THE GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM

KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM 2016-2018

WORLD BANK GROUP

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A Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

PROGRAM STEERING COMMITTEE PARTNERS

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AML	anti-money laundering
ANPN	National Parks Agency
BMUB	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety
CBNRM	community-based natural resources management
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CoP	community of practice
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DEFRA	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (U.K.)
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs (United Nations)
EC DEVCO	European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
GDP	gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GWP	Global Wildlife Program
HWC	human-wildlife conflict
ICCWC	International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office
IFAW	International Fund for Animal Welfare
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWT	illicit wildlife trade
LIC	low-income country
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NBT	nature-based tourism
NGO	nongovernmental organization
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPP	public-private partnership
PSC	Program Steering Committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEG	Senior Expert Group

SFM	sustainable forest management
SSC	Species Survival Commission (IUCN)
STAP	Scientific and Advisory Technical Panel
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
UfW	United for Wildlife
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UN DPA	UN Department of Political Affairs
UN DPI	UN Department of Public Information
UN DPKO	UN Department for Peacekeeping Operations
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
UNWTO	UN World Trade Organization
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WCO	World Customs Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
ZSL	Zoological Society of London

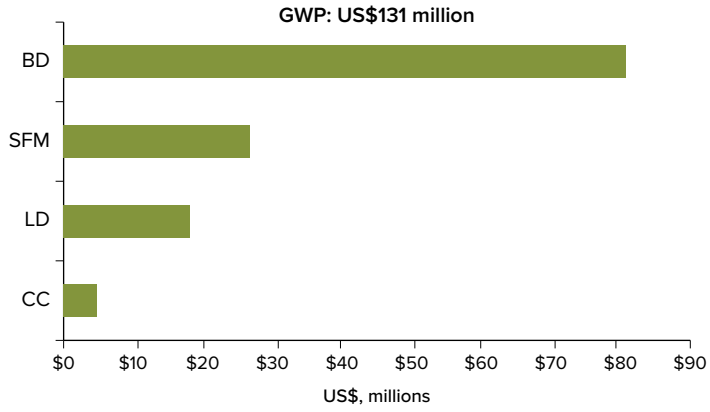
1 GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Illegal wildlife trade (IWT) is a global threat. The problem is particularly acute in Africa and Asia, where iconic species such as the African elephant, white and black rhinos, and pangolins are being poached to extinction. Wildlife crime results in environmental degradation but also robs communities of their natural capital and livelihoods, deepens poverty and inequality, and threatens national security by causing instability and fueling conflicts. The cost of environmental crime to low-income countries (LICs) is estimated to be more than US$70 billion a year (World Bank 2014). To respond to the growing crisis and international call for action, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), during its Sixth Replenishment period (GEF6), opened a new program under the biodiversity focal area: Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species. Through this mechanism, countries could participate using financial resources allocated by means of GEF's System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) to the Biodiversity (BD), Land Degradation (LD) and Climate Change (CC) focal areas and the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) program. In addition, GEF made available additional financial resources to structure and coordinate a multi-country and multifocal area program called the "Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development" also known as the Global Wildlife Program (GWP).

Given this opportunity, 19 countries across Africa and Asia allocated STAR funding for the GWP, which collectively totaled to US$131 million (see figure 1.1). The GWP, led by the World Bank Group,[1] is a coordinated approach to combat wildlife crime: from the source to the demand of wildlife products. Twenty national projects[2] in Africa and Asia and one global project aggregate under the GWP; these provide technical assistance and coordination delivered by the WBG and the UN Development Programme (UNDP).

Under this program, the aim is for the national projects to achieve larger scale impacts than if implemented as individual projects, and they benefit from expedited operational approval procedures (see figure 1.2). In addition, the global coordination grant helps the national projects benefit from increased collaboration and learning through a knowledge exchange platform. The GWP national projects are implemented by national governments with support from four GEF agencies: the Asian Development Bank (ADB) leads the GWP Philippines project; the UNDP leads 13 country projects (Afghanistan, Botswana, Cameroon, the Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania, Thailand,

FIGURE 1.1. Allocation GWP funds per GEF Focal Area



Source: World Bank data.

1 The GWP was approved by the GEF Council initially in June 2015 and a second phase in June 2016; the national project endorsement and approval started in July 2016.

2 While there are 20 national projects in the GWP, only 19 countries are represented, because there are two projects in the Republic of Congo.

FIGURE 1.2. National Project Benefits from Joining GWP

LEVERAGES FINANCING
for protected areas and rural development from GEF + WBG + other donors

PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH
National projects contribute to large scale impact than if implemented individually

INCREASED COLLABORATION
with GEF IA, PSC, and national global partners

Expedites GEF national project approval under the Program Framework

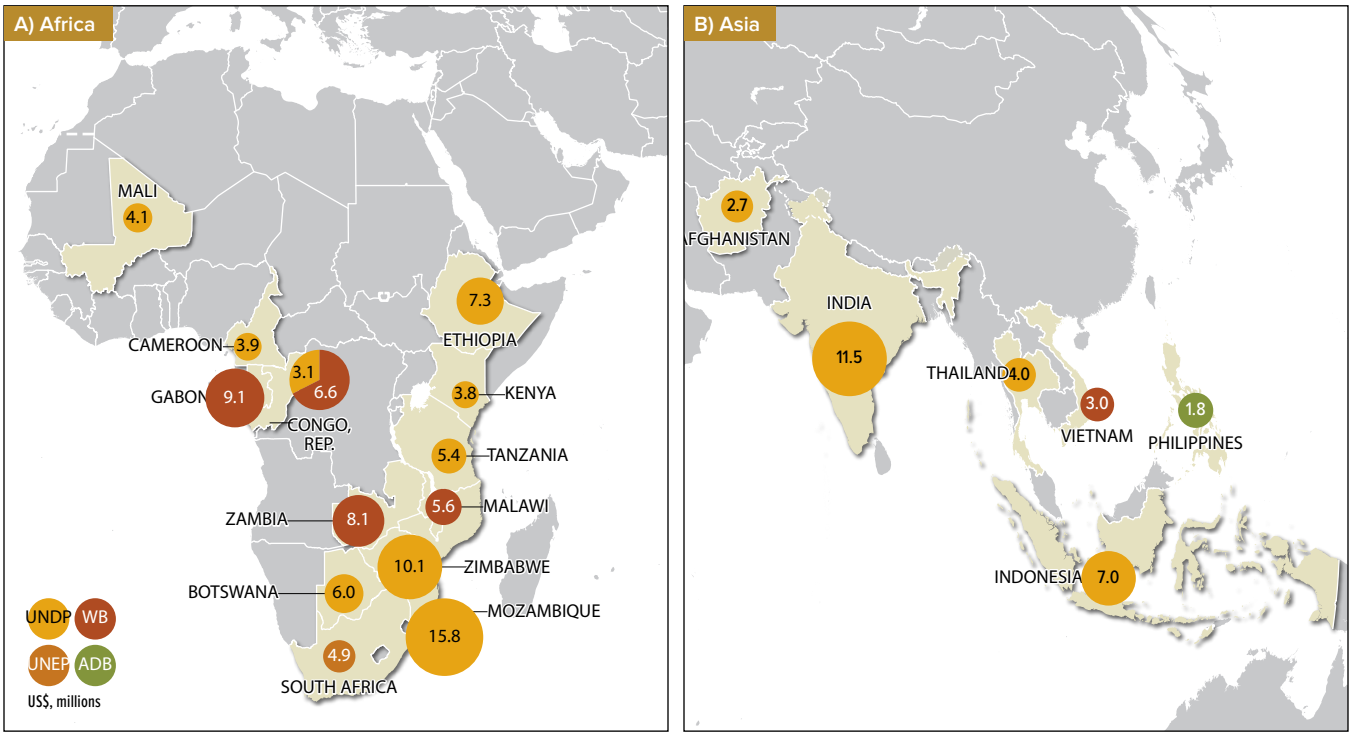
The GWP Global Grant to the World Bank Group supports an applied knowledge and collaboration framework that

- ✓ Provides orientation, awareness, and facilitates sharing of lessons learned and best practices
- ✓ Connects clients to industry experts (i.e. technology innovation, private sector, academics, etc.)
- ✓ Supports the development and implementation of diagnostic and other innovative tools
- ✓ Provides on-demand technical workshops that support project activities
- ✓ Conducts legal and policy analysis to combat IWT
- ✓ Supports effective monitoring and communications for global awareness and action on IWT
- ✓ Increases possibility to design and implement regional activities

and Zimbabwe); the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) leads the South Africa project; and the World Bank Group leads five projects (Gabon, Malawi, the Republic of Congo, Vietnam, and Zambia) (see map 1.1, panels a and b).

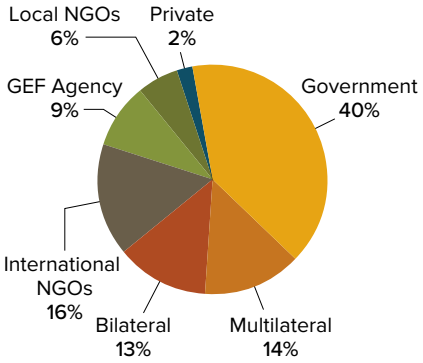
The GEF investment is complemented by more than US$800 million in project co-financing from national governments, GEF agencies, international and national nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), bilateral cooperation agencies, multilateral agencies, foundations, and the private sector, as shown in figure 1.3, with more than 70 percent being contributions in cash.

MAP 1.1. GWP Projects in Africa and Asia by investment amount



Source: World Bank data.

FIGURE 1.3. Sources of Cofinancing



Source: World Bank data.

20 GWP COUNTRY PROFILES CREATED!

Check out the 20 national projects of the Global Wildlife Program on the website!
www.worldbank.org/global-wildlife-program

Program Description

The GWP is built on a theory of change summarized by interventions at the national and global levels addressing the illegal wildlife value chain from source to transit to demand. According to the theory of change, IWT will be reduced if (i) there is concerted effort to reduce poaching, protect species' habitats, and empower local communities to be the stewards and beneficiaries of wildlife in the source countries; (ii) crime and trafficking are controlled along the value chain; (iii) demand for illegal wildlife through changing consumer behavior is reduced; and (iv) applied knowledge exchanges are promoted and institutional capabilities and cooperation between key players are improved (see figure 1.4). These series of interventions should, in the long term, result in reduced impacts to known threatened species from IWT.

GWP promotes the participation and engagement of local communities by increasing benefits from wildlife conservation and management through activities such as promoting nature-based tourism, decreasing the costs of living with or near wildlife by mitigating human-wildlife conflict, improving governance of natural resources, and promoting alternative livelihoods. Additionally, GWP projects increase the costs of engaging in wildlife crime by improving law enforcement. Collectively, these actions should result in the increase in population size of the target species over time. Figure 1.5 showcases the total amount allocated to the components of the theory of change.

FIGURE 1.4. Theory of Change

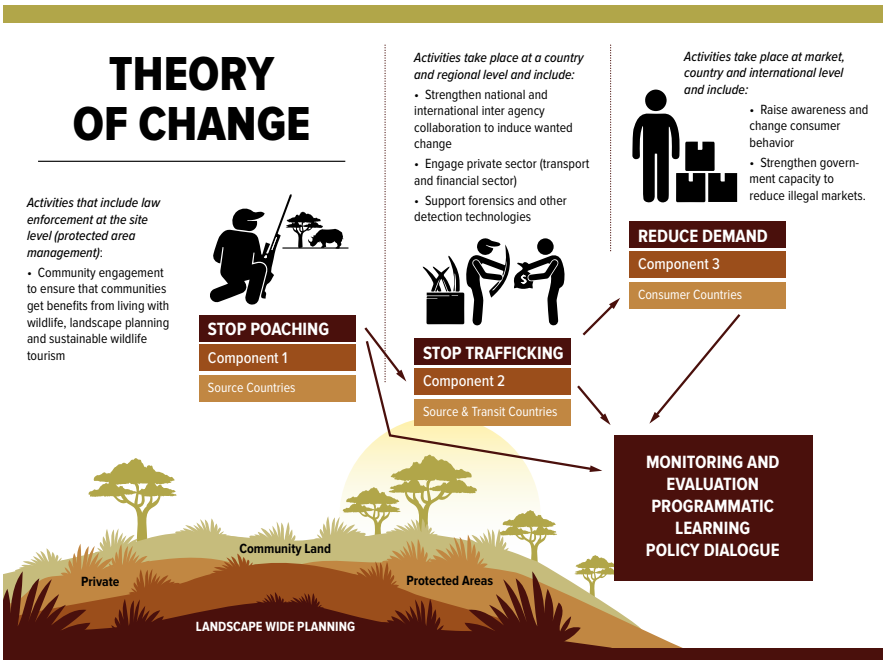
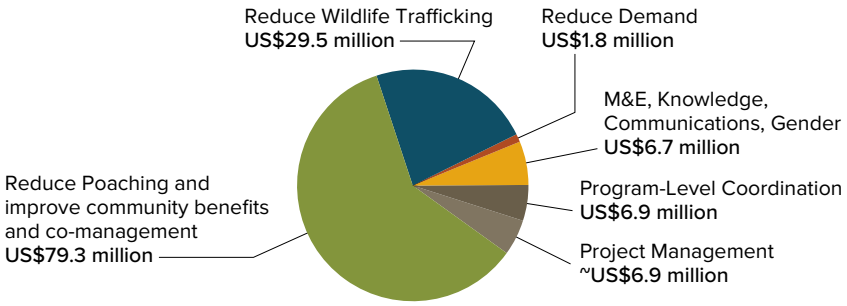


FIGURE 1.5. GWP Funds Allocated by Component



Source: World Bank data.

The GWP goals are to be achieved by the diverse set of national projects, each with its specific objective, components, and outcomes. These objectives and outcomes will be fulfilled through the project activities designed to reduce poaching, trafficking, and demand according to each national priority and context. In addition to the activities at the project level, the GWP includes a global coordination grant delivered by the WBG and UNDP that aims to promote coordination, knowledge management, and collaboration among the national teams, clients, and beneficiaries. This component also addresses program-level monitoring and evaluation. Table 1.1 summarizes the GWP components, subcomponents and activities.[3]

TABLE 1.1. GWP Components, Subcomponents, and Activities at Project Level

Component	Subcomponent	(US$ millions)	Project Activities
Component 1 **Reduce poaching**	Community engagement	33.48	Human-wildlife conflict mitigation; CBNRM; community conservancies, governance and co-management of natural Resources; community policing, training and monitoring
	Antipoaching and protected area management	26.73	Protected area expansion; design and implement protected area management plans; capacity building for protected area management; antipoaching patrolling (ecoguards), equipment, infrastructure, and technology
	Integrated landscape management	19.08	Landscape management practices (including restoration, corridors, CSA); sustainable forest management (outside PAs); landscape planning (studies, agreements, monitoring and cross-sectoral coordination); international agreements and actions for transboundary conservation areas
Component 2 **Reduce trafficking**	Strategies and legislation	5.00	Design and implement national strategies and domestic laws; sentencing and penalty guidelines and procedures
	Enforcement, judiciary, and prosecution	18.16	Strengthen capacity; establish wildlife crime units and task forces; investigation procedures and techniques; interagency and international law enforcement cooperation
	Information and intelligence	6.35	Information management and Intelligence systems; assessments and monitoring of illegal trafficking, enforcement and prosecutions; CITES e-permitting
Component 3 **Reduce demand**	Raise awareness and change behavior	1.80	Social and behavioral change methodologies; targeted national and subnational campaigns
Component 4 **Communications, gender, and M&E**	Communications, gender, and M&E	6.74	Project M&E; systematization and sharing of project's lessons learned; knowledge management, education, communication strategies; gender strategy
Coordination and collaboration	Coordination and collaboration	6.91	Coordination platform among project executors and donors; donor analysis; partnerships with ICCWC, UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Illicit Trade in Wildlife and Forest Products, and organizations tackling maritime trafficking of wildlife; knowledge management; CoP; program M&E

Source: World Bank data.

Note: The table does not include project management costs (US$6.3 million).

3 The amounts allocated for each subcomponent resulted from review of the projects' budgets and the allocation of funds given specific activities.

