



## Global Wildlife Program

### Part I: Program Information

**GEF ID**  
10200

**Program Type**  
PFD

**Type of Trust Fund**  
MTF

**Program Title**  
Global Wildlife Program

**Countries**  
Global, Angola, Belize, Bhutan, Cambodia, Chad, Congo DR, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Namibia, Panama, South Africa

**Agency(ies)**  
World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, WWF-US

Other Executing Partner(s)	Executing Partner Type
Governments of participating countries	Government

**GEF Focal Area**

**Multi Focal Area****Taxonomy**

Sustainable Development Goals, Climate Change Adaptation, Least Developed Countries, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Climate resilience, Climate Change, Sustainable Agriculture, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Land Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Livelihoods, Land Degradation, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Mainstreaming, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Focal Areas, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Productive Landscapes, Biodiversity, Productive Seascapes, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Influencing models, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Private Sector, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Capital providers, Large corporations, Behavior change, Communications, Stakeholders, Partnership, Type of Engagement, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Targeted Research, Learning, Adaptive management, Theory of change, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Enabling Activities, Capacity Development, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Tourism, Species, Illegal Wildlife Trade, Threatened Species, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Trust Funds, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Strategic Communications, Awareness Raising, Information Dissemination, Participation, Consultation, Local Communities, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Knowledge Generation, Training, Workshop, Innovation, Knowledge Exchange

**Rio Markers****Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 2

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 1

**Duration**

84 In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

7,405,631

**Program Commitment DeadlineSubmission Date**

12/14/2020

5/7/2019

**Impact Program**IP-Food-Land-Restoration **No**IP-Sustainable Cities **No**

IP-Sustainable Forest Management Amazon **No**

IP-Sustainable Forest Management Congo **No**

IP-Sustainable Forest Management Drylands **No**

Other Program **Yes**

## A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Expected Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-1	Landscapes and marine habitat under improved management (excluding protected areas) Terrestrial habitat under improved conservation and sustainable use (million hectares)	GET	2,172,000	2,190,000
BD-1-2a	Landscapes and marine habitat under improved management (excluding protected areas) Terrestrial habitat under improved conservation and sustainable use (million hectares)	GET	26,648,466	151,105,553
BD-1-2b	Landscapes and marine habitat under improved management (excluding protected areas) Terrestrial habitat under improved conservation and sustainable use (million hectares)	GET	27,322,260	199,850,507
BD-2-7	Landscapes and marine habitat under improved management (excluding protected areas) Terrestrial habitat under improved conservation and sustainable use (million hectares) Marine habitat under improved conservation and sustainable use (million hectares)	GET	16,967,766	119,595,000
CCA-1	Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation	LDC F	7,170,000	10,050,000
CCA-2	Mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact	LDC F	2,004,312	500,000
<b>Total Program Cost (\$)</b>			<b>82,284,804</b>	<b>483,291,060</b>

## B. Indicative Project description summary

### Program Objective

Promote wildlife conservation and crime prevention for sustainable and resilient development

Program Component	Financing Type	Program Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
Component 1- Conserve Wildlife and Enhance Habitat Resilience	Investment	<p>GEF Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stabilization or increase in populations of, and area occupied by, wildlife at program sites</li> <li>• Areas of landscapes and terrestrial/marine protected areas under improved practices and management effectiveness (METT for PAs)</li> <li>• Formal agreements signed to increase connectivity of landscapes and establish transnational conservation areas</li> <li>• Strengthened long-term partnerships, governance, and finance frameworks for PAs</li> <li>• Increased revenues for protected areas</li> </ul>	GET	25,445,739	129,014,648
Component 3-Combat Wildlife Crime	Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened policy and regulatory frameworks to prevent, detect and penalize wildlife crime</li> <li>• Improved access to and use of actionable information, data, and intelligence through secure sharing mechanisms</li> <li>• Improved enforcement, judicial, and prosecutorial institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime (site-based law enforcement).</li> <li>• Increased use of financial investigations and specialized techniques applied to other serious crime</li> <li>• Decreased number of target species poached (i.e. use of SMART tools)</li> </ul>	GET	10,614,100	62,601,465

Component 2- Promote Wildlife-based and Resilient Economies	Investment	Resilience of communities to climate change impacts strengthened Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified, including through nature-based tourism	LDC F	7,020,000	5,000,000
Component 2-Promote Wildlife-based and Resilient Economies	Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced policies, legislations, and strategies to foster wildlife-based economy (i.e. nature-based tourism – NBT, sustainable use, ancillary services, etc.)</li> <li>• Increased access to finance for enterprises that support wildlife-based economy</li> <li>• Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to develop NBT and sustainable use activities</li> <li>• Increased concession agreements and NBT investments</li> <li>• Increased participation of communities in NBT and creation of economic enterprises</li> <li>• Alternative livelihood activities established</li> <li>• Increased HWC Strategies and site interventions deployed</li> </ul>	GET	21,168,234	230,837,467
Component 1-Conserve Wildlife and Enhance Habitat Resilience	Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts</li> <li>• Management of conservation areas improved, and biodiversity enhanced (including through anti-poaching efforts and combatting illegal wildlife trafficking)</li> <li>• Institutional capacity for management of protected area network strengthened</li> <li>• Increased ability of country to access climate finance or other relevant, largescale, programmatic investment</li> </ul>	LDC F	1,604,312	5,000,000

Component 4-Reduce Demand and Disrupt Markets	Technical Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced demand of illegal wildlife and wildlife products from key consumer countries</li> <li>• Improved awareness of wildlife crime through campaigns and advocacy</li> <li>• Increased number of tools used to advocate against consumption of illicit wildlife products and promote ethical behavior</li> </ul>	GET	1,000,000	1,000,000
Component 5: Coordinate and Enhance Learning	Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced understanding of wildlife as an economic asset</li> <li>• Strengthened Public-private partnerships for promoting wildlife-based economies</li> <li>• Enhanced upstream sector engagement (governance, fiscal, finance, and trade)</li> <li>• Improved coordination among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders engaged in the implementation of the GWP</li> <li>• Increased global policy dialogue and engagement on IWT and wildlife for sustainable development</li> <li>• Enhanced GWP management and monitoring platform</li> </ul>	GET	11,809,490	34,201,500
<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>				78,661,875	467,655,080
<b>Program Management Cost (PMC) ⓘ</b>					
			GET	3,072,929	15,085,980
			LDCF	550,000	550,000
<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>				<b>3,622,929</b>	<b>15,635,980</b>
<b>Total Program Cost(\$)</b>				<b>82,284,804</b>	<b>483,291,060</b>

## C. Co-Financing for the Program by Source, by Name and by Type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	30,777,000
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	40,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,830,000
GEF Agency	WWF-US	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	322,000
Government	CSIR, Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, Government of Angola, MIAMBIENTE, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Commerce, State Governments of Assam, Gujarat, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (relevant departments), MONRE, MARD, MOCST, Provincial authorities (Dong Thap, Ben Tre, Da Nang, Quang Binh - TBC), National Prosecuting Authority, South African Police Service	In-kind	Investment mobilized	1,700,000

