THE GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM

KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM 2019

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

SUPPORTED BY

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

PROGRAM STEERING COMMITTEE PARTNERS
The Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Knowledge Platform publication is based on the activities conducted by the GWP and its partners from January–December 2019. This is a result of strong collaboration among the 19 GWP countries, Asian Development Bank (ADB), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Secretariat, Global Environment Facility (GEF), International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), TRAFFIC, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Environment Programme (UNEP), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), WildAid, World Bank Group (WBG), and World Wildlife Fund (WWF). We thank all our partners for their active participation and support.

This work is a product of the staff of the World Bank with external contributions. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this work do not necessarily reflect the views of the World Bank, its Board of Executive Directors, or the governments they represent. The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this work. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of the World Bank concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

**Rights and Permissions:** The material in this work is subject to copyright. Because the World Bank encourages dissemination of its knowledge, this work may be reproduced, in whole or in part, for noncommercial purposes as long as full attribution to this work is given. Any queries on rights and licenses, including subsidiary rights, should be addressed to World Bank Publications, The World Bank Group, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA; fax: 202-522-2625; e-mail: pubrights@worldbank.org.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AML</td>
<td>Anti-Money Laundering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBNRM</td>
<td>Community-Based Natural Resources Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species Of Wild Fauna And Flora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoP</td>
<td>Community of Practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFRA</td>
<td>Department for Environment Food &amp; Rural Affairs (U.K.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLEGT</td>
<td>Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environment Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GWP</td>
<td>Global Wildlife Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HWC</td>
<td>Human-Wildlife Conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICCWC</td>
<td>International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEO</td>
<td>Independent Evaluation Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td>International Union for Conservation of Nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWT</td>
<td>Illegal Wildlife Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LE</td>
<td>Law Enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METT</td>
<td>Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBT</td>
<td>Nature-Based Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Nongovernmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>Project Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPG</td>
<td>Project Preparation Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPP</td>
<td>Public-Private Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSC</td>
<td>Program Steering Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEG</td>
<td>Senior Expert Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSC</td>
<td>Species Survival Commission (IUCN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAP</td>
<td>Scientific and Advisory Technical Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UFW</td>
<td>United for Wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>U.S. Agency for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USFWS</td>
<td>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBE</td>
<td>Wildlife-based Economies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCS</td>
<td>Wildlife Conservation Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCO</td>
<td>World Customs Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WWF</td>
<td>World Wildlife Fund</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Claudia Sobrevila

Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Manager

While 2019 brought many successes and accomplishments for the GWP, sadly it was also the year that we lost our dearest friend, mentor, and program leader Claudia Sobrevila, who unexpectedly passed away on July 31, 2019.

Claudia brought light, joy, and passion to wildlife conservation, she championed communities and indigenous peoples’ rights, she fought hard to be optimistic in a world filled with negativity, and she triumphed in every task that she took on. Claudia believed that by increasing societies’ understanding of the need to care for and nurture the environment, we create a powerful movement toward peace.

After witnessing the Tibetan Lama Gangchen Rinpoche arrive to a small village in the Amazon on a pilgrimage to make peace with the environment and with Amazonia, Claudia wrote,

“In all the years I had been working for the environment in these remote villages, I had never before entered them in peace, with peace, bringing peace. I had entered them with a busy, sped-up mind, trying to impose views and knowledge that would leave nothing of value behind. So my education for making peace with the environment started that day.”

Claudia’s vision is captured through her own words in this video. A memory book was also created, filled with photos of Claudia in her element in nature and with colleagues and community members, interspersed with thoughts commemorating her life written by many who were fortunate to work alongside her over dozens of years.

Claudia is dearly missed every day, but the GWP is committed to honor her legacy through the implementation of our projects and with the utmost respect for nature, wildlife, and communities.
JANUARY
Workshop on Sustainable Nature-Based Tourism
The GWP Coordination Team participated in this workshop to promote the program to the government of Nepal and identify opportunities for GWP national projects on sustainable tourism.

FEBRUARY
Launch of GWP Malawi Project Video
In partnership with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife in Malawi, the GWP launched the project video to raise awareness on wildlife conservation.

MARCH
Preparation for GWP GEF-7
With input from the Program Steering Committee (PSC), the GWP developed the program framework document for the GEF-7 funding cycle.

APRIL
Global Training and Needs Assessment Survey
In partnership with the IUCN SSC Taskforce on HWC, the GWP implemented this survey with 1,200 responses from practitioners across the globe.

MAY
GWP Webinar: Using SMART for Wildlife Protection
The GWP partnered with WCS to put together a webinar on Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) technology, which became the most well-attended webinar, with 140 participants.

JUNE
GEF Council Approves New Phase of GWP with an $82 million Grant
The GWP welcomed 13 projects and 10 additional countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America in the new phase.
JULY
Port Stakeholder Workshop in Dar es Salaam
This UNDP and TRAFFIC-led workshop, Countering Wildlife Trafficking through Tanzania’s Sea Ports, was attended by 57 participants.

AUGUST
GWP Side Event at the CITES CoP in Geneva
The GWP hosted a panel session on the updated analysis of donor commitments to combat IWT and launch of donor case studies and lessons learned.

SEPTEMBER
The First Asia-Specific Webinar on Demand Reduction
In partnership with USAID, the GWP organized a webinar for Asian audiences on digital approaches to demand reduction with more than 80 online participants.

OCTOBER
Launch of Report: Illegal Logging, Fishing, and Wildlife Trade: The Costs and How to Combat It
This GWP report found that the annual cost of illegal activities account to a staggering $1 trillion to $2 trillion. More than 90% of these losses are from ecosystem services.

NOVEMBER
GWP Annual Conference in South Africa
150 participants joined the conference, including representatives from 27 GWP countries.

DECEMBER
GEF Council Meeting
The GWP was featured at the GEF’s Civil Society Consultation Meeting on Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade.
1 million
Animal and plant species threatened with extinction.¹

Top Three Threats to Wildlife

DIRECT EXPLOITATION
$7 billion to $23 billion: Estimated value of illegal wildlife trade per year.²

HABITAT CHANGE
30%: Reduction in global terrestrial habitat integrity caused by habitat loss and deterioration.³

CLIMATE CHANGE
5%: estimated percent of species at risk of extinction from 2°C warming.⁴

Human-Wildlife Conflict
In Bhutan, a household spends an average of 110 nights per year guarding crops.⁵

Economic Impact of Global Wildlife Tourism
$344 billion: Total contribution generated through wildlife tourism in 2018, equivalent to 3.9% of global travel and tourism GDP.⁶

The Global Wildlife Program in Numbers
32 Countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America
37 Number of projects⁷
~108 Number of protected areas and ecosystems included as project sites by GWP national projects
230 Millions of U.S. dollars GEF grant

¹ IPBES Global Assessment Report 2019
² UNEP-INTERPOL Rapid Response Assessment, 2016
³ Ibid.
⁴ Ibid.
⁵ NBSAP Bhutan, 2014
⁶ World Trade & Tourism Council’s Economic Impact of Global Wildlife Tourism report
⁷ More projects may join the GWP under GEF-7.
In 2019, the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) built on the efforts of national projects to combat illegal wildlife trade and expanded the program to new countries and regions. Thirteen new countries have joined the GWP since the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Council approved the new phase in June 2019 as part of their seventh funding cycle (GEF-7). The program now includes 37 national projects across 32 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America totaling $230 million in grants. The World Bank will continue to be the lead agency, coordinating with project teams and donors and providing a knowledge platform that can support the implementation of national projects with the latest information and resources available.

Over the course of the year, projects were busy preparing their work plans and contributing to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Member countries to the Convention on Biological Diversity have strived to meet their Aichi Targets, particularly Aichi Target 11 on expanding protected area coverage and Aichi Target 12 on preventing the extinction of known threatened species. Against this backdrop, the portfolio of GWP projects continues to support the achievement of the targets and the Sustainable Development Goals.

This annual report provides an overview on the status of the program for the reporting period spanning November 2018 to December 2019. It summarizes the activities and initiatives implemented both by the global coordination project (Chapter 2) and provides an update on the activities and early lessons reported by the projects implemented by GEF Agencies and participating countries of the GWP (Chapter 3). Lastly, the report provides a way forward on the key activities that will be undertaken to address the complex challenge of illegal wildlife trade and expand the program to include a focus on wildlife-based economies.

The GWP’s achievements in 2019 were focused on the GEF-6 projects launched in 2016 that are now implementing activities to meet their project objectives. Each of the national projects are following a theory of change that addresses the illegal wildlife trade value chain from source to transit to demand of wildlife and wildlife products.

Most of the GWP projects have begun local consultations, capacity-needs assessments, and organized trainings for law enforcement officers. In India, the SECURE Himalayas project has stepped up efforts to integrate technology into project activities with the mapping of high-conservation value areas and establishing a Wildlife Management Information System (W-MIS) and Database Center to analyze wildlife trade data. In the Philippines, the project has organized consultations to amend the National Wildlife Act to strengthen legal frameworks in combating illegal wildlife trade. In Gabon, the project has installed an electric fence to mitigate human-elephant conflict, and community members are supporting the government with on-the-ground information related to illegal activities. In South Africa, the project organized a large-scale youth
conference and a rhino-themed soccer tournament to raise awareness through environmental education. You can read more about achievements, lessons learned, and challenges for each of the 20 projects in Chapter 3.

The GWP global coordination project has continued to promote learning and generate new knowledge to tackle illegal wildlife trade and raise the profile of this issue at high-level events. Highlights include the GWP donor coordination side event at the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) CoP 18 in Geneva, Switzerland, where the updated Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade E-book, 20 case studies, and 10 story maps were launched. The publication, *Illegal Logging, Fishing, and Wildlife Trade: The Costs and How to Combat It,* was featured in a side event at the CITES CoP with representatives from the donor working group. The publication states the annual cost of illegal activities from logging, fishing, and wildlife trade is a staggering $1 trillion to $2 trillion. More than 90 percent of these economic losses are from ecosystem services that forests, wildlife, and coastal resources provide that are not currently priced by the market, such as carbon storage, biodiversity, water filtration, and flood retention.

Through the GWP’s maritime component, UNDP—in partnership with TRAFFIC, the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF)—organized two port stakeholder workshops in Kenya and Tanzania to foster stronger interagency, intersectoral, and international collaboration and identify practical measures to tackle trafficking through sea ports.