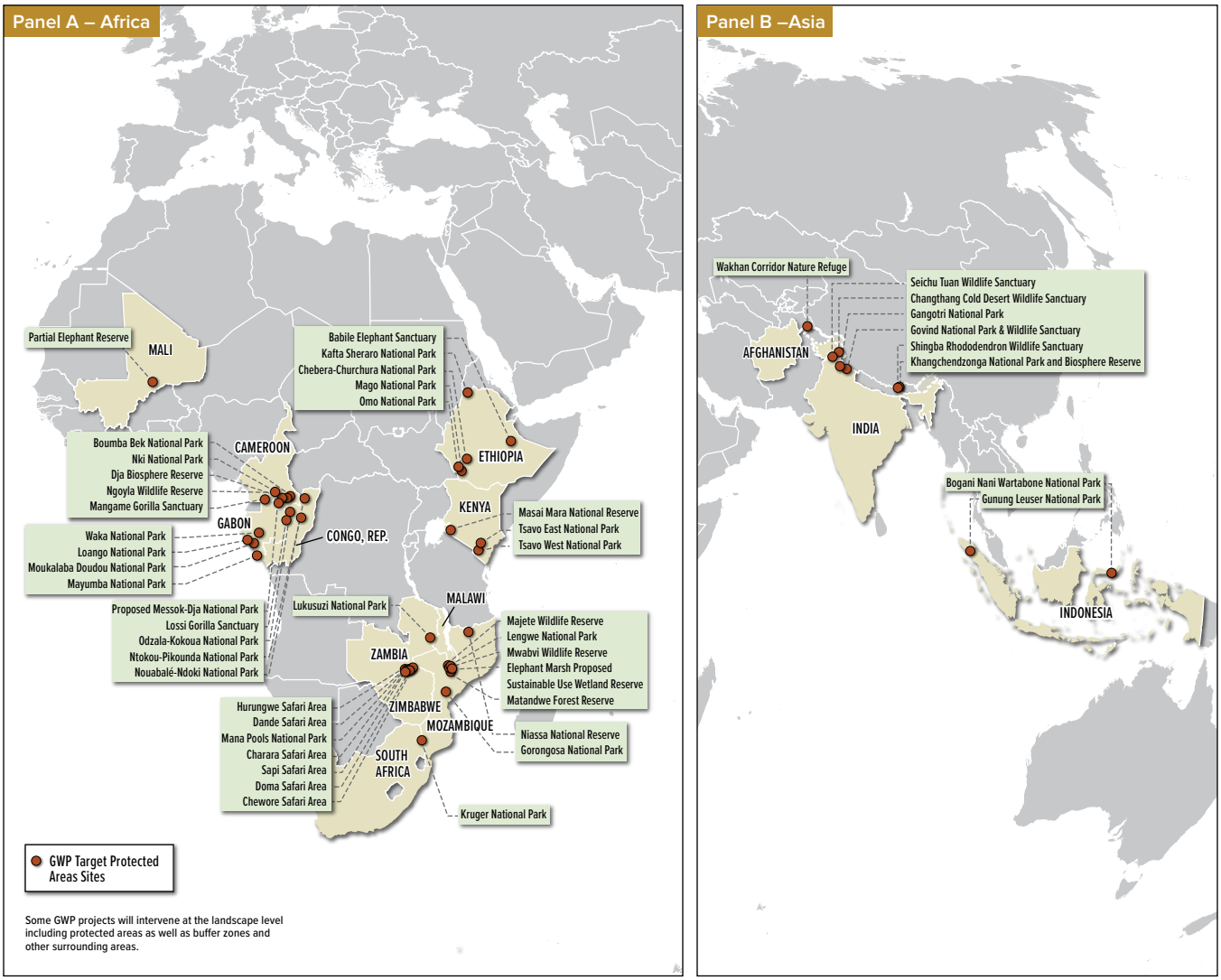
Areas of Intervention

The program supports activities at the landscape level and in specific productive and protected areas. Particularly, the GWP contributes to improving the management of more than 21.8 million hectares of protected areas in Africa and 4.5 million hectares in the Asian countries that are essential habitats of the key species that the program aims to protect. National projects have estimated that the total area of land that will indirectly benefit from investments in and beyond protected areas is over 100 million. Key protected areas covered by the GWP are shown in map 1.2, panels a and b.

21.8 million
hectares of protected areas in Africa and

4.5 million
hectares in the Asian countries

MAP 1.2. Global Wildlife Program: Group I Countries in Asia and Africa

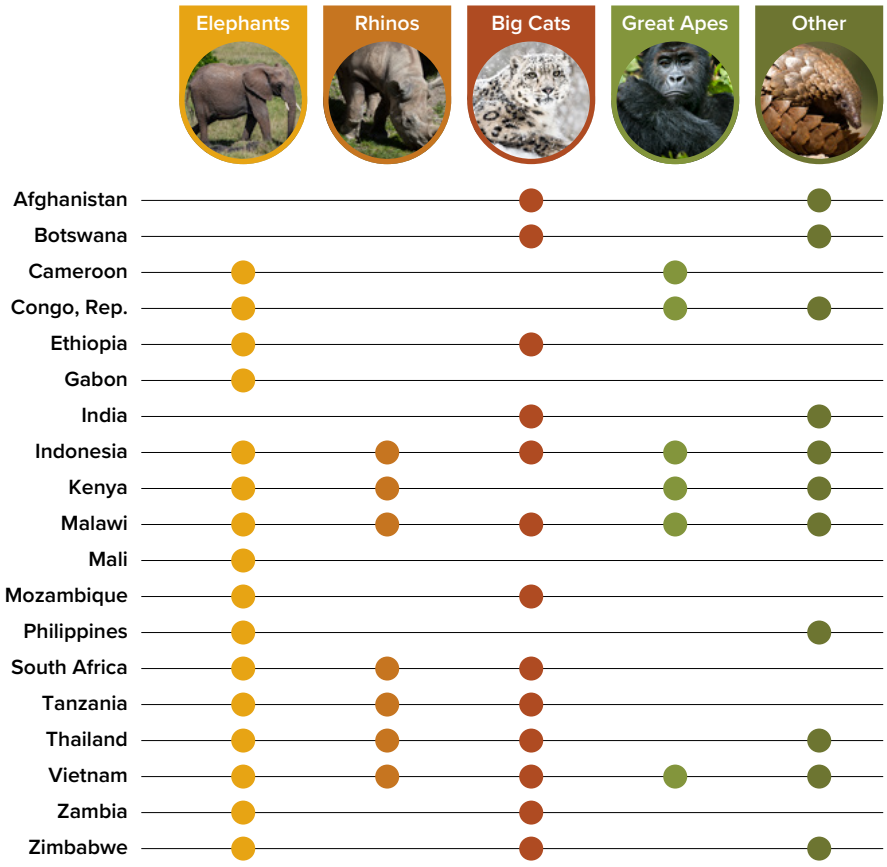


Source: World Bank data.

Key Species

Biodiversity underpins all ecosystem services that sustain our environment and drive national economies. Thus, GWP national projects aim to preserve biodiversity and fragile habitats. Protected areas and landscapes selected by GWP national projects comprise multiple species, but by focusing efforts on priority species such as the elephant, rhinos, and big cats, national projects ensure that the health of the wider ecosystem and other species dependent on these habitats are also preserved. Additionally, species like the African and Asian pangolin which have become the most trafficked mammals in the world are also being protected by some of the national projects through improved law enforcement. Species such as the great apes, which are being threatened by illegal logging and subsistence hunting, are also protected under this program. National projects are monitoring the threats to the priority species that have been identified. Figure 1.6 illustrates the main species whose populations and poaching levels will be tracked by the national projects.

FIGURE 1.6. GWP Priority Species



National Projects

The 20 GWP national projects range from US$1.8 million to $15.8 million in Global Environment Facility (GEF) project investment (average GEF project size is US$6.2 million). Projects will be implemented over four to seven years. To date, 19 of the 20 national projects along with the global coordination project have received GEF CEO endorsement. Several projects have commenced implementation, and the others are in inception phase and will commence soon. The Tanzania project has been submitted for GEF CEO endorsement.[4] Each national project places different emphasis on the GWP components according to their contexts and to address the drivers of the loss of key species (see Snapshots). See appendix D for detailed activities within each program component.

Across the GWP, most GEF investment is allocated to reduce poaching and improve community benefits and natural resources management at the site level, which are part of the program's component Reduce Poaching. Eighteen of the 20 national projects plan to invest in the Reduce Poaching component for a total of US$79.3 million, and 14 are expected to allocate half or more of their GEF project budget to it. Within this component—and based on specific priorities and needs— projects vary in emphasis on such subcategories as community engagement, protected area management, and integrated landscape management. See figure 1.7.

4 The information in this report considers the data from the Tanzania project document submitted in July 2018.

Project Snapshots

AFGHANISTAN (UNDP) **$2.7m**

National Environmental Protection Agency; Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock; WCS

Conservation of Snow Leopards and their Critical Ecosystemsin Afghanistan

BOTSWANA (UNDP) **$6.0m**

Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources,Conservation & Tourism; Ministry of Agriculture; Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Councils

Managing the Human-Wildlife Interface to Sustain the Flow of Agro-Ecosystem Services and Prevent IWT

CAMEROON (UNDP) **$4.0m**

Ministry of Forestry & Wildlife

Integrated and Transboundary Conservation of Biodiversity in the Basins of the Republic of Cameroon

CONGO, REP.

Ministry of Forest Economy, Sustainable Development & Environment **$3.1m**

UNDP Integrated and Transboundary Conservation of Biodiversity in the Basins of the Republic of Congo

WBG **$6.5m**

Strengthening the Management of Wildlife and Improving Livelihoods in Northern Republic of Congo

ETHIOPIA (UNDP) **$7.3m**

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEFCC); Ethiopia Wildlife Conservation Authority

Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Areas Estate

GABON (WBG) **$9.1m**

National Agency of National Parks; Directorate General for Fauna & Protected Areas

Wildlife and Human-Elephant Conflicts Management in Gabon

INDIA (UNDP) **$11.5m**

Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change

Securing Livelihoods, Conservation, Sustainable Use, and Restoration of High Range Himalayan Ecosystems (SECURE Himalayas)

INDONESIA (UNDP) **$7.0m**

Ministry of Environment & Forestry; Directorate General for Law Enforcement; National Police; WCS

Combatting illegal and unsustainable trade in endangered species in Indonesia

KENYA (UNDP) **$3.8m**

Ministry of Environment, Water & Natural Resources; Kenya Wildlife Service

Combating Poaching and the Illegal Wildlife Trade in Kenya through an Integrated Approach

MALAWI (WBG) **$5.6m**

Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy & Mining; Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Water Department

Strengthening Landscape Connectivity and Management to Improve Livelihoods and Conserve Key Biodiversity Areas in Malawi

MALI (UNDP) **$4.1m**

Mali Elephant Project; Ministry of the Environment & Sanitation; National Directorate of Water & Forests

Community-Based Natural Resource Management that Resolves Conflict, Improves Livelihoods & Restores Ecosystems throughout the Elephant Range

MOZAMBIQUE (UNDP) **$15.8m**

National Agency for Conservation Areas; Gorongosa Restoration Project; WCS

Strengthening the Conservation of Globally Threatened Species through Improving Biodiversity Enforcement & Expanding Community Conservancies around PAs

PHILIPPINES (ADB) **$1.8m**

Department of Environment & Natural Resources

Combating Environmental Organized Crime in the Philippines

SOUTH AFRICA (UN Environment) **$4.9m**

Ministry of Environment, Department of Environmental Affairs

Strengthening Institutions, Information Management and Monitoring to Reduce the Rate of Illegal Wildlife Trade in South Africa

TANZANIA (UNDP) **$5.4m**

Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism, Wildlife Division

Combating Poaching and the Illegal Wildlife Trade in Tanzania through an Integrated Approach

THAILAND (UNDP) **$4.0m**

Department of National Parks, Wildlife & PlantConservation; Royal Thai Police; IUCN

Combating IWT, Focusing on Ivory, Rhino Horn, Tiger and Pangolins in Thailand

VIETNAM (WBG) **$3.0m**

Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment; Ministries of Agriculture, Public Security, Justice

Strengthening Partnerships to Protect Globally Significant Endangered Species in Vietnam

ZAMBIA (WBG) **$8.1m**

Ministry of Agriculture; Department of National Parks & Wildlife, Forestry Department

Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Program

ZIMBABWE (UNDP) **$10.0m**

Ministry of Tourism, Environment & Hospitality

Strengthening Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management and Climate-Smart Landscapes in the Mid to Lower Zambezi Region of Zimbabwe

GLOBAL COORDINATION

World Bank Group; UNDP (GEF Agency implementation)

Coordinate Action and Learning to Combat Wildlife Crime

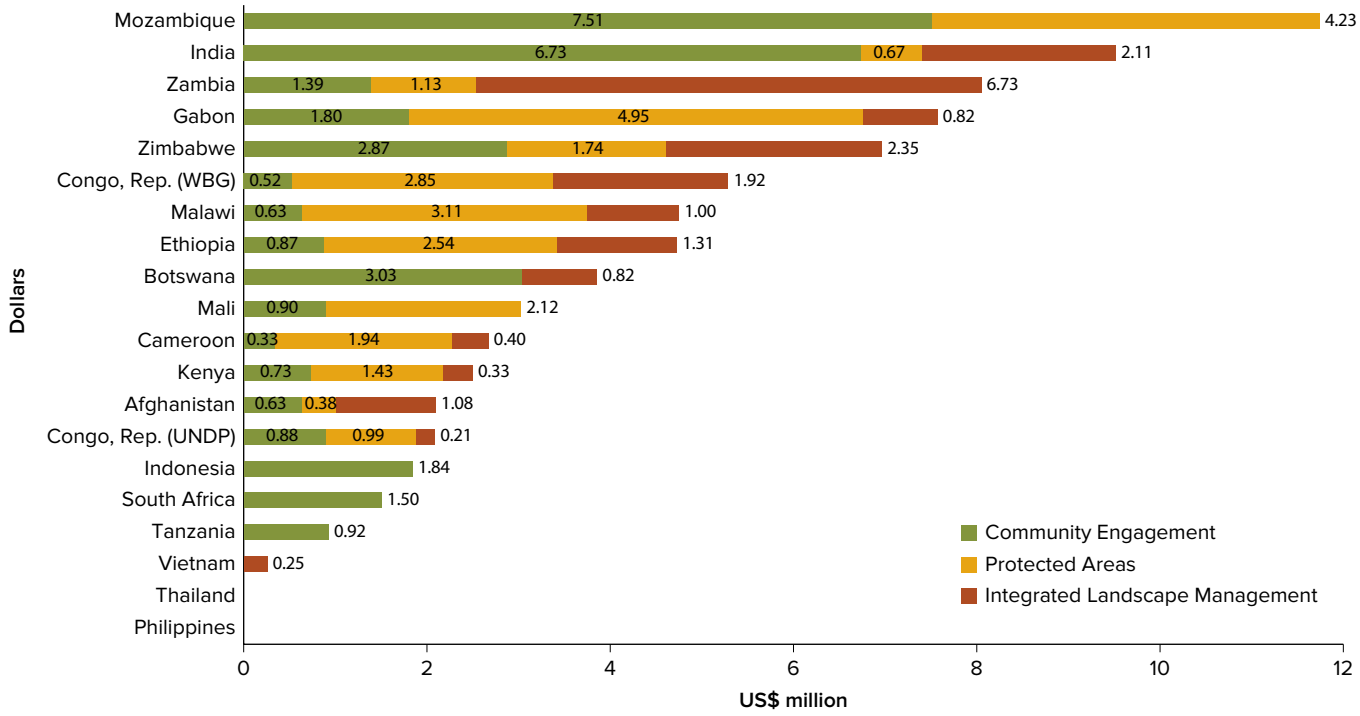
PROJECT FOCUS ON GWP COMPONENTS

- **Reduce poaching**
- **Reduce trafficking**
- **Reduce demand**

The size of circles indicates the percentage of GEF project budget allocated against a given component.