Government	National Institute of Biodiversity (INABIO), SENACYT	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	69,900,000
Government	Autoridad del Canal de Panamá (ACP), Bhutan For Life, Bhutan Trust Fund for Environment Conservation, iSimangaliso Wetland Authority, MIAMBIENTE, Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Ministry of Environment Tanganyika Province, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Commerce, State Governments of Assam, Gujarat, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (relevant departments), MONRE, MARD, MOCST, Provincial authorities (Dong Thap, Ben Tre, Da Nang, Quang Binh - TBC), SANParks, Tourism Council of Bhutan (National Tourism Flagship Program)	Grant	Investment mobilized	176,393,955
Government	Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Ministry of Finance	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	30,411,000
Government	Ministry of Interior, Provincial conservation agencies	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	24,630,000
Government	MAE, DEA, SANParks	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	10,650,000
Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change	Unknown at this stage	Investment mobilized	950,000
Donor Agency	The World Bank, KOICA, Russia UNDP Trust Fund, USAID, GCF, BioFin	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	47,300,000
Donor Agency	KfW, ICCF, EU ECOFAC 6, Project ONUDI	Grant	Investment mobilized	28,020,845
CSO	Belize Audubon Society, Corozal Sustainable Future Initiative, Endangered Wildlife Trust, Forum Harimau Kita, Global Tiger Fund, Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History, WWF India, Panthera, WCS, Wildtracks, WWF-TRAFFIC-MG/AVG, WCS, IUCN, WWF-SA, Ya'axche	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	8,094,000

CSO	WWF-SA, WCS, Sahara Conservation Fund and various organizations	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,600,000
CSO	African Parks, Vulcan Foundation, Belize Audobon Society, Corozal Sustainable Future Initiative, Panthera, WCS, Wildtracks	Unknown at this stage	Investment mobilized	11,760,000
CSO	Peace Parks Foundation	Unknown at this stage	Recurrent expenditures	500,000
Beneficiaries	Autonomous Decentralized Governments	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,000,000
Private Sector	Ecotourism tour operators, companies (TBC), Members of the Wildlife Business Council, agricultural companies in project landscapes, Private tour operators, companies	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	700,000
Private Sector	Asia Pulp & Paper, Cemex Panamá, ENSA, AES Panamá, EMembers of the Wildlife Business Council, agricultural companies in project landscapes, Private tour operators, companies (TBC), various, Yahoo Japan	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,600,000
Others	CITES Secretariat, Fundación Yaguará Panamá, Protected Areas Conservation Trust, University of Belize Environmental Research Institute (ERI)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	700,000
Others	ICCWC, Pretoria University, Fundación Ciudad del Saber	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,872,260
Others	ICCWC, CITES Secretariat, Fundación Ciudad del Saber, Fundación Yaguará Panamá, Pretoria University, Protected Areas Conservation Trust, University of Belize Environmental Research Institute (ERI)	Grant	Investment mobilized	20,540,000
			<b>Total Program Cost(\$)</b>	<b>483,291,060</b>

#### Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

THE INVESTMENTS MOBILIZED ARE POTENTIAL LEVERAGED RESOURCES BASED ON ENGAGEMENT WITH POTENTIAL PARTNERS. IT INCLUDES CO-FINANCING FROM VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, DONOR AGENCIES, RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, PRIVATE SECTOR AND BENEFICIARIES FOR BOTH RECURRENT EXPENDITURES AND INVESTMENTS MOBILIZED THROUGH LOANS, STAFF SUPPORT, USE OF EQUIPMENT,

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, ETC. ALL THE INVESTMENT WILL BE CONFIRMED DURING THE PPG PHASE. CO-FINANCING SOURCES AND AMOUNTS ARE INDICATIVE ONLY AT THIS STAGE AND WILL BE DEFINED FURTHER DURING THE PPG PHASE AND CONFIRMED IN CO-FINANCING LETTERS SUBMITTED FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT.

## D. Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
World Bank	GET	Angola	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,644,037	507,963	6,152,000
UNDP	GET	Belize	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,234,404	111,096	1,345,500
UNDP	GET	Bhutan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,670,642	420,358	5,091,000
World Bank	GET	Cambodia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,422,018	397,982	4,820,000
World Bank	GET	Chad	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,450,170	400,515	4,850,685
UNDP	GET	Congo DR	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,730,734	335,766	4,066,500
UNDP	GET	Ecuador	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,788,991	161,009	1,950,000
WWF-US	GET	India	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,525,000	227,250	2,752,250
UNDP	GET	India	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,975,000	177,750	2,152,750
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	6,272,018	564,482	6,836,500
UNDP	GET	Madagascar	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,763,303	518,697	6,282,000
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	6,247,018	562,232	6,809,250
World Bank	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	8,990,826	809,174	9,800,000
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,437,156	399,344	4,836,500
World Bank	LDCF	Angola	Climate Change	NA	9,174,312	825,688	10,000,000

UNEP	GET	Panama	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,784,862	160,638	1,945,500
World Bank	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD Global/Regional Set-Aside	9,174,313	825,687	10,000,000
<b>Total GEF Resources(\$)</b>					<b>82,284,804</b>	<b>7,405,631</b>	<b>89,690,435</b>

## Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use **i**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
26,620,103.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created **i**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness **i**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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26,620,103.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF) ⓘ	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) ⓘ	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) ⓘ	Total Ha (Achieved at TE) ⓘ	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Global		Protected Landscape/Seascape	26,620,103.00						

### Indicator 3 Area of land restored ⓘ

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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500100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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### Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored ⓘ

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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**Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored** ⓘ

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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500,100.00			
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**Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored** ⓘ

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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**Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored** ⓘ

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

**Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas) i**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
2724825.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified) i**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
2,724,825.00			

**Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares) i**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems 

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided 

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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## Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HC VF)

Title

Submitted

### Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated i

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (direct)	11400000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (indirect)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

### Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector i

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (direct)	11,400,000.00			
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2020			
Duration of accounting				

**Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector** ⓘ

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

**Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)** ⓘ

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

**Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)** ⓘ

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment 

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	245,369			
Male	245,119			
<b>Total</b>	490488	0	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Core Indicators for LDCF: Area of land under climate-resilient management (ha) : 35,000 Number of policies, plans and development frameworks that mainstream climate resilience : 4 Number of people with enhanced capacity to identify climate risk and/or engage in adaptation measures : 60,000 (30,000 female; 30,000 male). The Program GEF-7 Core Indicators were calculated by adding the values of the National Projects. The National Projects had indicator worksheets. This Program, open to GEF eligible countries and parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity, will support Target 11 of the Aichi Biodiversity Target by 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes. It also supports Target 12 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: "by 2020, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained." Many countries participating in this Program have identified poaching and the illegal wildlife trade as a significant threat in their National Biodiversity Strategies (NBSAPs). Preliminary GHG mitigation estimates have been extrapolated using EX-ACT based on the total areas under each of the projects with land-based interventions.

## Part II. Programmatic Justification

### 1a. Program Description

#### 1) THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND/OR ADAPTATION PROBLEMS, ROOT CAUSES AND BARRIERS THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED (SYSTEMS DESCRIPTION);

1. The loss of biological diversity is one of the most severe human-caused global environmental problems. Earth's [sixth mass extinction](#) episode has proceeded further than most anticipated. Declining mammal species have collectively lost over 50% of their continental populations ([Ceballos et al, 2018](#)). Wildlife is critical to ecosystem functioning, and their decline and extinction disrupts natural processes and services. The [2018 IUCN Red List](#) update includes 96,951 species, of which 26,840 are threatened with extinction (25% of which are mammals). Reversal of this trend is urgently needed to ensure that developing countries that harbor the largest numbers of extant large-mammal species (and of those threatened with extinction) do not lose their valuable natural capital. As identified in the GEF-7 Biodiversity Strategy, the five main global environmental problems of biodiversity loss are: habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation, illegal wildlife trade (IWT)[\[1\]](#), climate change, invasive alien species, and pollution. The global environmental problems this program tackles include habitat loss and IWT. Climate change is a cross cutting issue that affect habitat and community resilience as discussed in Paragraph 4. Other GEF programs and investments support projects that address the other global environmental problems leading to biodiversity loss. The direct drivers, underlying root causes and barriers are shown in Figure 1.

