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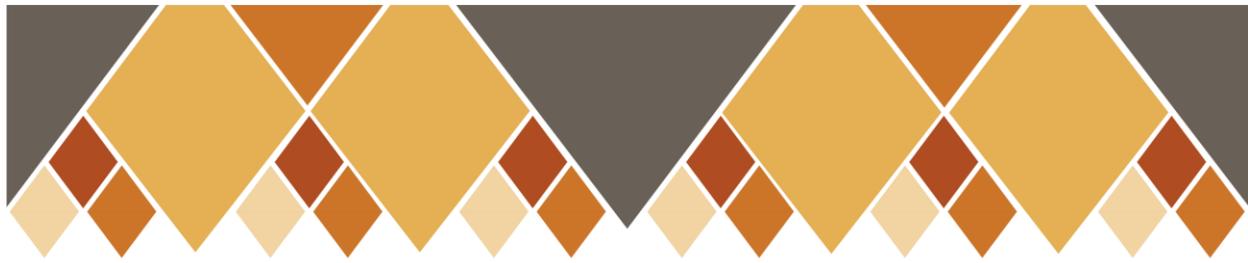
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PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
October 2-5, 2017

CONVENED BY:
GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM (GWP)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT,
FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (MoEFCC)
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)



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The active involvement of national and state government representatives, representatives from non-governmental organizations, and implementing agency staff members was essential to the success of the conference. The conference planning and execution benefited from input from the following World Bank staff in New Delhi and Washington D.C.: Dr. Claudia Sobrevila, Ms. Salimata Follea, Dr. Anupam Joshi, Mr. Elisson Wright, Ms. Hasita Bhammar, Dr. Manali Baruah, Ms. Ana Maria Gonzalez Velosa, Ms. Sunny Kaplan, Ms. Alexandra Schmidt Fellner, Mr. Atul Khurana, Ms. Diana Manevskaya, Ms. Aurore Simbananiye, Ms. Yesmeana Butler, and Mr. Santiago V. Sandoval.

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1. OVERVIEW

The Global Wildlife Program (GWP) is a seven-year, Global Environment Facility (GEF)-funded program developed as a response to the growing crisis of illegal wildlife trade (IWT). It consists of 20 national projects tailored to specific countries' needs and a global coordinating project. The World Bank Group (WBG), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Environment and Asian Development Bank (ADB) are the GEF implementing agencies with projects under the program. National government agencies in 19 countries in Africa and Asia, in partnership with wildlife agencies and Non-Government Organizations (NGO), execute national project activities. Key objectives of the GWP coordinating grant is to facilitate collaboration and share lessons learned, and use innovative tools to help twenty GWP projects. In-person events are a mechanism through which the GWP brings government stakeholders and project teams of the 19 GWP countries to collaborate and exchange knowledge. The GWP collaborated with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of the Government of India (MoEFCC), and the UNDP, to organize the Annual Conference on People's Participation in Wildlife Conservation from Oct 2-5, 2017. This conference coincided with India's Wildlife Week celebrations.

Peoples' active participation in the conservation of wildlife is critical to the survival of endangered species and serves as an important economic, social, and security engine for communities. Still, inadequate land-use planning, habitat loss, and competition for limited resources have increased human wildlife conflict and resulted in missed opportunities to achieve sustainable development. The loss of wildlife and their habitats impedes the progress to achieve key Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)¹ and threatens the future of local economies, thus it is vital for stakeholders to encourage active people's participation. This topic is pertinent to many of the GWP countries and is critical to the future of India's conservation and development landscape.

The GWP Annual Conference was designed to provide a platform for GWP national project teams to: (i) raise awareness, showcase, and learn from African and Asian experiences; and (ii) enhance understanding of Program specific issues. The four-day conference included presentations of case studies, good practices, as well as a field visit to facilitate understanding of methodologies, tools, and techniques to apply in their projects and countries.

2. CONFERENCE FORMAT & ATTENDEES

The conference was divided into two parts:

- ❖ high-level segment in New Delhi (October 2-3) that included panel sessions and working group discussions; and
- ❖ a GWP-focused field component in Pench Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh (October 4-5) to discuss more program and national GWP project activities.

The high-level segment in New Delhi brought together more than 200 participants from over 22 countries. Participants included twenty-six national government representatives from 17 GWP member countries, 12 implementing agencies staff members including the GEF, UN Environment, ADB and UNDP, 5 GWP team members, over 30 panelists and speakers and other participants who represented various local and regional organizations, the private sector, academic institutions, etc. (Figure 1). (See Annex II for detailed list of GWP participants).

¹ The SDGs specifically address tackling illegal trade in wildlife through specific targets under Goal 15. The legal and sustainable use of wildlife will also contribute to many of the SDGs and target goals, including Goal 1, as well as Goals 12, 14, 15, 16, and 17.

The 17 countries in the GWP that participated in the conference included: Afghanistan, Botswana, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, India, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Philippines, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Vietnam, Zambia and Zimbabwe



3. CONFERENCE SUMMARY: DAY ONE

Inaugural Session | New Delhi | October 2, 2017

The conference commenced with a visit to the Mahatma Gandhi-Raj Ghat Memorial where international delegates paid tribute to the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, on the day of his birthday.

Opening remarks were delivered by Dr. Jaime Cavelier, Global Environment Facility (GEF), and Mr. Ajay Narayan Jha, Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, emphasizing the importance of participatory approaches to wildlife conservation, and the role sustainable nature-based tourism can play to promote peaceful coexistence between wildlife and people. Ms. Marina Walter, Country Director, UNDP-India, then highlighted the links between wildlife crimes and national security, and how wildlife conservation can be an important economic development tool, and help achieve the SDGs and Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Dr. Harsh Vardhan, Honorable Minister of the MoEFCC, delivered the keynote speech that emphasized the role of science, technology and innovation to conserve and protect the

environment. He also emphasized that environmental conservation is a moral obligation. He launched India's National Wildlife Action Plan (NWAP²) 2017-2031, India's Wildlife Mobile App, and the GEF-funded, SECURE Himalayas project.

During the session, speakers noted how the NWAP recognizes, for the first time, the impact of climate change on wildlife, thus illustrating evidence based policy making informed by scientific evidence on ecological effects of climate change.

Mr. Soumitra Dasgupta, Inspector General MoEFCC (Wildlife Division), closed the day with a Vote of Thanks.



Launch of India National Wildlife Action Plan (NWAP) 2017-2031 (Left to right: Mr. Soumitra Dasgupta, Mr. Siddhanta Das, Mr. Ajay Narayan Jha, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, Dr. Jaime Cavalier and Ms. Marina Walter)

² The Plan has five components, 17 themes and 103 conservation actions and contains strategies and plans to mainstream biodiversity conservation across development planning processes. The Plan adopts a people-centric and landscape-based approach to conservation and reflects India's commitment to achieving the SDGs –that can be emulated by many GWP countries.