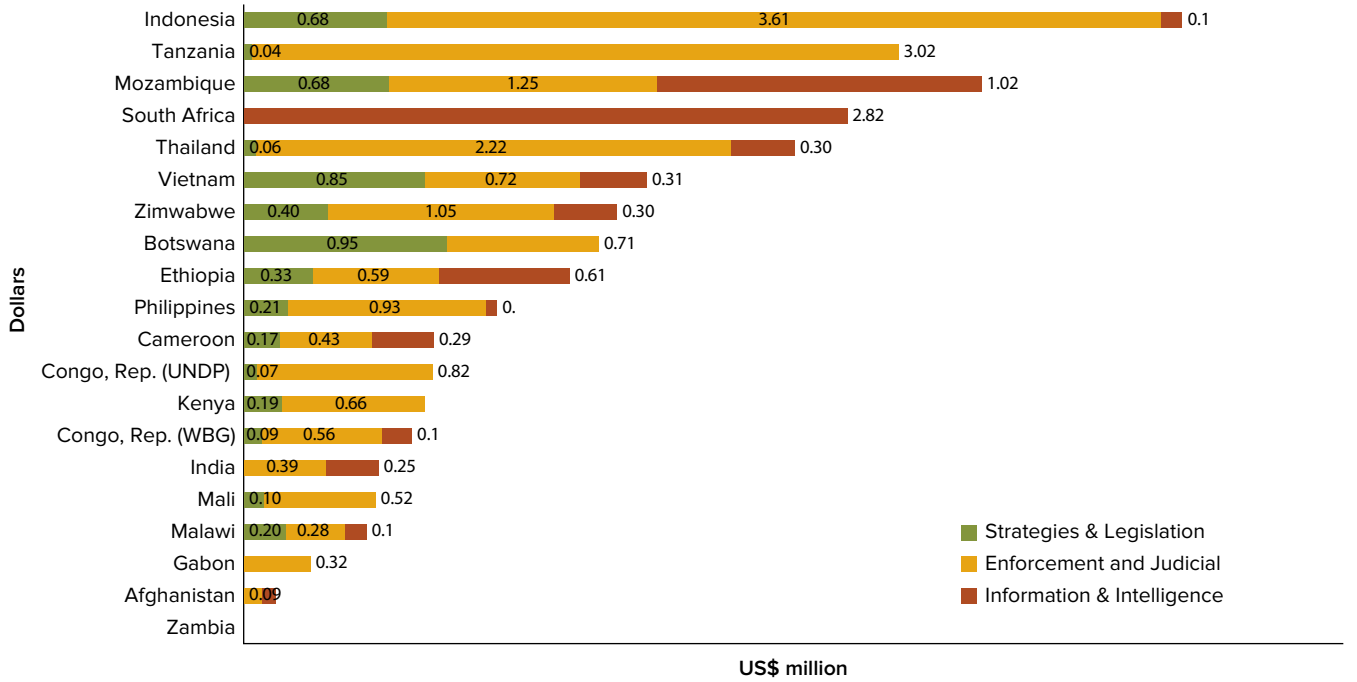
- Indicate more than 75% of project budget
- Between 75% and 50% of the project budget
- Between 50% and 25%
- Less than 25% of the project budget

FIGURE 1.7. Allocation of Funds for the Reduce Poaching Subcomponents



Source: World Bank data.

FIGURE 1.8. Allocation of funds for the Reduce Trafficking subcomponents

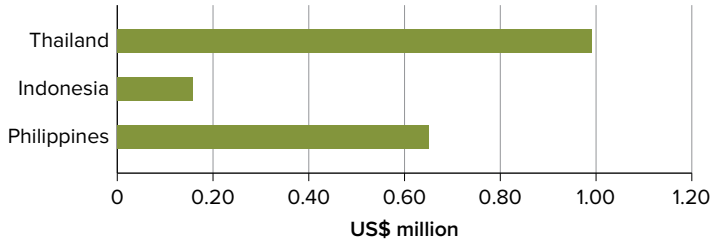


Source: World Bank data.

In relation to the Reduce Trafficking component, 19[5] national projects are investing in activities to strengthen enforcement, legislation, information and intelligence systems, or criminal justice responses for a total of US$29.5 million. Six of these are expected to allocate over half of their project budget to activities to reduce trafficking. Sixty percent of the investment in this component will be allocated to the Enforcement, Judicial, and Prosecution subcomponent. See figure 1.8.

For the Demand Reduction component, three projects are investing in consumer demand reduction and behavior change, representing the smallest share of program funding (1.4 percent of the total program).

FIGURE 1.9. Allocation of funds for the Reduce Demand subcomponent



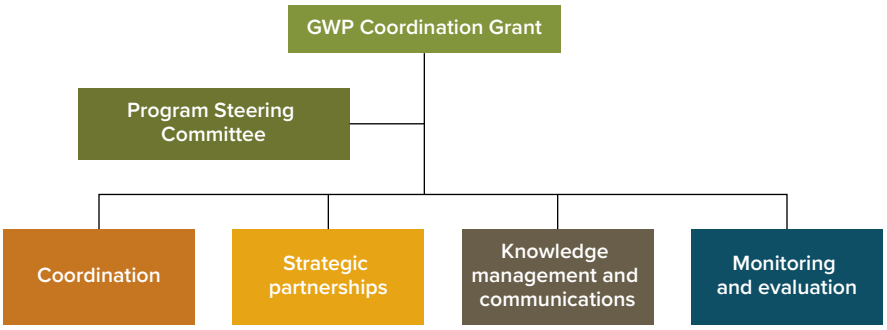
Source: World Bank data.

[5] The Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape project is the only GWP national project that is not investing in the Reduce Trafficking component. This project is part of a larger carbon forestry project supported by the World Bank Group as GEF agency with financing from the BioCarbon Trust Fund.

2 GLOBAL COORDINATION GRANT

Since August 2016, the Coordinate Action and Learning to Combat Wildlife Crime, a global coordination grant, has developed activities for creating and implementing a coordination, knowledge management, and communications platform. The World Bank Group and the UNDP lead different parts of this project. The World Bank focuses on four components: program coordination, strategic partnerships, knowledge management and communications, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) shown in figure 2.1. The UNDP focuses on tackling the maritime trafficking of wildlife products and the UN Wildlife Initiative within the Strategic Partnership component. A summary of the status of the project's outcomes is included in Appendix A.

FIGURE 2.1. Structure of the Coordination Grant



Component 1: Program Coordination

Component 1 of the Coordination Grant aims at strengthening collaboration among the GWP implementation agencies, participating countries, and the international donor community. Through coordination, the program has successfully been able to connect, engage, and grow a community that can support one another and deliver on project and program goals (see figure 2.2). Program coordination is essentially divided in two groups of stakeholders: the GWP national projects and the conservation donor community. The national coordination includes national project teams, Program Steering Committee and the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel.

IEO BRIEF

Evaluation of GEF Support to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade

Independent Evaluation Office

OPS6

EVALUATION BY GEF INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OFFICE

According to the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO)'s *Evaluation of GEF Support to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade* (November 2017), which assess GEF's support to address IWT through the GWP, the **GWP global coordination project is accomplishing more than expected,** particularly given funding limitations (less than 5 percent of the total GWP funding). Informants for the report uniformly have praised the activities undertaken by the global grant to facilitate cooperation and knowledge exchange, foster interagency cooperation, and disseminate good practices and lessons—based on their efficiency, relevance, accessibility, and helpfulness.

FIGURE 2.2. Goals of Component 1 - Program Coordination

NATIONAL COORDINATION

Quarterly conference calls among GWP implementing agencies and participating countries have been facilitated to enhance the quality of the coordination of the national projects. These calls supplement the opportunities to connect and engage during in-person events. The GWP national projects are divided into three groups: anglophone African countries, francophone African countries, and Asian countries. Six coordination calls were conducted in 2018 (until July) with participation from 17 government officials and 24 staff from implementing agencies. These coordination calls allow participating countries to present updates on project progress, identify challenges, express their knowledge and capacity needs, and provide feedback on past and future GWP events. In 2017, four such quarterly calls across these three groups were organized to ensure that national project teams were aware of the coordination grant's purpose and accessibility. To help the GWP team with program coordination, two advisory bodies provide advice and guidance on the program's activities.

Program Steering Committee

The coordination role with the implementing agencies and country-based projects started with the establishment of the Program Steering Committee (PSC) on September 28, 2015, in New York. The PSC includes the GEF implementing agencies (ADB, GEF, UNDP, UN Environment, and the World Bank Group) and leading conservation organizations: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), TRAFFIC, WildAid, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). Since 2015, the GWP has organized **two in-person events** (New York and Hanoi) and **10 virtual events** with the PSC to discuss project coordination opportunities, including regional and global events. The PSC provided technical input on project design prior to the GEF CEO Endorsement and has advised on the organization of GWP conferences every year by recommending experts and themes.

GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel

The GWP also gains from the technical guidance from GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP). Representatives from STAP have contributed in virtual and in-person events to share knowledge resources to assist the national project teams. They have also provided valuable comments and feedback to original program design, delivered technical presentations, and chaired sessions at GWP-organized events.

DONOR COORDINATION

Since 2013, various CITES decisions[6] and international declarations (i.e., Hanoi Statement on IWT) have called for enhanced donor coordination to maximize the benefit of IWT funding. To contribute to this call, in 2016 the GWP established a coordination platform at which currently 29 international donors (listed in table 2.1.) have shared knowledge on their IWT projects, discussed IWT-related issues, and collaborated. To date, the GWP has organized six face-to-face meetings and 10 virtual sessions. These periodic meetings allow donors to discuss key IWT-initiatives, funding programs, and upcoming events.

In 2016, the GWP collected data on more than 1,105 projects from 24 international donors, which served to develop the Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade. This analysis shows that from 2010–16, more than US$1.3 billion was committed by international donors to combat IWT in Africa and Asia, equivalent to approximately US$190 million per year. Map 2.1 shows the distribution of the IWT commitments from 2010 to 2016 by donor type and receiving country.

In 2018, the GWP conducted quarterly virtual meetings to bring donors together to share information on their IWT portfolios and key projects. In addition, the GWP received a grant from Germany's Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) to better understand how some of these international donor-funded projects were implemented and derive general lessons in the form of case studies. To accomplish this, the GWP

[6] Decisions 16.5 to 16.7 of the CITES CoP16 in Bangkok, March 2013, call for the organization of a Wildlife Donor Roundtable to share information, understand long-term financial needs, and explore the potential for scaled-up financial resources to combat IWT.

TABLE 2.1. Participating donors in the GWP Donor Coordination

Bilaterals	Multilaterals	Foundations
• Canada • France • Germany (BMZ/BMUB) • Japan • Netherlands (Economic/Foreign Affairs) • Norway (Foreign Affairs/Climate and ENV) • Spain • Sweden • United Kingdom • United States (USAID, USDOS/ USFWS)	• Asian Development Bank • European Commission • Global Environment Facility • World Bank Group	• Vulcan Philanthropy • Wildcat Foundation • Oak Foundation

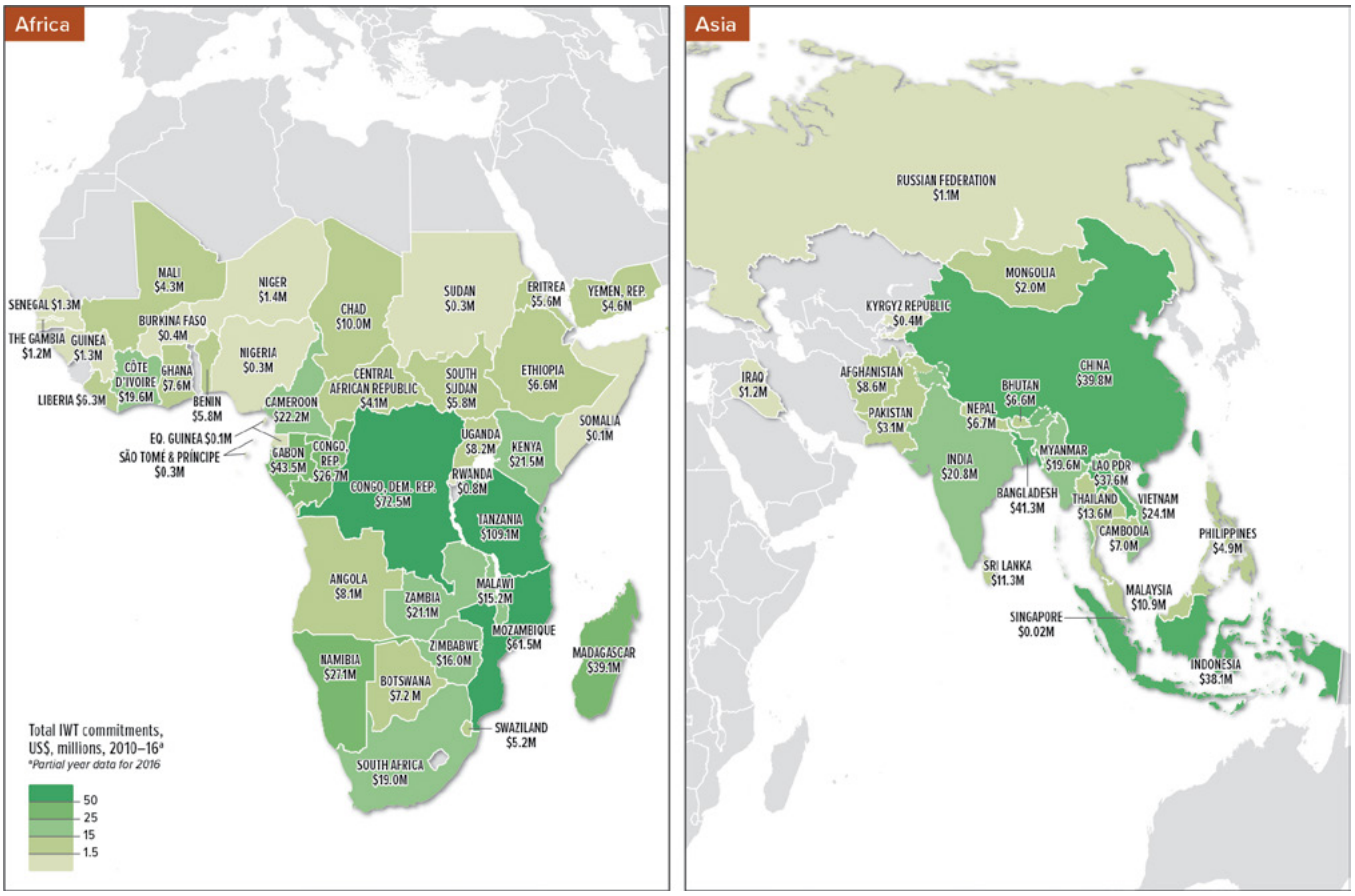
United Nations Programs	International NGOs
• United Nations Development Programme • United Nations Environment Programme	• Fauna & Flora International • Wildlife Conservation Society • World Wildlife Fund • WildAID • Zoological Society of London

Additional Implementing Partners	
• Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora • International Union for Conservation of Nature • United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime	• International Fund for Animal Welfare • TRAFFIC International

established a working group of 11 donors: the European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (EC DEVCO) (+ CITES-implemented project), GEF, Germany, U.K. Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), UNDP, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Vulcan, the World Bank Group, WCS, and the Zoological Society of London (ZSL). The working group met 13 times in 2018 to share knowledge and experiences, and collectively developed 17 case studies across 29 countries covering six IWT interventions categorized during the analysis (see figure 2.3).

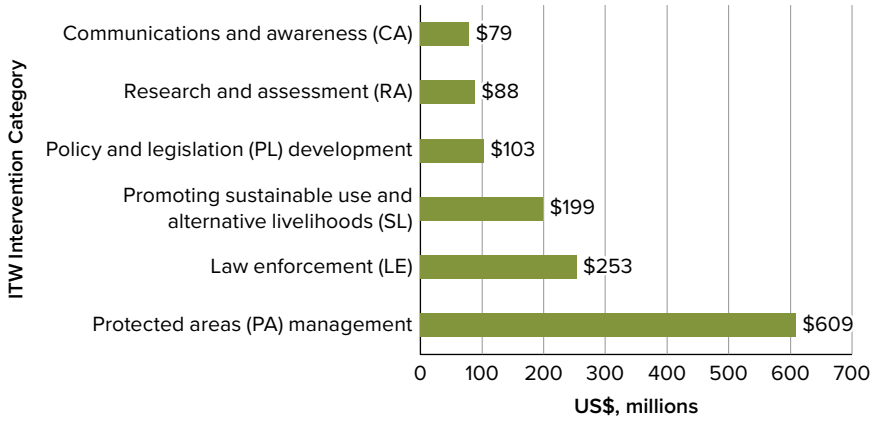
For the 11 case studies presented to the working group, project leaders highlighted

MAP 2.1. Total IWT Commitments, 2010–16, US$ millions



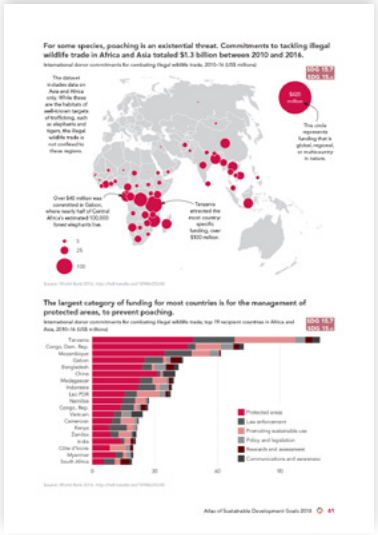
Source: World Bank data.

FIGURE 2.3. Cumulative IWT Commitment Amounts, 2010–16



Source: World Bank data.

SCREENSHOT 2.1. GWP Analysis on International Funding towards Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade



Note: "GWP Analysis on International Funding towards Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade" is featured in the Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018: From World Development Indicators (36,068 downloads) under SDG 15: Life on Land.

