THE GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM

KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM 2016-2018

WORLD BANK GROUP

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THE GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM

KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM 2016-2018

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

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

PROGRAM STEERING COMMITTEE PARTNERS

Contents

Abbreviations

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

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

Global Wildlife Program Overview

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

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

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*All the amounts throughout the report will be included in US dollars

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

FIGURE 1.1. Allocation GWP funds per GEF Focal Area

GWP: $131 million
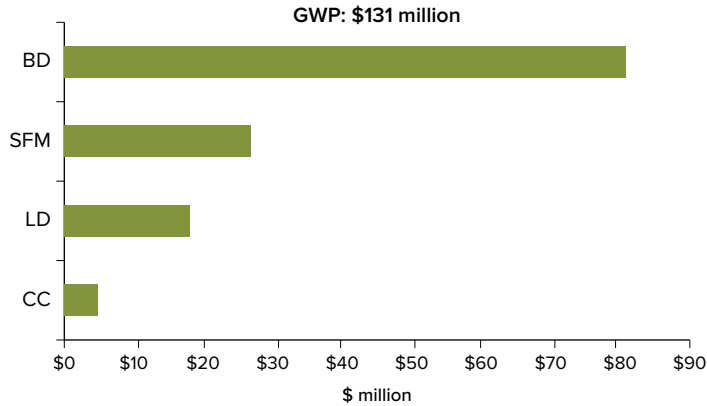
Source: World Bank data.

Under this program, the aim is for the national projects to achieve larger scale impacts than if implemented as individual projects, and they benefit from expedited operational approval procedures (see figure 1.2). In addition, the global coordination project helps the national projects benefit from increased collaboration and learning through a knowledge exchange platform. The GWP national projects are implemented by national governments with support from four GEF agencies: the Asian Development Bank (ADB) leads the GWP Philippines project; the UNDP leads 13 country projects (Afghanistan, Botswana, Cameroon, the Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania, Thailand, and Zimbabwe); the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) leads the South Africa project; and the World Bank Group leads five projects (Gabon, Malawi, the Republic of Congo, Vietnam, and Zambia) (see map 1.1, panels a and b).

FIGURE 1.2. National Project Benefits from Joining GWP

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

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

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

Expedites GEF national project approval under the Program Framework

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

✓ Provides orientation, awareness, and facilitates sharing of lessons learned and best practices

✓ Connects clients to industry experts (i.e. technology innovation, private sector, academics, etc.)

✓ Supports the development and implementation of diagnostic and other innovative tools

✓ Provides on-demand technical workshops that support project activities

✓ Conducts legal and policy analysis to combat IWT

✓ Supports effective monitoring and communications for global awareness and action on IWT

✓ Increases possibility to design and implement regional activities

20 GWP COUNTRY PROFILES CREATED!

Check out the 20 national projects of the Global Wildlife Program on the website!

www.worldbank.org/global-wildlife-program

FIGURE 1.3.
Sources of Cofinancing

- Local NGOs 6%
- Private 2%
- GEF Agency 9%
- Government 40%
- International NGOs 16%
- Bilateral 13%
- Multilateral 14%
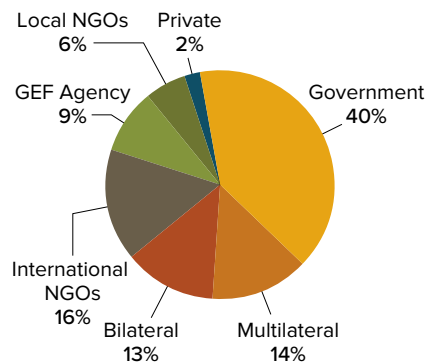
Source: World Bank data.

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

MAP 1.1. GWP Projects in Africa and Asia by investment

Africa

- MALI 4.1
- ETHIOPIA 7.3
- CAMEROON 3.9
- GABON 9.1
- CONGO, REP. 3.1 / 6.6
- KENYA 3.8
- TANZANIA 5.4
- MALAWI 5.6
- ZAMBIA 8.1
- ZIMBABWE 10.1
- BOTSWANA 6.0
- MOZAMBIQUE 15.8
- SOUTH AFRICA 4.9

Legend: UNDP, WB, UNEP, ADB
$ million

Asia

- AFGHANISTAN 2.7
- INDIA 11.5
- THAILAND 4.0
- VIETNAM 3.0
- PHILIPPINES 1.8
- INDONESIA 7.0
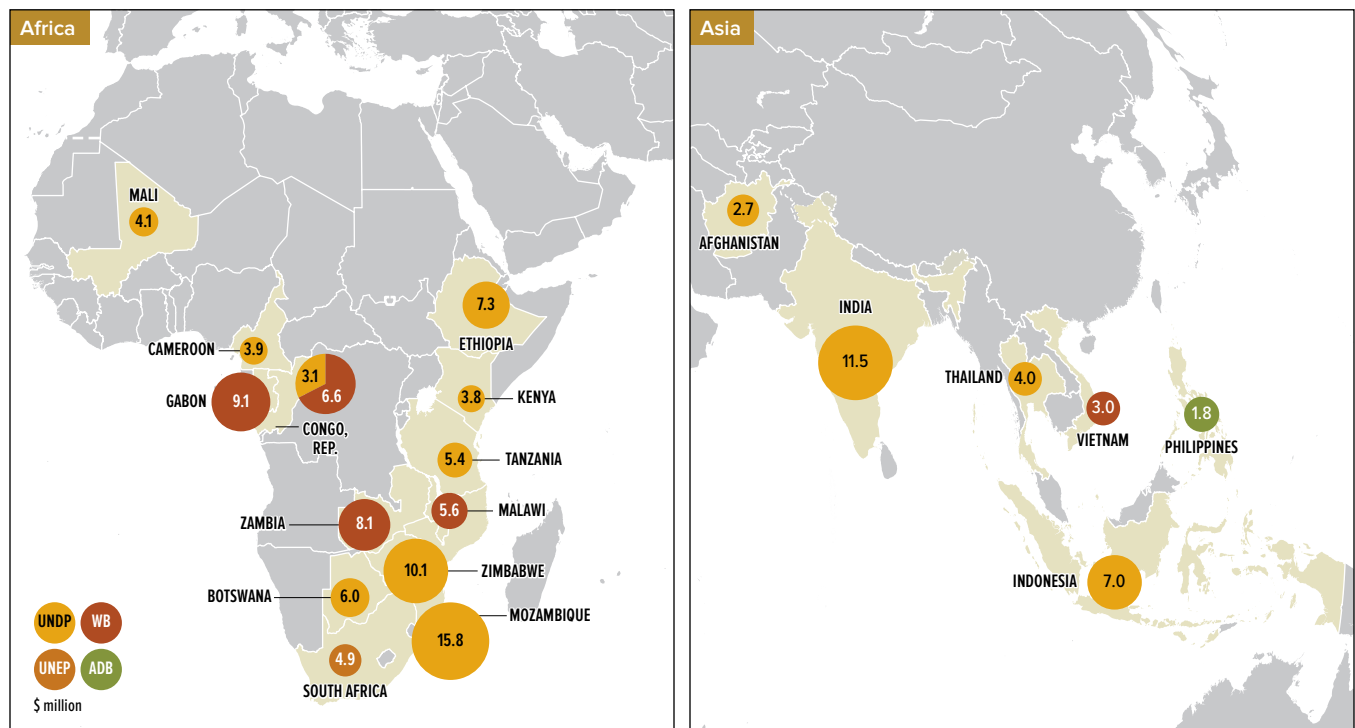
Source: World Bank data.

Program Description

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

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

FIGURE 1.4.

Theory of Change
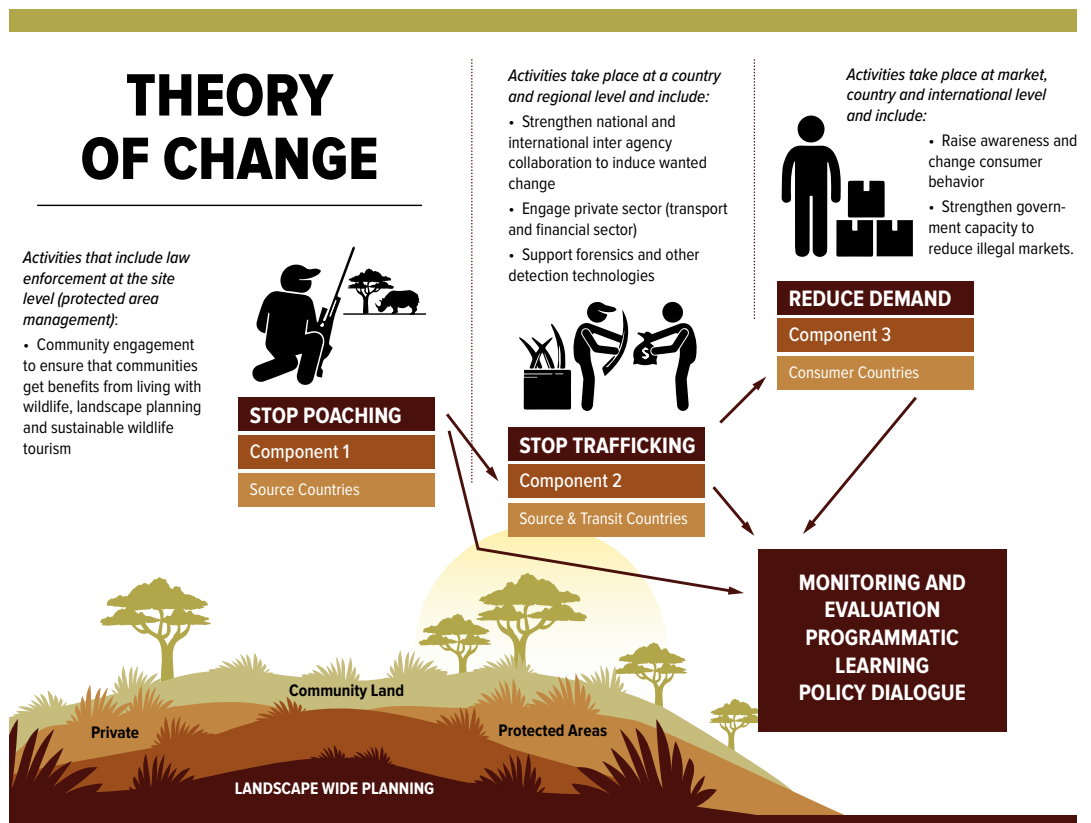
FIGURE 1.5.
GWP Funds Allocated by Component

Reduce Wildlife Trafficking $29.5 million

Reduce Demand $1.8 million

M&E, Knowledge, Communications, Gender $6.7 million

Program-Level Coordination $6.9 million

Project Management ~$6.9 million

Reduce Poaching and Improve Community Benefits and Co-management $79.3 million
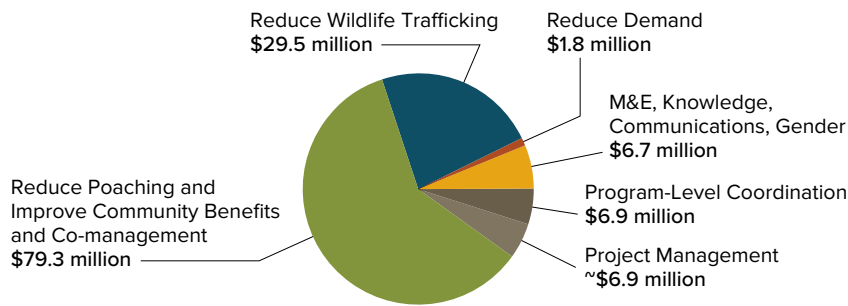
Source: World Bank data.

The GWP goals are to be achieved by the diverse set of national projects, each with its specific objective, components, and outcomes. These objectives and outcomes will be fulfilled through the project activities designed to reduce poaching, trafficking, and demand according to each national priority and context. In addition to the activities at the project level, the GWP includes a global coordination project delivered by the WBG and UNDP that aims to promote coordination, knowledge management, and collaboration among the national teams, clients, and beneficiaries. This component also addresses program-level monitoring and evaluation. Table 1.1 summarizes the GWP components, subcomponents and activities.[2]

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

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

Source: World Bank data.

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

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

21.8
million
hectares of protected areas in Africa

4.5
million
hectares of protected areas in Asia

Areas of Intervention

The program supports activities at the landscape level and in specific productive and protected areas. Particularly, the GWP contributes to improving the management of more than 21.8 million hectares of protected areas in Africa and 4.5 million hectares in the Asian countries that are essential habitats for key species that the program aims to protect. Besides the protected areas, several projects will cover or influence a larger area or landscape through learning exchanges, training, law enforcement, among other activities. National projects have estimated that the total area of land that will indirectly benefit from investments in and beyond protected areas is over 100 million. Key protected areas covered by the GWP are shown in map 1.2.

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

Africa

Partial Elephant Reserve

MALI

Babile Elephant Sanctuary
Kafta Sheraro National Park
Chobora-Churchura National Park
Mago National Park
Omo National Park

Boumba-Bek National Park
Nki National Park
Dja Biosphere Reserve
Ngoyla Wildlife Reserve
Mangame Gorilla Sanctuary

CAMEROON

ETHIOPIA

KENYA

Waka National Park
Loango National Park
Moukalaba Doudou National Park
Mayumba National Park

GABON

CONGO, REP.

Masai Mara National Reserve
Tsavo East National Park
Tsavo West National Park

Proposed Messok-Dja National Park
Lossi Gorilla Sanctuary
Odzala-Kokoua National Park
Ntokou-Pikounda National Park
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park

Lukusuzi National Park

MALAWI

Majete Wildlife Reserve
Lengwe National Park
Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve
Elephant Marsh Proposed
Sustainable Use Wetland Reserve
Matandwe Forest Reserve

ZAMBIA

Hurungwe Safari Area
Dande Safari Area
Mana Pools National Park
Charara Safari Area
Sapi Safari Area
Doma Safari Area
Chewore Safari Area

ZIMBABWE

MOZAMBIQUE

Niassa National Reserve
Gorongosa National Park

SOUTH
AFRICA

Kruger National Park

● GWP Target Protected
  Areas Sites

Some GWP projects will intervene at the landscape level including protected areas as well as buffer zones and other surrounding areas.

Asia

Wakhan Corridor Nature Refuge

Saidu Tram Wildlife Sanctuary
Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary
Gangotri National Park
Govind National Park & Wildlife Sanctuary
Shingba Rhododendron Wildlife Sanctuary
Khangchendzonga National Park and Biosphere Reserve

AFGHANISTAN

INDIA

Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park
Gunung Leuser National Park

INDONESIA

Source: World Bank data.

Key Species

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

FIGURE 1.6. GWP Key Species

Country	Elephants	Rhinos	Big Cats	Great Apes	Other
Afghanistan			●		●
Botswana			●		●
Cameroon	●			●	
Congo, Rep.	●			●	●
Ethiopia	●		●		
Gabon	●				
India			●		●
Indonesia	●	●	●	●	●
Kenya	●	●		●	●
Malawi	●	●	●	●	●
Mali	●				
Mozambique	●		●		
Philippines	●				●
South Africa	●	●	●		
Tanzania	●	●	●		
Thailand	●	●	●		●
Vietnam	●	●	●	●	●
Zambia	●		●		
Zimbabwe	●		●		●
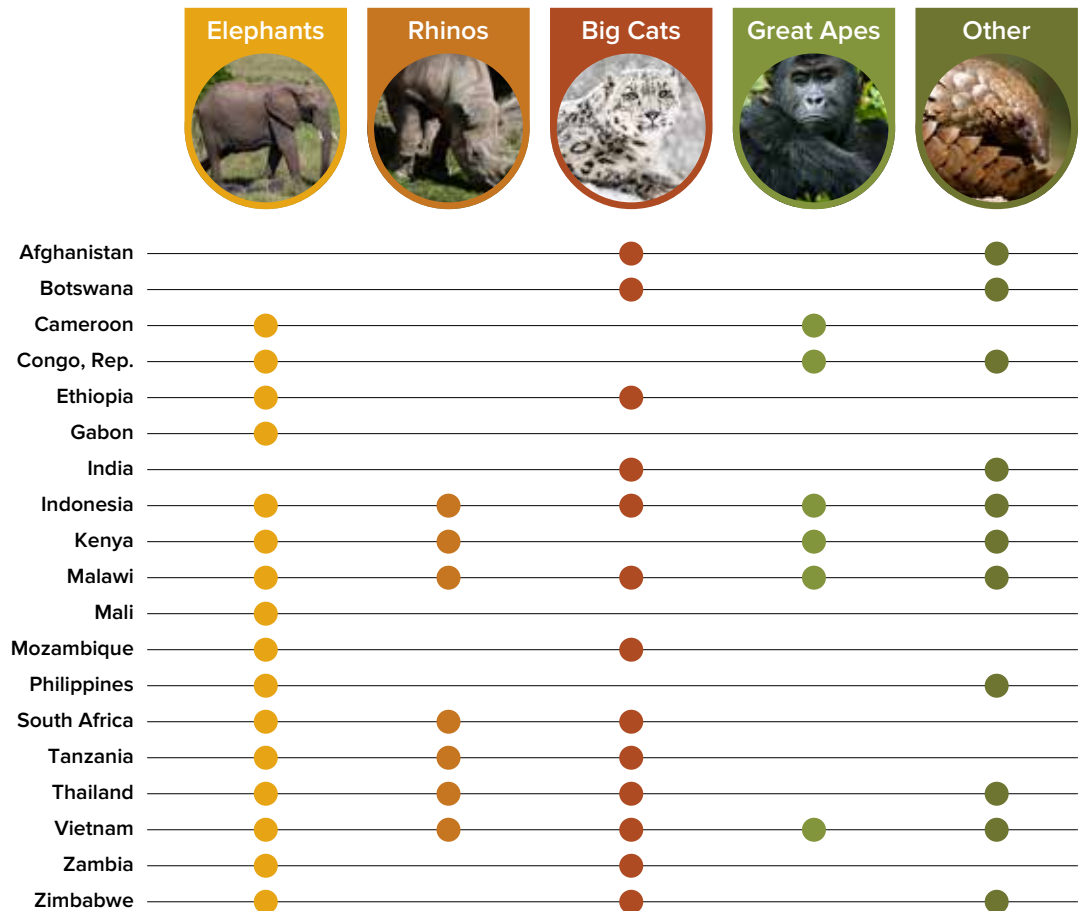
National Projects

The 20 GWP national projects range from *$1.8 million to $15.8 million in Global Environment Facility (GEF) project investment (average GEF project size is $6.2 million). Projects will be implemented over four to seven years. To date, 19 of the 20 national projects along with the global coordination project have received GEF CEO endorsement (see figure 2.1 for timeline). Several projects have commenced implementation, and the others are in inception phase and will commence soon.[3]

Each national project places different emphasis on the GWP components according to their contexts and to address the drivers of the loss of key species (see Project Snapshots on page 13). See Appendix E for detailed activities within each program component.

