CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

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CITES

Sixty-ninth meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 27 November – 1 December 2017

GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM – AN OVERVIEW

This information document has been submitted by the Secretariat on behalf of the World Bank Group and the United Nations Development Programme, in relation to agenda item 8.1 on *Global Environment Facility*.[*]

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A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP ON WILDLIFE CONSERVATION & CRIME PREVENTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

## Global Wildlife Program – an overview

Prepared by the World Bank Group and the United Nations Development Programme and submitted as an Information Document to the 69th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee

Geneva, Switzerland, 27 November – 1 December 2017

The Global Wildlife Program (GWP) is a US $131 million grant program funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and led by the World Bank Group (WBG), bringing together 19 countries across Africa and Asia in a coordinated approach to combat wildlife crime, from source to demand. Combating illegal trade in wildlife is an identified biodiversity conservation priority of the sixth replenishment of GEF, represented by 'Program 3: Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species' in the GEF-6 Biodiversity Strategy.

The GWP consists of 20 national projects[1] in Africa and Asia, approved in two phases. The program framework document – outlining program components, outcomes, indicators and approaches – was approved by GEF Council in June 2015 along with concept notes for 11 national projects and one global coordination project led by the WBG and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Due to further interest from countries, a second tranche of nine national project concept notes was approved in June 2016. The GEF investment is bolstered by over US $700 million in project co-financing from national governments, GEF Agencies, international and national NGOs, bilateral cooperation agencies and the private sector.

GWP national projects are supported by four GEF Agencies: the Asian Development Bank (one project), UNDP (13 projects), UN Environment (one project) and the WBG (five projects). The GWP is guided by a Program Steering Committee convened by the WBG and that includes the GEF Secretariat, Asian Development Bank, UNDP, UN Environment, the CITES Secretariat, ICCWC, IUCN, TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society, WildAid and WWF.

### Global Wildlife Program objective and components

The GWP is built around a common objective to 'promote wildlife conservation, wildlife crime prevention and sustainable development to reduce impacts to known threatened species from poaching and illegal trade'. This will be achieved through a program framework of four components as detailed in Table 1. Three theory of change components operate across illicit wildlife supply chains to reduce poaching at the site level through the engagement of local communities and by protecting habitats, reduce wildlife trafficking through effective law enforcement and criminal justice responses, and reduce demand for illegal wildlife products through changing consumer behavior. A fourth component ensures that efforts across GWP projects and partners are coordinated, with lessons learned and best practices shared. Each of the 20 national projects (and the global

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[1] While there are 20 national projects in the GWP, only 19 countries are represented as there are two projects in the Republic of Congo, one with UNDP as GEF Agency and one with WBG as GEF Agency.

coordination project) has its own project-specific objective, components and outcomes that align to those of the GWP. These translate to project activities that reflect national priorities and contexts to reduce poaching, trafficking and demand. Alignment of project activities to common GWP components and indicators facilitates knowledge exchange and coordinated reporting and measurement of progress towards global program targets to, among others: reduce poaching rates, poaching-related incidents and human-wildlife conflict incidents; increase protected area management effectiveness and forest restoration; increase the proportion of seizures that result in arrests, prosecutions and convictions; improve attitudes towards wildlife; and reduce the incidence of sales of illegal wildlife products.

