

INVESTING IN THE WILDLIFE ECONOMY FOR LIVELIHOODS AND CONSERVATION

OCTOBER 29–NOVEMBER 1, 2019
PRETORIA AND KRUGER NATIONAL PARK, SOUTH AFRICA



Supported by



CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
CONFERENCE OVERVIEW AND INTRODUCTION	4
CONFERENCE OPENING	7
GWP OVERVIEW	9
GWP NATIONAL PROJECT PANEL	11
KEYNOTE SPEECH	14
PANEL SESSION 1 - WILDLIFE - WHY IT MATTERS	16
PANEL SESSION 2 - CREATING VALUE IN A WILDLIFE ECONOMY	20
BREAKOUT SESSION 1 - POST PANEL DISCUSSION	24
BREAK OUT SESSION 2 - THEMATIC DEEP-DIVES	27
BREAKOUT SESSION 3 - DISRUPTING ILLEGAL TRADE & DEMAND SESSION	30
YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP	32
FIELD TRIP TO KRUGER NATIONAL PARK	34
GWP NATIONAL PRESENTATIONS	41
ANNEX 1: AGENDA	44
ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	50

This publication is a compilation of a series of panel discussions and speaker presentations at the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Annual Conference in South Africa. The content was compiled and edited by the World Bank Group. The content and findings of this publication do not reflect the views of GWP, the World Bank Group, or the GEF. The GWP, World Bank Group, and GEF are not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein. The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy of the data 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. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank 1818 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20433 USA All rights reserved.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Global Wildlife Program (GWP) would like to thank the **Government of South Africa**, the **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**, and the **World Bank Group team** in Pretoria for partnering with GWP to organize the third GWP Annual Conference. We acknowledge the tremendous work of the Staff at the **Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF)**, **SANParks**, and the **GWP South Africa** project team to make this event successful; with special thanks to the Honorable Minister **Barbara Creecy**, for her leadership and vision, and to **Wadzi Mandivenyi**, Chief Directorate, Biodiversity Monitoring and Specialist Services at the DEFF. We also express appreciation to all the DEFF staff, including **Simon Malete**, **Sabastian Adams**, **Tshiamo Moema**, **Katleho Losaba**, and **Marisa Coetzee** and **Danie Pienaar** (SANParks), who together ensured that the conference was valuable to the participants. The conference included a field visit to Kruger National Park and we appreciate the engagement with **SANParks rangers**, **environmental monitors**, **representatives of USAID/ WWF Ketha Program**, **Justicia community members** from the **Madilika Craft Center**, and **Chris Schalkwyk** and the staff of **Nkambeni** and **Mdluli Safari Lodge**. We are thankful to the panelists, moderators, representatives of GEF implementing agencies and **GWP Program Steering Committee** members who contributed to the vision and goals of the conference.

We acknowledge the efforts of all GWP focal points, project managers, and technical specialists who actively participated and contributed to the conference activities. The dynamic engagement of national and state government representatives, representatives from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and implementing agency staff members was essential to achieving the conference outcomes. The conference planning and execution benefited from inputs from the following **World Bank Group team** members in Pretoria and Washington, DC: **Benoit Blarel**, **Garo Batmanian**, **Erwin De Nys**, **Iretomiwa Olatunji**, **Patrick Kabuya**, **Nigel Bartlett**, **Piet Theron**, **Elisson Wright**, **Wendy Li**, **Manali Baruah**, **Zena John**, **Hasita Bhammar**, **Mokgabo Molibeli**, **Hanny Fnu**, and **Beula Selvadurai**; the UNEP team: **Cecilia Njenga**, **Doreen Robinson**, and **Jane Nimpamya**; and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) team: **Lisa Farroway**, **Mandy Cadman**, and **Tamara Tschentscher**.

The GWP is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and we are thankful to the team from the GEF Secretariat, **Jaime Cavelier** and **Hannah Fairbanks** for their unconditional support to the program.

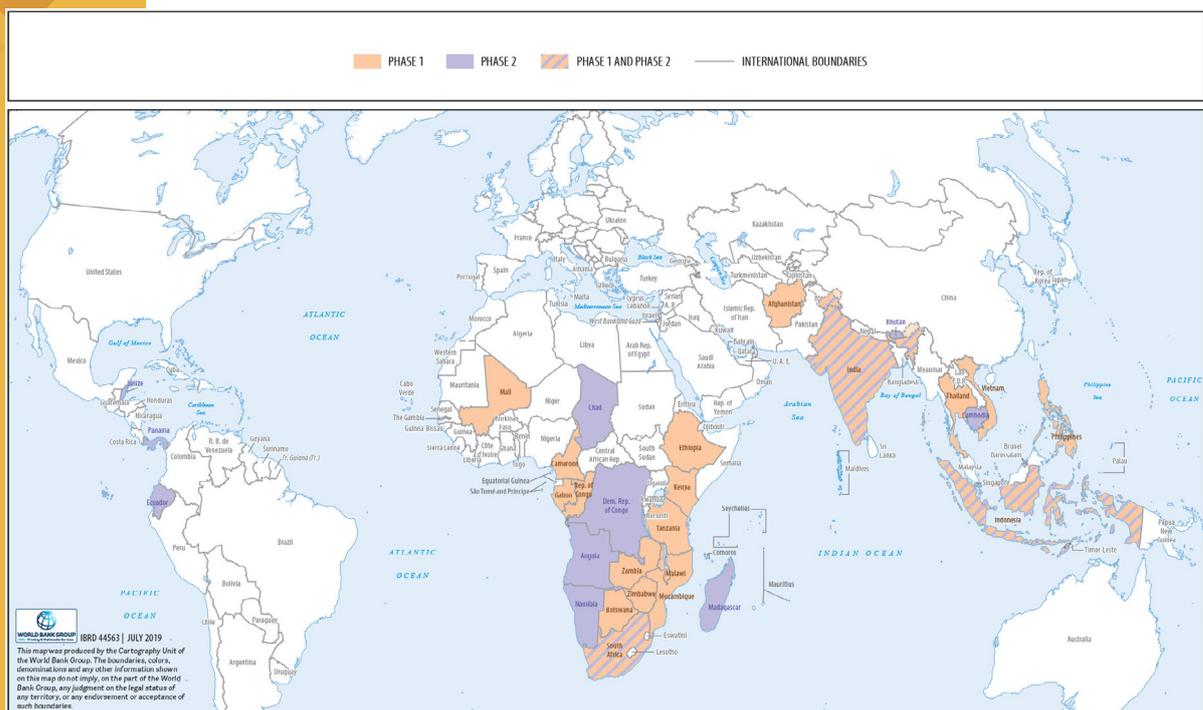
Thank you also to **Alex Behr** for editing and **Renata Zincone** for designing the report.

Photo, Cover and back cover images: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

CONFERENCE OVERVIEW AND INTRODUCTION

The Global Wildlife Program (GWP) is a GEF-funded program, developed as a response to the growing crisis of illegal wildlife trade (IWT). It consists of 29 countries and 32 national projects across Asia, Africa, and Latin America (see Map below). The World Bank Group, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Environment Programme (UNEP), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and Asian Development Bank (ADB) are the Program's GEF implementing agencies supporting executing agencies to implement projects.

The GWP global coordination grant supports the national projects in peer-to-peer exchange and sharing lessons for project implementation. Through in-person events, the GWP brings together government stakeholders and project teams to collaborate and exchange knowledge with each other and experts from around the world.



The GWP collaborated with South Africa's Department of Environment Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) to organize the third annual conference, "Investing in the Wildlife Economy for Livelihoods and Conservation." Participants met from October 29 to November 1, 2019, in Pretoria and Kruger National Park, South Africa. Through this conference, the GWP helped increase awareness of experiences from Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean on building and growing a wildlife-based economy. Participants learned about

the range of GWP projects and shared good practices in project design and implementation. This theme of a wildlife-based economy is particularly important to countries participating in the second phase of the GWP. In the GEF-7 Replenishment cycle, the GWP covers two components: (I) *Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species*, whose aim is to continue efforts to combat IWT; and (II) *Wildlife for Sustainable Development*, whose projects will build on the initial success of conserving wildlife to promoting long-term sustainability in areas where poaching has subsided. This will be pursued by ensuring that communities living inside and outside of conservation areas benefit from economic development that strengthened wildlife tourism can deliver.

Wildlife-based land uses such as tourism can contribute favorable socioeconomic benefits, support sustainable livelihoods, improve infrastructure and access to protected areas, enhance participation of women and youth in the management of natural resources, and help communities recognize that wildlife has value to a nation's economy. Across many GWP countries—such as Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa, Zambia, India, and Bhutan—wildlife tourism is generating more income than other land uses and is contributing significantly to jobs, employment, and revenue for those engaged in the activity. Thus, this conference was a convergence of ideas and expertise on developing a wildlife-based economy while ensuring that the natural asset, in this case—wildlife and protected areas—continue to be safeguarded.