Across the GWP, most GEF investment is allocated to reduce poaching and improve community benefits and natural resources management at the site level, which are part of the program's component Reduce Poaching. Eighteen of the

20 national projects plan to invest in the Reduce Poaching component for a total of $79.3 million, and 14 are expected to allocate half or more of their GEF project budget to it. Within this component—and based on specific priorities and needs— projects vary in emphasis on such subcategories as community engagement, protected area management, and integrated landscape management. See figure 2.2.

See Appendix A for National Level Development Objective Indicators and Targets

*All the amounts throughout the report will be included in US dollars

FIGURE 2.1. GEF CEO Endorsement

2016
○ Coordination grant
○ Gabon

2017
○ Republic of Congo (WB)
○ Zambia
○ Indonesia
○ Mozambique
○ Republic of Congo (UNDP)
○ Ethiopia
○ Cameroon
○ Botswana
○ India

JUL   FEB   MAR   MAY   JUN
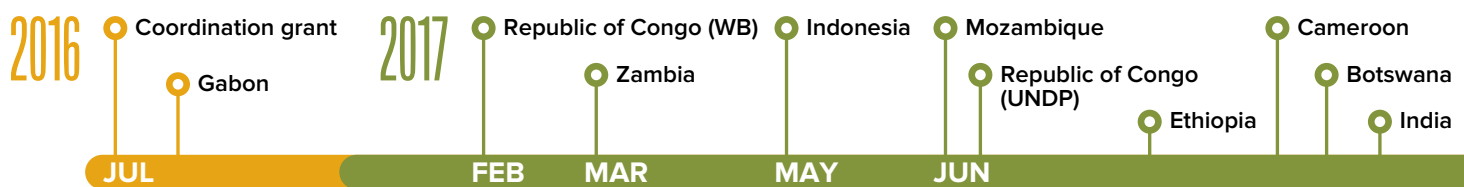
[3]   The Tanzania project has been submitted for GEF CEO endorsement and is currently under review. The information in this report considers the data from the Tanzania project document submitted in July 2018.

FIGURE 2.2. Allocation of Funds for the Reduce Poaching Subcomponents
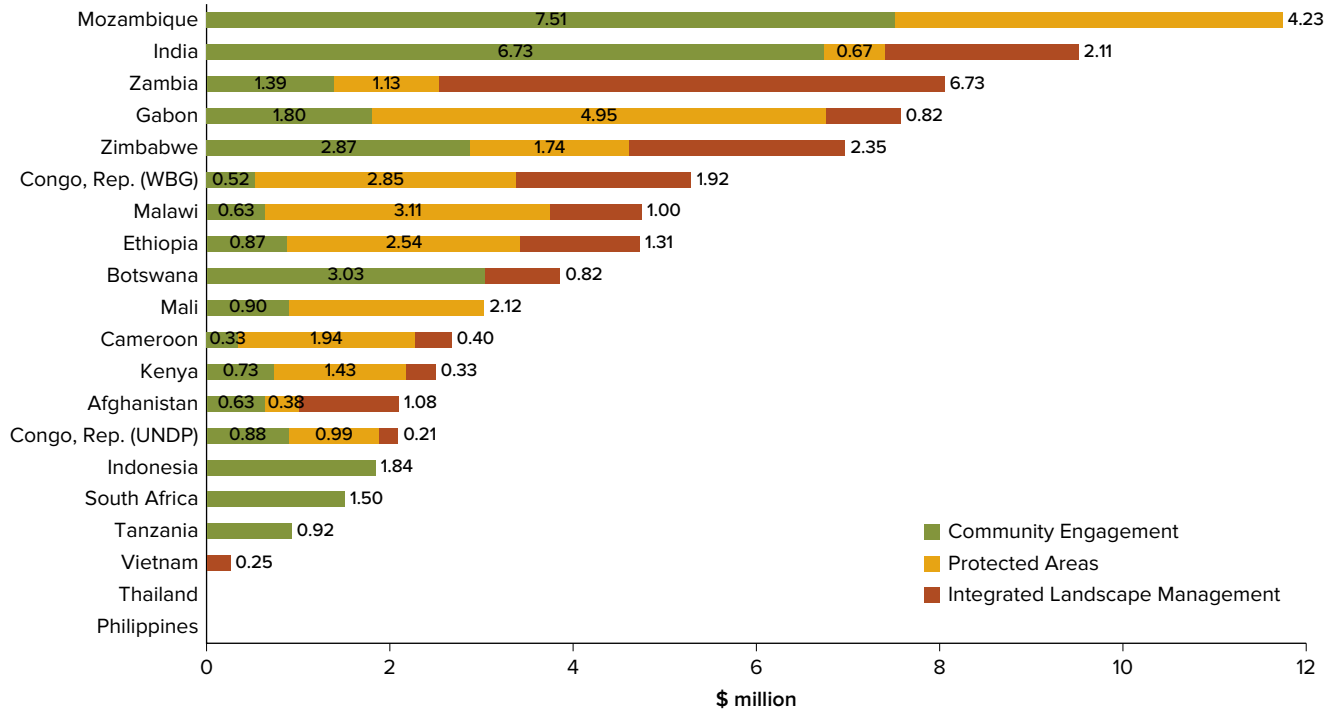
Source: World Bank data.

In relation to the Reduce Trafficking component, 19[4] national projects are investing in activities to strengthen enforcement, legislation, information and intelligence systems, or criminal justice responses for a total of $29.5 million. Six of these are expected to allocate over half of their project budget to activities to reduce trafficking. 60% of the investment in this component will be allocated to the Enforcement, Judicial, and Prosecution subcomponent. See figure 2.3.

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

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

FIGURE 2.3. Allocation of Funds for the Reduce Trafficking Subcomponents

■	Strategies & Legislation
■	Enforcement and Judicial
■	Information & Intelligence

$ million
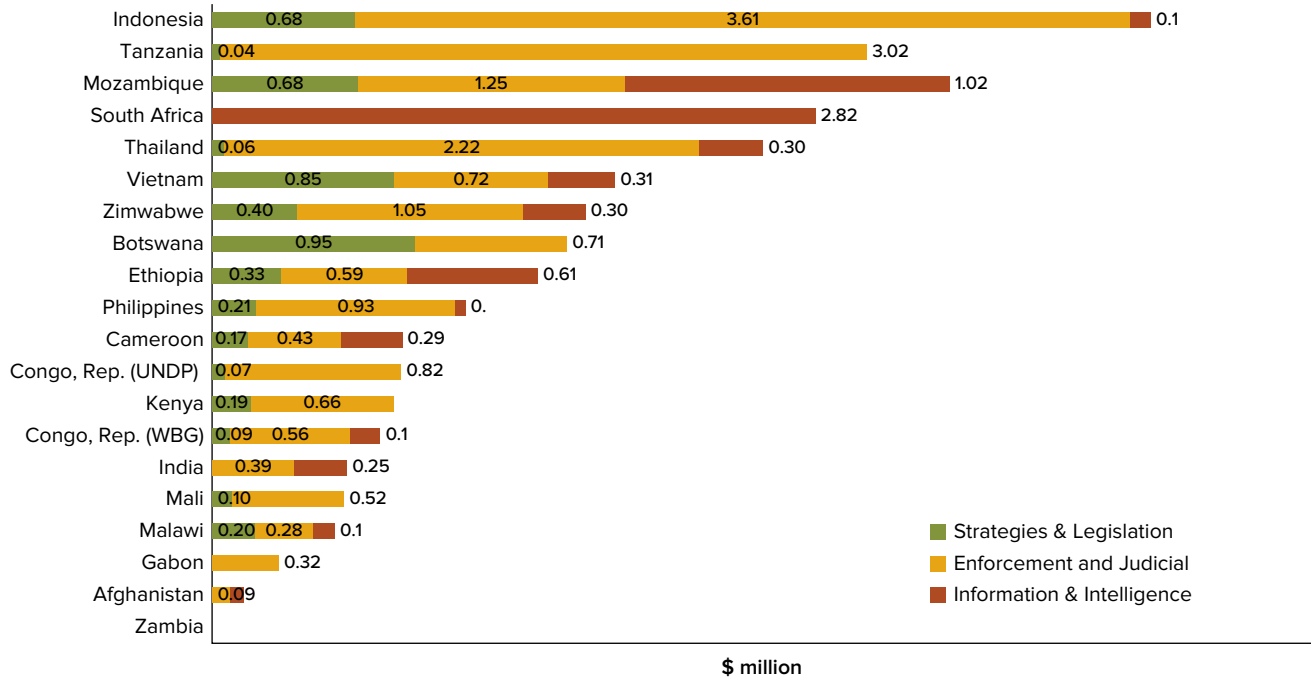
Source: World Bank data.

FIGURE 2.4. Allocation of Funds for the Reduce Demand Subcomponent

$ million
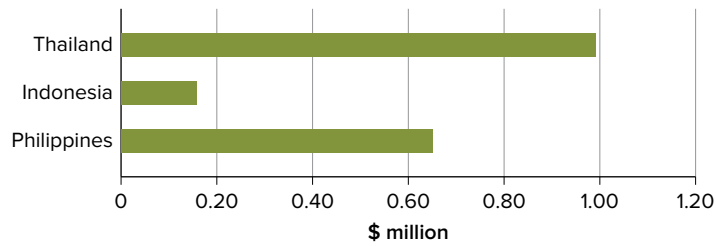
Source: World Bank data.

PROJECT **SNAPSHOTS**

AFGHANISTAN (UNDP)
$2.7m

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

Conservation of Snow Leopards and their Critical Ecosystems in Afghanistan

BOTSWANA (UNDP)
$6.0m

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

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

CAMEROON (UNDP)
$4.0m

Ministry of Forestry & Wildlife

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

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Ministry of Forest Economy, Sustainable Development & Environment

UNDP
$3.1m

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

WBG

Strengthening the Management of Wildlife and Improving Livelihoods in Northern Republic of Congo
$6.5m

ETHIOPIA (UNDP)
$7.3m

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

Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Areas Estate

GABON (WBG)
$9.1m

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

Wildlife and Human-Elephant Conflicts Management in Gabon

INDIA (UNDP)
$11.5m

Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change

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

INDONESIA (UNDP)
$7.0m

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

Combating illegal and unsustainable trade in endangered species in Indonesia

KENYA (UNDP)
$3.8m

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

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

MALAWI (WBG)
$5.6m

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

Lower Shire Landscape project

MALI (UNDP)
$4.1m

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

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

MOZAMBIQUE (UNDP)
$15.8m

National Agency for Conservation Areas; Gorongosa Restoration Project; WCS

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

PHILIPPINES (ADB)
$1.8m

Department of Environment & Natural Resources

Combating Environmental Organized Crime in the Philippines

SOUTH AFRICA (UN Environment)
$4.9m

Ministry of Environment, Department of Environmental Affairs

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

TANZANIA (UNDP)
$5.4m

Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism, Wildlife Division

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

THAILAND (UNDP)
$4.0m

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

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

VIETNAM (WBG)
$3.0m

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

Strengthening Partnerships to Protect Globally Significant Endangered Species in Vietnam

ZAMBIA (WBG)
$8.1m

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

Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Program

ZIMBABWE (UNDP)
$10.0m

Ministry of Tourism, Environment & Hospitality

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

GLOBAL COORDINATION
$7.0m

World Bank Group; UNDP (GEF Agency implementation)

Coordinate Action and Learning to Combat Wildlife Crime

PROJECT FOCUS ON GWP COMPONENTS

● Reduce poaching

● Reduce trafficking

● Reduce demand

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

● Indicate more than 75% of project budget

● Between 75% and 50% of the project budget

● Between 50% and 25% of the project budget
● Less than 25% of the project budget

REDUCE POACHING

REDUCE TRAFFICKING

REDUCE DEMAND

Integrated Landscape Management

Strategies & Legislation

Enforcement and Judicial

Protected Areas

Information & Intelligence

Community Engagement

Campaigns and Behavior Change

COUNTRY **PROFILES**

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 and Marco polo sheep

Total Project Cost: *$2.7 million

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

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Agency Contact:
Ahmad Jamshed Khoshbeen,
ahmadjamshed.khoshbeen@undp.org

PROGRESS 2018

- The project will begin implementation after the project agreement (which is being reviewed) has been signed by all parties.

- A WCS staff member is currently acting project manager.

- WCS has secured additional co-financing for this project.

Wakhi woman and child in Sarhad Broghel village
Photo: Sayeed Farhad Zalmai/UNDP

Yak grazing on pastures in Sarhad Broghel village, Wakhan District
Photo: Sayeed Farhad Zalmai/UNDP

*All the amounts throughout the report will be included in US dollars

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

Total Project Cost: $6 million

Executing Partner: Ministries of: (i) Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism; (ii) Agriculture; Kgalagadi/Ghanzi Councils

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Project Manager: Phemelo Ramalefo, phemelo.ramalefo@undp.org

PROGRESS 2018

- Team members have been hired.
- Governance structures for implementation are in place.
- Plans are underway for the development of the integrated landscape plan for Kgalagadi.
- Trainings have been conducted on (a) Environmental compliance, and (b) Forensic investigations and evidence collection.

CHALLENGES

- Remote site locations
- Weak capacity of community-based organizations

Photo: Cheetah Conservation, Botswana

Law enforcement officers from Kgalagadi, Ghanzi, and Gaborone attending the training in Ghanzi
Photo: project team

GOVERNANCE INTERSECTORAL STRUCTURES

The Botswana project team is proud of the progress towards setting up governance structures to facilitate and guide implementation. First, the project *Steering Committee* has been established and is meeting according to plan. Also, the project has established the *Technical Reference Group* (TRG) or Technical Advisory Group, based on existing structures and with government agencies from the departments/ministries of wildlife, forestry, agriculture, local enterprise authority (LEA), gender/youth, and land authority. The TRG will provide advice to the project team and design a work plan to be approved by the Steering Committee. The creation of the TRG aims to bring innovation to the project by establishing intersectoral agreements and planning. It has met twice to discuss modalities of implementation and make recommendations that will be endorsed by the Steering Committee. This advisory group has also been able to support local counselors in matters related to joint ventures involving the sustainable use of resources. At the local level, the project team has met with the local district authorities and will work with the *District Development Committees* (DDC) to guide the on-the-ground interventions.

Project Steering Committee

Cameroon

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

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

Species Focus: Elephants, low-land gorillas, pangolins and chimpanzees

Total Project Cost: $3.9 million

Executing Partner: Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Project Manager: Gilbert Ndzomo; ngiby2000@yahoo.fr

PROGRESS 2018

- The project will be launched after further consultations with local communities.

- A team has been established with staff from the Ministry of Forest and Wildlife and UNDP.

Photo: © Martin Harvey/WWF

WORKING TOWARDS "THREE COUNTRIES, ONE FOREST"

The Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area, also known as the TRIDOM, is located at the borders of Cameroon, Congo, and Gabon. The forest covers 178,000 km², or 10% of the Congo Basin rainforest and includes 12 protected areas. The TRIDOM area is host to numerous large mammals, including elephants, gorillas, chimpanzees and buffaloes, but it's also one of Africa's elephant and bushmeat poaching and trafficking hotspots.