**Table 1: GWP components, GWP sub-components and example activities implemented at project level**

| GWP COMPONENT | GWP SUB-COMPONENT | EXAMPLE PROJECT ACTIVITIES |
|---|---|---|
| **Component 1** **Reduce poaching and improve community benefits and management** | Community engagement | Human-wildlife conflict mitigation, community-based natural resources management, alternative/sustainable livelihoods, community conservancies /co-management of natural resources, community policing, training and monitoring |
| | Antipoaching and protected area management | Protected area management plans, capacity building/training, patrolling (eco-guards), equipment/infrastructure, protected area expansion, transboundary initiatives |
| | Integrated landscape management | Landscape management strategies, policies and practices, restoration, climate-smart agriculture, payment for ecosystem services, sustainable forest management (outside protected areas), carbon forestry, corridors between protected areas, cross-sector partnerships for landscape management |
| **Component 2** **Reduce trafficking** | Strategies and legislation | Develop national strategies to combat wildlife trafficking, domestic laws relevant to wildlife and forest offenses, regional initiatives and international legal cooperation |
| | Enforcement | Strengthen enforcement capacity, establish wildlife crime units, develop intelligence systems, implement strategies to combat IWT, investigation procedures and techniques, strengthen border controls, inter-agency and international cooperation in law enforcement, accountability and integrity systems, CITES e-permitting |
| | Judiciary and prosecution | Capacity building for prosecutors, supportive learning for judiciary, sentencing and penalty guidelines, international cooperation |
| **Component 3** **Reduce demand** | Raise awareness and change behavior | Social and behavioral change campaign methodologies, consumer research, targeted campaigns |
| **Component 4** **Improve knowledge and coordination** | Data analysis and research | Databases, socio-economic-ecological research, geospatial and mobile tools, species monitoring (inventory, updating Red List), project M&E and reporting at program level |
| | Knowledge sharing | Lessons learned and best practices, knowledge repository, Communities of Practice, capacity building/communications strategies, gender mainstreaming strategies, innovation, tools/technology |
| | Coordination | Coordination and collaboration among Program Steering Committee, donors and governments |

**Global Wildlife Program national projects**

The 20 GWP national projects range from US $1.8 - $15.8 million in GEF project investment (average GEF project size is US $6.2 million). Projects will be implemented over four to seven years. To date, 13 of the 20 national projects (along with the global coordination project) have received GEF CEO endorsement. Two of

these have commenced implementation and the others are in inception phase and will shortly commence. The remaining seven national projects have been submitted for GEF CEO endorsement or will be submitted by 31 December 2017, and will commence implementation in 2018. These projects mostly represent phase 2 of the GWP (see Annex 1 for further information).

GWP national projects present a diverse range of approaches to combat poaching and illicit trade in wildlife, based on the priorities, needs and illegal wildlife trade context of each country. The projects place different emphasis on the GWP components, as shown by the indicative analysis in Figure 1. Across the GWP, most GEF investment is allocated to reduce poaching and improve community benefits and management at the site level. This reflects governments' desire to use their GEF allocation for investments in and around protected areas/community conservancies. Seventeen of the 20 national projects are investing in anti-poaching, and 14 are expected[2] to allocate half or more of their GEF project budget against the reduce poaching component. Projects vary in their emphasis on community engagement, human-wildlife conflict mitigation, protected area management and integrated landscape management, based on specific priorities and needs. Almost all[3] GWP national projects are investing in activities to strengthen enforcement, legislation and/or criminal justice responses. Six projects are expected[2] to allocate over half of their project budget to activities to reduce trafficking. There are four projects investing in consumer demand reduction and behavior change, representing the smallest share of project funding across the three theory of change components. One project (Indonesia) is investing in all three components of reduce poaching, reduce trafficking and reduce demand.

GWP projects are supporting the national implementation of CITES. A few examples include:
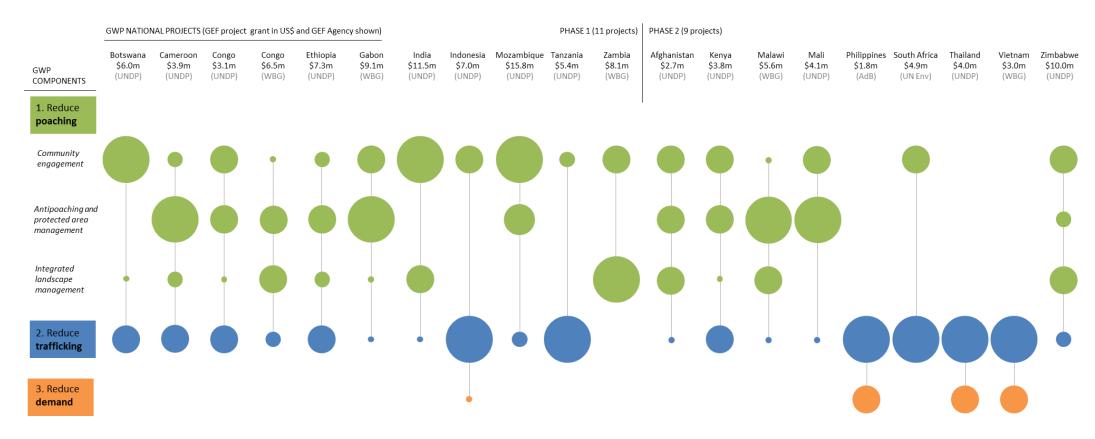
- Support for the implementation of remaining actions in CITES National Ivory Action Plans (or in the case of Mozambique, its National Ivory and Rhinoceros Action Plan). Eleven of the countries that have been directed by the CITES Standing Committee to prepare and implement a NIAP are participating in the GWP. Activities to continue or build off NIAP implementation are reflected in projects – for example, the Gabon project includes a full component on NIAP implementation.