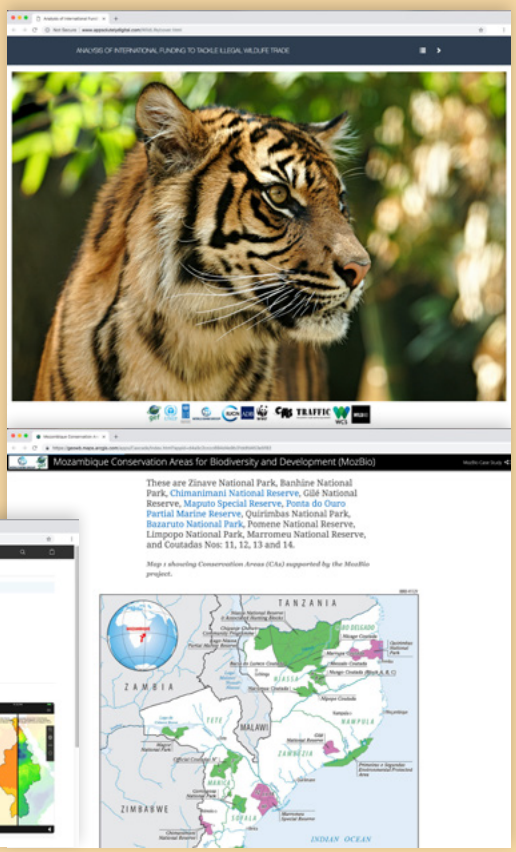
key project activities, challenges, donor coordination, and lessons learned. Working group members gained an opportunity to learn from technical leaders in the field from a range of organizations and geographies, and to share their experiences and insight. Eleven of the case studies are presented as ArcGIS Interactive Story Maps for the donors to share the project stories through dynamic and interactive format. See box.

Innovation, GIS and Digital Platforms

The GWP created an e-Book to showcase this analysis in an interactive format; it is featured in the WBG's mobile data platform Spatial Agent. This analysis provides information on "who does what, where" to combat IWT. The GWP has utilized ArcGIS Interactive Story Maps to provide more context to the specific case studies prepared for 11 donor cases. These interactive information products, integrated with multimedia resources, communicate lessons learned in an innovative way.

GWP is currently conducting a comparative analysis to assess case studies across intervention types, geographies, and type of executing partner to identify lessons that can inform future investments. This analysis will be captured and disseminated in a report format and in an eBook. The contents will also be integrated into the update of the 2016 project analysis.

The GWP plans to bring together the working group members for a field study in-country to go more in-depth for one or more case studies and jointly see field demonstrations and visit project beneficiaries. GWP will also explore opportunities to support country or regional planning activities and use of innovative analytical tools.



Component 2: Strategic Partnerships

PARTNERSHIP WITH INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM ON COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME

The global coordination grant is strengthening strategic partnerships to combat wildlife crime. This includes coordinated support for the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC). ICCWC is a collaborative initiative of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Secretariat, INTERPOL, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the World Bank Group, and the World Customs Organization (WCO) to strengthen criminal justice systems and provide coordinated support at national, regional, and international levels to combat wildlife and forest crime.

The GWP has provided support to the ICCWC to strengthen the ICCWC program as well as to promote alignment and integration of ICCWC tools, resources, and experts to GWP national projects. To date, GWP support to ICCWC has included funding of the World Bank Senior Expert Group (SEG) representative and consultant to develop the ICCWC Strategic Program 2016–2020, and liaise with key donors to secure funding to secure funding for the Strategic Program. This support was instrumental in raise new funding commitments of US$20 million, including generous pledges from the European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (EC DEVCO) Union, Germany, and the U.K. Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA). The Bank will implement US$1.2 million donated by the United Kingdom to develop anti-money laundering (AML) activities. Associated to this activity, GWP funded the preparation and printing of ICCWC promotional documents to disseminate the work that ICCWC partners are doing to combat illegal wildlife trade (IWT). GWP also funded the development of a subject matter expert database and law enforcement tools and resources report and the delivery of an AML training course in Kenya and Tanzania. These efforts were overseen by the ICCWC SEG and were featured at various ICCWC CITES Conference of Parties and Standing Committee events. ICCWC members also frequently contributed presentations and expert advice to GWP national project participants and other stakeholders at in-person and virtual knowledge exchanges, including sessions on anticorruption, anti-trafficking, DNA analysis, and cross-border operations.

UN WILDLIFE INITIATIVE

The global coordination grant emphasizes the importance of coordination among and joint support by UN agencies with a mandate related to combating wildlife trafficking. The subcomponent is led by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) in partnership with the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Illicit Trade in Wildlife and Forest Products. The task force brings together eight entities in a "one UN" response to combating illicit trade in wildlife: CITES, the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA), the UN Department of Public Information (DPI), the UN Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the UNDP, the UNEP, and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). In July 2017, the task force convened the Africa-Asia Pacific Symposium on Strengthening Legal Frameworks to Combat Wildlife Crime in Bangkok, Thailand, bringing together wildlife law and criminal justice officers from 22 countries—including 13 GWP countries—to identify key elements for legal frameworks and ways to improve coordination and cooperation. The symposium was convened in partnership with the GWP and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), with financial support of the Government of Norway. In September 2018, the Symposium on Strengthening Legal Frameworks to Combat Wildlife Crime in Central and West Africa was convened in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, by the task force in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization–European Union (FAO-EU) Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Programme and the GWP. This sister event to the Bangkok symposium brought together more than 20 francophone and lusophone countries (including five GWP countries) to discuss particular challenges and priorities for strengthening national legal frameworks in Central and West Africa.

COORDINATION WITH ORGANIZATIONS TACKLING THE MARITIME TRAFFICKING OF WILDLIFE PRODUCTS

The global coordination grant also focuses on combating maritime trafficking of wildlife between Africa and Asia, through strengthened wildlife law enforcement capacity at ports and improved South-South and institutional cooperation. This is led by the UNDP in partnership with the Royal Foundation of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Duke and Duchess of Sussex, members of the United for Wildlife Transport Task Force and the UNODC-WCO Container Control Program. Subcomponent activities build on the efforts of signatories to the Task Force Buckingham Palace Declaration, specifically toward commitment 10, which aims to "establish a cross-disciplinary team working with local customs and law enforcement authorities to develop a system of best practice for combating illegal wildlife trade in key ports." The

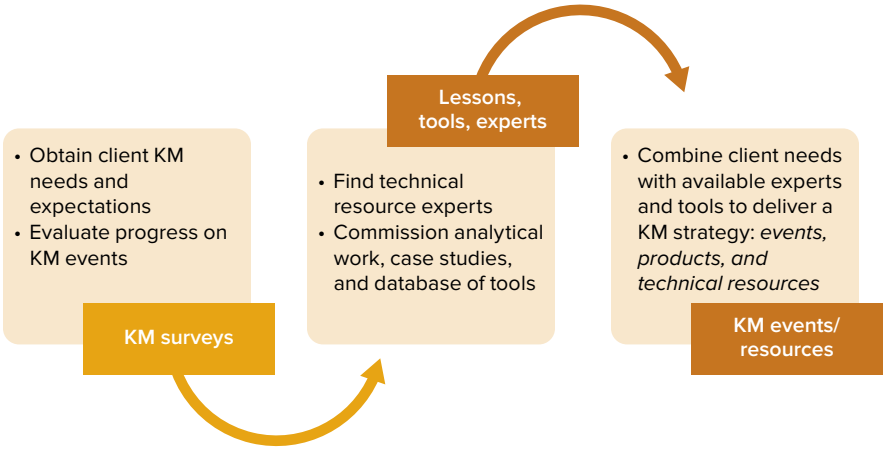
subcomponent is targeting seaports implicated in wildlife trafficking in Tanzania, Kenya, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines, building on national GWP projects wherever possible. These port-based efforts will be delivered in parallel with work at a global level to broaden engagement of the maritime sector and shipping industry in tackling wildlife trafficking. Activities commenced in September 2018.

Component 3: Knowledge Management and Communications

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

To effectively prepare and implement interventions that tackle wildlife crime across the IWT value chain, Global Wildlife Program (GWP) stakeholders require the latest crosscutting relevant knowledge. The knowledge management component of the global coordination grant aims to scale up best practices, leverage lessons learned from South-South exchanges, and drive innovation. The World Bank Group leads the design, development, and deployment of a knowledge management platform and processes to promote efficiency and learning among program stakeholders.

FIGURE 2.4. Knowledge Management Process



Since 2016, the GWP has captured, collected, and shared knowledge to accelerate sharing of lessons learned and best practices to help the national projects design and deliver effective interventions that tackle wildlife crime. Through a wide range of channels, including virtual and in-person events, technical publications, videos, and online feature stories, the GWP is continually evolving and innovating the dissemination of knowledge. The process for generating resources includes obtaining national project feedback through surveys, finding experts to put together the best research available on selected themes, and sharing this information through events and workshops. See figure 2.4 on the knowledge management process, and figure 2.5 for examples of knowledge activities.

FIGURE 2.5. Successful Engagement with National Projects through Knowledge Management

1 GWP Gabon Wildlife and Human-Elephant Conflicts Managment in Gabon Project
Aims to mitigate HWC in southern region in Gabon

Photos: Elisson Wright

2 The GWP organized an in-person event in April 2017 and brought together leading global practitioners on HWC to showcase HWC mitigation tools so Gabon authorities could exchange ideas and explore opportunities

Photos: Kevin Ndong

3 Following the conference, the GWP undertook a research paper on the pros and cons of mitigation tools as explained through 10 successful case studies from Africa and Asia on HWC

The Gabon project team decided electric fences would be the chosen method for HWC mitigation in their project

Photos: Elisson Wright

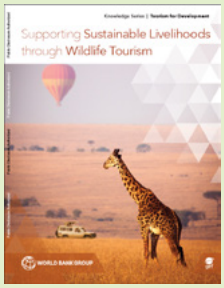
4 The GWP organized a study tour for the Gabonese project team as well as from other GWP countries to visit Sri Lanka where HWC is a big problem, but where electric fences have proven to be successful

5 Technical guides on electric fences have been created for project teams that would like to utilize electric fences, and experts from Sri Lanka will visit Gabon to help the project team implement this solution on the ground

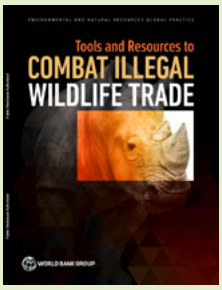
Analytical Studies, Tools, and Publications

Collecting the latest methodologies and research on conservation tools requires an in-depth analysis into topics relevant to GWP national projects. Through collaborations with leading research organizations and individuals, the GWP has added analytical studies and publications to its website as well as distributed them during knowledge events. The GWP is going to publish an electric fence guide manual and a publication titled *Solutions to Mitigate Human-wildlife Conflict* before the end of 2018. See box for examples.

Supporting Sustainable Livelihoods through Wildlife Tourism



Tourism is an engine for jobs, exports, and investments. The tourism sector is also the largest, global, market-based contributor to financing protected area systems. Nature-based tourism (NBT) is a subcomponent of the tourism sector that includes wildlife-based tourism. NBT is a powerful tool countries can leverage to grow and diversify their economies while protecting their biodiversity, and contributing to many Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDGs 12 and 15. Local communities, private sector enterprises, and governments can also benefit from investments in tourism through increased market opportunities and linkages to tourism services such as agriculture production, hoteling, restaurants, transportation, and health services. This report explores innovative tourism partnership and investment opportunities to help countries unlock smart investment and grow tourism sustainably. It showcases sustainable wildlife tourism models from Botswana, India, Kenya, South Africa, and many other countries and promotes solutions that offer insight into the wildlife-based tourism sector as a mechanism for inclusive poverty reduction and global conservation.



Tools and Resources to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade

The IWT has reached an unprecedented scale, in part due to increasing demand from consumers. It is widely recognized that this criminality threatens peace, security, livelihoods, and biodiversity. The illegal trafficking in protected fauna and flora generates significant profits. IWT occurs globally and involves a multitude of species both iconic and lesser known. The response to IWT is multifaceted. It involves multiple national actors and agencies, numerous intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and national and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) across borders and jurisdictions. This report provides an overview of the key types of tools and resources available to officials in the criminal justice system for combating IWT, and provides examples of prominent tools and resources, where appropriate. It describes both publicly available and restricted tools.

Before It's Too Late: Deriving Sustainable Value from Wildlife in the Western Congo Basin

The Western Congo Basin, defined here as comprising Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Gabon, and the Republic of Congo, is being rapidly emptied of its wild animals, with alarming rates of poaching in all four countries. High levels of poaching have numerous deleterious effects for sustainable development. In the Western Congo Basin, efforts to protect wildlife have focused heavily on the establishment and management of protected areas, often within the context of a landscape-based approach that attempts to engage nearby communities and other land users. The low perceived value of forest wildlife resources for local communities is partially attributable to a lack of economic opportunities currently derivable from the sustainable management of wildlife assets. In a bid to help the Western Congo Basin countries address this downward spiral, this study identifies approaches that can enhance the economic value of wildlife resources for local communities and governments as a contribution to poverty reduction, economic development, and conservation. It aims to do so at the regional and national levels because a single country cannot address this crisis given the fluidity of both borders and wildlife in the region. The World Bank Republic of Congo team published this report with input from the GWP

In-Person Events, Conferences, and Study Tours

By organizing and partnering on global and regional events, the GWP has brought together representatives from more than 45 conservation organizations, donors, research institutes, and private sector companies; 160 government representatives; and more than 800 global participants to discuss and debate conservation issues. These events have consisted of seven in-person conferences (listed in Appendix B) and one study tour. GWP stakeholders have selected topics based on themes that can help national teams implement the projects. These include NBT, strengthening legislative frameworks, reducing human-wildlife conflict, engaging local communities, reducing illegal trafficking, and demand reduction.

After every in-person event, the GWP surveys participants to evaluate whether goals of the conference have been met. On average, conference participants have rated GWP conferences with four stars! Appendix B includes the list of conference proceedings and reports. See section below for information on recent conferences.

Knowledge Events

Knowledge Exchange to Combat Wildlife Crime

Gland, Switzerland, January 18–19, 2016
Participants: 47

Key tools and resources introduced to combat wildlife crime

- **Site-level monitoring of poaching.** Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME), Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management (RAPPAM), CITES Monitoring of the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE), Management Oriented Monitoring System (MOMS), and Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART)
- **Wildlife enforcement responses.** ICCWC toolkit, Sherloc, Interpol notices, and Interpol Investigative Support Team (IST)
- **M&E Tool.** IUCN's multispecies database

Speakers and partner collaborations

- Dr. Holly Dublin, IUCN CEESP/SSC's Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group
- Mr. Julian Blanc, Coordinator MIKE, CITES Secretariat
- Dr. Naomi Doak, Program Director, the Royal Foundation
- Mr. Richard Obank, Partner, DLA Piper LLP
- Mr. Jorge Rios, Chief, UNODC
- Mr. Van Duijn, Coordinator Biodiversity, INTERPOL
- Mr. Tom Milliken, Elephant and Rhino Program Lead, TRAFFIC
- Mr. Alessandro Badalotti, IUCN SOS Coordinator
- Dr. Sugoto Roy, IUCN Coordinator of the Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme
- Dr. Urs Breitenmoser and Dr. Christine Breitenmoser, Co-Chairs, IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group
- Mr. Rui Branco, Park Veterinarian for Gorongosa National Park

Knowledge Exchange on Engaging Communities in Wildlife Conservation

Nairobi, Kenya, May 18–20, 2016
Participants: 60

Key takeaways from the sessions

- Decreased pressure on wildlife from IWT includes **four pathways involving community engagement:** (i) strengthening disincentives for illegal behavior; (ii) increasing incentives for stewardship; (iii) decreasing costs of living with wildlife; and (iv) supporting alternative nonwildlife-based livelihoods.
- **Build and support institutions** at the community level recognizing it's a long-term process.
- **Ownership of wildlife** helps communities find value in wildlife, and thus, consider wildlife conservation as a viable livelihood alternative.
- Importance of understanding the **relevance of monetary and nonmonetary benefits** such as peace and security, voice, pride, honesty.

