

CONSUMER WILDLIFE CRIME REDUCTION RESULTS

Results

As part of an ongoing campaign to reduce consumer wildlife crime in major cities throughout Vietnam, efforts in Hanoi show a significant reduction in wildlife crimes in four districts over the period of 2017 through 2018. A total of 65% of the violations were successfully eliminated in Hanoi, the highest ever overall success rate that has been recorded in the city since 2013. Moreover, Thanh Xuan district achieved the highest success rate of 80% while Dong Da district had the lowest success rate of 50% for the 2017-2018 crime reduction campaign.



CRITERIA	DEFINITION	RESULTS	PERFORMANCE
Prevalence of crime	Percentage of establishments with violations out of the total number inspected	179 establishments with violations out of 1,644 inspected	11%
Crime reduction success rate	Reduction in the number of establishments violating the law as a result of efforts by authorities	92 establishments where violations were previously reported were upholding wildlife protection laws as a result of efforts by authorities	65%
Responsiveness	Percentage of violations reported in 2018 resulting in a confirmed response by authorities	42 responses resulting from 53 cases reported to authorities by the public and documented by ENV	79%
Live animal success rate	Percentage of live animal cases reported in 2018 resulting in a successful enforcement outcome	8 successful outcomes out of 38 live animal cases reported to authorities by ENV	21%

Notations

- Survey period: June 2017 – December 2018
- The survey was carried out in four districts of Hanoi, including: Thanh Xuan, Ha Dong, Cau Giay, and Dong Da.
- Number and type of violating establishments: 170 restaurants, 7 TCM shops, 2 pet shops.
- Results of live animal success and responsiveness rates were based on collective reports by the public which were transferred to authorities between January 2018 and December 2018.

Comments

The results show that the prevalence of crime in Hanoi during the 2017-2018 campaign was 11%, a substantial decrease over the 2013-2015 figure of 21%. This positive trend suggests that sustained efforts by authorities in Hanoi result in successful reduction in violations over time.

Notably, the overall crime reduction rate as a result of efforts by authorities was 65%, which was slightly higher than the previous periods of 59% (2015-2017) and 58% (2013-2015). While slightly improved results by Hanoi authorities in addressing consumer wildlife crimes should be recognized, ENV considers a crime reduction rate of 90% as an indicator of effective leadership by district government in addressing wildlife crime in the city.

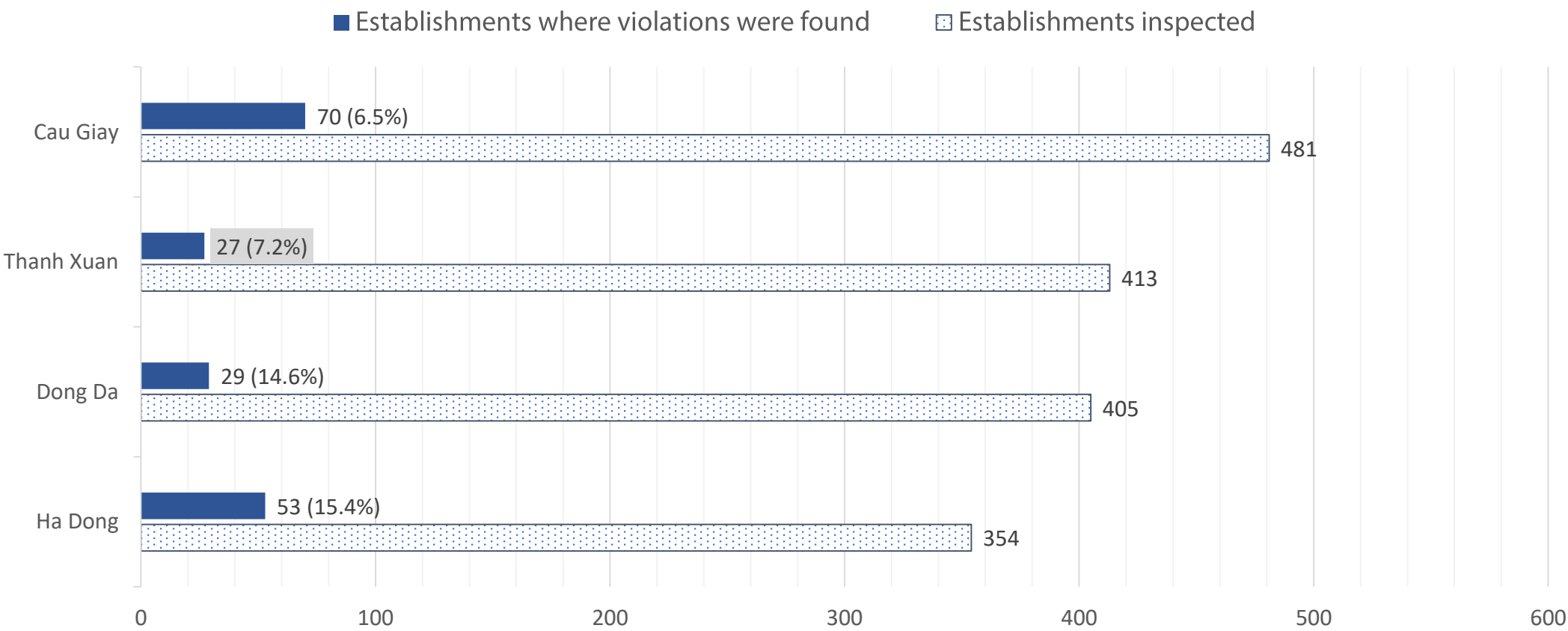
Responsiveness to publicly reported crimes through ENV was very good with 79% of the cases resulting in an enforcement response aimed at addressing the violation. ENV considers the responsiveness rate critical to establishing an effective partnership between the public and authorities in addressing wildlife crime, and responsiveness is an indicator of that relationship.