The GWP in collaboration with the South Africa project team organized our annual conference on *Investing in the Wildlife Economy for Livelihoods and Conservation.* The conference brought together GEF-6 and GEF-7 project teams in Pretoria and Kruger National Park to discuss opportunities within the wildlife economy sector and the challenges that each country faces in taking their work to scale.

The GWP team is excited to welcome the new countries and projects and would like to take this opportunity to thank all our partners for their efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade and promote sustainable development.
Humans have wiped out 60 percent of animal populations since 1970 (Living Planet Report 2018), and mammal species have collectively lost more than 50 percent of their continental populations (Ceballos et al. 2018). This loss of wildlife threatens valuable ecosystem services and human well-being. The top three threats to wildlife are habitat change (loss, degradation, and fragmentation), illegal wildlife trade (IWT), and climate change (GEF-7 Biodiversity Strategy). More than one-third of the world’s land surface is used for crop and livestock production, and nearly 75 percent of the land-based environment has been significantly changed to meet the needs of a growing human population (IPBES Global Assessment Report 2019). Criminal activities that affect the environment and natural resources contribute to the loss of biodiversity and pose a serious threat to sustainable and inclusive development.

The Global Wildlife Program (GWP) is a response to the growing threats to wildlife and sustainable development. In June 2015, the program consisted of 19 countries (20 projects) across Africa and Asia that allocated Global Environment Facility (GEF) System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) funding during its sixth replenishment period (GEF-6) to join the GWP, which collectively is a grant of $131 million. This also includes a $7 million GWP GEF-6 global coordination grant, which includes a $5 million grant led by the World Bank Group on knowledge management and coordination, and a $2 million grant led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on maritime trafficking of wildlife.

In June 2019, the GEF Council formally approved the second phase of the GWP under the GEF-7 replenishment to protect and conserve the global environment by tackling threats to wildlife. The grant for the second phase will go towards curbing IWT and promoting wildlife-based economies (WBE) in 17 additional projects across Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The World Bank continues as the lead agency for the second phase of the GWP, which now includes 32 countries with 37 national projects.1 Map 1.1 highlights the geographical scope of the GWP.

---

1 The Republic of Congo, India, Indonesia, and South Africa have projects in GEF-6 and GEF-7.
MAP 1.1
Geographical Scope of the Global Wildlife Program by Phases

Source: This map was produced by the Cartography Unit of the World Bank Group. The boundaries, colors, denominations and any other information shown on this map do not imply, on the part of the World Bank Group, any judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.
GWP Phase II countries include Angola, Cambodia, and Chad, supported by the World Bank; Bhutan, Belize, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Indonesia, Namibia, and Madagascar, supported by UNDP; and Panama, supported by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). The project in India will be supported by UNDP and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and the project in South Africa will be supported by both the World Bank and UNEP. In the June 2020 GEF Council Meeting, five additional GWP projects (Bhutan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and South Africa) will be considered for funding.

Program Description

In GEF-6, the GWP, along with partners, established the groundwork for reducing poaching, trafficking, and demand. While these investments are significant, the GEF-7 GWP investments will build on the initial successes of combating IWT and promote long-term sustainability in areas where poaching has subsided through the promotion of WBEs. This will ensure that local communities that are living inside and outside of conservation areas benefit from economic development that strengthened WBE can deliver. Proven examples include nature-based tourism, legal wildlife trade under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and protected area revenue sharing with local communities. A WBE that delivers real benefits to local communities can increase their tolerance to manage the costs of human-wildlife conflict (HWC), which is an important concern for low-income countries. Thus, the new phase of the GWP follows a framework that (i) conserves wildlife and habitats, (ii) promotes WBEs, (iii) combats wildlife crime, (iv) reduces demand, and (v) coordinates and enhances learning (see figure 1.1).

In addition to project-level activities, the GWP will promote coordination, knowledge management, and collaboration among the national project teams and partners, as described in Chapter 2.

**FIGURE 1.1**
Global Wildlife Program GEF-7 Framework
CHAPTER 2: GLOBAL COORDINATION PROJECT

The Global Coordination Project is a knowledge platform that provides technical resources and enables the exchange of lessons learned to help project teams with the implementation of their activities.

Since January 2016, the global coordination grant Coordinate Action and Learning to Combat Wildlife Crime has enhanced coordination among stakeholders (donors, program steering committee members, and national project teams), supported preparation of project activities and monitoring of outcomes of national projects, and developed a knowledge management platform to exchange lessons learned. This 2019 progress review includes activities under four pillars (figure 2.1):

- **Coordination.** Increase collaboration and leverage partner and donor resources.
- **Strengthen partnerships.** Enhance International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) partner capabilities and support capacity building of key institutions involved in maritime trade to tackle crime across the IWT supply chain.

![Figure 2.1: GWP Coordination Project Structure](image-url)
- **Knowledge management and communications.** Foster new integrated approaches, methodologies, technologies, and learning among the national projects.

- **Monitoring and evaluation (M&E).** Support preparation and implementation of national projects, track progress and outcomes, and prepare annual reports.

The annual report published in October 2018 and covering the period 2016–2018 describes the activities undertaken across the components and shows the detailed monitoring framework for each of the projects. This review captures activities from November 2018–December 2019.

Summary of project outcomes of the global grant can be seen in Appendix A.

## Component 1: Program Coordination

### NATIONAL COORDINATION

In 2019, the GWP held nine online meetings with the 20 national project teams. The participation in these calls has been increasing with almost a full quorum across three different time zones: Anglophone African countries, Francophone African countries, and Asian countries. These meetings have resulted in bilateral calls between Asian countries to discuss issues related to reducing trafficking across borders as well as sharing of experiences between project teams. These online meetings include self-initiated, peer-to-peer learning, and are effective in understanding the progress made by national project teams and identifying challenges where the global coordination project can help.

### Program Steering Committee

GWP held four Program Steering Committee (PSC) meetings during this period, bringing the total to 14 PSC meetings to date. In September 2019, the GWP held an in-person PSC meeting at the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) New York Central Park Zoo to discuss the GEF-7 program framework, the timeline for GEF-7 national project submission, and strategic issues related to the program components.

### GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel

The GWP receives technical guidance from the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP). STAP representatives have contributed to knowledge on the Theory of Change for the new projects and met with GWP colleagues at the CITES CoP18 and the GEF Council Meeting in 2019 to discuss engagement in future GWP knowledge exchange events.
DONOR COORDINATION

In August 2019, at the CITES CoP18 in Geneva, the GWP held a panel discussion on donor coordination with the launch of the updated analysis of donor commitments and an e-book. Representatives from the U.K. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), the European Commission (EC), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and Vulcan contributed to the discussion. Representatives of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)—which funded the GWP donor case study analysis—provided opening remarks. Ms. Ivonne Higuero, Secretary General of CITES, provided closing remarks.

The e-book consolidated the knowledge generated through the 13 working group meetings with 11 international donors undertaken in 2018 to collect and document IWT case studies and story maps.

The GWP has incorporated donor feedback on the GEF-7 global project activities and will explore additional opportunities to make the data available to stakeholders. The GWP is considering the potential of piloting a regional-level coordination effort in Southern Africa or with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in the next phase.
Component 2: Strategic Partnerships

PARTNERSHIP WITH THE ICCWC

In March 2019, the U.K. Defra signed an administrative agreement (TF No. 072818) and provided funding in the amount of £800,000 for the World Bank to deliver anti-money laundering (AML) technical assistance on behalf of the ICCWC. Three GWP national projects to date are using the ICCWC Indicator framework to strengthen law enforcement. In October 2019, an assessment was piloted as part of the AML/Counter Financing Terrorism National Risk Assessment in Zimbabwe with participation from Zambian representatives. This assessment module will soon be deployed in other GWP countries.

PARTNERSHIPS WITH THE MARITIME SECTOR

This subcomponent of the coordination grant 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 work is being led by UNDP in partnership with the Royal Foundation of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, members of the United for Wildlife Transport Task Force, and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime–World Customs Organization (UNODC-WCO) Container Control Program (CCP). Activities target sea ports implicated in wildlife trafficking in Kenya and Tanzania, with GWP projects in Asia, particularly Indonesia and the Philippines, as key partners in coordination between Africa and Asia.

In July 2019, a port stakeholder workshop was conducted in Dar es Salaam in Tanzania with 57 participants to foster stronger interagency, intersectoral, and international collaboration; share best practices; and collectively identify practical measures to tackle wildlife trafficking through Tanzanian sea ports. A second workshop with 75 participants was conducted in Mombasa, Kenya, in October 2019. These workshops were organized in collaboration with key government agencies as well as TRAFFIC, UNODC, and WWF, and participants represented key stakeholder groups across government, private sector, civil society, and the international development community, including customs officials from other IWT-affected countries in Africa and Asia. Recommendations and follow-up activities will be supported by UNDP in close collaboration with key partners and port stakeholders.

GWP is partnering with the UNODC-WCO CCP to strengthen port capacity in Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam to detect and intercept illicit wildlife products concealed in export containers. The automated container risk profiling system RiskPro (developed by Vietnam Customs) has been introduced to the Dar es Salaam Joint Port Control Unit (JPCU), and 10 JPCU officers have been trained to use the software, with further training and mentoring planned in 2020. As a first step to establish a JPCU in Zanzibar, the

Participants at the GWP ports stakeholder workshop in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
CCP conducted a technical assessment for Zanzibar ports, developed a list of recommendations for the unit development, and provided initial training to JPCU candidates in June and July 2019.

In November 2019, an agreement was signed with the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers (ICS) to develop in-person and online versions of the course “Supply chain awareness and security measures to prevent illegal wildlife and other illicit trafficking at the sea ports.” The course will be introduced to stakeholders at Mombasa and Dar es Salaam ports as well as with those at other African and Asian ports through the ICS network of branches and learning centers.

**UN COORDINATION**

Since June 2019, the GWP has sponsored an award on “Africa-Asia cooperation in the fight against illegal wildlife trade” in the Asia Environmental Law Enforcement Awards, led by UNEP in partnership with the CITES Secretariat, UNDP, UNODC, and INTERPOL. This new category allows for the nomination of African and Asian law enforcement officers who have successfully cooperated across regions to combat wildlife crime.

