domestic market for sustainable products was conducted in December 2018, with the follow-up engagement with the government agencies, including the SFA, CNCA, and SATCM to provide the recommendation on how to interact with policy change and national sustainability standards on wild medicinal plants.</p>
4	Scale-up impact and stimulate action on sustainable sourcing of wild-harvested plant ingredients	4.3	Lessons learnt shared in CBD context in China and internationally ; contribution of the project case-study to the report on evaluation of the progress against Target 12 of the CBD's Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	<p>Partially completed.</p> <p>To date, the initial project experiences were shared through the International Botanical Congress (which highlighted the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation), and at the international workshop on CITES and Livelihoods (held in Guangzhou, China, in November 2018).</p> <p>The project outcomes and experiences will be further compiled and shared through the CBD's Global Strategy for Plant Conservation report planned for release in 2020 (for the CBD Conference of Parties in China) through the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation to which TRAFFIC is a partner. Additionally, the next meeting of the Partnership is planned to be held in Sichuan, China in 2019, presenting an opportunity to showcase the experiences and learnings to date in the context of Target 12 of GSPC, pending resource availability.</p>
4	Scale-up impact and stimulate action on sustainable sourcing of wild-harvested plant ingredients	4.4	Industry partners meetings reports and lists of participants; BioFach 2017 and 2018 trade fairs companies	<p>Completed.</p> <p>The report for participating 2018 BioFach has been worked out together with TRAFFIC networks, CSCA and FWF (document 009)</p>

			liaison reports.	
4	Scale-up impact and stimulate action on sustainable sourcing of wild-harvested plant ingredients	4.5	Lessons learnt shared through exchange visit to at least one other CEPF project with relevant activities and visit to at least one project event/training. Project casestudy developed and disseminated via CEPF communications and other relevant publications	Completed. Invited by the Shanghai Pharmaceutical Group (Dali) Taxus chinensis Biological Co., Ltd, TRAFFIC, BRC and the consultant visited a collection area in Dali City. The company primarily collects the Taxus chinensis plant part, does preliminary process (crushing, extraction, drying and baking), inspects (components qualified) and submits to Shanghai Pharma Group for taxol extraction and sales. TRAFFIC, BRC and the consultant visited the forest, the collection center and the primary processing facility. Also, we interviewed collectors and workers

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

List of the developed tools, products that resulted from the project:

- 001 Fair Wild 推广工作计划表 next-step work plan of FairWild Standard 2018-2022 CSCA
- 002 CEPF Baseline Report
- 003 Guangxi Resource Management Plan 陇邓中草药项目-活动2-项目区管理计划-0425-zxy
- 004 Needs assessment 陇邓中草药需求评估报告_中英文V2.0_ZXY_rWJ
- 005 Fair Wild Guangxi Chongzuo Longdeng village pre-assessment (gap analysis) 18 client version
- 006 Meeting minutes 20171208保护小区工作研讨会-会议记录
- 007 China FWS-IBC online Coms_BM15082017-mc-bm_clean
- 008 广西自然保护区研讨会和指南发布会-初步日程-20171128-分享版
- 009 BioFach 2018_FairWild meeting notes
- 010 Participant list for Sichuan Exchange Visit-201711四川平武考察人员名单及联系方式
- 011 China FWS-IBC online Coms_BM15082017-mc-bm_clean
- 012 E. Ruegg_CSCA Accreditation visit report_Annex 1_FWF CSCA roadmap update
- 013 E.Rueegg_CSCA accreditation visit report
- 014 Final report_M.Schwegler_CSCA auditor training and verification
- 015 Guangxi and Sichuan Exchange Event Report
- 016 Guangxi Nature Conservation Spot Construction and Management Guide 广西自然保护区建设和管理指南修改稿
- 017 Guangxi Policy & Industry Workshop Report