Conference Format and Attendees

The conference had two components:

- **GWP Technical Discussions in Pretoria (October 29–30, 2019).** Working groups discussed subtopics such as wildlife-based tourism, public-private partnerships for conservation and development, community entrepreneurship, and private sector investment and innovative financing. Presentations were delivered by GWP national government representatives, leading thematic practitioners, and representatives from successful organizations working in this sector.
- **Field visit to Kruger National Park (October 31–November 1, 2019).** Field visits were conducted in and around Kruger National Park. Participants viewed anti-poaching efforts undertaken by SANParks, learned about first-hand innovative joint operations for law enforcement using cutting edge technology, and met community members engaged in small conservation enterprises.

This four-day event brought together 132 participants from more than 30 countries (see figure 1). Participants included 54 team members from GWP national projects; 20 implementing agency partners (World Bank Group, the UNDP, the WWF, and UNEP); 40 delegates from South Africa’s Department of Environment Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) and SANParks; the South Africa Implementation Team for the GWP project; and 18 speakers, moderators, and other participants (see tables in appendix B for detailed participant lists). The 27 countries of GWP Phase 1 and Phase 2 that participated in this conference are Afghanistan, Angola, Bhutan, Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Panama, the Philippines, the Republic of Congo, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Figure 1. *Speakers, Moderators; and Other Participants*



CONFERENCE OPENING

The conference was opened by a panel that included:

- ❖ **Shonisani Munzhedzi**, *Deputy Director General, DEFF, Government of South Africa*
- ❖ **Erwin De Nys**, *Program Leader, Southern Africa, World Bank Group*
- ❖ **Cecilia Njenga**, *Head of South Africa Office, UNEP*
- ❖ **Jaime Cavelier**, *Senior Biodiversity Specialist, GEF*

The opening welcome keynote speech was delivered by Honorable Minister **Ms. Barbara Creecy**, *Minister of Forestry and Fisheries and Environmental Affairs, Republic of South Africa*

Session Summary

- IWT threatens local community development and livelihoods, and local and national revenue streams. It undermines rule of law, is a threat to extinction of iconic species, and compromises national and global security.
- A [recent World Bank](#) study has found that illegal fishing, logging, and wildlife trade deprive nations of needed revenue. More than 90 percent of losses come from ecosystem services not currently priced in markets.
- The future prosperity and well-being of human society is inextricably tied to conserving our natural resource base. To meet the growing needs of the planet's population without undermining our ecosystems and natural resource base, we need to reevaluate our development pathways.
- Communities living with nature and wildlife hold the key to conservation. We need to shift the model of communities as being stakeholders to becoming shareholders whose rights are recognized and who are empowered to fulfil their responsibilities as nature's stewards.
- In South Africa, 12 percent of species analyzed are facing extinction. The national assessment emphasizes the economic importance of biodiversity to employment: 410,000 people are involved in jobs related to biodiversity. A biodiversity economy can generate jobs in line with other sectors in the national economy and improve citizens' welfare.

Panelists with the Honorable Minister Ms. Barbara Creecy, Minister of Forestry and Fisheries and Environmental Affairs, South Africa



Photo: DEFF, Government of South Africa

- The strategy employed in South Africa to combat IWT includes (I) responsive legislation, (II) community intervention, (III) biodiversity management, (IV) law enforcement, and (V) building and support of partnerships. Since the adoption of this strategy, there has been a steady decrease in rhino poaching, but the threats have not been eliminated.
- GWP builds and strengthens partnerships by supporting collaboration between countries. National projects form an integral part of a community of practice that shares best practices and technical resources.



Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

Honorable Minister Ms. Barbara Creecy, Minister of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries, Republic of South Africa, addressing the audience

GWP OVERVIEW

Elisson Wright, Senior Natural Resource Management Specialist, World Bank provided an overview of the Global Wildlife Program coordination grant. The presentation can be [accessed here](#). In the last four years, the GWP has established a coordination mechanism for GWP national projects and donors to collaborate. It has established two communities of practice on human wildlife conflict and nature-based tourism, organized over 40 webinars, implemented an online communications strategy, produced 12 GWP videos across 6 countries and produced 4 publications among other knowledge management products.

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 \$82 million grant for the second phase will go towards curbing illegal wildlife trade and promoting wildlife-based economies in an additional 13 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 29 countries with 33 national projects and two global grants.** GWP Phase II countries includes Angola, Cambodia, and Chad supported by the World Bank; Bhutan, Belize, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Indonesia, Namibia, and Madagascar supported by UNDP and Panama supported by UN Environment. India will be supported by both UNDP and WWF and South Africa will be supported by the World Bank and UNEP.



Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

Lisa Farroway (left) and Elisson Wright (right) provide an overview of the GWP

Lisa Farroway, Regional Technical Adviser, UNDP provided an overview of the sub-components of the coordination grant focused on building strategic partnerships with the maritime sector and across the UN. GWP activities to combat maritime wildlife trafficking are 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 UNODC-WCO Container Control Program. The sub-component is targeting sea ports implicated in wildlife trafficking in Tanzania and Kenya, and also coordinating with ports in Asia, building on national GWP projects wherever possible. In 2019, port stakeholder workshops were conducted in Dar es Salaam in Tanzania and Mombasa in Kenya, in partnership with government, TRAFFIC, UNODC and WWF. Activities with the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Illicit Trade in Wildlife and Forest Products include two symposiums to strengthen legal frameworks to combat wildlife crime, that were attended by over 40 countries including 17 GWP countries.



Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

Audience plays an ice-breaker to get to know each other

GWP NATIONAL PROJECT PANEL

Four GWP national project government representatives from Chad, Mozambique, South Africa, and Thailand were requested to share their experiences with the audience on (I) major threats to wildlife conservation in their country, (II) key partners and sectors needed to combat wildlife trafficking, (III) efficient ways to engage communities, and (IV) interventions that did not result in the objective or goal and how others could learn from these experiences. The moderator for the panel was Iretomiwa Olatunji, Senior Environment Specialist at the World Bank.

Panelists included:

- ❖ **Mateus Mutemba**, *Director General*, National Administration of Conservation Areas, Mozambique
- ❖ **Abdoul Bechir Andi**, *GEF Operational Focal Point*, Republic of Chad
- ❖ **Somkiat Soontornpitakkool**, *Director*, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Management Authority; Project Director, IWT-GWP project, Thailand
- ❖ **Frances Craigie**, *Chief*, Directorate Enforcement Government of South Africa

Challenges in Country

Threats posed by organized crime groups and militias, and conflict areas in and around protected areas

- Overexploitation of resources, forests for fuel, wildlife for bushmeat, and trafficking
- Poverty and the pressure on natural resources for feeding a growing population
- Weak institutions and coordination
- Systematic corruption and violence
- Occasional mismatch between the five-year development plan of countries and the donor grant cycle. This raises issues during implementation, because funding for activities years after they were proposed leads to ineffective use of funds for priority actions.

Approaches that Have Helped to Combat IWT

- Engaging with ministries beyond the environment ministry, which raises the profile and priority of wildlife and IWT in national policy.
 - Engage the customs department, national parks department, the police, and sensitizing the judiciary.
 - Develop agreements with departments within ministries mandated in each country to tackle different aspects of IWT.
 - Gabon revised its forest code to include money laundering and transboundary crime; with these new listings of crime, the government hopes to deter criminals.
- To promote cross-border cooperation, countries need to demonstrate how a bilateral agreement can add value to each partner country (such as through data sharing). Stakeholders must recognize that countries vary in how they value species and communicate accordingly.
- Analyze the consequences of wildlife crime, making this an integral element of national risk assessments.
- Establish wildlife zones that incorporate conserved areas that are not part of the state-owned protected area system with links to biodiversity economy nodes, which will expand the land under conservation.
- Targeted behavior-change campaigns to tackle the demand side of IWT, because without demand-side activities, poaching will not reduce.

Community Engagement Mechanisms

- Establish an enabling legal framework for people to benefit from conservation of wildlife.
- Establish inclusive consultative councils.
- Raise awareness of the value of wildlife.
- Nurture equal partnerships.
- Set up revenue-sharing agreements.
- Create jobs and strengthen other community services.
- In Gorongosa National Park, the project team piloted a girls' club program that not only helped improve self-esteem and empower girls but also prepared the future generation to be involved in conservation and reforestation.

Lessons Learned from Failed Experiences

- Ineffective demand reduction campaigns that do not define the target audience. Make sure the message is effective for the target audience.
- Use the same collaborative model across countries. It is important to find out how strong the customs department is in a specific country, what the legal framework looks like related to IWT, and which department oversees investigations, because then one is able to work with the right institution, implement activities more effectively, and have a stronger memorandum of understanding (MoU).
- Recognize that poachers and organized crime syndicates are agile and fast-paced. If projects spend a lot of money and resources in one site or on one species, it is possible that the poacher will move to another site or another species. Since governmental procedures are bureaucratic and time intensive, thinking through the integration of a program and its replicability, working quickly across departments, and sharing information on time will help prevent this lag.