- Support for the development of CITES e-permitting systems. This is most extensive in the South Africa and Philippines projects, but preliminary steps for the adoption of CITES e-permitting are also included in other national projects.

- The adoption and use of ICCWC tools. A range of ICCWC tools are embedded within the national projects, including requests for ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit assessments, use of the ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime to define national indicators and support measurement of progress, alignment to best practice forensic guidelines for ivory and timber, and use of the wildlife crime and money laundering training program. Results of ICCWC Toolkit assessments along with other reports of ICCWC partners have also been used where available to inform project design – for example, the two projects in the Republic of Congo were informed by the ICCWC Toolkit assessment, and the Thailand project by the UNODC Criminal Justice Response to Wildlife Crime Rapid Assessment. Coordinated ICCWC support to GWP national projects is being facilitated by the global coordination project.

A 'snapshot' of each national project, listing the main project implementing partners, GEF Agency, project title and project components is provided in Annex 1. Further information on national projects, including project sites and focal species, is available at the GWP website.

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[2] *Some projects are still completing the formulation of their detailed project documents. In these instances, the assessment of project investment is based on the initial project concept note or draft project documents that are not yet finalized, and the assessment should be considered as indicative only.*

[3] *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 WBG as GEF Agency with financing from the BioCarbon Trust Fund.*

**Figure 1: GWP national projects – indicative allocation of GEF project budget against GWP components**



KEY

Presence of a circle indicates that project GEF financing has been allocated to activities aligned to a certain GWP component (sub-components for Component 1 Reduce poaching). The size of circles indicates the relative emphasis on each GWP component/sub-component in terms of the percentage of the GEF budget allocated. The largest circle indicates that approximately 50% or more of the project's GEF budget has been allocated to that GWP component/sub-component. Circles of decreasing size indicate over 20%, over 10%, and less than 10% of the project budget respectively, as shown below.

>50%     >20%     >10%     <10%

Notes: 1) Analysis is indicative only and based on subjective interpretation of project activities and their alignment to GWP components. Data for some phase 2 projects is based on initial concept notes or draft project documents.
2) For simplicity, Component 4 Coordination and Knowledge Management is not shown. Most projects include activities against this component at around 3-5% of GEF project budget.

**Global Wildlife Program coordination, knowledge exchange and partnerships**

The WBG leads on coordination among GWP projects and partners, convening the Program Steering Committee and coordinating national government partners, delivering a program knowledge exchange platform, enhancing donor coordination, and establishing a coordinated M&E system for the program.

Knowledge exchange is an integral part of the GWP programmatic approach. The GWP conducts monthly virtual knowledge exchange events on a range of topics related to anti-poaching, counter-wildlife trafficking and consumer demand reduction. Over 620 participants have joined the 19 GWP virtual knowledge management events held to date (average of 33 participants per session), with steadily increasing attendance. Monthly topics are based on the identified needs and priorities of national projects. Examples include site-based law enforcement, application of integrated landscape planning tools, ICCWC Toolkit, intelligence led-operations, building political will and strengthening policy frameworks, application of geospatial data and tools for wildlife conservation, CITES e-permitting, wildlife DNA forensics, and changing consumer behavior to reduce demand for illegal wildlife products.