4. CONFERENCE SUMMARY: DAY 2

Plenary and Breakout Sessions | New Delhi | October 3, 2017

The plenary sessions in New Delhi included presentations related to the three themes:

- ❖ Leveraging partnerships to promote shared benefits
- ❖ Inclusive green growth infrastructure for wildlife conservation
- ❖ Innovative approaches to engage people in wildlife conservation

The plenary presentations highlighted local, national, and regional experiences engaging communities in wildlife conservation across Asia and Africa. Key points presented during each plenary session are described below. The following key points were summarized:

Plenary Session 1: Leveraging Partnerships to Promote Shared Benefits

This session focused on public-private partnerships (PPP) in the environment sector and potential opportunities in wildlife-based tourism that can promote conservation and sustainable development. The session was chaired by Mr. Siddhanta Das, Director General of Forests and Special Secretary, MoEFCC, and co-chaired by Dr. Debabrata Swain, Member Secretary, National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA). The session was moderated by Mr. S.P. Yadav, Assistant Secretary-General, Global Tiger Forum (GTF).

The session 1 panelists included:

- ❖ Dr. A.K. Bhardwaj, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests - Kerala, Government of 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

The panel presented case studies and examples from India, Mozambique and Vietnam where governments, NGOs and private organizations are partnering to conserve wildlife. The panel emphasized the need to stimulate private and public partnerships that align the diverse interests

of the stakeholders. Further, it recognized the essential role local communities play in wildlife conservation, resource ownership and sustainable use, and therefore must share in the benefits.

The key insights shared by the session 1 panelists include:

- ❖ Align diverse interests and needs to stimulate partnerships
 - ◆ Establishment of partnerships with local communities is essential for conservation, ownership of resources, and enhancing shared prosperity. It is critical to identify community needs, diversify income generating options, and raise awareness of sustainable use of natural resources.
 - ◆ Government partnerships are required to influence political will and generate greater support for wildlife conservation. Conservation needs to be mainstreamed and institutionalized through inclusion in national development plans
 - ◆ NGO partnerships helps build technical capacity and skills. For example, in Vietnam. NGOs provided technical assistance and guidance on topics related to law enforcement and species conservation.
 - ◆ PPPs can be effective as seen in the experiences of some private lodge operations in many parts of Southern and Eastern Africa. In some cases, philanthropic resources can step in where profit seeking entities are not active. For example, the Gorongosa National Park³, located in Central Mozambique, has mobilized significant philanthropic resources from the Carr Foundation to support wildlife conservation and community development activities.
- ❖ Ecotourism partnerships can promote wildlife conservation and sustainable development
 - ◆ PPPs can be established to support ecotourism endeavors. Ecotourism can be considered as a tool to promote wildlife conservation as presence of wildlife is a critical driver for visitors.
 - ◆ Ecotourism, planned and managed effectively with participation of a multi-stakeholder group, which includes educated visitor, scientific monitoring of impacts on wildlife, and equitable sharing of benefits and risks can support wildlife and local communities.

³ Gorongosa NP was severely impacted by Mozambique's 15-year civil war. The Gorongosa Restoration Project, a U.S. based non-profit organization partnered with the Government of Mozambique in 2004 to restore the National Park. An important component of the rebuilding effort was to strategically engage former combatants in rebuilding efforts. For example, Gorongosa formalized a peace agreement in the area with the provision for employing former combatants to provide reparis and help reestablish control of the Park. Similar approaches can be considered by other parks in post-conflict zones.

- ◆ Unsustainable tourism, can significantly disturb wildlife and offer few benefits to local communities, and can have undesired consequences. Local communities bear the cost of living with wildlife and must have opportunities to directly and indirectly benefit from ecotourism. Capital leakage and disproportional sharing of benefits can greatly undermine nature-based tourism endeavors.
 - ❖ Non-monetary and intangible incentives matter
 - ◆ While financial incentives, employment opportunities and livelihood alternatives are key to effectively engaging people in wildlife conservation, non-monetary incentives such as “social prestige”, religious beliefs and cultural values are also means to encourage participation
 - ◆ An important incentive for poachers to engage in conservation as eco-guards in Kerala, in Southern India was to restore their “social prestige”. This prestige was an added value to the financial incentives, employment and livelihood opportunities that facilitated their transformation from poachers to eco-guards. Their local ecological knowledge could be used to guide tourists.
 - ◆ It is important to consider a communities’ ethical background as it could be a determinant of success for conservation initiatives. An Indian case study showed how killing of whale sharks stopped when people believed the arrival of these animals was a visit from God. This intangible incentive was complemented with economic compensation offered to those that released the sharks captured in nets.
 - ◆ 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.
-

Plenary Session 2: Inclusive Green Growth Infrastructure for Wildlife Conservation

This panel session highlighted lessons learned across sectors that have integrated development and conservation goals and presented approaches to mitigate impacts of linear infrastructure intrusions (roads, highways, irrigation canals, electric power and railway lines, etc.) on wildlife. The session was chaired by Mr. Ajay Narayan Jha, Secretary, MoEFCC, and co-chaired by Dr. Amita Prasad, Addl. Secretary, MoEFCC. Dr. Preeti Soni, Head, Energy & Environment Unit, UNDP-India moderated this session.

The session 2 panelists included:

- ❖ Mr. Arun Abraham, Senior Environmental Specialist, Asian Development Bank
- ❖ 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

The session 2 panelists emphasized the following considerations for green infrastructure:

- ❖ Balance economic growth with social and environmental development
 - ◆ Infrastructure planning must proactively integrate measures to protect natural habitats, ecosystems and biodiversity as an underlying pillar to the pursuit of 'smart' growth development strategies. Wildlife specialists and other stakeholders can proactively participate in infrastructure planning efforts to share information and knowledge on potential impacts on protected areas and wildlife habitats
 - ◆ Unsustainable agricultural practices when not mitigated can have significant negative impacts on the environment; development of a green and inclusive agribusiness sector can mitigate impacts on water and forest resources
- ❖ Natural capital must be considered as part of national wealth accounting to demonstrate that green initiatives offer synergies and benefits in terms of economic growth. Natural capital accounting helps to present the economic case that loss of species has ecological consequences and results in lost tourism revenues, and government receipts,
- ❖ Research and analysis strengthens the infrastructure planning process by increasing the use of scientific information and tools available to assess potential impacts and options to minimize negative impacts. For example, increased knowledge of species, habitats and ecosystem functions; testing/ developing appropriate management practices (e.g. impact of linear infrastructure on animal behavior) and decision-support tools that account for environmental factors can add value to the design, build, operate models and overall planning processes. Research and analysis can play an important role in scoping, monitoring and evaluation of infrastructure projects.
- ❖ Stakeholder Engagement is essential to build public awareness and to share information on the benefits and costs of infrastructure projects and alternatives that can help make the project more sustainable over the long-term.