2. **Habitat Change (loss, degradation and fragmentation):** The net loss in global forest area during the 1990s was about 94 million hectares, equivalent to 2.4% of total forests ([WWF](#)). It is estimated that in the 1990s, almost 70% of deforested areas were converted to agricultural land. Habitat loss and fragmentation are driven by industrial scale exploitation namely commercial logging, large and small-scale agriculture, mining, livestock production and unsustainable natural resource management. A consequence of habitat change is the loss of wildlife; the IUCN Red List update of 2015 highlights that the loss and degradation of habitat is the main threat to 85% of all species assessed on the [IUCN Red List](#). With the reduction of wildlife habitats and the need for local communities to access land for their livelihoods, there is an increase in incidences of human-wildlife conflict. A looming challenge is how to feed a growing population, (particularly in Africa) without further converting grasslands and forests which are key wildlife habitats into agricultural land. Wildlife population extinctions are concentrated either in areas of high human population densities or in places with severe impacts from intensive agriculture, grazing and hunting. The increased contact between human and wildlife over competition for resources poses a serious conservation challenge and can lead to conflict between people and wildlife in the form of retaliatory killings, negative perspectives of communities towards wildlife, and reduced support for conservation.

Figure 1: Global environmental problems of biodiversity loss, drivers and root causes

PROBLEMS	I. Habitat Change (Degradation and Fragmentation)	II. Illegal Wildlife Trade (Poaching, Trafficking, Demand)
DRIVERS	D1. Population growth resulting in the need for additional land for agriculture & livestock D2. Mining & Commercial Logging D3. Unsustainable Natural Resource Management	D4. Low risk, high profits for those engaged in wildlife crime D5. Inadequate incentives for wildlife conservation for local communities D6. High economic growth in Asian countries resulting in rising wealth and disposable income to buy wildlife products
ROOT CAUSES	R1. Short term, high economic incentives for land conversion.	R2. Governance Failures (lack of ownership/ value of wildlife to communities & lack of local rights and ability to benefit from wildlife) R3. Corruption R4. Economic/Market failures R5. Consumer demand for illegally traded wildlife
BARRIERS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shortcomings in institutional framework, management and financing for conservation areas</li> <li>Undefined land uses &amp; limited multi stakeholder consultations in land use plans</li> <li>Lack of an enabling environment to support wildlife-based economies</li> <li>Insufficient capacity and reluctance by state officials to engage communities</li> <li>Lack of opportunities for communities to engage in conservation</li> <li>Lack of political will and investments to tackle IWT and deploy innovative technologies to support enforcement activities</li> <li>Ineffective national and international coordination to combat IWT</li> <li>Insufficient information available to consumers of wildlife products</li> <li>Insufficient knowledge and awareness of threats to wildlife and inadequate access to innovative solutions</li> </ol>	

3. **Illegal wildlife trade:** The global value of illegal environmental trade is estimated to be between \$48-216 billion/year<sup>[2]</sup>, which is equivalent to 15% of the value of illegal trade of drugs (World Bank 2019, under preparation). IWT is estimated to be \$8-10 billion annually (excluding fish and timber). There are differences between small scale illegal trade of wildlife at a local level and trafficking high-value products such as ivory and rhino horn by organised criminal networks for profits at a global scale. The latest African Elephant Specialist Group (AfESG) African Elephant Status Report (AESR 2016) estimated 415,428 elephants at the time of the last survey for each area, the first AESR in 25 years reporting a continental decline in elephant numbers. The AESR documented a reduction of approximately 118,000 in estimates for populations where comparable surveys were carried out in the AESR 2007. Elephant poaching was a major concern for several key range states and protected areas. For example, the Tanzanian government statistics show a 60% decline in elephant numbers between 2009 and 2014, attributed to poaching for ivory (Milner-Gulland et al 2018). Despite a positive trend in reduction in the rate of rhino poaching in South Africa (769 in 2018 compared to 1,215 in 2014), it is still an alarming rate compared to the 13 rhinos poached in South Africa in 2007. The western black rhino was officially declared extinct due to poaching in 2011. One million pangolins were poached in the last decade, with 20 tons of pangolins and their parts being trafficked internationally every year (TRAFFIC). China's pangolin population has declined by an estimated 94% since the 1960s due to trade for consumption (Oxford Martin Programme on the Illegal Wildlife Trade). An expansive and dynamic trading network is required to efficiently transport wildlife and wildlife products without detection. Over 200 tons of ivory have been seized worldwide since 2010. This is equivalent to tusks from over 30,000 poached elephants. In

2006, only a few tons of pangolin scales were seized in China. By 2016, seizures amounted to over 15,000 tons. In source countries, the active involvement of local rebel militias and criminal mafias is also undermining security, as well as robbing families of their breadwinners as park rangers are being murdered (over 1,000 killed in 35 countries in the last decade alone). The increasing scale of wildlife trafficking is intrinsically linked to the growing involvement of transnational organized crime networks operating in transit and consuming countries ([National Geographic](#), 2015). A [WCS Report](#) published in November 2018 on *Jaguar Trafficking in Mesoamerica*, found that in four countries (Belize, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama), there is concern that a formal national and international trade may be emerging, with anecdotal and largely unsubstantiated claims of potential links to Chinese/ Asian populations and illegal markets for jaguar parts. Jaguar numbers have been declining in this region due to habitat loss, prey depletion and increasing human- jaguar conflict but now increasing demand for their body parts is becoming a new threat. Wildlife crime is a global phenomenon as shown by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) World Wildlife Seizures database which documents countries involved as source, transit or destination for contraband wildlife and wildlife products.<sup>[3]</sup> The drivers of illegal wildlife trade include low risk and high profits for those engaged in wildlife crime, inadequate incentives for wildlife conservation, and high economic growth in Asian countries resulting in rising wealth and disposable income to buy wildlife products. Criminals and militia capture the main value of wildlife products (particularly rhino and ivory).

4. **Climate change**: Climate change is a 'threat multiplier' that undermines past development gains and threatens future advances in core areas of human well-being. Global warming affects all species and exacerbates other environmental challenges. Climate change accelerates both the ongoing impoverishment of global biodiversity and the degradation of land, freshwater, and marine systems. Recurrent droughts, floods, higher temperatures, and other changes in environmental conditions regularly lead to catastrophic wildlife losses and impacts vulnerable communities. Increased efforts are needed to identify the ability of people and landscapes to adapt and respond to climate variability and shocks. Rich biodiversity and healthy ecosystems provide services that help communities and nations adapt to and mitigate against the negative effects of climate change. Biodiversity investments can harness the value of ecosystem services to provide nature-based solutions to climate change challenges. The latest Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) [models](#) foresee 10 to 30-fold rise in agricultural land devoted to bioenergy and highlight that climate change/biodiversity loss are inseparable threats to humanity that must be addressed together. Changes in temperature and precipitation (frequency of droughts/floods) can impact agriculture in surrounding areas and cause communities that are dependent on farming for their livelihoods to turn to wildlife and poaching as a source of income. Community-led, landscape-level biodiversity conservation and expanded economic opportunities for conservancy communities anchored in biodiversity can enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of people and landscapes in the face of climate variability and shocks. For example, climate change poses a serious threat to Angola's economy, its population and its ecosystems. One study found Angola to be one of seven countries in which climate change would result in a reduction of total crop yield by the 2030s for all studied climate scenarios. Globally, changing weather patterns already contribute to the burden of disease and premature deaths. In Angola, as throughout the region, the potential health impacts of climate change are especially acute due to high levels of vulnerability and a relative lack of adaptive capacity with respect to technology and medical services. Thus, prioritization of ecosystems and biodiversity, and agriculture, among other sectors, are critical to build resilience to climate change and improve livelihoods. Angola's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) highlights the vulnerability and impacts of climate change on biodiversity, forests, ecosystems and agriculture, and foresees the inclusion of 10 to 15% of species in the IUCN categories of species threatened with extinction by 2050, with an increase to 25 to 40% of species by 2080. It also promotes increased understanding of climate change adaptation and practices in climate-resilient development planning at the local community and government levels and enhances human and institutional capacity for increased sustainable rural livelihoods among those communities' areas most prone to flooding in the region. Further, it states that there has to be human and technical capacity to respond to climate change impact. Angola's National Strategy for Climate Change, on the other hand, highlights the risks to species displacement and loss and defines priority actions to address these, including improving and strengthening the capacity of forest and biodiversity monitoring at national and regional scale, and improving the management of protected areas.

