

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

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Seventieth meeting of the Standing Committee  
Rosa Khutor, Sochi (Russian Federation), 1-5 October 2018

GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAMME – STATUS REPORT (AS OF SEPTEMBER 2018)

This document has been submitted by the Secretariat and prepared by the World Bank Group, on behalf of the Global Wildlife Programme Steering Committee in relation to agenda item 8.\*

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

## Global Wildlife Program – Status Report (as of September 2018)

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<sup>1</sup> 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 national level interventions that fall within the three pillars of the GWP theory of change (ToC) which cuts across the illicit wildlife supply chain to: (i) reduce poaching at the site level through the engagement of local communities and by protecting habitats; (ii) reduce wildlife trafficking through effective law enforcement and criminal justice responses; (iii) and reduce demand for illegal wildlife products through changing consumer behavior. In addition to the national-level work that across the three ToC pillars, a global project promotes coordination, sharing lessons learned, best practices, and effective monitoring and evaluation.

### Global Wildlife Program national projects

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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, 19 of the 20 national projects (along with the global coordination project) have received GEF CEO endorsement. Nine of these have commenced implementation and the others are in inception phase. The Tanzania project has been submitted for GEF CEO endorsement and is currently under review. See Annex 1 for further information on each of the projects.

Each of the 20 national projects (and the global 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 summarizes the GWP components and activities.

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

Component	Subcomponent	Example project activities
<b>Component 1 Reduce poaching</b>	Community engagement	Human-wildlife conflict mitigation; CBNRM; community conservancies, governance and co-management of natural Resources; community policing, training and monitoring
	Antipoaching and protected area management	Protected area expansion; design and implement protected area management plans; capacity building for protected area management; antipoaching patrolling (ecoguards), equipment, infrastructure, and technology
	Integrated management landscape	Landscape management practices (including restoration, corridors, CSA); sustainable forest management (outside PAs); landscape planning (studies, agreements, monitoring and cross-sectoral coordination); international agreements and actions for transboundary conservation areas
<b>Component 2 Reduce trafficking</b>	Strategies and legislation	Design and implement national strategies and domestic laws; sentencing and penalty guidelines and procedures
	Enforcement, judiciary, and prosecution	Strengthen capacity; establish wildlife crime units and task forces; investigation procedures and techniques; interagency and international law enforcement cooperation
	Information and intelligence	Information management and Intelligence systems; assessments and monitoring of illegal trafficking, enforcement and prosecutions; CITES e-permitting
<b>Component 3 Reduce demand</b>	Raise awareness and change behavior	Social and behavioral change methodologies; targeted national and subnational campaigns

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<p>Component <b>Communications, gender, and M&amp;E</b></p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Communications, gender, and M&amp;E</p>	<p>Project M&amp;E; systematization and sharing of project's lessons learned; knowledge management, education, communication strategies; gender mainstreaming</p>
<p><b>Coordination collaboration</b></p>	<p>and</p>	<p>Coordination and collaboration</p>	<p>Coordination platform among project executors and donors; donor analysis; partnerships with ICCWC, UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Illicit Trade in Wildlife and Forest Products, and organizations tackling maritime trafficking of wildlife; knowledge management; Communities of Practice; program M&amp;E</p>

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Across the GWP, most GEF investment is allocated to reduce poaching and improve community benefits and management at the site level (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: Funding allocations per GWP component**



Seventeen of the 20 national projects are investing in anti-poaching, and 14 are allocating half or more of their GEF project budget against the reduce poaching component (Figure 2). 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. The GWP will support the improved management of around 50 protected areas in Africa and Asia (Figure 3).