Plenary Session 3: Innovative Approaches to Engaging people in Wildlife Conservation

This session featured presentations and discussions on successful models and approaches for promoting people's participation in wildlife conservation using innovative strategies and tools. The session was chaired by Mr. Dr. Rajesh Gopal, Secretary General, Global Tiger Forum, and co-chaired by Mr. Ravi Singh, CEO, WWF-India. Mr. Doley Tshering, Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP moderated this session.

The session 3 panelists included:

- ❖ 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 Philippines
- ❖ Mr. Manuel Mutimucuo, Director of Human Development, Gorongosa National Park, Mozambique
- ❖ Dr. N.M. Ishwar, Programme Coordinator, IUCN-India
- ❖ Mr. Satya Prakash Tripathi, PCCF (WL), Nagaland

The panel begun by recognizing that the term people's engagement for wildlife conservation needs to acknowledge the diverse set of "people" and characterize these different stakeholders. The panel emphasized the importance of integrated approaches and long-term, landscape level interventions as essential to effectively engage people in wildlife conservation.

Key insights from the session include:

- ❖ Create value for communities. Create access to markets, enterprise development, community development programs to engaging people in wildlife conservation. Community engagement requires empathy, and establishment of defensible processes and mechanisms to prevent elite capture
- ❖ Navigate complex dynamics and relations. Land disputes between different stakeholders involves negotiating multiple interests but can be resolved by establishing co-management structures for conservation

- ❖ Educate and increase awareness. Education campaigns to raise awareness and providing incentives to communities to report on wildlife poaching have proved successful in Philippines. In Mozambique, many protected areas cover costs for local communities to visit the park and enjoy the same experience foreign tourists experience.
- ❖ Leverage media to engage stakeholders. Social media can be a creative means to connect people globally. The Philippines has used social media platforms such as Facebook for enabling people to report wildlife related crimes to law enforcement.
- ❖ Include awareness generation and community outreach programs as part of government efforts to engage people in conservation. The Government of Nagaland, India issued an anti-hunting order, created awareness, and legal consequences if people killed wild animals, including the migratory Amur Falcons, which acted as a deterrent. Establishment of eco-clubs also helped.



Working Group Discussion on Leveraging Partnerships to Promote Shared Benefits

New Delhi Breakout Sessions:

The aim of breakout sessions was to explore in more detail Day 2 panel sessions and engage directly with technical experts and colleagues from India and the GWP countries. The working groups allowed participants to discuss the challenges they faced engaging local communities, the private sector and other government departments

The breakout sessions were chaired by Mr. Kuldeep Goel, PCCF & HoFF, Gujarat and co-chaired by Mr. Elisson Wright, Sr. Programme Coordinator, GWP. Ms. Tilottama Verma, Additional Director, WCCB moderated the sessions.

The breakout session summaries are presented below.

Breakout Session 1: Leveraging Partnerships to Promote Shared Benefits

This session was facilitated by Mr. A.K. Mishra, PCCF (Wildlife), Maharashtra-Representative of State/UT Government, Dr. Louise Twining-Ward, WBG, Lisa Farroway, UNDP, and Mr. Rosiama Vanchhong PCCF (Wildlife), Mizoram. Approximately, 20 participants contributed to the discussion in this session (Image 2).

Key topics considered by the facilitators to guide the working group discussion included: (i) stakeholders to consider when establishing a PPP in the wildlife sector; (ii) main challenges facing stakeholders in creating a PPP; (iii) potential solutions to address these challenges; and (iv) gaps in knowledge that the GWP can help address.

A summary of the key points presented at the end of the working session included:

- ❖ There are many different forms of partnerships that can be considered, including public-private, public-community, and private-public-community.
- ❖ A variety of stakeholders must be involved to make different partnerships successful. Stakeholders include communities, private enterprise, well established NGOs, district councils, traditional authorities, the wildlife authority, academia, politicians, decision makers, local business people that want to get involved, women from the community, etc.
- ❖ To start any partnership, it is essential to:
 - ◆ Identify stakeholder needs

- ◆ Prioritize stakeholder needs. For example, in South Africa, traditional authorities became co-managers of lands as part of the restitution processes in the post-apartheid era. This was done in response to their prioritized needs, which included access to natural resources for their livelihoods in those designated areas.
- ◆ Define roles: Since each stakeholder has a specific expertise and objective, coordination amongst them and demarcation of roles prior to an activity facilitates leveraging stakeholders' strength. For example:
 - The government role is to oversee the democratic process that allows for people to get involved. The government also plays a regulatory role.
 - The private sector can help communities access markets
 - Communities want their livelihood needs to be met and are highly capable of understanding the landscape they live in. They can provide guidance on wildlife management and be involved in small businesses.
 - Philanthropists and donors are interested in poverty reduction and conservation. They can help fund projects and provide the seed funding needed to start initiatives.
 - NGOs and civil society have built their trust with communities over the years and can play a role in community engagement, capacity building and providing technical assistance.
 - Academics can play an advisory role in monitoring the values of natural resources and wildlife and creating new knowledge.
- ❖ Communities often face challenges entering fair partnerships
 - ◆ Communities possess valuable local knowledge but have limited venues to share this knowledge with tourists
 - ◆ Insufficient knowledge on how to engage with the private sector. Communities often require additional capacity to effectively launch and manage small businesses.
 - ◆ Threat of elite capture and lack of transparent and effective systems in place to manage and distribute benefits
 - ◆ Weak institutions to engage the private sector. For example, in Zambia community governance is weak and poses a challenge to developing public-private enterprises.
 - ◆ Some protected areas have greater potential to attract tourists than others due to various reasons, such as natural wealth, wildlife populations, access, etc. PAs that are

not conducive to near term tourism opportunities should explore other areas they can partner with other stakeholders (i.e. education, research centers, etc.).

- ◆ Insufficient technical assistance, time and financial support to establish and grow partnerships over the long term.

❖ Examples of effective solutions/approaches:

- ◆ Establish mutually-beneficial partnerships that can mature over a longer period of time (i.e. 15-20 years) to allow for initial investments to achieve a higher net present value and garner community support.
- ◆ Establish technical advisory committees with community representatives to help them navigate the partnerships with the private sector and other stakeholders.
- ◆ Establish community-elected commissions/organizations to manage profits from partnerships. Use funds on investments that provide shared community benefits. Examples include setting up schools, healthcare facilities, etc. rather than goods for individuals.
- ◆ Integrated Planning across sectors helps to understand the various needs in the areas, so several interventions can be planned by different ministries.
- ◆ Regulation is important to ensure transparency in the use of funds.
- ◆ Payments of ecosystems services can be mainstreamed in government processes.

❖ Knowledge gaps identified by country representatives included:

- ◆ Tools to improve community revenues sharing mechanisms
- ◆ Development of value chain and business plans
- ◆ Tourism concession or assets transfer to communities
- ◆ Strategies to overcome barriers to engaging with the private sector.



Breakout Session 2: Inclusive Green Growth Infrastructure for Wildlife Conservation

This session was facilitated by Dr. Dhanajay Mohan, Addl.PCCF (WL), Uttarakhand and Dr. Jaime Cavalier, GEF. Approximately 21 participants attended this session (Image 3).