The GWP Cameroon project aims to improve management of the country's protected areas and implement an Integrated Management Plan over 1.3 million ha of the inter-zone in the TRIDOM area with participation from local and indigenous communities. These actions are expected to take place as an integrated effort with neighbouring countries, rather than in isolation. Building on the results of previous projects in the transboundary area and supported by a 2004 legal agreement (by which the three governments commit to a coordinated approach and sustainable development of the interzone in between protected areas), Cameroon expects to contribute to the implementation of the agreement and coordinate with the Republic of Congo and Gabon to ensure that national-level actions will build towards common conservation and sustainable development goals. Particularly, antipoaching efforts, intelligence procedures and law enforcement actions are expected to continue, strengthen, and be coordinated in the hopes of curtailing the ongoing poaching crisis.
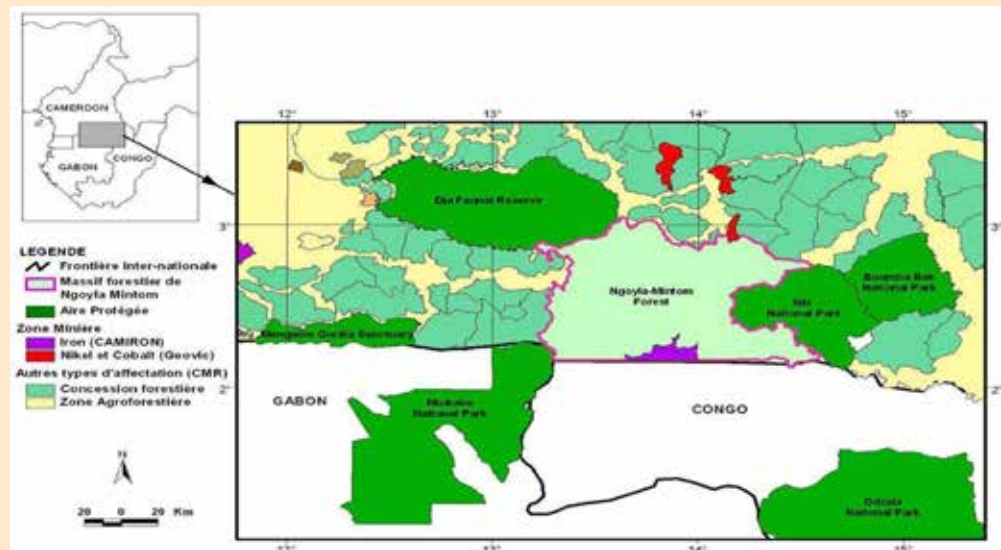
Republic of Congo

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, Kéllé-Mbomo, the Djoua-Ivindo Forest Triangle Massif

Species Focus: Elephants and gorillas

Total Project Cost: $3.13 million

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

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Project Coordinator: AMPOLO Alain Noël, alain.ampolo@undp.org

PROGRESS 2018

- Activities are being developed to extend the coverage of protected areas in the Trinational Dja-Odzala-Minkebe (TRIDOM) transboundary zone (with Cameroon and Gabon), building on a previous project.

- The partnership agreement was signed between UNDP and WWF to develop cross-border anti-poaching activities with Gabon and Cameroon.

- An agreement was signed between UNDP and the Odzala-Kokoua Foundation to operationalize the Sniffer Dog Unit to strengthen control points and anti-poaching patrol groups in the TRIDOM Landscape.

- A training workshop took place on the theoretical and practical aspects for planning and sustainable management of village lands which are key to poverty reduction, poaching, and for the development of the community ecotourism.

- Income-generating activities and plans to establish a Management Committee for Community Development in each target village have been prioritized.

CHALLENGES

- Updating the legislative rules to allow the successful prosecution of traffickers and arrested poachers involved in the illegal trade of wild species is not an easy task and will require coordinated efforts to control the multiple actors involved in illegal wildlife trade.

Validation of participatory mapping in Elologa May 2018
Photo: UNDP/ Alain AMPOLO

Arms seized by the Ecoguards of Odzala-Kokoua Park—June 2018
Photo: UNDP

Republic of Congo

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

Project Sites: Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, Ntokou Pikounda National Park

Species Focus: Elephants, silverback gorilla and hippopotamus

Total Project Cost: $6.5 million

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

GEF Implementing Agency: World Bank

Project Coordinator: Jacques OSSISSOU, Jackossissou@gmail.com

PROGRESS 2018

- A co-management agreement was signed with WWF for the management and physical restoration of the Ntokou-Pikounda National Park.

Photo: Shutterstock.com

- An agreement was signed with WCS to support ecotourism at the Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, with infrastructure, capacity building and promotional communication activities ongoing.

- Coordinated activities involving multiple stakeholder groups are under implementation for sustainable landscape management, including: land use planning at the village level, establishment of income-generating activities related to environmental services, agro-forestry and reforestation.

- Community leaders with experience in selected agroforestry value chains have been identified in order to build on their knowledge and practices.

- Study for updating the Wildlife Act that will integrate Wildlife and Forest Offenses into laws is making progress.

- A LAB data collection system based on the SMART application and a Register for Trails are operational and will strengthen ecoguards and law enforcement capacity.

CHALLENGES

- Procedural delays in the ratification of the financing agreement hindered project implementation.

- A rotation in government staff and weak oversight from government challenged government ownership of the computerized management systems.

COMMUNITY VILLAGE LAND USE PLANNING

To achieve the objective of increasing the capacity of local communities to co-manage forests, the project is supporting local communities and indigenous peoples in the development of simple village land plans within the project interzone between the target protected areas. The process aligns with the reforms established by the government promoting the necessary conditions for decentralized rural communities' economic and social development.

Participatory land use planning at the village level will guide the development of conservation, reforestation and productive activities, including agroforestry and other income generating activities with non-timber forest products. Simple village plans also allow financial partners to assess the level of support to provide to the communities. Participatory mapping enables outlining of the desired land uses for the villages as well as the community areas surrounding the villages. Elected village chiefs proposed the land use plans which are then validated with the communities. Ownership of land facilitates decision-making and long-term planning among the villagers for the use of their farms.

The phased process has also been supported by baseline studies on soil characteristics, productive systems, access to social services, demography, forest degradation, land tenure, and the risks of human-wildlife conflict (HWC). Land use planning also builds on the knowledge that community leaders possess regarding traditional practices. The project expects to support management plans for 38 villages.

"Nous ici à Kabo, les éléphants saccageaient nos plantations. Lorsqu'on nous a donné l'idée du cacao nous l'avons accepté. On a essayé et on a déjà les résultats. Les éléphants ne détruisent pas nos plantations. Le cacao à l'époque de nos parents on disait que s'était la retraite des enfants. Cela nous aide énormément."

—Mrs. Collette NDABELA

(In Kabo, elephants ransacked our plantations. When we were given the idea to plant cocoa we accepted it. We have tried, and we already have results. Elephants do not destroy our plantations. In our parents' time it was said that cocoa was an investment for their children. This has helped us enormously. —Mrs. Collette NDABELA, project beneficiary)

Ethiopia

Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Area Estate

Project Sites: Omo National Park, Mago National Park, Chebera Chuchura National Park, Babille Elephant Sanctuary and Kafta Shiraro National Park

Species Focus: Elephants and big cats

Total Project Cost: $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 2018

- A strategy and plan were developed to mitigate and reduce HWC, including developing manuals, conducting a study on the status of HWC around Chebera Churchura National Park, and providing training.

- Work was conducted to design protected-area management plans.

- Support to ecoguards and anti-poaching patrols was initiated.

- Legal gap analysis was conducted to support legislation on wildlife conservation and management.

- Training was provided to law enforcement staff who work at the project sites.

- Awareness campaigns were organized through the use of national and local media (FM radios) to create awareness on various aspects of illegal wildlife trade (IWT).

Law enforcement Training
Photo: UNDP/Ethiopia

Group discussion with local communities from different sub-Kebeles
Photo: UNDP/Ethiopia

CHALLENGES

- The establishment of effective inter-agency cooperation due to competing priorities of different government departments will present challenges.

- Land use conflict is an issue aggravated by agricultural expansion around protected areas. Immediate economic returns are often prioritized rather than securing long-term and sustainable environmental and economic values.

- Addressing the livelihood needs of local communities around protected areas is difficult.

LESSONS

- The issue of sustainability in any natural-resource related intervention should receive attention because resource degradation is escalating in and around protected areas.

- Awareness-raising around natural resource management is a crucial first step and should precede community engagement activities.

IMPROVING PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT UNDER A LANDSCAPE APPROACH

The Ethiopian GWP project supports the development and implementation of management plans for targeted protected areas, including the Kafta Shiraro National Park and the Mago National Park. The process builds on previous projects financed by multiple agencies, including the GEF, which supported the areas' demarcation. These management plans intend to improve the effectiveness of the area's management resulting in improved protection. By implementing its plan, Kafta Shiraro NP will address the threats of elephant habitat loss as a result of frequent fires, and corridor obstruction by irrigation schemes, settlement and agricultural expansion. Mago NP requires improved management to address the increasing threats of overgrazing and illegal killing of wildlife (with an elephant population reduced by 52% since the 1980s).

Designing the protected area management plans in the project area has been done with the participation of all relevant stakeholders including local communities. It is a bottom-up process in which local communities agree on the plans, which are then approved by the authorities. Participation of local communities in the design of the management plans helps ensure commitment to adhere to existing laws that regulate use and access of natural resources inside protected areas as well as buffer zones.

For the case of Mago's management plan, its development will be done in coordination with the plans for the Omo and Chebera Churchura national parks so that the whole landscape that runs along the Omo River in the south region of the country will have coordinated actions guiding conservation, protection and land use activities for the area. The process will also require the establishment of agreements with productive agricultural sectors to control agricultural expansion and establish productive systems that support communities' livelihoods but do not compromise the region's ecosystem services and the survival of its wildlife.

Gabon

Wildlife and Human-Elephant Conflicts Management in Gabon

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

Species Focus: Elephants

Total Project Cost: $9.06 million

Executing Partner: National Agency of National Parks (ANPN) and General Directorate of Wildlife and the Protection of Nature (DGFAP)

GEF Implementing Agency: World Bank

Project Manager: Olivier Ondo Assame, ondo.assame@gmail.com

PROGRESS 2018

- The project's institutional and organizational framework is operational, with the project implementation unit in place.

- The 2010 cooperation agreement for transboundary management of the Mayumba (Gabon)–Conkouati (Congo) transboundary park has been revitalized.

- The human-elephant conflict prevention and management plan was developed and is under implementation.

- The NGO Panthera, which specializes in the identification of wildlife corridors and installation of photo-traps, has been recruited to support the planning and development of corridors.

Eco-guards at work
Photo: Gabon project team

Park ranger
Photo: Raul Gallego Abellan

CHALLENGES

● The project team has encountered challenges in implementing some of the activities, but has been able to make progress. Some of the challenges are: construction of surveillance antennas, organization of anti-poaching missions, training on intelligence techniques and reconstruction of crime scenes on wildlife.

LESSONS LEARNED

● Data collected through standard systems such as MIKE and for the different set of indicators should be analyzed along with qualitative contextual information, and results should be interpreted carefully.

GABON: SCALING UP A NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR HUMAN-ELEPHANT CONFLICT

Human-elephant conflict is a prevalent issue in Gabon that affects its population living both inside and outside of protected areas. However, since engaging in technical learning exchanges through the GWP with both Kenya and Sri Lanka, the country has seen success with its early implementation of electric fencing initiatives. Local communities are seeing the positive impact of the fences on their villages (i.e. elephants are staying out of crop fields and villages), and they are becoming important allies in the fight to mitigate human-elephant conflict.

With this early success and enthusiastic reception from local communities, Gabon has now set the ambitious goal of constructing 500 wire fences across the country in the next two years. Their National Action Plan for Elephants puts local communities at the center of the strategy, encouraging local ownership and leadership in these efforts. As Gabon continues to scale up its interventions across the country, the government is also endeavoring to implement a national communications strategy to reclaim and reignite national pride for elephants. The strategy is multifaceted, including the commission of local musicians and ad campaigns to convey the economic and intrinsic value of elephants. Gabon has been sharing its early successes with Cameroon and the Republic of Congo, in the hopes these countries will be able to replicate the electric fencing programs using their experience as a model. The Government of Gabon plans to scale the fencing efforts and execute its national communication strategy with support from the GWP project.

India 👥🌳🤲⭐💼

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

Project Sites: Activities at landscape level include the following PAs: Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary (WLS), Seichu Tuan WLS, and Shingba Rhododendron WLS, Gangotri National Park(NP), Govind NP & WLS, Khangchendzonga NP and Biosphere Reserve

Species Focus: Snow leopards and medicinal and aromatic plants

Total Project Cost: $11.5 million

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

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Agency Contact: Ruchi Pant, ruchi.pant@undp.org

Photo: Shutterstock.com

Additional resources on project: Communications piece Protecting the Ghost Cat of the Himalayas.

PROGRESS 2018

- The institutional and organizational framework is in place with project management units, a national project steering committee, and a technical committee established.

- The identification and selection of village clusters for livelihood interventions was finalized.

- Tasks have been commissioned to review existing PA management plans and prepare participatory landscape management strategies and plans.

- A rapid assessment of capacity and equipment requirements of frontline staff was completed.

- The design of a strategy for enhancing the government's antipoaching efforts in consultation with government agencies is underway.

- Promotional materials were produced and distributed for the project.

CHALLENGES

- Progress has been slow in establishing an administrative mechanism for the efficient flow of project funds.

Indonesia

Combatting Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species in Indonesia

Project Sites: Landscapes around: Gunung Leuser National Park (northern Sumatra) and Bogani-Nani Wartabone (northern Sulawesi)

Species Focus: Sumatran and javan rhinoceros, sumatran tiger, asian elephant and sunda pangolin, sunda pangolins, babirusa, anoa and crested black macaque

Total Project Cost: $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

Project Team: Achmad Pribadi, achmad.pribadi@gmail.com; Muhammad Yayat, muhammad.afianto@undp.org

PROGRESS 2018

- Project implementation started after the inception workshop in March 2018.

- Operation "Sapu Jerat" (Snare Removal) was carried out by community and forest rangers in national parks in Sumatra and Sulawesi, while conducting SMART patrol.

- Livestock enclosures were built in Aceh, North Sumatra, and Lampung near Leuser National Park and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.

Crested black macaque
Photo: Kit Korzun/ Shutterstock.com

- Coordination was promoted among Regional Police, High Prosecutor's Office, Customs, Airport and Port Authorites to establish a Task Force to handle wildlife crime.

- More than 30 sting operations were carried out by various Indonesian authorities to combat wildlife trafficking, leading to seizures of wildlife products and the arrest of several animal part traders. A trade monitoring network was established involving community members across several sites.

- Training was provided to increase capacity on cyber patrolling techniques, digital forensic and arrest strategies to combat illegal wildlife trade through the online market.

- Development of the mobile application "SPARTAN" for forest security monitoring is underway.

- Awareness raising campaign program to reduce IWT including during the Asian Games, August 2018, in Jakarta-Palembang is underway.

LESSONS

- The role of prosecutors as one of the vital law enforcement officers is very strategic and can help in efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade.

- Intelligence-gathering is an essential aspect for preventing and reducing the illegal practice of wildlife trade.

INDONESIA: AN INNOVATIVE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

The Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry offers a prime case study for innovative partnerships and cooperation to combat the illegal wildlife trade. The Ministry works closely with the Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU), an entity run by Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) to perform intelligence work, support law enforcement, and raise public awareness through the media in Indonesia. The Ministry co-finances the WCU, and through a Memorandum of Understanding, receives an influx of critical intelligence from the Unit by way of their extensive informant network. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry's staff also receives training from the WCU on sophisticated intelligence extraction techniques to help them conduct more thorough investigations on cases of illegal wildlife trade. Other partners in this important consortium include the Indonesian police, as well as specialized attorneys. This innovative mechanism for cooperation between different government, NGO, and civil society entities has led to a more effective and efficient ecosystem for combating the illegal wildlife trade across Indonesia.

The GWP project will scale up the WCU using an on-the-ground approach for two critically important IWT subnational demonstration regions—northern Sumatra around the Leuser ecosystem and northern Sulawesi, focused on the Bogani Nani Wartabone ecosystem and their respective seaport and airport. Results from this scaling up will have the potential to serve as a model for other countries in the region.

Kenya

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

Project Sites: Tsavo East & Tsavo West National Park, Taita Hills Wildlife Sanctuary & Lumo Community WLS in Maasai Mara and Tsavo Ecosystems

Species Focus: Elephants, rhinos, buffaloes, giraffe

Total Project Cost: $3.8 million

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

Government contact: Stephen Manegene, smmanegene@gmail.com

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Agency Contact: Zeinabu Khalif, Washington Ayiemba zeinabu.khalif@undp.org; Washington.ayiemba@undp.org

PROGRESS 2018

- The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in March 2018.

- The project is in the final stages of having the project document signed by the Government of Kenya. The launch will then follow. The team expects this will happen before the end of the year.

- The project team is establishing procedures to proceed with implementation.

CHALLENGES

- A change in key government officials including the cabinet Secretary and transfers in the government has led to a loss of institutional memory and delayed implementation.

Tsavo East NP
Photo: KWS.

Tsavo West NP
Photo: KWS.