**Figure 2: National Projects investing in Reducing Poaching**

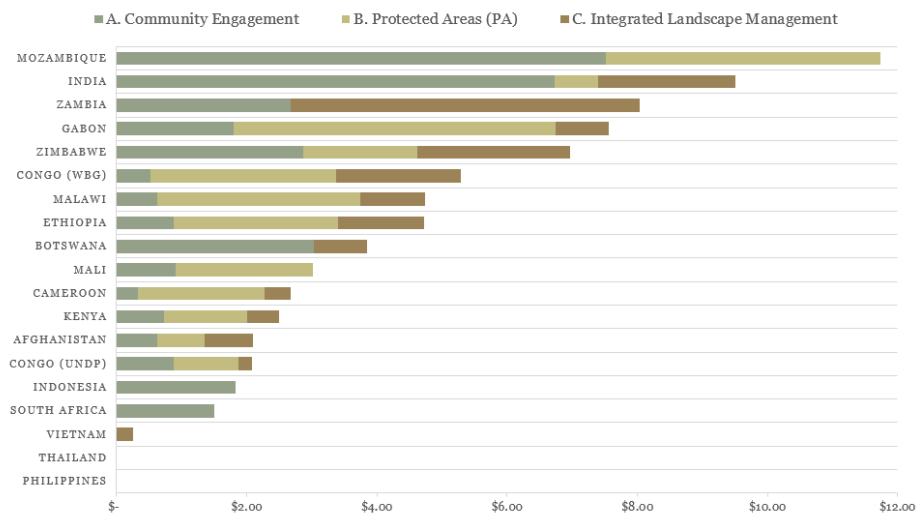
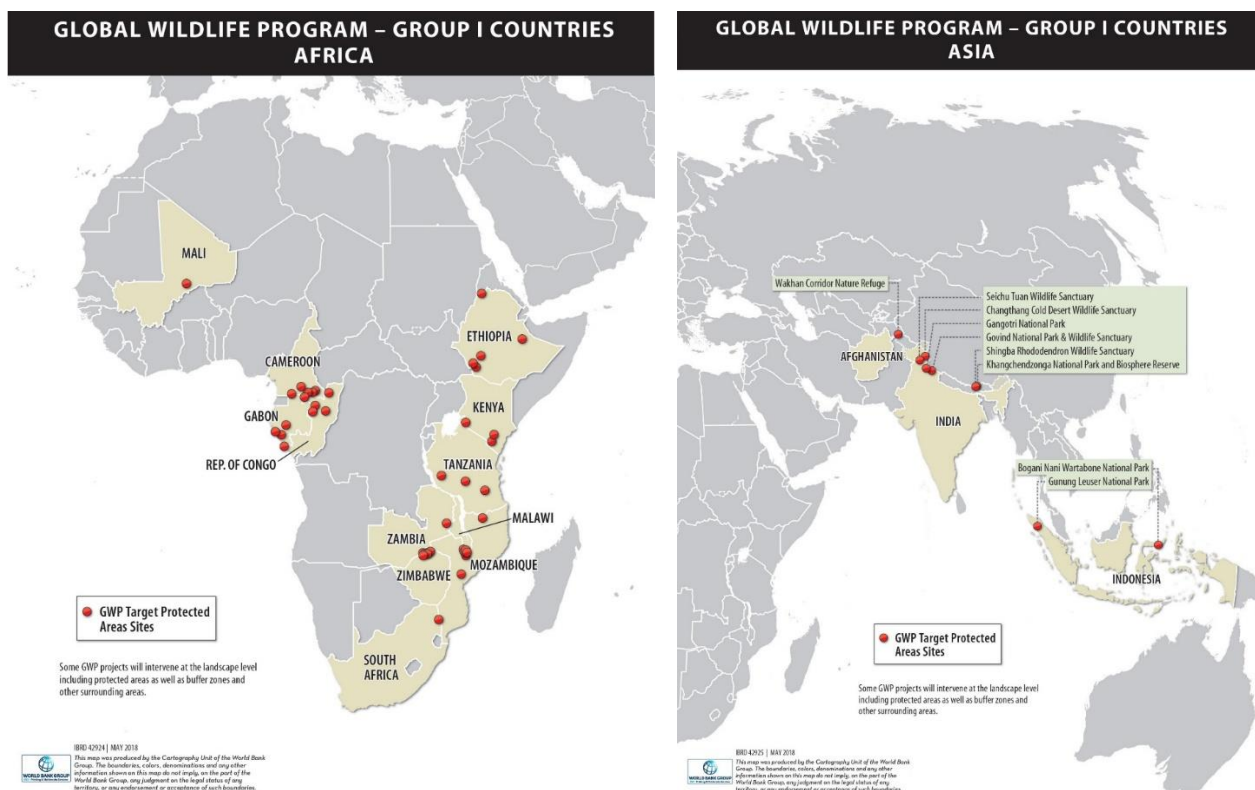