**Component 3: Knowledge Management and Communication**

The knowledge management component of the global coordination grant aims to scale up best practices and leverage lessons learned from south-south exchanges. The World Bank Group leads the design, development, and deployment of a knowledge management platform to promote efficiency and learning among program stakeholders. Since the beginning of the program, the GWP has captured, collected, and shared knowledge to accelerate the exchange of best practices and lessons learned to help the 20 national projects design and deliver effective interventions that tackle wildlife crime. Through a wide range of mediums, 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. Knowledge and lessons are also documented and shared through subcomponent activities on maritime trafficking and UN partnerships implemented by UNDP. These knowledge resources have been made available to the 10 additional countries that joined the GWP in June 2019 under GEF-7.
Illegal Logging, Fishing, and Wildlife Trade: The Costs and How to Combat It

Illegal timber, fish, and wildlife trade activities are a global concern that impact source, transit, and consumer countries. They are among the most profitable forms of transnational crimes (UNEP/UNICRI 2018), with low-income countries (LICs) the most affected. Many governments (or at least key agencies involved in national risk management and law enforcement) are unaware of the magnitude of these transnational crimes and the damage they cause to local communities, national economies, society, and the environment. This paper, therefore, has two goals: to motivate policy makers in upper-income and low-income economies to pay more attention to illegal logging, fishing, and wildlife trade, and to provide a road map to address the root causes of the illegal activities.

When Good Conservation Becomes Good Economics: Kenya’s Vanishing Herds

It is no exaggeration to state that Kenya’s wildlife has done much to shape the image and development fortunes of the country. Tourism is among Kenya’s top sources of foreign exchange, dominates the service sector, and contributes significantly to employment, especially in rural areas where economic opportunities are limited. The typical wild herds that once roamed freely across the borders of Kenya and Tanzania have shrunk dramatically and vanished completely from much of the north. Perhaps most troubling is that recent monitoring of wildlife populations suggests there are long-term declines of many of the charismatic species that attract tourists, such as lions, elephants, giraffes, impalas, and others. The typical international tourist arrives on a package tour that may include a safari, a visit to the beach, or both. It is safari tourism, however, that generates the most employment and economic activity across the country. But the wildlife that has lured travelers to Kenya by the planeload is in dramatic decline. In the past three decades, the country has lost more than half of its wildlife. This report identifies with greater precision the drivers of land conversion from natural habitats to other uses and examines the extent to which land conversion leads to the extirpation of wildlife and the loss of tourism incomes.

Countering Wildlife Trafficking through Tanzania’s Sea Ports

Maritime transport is essential to the world’s economy because more than 90 percent of the world’s trade is carried by sea (United Nations 2019), and traffickers rely heavily on this mode of transport (C4ADS 2018). The vulnerabilities in transportation and customs capability are being exploited by criminal traffickers to move illicit wildlife products. African sea ports that serve regional and international trade provide traffickers with multiple smuggling routes, and the container shipping industry facilitates the movement of wildlife goods (Anon 2019a; Global Financial Integrity 2017). Maritime companies and their assets, willingly or unwittingly, complicit in wildlife trafficking may be faced with legal, financial, and reputational risks (Anon 2019b). This paper provides basic information about two sea ports in Tanzania—Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar—and provides evidence of their involvement in wildlife trafficking. The analysis provides crucial information on key trafficking routes and concealment methods used to move illicit wildlife products from and via Tanzania to consumer countries.
IN-PERSON EVENTS

The GWP organized, or provided financial or logistical support to the following events in 2019 as seen in table 2.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Type of Support</th>
<th>Support Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 21</td>
<td>Kathmandu, Nepal</td>
<td>Conference on Sustainable Nature-Based Tourism</td>
<td>Agenda input and dissemination of best practices</td>
<td>Read Conference proceedings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 25</td>
<td>Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Wildlife Economy Summit</td>
<td>Panelist on “Building Africa’s Wildlife Economy”</td>
<td>See Agenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2–4</td>
<td>Dar es Salaam, Tanzania</td>
<td>Port Stakeholder Workshop on Countering Wildlife Trafficking through Tanzania’s Sea Ports</td>
<td>Organized by UNDP, TRAFFIC, UNODC, WWF, and government partners</td>
<td>Read the report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 3–5</td>
<td>Kathmandu, Nepal</td>
<td>SAWEN: Prosecution of Serious Forms of Wildlife Crime Workshop</td>
<td>Co-sponsored participants’ travel expenses</td>
<td>See summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 8 and 12</td>
<td>Dar es Salaam, Tanzania</td>
<td>RiskProfiler Deployment and Training at sea port JPCU</td>
<td>Organized by UNODC, Vietnam Customs, and UNDP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
August 17, Geneva, Switzerland

Side Event at CITES CoP18: Donor Roundtable Discussion; the GWP also presented at other side events such as the Global Wildlife Enforcement Networks meeting

Type of Support: Organized and led by GWP

View the Presentation

October 23–25, Mombasa, Kenya

Port Stakeholder Workshop on Countering Wildlife Trafficking through Sea Ports

Type of Support: Organized by UNDP, TRAFFIC, UNODC, WWF, and government partners

Read the workshop proceedings here

October 29–November 1, Pretoria and Kruger National Park, South Africa

GWP Annual Conference

Type of Support: Organized by the GWP in partnership with DEFF and UNEP

Read the conference proceedings (English and French)
WEBINARS

The GWP organizes monthly webinars on a wide variety of topics related to conservation and development. In 2019, the GWP organized 10 webinars with average participation rising to 90 participants per webinar. There was a 50 percent increase in total participants in 2019 (885 participants) compared to 2018 (590 participants). Webinars are recorded for further dissemination and knowledge sharing.

In September 2019, the GWP piloted its first webinar targeted to national project audiences in Asia, addressing feedback that our global webinars were at a time too late for audiences in Asia to join. The webinar, in collaboration with USAID, was titled *Digital Approaches to Demand Reduction: Recent Results from the Field*. GWP Asia project teams in Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines joined the call.

GWP global webinars have been well received with several webinars attracting more than 100 participants. While participation of government representatives has increased over time, there is scope to further improve their engagement in future webinars.

A list of webinars can be seen in Appendix B, table B.1. Figure 2.2 shows the number of people who have joined the webinars along with those who have viewed the recording.

**FIGURE 2.2**

GWP Webinar Participation

![Graph showing webinar participation](source: World Bank data.)
COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

A key component of GWP’s knowledge management efforts is the establishment of targeted communities of practice (CoPs) aimed at facilitating collective, accelerated learning and enhancing collaboration among stakeholders. The two themes the GWP has piloted for CoPs are listed below.

Human-Wildlife Conflict CoP

Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) is a multifaceted, complex issue that is dramatically affecting entire ecosystems and communities around the world. Many GWP national projects have components related to mitigating HWC. Thus, the aim of this CoP is to help build capacity of project teams to deal with this issue, improve their national policies related to HWC, and provide solutions that can help engage communities in promoting coexistence. The GWP has received over 800 responses to the HWC global survey and needs assessment survey conducted in May 2019. The GWP—in partnership with the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Human-Wildlife Conflict Task Force and the Martin School, University of Oxford—are organizing the global conference on HWC in the later part of 2020. For the first time at this scale, the conference will bring together representatives from several major sectors, including governments, NGOs, intergovernmental organizations, academic and business sectors, and indigenous and local communities, to discuss and debate insights and solutions for HWC management.

Nature-Based Tourism CoP

The nature-based tourism (NBT) CoP is active within the World Bank Group. NBT is one of the fastest growing segments of the global tourism industry. The GWP supported the creation of a database of tools and resources that are available externally, but have not been accessed or used by national project teams. One repository that contains guidelines, how-to components, best practices, and more, makes learning easy and accessible. The virtual review of this report was completed in October 2019 and will be disseminated in 2020. The report, tools, and resources have been added to the GWP e-book, which is available for use here.
COMMUNICATIONS

The GWP’s communication strategy aims to increase awareness on IWT and showcase the value of wildlife to local and global communities. Figure 2.3 shows a visual summary of the communication assets produced so far. All these products can be viewed on the GWP program page.

**FIGURE 2.3**

GWP 2019 Communication Assets

10 Story Maps
- Venturing into web-based immersive stories

5 GWP Videos
- GWP partnered with the GEF on a Guardian article and promoted blogs and feature stories on the website

4 Blogs & Feature Stories
- On average, 40% open rate. Email distribution list has over 1,500 contacts

3 Newsletters
- Trying different mediums for different stakeholders

3 Press Releases
- Through the UNDP maritime work and picked up by local media in Kenya and Tanzania

2 Interactive E-books

GWP’s Video in the Top World Bank Content of 2019

For the International Day for Biological Diversity, the GWP produced a 15-second video of a family of elephants showing the urgency of saving these species from extinction. It got more than 20,000 views, 160 shares, and 156 saves. Watch it here.

https://www.instagram.com/p/BxvegtvHms8/
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation

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 GWP has three tools for monitoring and evaluation (M&E): (i) GWP-tailored tracking tool, (ii) results framework, and (iii) annual qualitative review (QR).

The GWP tracking tool will be submitted at midterm for national projects. Since not all projects have the same midterm date, reporting this year at the program level is based on the QR information, which provides an understanding on the progress made by GWP national projects and allows for project teams to share their technical knowledge needs, and any lessons learned through implementation that might be valuable for other GWP countries (as seen in Chapter 3). For the GWP global grant, the summary of status of project outcomes can be seen in Appendix A.

Each project will generate global environmental benefits; at the program level, the aggregated benefits can be seen in figure 2.4. These will be measured based on the global targets established for the GEF-6 replenishment period.

**FIGURE 2.4**
GWP Program-Level Consolidated Global Environment Benefit Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corporate results</th>
<th>Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)</th>
<th>Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Replenishment targets</td>
<td>Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares</td>
<td>120 million hectares under sustainable land management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GWP total</td>
<td>30,113,786 ha</td>
<td>5,345,241 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: World Bank data.</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,457,280 tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Replenishment target
- GWP total
- Area larger than the size of Burkina Faso
- Replenishment targets, SLM
- GWP total, SLM
- Area larger than the size of Taiwan
- Replenishment targets, CO2e mitigated
- GWP total, CO2e mitigated

For the GWP global grant, the summary of status of project outcomes can be seen in Appendix A.
National projects are working on a range of responses across poaching, trafficking and demand as shown below. Each national project uses one or more of these activities to combat IWT.
Afghanistan

Conservation of Snow Leopards and Their Critical Ecosystem in Afghanistan

**Project Sites:** Wakhan National Park (Afghan Pamirs and Hindu Kush)

**Species Focus:** Snow leopards

**Grant Amount:** $2.9 million

**Executing Partner:** National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA); Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock; and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNDP

**Project Manager:** Mujtaba Bashari, mbashari@wcs.org

- The project implemented a public awareness campaign in the 42 community development councils (attended by 1,339 women and 236 school children) in Wakhan Valley. The participants learned about snow leopard’s basic ecology and behavior including the importance of ecosystem management and species conservation for Wakhan community development.