Panelists share their experience on conservation challenges, partnerships and community engagement



Iretomiwa Olatunji, World Bank moderating the session on the GWP national projects

Photos: DEFF, Government of South Africa

KEYNOTE SPEECH

Masego Madzwamuse, CEO of Southern Africa Trust and Francois du Toit, CEO of African Conservation Trust, made thought-provoking speeches that emphasized the case of building a biodiversity-based economy and making communities shareholders in the process.

Summary

There is a disconnect between how biodiversity sector professionals and practitioners value the biodiversity economy and how communities on the ground perceive it. The speakers emphasized that despite challenges, communities have proved that they can be guardians of the environment and stewards of wildlife, and thus benefits from wildlife need to go back to communities. There is a need to revalue biodiversity—economically and intrinsically—and there is a role for civil society to be engaged because the food we eat, the air we breathe, and the water we drink derive from nature. Thus, people need to be reconnected with nature to develop a wildlife-based economy. Three key aspects that enable this are supply, equity, and cross-sectoral learning.

**Wadzi Mandivenyi,
Govt. of South Africa
(right) introducing the
keynote speakers**



Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP



Photos: DEFF,
Government of South Africa

Masego Madzwamuse CEO of Southern Africa Trust (left), and Francois du Toit, CEO of African Conservation Trust (right)



Photo: DEFF, Government of South Africa

PANEL SESSION 1 WILDLIFE - WHY IT MATTERS

The panel session presented the experiences of different actors and organizations working in wildlife conservation to set the tone of the conference. Panel members discussed key issues in IWT and wildlife-based economies. The session was moderated by **Garo Batmanian**, *Global Lead for Forests, Landscapes, and Biodiversity*, the World Bank Group; speakers included:

- ❖ **Brian Child**, *Associate Professor*, University of Florida
- ❖ **Nick Ahlers**, *Project Leader*, Wildlife Trafficking, Response, Assessment and Priority Setting (TRAPS), TRAFFIC
- ❖ **Hannah Fairbank**, *Sr. Biodiversity Specialist*, GEF
- ❖ **Nils Meyer**, *Principal PM*, KfW, Germany
- ❖ **Gcobisa Magazi**, *National Treasury*, South Africa

Session Summary

- Wildlife can be the backbone of protected areas as the engine for rural development.
- Wildlife economy can be quite complex. However, investing in wildlife economies can generate multiple benefits. Donors care because wildlife as conservation can be a pathway to development. Tourism can provide legal incomes.
- Wildlife can bring people together across boundaries (political, physical). Conservation can be point of transboundary cooperation, as is the case in this part of Southern Africa (South African Development Community [SADC] countries).
- Chances of reducing extinction increased when people substantially benefit from wildlife and are involved in the governance of wildlife.

- Communities are evolving, and how we define a “community” depends on the time and context. There’s a difference in the profile of communities from 20 years ago compared to today. They are more educated; women and young people are looking for employment; and they have increased societal needs and aspirations. Benefits can no longer be discussed at the community level, but rather are being discussed at the household level, which makes it harder to divide the benefits. However, without doing so, communities are less likely to buy into communal benefits in these evolved times.
- Communities face problems of governance, corruption, and conflicts; when coupled with growing issues of wildlife trade and poverty, the safety and security of communities becomes a huge issue. In East Africa, there have been successful cases of wildlife-based economy supporting peace building initiatives to reduce concerns of intercommunal fights and governance of natural resources.
- Southern Africa would benefit from impact investment and new management models in parks, which would create conditions for private sector engagement.
- Countries should consider having different policies for private and community land that delineate ownership.
- Although a contested topic, hunting provides revenues to conservation in areas where tourism cannot. Tourism is stronger as a sector only in prime areas, which is less than 20 percent of the total wildlife habitat; further, tourism does not outcompete livestock revenues on most private land, but hunting does. Thus, for conservation, multiple land use options are critical.
- Wildlife has a comparative advantage in drylands because agriculture output has been declining. In Namibia, once it became evident that wildlife economies are more profitable than livestock rearing, governments and communities began to support and invest in conserving wildlife, wildlife-based markets were expanded, and ownership of wildlife was delegated to communities. Wildlife populations have been increasing, and there is a balance of conservation and livelihood development.
- Combatting wildlife crimes matters because illegal wildlife trade is a threat to national security, food security, and stability. It poses risks to human rights, environmental standards, and global health.

- Illegal wildlife trade is the fourth largest transnational criminal activity in the world. Demand is driving the trafficking. Increasing demand for luxury goods, pets, and traditional medicine in Asia puts pressure on regions with source populations of wildlife.
- Stakeholders have profoundly different motivations for addressing IWT, and an understanding of their interests and bottom line is the key to progress. For instance, what would motivate the private sector to conserve natural resources? It could be an issue to its triple bottom line if the raw materials they are sourcing for producing deplete because of a decline in ecosystem services.
- Wildlife crime needs to be aligned with other types of crimes so that institutions (police, customs, and police academies) dealing with other criminal activities are involved in understanding and combating wildlife crimes.
- The Wildlife TRAPS project is a seven-year project—ending in February 2020—funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented by TRAFFIC and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); it focuses on trade between Africa and Asia. The projects use insights and evidence to foster trust and facilitate dialogue between established conservation stakeholders and less-traditional actors, including the transport sector, wildlife forensics, and the finance sector.



Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

Panelists listen to audience comments on community engagement, changing community aspirations and governance and corruption issues

GEF's Role in Combating IWT

- GEF understands the importance of continuing investments from multidonor trust funds (such as its own) that respond to guidance from multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and help countries implement their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).
- As long as wildlife, protected areas, or wildlife-based tourism are national priorities, the GEF, as per its mandate, will continue to support countries to produce global environmental benefits.
- GEF's comparative advantage includes taking a comprehensive approach toward IWT issues; sharing lessons learned at the global level—both regionally and across regions; building networks to improve conservation approaches and law enforcement; working directly with and through national governments to execute projects with the support and expertise of a broad range of partners (Implementing Agencies and Executing Agencies); and supporting a global platform (with the World Bank Group) that facilitates this knowledge sharing and exchange.
- GEF uses the following criteria to ensure it is producing high-impact projects: global environmental benefits' results and delivery; impact program priority (biodiversity mainstreaming); scale of projects (sustainability and replicability); co-financing and leveraged investment; and private sector engagement.



Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

Garo Batmanian, World Bank moderating the session on why wildlife matters



PANEL SESSION 2: CREATING VALUE IN A WILDLIFE ECONOMY

The panel session moderated by Cecilia Njenga, UNEP, discussed the building blocks for wildlife economy and nature-based tourism, value chains, and partnerships. The panelists included:

- ❖ **Nick Stone**, *Partner*, FS Investors
- ❖ **Sue Snyman**, *Senior Program Officer*, IUCN
- ❖ **Shri. Soumitra Dasgupta**, *Inspector General of Forests (Wildlife)*, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India
- ❖ **Brighton Kumchedwa**, *Director*, Department of National Parks and Wildlife (NPW), Government of Malawi
- ❖ **Sibusiso Bukhosini**, *CEO*, iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority

Session Summary

- Investing for conservation involves creating value for governments, communities, and investors. High end tourism maximizes revenue with limited impact. Exclusive access with frequent patrols limits unwanted incursion and farming or grazing. It also helps improve natural habitat through such programs as reintroduction of endangered species, forest restoration, and provision of water. Funding anti-poaching activities helps to ensure that the habitats are safe, and animals are not scared of human presence. Engagement, education, and employment of local community members is key. Conditions that enable investments:
 - Enforceable contractual rights
 - Exclusive concessions
 - Ease of access (international and domestic)
 - Ability to repatriate funds and profits
 - Clear taxation structure
 - Community participation in benefits
 - Physical security
 - Clearly identified and funded management plans
- Value creation involves any process that creates outputs that are more valuable than its inputs; the results of efforts in communicating value and establishing value are measured in the perception of that value.

Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP



Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

- Creating value in the wildlife economy through tourism helps communities offset the cost of living with wildlife, emphasizes the role of conservation, and generates economic opportunities for local communities.
- The building blocks to creating value include value retention; value creation and value co-creation; direct, indirect, and induced benefits; tangible and intangible benefits; partnerships and value chains; and local, national, and regional multipliers.

Case Study: India

- India, given its rich biodiversity, wants to promote sustainable wildlife-based tourism; therefore, ecotourism plays a crucial role.
- India embarked on a new concept of green economic development: a trillion-dollar economy by 2022.
- Ten million people live near forests; therefore, ecotourism will ensure local development, be a source for alternative livelihood, and perpetrate traditional cultural values.
- Main features of India's ecotourism policy include ecotourism plans; demarcation of ecotourism zones; community participation; conservation of local traditional values, culture, and crafts; development of ecotourism in buffer, private land, and outside core areas; assessment of carrying capacity; sharing of revenue and establishment of foundations, education, and interpretation; monitoring and establishing an institutional mechanism to support ecotourism.