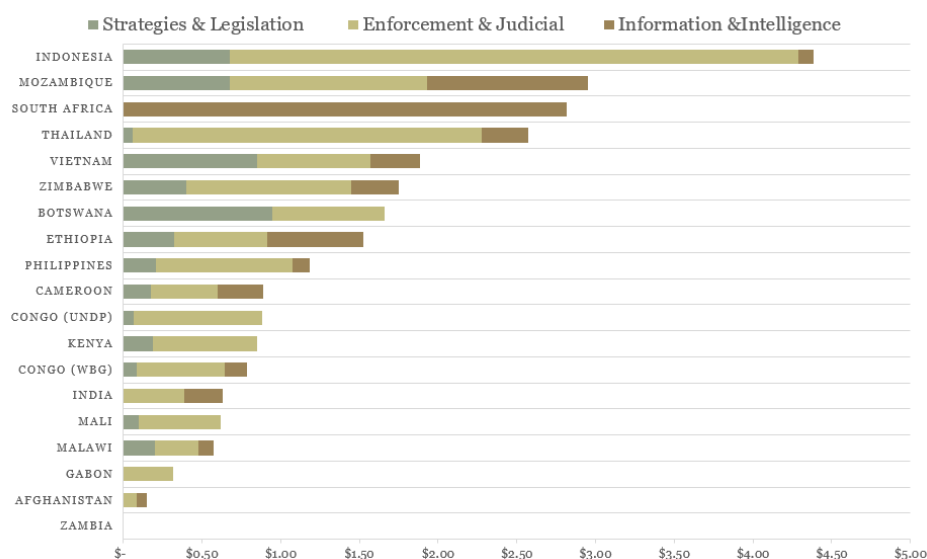
Figure 3: National Project PA Sites



Cameroon	Dja Biosphere Reserve , Nki NP, Boumba Bek NP, Ngoyla Wildlife Reserve, Mangame Gorilla Sanctuary
Congo (Republic of)	Odzala-Kokoua NP, Lossi Gorilla Sanctuary, Proposed Messok Dja NP, Ntokou-Pikounda NP, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP
Ethiopia	Omo NP, Mago NP, Chebera Chuchura NP, Babille Elephant Sanctuary, Kafta Shiraro NP
Gabon	Moukalaba Doudou, Loango, Mayumba, Waka NP
Kenya	Maasai Mara Nature Reserve, Tsavo East National Park, Tsavo West National Park, Taita Hills Wildlife Sanctuary, Lumo Community Wildlife Sanctuary
Malawi	Lengwe NP, Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve, Majete Wildlife Reserve, Matandwe Forest Reserve, Elephant Marshes Proposed Sustainable Use Wetland Reserve
Mali	Partial Elephant Reserve
Mozambique	Gorongosa NP (Gorongosa-Marromeu Complex), Niassa National Reserve
South Africa	Kruger National Park
Zambia	Lukusuzi NP, Potentially Luambe National Park
Zimbabwe	Mana Pools NP, Charara Safari Area, Hurungwe S, Sapi S, Chewore S, Dande S, Doma SA

Almost all<sup>2</sup> GWP national projects are investing in activities to strengthen enforcement, legislation and/or criminal justice responses (Figure 4). Six projects are allocating over half of their project budget to activities to reduce trafficking.

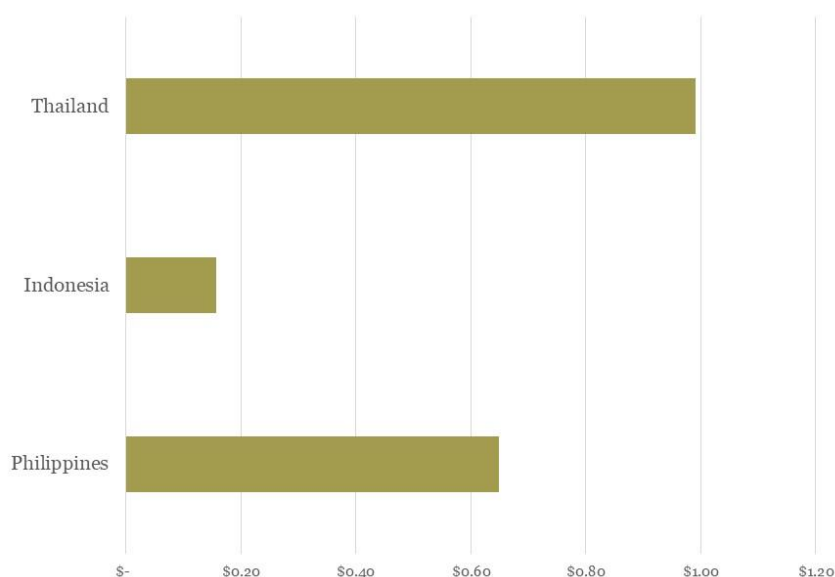
**Figure 4: National Projects investing in Reducing Trafficking**



There are three projects investing in consumer demand reduction and behavior change (Figure 5), 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, trafficking and demand.

Further information on national projects, including project sites and focal species, is available at the [GWP website](#).

**Figure 5: National Projects investing in Reducing Demand**



<sup>2</sup> 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.





## Global Wildlife Program coordination, knowledge exchange and partnerships

The WBG has been 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 1000 participants have joined the 25 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 global grant is an innovative design element of the program. It seeks to coordinate actions and build capacity, learning, and knowledge management to address the issue of illegal wildlife trade across the entire supply chain with implementing partners, donors, and international organizations—some of which are not GEF Agencies. To accomplish these manifold objectives, the global grant receives only 5 percent of total GWP funding. Nonetheless, the activities undertaken by the global grant to facilitate cooperation and knowledge exchange, foster interagency cooperation, and disseminate good practices and lessons have been uniformly praised by informants familiar with the work, based on its efficiency, relevance, accessibility, and helpfulness.”