## ROOT CAUSES

GWP national projects address habitat loss and IWT through interventions that tackle five root causes as shown in Figure 1. The five root causes are described in this section.

(i) Short term, high economic incentives for land conversion.

5. Governments focused on economic development often turn to large-scale development and infrastructure projects such as commercial use of land in the form of mining concessions, agricultural expansion and livestock production. While investments in these sectors can offer economic expansion, provide jobs, and enhance connectivity, it can also increase the risk of degrading critical ecosystems. Many policies in the transport, agriculture, and energy sectors support environmentally harmful subsidies which accelerate deforestation and decrease wildlife habitat. Short-sighted development goals limit the benefits people can receive from holistic development plans to protect forests, wildlife and ecosystem. Studies have shown that elephant conservation in protected areas of the savannas of Africa represents a wise investment for tourism with positive returns, within range of other investments that governments make in agriculture, infrastructure, education, and electricity (Naidoo et al. 2015).

(ii) Governance Failures

6. **Lack of ownership/value of wildlife to communities:** Wildlife, in most legal systems is considered a state-owned resource. Communities living near wildlife typically bear the costs of crop damage, livestock depredation and sometimes even loss of life; without gaining significant economic benefit from wildlife. Therefore, the wildlife itself may have little or no net positive economic value to the community. In most countries, a systematic dialogue on how communities can benefit from land and natural resources that are consistent with national priorities and legislation are lacking. So too are the socio-economic conditions necessary for the long-term persistence of biodiversity in line with the objectives of the CBD. By the proximity to and knowledge of wildlife, communities are well placed to participate in and support action to combat IWT but most often, this does not happen due to the lack of ownership of wildlife.

7. **Lack of local rights and inability to benefit from wildlife:** Local communities that live with wildlife are often excluded from benefits derived from the value of wildlife due to insecure land tenure and prohibited access. Wildlife are also under threat as they are often not considered a preferred land-use choice to generate benefits for governments and local communities through nature-based tourism or other economically viable activities. Additionally, people are not just excluded, in some cases, they have no means to derive value from the species/ ecosystem because they have little power to make decisions around wildlife. In many countries, tourism revenues do not stay in parks where they are generated, or benefit the local communities that live with wildlife, thus creating disincentives for them to protect or manage wildlife sustainably. This lack of direct incentives is exacerbated by increased costs communities bear often due to conflict over natural resources, especially land and water, which is an underlying cause of human-wildlife conflict. In some areas where grazing used to occur, wildlife tourism is now generating four times as much income as livestock, and sixteen times the revenue in wages (B. National, unpublished data). Thus, in addition to ownership rights, communities need to be trained and provided with incentives to manage wildlife to benefit from the wildlife-based economies.

### (iii) Corruption

8. Corruption has a high cost to society and the economy. It depletes public funds that would otherwise pay for education, healthcare and other basic services sorely needed by citizens living in countries that are systematically affected by corruption. Businesses and individuals pay more than \$1 trillion in bribes every year, which undermines trust, exacerbates inequality and severs the social contract (World Economic Forum 2019). Corruption is a major facilitator of illegal wildlife trade in source and transit countries (OECD 2018). In most countries, there have been no corruption cases related to IWT, successful prosecutions are rare, and penalties remain low due to the risks involved and lack of training on prosecution. Where there is a lack of economic opportunity, people are enticed to engage in illegal activities to sustain their livelihood or improve their economic status. Corruption enables wildlife crime in multiple ways and result in significant lost revenue for countries impacted. Estimates of forgone income to source countries amounts to between US\$6.5 – 11 billion/year (World Bank 2019 under preparation). Corruption adds substantially to the cost of providing basic public goods and services and it can change incentives structures for citizens and public officials. Corruption was addressed in the UNODC's 2016 World Wildlife Crime report. The report records more than 7,000 endangered species of wild animals and plants illegally traded across 120 countries, where corruption is one of the major facilitators of poaching and trafficking. The international illicit trade in live great apes would not be possible without corruption. African elephant poaching in conflict zones suggests that corruption, rather than conflict, is the primary enabler of elephant poaching. The collective inability of governments, organizations, companies, and communities to effectively fight corruption and strengthen governance enables criminals to continue to thrive and bring harm to societies across the supply chain of IWT.

### (iv) Economic/market failures

9. The failure to recognise the value of wild species in national accounts and economic/ development planning leads many governments to not adequately value for this asset. Wildlands and intact ecosystems are often not considered to generate economic activity and are converted to other uses. This is an economic and market problem as the real ecosystem/wildlife values are not recognised. Despite recent global efforts to mainstream natural resources in development and economic planning (i.e. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) and Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES)), there continues to be a failure to account for economic and ecological biodiversity value, that leads to mismanagement and overexploitation of land suitable to support wildlife populations.

10. Wildlife based economies have the potential to remove people out of poverty and support local economic development. The issues behind the lack of value of wildlife are (i) inability of decision-makers to view economic potential for wildlife and understand wildlife economy drivers; (ii) inadequate policies to foster community engagement, benefit sharing, investments, and retention of tourism revenues in parks and with communities that co-exist with wildlife; and (iii) lack of basic infrastructure (air/road access, water, energy) to manage parks as tourism assets. If national governments valued wildlife as natural capital and financed protected areas as tourism assets, it could support self-sustaining models of conservation areas and promote wildlife economies. An example of public funding to protected areas that spur private sector investment is the US National Park Service (US NPS). In 2017, the \$3 billion in appropriate budget funds for USNPS to support national parks and tourism development generated over \$36 billion in total economic output to the national economy. To realize this level of investment, a comprehensive conservation and tourism promotion policy and investment environment that stimulates commercial services and concessions is needed. At a regional level, larger scale investments can promote conservation and development at scale. Transfrontier conservation areas have emerged as a practical way to address national-level policy, legal, and institutional differences and increasingly offer

potential for cooperation to achieve conservation goals across one or more international boundaries. Wildlife watching represents 80% of the total annual sales of trips to Africa, with the wildlife safari as the most popular product ([World Tourism Organization, 2014](#)). Between 2000 and 2014, the number of jobs in Africa attributable to the tourism sector nearly doubled from 11.6 million to 20.5 million, which represents 8.1% of total employment in the region thus demonstrating that tourism is becoming an increasingly important part of the economy, particularly in rural areas.<sup>9</sup> To achieve sustainable long-term growth, new strategies and mechanisms, including wealth accounting that considers natural capital, will be essential to generate political and financial support required.