Malawi

Lower Shire Landscape Project , part of the Shire Valley Transformation Program I

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, nyala, hippo, buffalo, and big cats

Total Project Cost: $5.6 million

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

Government Contact: William.O.Mgoola, wmgoola@yahoo.co.uk

GEF Implementing Agency: World Bank

Agency Contact: Ross Hughes, rhughes@worldbank.org

PROGRESS 2018

- The procurement plans and design of the first activities were finalized.
- The mechanisms for coordination among government departments (national parks, wildlife, environmental affairs, fisheries, forestry) were designed.
- The project secretariat is being recruited.
- The implemention of a management plan for Elephant Marsh (country's second Ramsar site) is underway.
- A partnership between the government of Malawi and African Parks for Majete NP was established.
- Discussions with external partners on developing Forensic Lab capability have started.
- Refresher Ranger Training courses were provided.

CHALLENGES

- Slow procurement procedures have delayed implementation. This will be resolved with institutional changes.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Community-based interventions in terms of natural resources management requires patience, time, and adequate resources.
- Strong and visionary local leadership is ideal for the sound management of forestry resources in both forest reserve and customary land forests.
- Improved park infrastructure in terms of road networks enhance law enforcement patrol efforts and coverage.
- Training on the financial and procurement procedures is essential to facilitate implementation.

Photo: Raul Gallego Abellan

Mali

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

Project Sites: Partial Elephant Reserve in the Gourma Region

Species Focus: Elephants

Total Project Cost: $4.1 million

Executing Partner: Ministry of the Environment, Sanitation, and Sustainable Development (MESSD)

Government contact: Amadou Sow, amadsogmail@yahoo.fr

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Agency Contact: Oumar Tamboura; oumar.tamboura@undp.org

PROGRESS 2018

- The Delegation of Authority to initiate the project is to be confirmed soon.

- Initial consultation meetings with local communities were held.

- The ongoing recruitment of project management staff has ocurred.

Mali elephants
Photo: Jake Wall (Reuters)

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) and the Niassa National Reserve

Species Focus: Elephants, leopards, lions, and wild dogs

Total Project Cost: $15.8 million

Executing Partner: National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC), Gorongosa Restoration Project & Wildlife Conservation Society

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Project Manager: Lolita Hilario Fondo, lolita.hilario@undp.org

PROGRESS 2018

- The inception workshop was organized in June 2018.

- The ongoing recruitment of key project staff has taken place.

- The draft national strategy for wildlife crime was prepared in partnership with USAID.

- Procurement plans were finalized for Niassa and Gorongosa National Parks.

Lugenda River
Photo: Mozambique Project Team

Philippines

Combating Environmental Organized Crime in the Philippines

Project Sites: General Santos, Davao, Butuan, Cebu, Metro Manila

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

Total Project Cost: $1.8 million

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

GEF Implementing Agency: Asian Development Bank

Project Manager: Mary Jean Caleda, mj.caleda@gmail.com

Additional resources: Project Brochure

Photo: Shutterstock.com

PROGRESS 2018

- Three procurement processes have been initiated including hiring staff for the project management unit, and a firm to oversee the project's demand reduction activities.

- The communication strategy was designed and the initital project brochure was produced and will be widely disseminated.

- Project launched November 22, 2018.

ADDRESSING THE ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE IN THE PHILIPPINES

South Africa 👥💼

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

Project Sites: National coverage with specific community conservation in Kruger National Park; KwaZulu Natal

Species Focus: Elephants, rhinos, and big cats

Total Project Cost: $4.9 million

Executing Partner: Department of Environmental Affairs of the Ministry of Environment

GEF Implementing Agency: UN Environment

Government contact: Wadzi Mandivenyi, wmandivenyi@environment.gov.za

Agency Contact: Jane Nimpamya, jane.nimpamya@unep.org; Cecilia Njenga, Cecilia.Njenga@unep.org

PROGRESS 2018

- The official project launch is expected in February 2019.

- Activities are being planned with project partners including coordination with WWF for the monitoring and evaluation process.

Photo: Jonathan Pledger (Shutterstock.com)

Thailand 🏛️🛡️💼📢

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

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

Total Project Cost: $4.02 million

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

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Government Contact: Tippawan Sethapun, tsethapun@yahoo.com

Agency Contact: Saengroj Srisawaskraisorn; saengroj.srisawaskraisorn@undp.org, Napaporn Yuberk napaporn.yuberk@undp.org

PROGRESS 2018

- The Thailand project document is yet to be signed by the government.

- Activities are underway to start the inception phase and a task force has been set up to help recruit the management team and design the activity plan.

Photo: DNP-WIFOS, Thailand

Tanzania

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

Project Sites: Ruaha-Rungwa ecosystem

Species Focus: Elephants and lions

Total Project Cost: $5.3 million

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

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Implementing Agency Contact: Gertrude Lyatuu, gertrude.lyatuu@undp.org

PROGRESS 2018

- The project has been submitted for GEF CEO endorsement and is currently under review.

Photo: Shutterstock.com

Vietnam 🌱⚖️⭐💼

Strengthening Partnerships to Protect Endangered Wildlife in Vietnam

Project Site: Countrywide

Species Focus: Primates, turtles, gaurus, Edward's pheasant; demand reduction of endangered species prioritized for protection regulated by Vietnamese including elephants, pangolins, tigers and rhinos

Total Project Cost: $3 million

Executing Partner: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)

GEF Implementing Agency: World Bank Group (WBG)

Government Contact: Hoang Thi Thanh Nhan, Hoangnhan.bca1@gmail.com

Agency Contact: Thu Thi Le Nguyen, nlethu@worldbank.org

PROGRESS 2018

- Once MONRE approves the project document, the signing of the project grant agreement will move forward.

- The project implementation unit is being set up.

CHALLENGES

- Procedural delays in approval of project grant agreement.

Photo: Shutterstock.com

Vietnam Ranger, Son Tra Peninsula Da Nang
Photo: Raul Gallego Abellan

Zambia

Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project

Project Sites: Lukusuzi National Park and potentially Luambe National Park

Species Focus: Elephants and lions

Total Project Cost: $8.05 million

Executing Partner: Ministry of Agriculture, and Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Forestry Department

GEF Implementing Agency: World Bank

Project Manager: Tasila Banda, Tasilabanda@gmail.com

PROGRESS 2018

- Activities have focused on finalizing the annual work plan, budget, and procurement plan for World Bank approval.

- Participatory selection of project sites was undertaken.

- Communities were trained on human-wildlife conflict resolution including creating the Community Resource Board (CRB).

- A cross-sector partnership for landscape management was established.

CHALLENGES

- Ensuring people living around forests and protected areas are safe from potential adverse impacts such as involuntary removal.

Photo: Raul Gallego Abellan

ZAMBIA: A CASE STUDY IN MULTI-SECTOR ENGAGEMENT FOR LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

The Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (ZIFLP) takes a multi-sectoral approach to landscape management, bringing together local communities, government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector to support landscape management on a regional scale. The GEF component of the project will bring together the Department of National Parks (DNPW), Forest Department, Physical Planning Department, as well as local planning authorities and traditional leaders to implement coordinated activities for improved conservation and sustainable management. Other agencies are included in this collective approach such as Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO), the Biocarbon Partnership (a private carbon trading company), SNV, World Vision, and Caritas (an international NGO). The partnerships to be strengthened through the project help to build synergies and to take advantage of economies of scale to drive the project forward. They also provide a good learning platform. While the ZIFLP is just at the beginning of implementation, it hopes to demonstrate effective and sustainable models for cross-sector engagement that would be easily adaptable to different situations and regions within Zambia and beyond.

To date, the ZIFLP has achieved important progress towards cross-sector partnership for landscape management. During the orientation of provincial and district key stakeholders on ZIFLP operations, the project undertook the mapping of stakeholders, identifying the landscape management-related services provided and the communities supported. Additionally, a study was commissioned for the project on alternative models of linking farmers/communities with the private sector.

Photo: Torsten Reuter (Shutterstock.com)

Additional resources on the project: Partnership Model study—Alternative models of linking farmers/communities and private sector with public sector support to enhance smallholder livelihoods and reduce forest loss and degradation in the Eastern Province

Zimbabwe

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

Project Sites: Parts of Mbire, Muzarabani, Hurungwe Districts; Mana Pools NP; Charara, Hurungwe, Sapi, Chewore, Dande, and Doma Safari Areas

Species Focus: Elephants, lions and buffaloes

Total Project Cost: $12.03 million

Executing Partner: Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Hospitality Industry

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Project Manager: Dr. Chip Chirara, chipangura.chirara@undp.org

PROGRESS 2018

- The project was launched in September 2018 (with the participation of more than 70 stakeholders).

- The project management unit is in place within the Ministry of Environment Tourism and Hospitality Industry.

- Project activities on the ground are being implemented by Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, Forestry Commission and the CAMPFIRE Association.

- A mission was held for the team to familiarize with the project area, beneficiaries and, together with the Technical Committee, identify risks' mitigation measures.

- Discussions have been supported for the establishment of a Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) with Zambia. This will allow to regulate conservation and sustainable use of natural resources including fishing along the Zambezi river.

- A training workshop was conducted for 30 rangers in the use of the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART).

MAINSTREAMING ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS IN PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

Most of deforestation in the Zimbabwe project area is caused by tobacco farmers as they use firewood to cure their tobacco. The project conducted a workshop on corporate social responsibility in the tobacco industry in Zimbabwe. The workshop discussed initiatives that tobacco companies can take to reduce deforestation in the area. The companies agreed to develop a national strategy for the tobacco industry that will include alternative energy sources for the tobacco farmers. This is a significant accomplishment for the country and potentially a learning experience for others. Opening dialogues with the productive sector and mainstreaming environmental considerations within these sectors is an important step towards sustainable and climate smart landscape management.

CHALLENGES

● Problems and challenges identified in two target rural districts (Mbire and Muzarabani) include: agriculture expansion leading to reduced habitat for wildlife, HWC (mainly with crocodiles and elephants), rising human population, outdated natural resources management plans, veld fires, cultivation along river beds, among others.

● Although there are no signs yet of exploration on the ground, there have been reports of plans for oil exploration in Muzarabani District. This is a potential risk that has just emerged and will need to be monitored by the project team.

● National parks has allocated resources and personnel for conservation and anti-poaching activities. However, most stations in the Project area do not have enough vehicles for their operations, and this situation is more serious for remote stations.

Mana Pools
Photo: Zimparks

Global Coordination Project

GLOBAL COORDINATION PROJECT

The global coordination project, officially named as "Coordinate Action and Learning to Combat Wildlife Crime", has developed activities for creating and implementing a coordination, knowledge management, and communications platform. The World Bank Group and the UNDP lead different parts of this project. The World Bank focuses on four components: program coordination, strategic partnerships, knowledge management and communications, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) shown in figure 3.1. The UNDP focuses on tackling the maritime trafficking of wildlife products and the UN Wildlife Initiative within the Strategic Partnership component. A summary of the status of the project's outcomes is included in Appendix B.

FIGURE 3.1.

Structure of the Coordination Grant
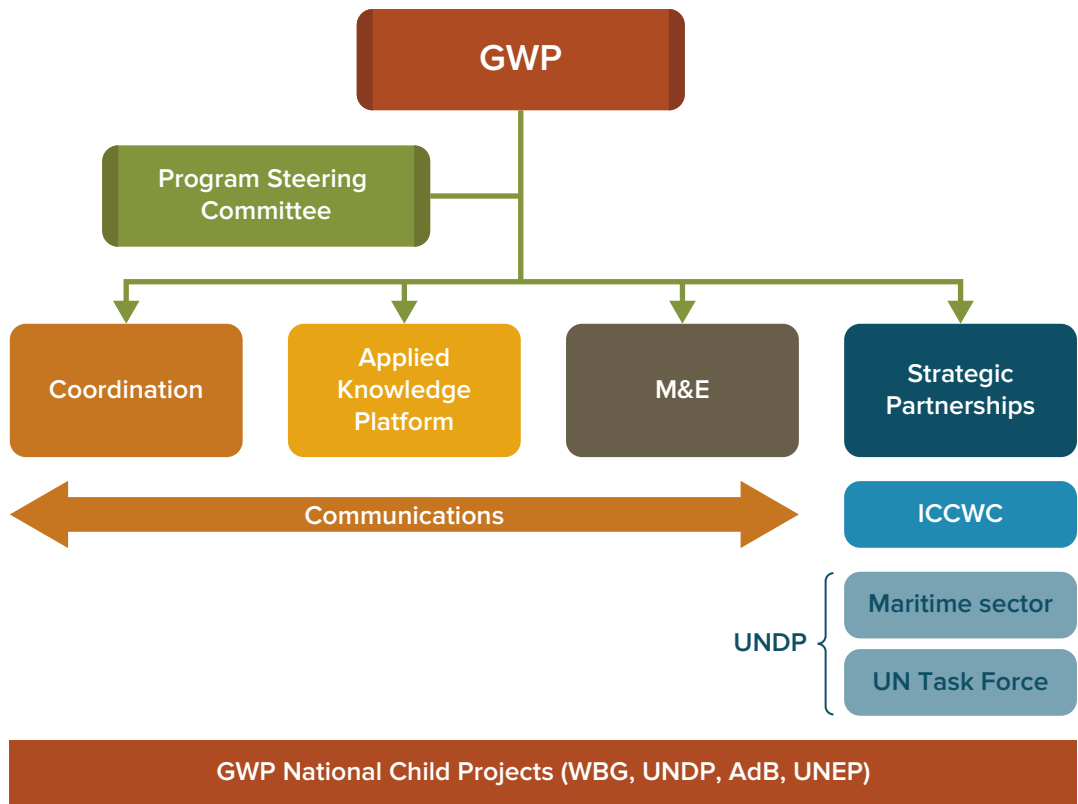
*All the amounts throughout the report will be included in US dollars

Component 1: Program Coordination

Component 1 of the Coordination project aims at strengthening collaboration among the GWP implementation agencies, participating countries, and the international donor community. Through coordination, the program has successfully been able to connect, engage, and grow a community that can support one another and deliver on project and program goals (see figure 3.2). Program coordination is essentially divided in two groups of stakeholders: the GWP national projects and the conservation donor community. The national coordination includes national project teams, Program Steering Committee and the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel.

NATIONAL COORDINATION

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

Evaluation by GEF Independent Evaluation Office

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

FIGURE 3.2. Goals of Component 1—Program Coordination

CONNECT	ENGAGE	GROW
National project teams discuss objectives, challenges, and opportunities GWP facilitates workshops between experts and project teams	GWP project teams participate in thematic Communities of Practice National project leaders contribute to peer collaboration	Build a network of inspiring individuals, organizations and institutions Establish joint projects and partnerships

Program Steering Committee

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

GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel

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

DONOR COORDINATION

Since 2013, various CITES decisions[5] and international declarations (i.e., Hanoi Statement on IWT) have called for enhanced donor coordination to maximize the benefit of IWT funding. The inception of this analysis goes back to the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties held in Bangkok in 2013, where the Parties requested the CITES Secretariat to collaborate with WBG and other relevant financial institutions, cooperation agencies, and potential donors to organize a Wildlife Donor Roundtable in order to share information on existing funding programs on wildlife, to understand the long-term financial needs of developing countries, and to explore the potential for scaled-up financial resources.

Subsequently, and in line with CITES Decision 16.5, the first donor roundtable meeting was held in New York on July 7, 2015. The meeting was jointly organized by the CITES Secretariat, UNDP, UN Environment, UNODC, and WBG on the sidelines of the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on sustainable development. At this meeting, the WBG agreed to lead the donor portfolio review. The WBG has engaged a wide range of donor groups

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

	Bilaterals	Multilaterals	Foundations
TABLE 3.1. Participating donors in the GWP Donor Coordination	• Canada • France • Germany (BMZ/BMUB) • Japan • Netherlands (Economic/Foreign Affairs) • Norway (Foreign Affairs/Climate and ENV) • Spain • Sweden • United Kingdom • United States (USAID, USDOS/USFWS)	• Asian Development Bank • European Commission • Global Environment Facility • World Bank Group	• Vulcan Philanthropy • Wildcat Foundation • Oak Foundation

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

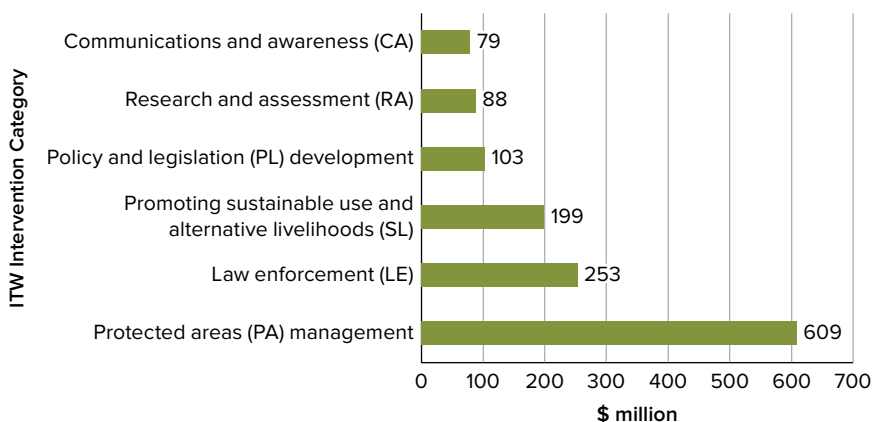| Additional Implementing Partners	
• Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora • International Union for Conservation of Nature • United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime	• International Fund for Animal Welfare • TRAFFIC International

and developing a donor coordination platform to share data, analysis, and promote collaboration.