Topics considered by the facilitators included: (i) barriers to efficiently conducting landscape planning and infrastructure projects; (ii) key tradeoffs to balance infrastructure development and wildlife conservation; and (iii) funding for green infrastructure investments.

A summary of the key points presented at the end of the working session are included below:

❖ Barriers

- ◆ Engagement and coordination across partners and sectors
- ◆ Lack of models and scientific studies to help landscape level planning
- ◆ Capacity issues
 - Implementation of landscape planning remains a challenge in many developing countries

- Lack of capacity to oversee mitigation compliance
- ◆ PPPs often lack holistic consideration of biodiversity and wildlife

❖ Cost of Infrastructure Investments

A comprehensive understanding of the alternatives available to infrastructure development partners early in the project planning cycle is required to minimize risks of additional costs being incurred once plan, design, and build efforts are well underway. In addition, to the extent possible, full capital, operations, and maintenance costs should be considered which account for alternatives that may have a higher up-front cost but save on costs incurred in later years. Full costs of the project need to be considered, including environmental and social costs, and should be considered in the financial projections for infrastructure projects. Additional considerations for promoting “greener” alternatives that at time may be costly than the more traditional approaches, may benefit from leveraging funding offset mechanisms that could include taxation incentives, Corporate Social Responsibility efforts, etc.



Working group discussion on Innovative Approaches to Engage people in Wildlife Conservation

Breakout Session 3: Innovative Approaches to Engaging People in Wildlife Conservation

This working group focused on three topics related to innovative approaches to engaging people in wildlife conservation: (i) ensuring sustainability of people's engagement; (ii) approaches and models to engaging people in wildlife conservation; and (iii) knowledge needs that GWP can help promote for people's engagement. This session was facilitated by Dr. Dipankar Ghose, Director, Species and Landscape WWF- India, Dr. Dan Challender, IUCN Species Specialist Group and Ms. Bronwyn James, iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority. There were approximately 25 participants in this session (Image 4).

Below is a summary of the key points presented at the end of the working session:

- ❖ To ensure sustainability of people's engagement in wildlife conservation: representatives expressed that:
 - ◆ Countries should create an enabling environment that addresses legal and policy issues that promote people's participation.
 - ◆ Raise awareness on the intrinsic value of wildlife so that interest in conservation is sustained. The long-term solution is to change the mindset and attitude towards conservation.
 - ◆ Local communities need rights and authority over land and natural resources to secure ownership along with clarification of user rights.
 - ◆ Benefit sharing mechanisms should be binding and transparent and the design process should involve communities.
 - ◆ Economic incentives need to be sustained.
 - ◆ Continued investment is required in other alternative income generating opportunities.
 - ◆ Establishment of long-term strategic planning is needed, involving stakeholders not only at site level but at the national level.
 - ◆ Integration of conservation issues with other sectors and land uses; i.e. agriculture, mining, transport, among others.
- ❖ Working group participants also discussed examples of successful approaches, such as:
 - ◆ Engage a champion: engage with committed leaders who ensure that the benefits trickle down to the community.

- ◆ Diversify livelihoods beyond tourism, such as through other small-scale arts and crafts, high value agriculture, and other industries
 - ◆ Integrate landscape planning that considers the protected area systems and communities residing in buffer zones.
 - ◆ Benefit sharing mechanisms where a percentage from conservation that goes to the communities can support alternative livelihood community investments
 - ◆ Sign formal agreements for communities to retain rights and access to resources needed for their livelihoods. Legalization of access to renewable natural resources in the protected areas has helped sustain people's engagement in conservation.
 - ◆ Provide benefits that respond to community needs.
- ❖ Future knowledge needs include:
- ◆ Innovative technologies that support integrated planning
 - ◆ Collaboration tools to enhance coordination and knowledge transfer among countries
 - ◆ Identification and access to funding



Members from the Turia, Telia and Karmajhiri communities who are helping the Forest Department with patrols

5. CONFERENCE SUMMARY: DAYS 3 & 4

Pench Tiger Reserve | October 4 and 5, 2017

The Pench sessions were designed for the GWP country clients to continue to learn from the Indian experiences, and discuss more Program-specific issues and project opportunities and challenges. Presentations and facilitated discussions focused on wildlife-based tourism, International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) and the use of new tools and technologies. In addition, the GWP coordination team provided guidance on Program coordination, knowledge management, and M&E. The key points raised during these sessions are below.

Presentation on Wildlife-Based Tourism Opportunities and Challenges

Presenter: Dr. Louise Twining-Ward, International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Dr. Twining-Ward presented findings of a recent tourism publication. Wildlife tourism benefits include: reduction in urban migration, increased demand for agricultural and artisan goods, women empowerment, direct and indirect employment creation, and incentives for conservation. Dr. Twining-Ward outlined different approaches to community-based tourism and the challenges associated with each of the approaches. For example, community-owned enterprises often lack business skills, access to the market, are over-reliant on donor funding. Challenges with public-private partnerships lie with the generation and distribution of social benefits. For public-community initiatives, key challenges are competition with the private sector in marketing and accessing clientele, and creating self-sustaining businesses. The presentation listed some common reasons for failures in tourism enterprises, including: (i) land conflicts; (ii) setting prices too low; (iii) copycat monotourism; and (iv) not engaging the private sector and planning for rather than with communities. Other reasons included presuming all stakeholders would benefit equally and over-estimation of community capacity and knowledge to do tourism.

Key steps to building tourism enterprises included:

- ❖ Assessment and consensus building
- ❖ Awareness raising and capacity building
- ❖ Managing growth; creatively scaling up enterprise

Dr. Ward also discussed the concept of “limits of acceptable change” for the case of wildlife ecotourism. It involves incorporating questions such as: what do we want the future to look like, what kind of impact is ok during the planning and design phase of ecotourism initiative. Once those questions are cleared and validated, indicators can be set up and used to monitor progress. The concept is a useful tool as there is no fixed formula to set carrying capacity of protected areas to support tourism. Such capacity is site specific and depends on expected and projected impact and goals and requires extensive monitoring to assess actual impacts.

Perspectives from the Field – Pench Tiger Reserve

The Madhya Pradesh State Forest Department officer(s) provided an overview of the Pench Tiger Reserve and its partnerships with local organizations for conservation efforts. Local community leaders provided an overview on how they are engaged in the Reserve’s activities and their role in conservation.