018 Local Community Awareness Raising and Stakeholders Consultation Meeting Report
019 PR on FairWild Accreditation & Roadmap in China
020 Questionnaire for Need Assessment
021 Participant List for Market Research & Development Meeting-
公平野生项目市场拓展研讨会参会人员名单
022 Participant List for Sustainable Agriculture Meeting-国际可持续农业项目推广会参会人员名单
023 Meeting Notes for Market Research & Development Meeting推广会2
024 Meeting Notes for Sustainable Agriculture Meeting推广会1
025 Meeting Agenda for Kunming Promoting Workshop-201812 昆明公平野生标准推广会
026 TRAFFIC Presentation for Project Introduction 曾治-昆明-FairWild公平野生标准项目介绍
027 CSCA Presentation on FWS Application黄睿-FairWild公平野生认证简介及申请流程
028 CSCA presentation on CSCA Certification Procedure郑深-公平野生20181225
029 TRAFFIC Presentation on FWS Cases and World Wide Utilization 张柯-December 2018_FairWild
Kunming
030 Forestry Bureau of Yingchun Presentation李兴国-
发挥公平野生认证效益优势，助力国有林区北药开发升级
031 BRC Presentation on Community 赵心忆-广西陇邓中草药项目总结
032 Participant List of Kunming Workshop-公平野生标准最佳实践分享暨市场推介会参会人员名单
033 PR-FW introduction and best practice sharing workshop-ENG NT-RT-NT
034 SPNA MAPs species list
035 Sustainable Collection Manual for Target Species陇邓绞股蓝野菊花可持续采集手册5.14(5)
036 CEPF_China MAPs Social Assessment
037 Stakeholder & training meeting report
20170823陇邓中草药可持续利用项目启动会出差_中文版_ZXY
038 Training Presentation on Species Identification药用植物采集培训-植物识别
039 CSCA Presentation on Community Training公平野生标准概述
040 PR-Training Workshop in Guangxi 20180521+NT-ZK-NT的副本
041 Presentation on Training Resource Management0522培训-资源调查结果及可持续采集手册-zxy
042 Stakeholders meeting agenda-TRAFFIC中草药项目启动会草案（内部版）201708
043 Vietnam China Exchange Visit's report

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



An unprecedented opportunity for moving ahead the operability of the implementation of the FairWild Standard in China was presented in the current period, following the development of the collaborative relationships between the FairWild Foundation and CSCA. During the high-level ISEAL forum, CSCA's Director, Mr. Li Tienan and TRAFFIC have jointly introduced two cases of international sustainability standard cooperation and localization in China. One of the examples covered specifically the MoU signed by CSCA with the FairWild Foundation recently to promote the FairWild certification in China in collaboration with TRAFFIC. Having this example highlighted at the high-level event with the participation of multiple relevant government agencies, and subsequent application to CNCA, have led to the approval of the FairWild certification piloting in China in the current reporting period. The lesson to highlight in this context is of the importance of participation and presentations of this CEPF-funded project in such governmental engagement events as it will help greatly not only to speed up the recognition of the FairWild Standard in China, but also to enable the practical implementation of the project locally in Guangxi.

The implementation of CEPF project have enhanced villagers' confidence and trusts on the sustainable trade and made them more active in trials and practice. Some villagers, who are potential collectors, are planning to do some trials on sustainable collection of *Gynostemma pentaphyllum* and *Dendranthema indicum* in the wild field. Then they are going to dry the plant parts in the sun to make some raw-processed herb tea. Villagers are planning to measure the dry weight of the plant and compare it to the fresh weight so that they can estimate the amount that they could collect in the wild. They may try to make some simple products to sell in local eco-market. These trials by villagers are showing that they are getting more active in real practices of sustainable use of wild medicinal plants, which are positive impacts from this period of 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.

Project partners explored the potential to maximize the impact of the present project in China via the parallel activities implemented in Sichuan Heilongjiang and Jilin provinces of China under the Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund project. By scaling up the two MAPs projects in China, TRAFFIC developed the relationship with CWPCA (China Wild Plant Conservation Association), which is the most important governmental running industry association under the supervision of SFGA (State Forestry and Grassland Association). CWPCA is very interested in developing China's MAPs industry standard and policy by adopting FairWild standard. On the other hand, the Association would like to support TRAFFIC on promoting FairWild certification in the whole country especially in its members in different provinces. After the exchange meetings in TRAFFIC Beijing office (November 2018) and TRAFFIC International Office in Cambridge (February 2019), a MOU is proposed to draft to explore the next step cooperation.