The GWP also holds face-to-face knowledge exchange events bringing together government representatives from national projects with project partners and supporting agencies, as well as field practitioners and experts. Events have been held in Switzerland (January 2016), Kenya (May 2016) and Vietnam (November 2016; in parallel with the Hanoi IWT Conference). In 2017, GWP delivered two face-to-face events, in Gabon (April 2017) on *reducing human-wildlife conflict and enhancing co-existence* and in India (October 2017) on *people's participation in wildlife conservation*. Conference reports are distributed following each event.

Various knowledge products have been developed or are under development. These include community-based nature-based tourism guidelines, a technical report on human-wildlife coexistence strategies and innovative solutions, and a database of law enforcement tools and experts.
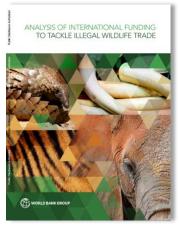


*Representatives from GWP countries came together with project partners at face-to-face knowledge exchange events in Vietnam (top, November 2016) and Gabon (bottom, April 2017)*

The GWP has published seven blogs, a feature story, six press releases, two newsletters, brochures and two videos (with over 52,000 combined views). In 2018, the GWP will launch additional online and collaborative tools to support Communities of Practice working on issues related to combating illegal wildlife trade, providing a platform for sharing knowledge and lessons learned across the 20 national projects and other relevant projects, as well as a centralized hub for resource materials.

The coordinated M&E system for the program includes a common set of indicators (via a dedicated GWP GEF Tracking Tool) that national projects report against (as relevant), allowing for progress to be aggregated and measured at a program level. This data will be supported by qualitative information on project successes and challenges that will be captured during implementation of the 20 national projects. Along with tracking progress, M&E data will be used to help identify common technical assistance and knowledge management needs and support adaptive management at a project level.

*An analysis of donor funding was released in 2016*

An [Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade](#) was launched by the WBG in November 2016, collecting data from 24 international donors. Over the period 2010-2016 more than US $1.3 billion was invested in efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade in Africa and Asia, equivalent to approximately US $190 million per year. The donor analysis e-book is supported by interactive data visualizations on the WBG's mobile data platform *Spatial Agent.* The WBG hosts quarterly donor meetings where individual donors have the opportunity to share their portfolio highlights. A continuation of the donor analysis to document lessons learned is currently underway, thanks to generous financial support from the Government of Germany. The workplan and approach for this work will be launched at a closed meeting for donors in the margins of this 69th meeting of the Standing Committee.

The global coordination grant is also strengthening strategic partnerships to combat wildlife crime. This includes coordinated support from ICCWC to GWP national projects, led by the WBG as an ICCWC partner agency. To date, GWP support to ICCWC has included a consultant to liaise with donors to secure funding for the implementation of the 'ICCWC Strategic Programme 2016-2020' (helping raise new funding commitments of around US$ 20 million, including generous pledges from the European Union, Germany and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), the development of a subject matter expert database and law enforcement tools/resources report, and the delivery of the anti-money laundering training course.

Coordination across the UN and the maritime transport sector is also being supported. The GWP partnered with the UN Inter-agency Task Force in Illicit Trade in Wildlife and Forest Products[4] on the delivery of the [Africa-Asia Pacific Symposium on Strengthening Legal Frameworks to Combat Wildlife Crime](#) held in Bangkok in July 2017, and further UN coordinated activities will be supported through a UNDP-implemented global maritime trafficking project that forms part of the GWP coordination grant. This project will strengthen capacity to combat maritime wildlife trafficking at key ports in Africa and Asia, working with UN partners and the United for Wildlife Transport Task Force.

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[4] *The UN Inter-agency Task Force comprises the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES Secretariat), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (DPA), the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI), the United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).*

**Annex 1: GWP project 'snapshots'.** Listed are implementing partners (main), GEF Agency, GEF grant in US$ and GWP components covered, project title and project components. See key overleaf.

*Phase 1*

### BOTSWANA  [UNDP]
Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, Conservation & Tourism | Ministry of Agriculture | Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Councils

**$6.0m**

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

1) Coordinating capacity for combating wildlife crime/trafficking and enforcement of wildlife policies and regulations at district, national and international levels; 2) Incentives and systems for community benefits and participation in combating wildlife crimes; 3) Integrated landscape planning in conservation areas and sustainable land management practices in communal lands; 4) Gender mainstreaming, knowledge management and M&E.