(v) Consumer demand for illegally traded wildlife:

11. Increased demand for illegal wildlife products contributes to wildlife poaching in source countries to supply consumers across the globe. A rise in demand for illegal wildlife products, including from the rapidly growing Asian economies, drives prices higher for certain wildlife products[4]. Demand for wildlife and wildlife products is not just an issue in Asia, as it remains a pervasive issue in the United States, Europe, and the Middle East. Online and mobile social tools have facilitated the reach of global networks to market and sell illicit products to consumers in any city. There are several factors that influence demand, including: (i) long established and deep culturally entrenched uses of wildlife as having medicinal value; (ii) affirmation of status and wealth; (iii) speculation in wildlife products (particularly ivory) as a source of future financial returns (rarity and illegality increase the value of wildlife products in some markets, so prices are likely to rise as species become more endangered, driving further poaching). Pangolin scales, jaguars and tiger skin and bones, elephant ivory and rhino horn are high-demand wildlife products that contribute to poaching. While the 2017 closure of the ivory market in China had substantial impacts on ivory purchasing intentions, there is evidence of displacement of ivory purchase to neighbouring countries and persisting demand and a lack of awareness among some consumers ([WWF and TRAFFIC 2017](#)).

## BARRIERS

The GWP identified nine barriers that the program will address to help participating countries maintain healthy population of endangered species, preserve their habitat, and support wildlife-based economies. These nine barriers are shown in Figure 1.

12. **Barrier 1: Shortcomings in the institutional frameworks, management and financing for conservation areas.** Most conservation areas are state owned and frequently underfunded[5] and under-capacitated. This translates to ineffective enforcement and in some cases a de facto open access regime in which people can utilize the wildlife resource for subsistence, for criminal poaching purposes, or for elite recreational hunting, frequently on an unsustainable basis. The level of funding available to manage protected areas is generally insufficient to tackle the threat of poaching. Additionally, limited public-private partnerships (PPP) opportunities for wildlife conservation and PA management due to the lack of innovative financing mechanisms to create payment systems for biodiversity conservation is a barrier to the improved management of conservation areas. A transformation in the management and financing for conservation areas is essential to safeguarding the species within it.

13. **Barrier 2: Undefined land uses and limited multi-stakeholder consultations in land-use plans.** Across the globe there is productive land that can be designated as conservation areas (i.e. OECMs) to support wildlife habitats and provide benefits for communities. Community ownership of land can facilitate stewardship and natural resource management if an effective multi-stakeholder process is adopted that makes informed land use decisions based on spatial plans, maps and zoning mechanisms. Inadequate land use planning often results in conflicts for land use, State authorities can leverage high quality data, spatial analysis, and strategic assessments to optimize land-uses that consider economic costs and benefits, as well as social, environmental, and cultural land uses.

14. **Barrier 3: Lack of an enabling environment to support wildlife-based economies.** The frameworks and mechanisms to integrate sustainable wildlife economies within national development plans is under-developed. Many governments distrust private sector ownership of natural resources and have not developed strong tourism concession policies or supported establishment of conservation-compatible enterprises. Creation of an enabling environment and fiscal/macro incentives and risk reduction measures can facilitate partnership creation and unlock the flow of capital to stimulate rural economies and community engagement in wildlife conservation. Without a strong policy and legal environment in place, wildlife-based economies remain small and disconnected, with few opportunities to scale up. National policy and regulatory frameworks that do not enable local communities to benefit from wildlife results in wildlife becoming a less desirable land use option and deters communities from being stewards of the environment.

15. **Barrier 4: Insufficient capacity and reluctance by state officials to engage communities.** Resources designated for the benefit of the larger population can be grabbed by few individuals (of elite status) from the village. This elite capture is widely recognized as a challenge facing community-based conservation and interventions (Platteau 2004; Iversen et al. 2006; Dasgupta & Beard 2007), especially when livelihood interventions are implemented without the active participation of each stakeholder group, it is challenging to implement and sustain wildlife-based economic interventions. Politicians, established interests, and elite representatives often choose economic activities that are more established and offer quicker payout. With State authorities deciding the goals of conservation areas and their hesitation to train and develop capacity of communities that live around conservation areas, the likely outcome is adversity and distrust between the two stakeholder groups and even within a community. On the contrary, if state officials worked with communities on natural resource management and ensured equal representation during decision making, not only would they be able to gain their trust, they would have strong partners in the field.

16. **Barrier 5: Lack of opportunities for communities to engage in conservation.** Communities are politically marginalized and **exercise** little voice or power in national policy debates, land use planning and site-level law enforcement. In some countries, national governments are reluctant to devolve power (along with the rights to gain benefits) and hence, miss the opportunity to work hand in hand with local communities who can be wildlife stewards and are capable of being informants to help reduce poaching at the site level. Training communities in technological innovations and building their capacity can support conservation efforts and give them more leverage to participate in stakeholder meetings. Co-management arrangements and joint surveillance between governments, local communities and private sector can make conservation more effective.

17. **Barrier 6: Lack of political will and investment to tackle illegal wildlife trade and deploy innovative technologies to support enforcement activities.** Most countries do not consider wildlife crime a serious crime and fail to allocate the funding required to adequately support law enforcement. In addition, although technological innovations have been piloted in many sites, most have not yet been scaled up for large scale deployment due to lack of capacity, funding, and infrastructure. Even in conservation areas where the technology has been successfully adopted, continuous training and capacity development is required for the technology to continue to yield results.
18. **Barrier 7: Ineffective national and international coordination.** National policy, legislation, donor investments, and enforcement actions are often done in an uncoordinated manner. They fail to consider strategic planning and use of analytical decision-support tools. At the national scale, there is often a lack of strategic coordination and action between the range of actors involved in combating IWT, including state agencies responsible for security and governance, and an absence of dedicated wildlife crime-fighting capacity. National police forces do not prioritize environmental crimes and enforcement is left to under-resourced environmental officers. Internationally, despite improved efforts to enhance coordination, a vast volume of trafficking goes undetected and unprosecuted. Higher level criminals extract large sums of money from these supply chains but are rarely prosecuted and convicted compared to lower-level culprits. There is a need to focus resources to tackle trafficking hubs, whilst simultaneously leveraging intelligence to allocate enforcement resources efficiently to address supply and demand ends of the value chain. Judiciary, legislative, and border control agencies require enhanced capacity and incentives to act, enforce the laws (where they exist) and impose penalties that deter this rampant illicit crime.
19. **Barrier 8: Insufficient information available to consumers of wildlife products:** the covert nature of the illegal wildlife markets, the massive size of the market, the deeply entrenched cultural preferences for wildlife products and the lack of social concern about wildlife act as barriers to effective behavior change approaches that will help reduce demand for wildlife.
20. **Barrier 9: Insufficient awareness of threats to wildlife and inadequate access to innovative solutions.** Individual and institutional stakeholders do not have access to forums to exchange information across geographies and technical areas (biodiversity, climate change, illegal wildlife trade, governance, etc.). Similarly, knowledge management systems that are emerging need further strengthening, including to systematize and disseminate best practices and experiences on how to improve wildlife conservation, community engagement and promote wildlife-based economies. The scarcity of data, lack of technical capacity and the insufficient use of spatial tools to understand the pressures facing protected areas and law enforcement are key barriers in planning. In-depth research and analysis of thematic issues of national and/or regional concern are needed. Additionally, the awareness of the economic, ecological, social, and cultural benefits that wildlife brings to a country is inadequate within the conservation sector and across other sectors such as finance, agriculture, etc. Without this knowledge, illegal wildlife trade will continue to expand as countries are unable to find the evidence that demonstrates the value of wildlife to their economy. It is evident that there is a need to undertake and provide knowledge products and platforms that can inform policy makers on the many themes under wildlife conservation, IWT and wildlife-based economies. It is vital to promote solutions to this complex challenge through innovative data analysis (using big data, blockchain, and geospatial tools), advanced economic modelling, and facilitate adoption of technological solutions to build capacity among sector stakeholders.