In 2016, the GWP collected data on more than 1,105 projects from 24 international donors, which served to develop the Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade. This analysis shows that from 2010–2016, more than $1.3 billion was committed by international donors to combat IWT in Africa and Asia, equivalent to approximately $190 million per year. Map 3.1 shows the distribution of the IWT commitments from 2010 to 2016 by donor type and receiving country.

In 2018, the GWP conducted quarterly virtual meetings to bring donors together to share information on their IWT portfolios and key projects. To expand on the process, the GWP received a grant from Germany's Federal Ministry for the

Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) to better understand how some of these international donor-funded projects were implemented and derive general lessons in the form of case studies. To accomplish this, the GWP established a working group of 11 donors: the European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (EC DEVCO) (+ CITES-implemented project), GEF, Germany, U.K. Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), UNDP, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Vulcan, the WBG, WCS, and the Zoological Society of London (ZSL). The working group met 13 times in 2018 to share knowledge and experiences, and collectively developed 17 case studies across 29 countries covering six IWT interventions categorized during the analysis (see figure 3.3).

FIGURE 3.3.
Cumulative IWT Commitment Amounts, 2010–2016

ITW Intervention Category	$ million
Communications and awareness (CA)	79
Research and assessment (RA)	88
Policy and legislation (PL) development	103
Promoting sustainable use and alternative livelihoods (SL)	199
Law enforcement (LE)	253
Protected areas (PA) management	609

Source: World Bank data.

MAP 3.1. Total IWT Commitments, 2010–2016, $ million

Africa

SENEGAL $1.3M
THE GAMBIA $1.2M
GUINEA $1.3M
CÔTE D'IVOIRE $19.6M
LIBERIA $6.3M
GHANA $7.6M
BENIN $5.8M
EQ. GUINEA $0.1M
SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE $0.3M
GABON $43.5M
MALI $4.3M
NIGER $1.4M
BURKINA FASO $0.4M
NIGERIA $0.3M
CHAD $10.0M
CAMEROON $22.2M
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC $4.1M
CONGO, REP. $26.7M
CONGO, DEM. REP. $72.5M
SUDAN $0.3M
SOUTH SUDAN $5.8M
ERITREA $5.6M
ETHIOPIA $6.6M
YEMEN, REP. $4.6M
UGANDA $8.2M
RWANDA $0.8M
KENYA $21.5M
SOMALIA $0.1M
TANZANIA $109.1M
ANGOLA $8.1M
ZAMBIA $21.1M
MALAWI $15.2M
ZIMBABWE $16.0M
MOZAMBIQUE $61.5M
MADAGASCAR $39.1M
NAMIBIA $27.1M
BOTSWANA $7.2 M
SWAZILAND $5.2M
SOUTH AFRICA $19.0M

Total IWT commitments, $ million, 2010–16[a]
[a]Partial year data for 2016

- 50
- 25
- 15
- 1.5

Asia

RUSSIAN FEDERATION $1.1M
MONGOLIA $2.0M
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC $0.4M
IRAQ $1.2M
AFGHANISTAN $8.6M
PAKISTAN $3.1M
NEPAL $6.7M
BHUTAN $6.6M
CHINA $39.8M
INDIA $20.8M
MYANMAR $19.6M
LAO PDR $37.6M
BANGLADESH $41.3M
THAILAND $13.6M
VIETNAM $24.1M
CAMBODIA $7.0M
PHILIPPINES $4.9M
SRI LANKA $11.3M
MALAYSIA $10.9M
SINGAPORE $0.02M
INDONESIA $38.1M

Source: World Bank data.

For the 11 case studies presented to the working group, project leaders highlighted key project activities, challenges, donor coordination, and lessons learned. Working group members gained an opportunity to learn from technical leaders in the field from a range of organizations and geographies, and to share their experiences and insight. Eleven of the case studies are presented as ArcGIS Interactive Story Maps for the donors to share the project stories through dynamic and interactive format. See next page.

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

Innovation, GIS and Digital Platforms

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

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

The GWP will explore opportunities to support country or regional planning activities and use of innovative analytical tools.
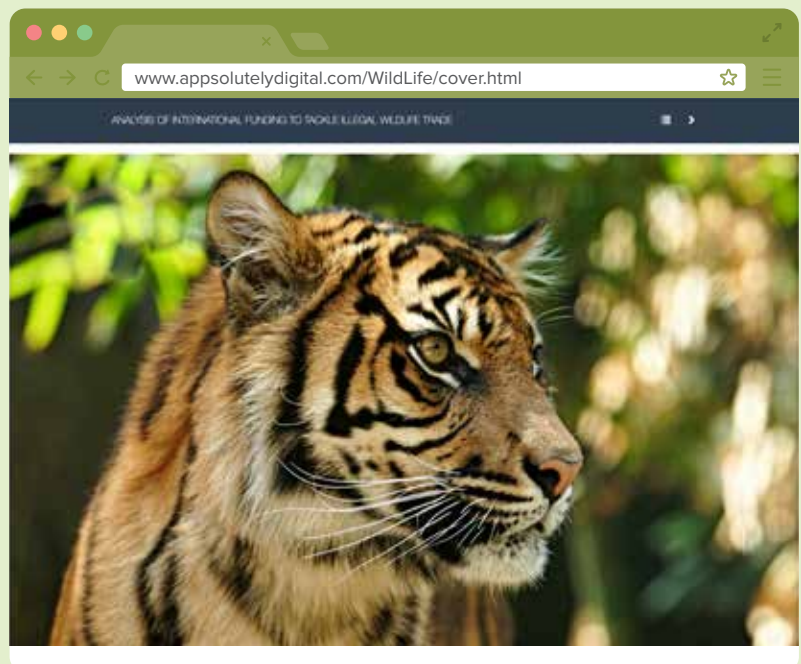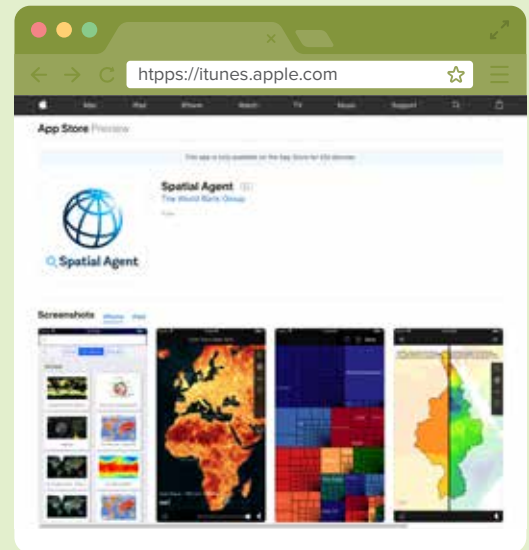
Component 2: Strategic Partnerships

PARTNERSHIP WITH INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM ON COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME

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

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

The GWP has provided support to the ICCWC to strengthen its program as well as to promote alignment and integration of ICCWC tools, resources, and experts to GWP national projects.

UN WILDLIFE INITIATIVE

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

COORDINATION WITH ORGANIZATIONS TACKLING THE MARITIME TRAFFICKING OF WILDLIFE PRODUCTS

The global coordination project also focuses on combating maritime trafficking of wildlife between Africa and Asia, through strengthened wildlife law enforcement capacity at ports and improved South-South learning and institutional cooperation. This is led by the UNDP in partnership with the Royal Foundation of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Duke and Duchess of Sussex, members of the United for Wildlife Transport Task Force and the UNODC-WCO Container Control Program. Subcomponent activities build on the efforts of signatories to the Task Force Buckingham Palace Declaration, specifically toward commitment 10, which aims to "establish a cross-disciplinary team working with local customs and law enforcement authorities to develop a system of best practice for combating illegal wildlife trade in key ports." The subcomponent is targeting seaports implicated in wildlife trafficking in Tanzania, Kenya, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines, building on national GWP projects wherever possible. These port-based efforts will be delivered in parallel with work at a global level to broaden engagement of the maritime sector and shipping industry in tackling wildlife trafficking. Activities commenced in September 2018.

Component 3: Knowledge Management and Communications

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

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

Since 2016, the GWP has captured, collected, and shared knowledge to accelerate learning of lessons and best practices to help the national projects design and deliver effective interventions that tackle wildlife crime. Through a wide range of channels, including virtual and in-person events, technical publications, videos, and online feature stories, the GWP is continually evolving and innovating the dissemination of knowledge. The process for generating resources includes obtaining national project feedback through surveys, finding experts to put together the best research available on selected themes, and sharing this information through events and workshops. See figure 3.4 on the knowledge management process, and figure 3.5 for examples of knowledge activities.

FIGURE 3.4.
Knowledge Management Process

- Obtain client KM needs and expectations
- Evaluate progress on KM events

KM surveys

Lessons, tools, experts

- Find technical resource experts
- Commission analytical work, case studies, and database of tools

- Combine client needs with available experts and tools to deliver a KM strategy: *events, products, and technical resources*

KM events/ resources

FIGURE 3.5. Successful Engagement with National Projects through Knowledge Management

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

Photos: Elisson Wright

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

Photos: Kevin Ndong

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

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

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


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

Analytical Studies, Tools, and Publications

Collecting the latest methodologies and research on conservation tools requires an in-depth analysis into topics relevant to GWP national projects. Through collaborations with leading research organizations and individuals, the GWP has added analytical studies and publications (see Figure 3.6) to its website as well as distributed them during knowledge events. The GWP is going to publish an electric fence guide manual before the end of 2018. See page 55 for examples.

FIGURE 3.6.
GWP Knowledge Resources and Publications

Abstract views
4,194

File downloads
2,658

Abstract views
2,036

File downloads
1,824
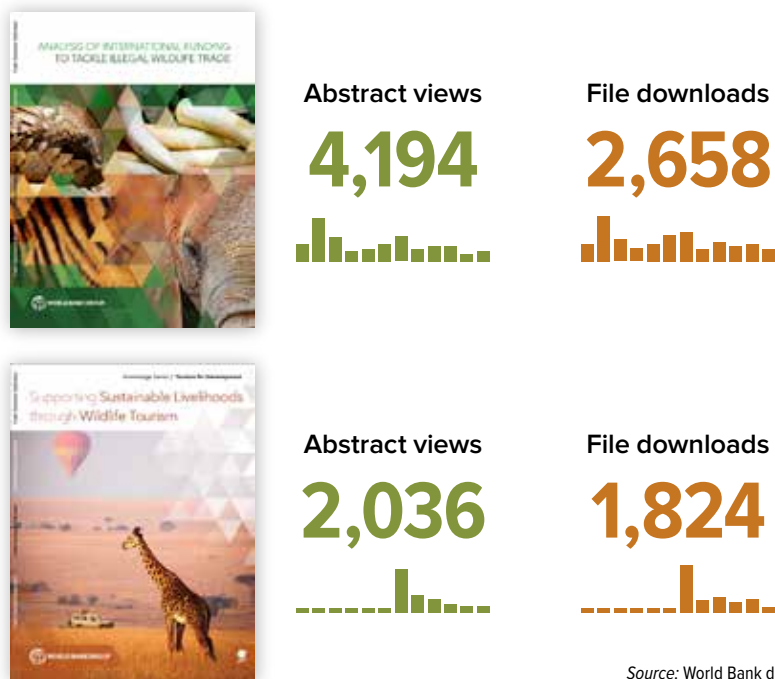
Source: World Bank data.

### In-Person Events, Conferences, and Study Tours

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

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

Publications
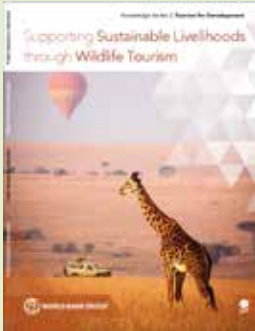
### Supporting Sustainable Livelihoods through Wildlife Tourism

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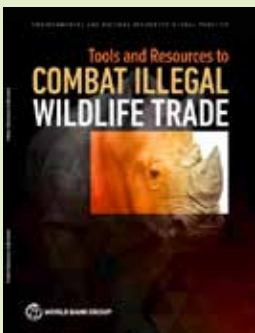
Tools and Resources to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade

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

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

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

Knowledge Events

Knowledge Exchange to Combat Wildlife Crime

Key tools and resources introduced to combat wildlife crime

- **Site-level monitoring of poaching.** Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME), Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management (RAPPAM), CITES Monitoring of the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE), Management Oriented Monitoring System (MOMS), and Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART)

- **Wildlife enforcement responses.** ICCWC toolkit, Sherloc, Interpol notices, and Interpol Investigative Support Team (IST)
- **M&E Tool.** IUCN's multispecies database

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

Knowledge Exchange on Engaging Communities in Wildlife Conservation

Key takeaways from the sessions
- Decreased pressure on wildlife from IWT includes **four pathways involving community engagement:**
  (i) strengthening disincentives for illegal behavior;
  (ii) increasing incentives for stewardship;
  (iii) decreasing costs of living with wildlife; and

  (iv) supporting alternative nonwildlife-based livelihoods.
- **Build and support institutions** at the community level recognizing it's a long-term process.
- **Ownership of wildlife** helps communities find value in wildlife, and thus, consider wildlife conservation as a viable livelihood alternative.
- Importance of understanding the **relevance of monetary and non-monetary benefits** such as peace and security, voice, pride, and honesty.

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

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

- Shubash Lohani, Deputy Director for the Eastern Himalaya Ecoregion, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) (Nepal)

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

Knowledge Exchange on Reducing Illegal Wildlife Trafficking

- **Identify and leverage champions.** Key opinion leaders, who can relate to the audience, are a great asset to support a campaign.
- **Measure results and ensure sustainability of campaigns.** Campaigns generally take three to five years to deliver desired results. Thus, gather data to measure impact and ensure sustainability and adaptability.

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

Key takeaways related to demand reduction campaigns
- **Know your audience.** Essential to understand the target audience's culture and motivation behind purchasing behavior. Obtain insights into the graphical images that the target audience would most relate to. Important to broaden the message to reach across audience segments.
- **Create effective messages** through the following: (i) state action desired by including the message goal and the expected action from the audience; (ii) be clear and concise so the audience quickly grasps the key issues. Avoid extraneous information that can lead to unintended consequences, such as identifying precise location of wildlife.

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

Photo: Kevin Ndong

Key takeaways

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

Speakers and partner collaborations

- Dr. Amy Dickman, Research Fellow, WildCRU
- Mr. Omer Ntougou, Executive Secretary, RAPAC
- Dr. Solomon Mombeshora, Senior Lecturer in Development Studies, Women's University in Africa
- Dr. Alexandra Zimmermann, Chair, IUCN Species Survival Commission Task Force on HWC
- Dr. Martin Tchamba, General Engineer of Water, Forests and Hunting Head of Department of Forestry, Cameroon
- Mr. Mihindou Mbina Augustin, DGFC/DGFP Focal Point, Ministry of Forests (jointly with Ms. Aimee Mekui, DGA FAP)
- Dr. Sumith Pilaptiya, PhD, former Wildlife Director General, Sri Lanka
- Ms. Ilama Lena, Responsible for Forests, FAO
- Ms. Martha Bechem, CITES MIKE Sub Regional Support Officer for Central and West Africa
- Mr. Rob Ament, Senior Conservationist at the Center for Large Landscape Conservation; Road Ecology Program Manager at Montana State University
- Dr. Richard Hoare, Co-Chair of IUCN AfESG/HECWG
- Mr. Steeve Ngama, Research Associate, IRAF
- Mr. Martin Hega, WCS Gabon
- Mrs. Lea Larissa Moukagni, ANPN
- Mr. Roger Azizet, Head of Service Peripheral Zones, ANPN, Government of Gabon
- Dr. Shafqat Hussain, Founder, Project Snow Leopard

Photo: Kevin Ndong

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

[Knowledge Exchange on Africa-Asia Pacific Symposium on Strengthening Legal Frameworks to Combat Wildlife Crime](#)

Key recommendations

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

Speakers and partner collaborations

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

Annual Conference on People's Participation in Wildlife Conservation

Key takeaways

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

Speakers and partner collaborations

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

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

Knowledge Exchange on Nature-Based Tourism in Conservation Areas

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

Key takeaways

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

Speakers and partner collaborations

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

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

Sri Lanka Study Tour

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

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

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

Partner Events Supported by GWP

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

Virtual Events

Since 2016, the GWP has organized 25 virtual events, attended by a total of 1,092 participants. See figure 3.7. Appendix D includes the list of virtual events. On average, the participation rate for the virtual events has increased from 18 participants in 2016 to 45 participants in 2017 to 70 participants in the first half of 2018 (an increase of 289% since 2016).