### CAMEROON  [UNDP]
Ministry of Forestry & Wildlife

**$4.0m**

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

1) Strengthening capacity for effective PA and IWT governance in Cameroon; 2) Improving management of globally significant protected areas in the forest landscapes of Cameroon; 3) Reducing wildlife crime in the Cameroon forest landscapes affecting threatened species; 4) Gender mainstreaming, knowledge management and M&E.

### CONGO  [2 projects]
Ministry of Forest Economy, Sustainable Development & Environment

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

**$3.1m**

1) Expanding the network of globally significant protected areas in the Congo Basin; 2) Strengthening capacity for effective PA and Illegal wildlife trade governance in Congo; 3) Reducing poaching and illegal trade on threatened species via CBNRM and sustainable livelihoods; 4) Gender mainstreaming, knowledge management and M&E.

*Strengthening the Management of Wildlife and Improving Livelihoods in Northern Republic of Congo*  [WBG]

**$6.5m**

1) Capacity building of the forest administration; 2) Involvement of local communities and indigenous peoples in forest resource management; 3) Prospective work and communications; 4) Habitat and biodiversity conservation; 5) Project management.

### ETHIOPIA  [UNDP]
Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority

**$7.3m**

*Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Areas Estate*

1) Protected area management and biodiversity conservation; 2) Implementation of anti-trafficking measures; 3) Landscape approach to forest and agrobiodiversity conservation; 4) Knowledge management, gender mainstreaming and M&E.

### GABON  [WBG]
National Agency of National Parks | Directorate General for Fauna & Protected Areas

**$9.1m**

*Wildlife and Human-Elephant Conflicts Management in Gabon*

1) Support to National Ivory Action Plan implementation; 2) Support for integrated landscape management and mitigation of HEC; 3) Transboundary parks co-management (Mayumba-Conkouati; Gabon-Congo); 4) Project coordination, management and M&E.

### INDIA  [UNDP]
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change

**$11.5m**

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

1) Conservation of key biodiversity areas and their effective management to secure long-term ecosystem resilience, habitat connectivity and conservation of snow leopard and other endangered species and their habitats; 2) Securing sustainable community livelihoods and NRM; 3) Enhancing enforcement, monitoring, and cooperation to reduce wildlife crime and related threats; 4) Improved knowledge, advocacy and information systems for promotion of landscape conservation approaches.

### INDONESIA  [UNDP]
Ministry of Environment & Forestry, Directorate General for Law Enforcement

**$7.0m**

*Combating Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species in Indonesia*

1) Effective national framework for managing wildlife trade; 2) Institutional capacity for implementation and enforcement at national and international levels; 3) Scaling-up improved enforcement strategy at key trade ports and ecosystems; 4) Knowledge management, M&E and gender mainstreaming.

### MOZAMBIQUE  [UNDP]
National Agency for Conservation Areas | Gorongosa Restoration Project | WCS

**$15.8m**

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

1) National strategy to promote the value of wildlife and combat illegal wildlife trafficking; 2) Strengthening enforcement capacity in key protected areas to combat wildlife crime on the ground; 3) Establishing conservancies to expand the Gorongosa PA complex and more sustainably manage the Mecula – Marrupa Corridor within the Niassa Reserve, bringing sustainable land and forest management benefits; 4) Gender mainstreaming, knowledge management and M&E.

### TANZANIA *  [UNDP]
Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism, Wildlife Division

**$5.4m**

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

1) Strengthening capacity for effective biodiversity management and addressing IWT in Tanzania; 2) Reducing poaching and illegal trade in threatened species in targeted landscapes; 3) Enhancing management of natural resources for sustainable rural socio-economic development; 4) Gender mainstreaming, knowledge management and M&E.

### ZAMBIA  [WBG]
Ministry of Agriculture | Department of National Parks & Wildlife, Forestry Department

**$8.1m**

*Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Program*

1) Enabling environment; 2) Livelihood and low-carbon investments; 3) Project management; 4) Contingent emergency response ($0 cost).