Case Study: Malawi

- Malawi has successfully engaged in public-private partnerships to promote wildlife conservation and development through co-management of some of its protected areas.
- The Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) is mandated to conserve and manage wildlife and regulate its use in Malawi, in which 11 percent of the total land is the wildlife estate. Malawi has a small economy, and government investment in wildlife conservation is almost nonexistent: the annual budget for 11 protected areas is just about US\$324,000.
- Private sector recapitalizes the wildlife economy. A key study in 2014 reveals IWT and poaching is a serious issue for the country, and the country is a major trafficking and source hub. From the IWT study findings, the government decided to carry out legislative and policy reviews and structural reforms, and has rolled out digitized wildlife crime data management.



- African Parks is fully delegated to manage three protected areas. Its responsibilities include a robust restocking program of the three protected areas, efficient park management, park infrastructure development, job creation, and tourism development. Human-wildlife conflict continues to be a challenge in protected area management.

Case Study: South Africa

- iSimangaliso Wetland Park became South Africa's first World Heritage Site in 1999. It is noted for its unique ecological and biological processes, superlative natural phenomena, and biodiversity spread across 332,000 hectares. It is made up of 10 parcels of protected areas in five unique ecosystems, amalgamated into one big park. The park has the "big seven," which includes rhinos, elephants, and whales. Biodiversity and wildlife economy are crucial to the region, which faces 80 percent poverty and 42.8 percent unemployment. Community empowerment programs in iSimangaliso include Rural Enterprise Access Program (REAP) (currently supporting 121 small and medium enterprises), tertiary education support for local communities, and the creation of environmental monitors. With funding from the GEF, iSimangaliso has not only conserved its ecological heritage but has also begun to develop wildlife-based economies to benefit local communities.



Audience members interact (left) with the Panel moderated by Cecilia Njenga, UNEP (right)

Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP





Photo: DEFF,
Government of South Africa

BREAKOUT SESSION 1: POST PANEL DISCUSSION

The first breakout session focused on key issues raised in the previous panel sessions. The discussions were facilitated by the following moderators:

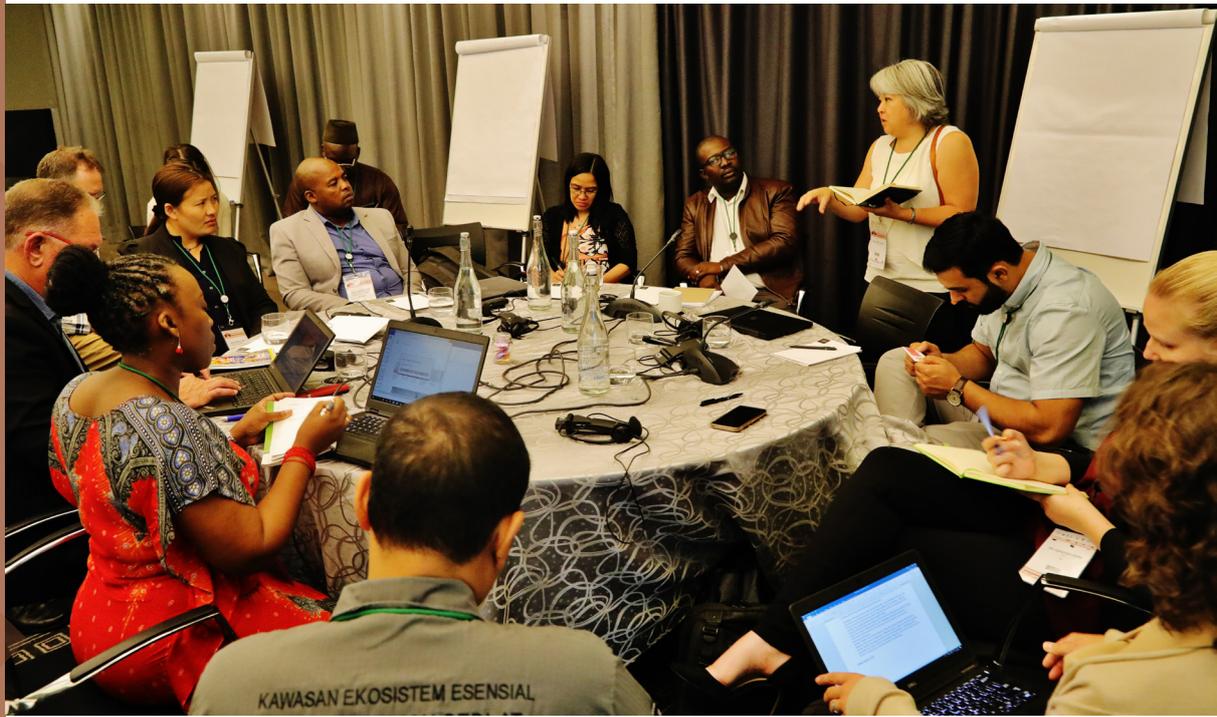
- ❖ **Yuval Tchetchik**, *Technical Advisor, Private Sector, DEFF*, and **Cecilia Njenga**, *UNEP*
- ❖ **Olga Kumalo**, *CITES Focal Point for South Africa*, and **Haruko Okusu**, *Chief, Knowledge Management and Outreach Services, CITES*
- ❖ **Phatsimo Morwamang**, *Supreme Audit Institution (SAI), Botswana* and **Patrick Kabuya**, *Senior Financial Specialist, World Bank Group*
- ❖ **Hapiloe Sello**, *Managing Executive, SANParks* and **Sue Snyman**, *Senior Program Officer, IUCN*
- ❖ **Nigel Bartlett**, *Senior Financial Specialist, World Bank Group*

At the end of the stimulating discussions, the groups reported internally on the questions posed by the moderators and deliberated on opportunities for partnerships and lessons learned in the previous sessions.



Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

Discussion on Private Sector Value Chains



Discussion on CITES



Discussion on Nature-based Tourism

Photos: David Ngwenyama



Photo: David Ngwenyama

(top)
Participants discuss governance issues in the wildlife and conservation arena



(right)
Discussions on current efforts needed to combat anti-money laundering and environmental crimes

Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP



A community member sharing the story behind the Setšong indigenous tea products made from plants found prominently within the rural areas of Limpopo, South Africa. Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

BREAK OUT SESSION 2 THEMATIC DEEP-DIVES

Conference delegates participated in group discussions to brainstorm solutions to the key challenges associated with the following themes:

- **Wildlife-based economies.** The main challenge is defining the concept of “wildlife-based economies.” There is need for a mixed economy that includes wildlife. The goal is to establish intact wild systems because they are more profitable than converted ones. Communities are not economically homogeneous, and there is a lack of financial resources for them to initiate activities. The government’s role is to create and regulate markets; however, agencies often lack sufficient capacity and skills related to commercial enterprise related issues. Other challenges include overregulation and challenges in operationalizing strategies. Governments need a differentiated approach in which the poorest populations benefit first. Other solutions include decentralizing regulation; quicker turnaround time of wildlife-based economy activities; performance metrics that demonstrate the achievements of wildlife-based economy activities; established mechanisms and processes for coordination across departments and ministries; training of conservationists in wildlife-based economy; and shifting mindsets in wildlife departments from regulatory to facilitation roles.
- **Nature-based tourism.** The main challenge is to ensure that benefits from nature-based tourism enterprises are shared by communities. Solutions include developing policy and legal frameworks that enable adequate investment plans for sustaining enterprises and supporting capacity building of institutions that can deliver equitable benefits to communities. Sector- and site-level strategies and business plans are recommended to measure accountability and market nature-based tourism to various audiences.
- **Community-based natural resource management.** Challenges include lack of community rights, ownership and participation in decision making, and delineating benefits for the community. Many communities living with wildlife perceive it to be a problem instead of an asset due to human-wildlife conflict. Potential solutions include dedicated government policy for community involvement, well-defined rights and responsibilities, organizing communities into workable structures, and setting aside benefits for communities doing conservation, including performance-based incentives.

- **Human-wildlife conflict.** Speakers from India, Bhutan, Botswana, Ecuador, Mozambique, Panama, Zambia, and Zimbabwe highlighted how human-wildlife conflict is a major issue in their countries. Causes of conflicts include habitat shrinkage, increasing biotic interference, and sidelining community engagement in wildlife management. Species often cited as source of conflicts include big cats, elephants, bears, giraffes, wild boars, and hippos, with impacts such as crop damage and loss of both human lives and wildlife. Proposed solutions include asking the right questions to assess the conflict situation; strengthening policy and legislation on human-wildlife conflict management driven by data and science; and addressing transboundary issues.
- **Anti-poaching.** Challenges include weak and insufficient legislation, capacity, and enforcement; corruption and lack of political will; poor collaboration among multiple agencies; low awareness and capacity of the judiciary; lack of engagement with local communities; insufficient resources and training for rangers; and sophistication of criminal networks. Multiple solutions need to be deployed across the enforcement chain—from training, capacity building, and allocating resources for rangers to community outreach and strengthened legislation.
- **Anti-trafficking.** Main challenges are lack of political will, lack of institutional capacity, human, and financial resources; and the need to address corruption, such as bribing and falsifying permits. Potential solutions include creating a multiagency system; supporting institutional capacity building programs; connecting enforcement agencies through online platforms such as Trade in Wildlife Information Exchange ([TWIX](#)); establishing accountability mechanisms to address corruption; providing practical training on controlled deliveries; and creating private sector coalitions.