Speakers and partner collaborations

- Mr. Mateus Mutemba, Warden of Gorongosa National Park (Mozambique)
- Dr. S .K. Khanduri, Inspector General of Forests (Wildlife), Ministry of Environment and Forests (India)

First Lady of Kenya, Mrs. Margaret Kenyatta, delivering the keynote speech

- Shubash Lohani, Deputy Director for the Eastern Himalaya Ecoregion, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) (Nepal)
- Ms. Listya Kusumawardhani, Director, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Indonesia)
- Mr. Andrew Parker, Joint-Operations Director, African Parks Network
- Dr. Brian Child, GEF STAP
- Dr. Greg Stuart Hill, Natural Resource Advisor, WWF
- Dr. Winnie Kiiru, Head of Country Liaison, Stop Ivory
- Mr. Patrick Ollomo, Community Engagement Focal Point, Gabon
- Mr. Liu Yuan, CITES Livelihoods Program Coordinator
- Mr. Dawud Mume Ali, Director General, Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
- Dr. Emma Stokes, Director of Conservation Science, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

Knowledge Exchange on Reducing Illegal Wildlife Trafficking

Hanoi, Vietnam, November 14–16, 2017
Participants: 66

Key takeaways related to demand reduction campaigns

- **Know your audience.** Essential to understand the target audience's culture and motivation behind purchasing behavior. Obtain insights into the graphical images that the target audience would most relate to. Important to broaden the message to reach across audience segments.
- **Create effective messages** through the following: (i) state action desired by including the message goal and the expected action from the audience; (ii) be clear and concise so audience quickly grasps the key issues. Avoid extraneous information that can lead to unintended consequences, such as identifying precise location of wildlife.
- **Identify and leverage champions.** Key opinion leaders, who can relate to the audience, are a great asset to support a campaign.
- **Measure results and ensure sustainability of campaigns.** Campaigns generally take three to five years to deliver desired results. Thus, gather data to measure impact and ensure sustainability and adaptability.

Speakers and partner collaborations

- Ms. Gayle Burgess, Consumer Behavioral Change Coordinator, TRAFFIC
- Dr. Hoang Thi Thanh Nhan, Deputy Director, Biodiversity Conservation Agency (BCA), Vietnam Environment Agency, MONRE
- Mr. Brian Adams, Asia Pacific Program Manager, WildAid
- Ms. Frances Craigie, Chief Director of Enforcement, South African Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)
- Mr. Dwi Adhiasto, Wildlife Trade Expert, WCS
- Dr. Samuel Wasser, University of Washington
- Mr. Roux Raath, Technical Officer, WCO
- Mr. Faisal Lufti, CEO Dubai Customs World
- Mr. Clayton Kerswell, Senior Private Sector Specialist, WBG
- Mr. Grant Miller, U.K. Border Force

Knowledge Exchange on Reducing Human-wildlife Conflict (HWC) and Enhancing Coexistence

Libreville and La Lope, Gabon, April 3–7, 2017
Participants: 76

Photo: Kevin Ndong

"For me networking and interacting with experts from all over the word has been a tremendous and positive experience"

Key takeaways

- **Underlying causes of HWC** are often embedded in wider issues of social change, including resource conflicts, culture, and identity.
- **Successful HWC solutions** should be based on the following: (i) practical/feasible interventions at the site where conflict occurs; (ii) a thorough understanding of the underlying culture and context; (iii) a participatory approach so communities internalize and adopt the strategy.
- In some cases, **fencing an area** where the problem of HWC is likely to occur is better than fencing the protected area.
- **Wildlife management and wildlife movements** must be taken into consideration when planning for coexistence.

Speakers and partner collaborations

- Dr. Amy Dickman, Research Fellow, WildCRU
- Mr. Omer Ntougou, Executive Secretary, RAPAC
- Dr. Solomon Mombeshora, Senior Lecturer in Development Studies, Women's University in Africa
- Dr. Alexandra Zimmermann, Chair, IUCN Species Survival Commission Task Force on HWC
- Dr. Martin Tchamba, General Engineer of Water, Forests and Hunting Head of Department of Forestry, Cameroon

Photo: Kevin Ndong

- Mr. Mihindou Mbina Augustin, DGFC/DGFP Focal Point, Ministry of Forests (jointly with Ms. Aimee Mekui, DGA FAP)
- Dr. Sumith Pilaptiya, PhD, former Wildlife Director General, Sri Lanka
- Ms. Ilama Lena, Responsible for Forests, FAO
- Ms. Martha Bechem, CITES MIKE Sub Regional Support Officer for Central and West Africa
- Mr. Rob Ament, Senior Conservationist at the Center for Large Landscape Conservation; Road Ecology Program Manager at Montana State University
- Dr. Richard Hoare, Co-Chair of IUCN AfESG/HECWG
- Mr. Steeve Ngama, Research Associate, IRAF
- Mr. Martin Hega, WCS Gabon
- Mrs. Lea Larissa Moukagni, ANPN
- Mr. Roger Azizet, Head of Service Peripheral Zones, ANPN, Government of Gabon
- Dr. Shafqat Hussain, Founder, Project Snow Leopard

Knowledge Exchange on Africa-Asia Pacific Symposium on Strengthening Legal Frameworks to Combat Wildlife Crime

Bangkok, Thailand, July 4–5, 2017
Participants: 90
Organized by UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Illicit Trade in Wildlife and Forest Products

Key recommendations

- **Develop legal provisions** to assist countries in strengthening legal frameworks to combat wildlife and forest crime.
- **Increase consistency** in setting adequate penalties and in effectively using aggravating circumstances and sentencing guidelines to punish the most serious wildlife and forest crimes.
- **Include parliamentarians** in future initiatives to promote the strengthening of national legal frameworks to combat wildlife and forest crime.

Speakers and partner collaborations

- Dr. Isabelle Louis, UNEP
- Mr. Andy Raine, UNEP
- Ms. Lisa Farroway, UNDP
- Ms. Patti Moore, Senior Legal Consultant
- Mr. Jaime Cavelier, GEF Secretariat
- Mr. Juan Carlos Vasquez, CITES Secretariat
- Mr. Jorge Rios, UNODC
- Ms. Barbara Tavora-Jainchill, UNDESA/UNFF
- Ms. Maria Socorro Manguiat, UNEP
- Ms. Marceil Yeater, Senior Legal Consultant
- Mr. Andy Raine, UNEP
- Ms. Sofie H. Flensborg, CITES Secretariat
- Mr. Giovanni Broussard, UNODC
- Mr. Simon Robertson, World Bank/GWP
- Hon. Mr. Raymond Democrito C. Mendoza, Representative, Party List, TUCP; House of Representatives, the Philippines
- Hon. Lt. Gen. Chaiyuth Promsookt, Chairman, Standing Committee on Environment and Natural Resources, National Legislative Assembly of Thailand
- Hon. Mr. Jitu Vlajral Soni, Member of Parliament, the United Republic of Tanzania; Chairman, Tanzania Parliamentarians Friends of the Environment

Annual Conference on People's Participation in Wildlife Conservation

New Delhi and Pench Tiger Reserve, India, October 2–7, 2017
Participants: 100+

"It was excellent, I like the organization of various presentations, breakout sessions where more people shared their own experiences. … The field tour to Sri Lanka was perfect."

Key takeaways

- **Create value for communities.** Create access to markets, enterprise development, incentive-based conservation, community development programs.
- **Communities often face challenges entering fair partnerships;** thus, training and supporting their capacity to negotiate with stakeholders is essential to facilitating partnerships.
- **Nonmonetary and intangible incentives should be considered** as part of a holistic approach to engaging communities to collaborate on conservation efforts, and must be grounded in social reality, economic aspirations, and ethical baselines.

Speakers and partner collaborations

- Dr. A.K. Bhardwaj, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Kerala, India
- Mr. Bartolomeu Soto, Director, the National Network of Conservation Areas, Government of Mozambique
- Mr. Tran Xuan Cuong, Director of Pu Mat National Park, Government of Vietnam
- Mr. Vivek Menon, Executive Director, Wildlife Trust of India
- Mr. Arun Abraham, Senior Environmental Specialist, ADB
- Dr. Ashesh Ambasta, Executive Vice President & Head, Social Investments, ITC Ltd.
- Ms. Kanjana Nitiya, Director of Wildlife Conservation Office, Thailand
- Dr. Neha Vyas, Senior Environmental Specialist, World Bank
- Dr. V. B. Mathur, Director, Wildlife Institute of India
- Ms. Bronwyn James, Senior Manager: Research, Policy, and Planning, iSimangaliso, Wetland Park Authority, South Africa
- Mr. Ernesto D. Adobo, Jr., Undersecretary and Chair, Philippines Operations Group on Ivory and Illegal Wildlife Trade, Government of the Philippines
- Mr. Manuel Mutimucuio, Director of Human Development, Gorongosa National Park, Mozambique
- Dr. N.M. Ishwar, Programme Coordinator, IUCN-India
- Mr. Satya Prakash Tripathi, PCCF (WL), Nagaland
- Dr. Louise Twining-Ward, IFC
- Mr. Subhranjan Sen, Field Director, Pench Tiger Reserve
- Mr. Paul Zyambo, Director-National Parks and Wildlife, Government of Zambia
- Dr. Dan Challender, Dr. Dan Challender, Programme Officer, IUCN Global Species Programme
- Mr. Debarshi Dutta, Director, Government and Development, MasterCard

Knowledge Exchange on Nature-Based Tourism in Conservation Areas

Maputo, Mozambique, June 7–9, 2018
Participants: 500+

"I think this conference could open new horizons and ideas to develop conservation areas and animal protection to become a tourist attraction."

Key takeaways

- **Nature-based tourism is a biodiversity-dependent sector** and a conservation strategy.
- Governments need to **invest in infrastructure and policy** to ensure that tourist and investor experience is seamless.
- A government can consider **several models of collaborative management** for a protected area. All these models require a shared vision, strong laws and enforcement, sustainable financing, and clear separation of roles and responsibilities.
- When communities understand the **value from conservation and tourism,** i.e., not limited to alternative livelihoods but also peace and security, education, and healthcare benefits, they are more likely to work with partners to implement tourism and conservation strategies.
- The Government of Mozambique signed **eight agreements and memorandums to facilitate public-private partnerships (PPPs)** during this conference. These raised approximately US$600 million in investments.

Speakers and partner collaborations

- Mr. Luke Bailes, Founder of Singita
- Mr. Keith Vincent, CEO of Wilderness Safaris
- Dr. Peter Lindsey, Wildlife Conservation Network
- Mr. Matt Walpole, Conservation Director, Fauna & Flora International
- Mr. Peter Fearnhead, CEO, African Parks
- Mr. Greg Carr, CEO, Carr Foundation/Gorongosa Restoration Project
- Ms. Mehalah Beckett, Regional General Manager, Intrepid Group
- Mr. Richard Kasoo, Regional Director, Northern Rangelands Trust Kenya
- Mr. Richard Diggle, Business and CBNRM Specialist, WWF in Namibia
- Dr. Colleen Begg, Founder, Niassa Carnivore Project
- Mr. Chris Seek, CEO, Solimar International
- Ms. Casey Hanisko, President, Adventure 360, Adventure Travel Trade Association
- Mr. Fundisile Mketehi, CEO, South African National Parks (SANParks)
- Ms. Jillian Blackbeard, Executive Manager, Marketing, Botswana Tourism Organization
- Ms. Michelle Souto, Senior Private Sector Specialist, IFC
- Dr. Sue Snyman, IUCN WCPA Tourism and Protected Areas Specialist Group
- Ms. Kathleen Fitzgerald, VP, Program in East & Southern Africa, African Wildlife Foundation
- Mr. Bernie Craig, Founder, Far and Wild Zimbabwe

SRI LANKA STUDY TOUR

As a follow-up to the Reducing Human-wildlife Conflict and Enhancing Coexistence conference in Gabon, the GWP organized a study tour to Sri Lanka for government representatives who are tackling human-wildlife conflict in their countries. Seventeen government representatives from 13 GWP countries participated (see photos).

Dr. Sumith Pilapitiya and Dr. Prithviraj Fernando from the Center of Conservation and Research in Sri Lanka led the study tour. The aim was to showcase two types of electric fences that have successfully reduced conflict between Asian elephants and communities in Sri Lanka.

Pictures from the Sri Lanka Study tour showing the discussions on electric fences near the agricultural field and community villages.

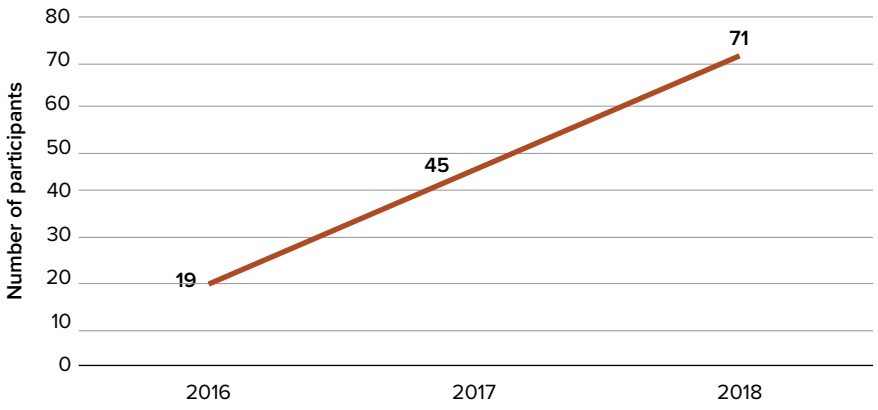
Partner Events supported by GWP

The GWP has participated, organized, and hosted side events and panel discussions at prominent conferences around the world to engage different audiences and raise the profile of the program. These include events and presentations at CITES Standing Committee (SC66, SC69) in January 2016 and November 2017 in Switzerland; the Conference of Parties 17 in South Africa in September 2016; the Convention on Biological Diversity Conference in Mexico in December 2016; and the UN World Trade Organization (UNWTO) International Symposium of the 10YFP Sustainable Tourism Programme in Kasane in December 2016. The GWP made presentations at the Jackson Hole Film Festival in September 2017 and at the Hanoi IWT Summit in November 2016. The GWP organized two events at the GEF Sixth Assembly in Vietnam in June 2018: one on the program's theory of change and another in partnership with the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment of Vietnam. To leverage the knowledge and expertise of other organizations that are combating illegal wildlife trade, the GWP has supported the Giants Club Summit organized by Space for Giant in Kasane, Botswana, March 15–17, 2018, and the Communication and Media Relations in Wildlife Protection and Sustainable Tourism Workshop organized by UNWTO in Kinshasa, the Democratic Republic of Congo, on April 4, 2018.

Virtual Events

Since 2016, the GWP has organized 25 virtual events, attended by a total of 1,092 participants. See figure 2.6. Appendix C includes the list of virtual events. On average, the participation rate for the virtual events has increased from 18 participants in 2016 to 45 participants in 2017 to 70 participants in the first half of 2018 (an increase of 289 percent since 2016).

FIGURE 2.6. Average Number of People per GWP Event



Source: World Bank data.

Since participants joining these events are located across time zones, the GWP team records these events for viewing after the event is over. This ensures that there is a library of video resources and presentations on topics covered by the GWP that are available on request and shared with the GWP email distribution list and are also available in the Annex C. In the last 10 virtual events, the average views that the event recordings have received is 52. This shows that these events are useful to our stakeholders and that there is demand for them.

The audience for these virtual events includes representatives from multilateral organizations, international conservation organizations, donors, national governments, consulting firms, and local NGOs. As national projects begin implementation, these virtual events will bring the latest knowledge and resources to the project teams and help connect project teams with experts in the field for future collaboration. Figure 2.7 shows the diverse set of themes covered in the virtual events grouped by GWP components. These were the top three topics covered by virtual knowledge management sessions that had the highest participation online: co-management Models in Africa, co-hosted with WBG Mozambique Office had 88 participants; Application of Innovative Technology to Reduce Poaching had 85 participants; Tourism Concessions in Protected Areas had 70 participants. Most viewed knowledge management recording: Implementing Electronic permits (eCITES) to Combat IWT had 929 views.

In addition to the virtual events, the GWP has hosted eight brown bag lunches at the World Bank Group headquarters in Washington, DC. The presenters who spoke at the events included Dr. Richard Leakey, former Kenya Wildlife Service chairman; Prof. Lee White, executive secretary of Gabon's National Parks Agency (ANPN); Amy Dickman, founder of Ruaha Carnivore Project; representatives from the U.S. National Park Service; and representatives from the Jackson Hole Film Festival and Mongabay. For a list of events, please see appendix C.