21. The analysis of direct drivers, root causes and barriers provide a useful framework for planning activities and to evaluate feasibility of desired outcomes and impacts. It also serves as a basis for the GWP's Theory of Change described in Section 3 of the Alternative Scenario. The linkages between barriers, root causes and direct drivers are not linear as some barriers apply to more than one root cause and several root causes contribute to one or more drivers of habitat loss and illegal wildlife trade. For example, the root causes of two of the IWT drivers we identified "include low risk and high profits for those engaged in wildlife crime and inadequate incentives for wildlife conservation" can be the result of a combination of governance failure and corruption. Governance failures are rooted in the lack of ownership/value of wildlife to communities and tackling this issue requires addressing more than one barrier (i.e. lack of an enabling environment to support wildlife-based economies and insufficient capacity and reluctance by state officials to engage communities). Another example of linkages is that shortcomings in institutional framework, management and financing for conservation areas leads to insufficient capacity among local authorities to engage local communities and private sector in collaboration efforts. This makes it possible for vested interests to over-power the needs for long term natural resource management pushing many players to choose short term gains worsening the root cause for habitat loss and IWT.

22. IWT undermines economic development by eroding renewable natural capital. IWT has significant financial opportunity costs for governments, exacerbates poverty and hinders equitable distribution of benefits from wildlife resources. At its core, IWT is a systemic governance issue that requires political commitment and coordination across many scales (local, national, regional and global level) and sectors (finance, transport, infrastructure, agriculture, etc.). Corruption risks are facilitators of illegal wildlife trade and are exploited across the supply chain, including national border crossings. The approaches to address the challenges facing wildlife and its habitats require a paradigm shift. A building block for this to occur is for wildlife to be adequately valued and for protected areas to calculate the benefits they deliver (social, economic, and ecological) to rural communities, national governments and globally. This shift towards anchoring rural economies in natural assets supports sustainable development and is a new track under GEF-7 GWP. The [GEF-7 replenishment programming directions](#) specifically defines the two priorities for GWP under GEF-7: (i) *Wildlife for Sustainable Development* and (ii) *Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species* (continuation from GEF-6).

23. The GEF-7 GWP *Wildlife for Sustainable Development* promotes a wildlife-based economy (WBE) for countries to adequately value wildlife in their national accounts and policies. The GWP will help participating countries achieve a shift to a dynamic WBE by removing barriers to unlock the potential of this sector. In addition, GWP will support efforts to deploy tools and incentives for policy makers to better understand the value wildlife and its habitats provide as economic assets that can help countries transition from wildlife depleting practices to implement policies that foster wildlife conservation and sustainable development.

24. The GEF-7 GWP *Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species* priority supports national projects combat IWT and works at the global level through coalitions focused on reducing poaching, trafficking and demand for illegal wildlife and wildlife products. GEF-7 GWP includes new priority landscapes in Latin America and increases efforts to support transboundary cooperation between national projects and adoption of innovative technologies to effectively combat IWT. The GWP will partner with different stakeholders across the wildlife supply chain so that the links between poaching, trafficking and demand can be disintegrated.

## 2) BASELINE SCENARIO AND ANY ASSOCIATED BASELINE PROGRAM/ PROJECTS

### **Broad Baseline: *International Commitments and Strategies***

25. Through the advent of the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 1976 and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1992, together with a host of national legislative and regulatory instruments and mechanisms, the global community has moved to address the threat to thousands of species of wildlife poised by unfettered trade and the loss of their habitat. These efforts include increasing funding to protected areas and increasing the capacity of governments to enforce legislation preventing illegal use of resources. With an increase in incidences of poaching and illegal wildlife trade reported from 2008 across African countries, new resolutions at the highest level of the United Nations (UN) took place to highlight the growing crisis and motivate the global community to pay heed to this issue. Some of these big milestones in the path to combating wildlife trade include -

- i. The formal establishment of the *International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC)* to support countries combat wildlife crime in 2010 in the St. Petersburg, Russia during the International Tiger Forum
- ii. General Assembly (GA) resolution 68/205, proclaiming 3 March as [World Wildlife Day](#), was adopted on 20 December 2013
- iii. Agenda [item A/69/430](#) at the 69<sup>th</sup> Session of the UNGA - *Poaching and Illicit Wildlife Trafficking: Towards Joint Action by the International Community* on 26 September 2014 states that illegal trade in wildlife and endangered species is a threat to all three pillars of the United Nations – human rights, peace and security, and development
- iv. [Resolution](#) at the 13th UN Congress on *Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*, held in Doha, April 2015 (A/CONF.222/17),
- v. General Assembly resolution 69/314, [Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife](#) was adopted on 30 July 2015. The establishment of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Illicit Trade in Wildlife and Forest Products in 2015 supports a more holistic response across UN entities on combating wildlife and forest crime.

26. The global community has continued to use the established Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) framework for trade in species. Various CITES efforts continue to be implemented, including Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE), and the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS), National Legislation Project, and the National Ivory Action Plan process. Additionally, the GWP has facilitated donor coordination at the CITES CoP 17 in South Africa and the CBD COP 13 in Mexico.

### ***High-level special events on IWT:***

27. During the 68th and 69th sessions of the General Assembly, Gabon and Germany coordinated high-level side events on Poaching and Illicit Wildlife Trafficking. There were many high-level summits that increased political will to combat wildlife crime beginning from 2014 with the first [London IWT Summit](#) followed by [Kasane, Botswana, in 2015](#), and [Hanoi, Viet Nam in 2016](#). In October 2018, at the [London Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade](#), the UK government brought together more than 1,300 participants from 70 countries to share experiences and global leaders recognized the significant detrimental economic, environmental, security and social impacts of the illegal trade in wildlife. Other global and regional conferences and commitments since 2016 included i) Annual [World Wildlife Day](#) celebrations on March 3<sup>rd</sup>; ii) Giants Club Summits were organized in [2016](#) in Kenya and in [2018](#) in Botswana; (iii) the University of Oxford's Martin School [symposium](#) in October 2018; (iv) EC DEVCO Environment Week [2018](#) and [2017](#); (v) [Forums](#) held in Germany on IWT and supported along; (vi) Demand reduction and behavioral change [events](#) in Hong Kong in 2016, Bangkok in 2018 and Hanoi in March 2019; (vii) SADC Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) network meetings and various wildlife law enforcement and specialist group events. Since 2014, IUCN, TRAFFIC, and IIED have collaborated on [regional Beyond Enforcement Communities and IWT events](#) in West/Central Africa and South East Asia. These events brought together case studies on engaging communities in combating IWT. GWP government partners participated in one of these events in Hanoi in 2016. In March 2019, a Special

ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Illegal Wildlife Trade was held, culminating in a joint Statement of ASEAN Ministers responsible for CITES and wildlife enforcement on illegal wildlife trade. There is increasing recognition of wildlife trafficking in Latin America and Caribbean and increasing collaboration and action in response. Strong partnership has emerged on jaguar conservation including 2018's Jaguar 2030 High-Level Forum and Jaguar 2030 New York Statement. The Netherlands also organized the "Save Wildlife Act Now or Game Over" international [conference](#) in March 2016.

28. In addition, various analysis and assessments helped donors prioritize investments and garner political commitment. A summary of this information is included in Annex F.