The presenters included:

- ❖ Mr. Subhranjan Sen, Field Director, Pench Tiger Reserve
- ❖ Representatives from local NGOs that work closely with the Indian Forest Department: the Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and Wildlife Protection Society of India (WPSI)
- ❖ Local community members from the Turia, Telia, Karmajhiri villages who are involved in conservation and patrolling activities

Key points from this session included:

- ❖ Incentive-based conservation – The Park management involved and incentivized local communities to patrol to help monitor poaching activity; Partnerships have been established with NGOs for training local youth to patrol and acquire other relevant skills for jobs; Proceeds from tourism stays in the Park and are shared with village committees who collectively decide purpose common benefit.
- ❖ Skilled based capacity building – In partnership with a local NGO, the State Department created Tiger Tribes, a community-based initiative that conducts tours around the villages so tourists can see and experience the village life, agricultural practices and as well look and buy artwork. Training has also been conducted for the Village Patrols who guard the crops at night

- ❖ Adaptive management to address Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) included building of crop protection walls which proved effective for some animals, and installation of fox lights to prevent conflict.
- ❖ Use of technology for monitoring – The M-Stripes system was showcased to demonstrate how it is used to monitor tigers, map and track patrols.
- ❖ Compensation for cattle kills and crop damage remains a challenge: Human injuries and fatalities are low around the park. Crop damage by herbivores is common and cattle kills occur (around 170 cattle/year). Compensation has been established as a formula depending on percentage of its damage (less 25% not compensated). Unfortunately, compensation for these losses is a challenge due to the implementation arrangements (lack of coherence between who files, who pays, who verifies) and disbursement.
- ❖ Connectivity. A key to the success of the conservation efforts in Pench relies on the connectivity established with other surrounding reserves. This has expanded the habitat of the tigers increasing its chances of survival. The areas have been under the threat of coal mines but the corridor systems have still allowed movement of tigers. Successful mitigation measures were also set in place to keep the corridors protected despite the construction of roads. Water systems have also been set up along the corridors and areas so the animals can find water specially during drought seasons.

GWP Program Management and Implementation

The GWP team presented an overview of the GWP and status of projects. The presentation highlighted the funding across four GEF focal areas (Biodiversity, Climate Change, Land Degradation and Sustainable Forest Management) used for national projects. The GWP team explained the three key components of the Program's theory of change (reducing poaching, reducing trafficking and reducing demand), and that most of the projects activities are designed to help reduce poaching directly or indirectly. Few GWP countries have interventions to reduce demand. The GWP team then presented a summary on the Program pillars - Coordination, Knowledge Management (KM), and Delivering Actions and Monitoring and Evaluation. The team described the strategies, the activities undertaken under each pillar, including delivery of knowledge products and discussed the KM roadmap. There was a discussion on GWP and ICCWC activities and how the GWP countries could benefit from this partnership, including funds, training and knowledge products. The session concluded with a synopsis of the GWP M&E strategy which includes leveraging custom-made M&E instruments (Tracking Tools, Results Framework, Qualitative Report), providing quality assurance and technical support to the GWP national project teams. These M&E instruments will facilitate program data aggregation, analysis, and reporting.

Presentation on CBNRM in Southern Africa

Presenter: Mr. Paul Zyambo, Director-National Parks and Wildlife, Government of Zambia

Dr. Paul Zyambo presented the main results of his study that includes an analysis of the challenges associated with the community-based approach to conservation in southern Africa. The premise is that the conventional approach to conservation (fortress, fences and fines) has not been effective in tackling continued biodiversity loss and has become unpopular due to exclusionary policies, high costs, and low economic returns. Also, community-based conservation has been widely adopted, seeking to involve communities in decision-making, management, use of natural resources and sharing of benefits. However, this approach has also been criticized for failing to achieve conservation objectives, and perpetuating the unsustainable use of natural resources. Since both approaches have challenges and flaws, the study follows with an identification of those main challenges and potential solutions. The challenges that were outlined included inability to sustain community livelihoods; Weak tenure, ownership or property rights to resources and land; and Poor governance. The potential solution described included diversification of sources of revenues, provision of multiple benefits (economic, social and cultural ones); address legal reforms, devolve stewardship to communities and conduct decentralization processes and improve governance systems.

Presentation on “Overview of the IUCN Global Species Program”

Presenter: Dr. Dan Challender, Dr. Dan Challender, Programme Officer, IUCN Global Species Programme

Dr. Challender introduced IUCN and its work on illegal wildlife trade and how the organization supports the CITES committees and Parties. IUCN also convenes stakeholders to develop conservation strategies and provides evidence to evaluate the impact of interventions. IUCN produced the document “Beyond Enforcement to combat wildlife crime” which highlights the importance of understanding the role of communities to combat wildlife-related crime. Another programme of work is the “Communities -First Line of Defense against illegal wildlife trade” that has been implemented in Kenya. IUCN also has its own environmental law center: www.ecolex.org.

Presentation on “MasterCard Tourism Insights”

Presenter: Mr. Debarshi Dutta, Director, Government and Development, MasterCard

Mr. Dutta highlighted the role of tourism in bringing economic development to communities and particularly the contribution of the sector to India’s development. He presented some of the big-data tools MasterCard leverages to analyze the tourism sector opportunities based on a cluster-based approach that identifies the interests of key tourist groups. This analyses can help government tourism agencies and other stakeholders gain strategic insights on competitive destinations; competitor markets; target quality tourism offerings; and channel tourism offerings to maximize reach of potential tourists. The data is complemented by airlines information and information gathered from online searches in popular travel websites. Data analysis is delivered in an intuitive, subscription-based, modular, and self-service portal. This is an example of how one corporation is working with government agencies to leverage big-data and technology to maximize use of tourism strategic marketing efforts. There are other corporations and tools that can be leveraged by governments which can be explored.

Breakout Session 4: Youth, Education and Entrepreneurship

The following key points were presented:

- ❖ Entrepreneurship in the context of projects should be understood broadly where communities or individuals set up an enterprise or business to improve their livelihoods and income generating opportunities, and not only focus on innovators
- ❖ Youth can be involved in projects as beneficiaries of educational campaigns, as participants of alternative livelihood initiatives, skill development programs or as members of decision making committees
- ❖ The challenge of engaging youth is lack of knowledge and skills to other members in the community often due to youth moving out, or lack of engagement. Peer behavior is another issue where those who engage with sustainability and conservation issues see peers showing opposite behavior
- ❖ Another challenge in encouraging entrepreneurship among young people is lack of knowledge to help them navigate the market access issues (supply chain, value addition of the products and scaling up)

- ❖ Lack of facilitation among partners to fully engage youth –role of the government and all the stakeholders involved in the process. Implementing agencies including conservation organizations or government often lack the capacity and skills to engage with issues on youth and entrepreneurship development.
 - ❖ Project components dedicated to entrepreneurship development are often small which is another challenge to engage youth in the long term
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Breakout Session 5: ICCWC Support to GWP countries

Country representatives expressed need for:

- ❖ Regional coordination to tackle transboundary issues in wildlife crimes
 - ❖ Sharing of good practices on transboundary coordination
 - ❖ Policy and legislative reforms to combat wildlife crimes
 - ❖ Sensitize, train and build capacity of different government departments including judiciary, prosecutors, police, customs, and immigration officials to enforce wildlife law
 - ❖ Country-specific specialized Law Enforcement Units that involve all law enforcement agencies in the country and promotes collaboration
 - ❖ Training on emerging technologies to combat wildlife crimes, including DNA testing and Forensics
 - ❖ Directly request assistance to the ICCWC members on the issues discussed.
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Breakout Session 6: Wildlife-Based Tourism