- During this campaign, 1,350 snow leopard posters and 1,200 snow leopard anti-poaching stickers were distributed to all households of the Wakhan Valley.

**PROGRESS, 2019**

- UNDP and WCS signed the Project Cooperation Agreement on July 29, 2019.

- On October 22, 2019, the project convened an inception workshop in NEPA to formally launch the project. The Project Steering Committee reviewed and approved the revised Project Results Framework, annual work plan 2020, HR, and procurement plans.

Participants at the Snow Leopard Project inception workshop in NEPA headquarters, Kabul, October 22, 2019

Participation of women in the awareness campaign
Botswana

Managing the Human-Wildlife Interface to Sustain the Flow of Agro-Ecosystem Services and Prevent Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands

**Project Sites:** Landscapes around the Kalahari Transfrontier Park (KTP) and the corridors leading to the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CGKR)

**Species Focus:** Lions, cheetahs, wild dogs

**Grant Amount:** $6 million

**Executing Partner:** Ministries of Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism, and Agriculture; Kgalagadi/Ghanzi Councils

**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNDP

**Project Manager:** Khulekani Mpofu, Khulekani.mpofu@undp.org

---

**PROGRESS, 2019**

- A value chain feasibility study on possible viable business ventures and enterprises has been completed.
- A Capacity Needs Assessment study of law enforcement agencies and communities to combat poaching and other illegal wildlife activities was completed in March 2020. Other activities will be planned once this study provides recommendations.
- Training courses for law enforcement officers have been conducted, including one on forensics training.
- A Wildlife Public Awareness Strategy has been developed to raise awareness at the community level to reduce IWT and HWC.
- A gender mainstreaming analysis study was undertaken and an action plan developed to guide the project.
- Four awareness raising workshops were held in project areas. Average participation was 50 people, with almost equal representation of men and women.

**CHALLENGES**

- In several communities, the flow of tangible benefits from wildlife and conservation-related activities is still limited, or at least not enough to outweigh the costs these communities bear as a result of human-wildlife conflicts. To incentivize active community involvement in wildlife conservation activities (and de-incentivize activities such as poaching), the project will support the development of viable wildlife-based business opportunities that deliver community benefits. The recent relaxation of regulations that ban hunting in Botswana may provide opportunities for communities to derive direct benefits from wildlife (under well-regulated conditions) and reduce poaching.
- Setting spatial boundaries for an Integrated Landscape Management plan has proved challenging, given the large extent (1 million hectares) of the full project domain. Factors to take into consideration include the resolution at which integrated landscape planning can take place over vast areas, the need to have a consistent planning framework across the entire domain, and the scale at which management plans can have on-the-ground impact.
LESSONS LEARNED

- There are multiple agencies whose mandates have an effect at different points in the law enforcement chain. It was essential to engage all of them in the capacity needs assessment and to obtain their agreement with regard to issues such as dealing with sensitive information.

- Awareness-raising workshops and multi-stakeholder dialogues (which are held quarterly at designated centres) have provided a useful mechanism for engaging communities and enabling them to contribute to identifying measures to address issues such as IWT and finding alternatives to live trade in species such as lions and leopards.
Cameroon

Integrated and Transboundary Conservation of Biodiversity in the Basins of Cameroon

Project Sites: Boumba Bek, Nki National Parks, Mengame Gorilla Sanctuary, Dja Biosphere Reserve, and Ngoyla Wildlife Reserve

Species Focus: Elephants, lowland gorillas, pangolins, and chimpanzees

Grant Amount: $3.9 million

Executing Partner: Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Project Manager: Gilbert Ndzomo; gilbert.ndzomo@undp.org

PROGRESS, 2019

- Field activities are temporarily suspended while a UNDP–Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) investigation is ongoing.
Ethiopia

Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia’s Protected Area Estate

**Project Sites:** Omo National Park (OMP), Mago National Park (MNP), Chebera Chuchura National Park (CCNP), Babile Elephant Sanctuary, and Kafta Shiraro National Park (KSNP)

**Species Focus:** Elephants and big cats

**Grant Amount:** $7.3 million

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

**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNDP

**Project Manager:** Arega Mekonnen, aregaa3@gmail.com

**PROGRESS, 2019**

- Integrated landscape management (ILM) plans developed for the Gobele Catchment in and around the Babile Elephant Sanctuary and the Gudumu Catchment in the CCNP.

- Value chain assessments conducted for non-timber forest and agrobiodiversity products around the project sites MNP and CCNP.

- Implementation of human-elephant conflict mitigating strategies in and around the Chebera Churchura National Park using chili fencing.

- Establishment of community-based anti-poaching taskforces, supporting the daily park and community joint patrols as a way to reduce poaching and illegal activities in the park.

- Organizing training for law enforcement personnel.

- Established an environmental crime unit to enhance integration of law enforcement among agencies and to reduce wildlife crimes within the country.

- Supported national demand reduction campaigns.
**CHALLENGES**

- Inadequate capacities and resources for park staff to meaningfully engage communities where ethnic clashes occur in some of the protected areas such as Babile Elephant Sanctuary and Omo National Park.
- Rise in different and competitive land uses and HWC in the Babile Elephant Sanctuary and Omo National Park.
- The delay of legislation and regulations getting approved by higher government bodies.

**LESSONS LEARNED**

- The project team engaged and integrated different law enforcement agencies (police, administrative bodies, judiciary, etc.), which led to greater support to enhance protected area management. For example, in the Kafta Sheraro National Park, anti-poaching units are working with local law enforcement agencies and a significant reduction in elephant poaching has been seen.
Gabon

Wildlife and Human-Elephant Conflict Management

**Project Sites:** Moukalaba Doudou, Loango, Mayumba and Waka National Parks

**Species Focus:** Elephants

**Grant Amount:** $9.06 million

**Executing Partner:** Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux (ANPN)/Direction Générale de la Faune et des Aires Protégées (DGFAP)

**GEF Implementing Agency:** World Bank

**Contact:** Olivier Ondo Assame, ondo.assame@gmail.com

**PROGRESS, 2019**

- Installation of an electric fence in Mayumba Park to mitigate HWC has been completed. Communities were involved during the installation to get their buy-in and support for the park rangers and management.
- An intelligence analysis unit has been set up to manage the network of informers.
- Rehabilitation of the road and bridge network as part of the anti-poaching mission has been completed.
- A mobile brigade was established for border surveillance.
- There is a new partnership developed with the Republic of the Congo on the management of the transboundary Mayumba Conkouati Park.
- 30% of women were recruited as ecoguards in the 2018–19 campaigns.
CHALLENGES

- Handling arrested poachers prior to their transfer before the courts.
- Getting all related government administrative departments (with no dedicated budgets for this project) to work toward the same objective.
- The long duration for the implementation of a regulation from drafting to enactment, i.e., 18–30 months (new code of criminal procedure).

LESSONS LEARNED

- Villagers have provided intelligence and are a part of the informer network. Project teams should improve the relationship with communities to increase the intelligence gained.
India

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

**Project Landscapes:** Changthang landscape in the Union Territory of Ladakh; Lahaul-Pangi and Kinnaur landscapes in the State of Himachal Pradesh; Gangotri-Govind and Darma-Byans landscapes in the State of Uttarakhand; Khangchendzonga and Upper Teesta landscape in the State of Sikkim

**Species Focus:** Snow leopards; medicinal and aromatic plants

**Grant Amount:** $11.5 million

**Executing Partner:** Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)

**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNDP

**Contact:** Vedant Rastogi, vedant.rastogi@undp.org

**PROGRESS, 2019**

- A 15-day special training for youth on adventure tourism was organized. See page 28 for the story of Arjun, a young trainee.
- Ranger training and equipment for high altitude (patrolling kits, camera traps, etc.) were provided to frontline staff of the Forest Department.
- Participatory monitoring of avifauna in major wetland habitats in Changthang was undertaken by the Department of Wildlife Protection, NGOs, and community members.
- Category-wise mapping of high conservation value (HCV) areas was undertaken, such as MAP areas, wetland areas, and key corridors.
- The State Government of Uttarakhand organized the first High-Level Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting at which senior officials of intelligence and security agencies, including the Indo-Tibetan Border Police, police, and Forest Department, participated to strengthen the intelligence system of the state along international boundaries.

**CHALLENGES**

- Providing sustainable employment and livelihood generation opportunities to all the trained youth is difficult due to heavy competition and limited opportunities in the tourism sector in the high-altitude Himalayan region.
- Limitations in timely payment of compensation for wildlife attacks on human, livestock, and crops affect engagement with communities and hamper cooperation in reducing IWT.
- Local communities have many more diverse aspirations than can be incorporated into project activities.
Inadequate cooperation with neighbouring countries on IWT and between different agencies in the country.

Insufficient participatory, landscape-level management planning involving multiple sectors and stakeholders and assigning roles and responsibilities. Remoteness and vastness of some of the project sites make it difficult to share information between multiple agencies.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (W-MIS)

In Uttarakhand, the W-MIS and Database Centre were established under the SECURE project, which collates and analyzes 19 years of data pertaining to HWC and IWT. Data are available in hard copies and registers with various various administrative divisions. The W-MIS will be linked to the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) MIS for IWT and will provide information to its system through direct IT channels. The HWC application helps to expedite pending cases of compensation of wildlife attacks by providing data to relevant authorities through proper channels. The public can use a mobile app, the Incident Reporting System, where victims can register an incident immediately from the affected location. It is a great example of connecting the local community with the Wildlife Division of Forest Department.
Arjun was one of the 24 participants who received training in rock climbing, river crossing, first aid, and rescue techniques. The participants also learned about flora and fauna, local ecology, and key wildlife habitats. This learning not only enriched their skill set in terms of engagement with clients but also helps to make them the “eyes and ears” of the Forest Department as they traverse high-altitude areas, observe the ecosystems, and report patterns and changes. After the workshop they received certificates that helped them find jobs with local tour operators.

Today, Arjun is aware of the technical and safety aspects of the work and is more confident with clients. In addition to expanding his father’s business, he has started freelancing as a trip leader for other operators. This season, he has taken more than 50 clients for treks in the Govind region.