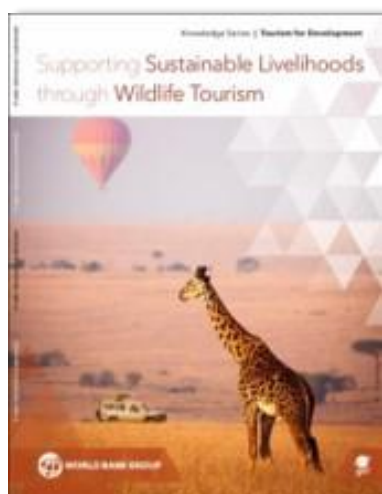
– GEF Independent Evaluation Office OPS6 [Final Report](#) – November 2017. See Annex 2.

The GWP held several 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* followed by a study tour on electric fences to mitigate HWC was conducted in Sri Lanka. In 2018, the GWP in partnership with the Government of Mozambique hosted the [International Conference on Nature-Based Tourism in Conservation Areas](#) (June 2018). Reports are distributed following each event and can be accessed [online](#). The GWP has also organized several side events at major international meetings, including the CBD CoP, CITES CoP and Standing Committee meetings, and the GEF Assembly.



In addition to the in-person conferences that are a great channel to exchange lessons learned and interact with different country representatives and experts, the GWP has also developed a long-term engagement strategy in the form of Communities of Practice (CoP) for the benefit of clients. The aim of the thematically designed CoPs is to ensure that governments, implementing agency partners and practitioners have a platform to exchange information, receive training, contribute to solutions, provide and obtain real-time resources, and access a centralized hub for resource materials. To date, the GWP launched two CoPs: (i) Human Wildlife Conflict (in partnership with IUCN); and (ii) Nature-Based Tourism (in collaboration with the World Bank Environment and Natural Resources Department). Both these initiatives will help accelerate learning on relevant topic and promote collaboration between projects.

Various knowledge products have been developed to contribute to the literature and analysis in the conservation field. These include:



### [Supporting Sustainable Livelihoods through Wildlife Tourism](#)

**Abstract:** Tourism is an engine for jobs, exports, and investments. The tourism sector is also the largest, global, market-based contributor to financing protected area systems. Nature-based tourism (NBT) is a sub-component of the tourism sector that includes wildlife-based tourism. NBT is a powerful tool country can leverage to grow and diversify their economies while protecting their biodiversity, and contributing to many sustainable development goals (SDG), including SDGs 12 and 15. This report explores innovative tourism partnership and investment opportunities to help countries unlock smart investment and grow tourism sustainably. It showcases sustainable wildlife tourism models from Botswana, India, Kenya, South Africa and many other countries and promotes solutions that offer insight into the wildlife based tourism sector as a mechanism for inclusive poverty reduction and global conservation. As of July 2018, the Report had over 1,500 downloads and 1,900 abstract views.



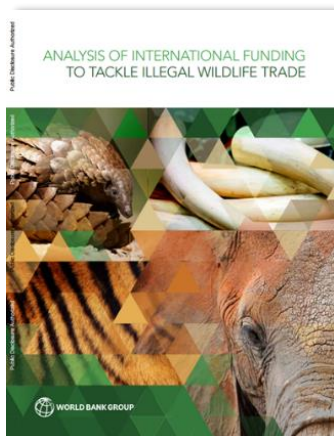
### [Exploring Tools and Resources to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade](#)

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

appropriate. It describes both publicly-available and restricted tools.

Additionally, the GWP is raising awareness about the program through online communication media. To date, we have published ten blogs, four feature stories, six press releases, three newsletters, brochures and six videos (with over 30,000 in average views).

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.



### **Donor Coordination-** 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 objective of this analysis is to analyze sample international donor IWT projects in Africa and Asia to

identify general lessons learned and best practices to help guide future investments. In 2018, the GWP convened a working group, consisting of 10 international donors who meet every two weeks, to derive lessons in the form of project case studies. Following the creation of the case studies, a report will be generated summarizing the overall lessons and findings. Cases will be incorporated into an e-Book, and some will be adapted into interactive story maps. The case study analysis will be complemented by regular virtual meetings, a field study site visit, and a larger face-to-face event. As of June 2018, the report had a total of 2,500 downloads and 4,144 abstract views.