### *Efforts of International Donors to Combat Wildlife Crime*

29. The first-ever review of international donor funding for combatting illegal wildlife trade in Africa and Asia, conducted by the GWP, showed that a total of more than \$1.3 billion was committed by 24 international donors from 2010-2016 (includes GEF \$390 million funding referenced above), or approximately \$190 million per year. The [Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade](#) filled a knowledge gap by demonstrating the scale of donor funding and the range of activities to tackle the crisis. A preliminary analysis of the updated data that goes through 2018 shows commitment now totals over \$2.3 billion to 1,612 projects that help combat IWT. New committed funds since 2010 fluctuated, peaking at \$464 million in 2017. Donor projects included over \$1.5 billion in investments in 69 countries, and \$0.8 billion in various regional and global projects. Several recent and planned investments were announced at the 2018 IWT London Conference that include Germany \$117 million<sup>[7]</sup> and a total of \$260 million, USA \$90 million (for 2019), and UK \$47 million. USAID's major new 6 programs since 2015 include Wildlife Asia, Saving Species (Vietnam), PROTECT (Philippines), and Southern African CWT landscapes (4 transboundary landscapes) and the ROUTES partnership. EC's larger programs include BIOPAMA, MIKES, Sustainable Wildlife Management, SOS, ICCWC support and funding for various NGOs. Germany's larger programs include Polifund (and follow-up partnership project), TFCA funding to Southern Africa and regional support to Central and Eastern Africa, and tiger habitat programmatic support. WBG's conservation related programs are in Mozambique, Tanzania, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Lao PDR. An increasing number of foundations have granted millions of dollars to combat IWT and are now a major source of funding to national and regional projects.

30. Many countries have now started to target their policy to reduce demand as well as invest in programs that combat IWT along the supply chain. For example, **the United States of America** (USA) developed a [National Strategy](#) for Combating Wildlife Trafficking in February 2014 and [Implementation Plan](#) (February 2015), funds a range of national and regional projects to combat IWT. In 2017, [Executive Order](#) on Enforcing Federal Law with Respect to Transnational Criminal Organizations and Preventing International Trafficking was approved by President Trump; indicating that strengthened law enforcement was needed to combat illegal smuggling of wildlife.

31. The European **Commission (EC)** developed EU's continental strategic approaches to wildlife conservation, the external dimension of the 2016 [EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking](#), engaging with communities to enhance biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. The release of the EC's Strategic Approach to Conservation in Africa (February 2015) as well as the African Environmental Ministers Meeting (AMCEN) of March 2015 is evidence of increasing political commitment.

32. **Germany's** *Combating Poaching and the Illegal Wildlife Trade (Ivory, Rhino Horn) in Africa and Asia* ("Polifund") and subsequent programs aim to improve the fight against the IWT of ivory and rhinoceros' horn, both in the countries of origin in Africa and consumer countries in Asia. Germany's Development Cooperation implements its strategic efforts through more than 50 bilateral projects aimed at reducing the illegal wildlife trade, by improving protected area management to prevent poaching, developing alternative livelihoods, and advising partner countries on legal systems and law enforcement.

33. **United Kingdom** funds the [Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund](#) as a part of the Government's strategic efforts to combat IWT. UK Aid and official development assistance is also used to fund programs that combat IWT. Many other governments have strategies and programs to combat IWT (a sample list of their commitments and activities can be found [here](#)). In 2016, with the support of the Royal Foundation, a United for Wildlife Taskforce was achieved with the aim to target the financial and transport sectors in the role they play in facilitating IWT. In 2018, UK DEFRA announced its intention to ban the commercial sales, imports and exports of ivory.

34. In 2017, with the help of mass media campaigns and political lobbying by conservation organizations, the **People's Republic of China** State Council banned the processing and sale of ivory and ivory products.

#### *Efforts by the Global Environment Facility (GEF)*

35. In June 2015, the GEF Council approved the Program Framework Document (PFD) for the Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development (Global Wildlife Program GWP) with an initial investment of US\$ 90 million GEF funding for 12 projects - eleven national projects in Africa and Asia and one global project executed by the WBG/UNDP. In the June 2016 GEF Council meeting, an additional 9 projects (5 Africa, 4 Asia) were approved for the Program. Combined, these 21 GWP projects represent a total GEF investment of \$131 million (using funds from GEF's sixth replenishment cycle (GEF-6)) that leverage investments from other donor co-financing of \$704 million. Despite the significant investment the GEF and other donors and development partners have made to deliver global environmental benefits, biodiversity loss continues at an alarming rate.

36. The GWP national projects (GEF-6) collectively contribute to improving the management of more than 21.8 million hectares of protected areas in Africa and 4.5 million hectares in the Asian countries that are essential habitats for key species that the program aims to protect. The total area of land that will indirectly benefit from GWP investments in and beyond protected areas is over 100 million. In addition, the GWP is expected to: (i) improve management of landscapes and seascapes covering 30 million hectares (10% of GEF's corporate results replenishment targets of 300 million hectares); (ii) reach 5 million hectares under sustainable land management (4% of GEF's corporate results replenishment targets of 120 million hectares); (iii) mitigate 25 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (including both direct and indirect; equivalent to 3% of GEF's corporate results replenishment targets of 750 million tons). Nine GWP projects aim to reduce poaching rates of elephants by a range of 43% to 100%. 14 GWP projects address HWC and project a reduction in the number of conflict incidents reported by an average of 40%. Further, seven GWP projects expect to support 4,725 people to reduce HWC. To strengthen law enforcement, GWP national

projects have interventions to increase the risk to criminals engaging in this illicit activity. Seven projects aim to increase the number of people directly employed by the ecotourism sector within the vicinity of a project site. Fifteen projects on average, aim to achieve 40% increase, in the number of people directly employed as staff dedicated to wildlife management.

37. **The program's specific baseline has three distinct elements.** The first element is what the implementing agencies are currently doing to address the wildlife crisis. A summary is provided below in Table 1 and a detailed review is provided in **Annex D – Implementing Agencies Baseline**. The second element is what the countries presenting a child project are doing to address the wildlife issue-summary below in Table 2 and a detailed review is provided in **Annex E – Baseline for countries**. The third element is the funding coming from each of the parallel financing streams that are discussed under the 15 child projects (**see Annex G – Child Project Concept Notes**). The estimated aggregated co-financing of child projects amounts to US\$530 million and includes a series of investment, technical assistance, and analytical work operations.

**Table 1: Baseline for GEF Implementing Agencies**

<b>World Bank</b>	<p>GEF-6 GWP Lead Agency and Implementing Agency for 5 GWP national projects</p> <p>Organized over 36 virtual events and 10 in person events over the last three years under the GWP</p> <p>Overall portfolio: From 2004 to 2013 the WBG supported over 245 global biodiversity conservation projects across 74 countries worth over \$ 1 billion.</p> <p>Wildlife conservation investments in Mozambique, Tanzania, Nepal and Sri Lanka</p>
<b>DP</b>	<p>Coordinating GEF-6 GWP Maritime Trafficking; IA for 14 GWP national projects</p> <p>Has over 500 projects on biodiversity and ecosystems that cover more than 130 countries with \$1.5 billion in funding and US\$3.5billion in co-financing</p> <p>Helped establish over 2,000 protected areas in 85 countries covering 272 million ha</p> <p>Current Secretariat of UN Inter-agency TF on IWT and Forest Products</p> <p>Partner with United for Wildlife coalition</p>
<b>Environment</b>	<p>As of 2012, UNEP implemented GEF-supported biodiversity projects (14 global, 16 regional, and 30 national projects) with a total volume of more than \$413 million</p> <p>Implementing Agency for 1 GWP national project</p> <p>Provides technical support to CITES and the EU on species information and wildlife trade databases through UNEP-WCMC and GRID data centers</p>
<b>VF</b>	<p>WWF invested \$11.5 billion in 13,000+ conservation projects in 100+ countries</p> <p>Lead agency behind Living Planet Report 2018 and Live on the Frontline 2018</p> <p>Supports Kavango–Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA) TFCA</p>