## AFGHANISTAN *     [UNDP]

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

**$2.7m**

*Conservation of Snow Leopards and their Critical Ecosystems in Afghanistan*

1) Illegal take and trade of snow leopards and human-wildlife conflict reduced through greater community involvement; 2) Landscape approach to conservation of snow leopards and their ecosystem that takes into account drivers of forest loss, degradation and climate change impacts; 3) Knowledge management, awareness raising and M&E.

## KENYA *     [UNDP]

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

**$3.8m**

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

1) Strengthening capacity for effective IWT governance in Kenya; 2) Reducing poaching and illegal wildlife trade in threatened species in Tsavo and Maasai Mara Ecosystems; 3) Strengthening community wildlife conservancies in Tsavo and Maasai Mara ecosystems; 4) Knowledge management, M&E and gender mainstreaming.

## MALAWI     [WBG]

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

**$5.6m**

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

2.2.1) National level strengthening of frameworks for biodiversity conservation; 2.2.2) Sustainable landscape management; 2.2.3) Monitoring and evaluation and project management.

## MALI *     [UNDP]

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

**$4.1m**

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

1) Protecting Gourma elephants in NE Mali from poaching and securing seasonal migration routes; 2) Community-based natural resource management that resolves conflict, improves livelihoods and restores ecosystems throughout the elephant range; 3) Monitoring, oversight and quality control.

## PHILIPPINES     [AdB]

Department of Environment & Natural Resources

**$1.8m**

*Combating Environmental Organized Crime in the Philippines*

1) Reforming and mainstreaming policy, legal and regulatory instruments; 2) Enabling institutional capacity development in tactical operations addressing wildlife crime; 3) Reducing demand for illegal wildlife trade products and derivatives.

## SOUTH AFRICA *     [UN Environment]

Ministry of Environment, Department of Environmental Affairs

**$4.9m**

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

1) Establish a centralized system for effective wildlife trade monitoring and assessment; 2) Development of a national CITES e-permitting system; 3) Strengthening community capacity to reduce illegal wildlife trade.

## THAILAND *     [UNDP]

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

**$4.0m**

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

1) Improved cooperation, coordination and information exchange; 2) Enhanced enforcement and prosecution capacity; 3) Reduced demand for illegal wildlife products and targeted awareness actions conducted to support law enforcement; 4) Knowledge management, M&E and gender mainstreaming.

## VIETNAM *     [WBG]

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

**$3.0m**

*Strengthening Partnerships to Protect Globally Significant Endangered Species in Vietnam*

1) Strengthen legal and regulatory framework; 2) Enhancing capacity to effectively implement and enforce Vietnam's laws and regulations related to wildlife protection; 3) Improve knowledge sharing and awareness raising; 4) Project management.

## ZIMBABWE *     [UNDP]

Ministry of Tourism, Environment & Hospitality

**$10.0m**

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

1) Strengthening capacity and governance frameworks for integrated wildlife management and wildlife crime enforcement in Zimbabwe; 2) Strengthening and expanding Zimbabwe's protected area estate; 3) Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem management and climate change mitigation into the wider landscape; 4) Knowledge management, M&E and gender mainstreaming.

## GLOBAL COORDINATION

World Bank Group | UNDP (GEF Agency implementation)

**$7.0m**

*Coordinate Action and Learning to Combat Wildlife Crime*

1) Program coordination; 2) Strategic partnerships (including maritime wildlife trafficking sub-component led by UNDP); 3) Knowledge management and communications; 4) Monitoring and evaluation.

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**KEY**     PROJECT FOCUS ON GWP COMPONENTS

● 1. Reduce poaching     ● 2. Reduce trafficking     ● 3. Reduce demand     ● 4. Improve knowledge & coordination

The size of circles indicates the percentage of GEF project budget allocated against a given component. Largest circles indicate around 50% or more of project budget, followed by >20%, >10% and <10% of project budget respectively. Assessment is indicative only and based on subjective interpretation of project activities and alignment to GWP components.

✱     PROJECT NOT GEF CEO ENDORSED. Asterisk after country name denotes projects that have not yet received final GEF CEO endorsement. For these projects, information is drawn from initial concept notes or draft project documents that are still under review.