Moreover, only 21% of the cases reported involving live animals resulted in a successful outcome (confiscation or transfer of the animals). This outcome may in part be a result of cases where the response was too slow to achieve success or where violators either moved or hid animals prior to the arrival of authorities. With an effective and timely response, ENV generally expects a success rate of between 60-80% as was achieved by both Hue and Nha Trang authorities.

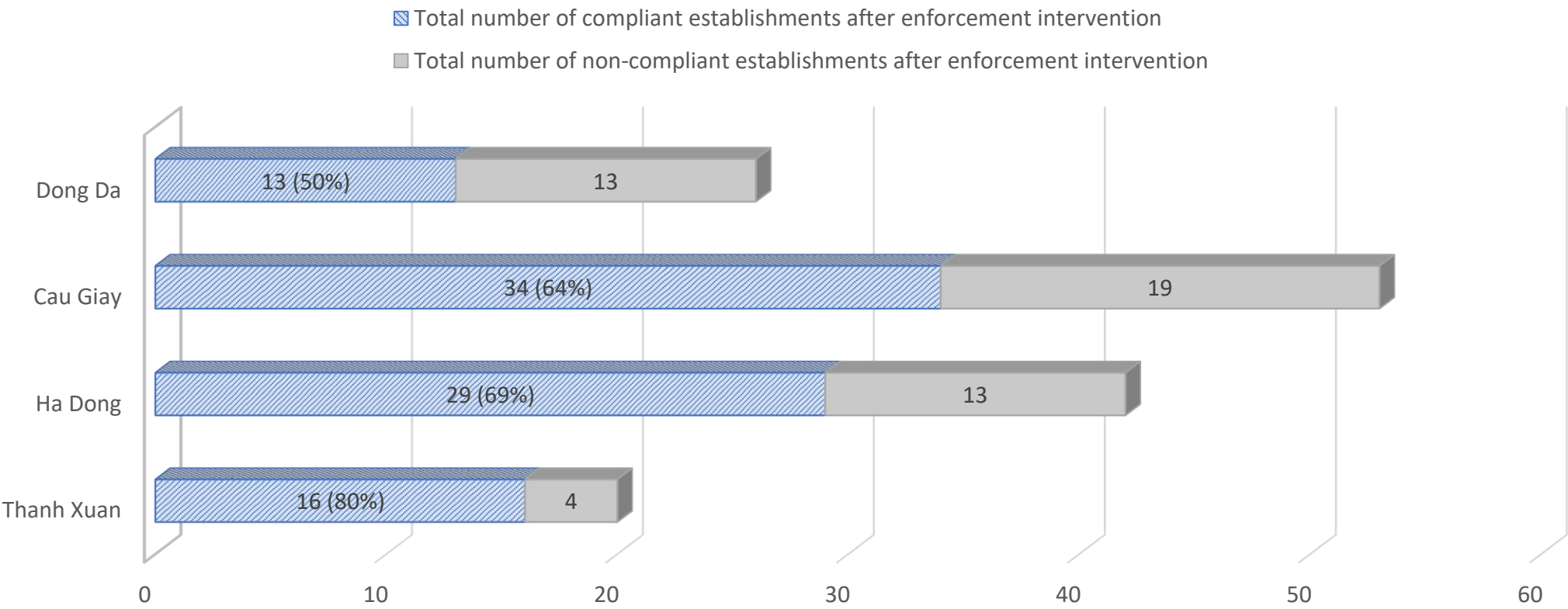
COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE BY DISTRICT