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

The audience for these virtual events includes representatives from multilateral organizations, international conservation organizations, donors, national governments, consulting firms, and local NGOs. As national projects begin implementation, these virtual events will bring the latest knowledge and resources to the project teams and help connect project teams with experts in the field for future collaboration. Figure 3.8 shows the diverse set of themes covered in the virtual events grouped by GWP components. These were the top three topics covered by virtual knowledge management sessions that had the highest participation online: Co-management Models in Africa, co-hosted with WBG Mozambique Office had 88 participants; Application of Innovative Technology to Reduce Poaching had 85 participants; Tourism Concessions in Protected Areas had 70 participants. Most viewed knowledge management recording: Implementing Electronic permits (eCITES) to Combat IWT which had 929 views.

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

FIGURE 3.7. Average Number of People per GWP Event
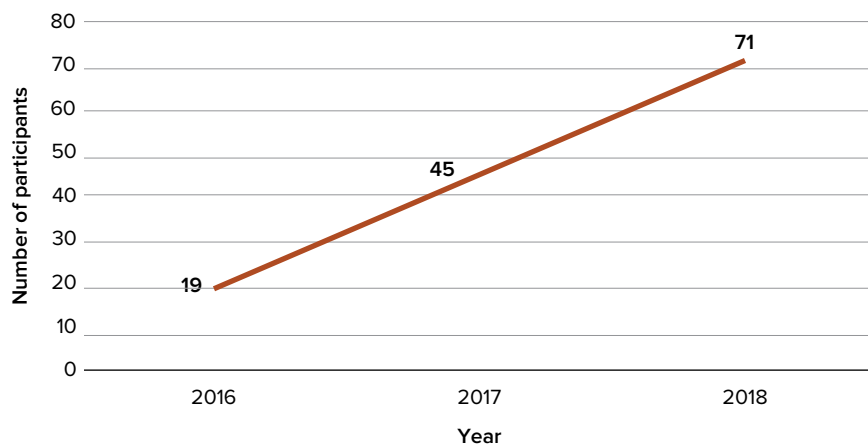
Source: World Bank data.

FIGURE 3.8. Knowledge Management Themes Covered in Virtual Events

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

Community of Practice

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

HWC CoP. HWC is a multifaceted, complex issue that is dramatically affecting ecosystems and communities around the world. In a 2017 survey, GWP country members identified it as a top thematic area in which they would like to gain additional knowledge. One significant event in 2018 was that the GWP organized an international meeting on Engaging a Global Community to Mitigate Human-Wildlife Conflict. The meeting was co-organized

Claudio Soldi, Shutterstock.com

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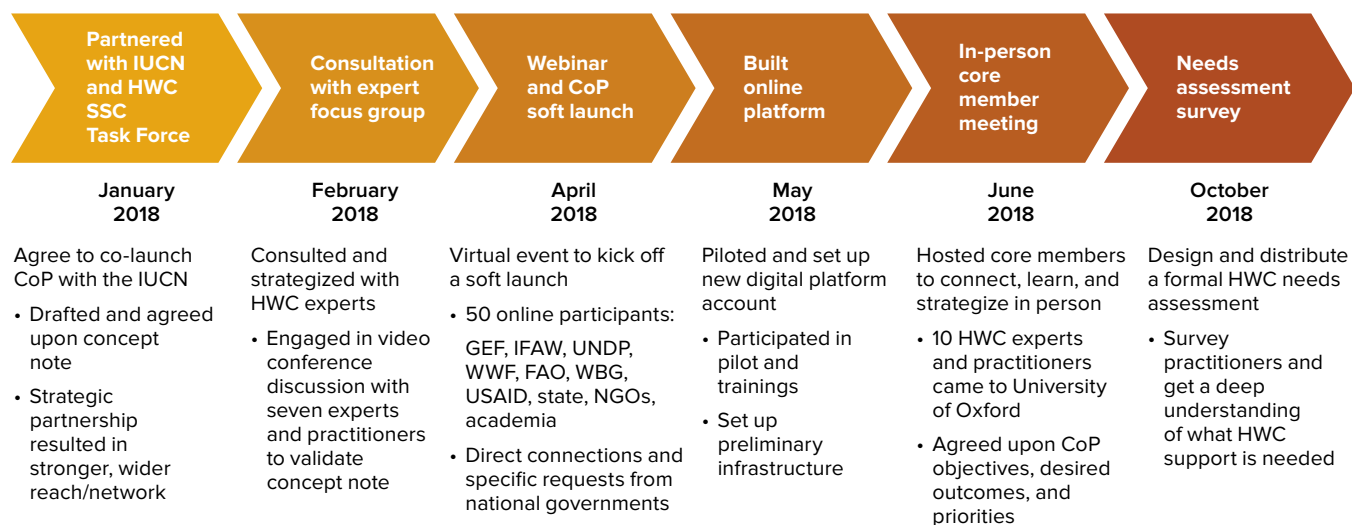
GWP uses an online platform (Microsoft OneDrive) to store and share all the resources that have been generated since inception. In total, there are more than 150 PowerPoints, 30 videos from our events, and more than 20 research papers and publications. Access is provided to more than 200 GWP stakeholders.

with the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Human-Wildlife Conflict Task Force and the Martin School, University of Oxford, U.K., on June 11 and 12, 2018. The meeting was attended by ten HWC experts and practitioners, including IUCN specialist groups members and government representatives from Mozambique and South Africa. The meeting participants identified and discussed the most effective approaches, methods, and training needs to mitigate HWC. The participants also deliberated and agreed upon the priority long-term outcomes for the CoP and the activities needed to achieve them. Figure 3.9 depicts the key milestones for 2018 to establish and consolidate the CoP. The long-term outcomes for the CoP are the following: (i) interdisciplinary work toward HWC mitigation becomes the norm, and cross-sector collaboration increases; (ii) well-functioning networks and subnetworks that work on HWC issues are established and strengthened; (iii) the HWC CoP is regarded as the global authority on HWC mitigation and management; (iv) process- and principle-oriented thinking complements substance-only solutions; (v) disseminating a standardized core training module results in improving constituents' skills to manage and mitigate HWC; (vi) HWC has moved up and across the agendas and sectors of governments and public discourse on HWC has changed; and (vii) effective HWC management is being practiced.

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

FIGURE 3.9. Human-Wildlife Conflict CoP - Key Milestones in 2018

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

COMMUNICATIONS

The GWP communication strategy aims to increase awareness of the GWP program and reach out to a broad audience to promote projects, products, and partners. This includes showcasing the activities taking place across the 20 GWP projects, the knowledge resources that the GWP curates, and promoting the work that our partners are doing. See figure 3.10.

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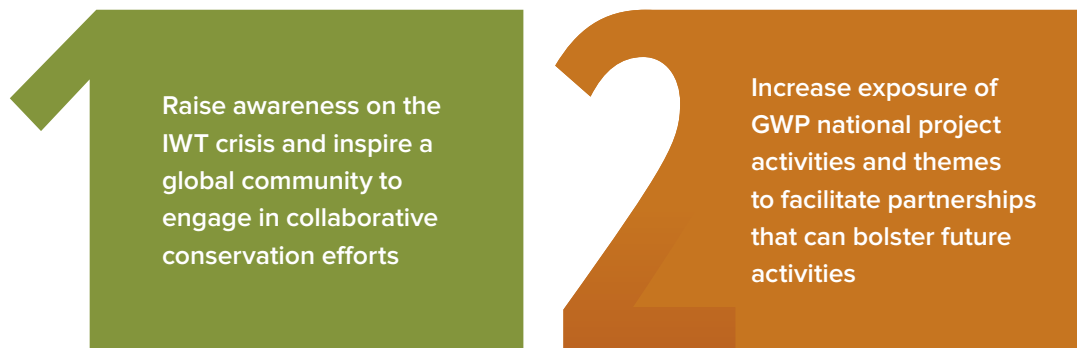
Online Engagement

The GWP webpage is hosted on the World Bank Group website (pictured above). Since its launch, the page has had more than 26,000 views. The average time spent on the page is 10.7 minutes. The website has had increased viewership, as shown in figure 3.11, indicated by 5.5 times more views in the first half of 2018 than in the first half of 2017.

This was in large part due to the annual conference held in India in October 2017 that brought residual traffic to the webpage and continued attention to GWP knowledge resources. Most views came from India, the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Kenya.

GWP's tweets that are posted through the World Bank Group Environment Twitter handle perform well above the World Bank Group Environment Tweet. In July 2018, GWP tweets received 76% more impressions on average, 84% more engagements, and 71% more retweets.

FIGURE 3.10. Goals of the GWP Communication Strategy

**1** Raise awareness on the IWT crisis and inspire a global community to engage in collaborative conservation efforts

2 Increase exposure of GWP national project activities and themes to facilitate partnerships that can bolster future activities

Top five
most read blogs and stories

Ramping Up Nature-Based Tourism

1,326

Engaging Communities

1,414

Corridors to Coexistence

1,288

Growing Wildlife-Based Tourism

4,387

Reducing Demand

1,267

Average number of views

1,535

Blog Views and Feature Stories

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

- "Growing Wildlife-Based Tourism Sustainably: A New Report and Q&A"

- "Engaging Communities in Wildlife Conservation"

- "Ramping Up Nature-Based Tourism to Protect Biodiversity and Boost Livelihoods"

- "Corridors to Coexistence: Reducing Human-Wildlife Conflict"

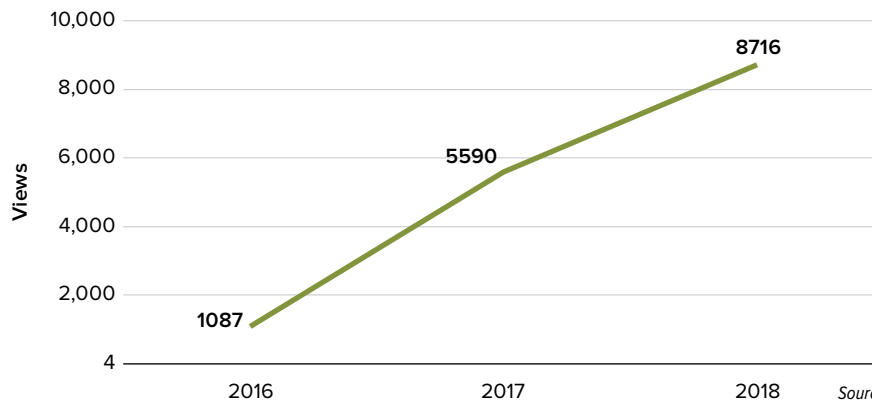- "Reducing Demand Must Be a Core Component of Combating Wildlife Crime"

The average number of views for blogs published in 2018: 1,535. **Blog views increased 56% from 2017 to 2018** (as of August 14, 2018). See figure 3.12.

FIGURE 3.11.
GWP Website Traffic, 2016 to Present
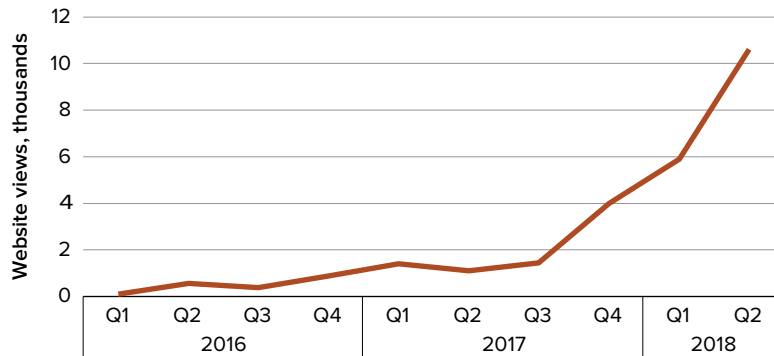
Source: World Bank data.

FIGURE 3.12.
Cumulative Blog Views, 2016–2018

Source: World Bank data.

Newsletter

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

GWP Videos

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

When launched on World Rangers' Day, the Mozambique video, "Elephant Defenders" got:

226,191 video views
541,764 people reached
24,433 minutes viewed

- *Elephant Defenders: Rangers Tell Their Story in Niassa Reserve in Mozambique.* Total views: **226,191 on Facebook**

- *Rangers in Vietnam: Protecting One of the World's Most Rare Primates.* **Total views: 40,265 on** YouTube **and 74,424 views on Facebook**

- *Rowing a Boat to Protect Vietnam's Nature, Langurs, and Livelihoods.* Total views: **39,149**

- GWP Program Video: *Working Together to Save Wildlife and Ecosystems.* Total views: **33,202**

- Interview with Prof. Lee White, executive secretary of Gabon's National Parks Agency: *Will African Elephants Survive This Generation?* Total views: **32,531**

- *Aerial Monitoring of elephants in Mozambique.* Total views: **28,000**

- *Reducing Human-wildlife Conflict and Enhancing Coexistence.* Total views: **22,937**

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

Component 4: Program Level Monitoring and Evaluation

Under this component, the coordination project has developed and deployed a monitoring system specifically tailored to track progress of the GWP. The system aggregates national level project data and qualitative information to report on progress, inform program decisions, facilitate adaptive management measures, support other coordination components, and guide the national projects' implementation. The system includes these three M&E instruments (see figure 3.13).

MONITORING SYSTEMS

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

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

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

FIGURE 3.13.
M&E Instruments

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

The incorporation of all these instruments will allow the capture of program accomplishments and the uniqueness and progress of each national project. However, establishing causality and attributing results to specific project interventions will be a consistent challenge for the GWP. In addition, the data to be collected will rely on disparate data sources and will come from projects and teams with different capacity levels. Even if measuring the same indicator, values might not be comparable between countries considering differences in context, in data collection methods, baselines, expectations, project duration, etc. The coordination project will provide, as needed, guidance, technical assistance, and knowledge to the national project teams for improved data collection, analysis, reporting, and incorporation of the data as a source for adaptive management processes. As progress reports are being submitted and analyzed, the team will provide feedback and guidance, so decision making is done based on data and analysis, thus enhancing project quality.
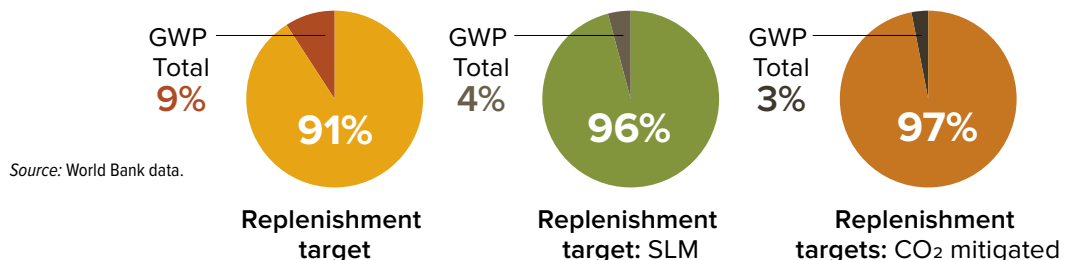
PROGRAM-LEVEL TARGETS

Alignment of the national project activities to GWP components and indicators facilitates knowledge exchange, coordinated reporting, and measurement of progress toward global targets to (i) reduce poaching rates, poaching-related incidents, and human-wildlife conflict (HWC) incidents; (ii) increase protected area management effectiveness and sustainable land management; (iii) increase the proportion of seizures that result in arrests and prosecutions; (iv) improve attitudes toward wildlife; and (v) reduce the incidence of sales of illegal wildlife products. In addition, each national project identified its contribution to the GEF 6 corporate results and targets that were set for the replenishment period when the GWP was approved. See figure 3.14 for the total contribution of the GWP to the GEF targets.

To measure progress on specific program targets, the national projects will report on three sets of indicators as they apply to their project activities. Based on the baseline data and current reporting by national projects, the following are the expected results measured through these indicators.

FIGURE 3.14.
GWP contribution to GEF replenishment targets

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

GWP Total **9%** — **91%** — Replenishment target

GWP Total **4%** — **96%** — Replenishment target: SLM

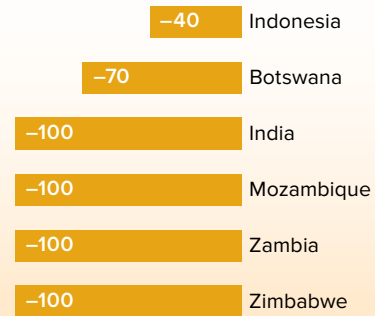GWP Total **3%** — **97%** — Replenishment targets: CO_2 mitigated

Source: World Bank data.

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

Elephants. Out of the 16 projects that have identified elephants as one of their key species, most of them aim to monitor a reduction in poaching rates. The reduction expected by project completion among the nine projects (as indicated in figure below), ranges from 43% to 100%. Understanding the context of each project allows for better analysis of the results. For instance, changes in poaching rates can be because of improved patrolling but also from changes in monitoring techniques. The annual qualitative progress reports submitted by national project teams, will allow to gain a better understanding of the changes measured through these different indicators.

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

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

Country	Value
Indonesia	−40
Botswana	−70
India	−100
Mozambique	−100
Zambia	−100
Zimbabwe	−100

Source: World Bank data.