A summary of the key points presented included:

- ❖ Private sector does not always have the expertise to engage with communities, while local NGOs are better at doing since they have more trust established with the community. However, NGOs lack business acumen; thus, the need to bring these together. In addition, governments can play the regulatory role ensuring conservation of national and global public goods and services (such as biodiversity)
- ❖ Setting minimum standards and certifications for sustainable tourism

- ❖ Solutions for conflict-ridden countries to attract the private sector and ensuring tourists' interest
- ❖ Sharing of good practices and exit strategies promoting sustainability of the initiatives
- ❖ Development of a shared vision and identify the service, providers, benefits and the various stakeholder early in the process;
- ❖ Analysis of tourists' involvement in wildlife crimes and handling bio piracy issues



Working Group Discussion on Wildlife Based Tourism

Breakout Session 7: Monitoring & Evaluation, and Knowledge Management

The session allowed for a detailed explanation of the different program level M&E tools including a short Q&A session. Key issues raised during this working group discussion regarding M&E and Knowledge Management were:

- ❖ Challenges estimating midterm and completion targets for monitoring progress. Teams should make their best estimations and use these as planning tools
- ❖ Some national government representatives expressed that the webinars are a challenge to attend as they often lack the technology to connect. Participants suggested that the GEF

agency's office can invite participants to their offices and help share and disseminate the materials.

- ❖ The timing of webinars and to get everyone on board remains a challenge. Recording and sharing the webinars is a viable solution
- ❖ Events are recorded and distributed, participants are encouraged to access them; participants can also submit questions in advance
- ❖ Once the projects are under implementation, the key people to invite to webinars and other GWP events are the coordinators and members of the project implementation teams within the executing agencies
- ❖ Some of the topics discussed in events so far, have been more suitable for implementation phases and no project is currently at this stage

6. POSITIONING GWP: 2020 & BEYOND

Dr. Jaime Cavelier explained the GEF's four-year replenishment cycle and discussed the strategic priorities for GEF-7 related to wildlife conservation. Wildlife conservation remains a priority for GEF-7 and the programming document includes three topics involving wildlife:

- ❖ Wildlife based economy – Community based Tourism
- ❖ Preventing extinction of threatened species.
- ❖ Protected areas as a key instrument for delivering conservation

In response to the questions posed by the participants he explained other operational issues including appropriate authority to sign endorsement letters for projects, co-financing ratios and agency fees.

The session also allowed for a discussion of the added value that the individual national projects receive from being part of a program intervention (GWP) and how essential it is for the coordination program to continue receiving internal support from the country projects and external from the implementing agencies and the GEF.

7. CLOSING REMARKS

Dr. Claudia Sobrevila gave the vote of thanks. She stated that cooperation and collaboration are essential as the threats to wildlife increase and these threats cannot be addressed in isolation. Global wildlife communities therefore need to be connected more than ever before and feel inspired by each other. The program must move forward using innovative tools and technology. She emphasized that showcasing positive results from the projects and initiatives to conserve wildlife is essential for raising awareness and support for the program as well as contributing with a repository of knowledge and lessons learned about protecting wildlife. Sharing progress and success stories should then not be a burden. Moving forward, she encouraged the participants to start working on the inspiring stories besides reporting on the appropriate indicators to monitor progress.



8. NEXT STEPS

- ❖ GWP to develop criteria/process for country selection and timeline for organizing 2018 GWP Annual Meeting (Nov 2017)
- ❖ GWP to conduct internal debrief meetings with WBG TTLs, managers and GEFSEC to share findings from GWP ongoing efforts (Nov 2017)
- ❖ GWP to facilitate direct engagement by ICCWC partners to support GWP national project efforts related to anti-poaching/anti-trafficking (Nov/Dec 2017)
- ❖ GWP to attend the CITES SC69 meeting in Geneva and organize a donor round-table and follow-up on German-funded best practices study (Nov 2017).
- ❖ GWP (in collaboration with national projects and Program Steering Committee) to develop additional thematic and geographical knowledge events and products: Wildlife-based tourism report (December 2017; followed by in-depth study and analytical tools in collaboration with T&C/NGOs – 1st half of 2018)
- ❖ Potential KM events discussed include:
 - ◆ Peace and conservation: how can conservation and tourism help in peace processes (example from Gorongosa and other parks)
 - ◆ Community Benefits Sharing Mechanisms from tourism
 - ◆ Human-Wildlife Conflict Compensation or Payments



ANNEX I: AGENDA

Day 1: Monday, October 2, 2017 | Ashok Hotel, New Delhi, India

0900	Visit to Mahatma Gandhi-Raj Ghat Memorial: Delegates from GWP countries visit the Memorial and participate in a tribute to the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi.	<u>Organizer:</u> Government of India
1300	Lunch (Convention Hall, Ashok Hotel)	
1430	Registration	<u>Organizer:</u> Government of India
1450	Live performance of theme song	Mr. Sujoy Banerjee, IFS, Government of UP
1500	Conference opening ceremony and welcome guests of honor – welcome session	<u>Welcome Speech:</u> Mr. Siddhanta Das, Director General of Forests and Special Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change
1505	Lighting of lamps	
1515	Inaugural session - <i>Several high-level representatives from the Indian government and various organizations will deliver brief introductory remarks</i>	<p><u>Opening Remarks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Jaime Caveller, Senior Biodiversity Specialist, Global Environment Facility (GEF) • Ms. Marina Walter, Country Director, UNDP-India, New Delhi • Mr. Ajay Narayan Jha, Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change <p><u>Launch/Releases by Hon'ble Minister</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Launch of India Wildlife Mobile APP</i> • <i>Launch of India National Wildlife Action Plan – 2017-2031</i> • <i>Launch of UNDP/GEF Project SECURE Himalayas</i> <p><u>Keynote Speech:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Harsh Vardhan, Honorable Minister of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change
1555	Vote of Thanks	Shri Soumitra Dasgupta, Inspector General of Forests Wildlife, Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Gol
1600	Tea Break	
1700	Cultural Event	
1800	Dinner at the Ashok Hotel	