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<sup>3</sup> on the delivery of the [Africa-Asia Pacific Symposium on Strengthening Legal Frameworks to Combat Wildlife Crime](#) held in Bangkok, Thailand, in July 2017, bringing together 22 countries to discuss legal frameworks. A second event, the Symposium on Strengthening Legal Frameworks to Combat Wildlife Crime in Central and West Africa, was held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, in September 2018, with 19 countries from Francophone and Lusophone Africa. Further UN coordinated activities will be supported through UNDP-implemented global maritime trafficking work that forms part of the GWP coordination grant. These efforts 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.

### Global Wildlife Program – The way forward under GEF-7

The successful implementation of the GWP under GEF-6 and continued donor and country interest in combatting illegal wildlife trade and valuing wildlife, secured the GWP as an entry point in the [GEF-7 Programming Directions](#) for countries to invest their STAR allocation. The GEF 7 replenishment document describes in detail the entry points for GWP under the Biodiversity strategy:

1. Prevent the Extinction of Known Threatened Species
2. Promote Wildlife for Sustainable Development and Nature-based Tourism
3. Mainstream biodiversity across sectors and within production landscapes and seascapes
4. Improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate.






An assessment of GWP carried out by the Independent Evaluation Office of the GEF (pages 37-59) <http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/council-documents/files/c-53-me-inf-03.pdf>, include several recommendations to take into account for future GWP phases. See Annex 2 for a summary of the main recommendations of the IEO assessment.

Countries, with the support of GEF Implementing Agencies, are developing GEF-7 proposals and waiting for additional guidance from the GEF Secretariat on the Impact Programs and the GWP program under GEF-7. The notional STAR allocation for the GWP in the GEF-7 document is US \$168 million. To fully subscribe this allocation, countries from Africa, Asia, Latin America, and other regions will have to allocate all or part of their [STAR allocation](#) to the GWP. Hopefully, if a significant number of countries show their interest to the GEF secretariat or through the GEF Implementing Agencies to continue this successful program.



<sup>3</sup> 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.