FIGURE 2.7. Knowledge Management Themes Covered in Virtual Events

Reduce poaching	Reduce trafficking	Reduce demand	Program coordination, M&E
Site-based law enforcement	Wildlife and forest crime toolkit	Changing consumer behavior to reduce demand for wildlife products	GEF guidelines
Engaging communities to combat poaching	Intelligence-led operations led by Interpol	Power of media for conservation	GWP tracking tool
Building capacity to combat IWT in South Africa	Building political will and strengthening policy frameworks		Measuring biodiversity impacts of conservation projects
Securing protected areas: lessons learned from Africa	Leveraging security technologies to combat environmental crimes		Designing and measuring efforts to combat wildlife crime: USAID CWC toolkit
Reducing HWC	Wildlife DNA Forensics		Application of geospatial data and tools for wildlife conservation
Community-based wildlife tourism	Implementing eCITES		Wildlife crime tech challenge showcase
Application of innovative technology	Anti-corruption guidelines		
Applying integrated landscape management tools and techniques			
Co-management models in Africa			
Tourism concessions in protected areas			

KNOWLEDGE REPOSITORY

GWP uses an online platform (Microsoft OneDrive) to store and share all the resources that have been generated since inception. In total, there are more than 150 PowerPoints, 30 videos from our events, and more than 20 research papers and publications. Access is provided to more than 200 GWP stakeholders.

Community of Practice

A key component of GWP's knowledge management efforts is the establishment of targeted communities of practice (CoPs): web-based, open data interactive spaces aimed at facilitating collective, accelerated learning and enhancing collaboration among stakeholders. The GWP established the two following targeted CoPs in 2018.

Claudio Soldi, Shutterstock.com

HWC CoP. HWC is a multifaceted, complex issue that is dramatically affecting entire ecosystems and communities around the world. In a 2017 survey, GWP country members identified it as a top thematic area in which they would like to gain additional knowledge. One significant event in 2018 was that GWP organized an international meeting on Engaging a Global Community to Mitigate Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC). The meeting was co-organized with the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Human-Wildlife Conflict Task Force and the Martin School, University of Oxford, U.K., on June 11 and 12, 2018. The meeting was attended by ten HWC experts and practitioners, including IUCN specialist groups members and government representatives from Mozambique and South Africa. The meeting participants identified and discussed the most effective approaches, methods, and training needs to mitigate HWC. The participants also deliberated and agreed upon the priority long-term outcomes for the CoP and the activities needed to achieve them. Figure 2.8 depicts the key milestones for 2018 in the process to establish and consolidate the CoP. The long-term outcomes for the CoP are the following: (i) interdisciplinary work toward HWC mitigation becomes the norm, and cross-sector collaboration increases; (ii) well-functioning networks and subnetworks that work on HWC issues are established and strengthened; (iii) the HWC CoP is regarded as the global authority on HWC mitigation and management; (iv) process- and principle-oriented thinking complements substance-only solutions; (v) disseminating a standardized core training module results in improving constituents' skills to manage and mitigate HWC; (vi) HWC has moved up and across the agendas and sectors of governments and public discourse on HWC has changed; and (vii) effective HWC management is being practiced.

FIGURE 2.8. Human-Wildlife Conflict CoP - Key Milestones in 2018

Partnered with IUCN and HWC SSC Task Force	Consultation with expert focus group	Webinar and CoP soft launch	Built online platform	In-person core member meeting	Needs assessment survey
January 2018	**February 2018**	**April 2018**	**May 2018**	**June 2018**	**October 2018**
Agree to co-launch CoP with the IUCN • Drafted and agreed upon concept note • Strategic partnership resulted in stronger, wider reach/network	Consulted and strategized with HWC experts • Engaged in video conference discussion with seven experts and practitioners to validate concept note	Virtual event to kick off a soft launch • 50 online participants: GEF, IFAW, UNDP, WWF, FAO, WBG, USAID, state, NGOs, academia • Direct connections and specific requests from national governments	Piloted and set up new digital platform account • Participated in pilot and trainings • Set up preliminary infrastructure	Hosted core members to connect, learn, and strategize in person • 10 HWC experts and practitioners came to University of Oxford • Agreed upon CoP objectives, desired outcomes, and priorities	Design and distribute a formal HWC needs assessment • Survey practitioners and get a deep understanding of what HWC support is needed

Nature-based tourism CoP. Tourism creates jobs, promotes foreign investment, and contributes to gross domestic product (GDP). NBT can provide jobs to rural communities and much needed financing to biodiversity conservation. Due to the relevance of this topic, the GWP has created a NBT CoP to exchange lessons learned. Through the knowledge shared, the CoP hopes to help improve projects that include components of NBT to include PPPs through tourism concessions, integrate activities across sectors, and demonstrate the value of NBT to a nations' economy. NBT CoP activities completed so far include a portfolio review of 15 WBG environment projects implemented since 2010 that have an NBT component. The review helps extract lessons learned from within World Bank Group projects that will help GWP national projects' current and future implementation. The CoP has organized three brown bag lunches since its inception in December 2017

COMMUNICATIONS

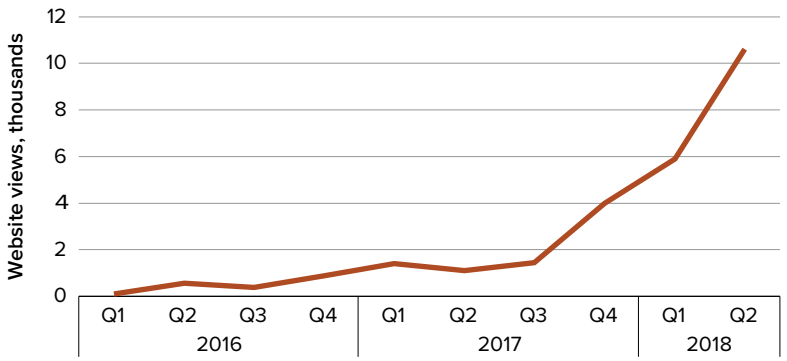
The GWP communication strategy aims to increase awareness of the GWP program and reach out to a broad audience to promote projects, products, and partners. This includes showcasing the activities taking place across the 20 GWP projects and the knowledge resources that the GWP curates, and promoting the work that our partners are doing. See figure 2.9.

The GWP has made significant progress in reaching a range of stakeholders over the last two years through digital platforms such as the program webpage, social media channels (YouTube, Twitter, and Facebook), and email distribution list. The communication products to date include 14 blogs and feature stories, seven videos, four newsletters, event press releases, eight conference reports, and 20 project profiles.

FIGURE 2.9. Goals of the GWP Communication Strategy

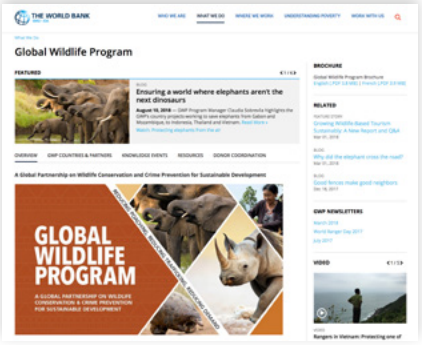
1. Raise awareness on the IWT crisis and inspire a global community to engage in collaborative conservation efforts
2. Increase exposure of GWP national project activities and themes to facilitate partnerships that can bolster future activities

FIGURE 2.10. GWP Website Traffic, 2016 to Present



Source: World Bank data.

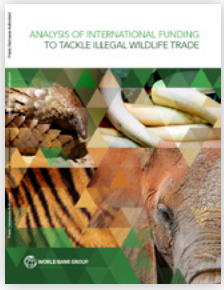
Online Engagement



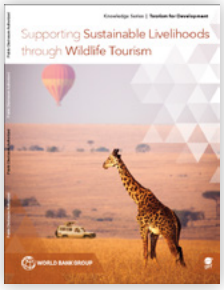
The GWP webpage is hosted on the World Bank Group website. (above) Since its launch, the page has had more than 26,000 views. The average time spent on the page is 10.7 minutes. The website has had increased viewership, as shown in figure 2.10, as indicated by 5.5 times more views in the first half of 2018 than in the first half of 2017. This was in large part due to the annual conference held in India in October 2017 that brought residual traffic to the webpage and continued attention to GWP knowledge resources. Most views came from India, the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Kenya, respectively.

GWP's tweets that are posted through the World Bank Group Environment Twitter handle perform well above the World Bank Group Environment Tweet. In July

FIGURE 2.11. GWP Knowledge Resources and Publications Online Promotions



Abstract views
4,194
File downloads
2,658



Abstract views
2,036
File downloads
1,824

Source: World Bank data.

76% more impressions
84% more engagements
71% more retweets

2018, GWP tweets received 76 percent more impressions on average, 84 percent more engagements, and 71 percent more retweets. See figure 2.11.

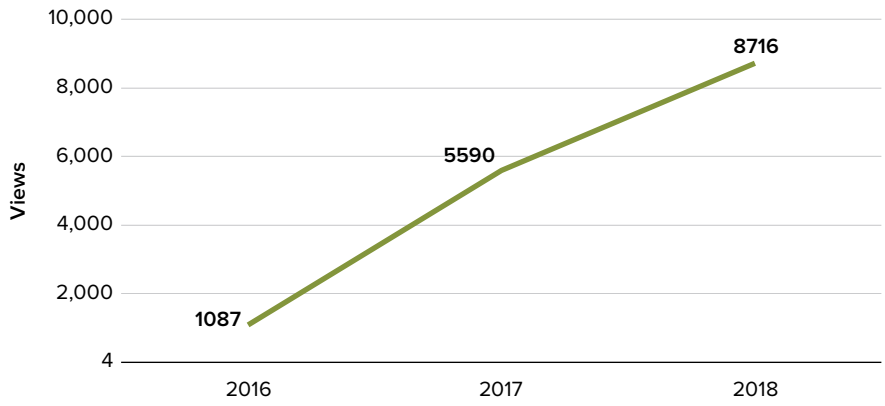
Blog Views and Feature Stories

From the 14 blogs produced by the GWP, the **top five most read blogs and stories:**

- "Growing Wildlife-Based Tourism Sustainably: A New Report and Q&A": **4,387 total views**
- "Engaging Communities in Wildlife Conservation": **1,414 total views**
- "Ramping Up Nature-Based Tourism to Protect Biodiversity and Boost Livelihoods": **1,326 total views**
- "Corridors to Coexistence: Reducing Human-Wildlife Conflict": **1,288 total views**
- "Reducing Demand Must Be a Core Component of Combatting Wildlife Crime": **1,267 total views**

The average number of views for blogs published in 2018: 1,535. **Blog views increased 56 percent from 2017 to 2018** (as of August 14, 2018). See figure 2.12.

FIGURE 2.12. Cumulative Blog Views, 2016–18



Source: World Bank data.

Newsletter

Since 2017, the GWP has created and shared four newsletters. The number of subscribers to the GWP newsletter more than doubled—385 to 879 in the past year—and the open rate was on average 40 percent, almost double the industry average (21 percent for nonprofits and 24 percent for governments), according to Constant Contact Statistics.

GWP Videos

By 2020, almost 80 percent of the content on online platforms will be videos. Keeping this statistic in mind, in 2017, the GWP began the process of documenting national projects through video story telling. To date, videos on relevant country themes and projects have been produced. In Gabon, the GWP produced a video on human-wildlife conflict, in Vietnam, the GWP produced three videos and in Mozambique, the GWP produced a video of wildlife rangers telling their story and describing their daily lives in Niassa National Reserve. The videos have been promoted on YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter, in addition to the World Bank Group and GEF websites; total views:

- *Elephant Defenders: Rangers Tell Their Story in Niassa Reserve in Mozambique.* **Total views: 226,191 on Facebook**
- *Rangers in Vietnam: Protecting One of the World's Most Rare Primates.* **Total views: 40,265 on YouTube and 744,24 views on Facebook**

- *Rowing a Boat to Protect Vietnam's Nature, Langurs, and Livelihoods.* **Total views: 39,149**
- GWP Program Video: *Working Together to Save Wildlife and Ecosystems.* **Total views: 33,202**
- Interview with Prof. Lee White, executive secretary of Gabon's National Parks Agency: *Will African Elephants Survive This Generation?* **Total views: 32,531**
- *Aerial Monitoring of elephants in Mozambique.* **Total views: 28,000**
- *Reducing Human-wildlife Conflict and Enhancing Coexistence.* **Total views: 22,937**

Moving forward, the GWP will continue to produce short videos on themes and projects to document success stories and activities that are relevant to the program.

541,764
people reached

226,191 video views

24,433 minutes viewed

Component 4: Program Level Monitoring and Evaluation

Under this component, the coordination project has developed and deployed a monitoring system specifically tailored to track progress of the GWP. The system aggregates national level project data and qualitative information to report on progress, inform program decisions, facilitate adaptive management measures, support other coordination components, and guide the national projects' implementation. The system includes these three M&E instruments (see figure 2.13).

MONITORING SYSTEMS

GWP-tailored tracking tools. During the program's preparation, a customized version of the GEF tracking tools was designed to streamline reporting requirements for national projects. The data collected from each national-level tracking tool allow reporting on key program level performance indicators. Guidance and training have been provided to each national team to support the initial completion of the tracking tools. To date and for each of the national projects, baseline data from the tracking tools have been collected, analyzed, aggregated, and shared in multiple presentations, documents, and throughout this report. Core indicators and subindicators introduced by the GEF for GEF 7 Replenishment will be incorporated in future national- and program-level monitoring.

Results framework. Each national project had the flexibility to build its own M&E framework to accommodate agency- and country-specific requirements. Baseline data have been collected for all the indicators included in each project's results framework and will track progress on the ones at the level of the project development objective. New data for these indicators and other key ones relevant at the program level will be collected yearly with the revision of the project implementation reports and status reports that each agency submits to the GEF.

Annual qualitative review. A qualitative review to be submitted annually by the national projects will report progress on activities implemented by the GWP national projects. The qualitative review provides a more detailed explanation of the projects' results, lessons learned, success stories, challenges, and knowledge needs as they arise from the activities developed each year. This information will complement the quantitative data from the indicators included in projects' results framework and tracking tools, and will provide essential inputs for the program level yearly report. The first review was requested in August 2018 to all projects that received CEO endorsement, and the information collected will be used for future reporting and analysis.

FIGURE 2.13. M&E Instruments

GWP tracking tool	Results framework	Qualitative review
• Submission at: (i) CEO endorsement request (ii) mid-term (iii) completion • To add core indicators/ subindicators	• Report annually as part of the agency reports	• Yearly • Focus on stories, challenges, and knowledge needs

The incorporation of all these instruments will allow the capture of program accomplishments and the uniqueness and progress of each national project. However, establishing causality and attributing results to specific project interventions will be a consistent challenge for the GWP. In addition, the data to be collected will rely on disparate data sources and will come from projects and teams with different capacity levels. The coordination project will provide, as needed, guidance, technical assistance, and knowledge to the national project teams for improved data collection, analysis, reporting, and incorporation of the data as a source for adaptive management processes. As progress reports are being submitted and analyzed, the team will provide feedback and guidance, so decision making is done based on data and analysis, thus enhancing project quality.

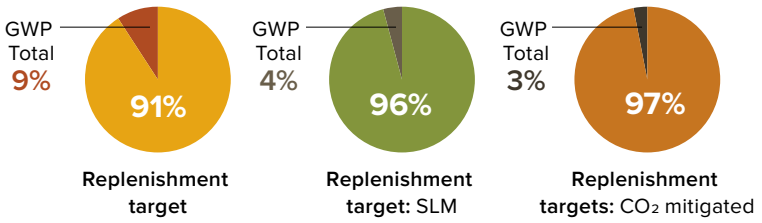
PROGRAM-LEVEL TARGETS

Alignment of the national project activities to GWP components and indicators facilitates knowledge exchange, coordinated reporting, and measurement of progress toward global targets to (i) reduce poaching rates, poaching-related incidents, and human-wildlife conflict (HWC) incidents; (ii) increase protected area management effectiveness and sustainable land management; (iii) increase the proportion of seizures that result in arrests and prosecutions; (iv) improve attitudes toward wildlife; and (v) reduce the incidence of sales of illegal wildlife products. The following is the description of the main targets for which data have been made available to date.

National projects will report on three core indicators as they apply to project activities. The core indicator categories include number of target species poached at program sites, people supported by GWP activities, and law enforcement and judicial activities at program sites.

FIGURE 2.14. GWP contribution to GEF replenishment targets

Corporate Results	Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	Support to transformational shifts toward a low-emission and resilient development path
Replenishment Targets	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	750 million tons of CO_2e mitigated (include both direct and indirect)
GWP Total	30,113,786 ha	5,345,241 ha	25,457,280 tons



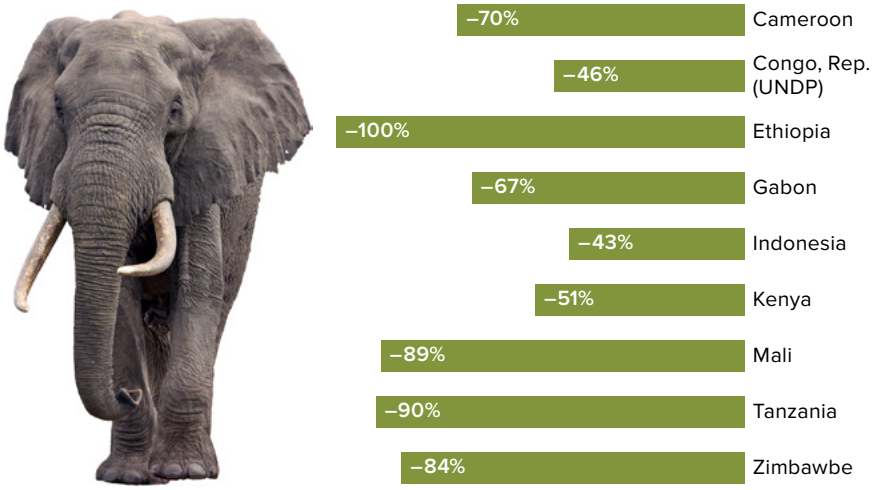
Source: World Bank data.