Day 2: October 3, 2017 | Ashok Hotel, New Delhi, India

0800	Breakfast	
0900	<p>Plenary Session #1: Leveraging Partnerships to Promote Shared Benefits</p> <p><i>Panelists will share insights on public-private partnerships and opportunities in wildlife based tourism that help promote wildlife conservation</i></p> <p>Questions & Answers/ Discussion</p>	<p>Chair: Mr. Siddhanta Das, Director General of Forests and Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Co-Chair: Dr. Debabrata Swain, Member Secretary, NTCA Moderator: Mr. S.P. Yadav, Assistant Secretary General, Global Tiger Forum Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. A.K. Bhardwaj, PCCF, Kerala- Representative of State/UT Government • Mr. Bartolomeu Soto, Director, ANAC, Government of Mozambique • Mr. Tran Xuan Cuong, Director of Pu Mat National Park, Government of Viet Nam • Mr. Vivek Menon, Executive Director, WTI
1030	Tea/ Coffee Break	
1100	<p>Plenary Session #2: Inclusive Green Growth Infrastructure for Wildlife Conservation</p> <p><i>This panel session will highlight lessons learned across sectors that have integrated development and conservation goals and present ways to mitigate impacts of infrastructure on wildlife.</i></p> <p>Questions & Answers/ Discussion</p>	<p>Chair: Mr. Ajay Narayan Jha, Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Co-Chair: Dr. Amita Prasad, Addl. Secretary, MoEFCC Moderator: Dr. Preeti Soni, Head, Energy & Environment Unit, UNDP-India Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Arun Abraham, Asian Development Bank • 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
1230	Lunch	

Day 2: October 3, 2017 | Ashok Hotel, New Delhi, India

1330	<p><u>Plenary Session #3</u>: Innovative Approaches to Engaging people in Wildlife Conservation</p> <p><i>This session will feature a discussion with senior program managers who are successfully promoting people's participation in wildlife conservation through use of innovative approaches, partnerships, and tools</i></p>	<p>Chair: Dr. Rajesh Gopal, Secretary General, Global Tiger Forum Co-Chair: Mr. Ravi Singh, CEO, WWF-India Moderator: Mr. Doley Tshering, Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP Panelist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Bronwyn James, Senior Manager: Research, Policy, and Planning, Simangaliso Wetland Park Authority, South Africa • Mr. Ernesto D. Adobo, Jr., Undersecretary and Chair, Philippines Operations Group on Ivory and Illegal Wildlife Trade, Government of Philippines • Mr. Manuel Mutimucuo, Director of Human Development, Gorongosa National Park, Mozambique • Dr. N.M. Ishwar, Programme Coordinator, IUCN-India • Mr. Satya Prakash Tripathi, PCCF (WL), Nagaland
1500	Tea/ Coffee Break	
1530	<u>Breakout Sessions</u>	<p>Chair: Mr. Kuldeep Goel, PCCF & HoFF, Gujarat Co-Chair: Mr. Elisson Wright, Sr. Programme Coordinator, GWP Moderator: Ms. Tilottama Verma, Additional Director, WCCB</p>
	<p><u>Breakout Session 1:</u> <i>Participants will explore plenary session topics in more detail and engage with technical experts to discuss the opportunities and challenges related to the approaches discussed.</i></p>	<p><u>Facilitators + National project representatives + Technical Experts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group 1: Leveraging Partnerships to Promote Shared Benefits: Facilitators: Mr. A.K. Mishra, PCCF (WL), Maharashtra-Representative of State/UT Government; Dr. Louise Twining-Ward, WBG, Lisa Farroway, UNDP, Mr. Rosiama Vanchhong PCCF(WL), Mizoram • Group 2: Inclusive Green Growth infrastructure for Wildlife Conservation: Facilitators: Mr. Digvijay Singh Khati PCCF (WL), Uttarakhand; Dr. Neha Vyas, WBG; Dr. Jaime Cavellier, GEF; Mr. P.K. Jha, PCCF(WL), Telangana-Representative of State/UT Government • Group 3: Innovative approaches to engaging people in Wildlife Conservation; Facilitators: Mr. Bharat Jyoti, PCCF (WL), Bihar-Representative of State/UT Government; Mr. B.S. Kharmawphlang, CWLW, Meghalaya, Dr. Dan Challender, IUCN Species Specialist Group, and Dr. Dipankar Ghose, Director, Species and Landscape WWF- India.
1700	<u>Wrap-up of breakout Sessions</u>	Group Representatives
1730	Dinner at Hotel Imperial, New Delhi.	

Day 3: October 4, 2017 | Tathastu Resorts, Pench Tiger Reserve

0600 - 13	Travel to field sites – Pench Tiger Reserve	<u>Organizer:</u> GWP
1300 - 1430		Lunch
1430 - 1500	<u>Welcome and agenda overview</u>	<u>Moderator:</u> Mr. Elisson Wright, GWP <u>Presenters:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Elisson Wright, GWP Ms. Lisa Farroway, UNDP Shri Soumitra Dasgupta, MoEFCC, Gol
1500 – 1530	<u>Ice breaker – Get to know your fellow participants</u> <i>Interactive activity for GWP focal points to connect with other project leads and colleagues</i>	<u>Facilitator</u> Ms. Hasita Bhammar, Conservation Analyst, GWP
1530 -1600		Tea/ Coffee Break
1600-1630	<u>Wildlife based Tourism Opportunities and Challenges</u>	<u>Presenter:</u> Dr. Louise Twining Ward, IFC
1630 – 1800	<i>Perspectives from the field – Pench Tiger Reserve (TR): State Forest Department officer(s) provides overview of the Pench and its partnerships with local organizations for conservation efforts. Local community leaders provide overview on they are engaged in activities and their role in conservation.</i>	<u>Presenters:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Subhranjan Sen, Field Director, Pench Tiger Reserve BNHS, WWF, WTI, WPSI and IUCN (working closely with the Forest Department in the Reserve) Local community members from Turia, Telia, Karmajhiri , etc.

Day 4: October 5, 2017 | Tathastu Resorts, Pench Tiger Reserve

Breakfast

0700	<i>Field visit to the Pench Tiger Reserve / Safari</i>	<u>Venue:</u> Interpretation Center, Pench NP <u>Organizers:</u> Gol <ul style="list-style-type: none">
1030	Tea/ Coffee Break	
1100	GWP Program Management and Implementation <i>Plenary: The GWP team will present the current and planned activities for the program based on the four GWP components</i>	<u>Presenters:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group 1: Program Management/Coordination Mr. Elisson Wright, GWP and Ms. Lisa Farroway, Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP Group 2: Knowledge management/Communications Ms. Hasita Bhammar, GWP Group 3: Strengthening Partnerships- International Consortium for Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) Dr. Haruko Okusu, CITES Secretariat Group 4: Monitoring and Evaluation Mrs. Ana Maria Gonzalez Velosa, GWP