<p><b>AFGHANISTAN</b> [UNDP] CEO endorsed: 3/19/18 </p> <p>National Environmental Protection Agency   Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation &amp; Livestock   WCS</p> <p><b>\$2.7m</b></p> <p><b>Conservation of Snow Leopards and their Critical Ecosystems in Afghanistan</b></p> <p>Landscape approach for conservation-compatible land uses and livelihood improvement; Analysis of snow leopard ecology and impacts of climate change; Assessment and mitigation of Human-Snow Leopard conflict; Government capacity strengthening; Knowledge management, education and outreach to promote snow leopard conservation and trade reduction</p>	<p><b>GABON</b> [WBG] CEO endorsed: 7/21/16 </p> <p>National Agency of National Parks   Directorate General for Fauna &amp; Protected Areas</p> <p><b>\$9.1m</b></p> <p><b>Wildlife and Human-Elephant Conflicts Management in Gabon</b></p> <p>Human-Elephant Conflicts (HEC) mitigation; Elephant protection plan (corridors and database); Capacity for local co-management of resources and enhanced livelihoods; Protected area and transboundary parks surveillance capacity and law enforcement efforts</p>
<p><b>BOTSWANA</b> [UNDP] CEO endorsed: 6/21/17 </p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, Conservation &amp; Tourism   Ministry of Agriculture   Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Councils</p> <p><b>\$6.0m</b></p> <p><b>Managing the Human-Wildlife Interface to Sustain the Flow of Agro-Ecosystem Services and Prevent IWT</b></p> <p>Recognition and management of conservation areas for protecting wildlife migratory corridors; Community rangeland management and pastoral production practices; Institutional and community capacity strengthening; Establishment of value chains and ecotourism businesses; National strategy for combatting wildlife crime</p>	<p><b>INDIA</b> [UNDP] CEO endorsed: 6/21/17 </p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Forests &amp; Climate Change</p> <p><b>\$11.5m</b></p> <p><b>Securing Livelihoods, Conservation, Sustainable Use, and Restoration of High Range Himalayan Ecosystems (SECURE Himalayas)</b></p> <p>Participatory management plans for Protected Areas, and other Key Biodiversity Areas; restoration of alpine meadows and sub-alpine forests; Community based natural resources management, Livelihood diversification and participatory monitoring; Inter-state and transboundary cooperation to combat wildlife crime</p>
<p><b>CAMEROON</b> [UNDP] CEO endorsed: 6/15/17 </p> <p>Ministry of Forestry &amp; Wildlife</p> <p><b>\$4.0m</b></p> <p><b>Integrated and Transboundary Conservation of Biodiversity in the Basins of the Republic of Cameroon</b></p> <p>Protected Area management and capacity building on legislation, enforcement, monitoring, management, and community outreach; Antipoaching (brigades, posts, surveillance, community involvement); Transboundary integrated management; National strategy for combatting illegal wildlife trade (Wildlife Crime Unit; monitoring system for wildlife crime); Human-wildlife conflict mitigation and prevention</p>	<p><b>INDONESIA</b> [UNDP] CEO endorsed: 5/15/17 </p> <p>Ministry of Environment &amp; Forestry, Directorate General for Law Enforcement, National Police, WCS</p> <p><b>\$7.0m</b></p> <p><b>Combatting illegal and unsustainable trade in endangered species in Indonesia</b></p> <p>Community involvement in patrolling and surveillance; HWC mitigation; Strengthen national frameworks to reduce IWT; National Wildlife Crime Taskforce; Economic valuation of IWT; Communication Strategy &amp; social marketing campaigns; Capacity development, inter-agency coordination &amp; strengthened enforcement strategy at key trade ports and ecosystems</p>
<p><b>CONGO</b> [2 projects] </p> <p>Ministry of Forest Economy, Sustainable Development &amp; Environment</p> <p>[UNDP] CEO endorsed: 6/9/17</p> <p><b>Integrated and Transboundary Conservation of Biodiversity in the Basins of the Republic of Congo</b></p> <p>Sustainable livelihoods and CBNRM; Integrated Management Plans for protected; Mainstreaming sustainable practices in other economic sectors; Implementation of National IWT enforcement strategy; International agreements for transboundary biodiversity conservation and IWT issues</p> <p>[WBG] CEO endorsed: 2/22/17 </p> <p><b>Strengthening the Management of Wildlife and Improving Livelihoods in Northern Republic of Congo</b></p> <p>Strengthening Local Governance; Management effectiveness of National Parks; Scaled-Up Agroforestry Microprojects; Strengthen legal &amp; regulatory framework and information systems for wildlife crime; Strengthen international cooperation (Regional Wildlife Enforcement Network); Awareness generation through sensitization campaigns.</p> <p><b>\$3.1m</b></p> <p><b>\$6.5m</b></p>	<p><b>KENYA</b> [UNDP] CEO endorsed: 3/6/18 </p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Water &amp; Natural Resources, Kenya Wildlife Service</p> <p><b>\$3.8m</b></p> <p><b>Combating Poaching and the Illegal Wildlife Trade in Kenya through an Integrated Approach</b></p> <p>Community Wildlife Conservancies (Small Grant Facility, capacity building); Ecosystem participatory Management Plans for target ecosystems; Management agreements for transfrontier conservation areas; Interagency community wildlife security hub and antipoaching task force; National strategy to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade</p>
<p><b>ETHIOPIA</b> [UNDP] CEO endorsed: 6/9/17 </p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEFCC). Ethiopia Wildlife Conservation Authority</p> <p><b>\$7.3m</b></p> <p><b>Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Areas Estate</b></p> <p>Protected area management plans; Integrated Landscape management (value chains, microcredit schemes, agreements for access/use to NR); Strengthen law enforcement and IWT legislation (international cooperation, national IWT committee and task forces and Environmental crime unit); Information campaign to increase public knowledge and responsiveness</p>	<p><b>MALAWI</b> [WBG] CEO endorsed: 8/9/17 </p> <p>Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy &amp; Mining   Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation &amp; Water Department</p> <p><b>\$5.6m</b></p> <p><b>Strengthening Landscape Connectivity and Management to Improve Livelihoods and Conserve Key Biodiversity Areas in Malawi</b></p> <p>Human Wildlife Conflict mitigation; Management and co-management plans for protected and community conservation areas, and elephant corridors; Remote sensing monitoring of illegal hunting and logging; strengthen transboundary parks surveillance efforts, law enforcement and judiciary capacity</p>
<p><b>MALI</b> [UNDP] CEO endorsed: 3/23/18 </p> <p>Mali Elephant Project   Ministry of the Environment &amp; Sanitation, National Directorate of Water &amp; Forests</p> <p><b>\$4.1m</b></p> <p><b>Community-Based Natural Resource Management that Resolves Conflict, Improves Livelihoods &amp; Restores Ecosystems throughout the Elephant Range</b></p> <p>Community-based natural resource management; protected reserve management plan; Strengthening of Anti-Poaching Unit, legislative framework and national capacity to address wildlife crime (National policy and regulatory framework; Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit)</p>	

**MOZAMBIQUE** [UNDP] CEO endorsed: 6/8/17  **\$15.8m**  
National Agency for Conservation Areas |  
Gorongosa Restoration Project | WCS


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

Community conservancies, Wildlife and Forest Management plans; Human Wildlife Conflict mitigation; Enforcement and monitoring capacity in protected areas; National Strategy on Wildlife and Forest Crime and Trafficking (National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Unit and Center for biodiversity assessment)