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

Country	Value
Indonesia	−43
Congo, Rep. (UNDP)	−46
Kenya	−51
Gabon	−67
Cameroon	−70
Zimbawbe	−84
Mali	−89
Tanzania	−90
Ethiopia	−100
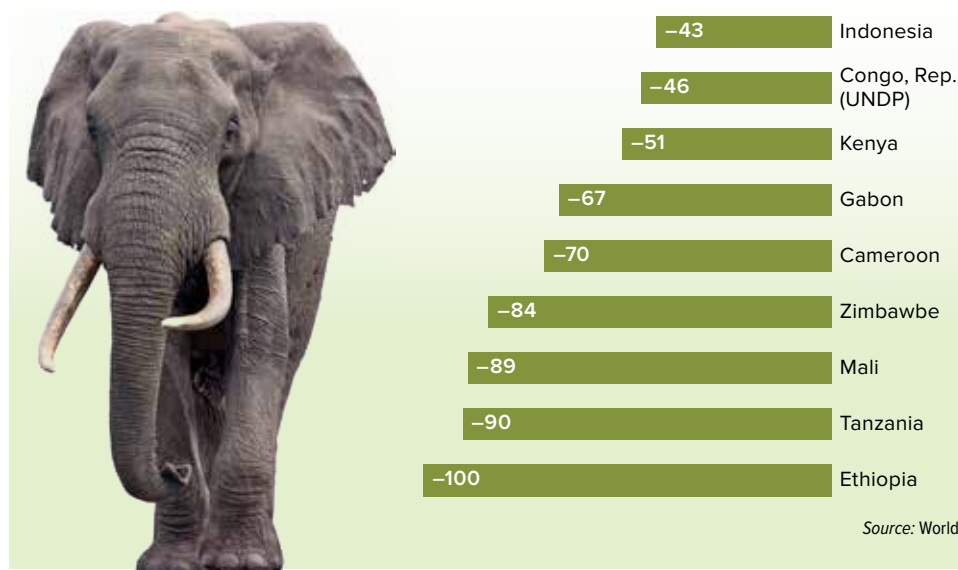
Source: World Bank data.

HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT

As part of the on-the-ground interventions, 14 projects will address HWC and will measure progress by the number of conflict incidents reported, interventions to reduce HWC, and people supported to address the conflicts. The projects expect the number of incidents to decrease or remain constant by the time of project completion, with an average reduction of 40% predicted. Regarding the number of community members supported to reduce HWC, collectively, seven projects expect to support 4,725 people by the end of the project duration. Interventions to reduce HWC will vary between projects and will include (i) preventive access (physical and biological barriers), (ii) deterrents

GWP projects expect

40%

average reduction of HWC incidences

(acoustic, visual, olfactory, taste, contact), (iii) removing problem animals (capture, translocation, lethal control and method), (iv) reducing risks (adaptive land use, early warning systems), and (v) increasing social carrying capacity (awareness, communication, education, social conflict solving, economic incentives, livelihoods, ownership).

Rhino. For the countries that selected rhinos as one of their key species, Indonesia and Kenya, which have low levels of poaching in the project areas, want to reduce the poaching rate from one and three animals per year, respectively, to 0 animals poached. Without specifying a quantitative target yet, the South Africa country project aims to reduce poaching of rhinos in Kruger National Park (KNP) from the baseline. The baseline data indicates that 1,540 rhinos are poached on average each year in KNP.

Several of the activities developed under the program's Reduce Poaching component are expected to improve management effectiveness of the protected areas of intervention. Fourteen projects will measure this improvement using the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), which assesses trends in effectiveness and help with adaptive management.[6] The METT allows for benchmarking the progress of each site over time. All of the national projects expect an improvement in the METT scores for the protected areas of intervention.

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

Reduce Trafficking

Regarding improved performance across the enforcement and criminal justice chain, projects have selected indicators from a list of eight subindicators under the law enforcement and judicial activities core indicator.
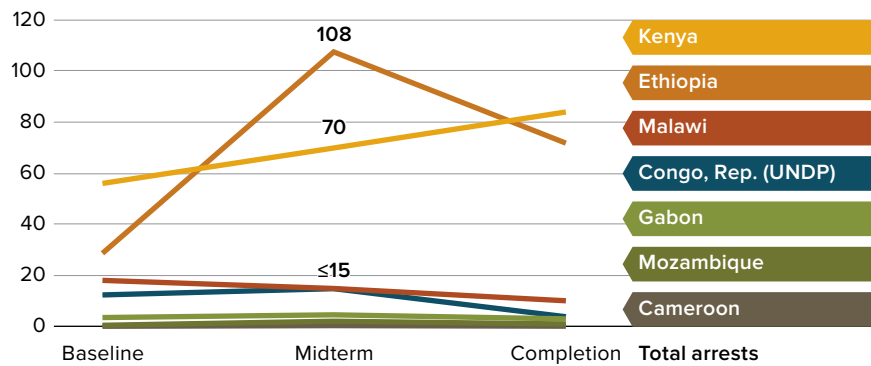
Arrests: Seven projects will track the number of arrests per month. Malawi anticipates a 44% reduction in the number of arrests per month, and expects project activities to discourage poaching. In contrast, the Kenya project aims 50% increase in arrests due to improve enforcement capacity in the Taita Taveta and Narok Counties. Ethiopia expects an increase in arrests by midterm due to improve capacity of law enforcement and patrolling, but an overall decrease as the illegal activity is reduced.

At program level, the expected increase in number of arrests per month is 46%. See figure 3.15.

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

Investigations leading to arrests. Projects in Malawi and Ethiopia expect a decrease of over 30%, on average. The Ethiopia project's goal is that the deterrent effect of successful prosecutions will take effect and will, ultimately, lead to a decline in the number of seizures, arrests, and, thus, investigations required. See figure 3.16.

FIGURE 3.15.
Number of illegal poaching arrests per month

Source: World Bank data.

FIGURE 3.16.
Investigations leading to arrests of wildlife or wildlife product smugglers
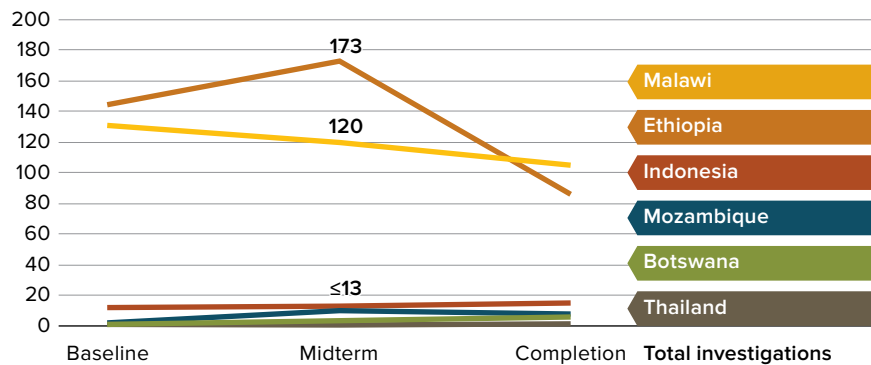
Source: World Bank data.

Wildlife and wildlife product seizures. Thirteen projects will measure changes in the number of wildlife and wildlife product seizures at program sites. Projects in Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, and Mozambique expect an increase in seizures at midterm but a decrease by completion. The team working on the project in Republic of Congo implemented by the World Bank, expect an increase due to improved capacity, but an eventual decrease, as sniffer dogs will be used to detect illegal activity in the project area. Other projects will track the number of seizures, but the baseline data and targets will be determined during the first months of project implementation. In Kenya the baseline data are yet to be determined, but the project aims to increase the amount of seized wildlife products by 50%, and it will be measured by the weight of ivory and bushmeat seized in the target areas. See figure 3.17.

Beneficiaries

The national projects will report on the number of beneficiaries positively impacted from project activities. Seven projects aim to achieve 89% increase in the number of people directly employed by the ecotourism sector within the vicinity of a project site. Fifteen projects on average, aim to achieve 40% increase, in the number of people directly employed as staff dedicated to wildlife management.

FIGURE 3.17. Number of wildlife/wildlife product seizures
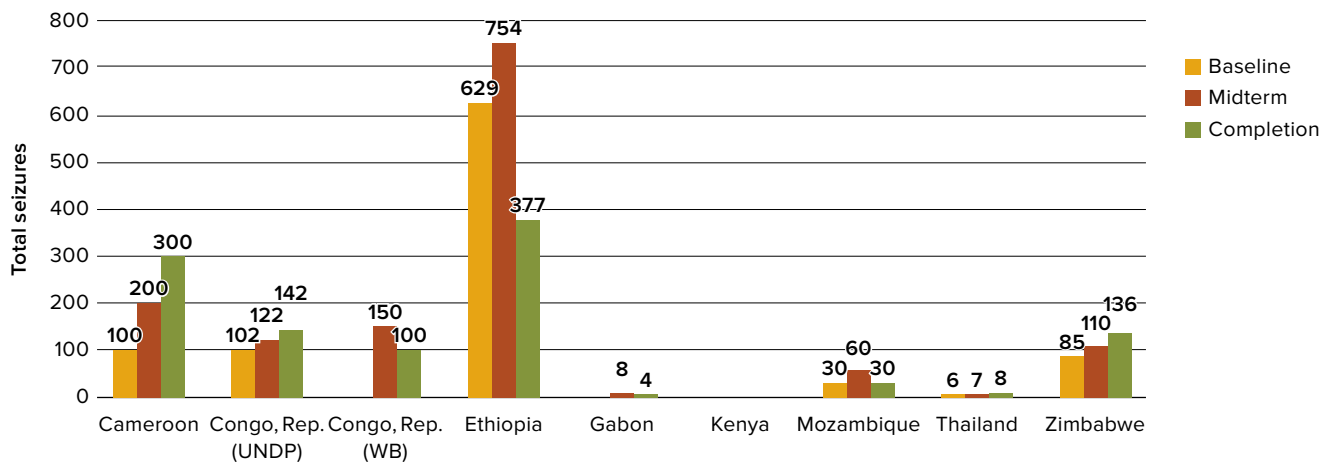
Source: World Bank data.

APPENDIX A
NATIONAL LEVEL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Country	PDO level indicator	Baseline	End target
Afghanistan	Population of key species (snow leopards and marco polo sheep) in Wakhan District remains stable or increases	145; 350	≥140; ≥350
	Number of direct project beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender from the following groups: No. of a) central and b) provincial government officials including c) community rangers who improved their knowledge and skills on IWT and law enforcement as measured by the CD scorecard; Number of local people in project demonstration areas benefitting from engagement in conservation activities, reduced HWC and improved livelihoods (m/f)	0 for all	a) 20 b) 20 c) 25 1,500 (50% female)
	Increase in Protected Areas Management Effectiveness score	57	64
Botswana	Extent to which legal or policy or institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems	a) National strategy/ protocol on interagency collaboration—0 b) Inter-agency fora—1 c) Joint Operations Centre (JOC)—0 d) District fora—0	a) National strategy on inter-agency collaboration—1 b) inter-agency fora—3, fully functional c) Joint operations Centre (JOC)—1, fully functional d) District fora—2, fully functional. Capacity scorecards for wildlife management institutions and law enforcement agencies over 50%
	Number of additional people (m/f) benefitting from (i) supply chains, ecotourism ventures (ii) mainstreaming SLM practices in the communal areas	0 (male/female)	i) 500 (250 male/250 female) ii) 1500 (male: 750/ female: 750)
	Rates/levels of HWC (especially wildlife-livestock predation) in the project sites	Annual average = 404 incidents (Ghanzi = 165 incidents Kgalagadi = 239 incidents)	Reduce average annual number of incidents by 50%

Country	PDO level indicator	Baseline	End target
Cameroon	Effectiveness of IWT combat in Cameroon: • annual number of inspections and patrols; • annual number seizures; • annual number of arrests; • annual number of successful prosecutions on poaching and IWT	100; 50; 50; 30	200; 200; 200; 100
	Number of individuals of IWT flagship species (elephants) killed by poachers annually in the project sites	~50 elephants	<20 elephants
	Number of local people (female/male) who improved their livelihood via benefits from CBWM, PES, SFM, SLM as a result of the project	0	5000
Congo (Republic)—UNDP	Number of new partnership mechanisms for financing sustainable management solutions natural resources, ecosystem services at local, national and sub regional	0	3
	a) Total number (%) of people (m/f) benefiting from CBWM, sustainable agriculture and forestry, and small business development in the project areas b) Number of beneficiaries with access to renewable energy and energy efficiency through electric power from solar energy	a) 115 (m: 52/f: 63),~1% of the population in the project area b) 800 (m: 360/f: 440)	a) 8,000 (m: 2,400/ f: 5,600), 67% of the population in the project area; b) 3,000 (m: 900/f: 2,100)
	Extent to which institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems: a) National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Unit b) National IWT Enforcement Strategy	a) none b) none	a) fully operational b) implemented
	Populations of a) forest elephants and b) gorillas in the project area	a) 20,000 b) 26,000	a) 20,000 b) 26,000
Congo (Republic)—WB	Direct project beneficiaries (% female)	12768 (30%)	16000 (40%)
	Area brought under enhanced biodiversity protection (hectare, Ha)	0	427,000
Ethiopia	Extent to which national legal, policy, and institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems: a) Number of international agreements on IWT control signed; b) Number of legislation documents strengthened; c) Number of regional IWT Task forces established; d) Presence of wildlife derivatives management system	a) 0 b) 0 c) 0 d) no system in place	a) 4 b) Amendment(s) are in the process of approval (or approved) by the government c) 2 d) System in place, functioning and audited
	Number of direct project beneficiaries: Number of local people in project areas benefiting from engagement in CBNRM (male/female)	0	1200

Country	PDO level indicator	Baseline	End target
Ethiopia (*continued*)	Number of flagship species poached: a) Proportion of illegally killed elephants (total number of dead elephants in parentheses) b) Number of big cats (specifically lions, cheetahs and leopards) seized (at project sites per unit effort)	a) Omo NP: 1 (n = 1) Mago NP: 1 (n = 6) CCNP: 1 (n = 7) Babille: 1 (n = 5) Kafto Shiraro: 1 (n = 6) b) Omo NP: 0. Mago NP: 0. CCNP: 0. Babille: 1 (leopard). Kafto Shiraro: 0 (The numbers in the PAs reflect the lack of patrolling in the past years—i.e., there are no data). Border crossing points: baseline to be established. Bole International Airport: baseline to be established	a) Omo NP: 0.2 Mago NP: 0.2 CCNP: 0.2 Babille: 0.2 Kafto Shiraro: 0.2 b) Demonstrated decline in seizures per unit effort as deterrent impact takes effect at least a 300% decline from peak seizure rates).
	METT for PAs	Omo NP: 13. Mago NP: 15. CCNP: 30. Babille: 13. Kafto Shiraro: 46	Omo NP: 83. Mago NP: 84. CCNP: 81. Babille: 82. Kafto Shiraro: 84

Gabon	Proportion of illegally killed elephants (PIKE) in targeted national parks (disaggregated by national park) (percentage)
	    PIKE Moukalaba-Doudou
	    PIKE Loango
	    PIKE Mayumba
	    PIKE Waka
		30
		
		15
		5
		10
		50
			10
			
			3
			1
			2
			2

	Reported incidents of human-elephant conflicts in the target zones (number)	247	107
	Stage of development of corridor management plans by corridor (number)		
	Corridor Loango - Moukalaba-Doudou	0	5
	Corridor Moukalaba-Doudou - Mayumba	0	5
	Corridor Mayumba - Conkouati	0	5
	Satisfaction by target beneficiaries of project interventions (of which female) (percentage)	0	70 (80%)
	Direct project beneficiaries (number) Percentage female	0	1,000 (60%)
India	Area of sustainable management solutions at sub-national levels for conservation of snow leopard, wild prey and associated species and habitats, sustainable livelihoods and ecosystem services	Approximately 30,000—40,000 hectares (parts of Kanchenjunga National Park and Gangotri National Park) managed effectively	At least 1,600,000 hectares effectively managed through participatory approaches
	Number of additional people benefiting from strengthened livelihoods through solutions for management of natural resources and ecosystem services	0	At least 2,500 households directly benefit (50% women)
	Total area brought under multiple use sustainable landscape management framework	0	About 800,000 hectares brought under multiple use management as a direct result of the project
	Status of snow leopard populations in four project states	Estimated at 474 individuals	Staple or increase snow leopard populations in the four project states