Of the nine young people from the Govind Landscape who received the training, four are working as trekking guides, handling clients, setting up camps, and coordinating other logistics. They are able to earn an average of $150 a month during the trekking season.
Indonesia

Combatting Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species in Indonesia

**Project Sites:** National Level; Northern Sumatra and Northern Sulawesi

**Species focus:** Sumatran and Javan rhinos; Sumatran tigers; Asian elephants; Sunda pangolins

**Grant Amount:** $7 million

**Executing Partner:** Ministry of Environment and Forestry (DG of Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry), Indonesian National Police, WCS

**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNDP

**Contact:** Achmad Pribadi, achmad.pribadi@gmail.com

PROGRESS, 2019

**Collective Action**

- Project initiated trans-border cooperation with the Malaysian government to counter IWT. This has led to the seizure of Orangutan being smuggled from Aceh Tamiang.

- An interagency task force between law enforcement agencies and operation of investigative networks has been established in northern Sulawesi and East Java. The team will facilitate the development of a command center and operation room to improve effectiveness of missions to combat IWT and fight crime. The development of an operation room in Surabaya (East Java Province) is underway and will be formalized in 2020.

**Operational Activities**

- Ongoing snare removal operations in the Sumatran region.

- The Directorate of Forest Protection strengthened cyber wildlife patrols. At least seven IWT (involving middlemen) cases were disclosed, supported by the cyber patrol.

- Innovative web-based application system called SPARTAN was developed to enhance anti-poaching efforts. The application works on web-based and mobile platforms and has been adopted in four national parks.

- Initiated the development of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Combatting Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species in Indonesia as a long-term strategy for the Indonesian government to overcome the problem of crime against protected wildlife. It is expected to be completed in 2020.

- The project will conduct an economic value assessment of IWT in Indonesia, focusing on the most widely traded 25 protected species.

**Capacity Building and Training**

- Intelligence-based law enforcement training was conducted for 90 forest rangers. The training focused on the use of smart hardware and software application, digital forensic techniques, the use of special intelligence tools, and some other related material.

- 33 forest rangers from across Indonesia (including representatives from the Natural Resources Conservation Center and Law Enforcement Center, Ministry of Environment and Forestry) were trained on handling of rescued wild animals.
CHALLENGES

- Revision/amendment of regulations or policies on combating IWT that are proving to be challenging given that consensus and approval has to be sought from local to national levels.

- There are limited funds to conduct further training in intelligence gathering, animal handling, and DNA sampling techniques. This will be reconsidered in future annual work plans after consulting with the Project Board.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Snare removal operations must be carried out with careful consideration and planning, with continuous supervision and monitoring from the government and other relevant stakeholders.

- There has to be strong collaboration between local communities and government officials to achieve the objective of sustainable use of natural resources, and ensure effective implementation of law enforcement to deter illegal poaching of wildlife and forest resources.

Watch the Indonesia promo video.
Kenya

Combating Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in Kenya through an Integrated Approach

**Project Sites:** Maasai Mara and Tsavo landscapes (as well as the Greater Amboseli and the Laikipia-Samburu landscapes)

**Species Focus:** Elephants, rhinos, buffaloes, giraffes

**Grant Amount:** $3.8 million

**Executing Partner:** Ministry of Environment, Water, and Natural Resources, Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)

**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNDP

**Contact:** Stephen Manegene, smmanegene@gmail.com; Washington Ayiemba, washington.ayiemba@undp.org

**PROGRESS, 2019**

- A project inception meeting was convened in February 2019, and processes initiated to appoint project personnel and establish a Project Management Unit.
- Community mobilization has started in the Maasai Mara to lay the foundation for implementation of activities during 2020.
- Government and stakeholders participated in the Port Stakeholder Workshop in Mombasa in October 2019, delivered under the UNDP Maritime Trafficking component of the global coordination grant.
Lower Shire Valley Landscape Project

Project Sites: Lengwe National Park, Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve, Majete Wildlife Reserve, Matandwe Forest Reserve, Elephant Marshes Proposed Sustainable Use Wetland Reserve, Thyolo Escarpment Reforestation, Thambani Forest Reserve

Species Focus: Elephants, nyalas, hippos, buffalos, and big cats

Grant Amount: $5.6 million

Executing Partners: Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy, and Mining; Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Water Development and African Parks Network Government

GEF Implementing Agency: World Bank

Contact: William O. Mgoola, wmgoola@yahoo.co.uk; Ross Hughes, rhughes@worldbank.org

PROGRESS, 2019

- The community investment and livelihood program started during the Shire River Basin Management Program (Phase 1), and the current project is building on these initiatives.
- Final recruitment processes for specialists to join the project team are underway.
- Development of effective regulatory and administrative frameworks for implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), the Access and Benefit Regulations, have been completed.
- For the component on protected area monitoring and surveillance, expression of interest has been shared widely and selection is underway.
- Negotiations for the rapid feasibility study between Majete and Lengwe NP (for wildlife corridor potential) have been completed.
- The project will continue to support anti-poaching patrols and strengthen local community infrastructure around protected areas.
- Awareness campaigns on wildlife crime have been undertaken at the district councils of Chikwawa and Nsanje, which are within the catchment area of the Shire Valley Transformation Project.
CHAPTER 3: GWP NATIONAL PROJECTS

CHALLENGES

- Heavy flooding resulted in communities being displaced and relocated into camps; therefore, communities are not being mobilized for implementation of activities.
- Mobility to distant areas.

LESSONS LEARNED

- When communities are involved in decision making, there is a higher probability of that activity continuing beyond the project cycle.
- Conducting mass awareness meetings for activities, such as establishing community conservation areas, can help avert misunderstanding between government and community members and traditional leaders.
- To effectively combat wildlife crime it is crucial to collaborate and cooperate with other sectors, such as the judiciary and the police.

Watch the GWP Malawi Project Video here.
Mali 🐘 ▪️ 🌿

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

**Project Sites:** Lake Banzena protected area; Gourma Reserve  
**Species Focus:** Elephants  
**Grant Amount:** $4.1 million  
**Executing Partner:** Ministry of the Environment, Sanitation, and Sustainable Development (MESSD)  
**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNDP  
**Contact:** Oumar Tamboura, oumartamboura@undp.org; Amadou SOW, amadsogmail@yahoo.fr

**PROGRESS, 2019**
- Project management team has been recruited.  
- Project has not yet started field activities due to the worsening security situation.

**CHALLENGES**
- With the persistent insecurity in the regions of Mopti, Timbuktu, and Gao, tourism is at a standstill; this has led to chronic unemployment among young people in the affected areas, coupled with insecurity.
Mozambique

**Strengthening the Conservation of Globally Threatened Species in Mozambique through Improving Biodiversity Enforcement and Expanding Community Conservancies around Protected Areas**

**Project Sites:** Gorongosa National Park (Gorongosa-Marromeu Complex); Niassa Reserve; Pungue-Dingue-Dingue Community Conservancy; Northern Rift Valley Community Conservancy; Cheringoma Sub-Complex of Conservancies

**Species Focus:** Elephants, rhinos, cheetahs, and leopards

**Grant Amount:** $15.8 million

**Executing Partner:** National Agency for Conservation Areas (ANAC), Gorongosa Restoration Project and WCS

**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNDP

**Contact:** Lolita Hilario Fondo, lolita.hilario@undp.org

**PROGRESS, 2019**

**In Gorongosa NP**

- Initial consultation with communities across all six districts has taken place.
- A new 30-year strategy and the first five-year business plan have been drafted for the park.
- A strong working partnership with Namibia Association of CBRNM Support Organizations has been established to facilitate active knowledge exchange.
- The Gorongosa Law Enforcement and IWT team is supporting ANAC by manning and operationalizing the central Mozambican Regional Crime Unit. Relevant seizures of live animals (pangolins) and animal products (leopard skins, ivory) have been made. Significant arrests have been made with some prosecutions. See page 37.

**In Niassa National Reserve**

- Communities have been registered as “community NRM committees,” making them eligible for state finance/revenues.
- Apiculture activities have started (270 beehives are ready for installation), trainings on financial literacy, purpose of associations, and fire management have been provided.
- Fences are being tested (mobile electric and thorny plants) and preparations for the implementation of a permanent fence model are ongoing.
- The general management plan of the Niassa Reserve is being finalized.
- The site for building a community center has been identified.
- A land management model based on tourism concessions and concessions that will be administered by the communities has been developed.
- A sustainability analysis is being conducted for the Niassa Reserve to outline main pillars toward attaining sustainability, among them investment into staff development, governance model, and tourism product development.
- New ranger outpost construction has been initiated.
- Aerial and terrestrial anti-poaching patrols are being conducted.
For both parks, ANAC provided trainings relevant to enhancing institutional capacities for enacting the National IWT Strategy, including on environmental criminal identification, criminal proceedings, and related matters to wardens, criminal investigation police, general attorney’s office, prosecutors, natural resource protection police, judges, customs officers, CITES members, and other interested staff.

**CHALLENGES**

- Inadequate institutional coordination (natural resource protection agencies, justice department, investigation and police, general attorney’s office, customs and prosecution sectors) has delayed some of the cases to be prosecuted.

**LESSONS LEARNED**

- Community engagement requires time from inception to implementation and achievement of results. The Niassa Reserve situation is complex: community projects have to pass through the Mecula District administration as well as traditional authorities. The process usually involves a component of socialization, mediation, and trust building.

- The model of a regional IWT unit (a partnership of the park, ANAC and other law enforcement agencies) has shown promise and could serve as model for scaling up to other areas under the National IWT Strategy.

- Informing anti-poaching interventions with remote sensing-based monitoring.

Watch the Mozambique Project video on monitoring elephants.
STATISTICS FROM THE MOZAMBIQUE PROJECT

- Several arrests and convictions have already been made, including 12 ivory traffickers, 16 pangolin traffickers and a notorious elephant poacher.

- 46 IWT operations were held from June 2018 to June 2019, with 82 arrests resulting from 28 of the operations specifically related to trafficking. This does not include illegal timber operations.

- 281 rangers/law enforcement staff cover the core park boundaries (3,800 square kilometers).

- After wildlife product seizures at program sites in the Niassa National Reserve, there have been 66 court cases and investigations that have led to arrests of wildlife or wildlife product smugglers; 26 cases were ruled in court.

- In the Gorongosa Restoration Project, 236 field rangers patrol across five field sectors each month, 18 days per month (seven-four-seven with one-day rests between each patrol). The remaining rangers are spread out across gates, escorts, and HWC.