**PHILIPPINES** [AdB] CEO endorsed: 9/11/17  **\$1.8m**  
Department of Environment & Natural Resources


**Combating Environmental Organized Crime in the Philippines**

Reform and mainstream policy, legal and regulatory instruments; Institutional capacity to address wildlife crime along law enforcement chain; Research and innovation including port monitoring and tracking systems and law enforcement information systems; Awareness generation and Reducing demand for illegal wildlife trade products and derivatives

**SOUTH AFRICA** [UN Environment] CEO endorsed: 5/8/18  **\$4.9m**  
Ministry of Environment, Department of Environmental Affairs


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

Centralized system for wildlife trade monitoring and assessment; Establishment electronic permitting system for CITES listed species; Environmental Monitors Programme; Co-develop governance guidelines and CBNRM

**TANZANIA** [UNDP] Not yet CEO endorsed  **\$5.4m**  
Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism,  
Wildlife Division


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

Strengthening Wildlife Management areas; community based antipoaching and monitoring; income generating activities; strengthen law enforcement and legislation (crime task team, national strategy); transboundary enforcement cooperation

**THAILAND** [UNDP] CEO endorsed: 1/10/18  **\$4.0m**  
Department of National Parks, Wildlife & Plant Conservation | Royal Thai Police | IUCN


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

Cooperation, Coordination and Information Exchange for wildlife crime enforcement; Economic valuation and market research of IWT; Enforcement and Prosecution Capacity; Targeted social and behavioral change campaigns to support law enforcement and reduce demand; Interagency Coordination for demand reduction and advocacy on IWT

**VIETNAM** [WBG] CEO endorsed: 2/7/18  **\$3.0m**  
Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment |  
Ministries of Agriculture, Public Security, Justice


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

Strengthen legal and regulatory framework and enforcement capacity; biodiversity and antipoaching monitoring and information management and sharing; species conservation program

**ZAMBIA** [WBG] CEO endorsed: 3/29/17  **\$8.1m**  
Ministry of Agriculture | Department of National Parks & Wildlife, Forestry Department

**Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Program**

Community management of wildlife and conservation areas; human wildlife conflict mitigation; Management plans for Protected Areas and forest reserves; Sustainable Forest Management; climate Smart Agriculture

**ZIMBABWE** [UNDP] CEO endorsed: 3/14/18  **\$10.0m**  
Ministry of Tourism, Environment & Hospitality

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

Establishment of CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancies; CBNRM; Integrated Landscape Management; Human wildlife conflict mitigation; Management Plans for targeted Pas; International protection of Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas; Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in the production sector; Wildlife and forest National policy and regulatory frameworks; Strengthen law enforcement (wildlife crime units, national monitoring system)




**GLOBAL COORDINATION** **\$7.0m**  
World Bank Group | UNDP (GEF Agency implementation)  
CEO endorsed: 7/27/16

**Coordinate Action and Learning to Combat Wildlife Crime**





Program coordination; Strategic partnerships (including maritime wildlife trafficking); Knowledge management and communications; Program Monitoring and evaluation

**KEY**

**PROJECT FOCUS ON GWP COMPONENTS**

-  1. Reduce poaching
-  2. Reduce trafficking
-  3. Reduce demand

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

-  More than 75% of budget
-  50-75% of budget
-  25-50% of budget
-  Less than 25% of budget

The assessment is indicative only and based on interpretation of project activities and alignment to GWP components. Project-level knowledge management, M&E and gender mainstreaming is not shown and nor are project management costs.



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

## Annex 2: Recommendations by the GEF IEO for the Global Wildlife Program

The specific recommendations of the GEF IEO include:

- a) Gaps in geographic and species coverage remain; focus is mainly on single country projects. No countries from the Latin America and the Caribbean region have been included so far, even though substantial illegal wildlife trade occurs within the region.
- b) Cross-boundary issues must be addressed, as illegal wildlife trade is by nature international, and the techniques that are effective in combating the trafficking of other illicit goods must be employed.
- c) Despite the comprehensive theory of change, most GWP funding is focused on activities to fight illegal wildlife trade at the source, with 68.3 percent of the GEF's funding allocated to this component. Demand constitutes the smallest portion of the funding allocated: \$2.4 million, or approximately 1.8 percent of total GWP funding. The skewed allocation of GEF funds in supply, transit and demand countries is the reflection of a program composed of country-lead projects following the participating countries' priorities.
- d) There are structural limitations on the extent to which GWP child projects can be expected to fully realize the PFD because of the current funding mechanism. Most of the funding available for child projects under the program is from STAR allocations. While the STAR is beneficial in that it ensures that country recipients have adequate buy-in with respect to their country priorities on illegal wildlife issues, it is also a constraint because there is minimal leverage the GEF can exert over countries in directing their funding to the program. Moreover, issues of illegal wildlife trade need cross-boundary coordination, which will require incentivizing countries to participate in combating these issues at a regional scale.
- e) Political will and corruption are not explicitly and directly addressed in projects. Eleven of the 20 country-specific projects describe corruption as an issue but only 6 projects mention anti-corruption measures as part of their objectives. Furthermore, the GWP does not mandate reporting of indicator data on arrests, prosecutions, and convictions for all projects, instead requiring this information only insofar as it is relevant to an individual project.
- f) The GEF has an important role to play in combating illegal wildlife trade, and the ongoing illegal wildlife trade crisis warrants scaling up of GEF's work. Given the scale of the problem, additional efforts are required to combat illegal wildlife trade. As an intergovernmental organization with an established track record in addressing a range of biodiversity-related issues, the GEF has distinct advantages. With its mandate and expertise, it brings together multilateral agencies and national governments to develop and implement effective programs on the ground. Scaling up the GEF's work requires increased funding under the GEF-7 replenishment cycle and a sharper focus on illegal wildlife trade.
- g) Further integration of bottom-up, country-driven approaches with top-down, strategic approaches is necessary. Such integration is essential to both developing effective IWT programming and maintaining ownership and buy-in of individual countries in their projects. Adjustments to the funding mechanism for GEF IWT activities could facilitate integration of these approaches. Rather than relying solely on STAR allocation funding as under GEF-6—with the exception of funding under the global coordination grant it would be desirable to support the program with non-STAR funds to carry-out activities in transit- and demand- countries where investing GEF resources may not accrue Global Environmental Benefits for the participating countries. Additional non-STAR resources would benefit activities across international borders in supply countries where STAR funding may not be sufficient to cover both the domestic as well as trans-boundary activities. Private sector funding could be leveraged to address wildlife trafficking and demand issues. 196. With respect to the scope of the GEF's illegal wildlife trade funding, there should be a strategic expansion to other species, countries, and regions. Specifically, the program should expand to cover Latin America and the Caribbean, which pose particular issues with respect to the pet trade. To protect biodiversity more broadly, it would also be beneficial to expand strategically to cover other wildlife, moving beyond elephants, rhinos, and big cats.
- h) In addition to country-led national projects, stronger regional and global programming is important. Projects at both scales—country-specific projects and those at a broader scale—are important to the success of the program. Because illegal wildlife trade is ultimately an international issue, the program can be more cohesive if cross-border connections are designed as a core part of the program. This could be achieved by supporting activities across international borders with non-STAR resources. In addition, the GEF ought to consider how to engage other countries that are not yet participants in the Global Wildlife Program but are part of the larger

system of illegal wildlife trade—whether they are eligible GEF recipients, like China, or non-recipients, like the United States, Europe, or Japan. The communication initiated with major international donors and their agencies should continue.

- i) Political will and corruption should be explicitly and directly addressed in all IWT projects. A robust and coordinated focus on political will and corruption will ultimately help achieve the increases in arrests, prosecutions, and convictions that the GEF-6 Biodiversity Strategy prescribes. Participating countries in future GEF funded projects on poaching and illegal wildlife trade, should be encouraged to invest some financial resources in addressing corruption issues.
- j) Continue to use the simplified but relevant measures for tracking overall Program performance while reflecting the uniqueness of child projects. As is the GWP tracking tools are used, the GEF should continue to assess that experience to ensure that it matches the current expectations regarding its benefits. The lessons that emerge should then be integrated into the tracking tool and evaluation frameworks going forward. Monitoring and evaluation of all IWT projects should include the tracking of arrests, prosecutions, convictions, and penalties as appropriate. Collecting data for these sub-indicators for all projects would enable a more thorough assessment of the effectiveness of the projects, as well as the impact of corruption and political will on efforts to combat IWT. Doing so would contribute to realizing the priority set under Program 3 of the GEF-6 Biodiversity Strategy of increasing arrest and conviction rates for poaching of threatened species.
- k) Create links between other international activities regarding demand and GEF-supported efforts. As with trafficking, it important to acknowledge a critical portion of the supply chain with respect to demand occurs in the United States and in Europe, which are not eligible GEF recipients. While this problem is, in part, outside of the scope of the GEF's activities, it must be acknowledged in working to solve this global problem on a global scale. In addition, the GEF can foster linked between demand countries and GEF-eligible countries, such as the partnership created between Mozambique and Vietnam regarding illegal wildlife trade.
- l) Sustainability of Knowledge sharing components needs to be established. The knowledge sharing components of the Global Wildlife Program will facilitate the Program's further evolution. Fostering connections between experts and in-country staff, in addition to the relationships with the implementing agency technical staff, will enable the continual improvement of the programs at the ground level. The connections between countries fostered by these coordinating and knowledge sharing activities run by the WB with the coordination grant, can also facilitate the development of projects to combat illegal wildlife trade that reach across borders.