Country	PDO level indicator	Baseline	End target
Indonesia	Extent to which legal or policy or institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems	UU5/1990 and PP7/1999 to be revised	At least 2 additional laws/ policies completed; Articles on IWT are accommodated in the revised UU 5/90; National strategy for combating IWT developed
	Number of direct project beneficiaries: a) Number of government agency staff including enforcement officers who improved their knowledge and skills on IWT due to the project (m/f) b) Number of local people in project demonstration areas benefiting from engagement in conservation activities, reduced HWC impacts and improved livelihoods (m/f)	0	a) At least 2100 improved knowledge on IWT (1050m/1050f) b) At least 600 local people benefit directly (300m/300f)
	Expert evaluation of IWT annual volume (number of animal specimens—body parts or live animals) in Indonesia based on the WCS IWT database	4666 wild animals are seized from 34 protected species	Increasing number of settled cases on IWT
	Number of individuals of IWT flagship species (Sumatran tiger, Sumatran rhinoceros, Sumatran elephant, crested black macaque, anoa and babirusa) killed by poachers annually in the two project demonstration areas	2015: Tiger (5 poached); Elephant (7 poached); Rhino (1 poached); Anoa (10 poached), Babirusa (12), Crested black macaque (~200)	>40% reduction from baseline
Kenya	Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or sub-national level	0	Two Wildlife Security Systems fully operational in Taita Ranches and Masai Mara NR with workplans and budgets
	Number of people directly benefitting in the project area from CBWM and other forms of sustainable NRM as a result of the project (m/f)	0	>=15,000 (>40% female)
	Populations of flagship species in the project areas (baseline for 2017): elephant; buffalo; giraffe; rhino	Tsavo/Taita Ranches: Elephants: 12,843/1,746. Buffalo: 8,525/1,768. Giraffe: 4,323/510. Rhino: tbd at Inception. Masai Mara: Elephants: 2,493. Buffalo: 9,466. Giraffe: 2,607. Rhino: tbd year 1	>= baseline 2017
	Number of individuals of flagship species poached annually in the project areas (baseline for 2016): elephant; rhino	Tsavo Ecosystem/Taita Taveta County: Elephants 30/26; Rhino 2/0. Maasai Mara: Elephants 5; Rhino 1	Decrease by at least 50%
Malawi	Conservation area brought under improved management regime	0	273637

Country	PDO level indicator	Baseline	End target
Mali	Extent to which legislation and institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems: a) National Anti-Poaching Strategy b) Updated wildlife crime legislation, recognizing it as a serious crime c) Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit	a) Not any b) Not updated c) Not any	a) Officially approved b) Officially approved c) Fully operational
	Number of people directly benefitting from CBNRM, including SFM, and SLM in target communes (male/female)	0	>= 14,200 (at least 50% females)
	Elephant population in the Gourma area	192–242	>=206–259
	Total area of forest and woodlands in the project area, ha	4,012–4,033	>=4,012–4,033
Mozambique	Extent to which national legal, policy, and institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems	No National W&FC and IWT Strategy adopted; No WCU exists	National W&FC and IWT Strategy implemented; WCU fully staffed and operational
	Number of direct project beneficiaries: a) No. of communities benefiting from NRM related revenues b) Number of local people in project areas benefiting from engagement in conservation activities and/or improved livelihoods attributable to the project (male/female)	a) 42 (2014); b) 44,263 (male) 47,442 (female)	a) 68 b) 60,263 (male) 67,442 (female)
	Number of individuals of IWT flagship species (e.g. lion, cheetah, leopard, rhino, elephant) at the project sites (site level)	Elephants: 4900; Big cats: 4500	Elephants: 5961; Big cats: 5475
Philippines	Outcome level indicator (its RF has mostly output level indicators): Convictions increase due to inter-agency collaboration and increased knowledge and skills	NA	Increase 10% in year 3
South Africa	Number of seizures of IWT of target species in calendar year	Illegal trade in Rhino 2017 seizure data—baseline = 7 cases; Elephant = 36 cases; Lion = 4 cases; Cheetah = 1 case; Leopard = 2 cases	Decrease compared to baseline
	Number of fraudulent documents on wildlife exports out of SA identified at international ports	In 2017 (number to be determined) wildlife exports were identified having fraudulent documents—baseline data will be collected in 2017	Zero as all export documentation is electronic
	Rhino poaching rates in KNP attenuate as a result of more positive community attitude to wildlife	Number of rhino poached in 2016 in KNP: 1054	Number of rhino poached in December 2022 in KNP: less than 1054

Country	PDO level indicator	Baseline	End target
Tanzania	Extent to which legal or policy or institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems	*NSCPIWT* Strategy not implemented; IWT control institutions does not exist	Updated *NSCPIWT* Strategy/ Action Plan implemented with allocated funding; Key institutions (WFCTT, TCGs) have sufficient funding and staff
	# local people (male/female) who improved their livelihood via fair sharing of benefits from CBWM and alternative income projects	10% of m/f 41,514 (male) 43,617 (female)	25% of m/f 103,785 (male) 109,043 (female)
	Number of individuals of IWT flagship species killed by poachers annually in Tanzania and at targeted project sites: lions; elephants	No consolidated data on lion poaching—to be identified in year 1; Data on elephant poaching available at site level: a) Rungwa: 127 (MIKE); 101 (WD) b) Ruaha: data—to be identified in year 1	90% decrease in annual poaching the Ruaha-Rungwa ecosystem; A negligible rate annual poaching the Ruaha-Rungwa ecosystem (<10% vis-à-vis the baseline)
Thailand	Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or sub-national level, disaggregated by partnership type	a) Thailand WEN functioning, but lacks operational task forces, engagement of all key national stakeholders, and sustainable financing; Forest Protection Operation Centre formed April 2017 b) inter-agency collaboration on IWT at subnational level is ad hoc and not strategic c) lack of civil society engagement at local level	a) A series of task forces are operational under Thailand WEN and sustainably financed; b) Joint Operational Partnerships (DNP, NED Police, Mekong Navy, Customs, Immigration, Quarantine, other agencies as needed) for demonstration areas in Nongkhai Province and Sadao District; c) at least 4 community agreements on wildlife protection established
	Number of direct project beneficiaries: a) Number of government agency staff including enforcement officers who improved their knowledge and skills on IWT due to the project (m/f) b) Number of local community members participating in wildlife protection efforts	a) 0 b) 0	a) 800 (40% female) b) 100 (50% female)
	Strengthened institutional capacity to combat IWT as indicated by the ICCWC Indicator Framework (note: baselines to be determined in year 1) National indicator targets for monitoring drawn from ICCWC Indicator Framework baseline assessment	ICCWC Indicator Framework— Baseline scores TBD; No national IWT indicators	ICCWC Indicator Framework— Project Completion targets TBD; National indicators monitored annually and evaluated at EoP

Country	PDO level indicator	Baseline	End target
Vietnam	Draft amendments to the law and regulations on threatened wildlife protection submitted for approval to the competent authorities	0	5
	Enforcement and conservation officers with increased competency in the application of laws and regulations on wildlife protection (number)	0	500
	Enforcement and conservation agencies that deploy the SMART tool (number)	0	25
	Share of government agencies participating in Biodiversity Steering Committee that agree on joint workplans on wildlife protection (percentage)	0	90
	Share of central and local government staff reached by awareness raising campaigns (percentage)	0	50
Zambia	Forest area under sustainable management practices (hectare, Ha),	0	66000
	Agricultural area under climate-smart agricultural practices (hectare, Ha)	0	59000
	Crop yield increase for selected crops (percentage)	0	30
	Maize (Metric tons/year)	1.6	2.08
	Soybeans (Metric tons/year)	0.9	1.17
	People in targeted communities with increased monetary and non-monetary benefits (number) female (%)	0	40,000 (30%)
Zimbabwe	Number of people benefitting in the project area from CBWM, SFM, and SLM (f/m)	3,438 (~f 50%/ m 50%)	>=14,000 (F 7000/ M 7000)
	Extent to which legislation and institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems: Updated Wildlife Policy; Updated Parks and Wildlife Act; Updated Communal Land Forest Produce Act; Official National Anti-Poaching Strategy	Do not exist	Officially approved and implemented
	Populations of flagship species in the project area	a) Lions (2016): 267 b) Elephants (2014): 11,656 (LC level: 9,398, UC level: 13,915) c) Buffalo (2014): 6,330 (LC level: 2,552, UC level: 10,107)	a) Lions: >=267 b) Elephants: >=11,656 (LC level: 9,398, UC level: 13,915) c) Buffalo: >=6,330 (LC level: 2,552, UC level: 10,107)
	Number of individuals of flagship species poached annually in the project area	a) Lions (2016): 1 b) Elephants (2016): 38 c) Buffalo (2016): 6	a) Lions (2016): 0 b) Elephants (2016): 6 c) Buffalo (2016): 2

APPENDIX B
STATUS OF GLOBAL COORDINATION PROJECT OUTCOMES

Status of Project Outcomes of the Global Coordination Project

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

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

Project components	Project outcomes	Expected outputs	Status
Strategic partnerships	Outcome 2: Enhanced coordination among ICCWC partners to support institutional capacity efforts to fight transnational organized wildlife crime	ICCWC Toolkit deployed in new countries	
		Staff trained in anticorruption and AML	AML training conducted in Kenya and Tanzania.
		Staff trained interagency enforcement operations	
		Best practice ports incentive scheme developed	Activities on combating maritime trafficking between Africa and Asia commenced in September 2018.
		Anti-trafficking monitoring system for ports developed	
		Container clearance systems and facilities upgraded, with relevant training provided	
		Training provided for interagency and South-South cooperation	
		Awareness campaigns conducted among maritime industry stakeholders regarding (i) negative impacts of IWT and penalties for involvement and (ii) benefits of helping to combat IWT	
		Transnational port liaison offices established	
		Toolkit for strengthening IWT law enforcement capacity at ports created	
		Communication measures established among relevant agencies and other industry stakeholders	

Indicators and targets	
2.1: Number of ICCWC-supported initiatives	4 (*Tools and Resources to Combat IWT* publication, the ICCWC Strategic Plan, senior expert group participation, AML training conducted)
2.2: Number of UN wildlife-supported initiatives	2 (UN Task Force with support of GWP delivered two symposiums on strengthening legal frameworks)
2.3 Number of seizures	n.a. (tracking of seizures at maritime ports will commence in year 1 of project implementation)

Project components	Project outcomes	Expected outputs	Status
Knowledge Management and Communications	Outcome 3: Establishment of a knowledge exchange platform to support program stakeholders	Bi-annual GWP Meetings conducted	Quarterly coordination call meetings conducted online with national project teams; to date: 6 calls per region (Asia, Africa, and francophone Africa). Additionally, 7 thematic conferences have been conducted to bring together GWP stakeholders.
		Virtual sessions organized	33 virtual sessions have been organized covering a range of topics under the reducing poaching, trafficking, and demand component as well as program management and monitoring component.
		Study tours completed	1 study tour to Sri Lanka on "Human-Elephant Conflict Mitigation and Co-existence" in October 2017: 17 delegates from 13 GWP countries attended.
		Online knowledge management repository launched (i.e., Box, Collaboration for Development)	GWP utilizes Microsoft Onedrive as a knowledge management repository. Over 1,000 presentations, knowledge event documents, publications, and other knowledge resources are shared with GWP stakeholders. GWP webpages hosted on the World Bank Group website contains information on knowledge management. Since its launch, the page has had over 26,000 views.
		GWP strategic communications plan developed GWP communication products created	GWP Strategic communication plan has been developed, and the GWP uses a range of products to communicate programs goals and objectives. To date: 1 program brochure (French and English), 20 GWP country project briefs, 7 program videos, 7 conference proceedings, 14 blogs and feature stories, 4 newsletters, 10 story maps, 1 eBook on the donor analysis and many social media communication packages have been developed.

Indicator and targets	
3.1 Establishment of an IWT CoP	Ongoing. 2 CoPs: one on NBT and another on HWC launched in 2018
3.2 Effective communications of the program's activities and impact	Ongoing. Increase in GWP email subscription list by 130% since 2016. Various channels: program webpage, online repository, social media avenues, videos, etc., deployed to increase effective communication of program's activities and impact

Project components	Project outcomes	Expected outputs	Status
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Outcome 4: Improved monitoring of national projects outcomes	Tracking tool developed by GWP; adopted by national projects	System designed, developed, and deployed with guidelines and technical assistance provided to all national projects.
		GWP M&E manual developed	Guidelines on how to prepare M&E tools was submitted to national projects.
		GWP M&E manual adopted by national projects	Tracking tool developed and adopted by national projects. GWP conducted an online training workshop in 2016 to provide an overview of tracking tool
		GWP M&E training sessions conducted	Baseline data collected and systematized
		Monitoring tools adopted by national projects (i.e., MOMS, MIKE workbook, SMART)	Ongoing
		GWP M&E report published (at baseline and midterm)	Global WIldlife Program Knowledge Platform report published at baseline
		Monitoring tools used for decision making	

Indicators and targets

4.1 Program monitoring system successfully designed, developed, and deployed	Yes
4.2 Results framework is used to support effective decision making and enhance national project quality	Once data are collected after year 1 of implementation of each project, team will guide countries to incorporate the data in decision making.

APPENDIX C
GWP CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

- Knowledge Exchange to Reduce Human-wildlife Conflict and Enhance Coexistence. Conference Proceedings

- Knowledge Exchange on Reducing Illegal Wildlife Trafficking. Conference Proceedings

- Africa-Asia Pacific Symposium on Strengthening Legal Frameworks to Combat Wildlife Crime, convened by the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Illicit Trade in Wildlife and Forest Products, in partnership with GWP and USAID. Report

- Annual Conference on People's Participation in Wildlife Conservation. Conference Proceedings

- Study Tour on Human-Elephant Conflict Mitigation and Co-Existence Report

Photo: Donovan van Staden/Shutterstock.com

APPENDIX D
VIRTUAL EVENTS AND BROWN BAG LUNCHES

February 2016 to June 2018

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E
GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND FUND ALLOCATION

GWP Activities and Fund Allocation to Reduce Poaching

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

*All the amounts throughout the report will be included in US dollars

GWP Activities and Fund Allocation to Reduce Trafficking

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

GWP Activities and Fund Allocation to Reduce Demand

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

APPENDIX F
GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM TEAM

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

Global Coordination Team

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

UNDP maritime trafficking component: Mikhail Paltsyn; Yelda Bakar; Tamara Tschentscher

GEF Secretariat and GEF STAP

Jaime Cavelier; Virginia Gorsevski; Brian Child

GWP Program Steering Committee

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

ADB Implementing Agency Team

Philippines

Government: Crisanta Marlene, P. Rodriguez; Josefina DeLeon

ADB: Bruce Dunn; Arun Abraham

UNDP Implementing Agency Team

Regional technical advisors: Lisa Farroway, Phemo Kgomotso, Penny Stock, Saskia Marijnissen; Doley Tshering; Tashi Dorji

Countries

Afghanistan

UNDP Country Lead: Ahmadjamshed Khoshbeen;

Botswana

Darlinton Sabone; Kagiso Madibana; Ikanyeng Gaodirelwe

Government: Cyril Taolo; Rex Mokandla

PMU: Phemelo Ramalefo

UNDP Country Lead: Oduetse Koboto;

Cameroon

Government: ZE Jean Louis Parfait

UNDP Country Lead: Martin Zeh-Nlo;

Congo, Rep. of

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

Government: Jean-Bosco Nganongo

UNDP Country Lead: Lumiere Jean-Felix Issang;

Ethiopia

Government: Kumara Wakjira; Arega Mekonnen

UNDP Country Lead: Wubua Mekonnen

India

Government: Sh. Soumitra Dasgupta

UNDP Country Lead: Ruchi Pant

Indonesia

PMU: Achmad Pribadi; Muhammad Faisal Lathief; Rissa Budiarti; Mohammad Farkhani

Government: Indra Exploitasia

PNUD: Iwan Kurniawan; Muhammad Yayat Afianto

Kenya

Government: Stephen Manegene

UNDP Country Lead: David Githaiga

Mali

Government: Amadou Sow

UNDP Country Lead: Oumar Tamboura

Mozambique

PMU: Lolita Hilario Fondo; Emir Amade

Government: Mateus Mutemba

UNDP Country Lead: Janeiro Avelino

Tanzania

Government: Cancius Karamaga

UNDP Country Lead: Gertrude Lyatuu

Thailand

Government: Tippawan Sethapun; Ronasit Maneesai

UNDP Country Lead: Napaporn Yuberk; Pituck Jongnarangsin

Zimbabwe

Government: Tanyaradzwa Mundoga; Arthur Musakwa; Joseph Shoko

UNDP Country Lead: Anne Madzara

UN Environment Implementing Agency Team

South Africa

Government: Wadzi Mandivenyi; Thea Carroll; Frances Craigie

UN Environment Country Lead: Cecilia Njenga, Jane Nimpamya

World Bank Implementing Agency Team

Gabon

PMU: Olivier Ondo Assame; Aimée Mekui Allogo; Christian Edang Mba; Ariane Kengue; Patrice Mezui; Sonia Ekaghba; Jean Nestor Bouengue; Augustin Mihindou Mbina; Paulin Koumakoudi

Government: Lee White

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

Congo, Rep. of

PMU: Jacques Ossissou; Gaspard Lembe; Gérard Letia; Serge Assim Da; Jean François Ekandza

Government: Jacques Ossissou; Gaspard Lembe

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

Malawi

Government: Brighton Kumchedwa; William O. Mgoola; Jester Kaunga-Nyirenda; Ramjee Nyirenda;

WBG Lead: Ross Hughes

Vietnam

Government: Hoang Thi Thanh Nhan; Van Anh Nguyen Thi

WBG: Thu Thi Le Nguyen

Zambia

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

Government: Paul Zyambo; Deuteronomy Kasaro

WBG: Douglas J. Graham; Iretomiwa Olatunji