Prevalance of crime Percentage of establishments with violations



CRIME REDUCTION SUCCESS RATE



Important note: Some establishments found with violations in the first survey were no longer in business during the subsequent inspections and were therefore not included in calculating the success rate.

Comments

The prevalence of crime in each district varied greatly during the 2017-2018 campaign. Ha Dong had the highest percentage of establishments with violations (15.4%) followed by Dong Da (14.6%). Thanh Xuan and Cau Giay had a much lower percentage of businesses violating the law with 7.2% and 6.5% respectively, suggesting a stricter and more effective level of enforcement in these districts.

Successfully addressing wildlife crime, resulting from the efforts of authorities in each district, was less effective than in previous campaigns, with Thanh Xuan district ranking highest with an 80% success rate for addressing violations within the district.

Ha Dong, despite having the highest prevalence of crime, ranked second, reducing violations by 69%. Cau Giay ranked third with an overall success rate of 64%, and Dong Da had the lowest crime reduction success rate at 50%.

COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE

PREVALANCE OF VIOLATIONS

In what percentage of establishments in each city were violations detected?

Province	Can Tho	Khanh Hoa	Ba Ria – Vung Tau	Hanoi	Ho Chi Minh City	Thua Thien Hue
Percentage	16%	13%	11%	11%	8%	7%
Establishments with violations:	50	55	52	179	84	10
Total establishments inspected:	309	437	466	1,644	1,119	137

Comparison: Amongst six major cities, Ho Chi Minh City and Thua Thien Hue had similar wildlife crime rates with violations found at 8% and 7% of the establishments inspected respectively. Meanwhile, Can Tho had the highest wildlife crime rate with 16% of the establishments inspected found with violations—double the number found in Hue and Ho Chi Minh City. Hanoi and Ba Ria – Vung Tau nearly had the same rate all violations found in 11% of the establishments inspected, slightly less than the rate in Khanh Hoa with 13% of establishments in violation of wildlife protection laws.

CRIME REDUCTION SUCCESS RATE

How successful was each city in reducing violations?

Province	Thua Thien Hue	Ho Chi Minh City	Ba Ria – Vung Tau	Hanoi	Khanh Hoa	Can Tho
Percentage	100%	82%	69%	65%	60%	44%
Establishments where violations were reported:	10	84	52	179	55	50
Establishments in compliance following efforts by authorities:	10	64	25	92	28	18
Establishments where violations persisted after intervention by authorities:	0	14	11	49	19	23

Important note: Some establishments found with violations in the first survey were closed during the subsequent inspections and were therefore not factored into the final success rate.

Comparison: Overall, Thua Thien Hue, the province with the lowest crime rate, was also the most successful province in terms of addressing violations, with violations addressed by authorities in all ten establishments where violations were reported. Meanwhile, authorities in Can Tho City were far less effective in handling wildlife violations in their jurisdiction, with only 44% of the establishments in compliance with the law after intervention. The low success rate of authorities in addressing wildlife crime made Can Tho the lowest performing city in the country (for cities where crime reduction campaigns have been carried out since 2013).

Considering the high volume of violations, the crime reduction success rate in Ho Chi Minh City was very encouraging, with wildlife crimes eliminated at 82% of the violating establishments. Ba Ria – Vung Tau, which was included in the crime reduction campaign for the first time, achieved a very good success rate with 69% of the establishments in compliance after intervention by authorities. Hanoi ranked fourth with a 65% success rate for reducing wildlife crime at consumer establishments, followed by Khanh Hoa with a 60% success rate.

COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE

RESPONSIVENESS

How responsive was each city to violations reported by the public?