- A total of 490 apprehensions were made between June 2018 and June 2019.
The Philippines

Combating Environmental Organized Crime in the Philippines

**Project Sites (ports):** General Santos, Davao, Butuan, Cebu, Metro Manila

**Species Focus:** Elephants (demand reduction), pangolins, turtles, and various reptiles

**Grant Amount:** $1.8 million

**Executing Partner:** Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (BMB-DENR)

**GEF Implementing Agency:** Asian Development Bank (ADB)

**Project Manager:** Mary Jean Caleda, mjac.iwt@gmail.com

**PROGRESS, 2019**

- The Office of the Special Envoy on Transnational Crime endorsed the ADB/GEF-DENR IWT project to the National Law Enforcement Coordinating Council Subcommittee on Environmental Crime as well as to the Philippine Center on Transnational Crime.

- On the amendment to the Wildlife Act, the project has consolidated outputs of two public consultations, building on the outputs from the 2nd National Wildlife Law Enforcement Summit in November 2018.

- Facilitated discussion with the Department of Finance for possible harmonization or integration of CITES Electronic Permitting and Management Information System (CEPMIS) in the Philippine government’s National Single Window System and the ASEAN Single Window System.

**CROSS-COLLABORATION IN THE PROJECT**

- Department of Finance for work on establishing an eCITES system, which will form part of the national and ASEAN Single Window System.

- CITES Secretariat and the UNODC on the application of the ICCWC Toolkit and Indicator Framework.

- ASEAN Center for Biodiversity, USAID Protect Wildlife, and British Embassy on the assessment of Wildlife Rescue Centers and their roles in managing live, confiscated wildlife, by-products, and derivatives.

- UNDP through GWP maritime trafficking component on the use of the PortMATE for the port monitoring and anti-trafficking in project sites.

- GWP Indonesia Project on initiating bilateral talks with Indonesia in addressing IWT through the Philippine southern backdoor. (At the CITES CoP18, the Philippines and Indonesia had a bilateral talk that focused on the repatriation of threatened Indonesian wildlife seized in the Philippines.)

- UNDP/GEF-DENR Project on Biodiversity Financing (BIOFIN) on pricing the implementation of the Wildlife Law Enforcement Action Plan (WildLEAP).
A desktop review of stakeholders in the IWT in the Philippines has been conducted, and stakeholders initially identified and mapped, see below.

An economic valuation of sea turtles (Pawikan) and the blue-naped parrots (Pikoy) is underway.

**How to Conduct a Stakeholder Mapping Exercise—The Philippines Experience**

Rationale: Understanding the attributes, interrelationships, and interfaces among and between project advocates and opponents; assists in strategically planning IWT efforts. Helps establish project risk and viability, and ultimately the support that must be effectively obtained and retained.

**Step 1: Determine who the stakeholders are and their level of influence and interest**

- List all the stakeholders.
- Consider the power and interest of stakeholders, their level of support for combating IWT, and the strategies on obtaining support or reducing obstacles.
- Use information to determine the level of effort to expend per group to avoid inefficiencies.

**Step 2: Create a stakeholder grid**

A stakeholder grid is a tool that visualizes the relative influence and level of interests of each of the stakeholder groups. This tool can also help identify potential group coalition.

The result suggests that the hidden stakeholders (poachers, breeders, middlemen, underground resellers, and buyers)—although having high interest in the wildlife for the trade—have very low power or influence over policies and decisions.

**Step 3: Understand the groups and find strategies for the project to consider**

For the Philippines project, the team's takeaways were:

- Government must provide institutional and economic support to “hidden stakeholders” in IWT (e.g., link them into existing work programs of DENR and government).
- Smarter enforcement instead of tougher enforcement. There is a global consensus that the best route to addressing IWT is to strengthen end-to-end enforcement, or tackling the entire supply chain from poacher to end user. Legislation and law enforcement capability must be strengthened at national, regional, and global levels, with coordinated international responses across source, transit, and destination countries. End-to-end enforcement will not be effective unless government engages with the communities living alongside the wild population we seek to safeguard.
- Demand reduction must be simultaneously done with supply reduction for a lasting impact.

**Communication Resources**

- Asian Development (blog): “The War against Wildlife Is a War against Ourselves.”
- Brochure
Republic of Congo

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

**Project Sites:** Nouabale-Ndoki National Park; Ntokou Pikounda; Yengo-Moali

**Species Focus:** Elephants, silverback gorillas and hippos

**Grant Amount:** $6.5 million

**Executing Partner:** Ministry of Forest Economy, Sustainable Development

**GEF Implementing Agency:** World Bank

**Contact:** Juha Seppala, jseppala@worldbank.org

**PROGRESS, 2019**

Develop income-generating activities for the benefit of local communities and indigenous peoples bordering protected areas and forest concessions

- Setup and management of 118 community-based economic interest groups.
- Establishment and new impetus given to 38 community-based development management committees.

Support livelihoods through the set up of forest plantations, cocoa plantations coupled with fruit trees and beekeeping. Approximately 450 households benefiting from these activities.

**Supporting community-based tourism development activities in the Nouabalé Ndoki National Park (NNNP) through a delegate project management agreement signed with WCS**

- Training of the team in charge of community-based ecotourism in project management.
- Capacity building in English for the guides and staff of tourist sites.
- Development of a site to accommodate tourists in the village.
- Rehabilitation of 78 km of the park’s access road sections.
- Production of a short film on the park and the Nouabalé-Ndoki Foundation to be broadcast on TV and the Internet.

**Combating IWT**

- Establishment of a canine unit with sniffer dogs.
- Development of a computerized information system (criminal record) in combating wildlife crime.
Republic of Congo

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

**Project Sites:** Odzala-Kokoua NP, Lossi Gorilla Sanctuary, Proposed Messok Dja National Park, forest concessions of Ngombé, Tala-Tala, Jua-Ikié, Kélé-Mbomo, the Djoua-Ivindo Forest Triangle Massif

**Species Focus:** Elephants and gorillas

**Grant Amount:** $3.13 million

**Executing Partner:** Ministry of Forest Economy, Sustainable Development and Environment (MEFDDE)

**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNDP

**Project Coordinator:** Alain Ampolo Noel, alain.ampolo@undp.org

**PROGRESS, 2019**

- Field activities are temporarily suspended. A UNDP Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) investigation is ongoing.
South Africa

Strengthening Institutions, Information Management, and Monitoring to Reduce the Rate of IWT in South Africa

**Project Sites:** Kruger National Park  
**Species Focus:** Elephants, rhinos, and big cats  
**Grant Amount:** $4.9 million  
**Executing Partner:** Department of Environment, Forests, and Fisheries (DEFF)  
**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNEP  
**Contact:** Sebastain Adams, SAdams@environment.gov.za; Jane Nimpamya, jane.nimpamya@unep.org

**PROGRESS, 2019:**
- Together with the GWP, organized the annual conference in Pretoria and Kruger National Park.
- DEFF and SANParks created and implemented an education and awareness campaign to enhance the protection of rhinos by communities through empowerment and participation of youth bordering Kruger National Park.
- Activities included a rhino soccer tournament with 24 schools and 600 learners (youth focused); and the youth conference—the Global Youth Environment Programme—in which 24 learners participated in the youth conference on environmental education and skills capacity development.
LESSONS LEARNED

- Project governance is paramount in project implementation that involves multiple stakeholders, benefactors, and users.

- A project board and steering committee helps the project to move in a clear direction, ensuring effective outputs with high impacts.

- Constant inputs of subject matter experts and end users is critical through the project life cycle, from planning (proper specifications), development, to the rollout and beyond because it ensures an effective, efficient, and inclusive permitting solution.

- Resource turnover is a high risk for this type of project because it hampers its stability and progress. This may result in loss of institutional memory, resulting in plans and approaches changing.
Tanzania

Combating Poaching and IWT in Tanzania through an Integrated Approach

**Project Sites:** Katavi, Selous, and the Greater Ruaha Ecosystem

**Species Focus:** Elephants, rhinos, lions, cheetahs, leopards

**Grant Amount:** $5.4 million

**Executing Partner:** Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)-Wildlife Division (WD)

**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNDP

**Contact:** Theotimos Rwegasira, theotimos.rwegasira@mnrt.go.tz

**PROGRESS, 2019**

- The GEF CEO endorsed the project in January 2019 and processes were initiated to cement support across all spheres of government, including in newly-formed government Ministries.

- Several bilateral meetings were convened to build partnerships with key stakeholder organizations, and to refine and adapt some aspect of the project framework to accommodate emergent contextual issues that will influence project implementation.

- Government and other stakeholders were engaged in the Port Stakeholder Workshop in Dar es Salaam, delivered under the UNDP maritime trafficking component of the global coordination grant in July 2019.
Thailand 🇹🇭

Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade, focusing on Ivory, Rhino Horn, Tiger and Pangolins in Thailand

**Sites:** National focus

**Species Focus:** Elephants, rhinos, pangolins, and tigers (trafficking and demand reduction of products from these priority species)

**Grant Amount:** $4.02 million

**Executing Partner:** Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Royal Thai Police, IUCN, TRAFFIC, TRACE

**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNDP

**Project Manager:** Rattaphon Pitakthepsombat, rattaphon.pitakthepsombat@undp.org

**PROGRESS, 2019**

- Inception workshop held in March 2019.
- Detailed project work planning completed.

- Agreements finalized with TRAFFIC, TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network, and IUCN to deliver project activities on demand reduction (TRAFFIC), strengthen DNP-WIFOS (Wildlife Forensics Unit) laboratory capacity (TRACE), and establish Technical Advisory Consortium (IUCN).

- ICCWC Indicator Framework assessment workshop completed with UNODC in September 2019. Results will be used to inform project capacity development activities.
Vietnam

Strengthening Partnerships to Protect Endangered Wildlife in Vietnam

Project Site: Countrywide
Species Focus: Primates, turtles, gaurus, Edwards’s pheasants; demand reduction of endangered species prioritized for protection regulated by Vietnamese government, including elephants, pangolins, tigers, and rhinos
Grant Amount: $3 million
Executing Partner: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)
GEF Implementing Agency: World Bank
Contact: Hoang Thi Thanh Nhan, Hoangnhan.bca1@gmail.com; Thu Thi Le Nguyen, nlethu@worldbank.org

PROGRESS, 2019

- Project implementation is progressing. Review of wildlife conservation policies will be done in 2020–21.
- A TV broadcast communicating the potential role of wild animals in the transmission of certain diseases to humans was broadcast on Vietnamese national television. The goal was to contribute to behavioral change for reducing wild animal consumption.
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project

Project Sites: Lukusuzi National Park and Luambe National Park
Species Focus: Elephants and lions
Grant Amount: $8.05 million
Executing Partner: Ministry of Agriculture, and Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Forestry Department
GEF Implementing Agency: World Bank
Contact: Tasila Banda, Tasilabanda@gmail.com

PROGRESS, 2019

- To improve efficiency and overall data quality during law enforcement, 37 wildlife police officers were trained in SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) from June 25 to June 30, 2019.
- 196 patrols were conducted in the two protected areas.
- Infrastructure and technology for the park are being built.
- The project through the Ministry of Agriculture trained 227 (167 male and 60 female) camp extension officers and 45 (37 male and eight female) district core team members as trainer of trainers in climate-smart agriculture, focusing on soil and crop management practices.
- The Department of Forestry, with support from the project, initiated community forest management in the nine districts of the Eastern Province.
- A Communication and Citizens Engagement Strategy has been developed.