The next steps for activities in the project sites and wider Guangxi area were in particular discussed at the project finalization meeting in December 2018. BRC – key implementing local partner – remains engaged in the area, and is committed to continue the use of the tools and approaches developed by the project, funded through its other programmes. The engagement with the communities on the aspect of trade and implementing standards, will also continue via CSCA, which developed the roadmap for the uptake of FairWild in China, as well as TRAFFIC's global programme, which supports the ongoing uptake of FairWild through the industry partners. Activities are ongoing to re-design



FairWild website to create a match-making platform for producer organizations with potential to become FairWild certified, establishing a match-making mechanism. While part-funded, activities will continue to raise finances to support this ongoing work. The partnership with CWPCA mentioned above, while having a wider national character, also has implications and specific opportunities for follow-up in the context of the target sites, with CWPCA network including several hundreds of thousands of members across China, with keen interest to support the plant conservation and sustainable use initiatives.

Beyond the target project sites, in May 2017 TRAFFIC participated in a workshop held by WWF's Amur-Heilong Ecoregion team. During the workshop, TRAFFIC introduced the FWS to experts from northeast China, Russia and Mongolia. It was agreed by participants that FWS is an important conservation tool to protect tiger habitat and sustainably utilize NTFPs. The successes of FWS in panda habitat areas were shared with the project implementers in Amur tiger habitat areas. A strategic work plan to integrate sustainable TCM and NTFPs collection has been defined after the workshop. Additionally, a FairWild and Giant Panda Friendly Product (GFPF) Standards stakeholders training was organized in Sichuan on 15 April. Fourteen participants from NGOs, communities, academia institutes, universities, governmental agencies, certification bodies and nature reserves of Giant panda attended the training. A further discussion of the GFPF standard and reference to FWS (Version 2.0) was carried out. Conservation awareness of local governments was further increased through this training.

During this reporting period, the MAPs project focused on enlarging the *Schisandra spp.* sustainable production areas with communities, and continuing to compile and adapt species-specific information developed for Southern Schisandra (Sichuan) to Northern Schisandra production sites in Jilin. The community in Sichuan has been enlarged to neighbouring communities that need to start the implementation of sustainable practices. After the tracking study and trainings for the collectors in Caoyuan, Daping and Shanyuan villages, basic understanding about the collection process of Southern Schisandra fruits (SSf) was achieved. Later, another survey about the resource utilization of Shanyuan village was carried out. The analysis results of need assessment indicate that these three villages and their amount of SSf resources can represent all of 22 villages. All relevant information was summarized and analysed for training on SSf collection, resource management, and decision-making for promoting FairWild standard. With support from Sichuan authorities and WWF Chengdu Office, CEPF stakeholders had learned a lot from Guangxi through an exchange visit during November 2017. Both CEPF and KNCF project sites have the chance to be the first line of FairWild certification cases in China. Also, in February 2018, TRAFFIC together with FWF participated in the BIOFACH 2018 in Nuremberg, Germany. CSCA as the first certification body of FWS, also joined the exhibition. During the exhibition, a lot of market information between China and overseas had been collected. During the event, the team identified a company called OHTC who is buying over 10 species from China including wild harvested *Rhodiola rosea* (*Rhodiola rosea* L.), Northern Schisandra (*Schisandra chinensis*), and Astragalus root (*Astragalus membranaceus*). For Northern Schisandra, the project can provide the Amur tiger friendly products from Jilin and Heilongjiang project areas, and the other sourcing species would be useful to follow-up FairWild certification promotion. With the company of Traditional Medicine Inc. (TMI), a discussion about getting the FairWild certification audits for Southern Schisandra in our Sichuan project area had been made. It is also encouraged to promote Panda-friendly certification with WWF which links with conservation of panda habitats. These aspects will be followed up in the next phase of KNCF 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

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\$)

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 investment or successes related to this project)*

KNCF-funded project implemented by TRAFFIC: Sustainable use of China's five-taste berry (gomishi ゴミシ) and other medicinal plants

BRC supported the delegates from Guangxi CEPF sites to take the exchange visit to Sichuan and Yunnan to learn TRAFFIC, WWF, and other organizations' sustainable MAPs harvesting and management pilots.

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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