Photo: David Ngwenyama

Participants engaged in various thematic sessions.



Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP



Photo: David Ngwenyama



Photo: David Ngwenyama

Participants engaged in various thematic sessions.



Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

BREAKOUT SESSION 3 DISRUPTING ILLEGAL TRADE & DEMAND SESSION

The group discussions were facilitated by James Bampton (Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)); Nick Ahlers and Gayle Burgess, Consumer Behavior Change Coordinator (TRAFFIC); Danie Pienaar, Head of Department, Savanna Ecology, SANParks; Dave Balfour, Chair, IUCN Rhino Specialist Group; and GWP national project representatives.

The discussion focused on demand reduction for illegally traded wildlife and wildlife parts and products, including how patterns of demand differ across the world and within countries and regions, and solutions that can address demand reduction. Discussants provided examples on increasing demand for new species, including medicinal and ornamental plants and smaller species such as exotic birds (especially local demand reduction, which doesn't get as much attention as transnational illegal trade, but can have lasting consequences on biodiversity). Participants debated on whether sustainable management and use of wildlife resources can have an impact on demand while ensuring the long-term conservation and supporting local economies. Solutions to address demand reduction include understanding and addressing harmful societal norms that motivates consumption, and raising consumer awareness through well-designed social media and behavior change campaigns.



Photo: David Ngwenyama

**Gayle Burgess, and Danie Pienaar facilitating the session on
Disrupting Illegal Trade and Demand**



Photo: DEFF, Government of South Africa

YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP

This session included presentations from organizations highlighting their work on engaging youth and supporting entrepreneurship in Southern Africa. Speakers included Bongani Baloyi, Regional Coordinator, Wilderness Safaris; Charles Reed, Youth Employment Services (YES); and Christopher Kafoteka and Kelly Nendouvhada, Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC).

Wildlife-based tourism can be a catalyst for empowering rural communities, as illustrated by the work of Wilderness Safari across seven countries in Africa, including capacity development, youth entrepreneurship and leadership development programs, and establishing public-private-community partnerships. The SAWC has dedicated training programs, such as learnerships on resource guardianships and natural resource management. It also targets skills development; imparts environmental leadership skills through various short- and long-term courses; and trains local youths in business development skills.



Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

Kelly Nendouvhada (left), Christopher Kafoteka (center), Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC); and Bongani Baloyi, Wilderness Safaris (right) in the youth entrepreneurship session



LAUNCH OF THE GEF - 6 GWP SOUTH AFRICA PROJECT



Photos: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP



FIELD TRIP TO KRUGER NATIONAL PARK

Conference participants were given the option to visit Kruger National Park in the South African province of Mpumalanga to learn first-hand from SANParks' ranger operations, private sector initiatives at Sabi Sands, community-led wildlife economy centers, and a community-driven digital learning center of excellence funded by nature-based tourism proceeds. Upon arrival at the Skukuza Rest Camp, the administrative headquarters of Kruger National Park and its biggest camp, participants took a brief tour of the museum and library at the Stevenson-Hamilton Knowledge Resource Centre to learn about the history and ecological composition of Kruger Park. The participants then gathered at the Nombolo Mdhuli Conference Center for an official welcome by SANParks. Presentations included (I) the Greater Kruger partnership approach; (II) environmental monitors' experiences working with communities on youth and skills development; and (III) the WWF and USAID Khetha Program. These presentations are available on the [GWP Google Drive](#).

SANParks is engaged in a long-term effort to combat wildlife crime, which leverages intelligence operations, alliance partners, initiatives with neighbors, and efforts to tackle crime syndicates and support community ownership. Field visits highlighted key efforts by the public and private sectors, including (I) a demonstration by SANParks of its anti-poaching and ranger force, including a canine unit and air support; (II) Sabi Sands security and domain awareness to showcase public-private partnerships for wildlife protection; and (III) community-led wildlife economy centers and a community-driven digital learning center of excellence funded by nature-based tourism proceeds. Participants went on a game drive through Kruger National Park to spot some of the Big Five and birds in the vicinity.

Demonstration of South African National Parks' (SANParks) law enforcement operations



Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

Presentation on the Greater Kruger Partnership Approach

Kruger National Park covers 2 million hectares and has more than 2.5 million people living along its western boundary; it encompasses seven community forums, 39 traditional authorities, and two biospheres. Kruger National Park is part of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA). The GLTFCA Treaty was signed by South Africa, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe in 2001. This area is rich in biodiversity (species include 1,982 plants, 147 mammals, 517 birds, 119 reptiles, 52 fish, and 35 amphibians), yet it is bordered by poverty nodes and high unemployment rates. SANParks has a robust research and knowledge generation program and produces an annual research to guide decision-making and adaptive management.

Kruger National Park is the epicenter of rhino poaching—mostly in the southern part of the park—yet continual anti-poaching investments and efforts are paying off. From a peak of 827 rhinos poached in 2014, the number was reduced to 421 in 2018; it is expected to be approximately 350 in 2019. In 2020, officials hope to keep rhino poaching below 150 (approximately three per week). Although this represents a significant reduction from the highs of 2014–15, rhino poaching continues to be a major challenge; continual investments and attention are needed to combat this illegal crime. Elephants poached at the park went from zero in 2013 to 71 in 2018. Although the numbers of elephants poached increased at an alarming rate each year from 2013–18, SANParks and its partners were able to drastically reduce elephant poaching in 2019 by more than 60 percent (to approximately 28).

The economic impact of the Greater Kruger Protected Area network is significant: more than 22,300 jobs are supported and people have earned R3.4 billion in wages and salaries in 2016–17 (A. Chikadel (2018) PhD Dissertation: “Institutions, Governance, and the Economic Performance of Protected Areas in Southern Africa”, University of Florida). Approximately R780 is spent on local procurement (within 50 kilometers of the park boundary); R1.5 billion is collected in tax revenues (compared to operational costs of R 740 million); and R6.6 billion in value added contributions to gross domestic product (GDP) (income to expenditure ratio of nine to one). Private protected areas are responsible for 57 percent of the economic impacts, although occupy only 15 percent of the total land area.

Engagement with the broader society and efforts to balance social, economic, ecological concerns are at the center of Kruger National Park's mandate. The park is currently redefining its relationship with its stakeholders, and is becoming more accessible, open, transparent, and accountable. The park's Draft Management Plan for 2018–28 identifies key issues related to strategic water resource management, conservation compatible land use development, conservation initiatives for inclusive rural economic development, unlocking strategic partnerships, communication improvements, focus on land claimant and socioeconomic transformation programs, climate change scenarios, basic services, ways to address criminality, and clean environment. The plan requires multisector partnerships and looks at land use scenarios and business models for the next 30-plus years. It focuses on strengthening institutional arrangements, understanding the biodiversity and socioeconomic factors and economic impact of the Greater Kruger Conservation economy, and systematic regional integration.



SanParks staff introduces the audience to the Greater Kruger Partnership Approach

Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

Presentation on Environmental Monitors' Experiences with Communities

The Environmental Monitors (EM) program started as a response to rhino poaching and grew from 30 EMs in 2012 at Sabi Sands Private Nature Reserve to 2010 EMs across the country by 2018. The Kruger to Canyons Biosphere Region EM program is a public-private partnership: South Africa's DEFF covers the daily wages. The host institution (private enterprises, public institutions, or NGOs) covers operational costs such as training, accommodation, transport, and personal protected equipment. The EM program increases conservation capacity in the landscape in and adjacent to the protected area system while improving the populations' well-being. It is focused on capacity building and institutional support, job opportunities, increased awareness, and enabling public-private-community networks. EM efforts include education for sustainable development, security operations, and research support (mostly in education and security). EM programs include Youth Leadership Peer Education network and other youth-inspired efforts to share learning and grow network. Program evaluations have shown that the EM program has had a positive socioeconomic impact and enhanced well-being at the personal and family levels as well as on the ecosystems.

Presentation on the Khetha Program

Khetha is a five-year USAID program launched in July 2017 by WWF South Africa in partnership with the governments of South Africa and Mozambique. The goal is reducing the impact of the IWT on key populations of rhinos and elephants in Mozambique and South Africa in the GLTFCA as well as people living in the focal areas. The program is focused on repairing and developing the relationships between communities and protected areas, supporting translational law enforcement, and increasing legal economic opportunities. Program objectives include (I) testing and promoting community-based conservation approaches to address IWT; (II) supporting law enforcement; and (III) learning, collaborating, and coordinating with influential institutions in GLTFCA. Intended outcomes include having communities derive value from wildlife and reducing wildlife trafficking to a level that does not negatively affect population growth of rhinos and elephants.