- 966 HWC reports were recorded in areas of Chiefs Mwanya, Chitungulu, and Kazembe in the Lumimba Game Management Area. The chili fence method was also a mitigating measure. Through these efforts, HWC was reduced.
- Facilitated the formation and capacity building of four community resource boards in Chinunda, Chitungulu, Kazembe, and Zumwanda Chiefdoms. Two trainings have been completed.
- Management plan for Luambe National Park has been developed.
### CHALLENGES

- While implementing anti-poaching and protected area management, agreement with local communities on the protected area boundaries was difficult; with continuous engagement, this was overcome.
- It takes time for communities to adopt climate-smart technologies. To overcome this challenge, the project has prepared a communications and citizens engagement strategy and implementation plan.

### LESSONS LEARNED

- For communities to participate in the conservation and co-management of natural resources, they must be fully empowered beyond the trainings with alternative income-generating activities to be self-sufficient to run the affairs of the community resource boards.
- Without a general management plan it is difficult to plan and implement activities in the national park because implementation would be on an ad hoc basis. This affects the integrity of a national park.

Watch the GWP Annual Conference in Zambia video here.

Project website: [www.ziflp.org.zm](http://www.ziflp.org.zm)
Zimbabwe

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

**Project Sites:** Mbire, Hurungwe, and Dande; Mana Pools, Chewore, and Sapi, and contiguous wildlife areas of Hurungwe, Dande, and Doma, Manyame, and Mazowe catchments

**Species Focus:** Elephants, lions, and buffaloes

**Grant Amount:** $12.03 million

**Executing Partner:** Ministry of Environment Tourism and Hospitality Industry

**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNDP

**Contact:** Chip Chirara, chipangura.chirara@undp.org

**PROGRESS, 2019**

- The project commemorated the International Day for Biological Diversity under the 2019 theme “Our Biodiversity, Our Food, Our Health.” The commemorations aimed to spread awareness of the dependency of our food systems, nutrition and health on biodiversity, and healthy ecosystems.

- Application of SMART, which is used by rangers on patrols to record all the information they see, such as carcasses, types of animals, and camps of poachers.

- Women were empowered through trainings as female rangers to fight poaching.

- The Africa Wildlife Foundation and safari operators were engaged as key partners of project activities.
**CHALLENGES**

- Increased HWC with people living in wildlife corridors, as more animals move around looking for water during periods of drought.
- Compensation to people whose assets, crops, or lives have been lost to wildlife. No HWC policy addresses this issue.
- Transboundary initiatives take time to implement.
- Raising awareness and capacity of legislators in natural resource management issues.
- Limited IT equipment for the use of technology such as SMART.

**LESSONS LEARNED**

- Consultation with communities must take place for the sustainability of the project and its important to engage them in development and revision processes of relevant legislation.
- Evidence-based reporting is essential for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of patrolling activities in protected areas, especially when these cover vast geographic areas. SMART allows necessary adjustments in real time to either increase patrol frequencies in certain areas or resources to carry out effective patrols.
As the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 continues to rise exponentially, the GWP recognizes that our global partnership to combat illegal wildlife trade and promote sustainable development is more critical than ever. Not only are the challenges facing human health and well-being a cause for serious concern, but the resulting effect on the economy and especially the tourism sector threatens the livelihoods of communities, the security of protected areas, and efforts to conserve wildlife. The impacts of the pandemic are expected to be severe, long-lasting, and far-reaching, reshaping conservation as we know it. The GWP is committed to supporting the recovery efforts.

The GWP national projects are already addressing drivers of habitat loss, wildlife crime, human-wildlife conflict, and lack of wildlife-based economies. These issues have been highlighted in the on-going discussions on the source of the novel coronavirus. Acknowledgement of the interconnectedness between wildlife trade and human health is increasing globally. For GWP national projects, this reaffirms the importance of delivering on their objectives and activities.

The global coordination project will continue to support national project teams to cope with the adverse impact of the pandemic and build a stronger platform of collaboration that will help navigate the uncertainties facing the world today. Specifically, the GWP global grant will support three pillars in the next few months.

**KEEPING WILDLIFE HIGH ON THE GLOBAL AGENDA**

The year 2020 was deemed the “super year for biodiversity.” However, the delay of significant conservation events such as the IUCN World Conservation Congress and the CBD CoP 15, underscores the need to sustain the political momentum for wildlife conservation and protected areas. To this end, our goal will be to highlight how protected areas and wildlife are natural assets that bring value to a country’s economy so governments are motivated to invest in conservation to create jobs, generate benefits for communities, and prevent degradation of wildlife habitats.

**BETTER INTEGRATION WITH PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES**

Efforts to stop the next pandemic from occurring will need to be innovative, long-term, and large-scale. Thus, the GWP in coordination with government partners of the 32 GWP countries, implementing agency representatives, and Program Steering Committee members will explore activities that can fill the knowledge and financial gap, and in the next phase, integrate solutions to help those at the frontline putting their lives at risk to protect wildlife, protected areas, and communities.
IMPROVING ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE AND RESOURCES

The global grant will support project teams with access to the latest knowledge and information to help with recovery efforts. The GWP has collated tools and resources, generated lessons learned, and best practices that will be disseminated regularly. Webinars and knowledge events will include discussions on the impact of COVID-19 to consider implications for the solutions presented. Technology is increasingly relevant and the GWP will support capacity development activities to integrate technology solutions into project activities. Finally, the GWP will keep an open dialogue for discussion among national projects so that operational challenges can be adaptively managed, and solutions can be clearly communicated.

This pandemic has alerted us to the catastrophic damage that can result from degrading natural ecosystems. We have a unique opportunity to redefine “business as usual” so that development efforts are resilient and sustainable and in balance with the natural world. As we move ahead with the program, we aim to strengthen our partnerships and work together towards a shared vision for conservation.
# APPENDIX A

## Summary of Status of Project Outcomes of the Global Coordination Grant

### TABLE A.1

**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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project components</th>
<th>Project outcomes</th>
<th>Expected outputs</th>
<th>Status as of last progress review (January 2016–October 2018)</th>
<th>Status in the last year: November 2018–December 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Component 1: Program coordination</td>
<td>Outcome 1: Enhanced coordination among program stakeholders</td>
<td>Minutes of annual meetings approved</td>
<td>PSC established</td>
<td>Four PSC meeting minutes were completed and shared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14 PSC meeting minutes have been completed and shared</td>
<td>Conference proceedings of annual meeting in India approved and shared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conference proceedings of annual meeting in Zambia (November 2018) approved and shared</td>
<td>Annual conference proceedings in South Africa in November 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Donor portfolio review report published</td>
<td>Donor coordination efforts continued this year with the launch of the donor working group sessions where donors shared their IWT portfolio highlights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Donor funding database designed</td>
<td>Donor working group collectively developed 20 case studies and 10 story maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Database filled with donor data</td>
<td>An in-person meeting with donors was held at CITES CoP18 in Geneva in August 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Donor coordination efforts continued this year with the launch of the donor working group sessions where donors shared their IWT portfolio highlights.
- Donor working group collectively developed 20 case studies and 10 story maps.
- An in-person meeting with donors was held at CITES CoP18 in Geneva in August 2019.

GWP organized six face-to-face events and 10 virtual sessions with donors.

Donor funding database designed and filled with data on more than 1,105 projects from 24 international donors that served as the basis to conduct an Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade.

Report was published in November 2016; 300 copies were distributed at the Hanoi Conference on IWT, and there were more than 1,200 downloads of the digital report.

GWP updated this database in 2018–2019, which now has over 1,800 projects valued at over $2.5 billion.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project components</th>
<th>Project outcomes</th>
<th>Expected outputs</th>
<th>Status as of last progress review (January 2016–October 2018)</th>
<th>Status in the last year: November 2018–December 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicators and targets:</strong> 1: GWP national country and international donor coordination roundtable (IDCR) established (Yes/No)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, the first donor roundtable meeting was held in New York on July 7, 2015; since then the donor roundtable has had six in-person meetings and 10 virtual meetings</td>
<td>Yes, donor roundtable further led to donor working groups and the updated donor analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic partnerships</strong></td>
<td>Outcome 2: Enhanced coordination among International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) partners to support institutional capacity efforts to fight transnational organized wildlife crime</td>
<td><strong>ICCWC Indicator framework deployed</strong>&lt;br&gt;Staff trained in anti-corruption and anti-money laundering (AML)&lt;br&gt;Staff trained interagency enforcement operations</td>
<td>Three countries (Indicator Framework deployed by Kenya, the Philippines, and Thailand)</td>
<td>Expanding technical assistance on AML and environmental crime, including development and implementation of an Environmental Crime Risk Assessment module (part of the national risk assessment); module applied in four countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AML training conducted in Kenya and Tanzania&lt;br&gt;Collaborated with ICCWC on a Law Enforcement Subject Matter Expert Database</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Best practice ports incentive scheme developed&lt;br&gt;Anti-trafficking monitoring system for ports developed&lt;br&gt;Container clearance systems and facilities upgraded, with relevant training provided&lt;br&gt;Training provided for interagency and south-south cooperation&lt;br&gt;Awareness campaigns conducted among maritime industry stakeholders regarding (i) negative impacts of illegal wildlife trade and penalties for involvement and (ii) benefits of helping to combat IWT&lt;br&gt;Transnational port liaison offices established&lt;br&gt;Toolkit for strengthening IWT law enforcement capacity at ports created</td>
<td>Projects and the UNDP Coordination grant are tracking seizures, arrests, or prosecutions&lt;br&gt;Increased detections and follow-up through the enforcement and criminal justice chain expected by end of projects’ duration respectively&lt;br&gt;Support provided to UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Illicit Trade in Wildlife and Forest Products, and completion of two symposiums on Strengthening Legal Frameworks to Combat Wildlife Crime (2017: Africa and Asia-Pacific, 22 countries, held in Thailand; 2018: Central and West Africa, 19 countries, in Côte d’Ivoire); combined 17 GWP countries participated in symposium</td>
<td>Combating maritime trafficking activities are underway by UNDP, including completion of two port stakeholder workshops: Dar es Salaam (57 participants) and Mombasa (75 participants)&lt;br&gt;Agreement signed between UNODC and UNDP to build capacity of JPCUs at Mombasa and Dar es Salaam, and establish, train, and mentor a JPCU at Zanzibar Port, as well as connecting African and Asian JPCUs via ContainerComm and exchange visit program&lt;br&gt;Introduction of automated risk profiling software (RiskPro) to Dar es Salaam JPCU, with first training for 10 officers completed&lt;br&gt;GWP sponsors new category in Asia Environmental Law Enforcement Awards to open eligibility for African-Asian cooperation on fighting wildlife crime</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Communication measures established among relevant agencies and other industry stakeholders&lt;br&gt;Tools and Resources to Combat IWT released and distributed to partners and industry stakeholders</td>
<td>One publication on Countering Wildlife Trafficking through Sea Ports in Tanzania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Indicators and targets