Poaching Rate of Target Species (Elephants, Rhinos, and Big Cats) at Program Sites

Elephants. Out of the 16 projects that have identified elephants as one of their key species, most aim to monitor a reduction in poaching rates. Nine of the national projects aim to reduce the poaching of elephants are, as indicated in the figure, ranging from a reduction from 43 percent to 100 percent by project completion.

Understanding the context of each project allows for better analysis of the results. For instance, changes in poaching rates can be a result of improved patrolling but also from changes in monitoring techniques. The use of qualitative reporting tools to complement the data will allow for better understanding of each project's performance as measured with these and all the other indicators.

Projected change in poaching of elephants (%) at project completion

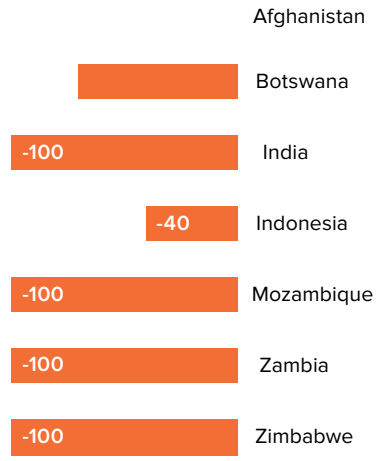


Big cats. For big cats (snow leopards, lions, cheetahs, Sumatran tigers, and leopards), several countries expect and plan to measure the reduction in the poaching rates of these species as a means of demonstrating project results. Predictions for reduction rates range widely, from countries such as India, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe expecting a 100 percent reduction in the animals poached in the project area, to Afghanistan, which expects the poaching levels to remain constant.

Rhino. For the countries that selected rhinos as one of their key species, Indonesia and Kenya, which have low levels of poaching in the project areas, want to reduce the poaching rate from one and three animals per year, respectively, to 0. The South Africa country project aims at reducing the poaching of rhinos in Kruger National Park which currently has 1,540 rhinos.

Several of the activities developed under the program's Reduce Poaching componentare expected to improve management effectiveness of the protected areas of intervention. Fourteen projects will measure this improvement using the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), which assesses trends in effectiveness and help with adaptive management.[7] The METT allows for benchmarking the progress of each site over time. All of the national projects expect an improvement in the METT scores for the protected areas of intervention.

Projected change in poaching of big cats (%) at project completion



Source: World Bank data.

Human-Wildlife Conflict

As part of the on-the-ground interventions, 14 projects will address HWC and will measure progress by the number of conflict incidents reported, interventions to reduce HWC, and people supported to address the conflicts. The projects expect the number of incidents to decrease or remain constant by the time of project completion, with an average reduction of 40 percent predicted. Regarding the number of community members supported to reduce HWC, collectively, seven projects expect to support 4,725 people by the end of their projects. Interventions to reduce HWC will vary between projects and will include (i) preventive access (physical and biological barriers), (ii) deterrents (acoustic, visual, olfactory, taste, contact), (iii) removing problem animals (capture, translocation, lethal control and method), (iv) reducing risks (adaptive land use, early warning systems), and (v) increasing social carrying capacity (awareness, communication, education, social conflict solving, economic incentives, livelihoods, ownership).

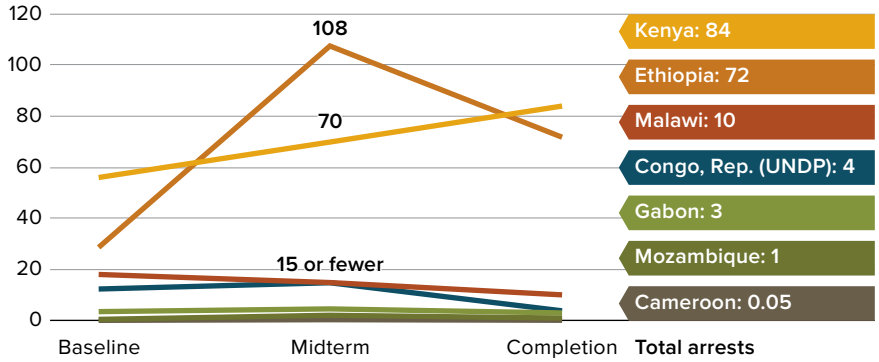
40%
average reduction of HWC incidences

Reduce Trafficking

Regarding improved performance across the enforcement and criminal justice chain, projects have selected indicators from a list of eight subindicators under the law enforcement and judicial activities core indicator.

Arrests: Seven projects will track the number of arrests per month. Malawi anticipates a 44 percent reduction in the number of arrests per month, and expects project activities to discourage illegal poaching. In contrast, Kenya set as the project's target an increase in

FIGURE 2.15. Number of illegal poaching arrests per month



Source: World Bank data.

[7] The METT is designed primarily to track progress over time at a single site and to identify actions to address any management weaknesses. The METT is usually run as a qualitative assessment that includes a questionnaire with four alternative responses to 30 questions, each with an associated score; a data field for notes and a justification for the answers; and a place to list steps to improve management, if necessary.

arrests by 50 percent due to improve enforcement capacity in the Taita Taveta and Narok Counties. Ethiopia expects an increase in arrests by midterm due to improve capacity of law enforcement and patrolling, but a decrease as the illegal activity is reduced. At program level, the expected increase in number of arrests per month is 46 percent. See figure 2.15.

Prosecutions. Thailand aims to increase prosecution by 25 percent as a result of increased agency coherence and capacity to address illegal trafficking through strengthening the cross-sectoral enforcement and prosecution framework.

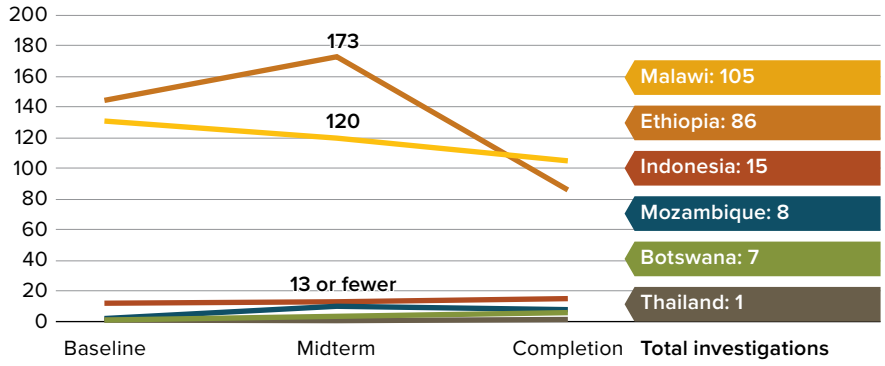
Investigations leading to arrests. Projects in Malawi and Ethiopia expect a decrease of over 30 percent, on average. The Ethiopia project's goal is that the deterrent effect of successful prosecutions will take effect and will, ultimately, lead to a decline in the number of seizures, arrests, and, thus, investigations required. See figure 2.16.

Wildlife and wildlife product seizures. Thirteen projects will measure changes in the number of wildlife and wildlife product seizures at program sites resulting from their activities. Projects in Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, and Mozambique expect an increase in seizures at midterm but a decrease by completion. For instance, the team working on the project in Republic of Congo implemented by the World Bank, expect an increase due to improved capacity, but an eventual decrease, as sniffer dogs discourage illegal activity in the project area. Other projects will track the number of seizures, but the baseline data and targets will be determined during the first months of project implementation. In Kenya the baseline data are to be determined, but the project aims to increase the amount of seized wildlife products by 50 percent, and it will be measured by the weight of the ivory and bushmeat seized in the target areas. See figure 2.17.

Beneficiaries

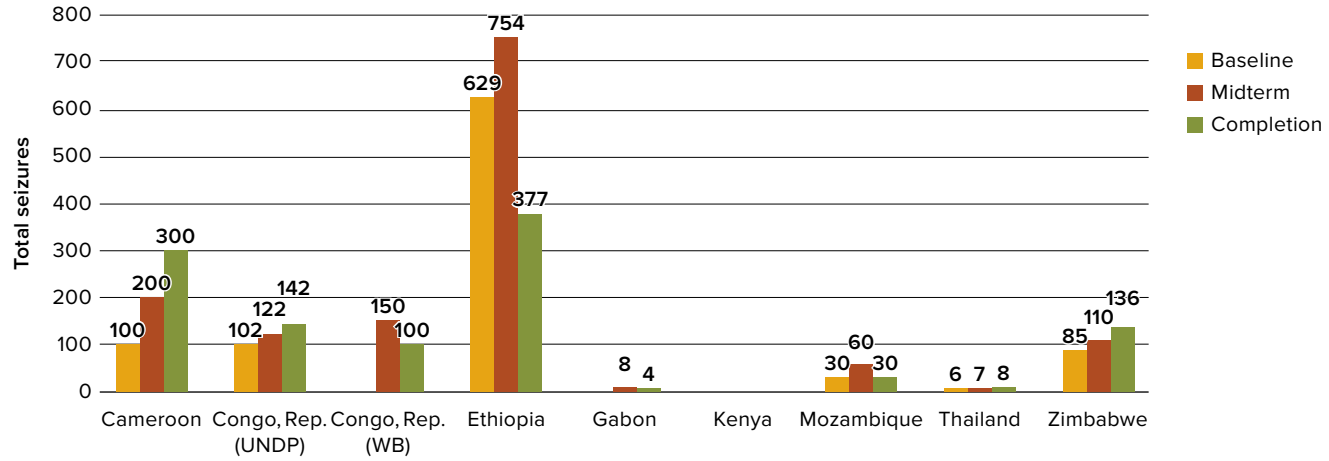
The national projects will measure the results by calculating the number of people who will benefit from specific activities. Together, seven projects expect to increase the number of people directly employed by the ecotourism sector within the vicinity of a project site by 89 percent. Fifteen projects expect to increase by 40 percent, on average, the number of people directly employed as staff dedicated to wildlife management.

FIGURE 2.16. Investigations leading to arrests of wildlife or wildlife product smugglers



Source: World Bank data.

FIGURE 2.17. Number of wildlife/wildlife product seizures



Source: World Bank data.

APPENDIX A
SUMMARY OF STATUS OF PROJECT OUTCOMES OF THE GLOBAL COORDINATION GRANT

TABLE A. **Status of Project Outcomes of the Global Coordination Grant**

Project objective: create and implement an effective coordination and knowledge platform for the GEF-funded Global Wildlife Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development

Project components	Project outcomes	Expected outputs	Status
Program coordination	Outcome 1: enhanced coordination among program stakeholders	Minutes of annual meetings approved	PSC established and meets every three months/quarter to provide technical advice to the GWP; 12 PSC meeting minutes have been completed and shared. Conference proceedings of annual meeting in India approved and shared
		Donor portfolio review report published Donor funding database designed Database filled with donor data	Donor funding database designed and filled with data on more than 1,105 projects from 24 international donors that serve as the basis to conduct the *Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade.* The report was published in November 2016; 300 copies of the report were distributed at the Hanoi Conference on IWT, and there were more than 1,200 downloads of the digital report. GWP is continuing to work with donors to update data from 2017 onward.
Indicators and targets GWP national country and international donor coordination roundtable established			The first donor roundtable meeting was held in New York on July 7, 2015, and since then the donor roundtable has had two in-person meetings and virtual quarterly meetings.

Project components	Project outcomes	Expected outputs	Status
Strategic partnerships	Outcome 2: enhanced coordination among ICCWC partners to support institutional capacity efforts to fight transnational organized wildlife crime	ICCWC Toolkit deployed in new countries	
		Staff trained in anticorruption and AML Staff trained interagency enforcement operations	AML training conducted in Kenya and Tanzania.
		Best practice ports incentive scheme developed Anti-trafficking monitoring system for ports developed Container clearance systems and facilities upgraded, with relevant training provided Training provided for interagency and South-South cooperation Awareness campaigns conducted among maritime industry stakeholders regarding (i) negative impacts of IWT and penalties for involvement and (ii) benefits of helping to combat IWT Transnational port liaison offices established Toolkit for strengthening IWT law enforcement capacity at ports created Communication measures established among relevant agencies and other industry stakeholders	Activities on combating maritime trafficking between Africa and Asia commenced in September 2018.
Indicators and targets			
2.1: Number of ICCWC-supported initiatives			4 (*Tools and Resources to Combat IWT* publication, the ICCWC Strategic Plan, senior expert group participation, AML training conducted)
2.2: Number of UN wildlife-supported initiatives			2 (UN Task Force with support of GWP delivered two symposiums on strengthening legal frameworks)
2.3 Number of seizures			n.a. (tracking of seizures at maritime ports will commence in year 1 of project implementation)

Project components	Project outcomes	Expected outputs	Status
Knowledge Management and communications (World Bank)	Outcome 3: establishment of a knowledge exchange platform to support program stakeholders	Bi-annual GWP Meetings conducted	Quarterly coordination call meetings conducted online with national project teams; to date: 6 calls per region (Asia, Africa, and francophone Africa). Additionally, 7 thematic conferences have been conducted to bring together GWP stakeholders.
		Virtual sessions organized	33 virtual sessions have been organized covering a range of topics under the reducing poaching, trafficking, and demand component as well as program management and monitoring component.
		Study tours completed	1 study tour to Sri Lanka on "Human-Elephant Conflict Mitigation and Co-existence" in October 2017: 17 delegates from 13 GWP countries attended.
		Online knowledge management repository launched (i.e., Box, Collaboration for Development)	GWP utilizes Microsoft Onedrive as a knowledge management repository. Over 1,000 presentations, knowledge event documents, publications, and other knowledge resources are shared with GWP stakeholders. GWP webpages hosted on the World Bank Group website contain information on knowledge management. Since its launch, the page has had over 26,000 views.
		GWP strategic communications plan developed GWP communication products created	GWP Strategic communication plan has been developed, and the GWP uses a range of products to communicate programs goals and objectives. To date: 1 program brochure (French and English), 20 GWP country project briefs, 7 program videos, 7 conference proceedings, 14 blogs and feature stories, 4 newsletters, 1 story map, 1 eBook on the donor analysis and many social media communication packages.
Indicator and targets			
3.1 Establishment of an IWT CoP			Ongoing. 2 CoPs: one on NBT and another on HWC launched in 2018
3.2 Effective communications of the program's activities and impact			Ongoing. Increase in GWP email subscription list by 130% since 2016. Various channels: program webpage, online repository, social media avenues, videos, etc., deployed to increase effective communication of program's activities and impact

Project components	Project outcomes	Expected outputs	Status
M&E	Outcome 4: improved monitoring of national projects outcomes	Tracking tool developed by GWP; adopted by national projects	System designed, developed, and deployed with guidelines and technical assistance provided to all national projects.
		GWP M&E manual developed	Guidelines on how to prepare M&E tools submitted to national projects.
		GWP M&E manual adopted by national projects	Tracking tool developed and adopted by national projects. GWP conducted an online training workshop in 2016 to provide an overview of tracking tool
		GWP M&E training sessions conducted	Baseline data collected and systematized
		Monitoring tools adopted by national projects (i.e., MOMS, Mike workbook, SMART)	Ongoing
		GWP M&E report published (at baseline and midterm)	Ongoing
		Monitoring tools used for decision making	
Indicators and targets			
4.1 Program monitoring system successfully designed, developed, and deployed			Yes
4.2 Results framework is used to support effective decision making and enhance national project quality			Once data are collected after year 1 of implementation of each project, team will guide countries to incorporate the data in decision making.