Khetha provides support through research, training, and tool development. Khetha conducts research into existing support mechanisms for rangers; develops and implements ranger leadership and well-being training; provides training in and testing of a restorative justice approach; develops an accredited curriculum and training program in Portuguese for field rangers in Mozambique; offers needed infrastructure and equipment (for

example, wildlife crime scene kits); and develops strategic communications materials based on behavior change principles. Khetha will facilitate and support collaboration and the sharing of information and lessons learned between South African and Mozambican law enforcement agencies and judiciary, recognizing that better law enforcement will not in itself provide the solution for the poaching of such threatened species as rhinos and elephants. Khetha supports partnerships between communities, protected areas, local organizations, national governments, and the private sector to address the sociopolitical and economic issues within these communities, thus allowing them to choose to become long-term supporters of protected areas and wildlife.

Field Visit Discussions with the Private Sector on Wildlife Protection and Socioeconomic Integration Efforts

Participants visited the [Madilika Craft Centre](#), where community members of the Justicia community bordering South Africa's Sabi Sand Game Reserve produce and sell their craft products. With the help of the Africa Foundation, the center was built in 2012, led by talented women from the local community. The crafts are sold in the andBeyond Safari Shops in Sabi Sand lodges. The center provides permanent employment for 20 artisans. One of the main activities is transforming empty bottles into glass beads for use in Madilika's hand-crafted jewelry, Christmas ornaments, and other unique decorative giftware. This large-scale recycling project sees wine bottles from Singita's cellars cleaned and crushed, before a binder is added to the powder and the resulting clay-like material is hand-rolled into beads and fired in a professional-grade kiln. Sabi Sand lodge guests can tour the Madilika Craft Centre and see the co-operative members making beads and hear their stories.



Community members explaining the activities of Madilika Craft Centre to the conference participants

Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

Communities near Singita Sabi Sand benefit from digital learning. In 2015, Singita Lowveld Trust, the European Space Agency (ESA), and the Mpumalanga Department of Education partnered in a teaching and technology project that equipped all 19 primary schools in the Ximhungwe District with satellites, connectivity and several laptops, tablets, and projectors. More than 300 educators completed educational technology and literacy courses via an e-learning platform and received facilitator-led Microsoft training. In 2018, the technology and teaching initiative was fully integrated into the Mpumalanga Department of Education's programming. The Good Work Foundation (GWF) has since helped to deliver digital literacy education and career training via community-driven digital learning centers of excellence, of which there are currently four in the Sabi Sand area. Singita Lowveld Trust recently strengthened its partnership with GWF via a three-year commitment to the Justicia Digital Learning Campus (JDLC), located in the village closest to Singita Sabi Sand. Key successes to date include improvements of 38 percent in English and 20 percent in math in the first half of 2018 by grade 4 learners participating in the JDLC Open Learning Academy. Of a sample of 155 Bridging Academy graduates from the class of 2017, an astonishing 73 percent have secured either full-time employment, a work exposure internship, or entrance into a college or university. A key component is the Coaching for Conservation program. The Rhino Rap workshop is a fun, soccer-based, interactive experience that builds awareness for our natural environment as well as the long-term negative effects of poaching. By 2020, GWF campuses aim to provide access to digital learning to 26,500 youth and scholars who live adjacent to the greater Sabi Sand reserve.



Participants at the Justicia Digital Learning Campus. Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

Mdluli Safari Lodge and Nkambeni Safari Camp have formed a community tourism partnership; they are examples of a community model and socioeconomic and tourism product. These wildlife resorts use an integrated model, combining the South African National Parks, private or tour operator ownership, and local communities as shareholders. The Nkambeni land is within Kruger National Park and is owned 50-50 by the local Nkambeni community in Mbombela and Nkambeni Safari Camp (Echo Africa Safaris and Transfers). The lodge offers accommodation for up to 340 guests. It has 147 staff members, mostly locals, and use local suppliers. Similarly, Mdluli land is communal land—through individual community ownership—within the park boundaries. The daily conservation management of these areas, which includes law enforcement and biodiversity management and monitoring, is performed jointly by park officials and the respective communities. Commercial activities are contracted out by the communities as concessions, and the concession holders are responsible for commercial developments. Mdluli Safari Lodge is a new development, with a partnership with the Mdluli royal family and community and Grovest Venture Capital. There are approximately 45,000 people living across four adjacent villages, with an unemployment rate of 62 percent. The development of Mdluli Safari Lodge employed nearly 200 local laborers, both men and women. Many had never worked before, and it gave them financial benefits and skills development. The lodge employs 80 permanent staff, with nearly 90 percent from the Mdluli community. The project is committed to generating direct financial benefits and significant socioeconomic impact for the Mdluli community. The project is anchored in the responsibility to uplift and upskill community members, as well as improve and maintain the basic infrastructure, sanitation, and schools. Beyond direct employment, private sector community initiatives include support for feeding schemes, boreholes, water supply, and general maintenance at local schools. The project develops and supports traditional dancing, singing, choir performances, and other cultural experiences; produces anti-poaching talks and presentations; community food schemes; and supports HIV/AIDS orphans, such as providing safe houses and accommodation.



Photo: Manali Baruah, GWP

Chris Schalkwyk from Mdluli Safari Lodge shares the history of the Nkambeni hotel and its collaboration with local communities



GWP NATIONAL PRESENTATIONS

To prepare for the annual conference, most of the GWP National Project teams put together a brief but valuable slideshow of the lessons learned in their projects after the first few years of implementation. Each presentation focused on an activity that could benefit current GWP projects and offered ideas for implementation. Due to time concerns, not all national project teams presented their projects; however powerpoints are available for learning and exchanging ideas (linked below; **see table 1**).



Photo: David Ngwenyama

Photo: Manali Baruah, GWP



Table 1. National Projects and Presentations

National Projects	Title of the Presentation
Botswana	Community Trainings in the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands Ecosystem Project Presenter: Khulekani Mpofo
Ethiopia	Agrobiodiversity Value Chains Presenter: Demeko Datiko
Gabon	Human Wildlife Conflict and Management Presenter: Olivier Ondo Assame
Indonesia	Development of National Strategy on Combating IWT in Indonesia Presenter: Muhammed Yayat Afianto
Kenya	Development of National Strategy to Combat Poaching and IWT Presenter: Stephen Manegene
Malawi	Co-Management of Protected Areas Presenter: William Mgoola
Philippines	IWT Stakeholder Mapping in the Philippines Presenter: Ms. Lorilie Salvador
Republic of Congo	Community-Based Monitoring Experience Presenter: Alain Ampolo
Tanzania	Combating Poaching and IWT in Tanzania Presenter: Theotimos Rwegasira
Thailand	ICCWC Indicator Framework for Wildlife and Forest Crime Presenter: Rattaphon Pitakthepsombat
Vietnam	Strengthening Partnerships for Conservation of Endangered Species Presenter: Nguyen Thi Van Anh
Zambia	Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project Presenter: David Ngwenyama

Photo: David Ngwenyama

(Below)
Alain Ampolo
from the GWP
Congo (UNDP)
project shares
updates on the
TRIDOM area



Lorlie Salvador
presents IWT
Stakeholder
Mapping
undertaken
as part of the
GWP Philippines
project



Olivier Ondo Assame
shares update on the
GWP Gabon project
with Steven Jay
Silverstein helping
with the translation



Rattaphon Pitakthepsombat
shares updates on the
GWP Thailand project



Nguyen Thi Van Anh shares updates
on the GWP Vietnam project

Photos: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP



Wadzi Mandivenyi, Govt. of South Africa shares words of appreciation
to close the conference

Photo: David Ngwenyama

ANNEX 1: AGENDA

DAY 1		TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29	
0800 - 0830	Registration		
0830 – 0930	<p>South Africa/GWP welcome</p> <p><i>Opening remarks from high-level officials from South Africa, World Bank, UNEP, GEF</i></p>	<p>Opening and Welcome</p> <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shonisani Munzhedzi, Deputy Director General, DEFF, South Africa • Erwin De Nys, Program Leader, Southern Africa, World Bank Group • Cecilia Njenga, Head of South Africa Office, UNEP • Jaime Cavalier, Senior Biodiversity Specialist, GEF • Honorable Minister Barbara Creecy, DEFF, South Africa 	
0930 – 1000	Coffee break/media engagement (facilitated by Albi Modise , Head of Communications, Government of South Africa)		
1000 – 1030	<p>Introductions</p> <p><i>Interactive activities for GWP national focal points to meet and connect</i></p>	<p>Welcoming Remarks: Garo Batmanian, Lead for Forests and Landscapes, WBG + GWP video</p> <p>Moderators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sabastian Adams, Project Coordinator, DEFF, South Africa • Hasita Bhammar, Analyst, GWP • GWP national project representatives 	
1030 - 1100	<p>GWP Overview –</p> <p><i>Presentation of GWP pillars</i></p>	<p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elisson Wright, Senior NRM Specialist, WBG/GWP • Lisa Farroway, Regional Technical Adviser, UNDP 	
1200 - 1330	Lunch		

Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP



Photo: Manali Baruah, GWP

DAY 1		TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29	
1330 – 1400	Keynote Speeches: <i>The case for a biodiversity-based economy + Communities as Shareholders</i>	Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Masego Madzwamuse, CEO of Southern Africa Trust• Francois du Toit, CEO of African Conservation Trust	
1400 – 1530	Panel Session 1: Wildlife – why it matters <i>Presentation to set the stage for key IWT and wildlife economy issues</i>	Moderator: Garo Batmanian , WBG Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brian Child, Associate Professor, University of Florida• Nick Ahlers, Project Leader, Wildlife TRAPS, TRAFFIC• Hannah Fairbank, Sr. Biodiversity Specialist, GEF• Nils Meyer, Principal PM, KfW• Gcobisa Magazi, National Treasury, South Africa	
1530 – 1600	Coffee Break		
1600 – 1630	SA Videos and closing remarks	• Shonisani Munzhedzi , Deputy DG, DEFF, South Africa	
1830 – 2100	Reception + Launch of South Africa GEF 7 GWP Project (Albi Modise + Project Partners)		
END OF DAY 1			



Photo: Manali Baruah, GWP

DAY 2		WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30	
0800 - 0900	Breakfast		
0900 - 1030	Panel Session 2: Creating value in a wildlife economy <i>Presentation of building blocks for wildlife economy (nature-based tourism, value chain, partnerships)</i>	Moderator: Cecilia Njenga , UNEP Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nick Stone, FS Investors• Sue Snyman, Senior Program Officer, IUCN• Soumitra Dasgupta, Inspector General (Wildlife), Government of India• Brighton Kumchedwa, Director, Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Government of Malawi• Sibusiso Bukhosini, CEO, iSimangaliso	
1030 - 1100	Coffee Break		
1100-1230	Breakout session 1 <i>Participants explore session topics in detail; discuss opportunities and challenges; and report on key recommendations</i>	Group moderators <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yuval Tchetchik, Technical Advisor, Private Sector, DEFF, and Cecilia Njenga, UNEP• Olga Kumalo, CITES Focal Point, South Africa, and Haruko Okusu, Chief, CITES• Phatsimo Morwamang, Supreme Audit Institution (SAI), Botswana, and Patrick Kabuya, Senior Financial Management Specialist, World Bank Group• Hapiloe Sello, Managing Executive, SANParks, and Sue Snyman (nature-based tourism)• South Africa FIU and Nigel Bartlett, Senior Financial Specialist, World Bank Group	
1230-1330	Lunch		



Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

DAY 2

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30

1330–1530

**Breakout session 2:
Thematic deep dives**

Each group will brainstorm solutions for its themes and report priorities to plenary. Participants will participate in two thematic groups during session

Thematic circles (all circles have South African government and GEF agency leads)

Human– Wildlife Conflict:

- **Lesole Montshiwa**, *Chobe Regional Wildlife Officer*, Botswana
- Nature-based tourism: **Sonam Tshoki**, *Senior Program Coordinator*, Bhutan
- Protected area management: **Jean Ilunga Muneng**, *Division Chief*, Congo, Dem. Rep.
- Community-based Natural Resource Management: **Tanyaradzwa Mundoga**, *Deputy Director*, Zimbabwe
- Anti-poaching: **Sustyo Iriyono**, *Director of Forest Protection and Surveillance*, Indonesia
- Anti-trafficking: **Somkiat Soontornpitakkool**, *CITES Management Authority*; Project Director, Thailand
- Demand management: **Van Anh Nguyen Thi**, Vietnam
- Wildlife-based economy: **Bennett Kahuure**, *Deputy Director*, Namibia
- Sustainable financing of protected areas: **Sanjay Kumar**, *Field Director*, Dudhwa Tiger Reserve, India
- Policies and legislation: **Stephen Manegene**, *Director*, Wildlife Conservation, Kenya

1530 – 1600

Coffee Break

1600–1700

**Breakout session 3:
Disrupting illegal trade
and demand**

Facilitators: **James Bampton**, WCS; **Nick Ahlers** and **Gayle Burgess**, *Consumer Behavior Change Coordinator*, TRAFFIC; **Danie Pienaar**, *HOD Savanna Ecology*, SANParks; **Dave Balfour**, *Chair*, IUCN Rhino Specialist Group; and **GWP** national project representatives

1700–1745

Youth entrepreneurship

Speakers: **Charles Reed**, YES; **Bongani Baloyi**, *Regional Coordinator*, Wilderness Safaris; **Christopher Kafoteka**, **Manager** and **Kelly Nendouvhada**, *Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC)*

1745–1800

Closing remarks

Shonisani Munzhedzi, *Deputy Director General*, DEFF, Government of South Africa

1800–2100

Dinner

END OF DAY 2



Photo: Manali Baruah, GWP

DAY 3		THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, KRUGER NATIONAL PARK	
0700–0800	Breakfast		
1000–1100	Travel to Skukuza Rest Camp in Kruger		
1100–1300	Check-in and lunch		
1300–1600	GWP Global Project and National Projects deep dive	GWP National Project presentations and group activities: Hasita Bhammar and Manali Baruah, <i>World Bank Group</i> , and national project representatives	
1600–1800	Field visit to learn from SANParks law enforcement efforts		
1900–2100	Dinner		
END OF DAY 3			

DAY 4		FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, KRUGER NATIONAL PARK	
0800–0900	Breakfast		
0900–1000	Travel to Sabi Sands		
1000–1200	Field visit to see public-private partnerships activities		
1200–1300	Lunch and team discussions		
1300–1400	Travel to Nkambeni		
1400–1700	Field visit to community representatives		
1900–2100	Dinner		
END OF DAY 4			

DAY 5		SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, RETURN TRAVEL TO JOHANNESBURG	
0700–0800	Breakfast		
0800–1200	Travel to Johannesburg		
END OF DAY 5			



Photo: Manali Baruah, GWP

APPENDIX B PARTICIPANTS

Table B.1 GWP National Project Team Members

COUNTRY	PARTICIPANT	DESIGNATION	ORGANIZATION
Afghanistan	Mujtaba Bashari	Policy and Public Relations Unit Head	WCS
Afghanistan	Jalaludin Naseri	Director of Natural Heritage	National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA)
Angola	Aristófanés Pontes	Director	Ministry of Environment
Bhutan	Tshering Pem	Senior Forestry Officer, Nature Conservation Division	Dept. of Forest and Park Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests
Bhutan	Sonam Tshoki	Senior Program Coordinator, Development Cooperation Division	Gross National Happiness Commission
Bhutan	PEMA Bazar	Senior Planning Officer	Gross National Happiness Commission
Botswana	Lesole Montshiwa	Principal Wildlife Officer, Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit	Dept. of Wildlife and National Parks
Botswana	Khulekani Mpofu	Project Manager	Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands Ecosystem Project
Cameroon	Gilbert Ndzomo	Project Manager, TRIDOM II Project	GWP Cameroon Project
Cameroon	Jean Louis Parfait ZE	Technical and Operational Unit Conservator of Ngoyla Mintom	Ministry of Forest and Wildlife
Chad	Arrachid Ahmat Ibrahim	Director, Ouadi Rime Ouadi Achim Wildlife Reserve	Sahara Conservation Fund
Chad	Abdoulwahab Andi Bechir Andi	Operational Focal Point, GEF	Ministry of the Environment, Water and Fisheries
Congo, Rep.	Alain Noël AMPOLO	National Project Coordinator	GWP Congo Project, UNDP
Congo, Rep.	Corinne Ondze Nee Dickelet	National Coordinator	GWP Congo Project, World Bank Group
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Patrick Mambo-Leo Ya-Pathy	Director, Head of Service	Conservation of Nature

COUNTRY	PARTICIPANT	DESIGNATION	ORGANIZATION
Ecuador	María Fernanda Sánchez Uvidia	Director of National Biodiversity	Ministry of Environment
Ecuador	Paul Aulestia	Technical Expert	
Ethiopia	Demeke Dakito Hansilo	Project Coordinator for Component 3	GWP Ethiopia
Gabon	Olivier ONDO ASSAME	Project Coordinator	GWP Gabon
Gabon	Augustin MIHINDOU	Head of Component 3 of GeFaCHE Project	GWP Gabon
India	Shri Soumitra Dasgupta	IG Wildlife	Ministry of Environment and Forests
India	Nansel Stobdan	Project Associate (Livelihoods), Ladakh	SECURE Himalaya, India
India	Pankaj Sharma	Divisional Forest Officer	Nameri Tiger Reserve, Assam
India	Sanjay Kumar	Field Director	Dudhwa Tiger Reserve, Uttar Pradesh
Indonesia	Achmad Pribadi	National Project Coordinator	GWP Indonesia Project
Indonesia	Stephen Manegene	Deputy Director	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Kenya	Stephen M. Manegene	Director, Wildlife Conservation	Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife
Madagascar	Rakotovololonalimanana Herizo	Director General	Environment and Forestry
Malawi	Brighton Kumchedwa	Director	Dept. of National Parks and Wildlife, Lilongwe
Malawi	William Mgoola	Project Officer, Assistant Director (Research and Development)	Dept. of National Parks and Wildlife
Mali	Amadou Sow	Project Manager	