### 2.1: Number of ICCWC-supported initiatives

**Expected outputs:**
- Four: *Tools and Resources to Combat IWT* publication, the ICCWC Strategic Plan, senior expert group participation, AML training conducted

**Status as of last progress review (January 2016–October 2018):**

**Status in the last year: November 2018–December 2019:**
- One: Support for the development of a UN massive open online course (MOOC) on IWT, and the inclusion of a new category in the Asia Environmental Law Enforcement Awards to reflect Africa-Asia cooperation on combating wildlife crime

### 2.2: Number of UN wildlife-supported initiatives

**Expected outputs:**
- GWP supported two UN wildlife conferences

**Status as of last progress review (January 2016–October 2018):**

**Status in the last year: November 2018–December 2019:**
- Baselines for seizures have been established at Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, and Zanzibar ports based on TRAFFIC’s data
- No seizures at these ports in 2018 and 2019; three seizures were made in these cities in 2018, which increased to six in 2019
- Some GWP national projects are reporting on seizures under the GWP Tracking Tool
- Updates will be reported via project midterm reviews

### 2.3 Number of seizures

**Expected outputs:**
- Tracking of seizures will commence after Year 1 of project implementation

**Status as of last progress review (January 2016–October 2018):**

**Status in the last year: November 2018–December 2019:**
- Nine coordination calls per region have been organized
- GWP annual meeting held in South Africa

### Knowledge management and communications (World Bank)

| Outcome 3: Establishment of a knowledge exchange platform to support program stakeholders |
| Biannual GWP meetings conducted |

**Expected outputs:**
- Quarterly coordination call meetings conducted online with national project teams; six calls per region (Asia, Africa, and Francophone Africa) have been conducted
- Seven thematic conferences have been conducted to bring together GWP stakeholders

**Status as of last progress review (January 2016–October 2018):**

**Status in the last year: November 2018–December 2019:**
- 10 webinars organized in 2019, with average participation of 90 participants

### Virtual sessions organized

**Expected outputs:**
- 33 virtual sessions have been organized covering the reduction of poaching and trafficking, and demand component as well as program management and monitoring component

**Status as of last progress review (January 2016–October 2018):**

**Status in the last year: November 2018–December 2019:**
- No study tours were conducted in 2019

### Study tours completed

**Expected outputs:**
- One study tour to Sri Lanka on "Human-Elephant Conflict Mitigation and Co-existence" was conducted in October 2017
- 17 delegates from 13 GWP countries attended

**Status as of last progress review (January 2016–October 2018):**

**Status in the last year: November 2018–December 2019:**
- No study tours were conducted in 2019
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project components</th>
<th>Project outcomes</th>
<th>Expected outputs</th>
<th>Status as of last progress review (January 2016–October 2018)</th>
<th>Status in the last year: November 2018–December 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Online knowledge management repository launched (i.e., Box, Collaboration for Development (C4D));</td>
<td>GWP uses Microsoft OneDrive as a knowledge management repository</td>
<td>Over 1,000 presentations, knowledge event documents, publications, and other knowledge resources are shared with GWP stakeholders</td>
<td>GWP will continue to use OneDrive and the website for dissemination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GWP strategic communications plan developed</td>
<td>GWP strategic communication plan has been developed and the GWP uses a range of products to communicate the programs goals and objectives</td>
<td>One program brochure (French and English) has been developed, 20 GWP country project briefs, seven program videos, seven conference proceedings, 14 blogs and features stories, four newsletters, one story map, one e-book on donor analysis, and many social media communication packages have been promoted online</td>
<td>Four blogs and feature stories 10 story maps Five GWP videos Three newsletters Three press releases Three GWP publications One interactive e-book on NBT added to GWP e-book that already holds donor data report and analysis GWP has established a bigger presence on social media</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indicator and targets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator and targets</th>
<th>Status as of last progress review (January 2016–October 2018)</th>
<th>Status in the last year: November 2018–December 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Establishment of an IWT community of practice</td>
<td>Ongoing; two CoPs: one on NBT and another on HWC have been launched in 2018</td>
<td>GWP is a CoP in itself with online presence as well as regular in-person meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing; increase in GWP email subscription list by 130% since 2016</td>
<td>GWP maintains two CoPs on HWC and NBT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Effective communications of the Program’s activities and impact</td>
<td>Various channels: program webpage, online repository, social media avenues, videos, etc., have been deployed to increase effective communications of the program’s activities and impact</td>
<td>Effective communications of the program is ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This year, there were ~8000 views of the GWP program page</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- **Project components:** Online knowledge management repository, GWP strategic communications plan.
- **Project outcomes:** GWP uses 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 contains information on knowledge management, Since its launch, the page has had over 26,000 views.
- **Expected outputs:** GWP will continue to use OneDrive and the website for dissemination.
- **Status as of last progress review (January 2016–October 2018):**
  - GWP strategic communication plan has been developed.
  - Various channels: program webpage, online repository, social media avenues, videos, etc., have been deployed to increase effective communications of the program’s activities and impact.
- **Status in the last year: November 2018–December 2019:**
  - GWP is a CoP in itself with online presence as well as regular in-person meetings.
  - Since its launch, the page has had over 26,000 views.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project components</th>
<th>Project outcomes</th>
<th>Expected outputs</th>
<th>Status as of last progress review (January 2016–October 2018)</th>
<th>Status in the last year: November 2018–December 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| M&E               | Outcome 4: Improved monitoring of national projects outcomes | Tracking tool (TT) developed by GWP; TT adopted by national projects  
GWP M&E manual developed  
GWP M&E manual adopted by national projects  
GWP M&E training sessions conducted  
Monitoring tools adopted by national projects  
GWP M&E report published (at baseline and midterm)  
Monitoring tools used for decision making | System designed, developed, and deployed with guidelines and technical assistance provided to all national projects  
Baseline data collected and systematized  
TT has been developed and adopted by national projects  
GWP conducted an online training workshop in 2016 to provide an overview of the TT  
Ongoing | 19 QR from national projects were received in 2019  
Projects are making progress and a few projects are adopting SMART  
UNDP projects have started to submit their PIRs to GEF, and World Bank Group projects are regularly updating their ISRs  
All other M&E activities are ongoing |

**Indicators and targets:**

4.1 Program monitoring system successfully designed, developed, and deployed

- Yes
- 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, the team will guide countries to incorporate the data in decision making
- The 2019 annual report has been completed, and it incorporates the information from the QRs
# APPENDIX B

List of GWP Webinars

## TABLE B.1
Summary of GWP Webinars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Number of participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Artificial Intelligence Cameras for Wildlife Conservation             | • Karl Burkart, Leonardo Di Caprio Foundation  
• Kyler Abernathy, National Geographic Labs  
• Eric Dinerstein, WildTech, RESOLVE  
• Anna Bethke, Intel’s Artificial Intelligence Products Group         | 101                    |
| Trans-Frontier Conversation Areas to Promote Conservation and Development | • Tawanda Gotosa, SADC Secretariat  
• Nyambe Nyambe, KAZA TFCA Secretariat                                | 78                     |
| Rhino Impact Investment Project                                      | • Mark Zimsky, Global Environment Facility  
• Penny Stock, UNDP  
• Glen Jeffries, Conservation Capital  
• Oliver Withers, Zoological Society of London                         | 78                     |
| Strengthening Governance and Targeting Corruption to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade | • Michael Morantz, OECD  
• Phil Franks, IIED                                                       | 57                     |
| Engaging Financial & Transport Sectors to Tackle Illicit Wildlife Trade | • Channing Mavrellis, Global Financial Integrity  
• Sophie Le Clue, ADM Capital Foundation  
• Sam Inglis, ADM Capital Foundation                                     | 56                     |
| Using SMART at Scale for Effective Wildlife Protection                | • Richard Bergl, North Carolina Zoological Park  
• Efrain Laureano, Chemonics  
• Padu Franco, WCS Colombia  
• Claire Lewis, Frankfurt Zoological Society                            | 140                    |
| Women in Wildlife Conservation                                       | • Amy Dickman, Ruaha Carnivore Project and Lion Conservation Alliance     | 95                     |
| GWP Asia: USAID and WWF Demand Reduction                              | • Eleanora De Guzman, USAID Wildlife Asia  
• Sunny Patel, Trends Digital  
• David Cumplido, Trends, Digital  
• Jan Vertefeuille, WWF  
• Anny Liang, WWF                                                        | 80                     |
| Conservation Enterprises – Integrating Conservation Goals in Development Projects | • Megan Hill, USAID  
• Judy Boshoven, Foundations of Success  
• Dilys Roe, IIED  
• Timothy Brown, World Bank Group                                       | 127                    |
| Human Wildlife Conflict Insurance Schemes                             | • Muthukumara S. Mani, World Bank  
• Paul Steele, IIED  
• Barbara Chabbaga, AB Consultants  
• Athula Senaratne, Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka  
• Milanthi Sarukkai, Spark Actuarial, Sri Lanka  
• Richard W. Diggle, WWF Namibia                                       | 73                     |