APPENDIX B
GWP CONFERENCES PROCEEDINGS

- Knowledge Exchange to Reduce Human-wildlife Conflict and Enhance Coexistence. Conference Proceedings
- Knowledge Exchange on Reducing Illegal Wildlife Trafficking. Conference Proceedings
- Africa-Asia Pacific Symposium on Strengthening Legal Frameworks to Combat Wildlife Crime, convened by the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Illicit Trade in Wildlife and Forest Products, in partnership with GWP and USAID. Report
- Annual Conference on People's Participation in Wildlife Conservation. Conference Proceedings
- Study Tour on Human-Elephant Conflict Mitigation and Co-Existence Report

APPENDIX C
VIRTUAL EVENTS AND BROWN BAG LUNCHES, FEBRUARY 2016 TO JUNE 2018

Virtual Events and Brown Bag Lunches, February 2016 to June 2018

Date	Webinar title	Presentations and experts	Participants (#)
Feb. 2016	Site-Based Law Enforcement Management	"Case Study—SMART: Improving Site-Based Protection, Accountability and Governance." **Alexa Montefiore,** SMART Partnership Program Manager "Site-level Law Enforcement Monitoring and the MIKE Programme." **Julian Blanc,** Coordinator MIKE, CITES Secretariat	14
Mar. 2016	Engaging Communities to Combat Wildlife Poaching	"Communities and Illegal Wildlife Crime." **Dr. Brian Child,** GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP)	29
May 2016	Wildlife/Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit	"Crime, Not Illegal Wildlife Trade: Why We Need New Approaches." **John M. Sellar,** OBE, FRGS	26
June 2016	Building Capacity to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in South Africa	"Building Capacity to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in South Africa." **Frances Craigie,** Chief Director, Enforcement, South African Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), **Jacques du Toit,** Deputy Director, South African DEA, and **Michael Strang,** Deputy Director, South African DEA	17
June 2016	Global Whistleblower Program (brown bag lunch)	"Incentivizing Whistleblowers to Report Illegal Wildlife Trafficking." **Stephen M. Kohn,** Executive Director, National Whistleblower Center	9
July 2016	GEF Guidelines	GEF Guidelines	19
Aug. 2016	GEF Tracking Tool	GWP Tracking Tool	15
Sept. 2016	Securing Protected Areas: Lessons Learned from Africa	"Securing Africa's Protected Area Network: A Global Asset, a Local Crisis." **Peter Lindsey,** Policy Coordinator, Panthera's Lion Program	34
Oct. 2016	Changing Consumer Behavior to Reduce Demand for Wildlife Products	"Changing Consumer Behavior to Reduce Demand for Wildlife Products." **Gayle Burgess,** Consumer Behavioral Change Coordinator, TRAFFIC	24
Dec. 2016	Intelligence-Led Operations to Combat Wildlife Crime	"Intelligence-Led Enforcement." **Cees Van Duijn,** Coordinator Environmental Security, INTERPOL	17
Jan. 2017	Building Political Will & Strengthening Policy and legal Frameworks to combat wildlife crime	*The Parliamentary Conservation Caucus Model: Building Political Will and Strengthening Policy and Legal Frameworks to Combat Wildlife & Environmental Crime*—**Susan Lylis,** Vice President, International Conservation Caucus Foundation & ICCF Africa; **Representatives from the Malawi, Mozambique and Kenya Parliamentary Conservation Caucus**	31
Jan. 2017	Women's Network to Drive Social Change (brown bag lunch)	**Dr. Leeanne Alonso,** Founder, Women in Nature Network, **Yanire Brana,** Founder and President of MET, and **Jean Reddemann,** Native American speaker	55
Feb. 2017	Leveraging Security Technologies to Combat Environmental Crimes	"Leveraging Security Technologies to Combat Environmental Crimes." **José Gasqué,** Operations Manager, Stardust Materials	28

Date	Webinar title	Presentations and experts	Participants (#)
Mar. 2017	Reducing Human Conflict and Enhancing Coexistence	"Reducing Human-wildlife Conflict (HWC) and Enhancing Coexistence: Innovative Strategies and Solutions. Best Practices and Lessons Learned from Africa and Asia." **Sébastien LE BEL,** Nolwenn Drouet-Hoguet, Tommy Gaillard, Philippe Karpe, Mike LaGrange	30
Mar. 2017	Reducing Human-Wildlife Conflict in Tanzania (brown bag lunch)	"Reducing Human-wildlife Conflict in Tanzania." **Dr. Amy Dickman,** Founder, Ruaha Carnivore Project, Tanzania	35
Apr. 2017	Can Wildlife Support Development? Lessons from Kenya (brown bag lunch)	**Richard Leakey,** Chairman of the Kenya Wildlife Service	47
May 2017	Implementing Electronic Permits (eCITES) to Combat IWT	"eCITES: Implementing Electronic eCITES to Improve Control Trade in Wildlife." **Mr. Markus Pikart,** Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	52
June 2017	Monitoring Biodiversity Impacts of Conservation Projects	"Monitoring Biodiversity Impacts of Conservation Projects." **PJ Stephenson,** Chair IUCN SSC Species Monitoring Specialist Group, Senior Adviser for Monitoring, IUCN Science and Knowledge Unit	46
June 2017	Natural Resource Governance (brown bag lunch)	"Natural Resource Governance: The Key to Implementing Gabon's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)." **Prof. Lee White,** Executive Secretary, Gabon's National Park Agency	52
July 2017	Designing and Measuring Efforts to Combat Wildlife Crime: USAID's CWC Toolkit	"Designing and Measuring Efforts to Combat Wildlife Crime: USAID's CWC Toolkit." **Andrew Tobiason,** Biodiversity Conservation Advisor, USAID	43
Sept. 2017	Applying Integrated Landscape Planning Tools and Techniques: Experiences from Mozambique	"Applying Integrated Landscape Planning Tools and Techniques." **Enrique del Castillo,** Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development "Integrated Landscape and Forest Management in Mozambique." **Andre Rodrigues Aquino,** Senior Natural Resources Management Specialist, WB "Mozambique's Experience Applying Integrated Landscape Planning Tools and Techniques: The Gorongosa–Marromeu Ecosystem." **Manuel Mutimucuio,** Director of Human Development, Gorongosa National Park	40
Sept. 2017	Application of Geospatial Data and Tools for Wildlife Conservation	"GIS and Remote Sensing for Conservation: A Primer." **Robert Rose,** Director, Center for Geospatial Analysis, College of William & Mary "Mud, Maps, and Models at Dja Faunal Reserve." **David Williams,** Program Director-Conservation Geography, African Wildlife Foundation "A UAV-Based System to Support Anti-Poaching Patrols in the Bili-Uele Conservation Landscape, DRC." **Janet Nackoney,** Associate Research Professor, University of Maryland	53
Oct. 2017	Community-Based Wildlife Tourism: Challenges and Opportunities	"Wildlife-Based Tourism: Opportunities, Challenges and Community Participation." **Louise Twining-Ward, PhD,** Senior Private Sector Specialist, Tourism, World Bank Group "Growing Sustainable Tourism." **Antonia Stroeh,** Senior Vice President, Government & Development, Mastercard Advisors	65
Oct. 2017	Lessons Learned from the iSimangaliso Wetland Park Project	"Lessons Learned from the iSimangaliso Wetland Park Project." **Andrew Zalounis,** CEO (Former) of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority and **Bronwyn James,** Senior Manager, Development and Planning, iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority.	37

Date	Webinar title	Presentations and experts	Participants (#)
Nov. 2017	Wildlife DNA Forensics: Building Capacity to Tackle the Illegal Wildlife Trade	"Wildlife Forensics: Scientific Analysis for Conservation Law Enforcement." **Dr. Rob Ogden,** President, Society for Wildlife Forensic Science "Developing Wildlife Forensic Capacity to Assist International Law Enforcement Efforts." **Mr. Nick Ahlers,** Project Manager, Wildlife TRAPS, TRAFFIC International "Forensics Alliance Against Wildlife Crime." **Dr. Irene Kuiper,** Forensic Biologist/ Team Leader for Non-Human Biological Traces, Netherlands Forensic Institute "DNP-WIFOS Laboratory: Lessons Learned from Wildlife DNA Forensics Development in Thailand." **Dr. Kanita Ouitavon,** Scientist, Senior Professional Level, DNP Wildlife Forensic Laboratory, Thailand	48
Dec. 2017	Anti-Corruption	"Addressing Corruption and Wildlife Crime." **Time Steele,** Senior Governance Specialist, Drugs and Crime Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, WBG and UNODC; **Joel Turkewitz,** Lead Public Sector Specialist, WBG Lead	60
Jan. 2018	Application of Innovative Technology to Reduce Poaching	"Thermal Technology for Conservation Applications." **Jeff Frank,** Senior Vice President of Global Product Strategy for FLIR Systems; **Robert Hannaford,** Co-founder, UAV & Drone Solutions (Pty) Ltd. "Using Technology to Stop Poaching: Some Thoughts and Lessons Learned." **Colby Loucks,** Deputy Lead Wildlife, WWF-US	85
Feb. 2018	Co-Management Conservation Models in Africa: Public-Private Partnerships for Wildlife Conservation and Inclusive Development	"Collaborative Management Partnerships in Africa." **Mujon Baghai,** Lawyer, Conservationist, and Co-management Expert "Window on Eternity: Integrated Conservation and Development in Gorongosa Park, Mozambique." **Greg Carr,** Founder, Carr Foundation "The African Parks Model." **Andrew Parker,** Conservation Development Director, Africa Parks	88
Mar. 2018	Wildlife Crime Tech Challenge: Showcase of Innovative Technology to Combat IWT	"eEye, Connect, Conserve, Save." **Ravikant Singh,** CEO and **Raja Brij Bhushan,** Chief Technology Officer, Binomial Solutions "Conservation Technology." **Sophie Maxwell,** Conservation Technology Lead, Zoological Society of London	61
Mar. 2018	Nature-based Tourism Session with Adventure Travel Trade Association (brown bag lunch)	**Chris Doyle,** Executive Director, Europe & Central Asia, European Editor, Adventure Travel News; **Milena Nikolova,** Marketing Professor American University in Bulgaria	35
Apr. 2018	Engaging a Global Community to Mitigate Human-wildlife Conflict	Engaging a Global Community to Mitigate Human-wildlife Conflict— **Dr. Alexandra Zimmermann,** Chair, IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Human-Wildlife Conflict Task Force "From Conflict to Coexistence: A Strategic Approach to HEC Mitigation." **Dr. Sumith Pilapitiya,** Elephant Ethologist and former Director General of Wildlife Conservation in Sri Lanka	50
May 2018	Tourism Concessions in Protected Area	"Promoting the Sustainability of Tourism Concessions." **Susan Snyman,** Vice-Chair, IUCN WCPA Tourism & Protected Areas Specialist Group "Tourism Concessions in Protected Areas: Namibia." **Richard Diggle,** CBNRM and Business Adviser, WWF Namibia "Concessioning in PAs: 14 Characteristics of Success." **Hermione Neville,** Senior Tourism Specialist, IFC	70
May 2018	National Parks and Tourism in the United States (brown bag lunch)	**Brian Borda,** Chief of Commercial Services, National Park Service, **Donald Leadbetter,** Tourism Program Manager, National Park Service, and **Stephen Morris,** Chief of the National Park Service's Office of International Affairs	40

For access to presentations and videos, please email gwp-info@worldbank.org

APPENDIX D
GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND FUND ALLOCATION

GWP Activities and Fund Allocation to Reduce Poaching

Subcategory	Total (US$, millions)	Activities	Per activity (US$, millions)	Projects
Community engagement	33.48	HWC mitigation	5.5	9
		CBNRM	14.9	10
		Community conservancies, governance, and co-management of natural resources	5.1	9
		Community policing, training, and monitoring	7.9	8
Antipoaching and protected area management	26.73	Protected area expansion	0.6	3
		Design and implement protected area management plans	8.5	10
		Protected area management plans with explicit reference to tourism	0.7	3
		Capacity building for protected area management	2.6	7
		Antipoaching patrolling (ecoguards), equipment, infrastructure, and technology	14.3	10
Integrated landscape management	19.08	Landscape management practices (including restoration, corridors, CSA)	9.1	12
		Sustainable forest management (outside protected areas)	3.8	3
		Landscape planning (studies, agreements, monitoring and cross-sectoral coordination)	4.3	8
		International agreements and actions for transboundary conservation areas	1.9	4

GWP Activities and Fund Allocation to Reduce Trafficking

Subcategory	Total (US$, millions)	Activities	Per activity (US$, millions)	Projects
Strategies and legislation	5.0	Design and implement national strategies and domestic laws	4.3	13
		Sentencing and penalty guidelines and procedures	0.7	6
Enforcement, judiciary, and prosecution	18.16	Strengthen capacity	7.3	13
		Establish wildlife crime units/task forces	5.4	10
		Investigation procedures and techniques	4.0	8
		Interagency and international cooperation in law enforcement	1.4	9
Information and intelligence	6.35	Information management and Intelligence systems	2.2	7
		Assessments and monitoring of illegal trafficking, enforcement, and prosecutions	2.7	8
		CITES e-permitting	1.4	2

GWP Activities and Fund Allocation to Reduce Demand

Subcategory	Total (US$, millions)	Activities	Per activity (US$, millions)	Projects
Raise awareness and change behavior	1.8	Social and behavioral change methodologies	1.0	1
		Targeted campaigns (national and subnational level)	0.8	3

APPENDIX E
GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM TEAM

The Global Wildlife Program (GWP) team consists of representatives working across the 20 national projects, the coordination team, and technical advisory committees.

Global Coordination Team

Claudia Sobrevila; Elisson Wright; Lisa Farroway; Hasita Bhammar; Ana Maria Gonzalez Velosa; Alexandra Schmidt-Fellner; Manali Baruah; Sunny N. Kaplan; Raul Gallego Abellan; Mark Lester Flugge; Bradley R Nestico; Fnu Hanny; Beula Selvadurai

UNDP maritime trafficking component: Mikhail Paltsyn; Yelda Bakar

GEF Secretariat and GEF STAP

Jaime Cavelier; Virginia Gorsevski; Brian Child

GWP Program Steering Committee

Claudia Sobrevila; Bruce Dunn; Arunkumar Abraham; Patricia Cremona; Lisa Farroway; Midori Paxton; Johan Robinson; Jane Nimpamya; Julian Blanc; Renae Stenhouse; Jaime Cavelier; Crawford Allan; John Robinson; Joe Walston; Haruko Okusu; John Baker

ADB Implementing Agency Team

The Philippines

Government: Crisanta Marlene, P. Rodriguez; Josefina DeLeon

ADB: Bruce Dunn; Arun Abraham

UNDP Implementing Agency Team

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Botswana

Darlinton Sabone; Kagiso Madibana; Ikanyeng Gaodirelwe

Government: Cyril Taolo; Rex Mokandla

PMU: Phemelo Ramalefo

UNDP Country Lead: Oduetse Koboto;

Cameroon

Government: ZE Jean Louis Parfait

UNDP Country Lead: Martin Zeh-Nlo;

Congo, Rep. of

PMU: Alain Noël Ampolo; Marcel Ibara; Beau-Soleil Ebara Obami; Maurice Kiari

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UNDP Country Lead: Lumiere Jean-Felix Issang;

Ethiopia

Government: Kumara Wakjira; Arega Mekonnen

UNDP Country Lead: Wubua Mekonnen

India

Government: Sh. Soumitra Dasgupta

UNDP Country Lead: Ruchi Pant

Indonesia

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Government: Indra Exploitasia

PNUD: Iwan Kurniawan; Muhammad Yayat Afianto

Kenya

Government: Stephen Manegene

UNDP Country Lead: David Githaiga

Mali

Government: Amadou Sow

UNDP Country Lead: Oumar Tamboura

Mozambique

PMU: Lolita Hilario Fondo; Emir Amade

Government: Mateus Mutemba

UNDP Country Lead: Janeiro Avelino

Tanzania

Government: Cancius Karamaga

UNDP Country Lead: Gertrude Lyatuu

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Government: Tippawan Sethapun; Ronasit Maneesai

UNDP Country Lead: Napaporn Yuberk; Pituck Jongnarangsin

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UN Environment Country Lead: Cecilia Njenga, Jane Nimpamya

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Government: Lee White

WBG: Salimata Diallo Follea, Idriss Deffry; Mirko Ivo Serkovic

Congo, Rep. of

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Government: Jacques Ossissou; Gaspard Lembe

World Bank Group: Julian Lee, Aurelie Marie Simone Monique Rossignol;

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WBG Lead: Ross Hughes

Vietnam

Government: Hoang Thi Thanh Nhan; Van Anh Nguyen Thi

WBG: Thu Thi Le Nguyen

Zambia

PMU: Tasila Banda; David Ngwenyama; Ethel Mudenda; Charles Phiri; Phiri Kaoma Given Kaunda; Kufanga Imataa; Mushokabanji Likulanga; Mulawa Mulawa; Larry Njungu; Christabel Mutale; Leo Lwizi; Diwell Siwakwi; Wilfred Malawo; Aaron Ng'onga

Government: Paul Zyambo; Deuteronomy Kasaro

WBG: Douglas J. Graham; Iretomiwa Olatunji

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THE GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM

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