COUNTRY	PARTICIPANT	DESIGNATION	ORGANIZATION
Mali	Michel Koloma	Head of Wildlife Division	National Directorate of Water and Forests
Mozambique	Mateus Mutemba	General Director	National Administration of Conservation Areas, Maputo
Mozambique	Pejul Sebastiao Calenga	Head of Law Enforcement Department	ANAC
Mozambique	Lolita Hilario Fondo	Project Manager	
Namibia	Bennett Kahuure	Deputy Director, Wildlife and National Parks	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Panama	Jorge Ulises Garcia Dominguez	Head, Biodiversity Department	Ministry of Environment
Panama	Ricardo Moreno Ruiz	Yaguara Foundation	
Philippines	Mary Jean Caleda	Project Management Officer	IWT, ADB
Philippines	Lorilie R. Salvador	Project Coordinator	Biodiversity Management Bureau
South Africa	Wadzi Mandivenyi	Chief Directorate, Biodiversity Specialist Services	Dept. of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
South Africa	Sabastian Adams	Project Coordinator	Dept. of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
Tanzania	Theotimos Rwegasira		
Tanzania	John Ngowi	Principal Game Officer, in Charge of Intelligence	Wildlife Division
Thailand	Rattaphon Pitakthepsombat	Project Coordinator	
Thailand	Somkiat Soontornpitakkool	Project Director, Division of Wild Fauna and Flora Protection	Dept. of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
Vietnam	Nguyen Thi Van Anh	Project Coordinator	MONRE

COUNTRY	PARTICIPANT	DESIGNATION	ORGANIZATION
Vietnam	Phan Viet Nga	Director of Planning and Financial, Vietnam Environment Administration	MONRE
Zambia	Erastus Kancheya	Area Warden, Chipata	Dept. of National Parks and Wildlife
Zambia	David Ngwenyama	Provincial Project Manager	GWP Zambia
Zimbabwe	Cheryl Tinashe Mabika		Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority
Zimbabwe	Geoffreys Matipano		Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority
Zimbabwe	Chip Chirara	GEF Project Manager	UNDP
Zimbabwe	Charles Jonga	Director	CAMPFIRE Association

Table B.2

GWP Implementing Agency Representatives, Speakers, and Moderators

PARTICIPANT	DESIGNATION	ORGANIZATION
Haruko Okusu	Capacity Building Coordinator	CITES
Jaime Cavalier	Senior Biodiversity Specialist	GEF
Hannah Fairbank	Asia Regional Coordinator and Senior Biodiversity Specialist	GEF
Lisa Blanken	Advisor	GIZ
Sue Snyman	Senior Programme Officer Conservation Areas and Species Diversity	IUCN
Nils Meyer	Principal Project Manager	KfW Bankengruppe
Phatsimo Morwamang		Office of the Auditor General, Botswana
Christopher Kapoteka	Business Unit Manager	SAWC
Tshilizi Kelly Nendouvhada	Program Manager	SAWC
Hugo Taljaard	Senior Manager, Specialized Units, Customs, and Excise	SARS
Frances Craigie	Chief Directorate, Enforcement	South Africa DEA
Gayle Burgess	Behavioral Change Coordinator	TRAFFIC
Nick Ahlers	Project Lead, Wildlife TRAPS	TRAFFIC
Antony Kamau	Project Manager, CBD 6th National Reports, Wildlife Unit	UNEP
Lisa Farroway	Regional Technical Adviser	UNDP
Tamara Tschentscher	Knowledge Management	UNDP
Ngawang Gyeltshen	National BIOFIN Coordinator	UNDP
Ruchi Pant	Program Officer	UNDP
Muhammad Yayat Afianto	Technical Officer for Natural Resource Management	UNDP
Mandy Cadman	Regional Technical Advisor, Ecosystems and Biodiversity	UNDP

PARTICIPANT	DESIGNATION	ORGANIZATION
Jane Nimpamya	Program Officer	UNEP
Sara Eliasson	UNEP South Africa Gender Officer	UNEP
Cecilia Njenga	Head	UNEP South Africa
Lisa Blanken	Advisor	GIZ
Brian Child	Associate Professor, Department of Geography Center for Africa Studies	University of Florida
James (Jim) Bampton	Country Director, Mozambique	WCS Mozambique
Bongani Baloyi	CITW Regional Program Coordinator and Group Culture Coordinator	Wilderness Safaris
Nigel Bartlett	Senior Financial Sector Specialist	World Bank
Patrick Kabuya	Senior Governance Specialist	World Bank
Elisson Wright	Senior NRM Specialist	World Bank
Garo Batmanian	Lead for Forests and Landscapes	World Bank
Hasita Bhammar	Consultant	World Bank
Zena John	Consultant	World Bank
Manali Baruah	Consultant	World Bank
Iretomiwa Olatunji	Senior Environmental Specialist	World Bank
Steven Jay Silverstein	Extended Term Consultant	World Bank
Caroline Petersen	Consultant	World Bank
Bartolemeu Soto	Consultant	World Bank
Astrid Breuer Barriocanal	Program Officer	WWF

Table B.3
Representatives from South Africa

PARTICIPANT	DESIGNATION	ORGANIZATION
Shonisani Munzhedzi	Deputy Director-General	Department of Environment Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF)
Abner Ditshego	Deputy Director: Wildlife Information Management	DEFF
Olga Kumalo	CITES Focal Point	DEFF
Mpho Tjiane	Deputy Director: CITES	DEFF
Koena Cholo	Deputy Director: Protected Areas	DEFF
Tseleng Mabunda	Assistant Director: Wildlife Economy	DEFF
Khorommbi Matibe	Chief Director: Biodiversity Economy	DEFF
Yuval Tchetchik	Technical Advisor	DEFF
Paul Daphne	Technical Advisor: Socio-economic development	DEFF
Naledi Hlatshwayo	Programme Coordinator: Biodiversity Economy	DEFF
Frances Craigie	Chief Director: Enforcement	DEFF
Max Baloyi	Programme Coordinator: Enforcement	DEFF
Flora Mokgohloa	BIOFIN Manager	DEFF
Simon Maletle	Director: Strategic Support	DEFF
Tshiamo Moema	Directorate: Events Management	DEFF
Katleho Losaba	Directorate: Events Management	DEFF
Lufuno Ndlovu	Biodiversity Specialist Services	DEFF
Hlamalani Maluleke	Office of the Deputy Director General	DEFF

PARTICIPANT	DESIGNATION	ORGANIZATION
John Donaldson	Chief Director: Biodiversity Research, Assessment & Monitoring	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)
Carol Poole	Manager: Biodiversity Research Projects	SANBI
Aziza Parker		SANBI
Mpho Gumula		SANBI
Antoinette Kotze	Director Biodiversity Research Services	SANBI: ZOO
Kristal Maze	General Manager: Park Planning and Development Chief Director: Biodiversity Economy	South African National Parks (SANParks)
Danie Pienaar	HOD Savanna Ecology	SANParks
Elizabeth Mokotong		SANParks
Sibusiso Bukhosini	Chief Executive Officer	Isimangaliso
Caiphus Kumalo	Executive Manager: Socio-Economic Development	Isimangaliso
Moscow Marumo	Programme Manager - Community Development Programme	Peace Parks Foundation
Sara Eliasson		United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Mercedes Marele	Consultant	UNEP
Antony Kamau	Wildlife Unit, Ecosystems Division	UNEP
Dan Paleczny	Consultant	UNEP Consultant

PARTICIPANT	DESIGNATION	ORGANIZATION
Piet Theron	International Coordinator	World Bank Group (WB)
Caroline Petersen	Consultant	WB Consultant
Michael Murphee	Khetha Program Manager/ Chief of Party	World Wide Fund for Nature
Herbet Ntuli		World Wide Fund for Nature
Francois du Toit	Chief Executive Officer	African Conservation Trust
Jennifer Seif	Managing Director	Jennifer Seif & Associates
Gcobisa Magazi	Director	National Treasury

Photo: Manali Baruah, GWP





Supported by



Led by



IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS



PROGRAM STEERING COMMITTEE PARTNERS



www.worldbank.org/global-wildlife-program

Contact: gwp-info@worldbank.org