Day 4: October 5, 2017 | Tathastu Resorts, Pench Tiger Reserve

1230	Lunch	
1330	Overview of the IUCN Global Species Program	Presenter: Dr. Dan Challender, Programme Officer, IUCN Global Species Programme
1345	CBNRM in Southern Africa	Presenter: Mr. Paul Zyambo, Director-National Parks and Wildlife, Government of Zambia
1400	MasterCard Tourism Insights	Presenter: Mr. Debarshi Dutta, Director, Government and Development, MasterCard
1415	Breakout Session: <i>GWP country focal points/ representatives are divided into groups to discuss the challenges and opportunities related to their national projects with technical experts (knowledge stations).</i>	<p>Facilitators and Technical Experts</p> <p>Chair: Field Director, Pench Tiger Reserve Co-Chair: Deya Roy, CMS Vatavaran</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group 1: Youth, Education and Entrepreneurship: <i>Facilitator & Experts:</i> Ms. Bronwyn James, iSimangaliso and Mr. Manuel Mutimucuo, Gorongosa National Park, Ms. Naaz Rizvi, Director, NMNH, MoEFCC • Group 2: Wildlife-based tourism <i>Facilitator & Experts:</i> Dr. Louise Twinning-Ward, WBG and Mr. Bartolomeu Soto, Director, ANAC, Government of Mozambique; Dr. Anupam Joshi, WBG • Group 3: ICCWC and KM <i>Facilitator & experts:</i> Dr. Claudia Sobrevila, and Haruko Okusu, CITES Secretariat. • Group 4: M&E and KM <i>Facilitator and Experts:</i> Dr. Jaime Cavelier, GEF, GWP; Ms. Lisa Farroway, Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP and Mrs. Ana Maria Gonzalez Velosa, GWP.
1530	Tea/ Coffee Break	
1600	Positioning GWP for 2020 and Beyond <i>This session will discuss potential opportunities that GEF-7 will offer to continue and expanding the work on Wildlife Conservation.</i>	<p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Jaime Cavelier, Program Manager, Global Environment Facility • Dr. Claudia Sobrevila, Program Manager, WBG;
1630	GWP Wrap up Session: <i>Meeting participants share the outcomes and broader lessons learned from the event. GWP team will provide an overview of the activities planned for the next year and wrap up the conference.</i>	<p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Claudia Sobrevila • Mr. Subharanjan Sen, Field Director, Pench Tiger Reserve • Mr. Nishant Verma, DIG, NTCA

ANNEX II: LIST OF GWP PARTICIPANTS

Name	Title Agency	Organization
Mr. Wali Modaqiq	Director General, Policy and International Affairs National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA)	Government of Afghanistan
Mr. Rex Mokandla	Chief Wildlife Officer [Head of Division, Community Support & Outreach], Department of Wildlife & National Parks	Government of Botswana
Mr. Njiang Antoine	Deputy Director of Protected Areas	Government of Cameroon
Mr. Jean Nganongo	Director of Wildlife and Protected Areas, Ministry of Forest Economy, Sustainable Development and Environment.	Government of Rep. of Congo
Mr. Gaspard Lembe	Specialist in Wildlife in the Forest and Economic Development Project (PFDE)	Government of Rep. of Congo
Mr. Olivier Ondo Assame	Project Coordinator, World Bank - GWP Gabon project	Government of Gabon
Mr. Augustin Mihindou	Head of Wildlife and Hunting, DGFAP Gabon	Government of Gabon
Mr. Pauline Hector Koumakoudi	Lead, Wildlife and Wire Project	Government of Gabon
Mr. Arega Mekonnen	Director of National Parks and Sanctuaries Coordinating Directorate, Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority	Government of Ethiopia
Mr. Soumitra Dasgupta	Inspector General, Wildlife at Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Government of India
Ms. Catherine Chunga	Senior Parks and Wildlife Officer (Education and Extension), Department of National Parks and Wildlife	Government of Malawi
Mr. Amadou Sow	Project Coordinator, Conservation and Exploitation of Biodiversity and Elephants of Gourma, National Directorate of Water and Forests	Government of Mali
Mr. Bartolomeu Soto	Director, National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC)	Government of Mozambique
Ms. Wadzi Mandivenyi	Chief Directorate: Biodiversity Specialist Monitoring and Services: Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs)	Republic of South Africa

Name	Title Agency	Organization
Mr. Ernesto D. Adobo, Jr.	Undersecretary and Chair, Philippines Operations Group on Ivory and Illegal Wildlife Trade, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines	Government of Philippines
Mr. Esteven Toledo	Veterinarian III/CITES Enforcement Officer	Government of Philippines
Mr. Canisius Karamaga	Assistant Director, Wildlife Division	Government of Tanzania
Ms. Kanjana Nitaya	Director of Wildlife Conservation Office	Government of Thailand
Mr. Tran Xuan Cuong	Director of Pu Mat National Park	Government of Vietnam
Mr. Paul Zyambo	Director-National Parks and Wildlife	Government of Zambia
Mr. Edward K Chilufya	Principal Natural Resources Management Officer, Community Based Natural Resources Unit	Government of Zambia
Mr. Joseph Shoko	Chief Environment Officer, Ministry of the Environment, Water and Climate	Government of Zimbabwe
Mr. Arthur Musakwa	Director, Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Authority	Government of Zimbabwe
Mr. Arun Abraham	Senior Environmental Specialist	ADB
Ms. Haruko Okusu	Senior Programme Officer and Chief, Knowledge Management and Outreach Services (KMOS)	CITES
Mr. Jaime Cavalier	Senior Biodiversity Specialist	GEF
Mr. Anupam Anand	Evaluation Officer	GEF-IEO
Mr. Manuel Mutimucuo	Director of Human Development	Gorongosa National Park
Ms. Claudia Sobrevila	Global Wildlife Program Manager	GWP, World Bank Group
Mr. Elisson Wright	Senior Program Coordinator	GWP, World Bank Group
Ms. Manali Baruah	Knowledge Management and Research Support	GWP, World Bank Group
Ms. Hasita Bhammar	Conservation Analyst	GWP, World Bank Group
Ms. Ana Maria Velosa Gonzalez	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	GWP, World Bank Group
Mr. Dan Challender	Programme Officer, Sustainable Use and Trade -	IUCN
Mr. Debarshi Dutta	Director, Government and Development	MasterCard
Ms. Bronwyn James	iSimangaliso Wetland Park's Rural Enterprise Accelerator Programme (REAP)	REAP
Ms. Lisa Farroway	UNDP Regional Technical Advisor and GWP Lead	UNDP
Ms. Ruchi Pant	Programme Analyst (Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management), Energy and Environment Unit	UNDP

Name	Title Agency	Organization
Mr. Doley Tshering	Regional Technical Advisor	UNDP
Ms. Anne Madzara	Environment, Climate Change and Energy Specialist	UNDP
Mr. Janeiro Avelino	Climate Change Adviser/Program Specialist	UNDP
Mr. Ahmad Khoshbeen	Programme Analyst, Livelihoods and Resilient Unit	UNDP
Ms. Cecilia Njenga	Head, UNEP Regional Office - South Africa	UNEP
Ms. Louise Twining-Ward	Senior Private Sector Specialist, Tourism	World Bank Group
Mrs. Salimata D Follea	Sr. Natural Resource Specialist	World Bank Group
Ms. Neha Vyas	Senior Environmental Specialist	World Bank Group
Mr. Anupam Joshi	Senior Environmental Specialist	World Bank Group
Mr. Bruno Alberto Nhancale	Environment Specialist	World Bank Group





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