Province	Thua Thien Hue	Khanh Hoa	Ho Chi Minh City	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	Hanoi	Can Tho
Percentage	100%	100%	92.5%	86%	79%	21%
Reports by the public of violations:	8	52	80	57	53	14
Number of confirmed responses*:	8	52	74	49	42	3

Comparison: Overall, response rates to wildlife crimes reported by the public through ENV were outstanding in Hue and Khanh Hoa (100%), excellent in Ho Chi Minh City (92.5%) and Ba Ria – Vung Tau (86%), and very good in Hanoi (79%), but severely lacking in Can Tho (only 21%). This would suggest that Can Tho lacks effective leadership in addressing wildlife crime and performs poorly in its cooperation with the public on addressing wildlife violations.

*Numbers include only those cases where ENV was able to confirm with local authorities that a response had been generated as a result of a publicly reported violation. ENV makes a substantial effort to determine the results in each and every case logged on ENV's Wildlife Crime Incident Tracking System database, and documents the response as reported during subsequent contact with relevant authorities.

LIVE ANIMAL CASES

How successful was each city in addressing violations involving live animals?

Province	Thua Thien Hue	Khanh Hoa	Ho Chi Minh city	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	Hanoi	Can Tho
Percentage	100%	64%	42%	38%	21%	7%
Number of live animal cases reported:	6	22	59	34	38	14
Number of cases with successful outcomes*:	6	14	25	13	8	1

Comparison: Overall, Hue out-performed other cities in addressing violations involving live animals with a 100% success rate. Meanwhile, Can Tho showed the poorest performance with only 7% of live animal cases resulting in successful outcomes. The success rate in Ho Chi Minh city was 42%—double the success rate of Hanoi (21%), similar to Ba Ria Vung Tau (38%) but slightly less than that of Khanh Hoa (64%).

Live animal cases are particularly important in reflecting how effectively authorities respond to the most time-sensitive cases involving live wildlife being illegally kept by establishments within their respective jurisdictions.

*Successful results are defined as outcomes involving confiscation of live animals that are being offered for sale or possessed in violation of the law.

CONSUMER CRIME REDUCTION CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

In 2013, ENV developed and initiated a campaign to assess the prevalence of consumer wildlife crime in the major cities of Vietnam and to evaluate the effectiveness of efforts by the authorities in addressing violations reported within their jurisdictions.

Since 2013, intensive consumer wildlife crime surveys have been carried out in 42 districts of nine provinces/cities across the country, including Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, Nghe An, Can Tho, Nha Trang, Ba Ria Vung Tau, and Da Nang, with a total of 12,840 establishments inspected.

Upon completion of each survey, the results were reported to each district's People's Committee and the provincial Forest Protection Department (FPD), along with a formal request to address the violations. After a period of 60-90 days, survey teams returned to the district to inspect establishments where violations had previously been reported.

During the surveys, all business establishments matching predetermined criteria were inspected within the districts. These included restaurants, bars (including karaoke bars and wine shops), traditional medicine shops (TCM), pet shops, hotels, and markets. Only observed violations were recorded during the surveys, including advertising and selling wildlife or wildlife products, and live animals in the possession of business owners in violation of the law. Verbal advertising of wildlife is not included as a violation.

All violations were tracked using the ENV Wildlife Crime Incident Tracking System, a database that includes profiles of all cases documented by ENV and details of the steps taken to resolve each case, including documenting the outcomes as reported by the authorities and ENV independent monitors.

The report card was devised as a mechanism to provide city and provincial leaders with the results of consumer crime reduction campaigns within their respective jurisdictions in comparison to other provinces, as part of a broader campaign to eradicate illegal wildlife crime at consumer establishments nationwide. This is also a method used to evaluate responsiveness of authorities in handling wildlife crimes, especially live animal cases reported by the public.

1. HANOI

2. THUA THIEN HUE

3. KHANH HOA

4. BA RIA-VUNG TAU

5. HO CHI MINH CITY

6. CAN THO

THE EVALUATION IS BASED ON FOUR CRITERIA:

PREVALENCE RATE:

The number of establishments violating wildlife protection laws when compared to the total number of establishments being inspected.

SUCCESS RATE:

The number of establishments where violations were initially recorded during the first survey but are now in compliance with the law following action undertaken by authorities.

RESPONSIVENESS:

An evaluation of the responsiveness of local authorities in addressing violations in a timely manner.

LIVE ANIMAL SUCCESS RATE:

The number of cases out of the total reported to authorities involving live animals for which action undertaken by local authorities resulted in the confiscation or transfer of a live animal.