**Table 2: Baseline of GEF – 7 GWP Countries**

<b>1. Angola</b>	7.0% terrestrial Protected Areas Coverage At the 2018 IWT London Summit, Angola committed to work with institutions and countries to combat IWT, including implementation of the AU Strategy on Combatting Illegal Exploitation and Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora
<b>2. Belize</b>	48.0% covered Protected Areas (terrestrial and marine) Belize developed the National Protected Areas System (NPAS), under its NPAS Act. Natural landscapes of Belize still support viable populations of large mammalian species, such as jaguars, tapirs, and white-lipped peccaries
<b>3. Bhutan</b>	48% terrestrial Protected Areas Coverage IWT is an increasing threat due to proximity of Asian countries As at 2018, Bhutan mobilized \$43 million (including from the Green Climate Fund) to strengthen long-term PA management effectiveness and PA financing capabilities
<b>4. Cambodia</b>	26% terrestrial Protected Area Coverage Cambodia's Protected Area Law (2008) stipulated the development of the National Protected Area Strategic Management Plan (NPASMP) 2017-2031
<b>5. Chad</b>	20.0% covered by terrestrial Protected Areas Chad committed to mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use by integrating strategic objectives into various policies, strategies and plans Chad was one of the founding governments for the Elephant Protection Initiative and has developed a robust draft of a National Elephant Conservation and Management Strategy (NECMS)
<b>6. Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)</b>	14.0% covered by terrestrial Protected Areas Committed to fighting against illegal exploitation and illegal trade of fauna through the implementation of the AU wildlife strategy and the Congo national strategy The \$4 million UNDP-supported programme funded by Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) addresses zoning (mining, timber extraction and other extractives) EU committed €20 million to forests/biodiversity in Congo Basin (2018-2022)
<b>7. Ecuador</b>	22.0% covered by Terrestrial Protected Areas coverage Ecuador recognized the Rights of Nature in its Constitution in 2008 With the support of the Wildlife Conservation Society, the Ministry of Environment developed the National Jaguar Conservation Plan in 2015
<b>8. India</b>	6.0% covered by Protected Areas The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and the Addendum to the NBSAP 2008 prepared in 2014 are indicative of the strong commitment of the Government of India to biodiversity conservation India is a participating country in the GEF-6 GWP. The project focuses on Himalayan States and conservation of snow leopards
<b>9. Indonesia</b>	15.0% covered by Protected Areas During the last three years Indonesia has conducted more than 210 operations and brought mo

	<p>re than 360 cases of illegal wildlife trade to court.</p> <p>Indonesia is a participating country in the GEF-6 GWP with a project on combatting illegal and unsustainable trade in endangered species in Indonesia, a six-year project which started implementation in 2018</p>
<b>10. Madagascar</b>	<p>7.0% covered by Protected Areas (terrestrial and marine)</p> <p>Madagascar commits to strengthen collaboration at national level to fight against illegal wildlife trade. It has recently conducted the ICCWC Toolkit assessment</p> <p>The NBSAP identifies a key action to be carried out to promote and integrate Critical Conservation Zones (ZCC) and Priority Zones for Conservation (ZPC) into the national institutional framework for natural resource management</p>
<b>11. Namibia</b>	<p>38.0% covered by terrestrial Protected Areas</p> <p>Namibia will complete the repeal of its wildlife legislation first enacted in 1975 and most recently amended in 2017 to increase the penalties for wildlife crimes.</p> <p>Namibia established a strong baseline of government- and donor-funded initiatives, including projects such as SPAN, PASS; and NAMPLACE, and ICEMA</p>
<b>12. Panama</b>	<p>21.0% covered by Terrestrial Protected Area</p> <p>Panama is part of an alliance for one million reforested hectares in line with The REDD+ Strategy of Panama, that includes the new "Reforesta Panama Fund" with \$15 million per year from the General State Budget to provide grants for forest restoration and conservation projects.</p>
<b>13. South Africa</b>	<p>8.0% covered by terrestrial Protected Areas</p> <p>Recognized sustainable wildlife use in South African Constitution (Section 24) to achieve environmental protection and is supported by environmental legislation, particularly National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act of 2004</p> <p>Part of Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Programme for Rhinoceros Conservation/Rhinoceros Management Group and Rhinoceros and Elephant Security Group/Interpol Environmental Crime Working Group</p>

## ALTERNATIVE SCENARIO

38. Program Summary: The goal of the GEF-7 biodiversity focal area strategy is to maintain globally significant biodiversity in landscapes and seascapes. To achieve this goal, GEF investments will contribute to objectives identified in the CBD COP 13 Guidance to the GEF, including addressing direct drivers to protect habitats and species and further developing biodiversity policy and institutional frameworks. The GWP will target focal areas and strategic objectives of GEF-7, including Biodiversity, and Land Degradation. Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) will also be used by one country to promote community-level adaptation actions. Under the GEF 7 Programmatic Directions, the GWP will support national projects with implementation of activities under *Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species* and *Wildlife for Sustainable Development*. To capitalize on their long-lasting support to national efforts on biodiversity conservation and ongoing collaboration for the GWP, the GEF, the WBG, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment (UN Environment), and World Wildlife Fund (WWF), will continue its collaboration under GEF-7. These GEF implementing/project

agencies will expand the program by partnering with country governments, and various donors and conservation partners, including the Asian Development Bank (ADB), CITES Secretariat, International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Traffic, WildAid and WCS, and to address the wildlife crisis while contributing to poverty reduction and sustainable development. Countries selected have used part or all of their GEF sixth replenishment period (GEF-7) System for Transparent Allocation of Resources ([STAR](#)) allocation towards a GWP project.

39. This PFD builds on the previously established GWP platform with the addition of 10 new countries and three current countries that selected to use funds from their GEF-7 STAR allocations. The GWP has expanded its regional presence from Africa and Asia, to also include three countries in Latin America. The newly added GWP national projects are tailored to specific country needs and their investments ensure optimization of economic benefits. These benefits will be derived from a range of interventions including natural resources management, strengthening protected areas, strengthening law enforcement, tourism development, capacity building and training on conservation, establishing conservation compatible rural enterprises, landscape planning, biological corridor development, counter wildlife trafficking efforts and campaigns to reduce consumer demand. The WBG will continue to lead the global coordination and knowledge exchange components of the GWP, to enhance the individual efforts by national projects. The global project will continue to enhance coordination among stakeholders, monitor outcomes of national projects, support expansion of the innovative and efficient GWP knowledge management platform, and strengthen key institutions involved in wildlife law enforcement through engagement with ICCWC. Additional details on new GWP national projects under GEF-7 are presented below. The WBG coordination activities will help maximize the potential national project impacts. It will also leverage and align knowledge activities and resources with the large WBG-investments in this sector in Nepal, Lao PDR, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Mozambique, and Tanzania as well as other country projects led by other GEF Implementing Agencies.

40. As GWP was implemented under GEF-6, national governments will execute each national project in partnership with NGOs, CSOs. It is expected that additional countries will be considered for the GWP under two phases, with countries entering in 2019 and other countries may be considered in a follow-on period. The countries that received endorsement in the GEF-7 GWP are presented by the WBG -Angola, Cambodia, Chad, and South Africa, UNDP- Belize, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, and Namibia, and UN Environment - Panama and South Africa. The type of co-financing will include in-kind, grants, loans, and cash. The list of national Projects under the Program Framework is included in Annex A.

41. It is important to note that the new GEF-7 national projects and the global coordination grant will be fully integrated into the current GEF-6 platform. Therefore, after GEF-7 PFD approval, GWP will function as a single platform with over 29 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. GWP will serve as a hub to ensure coordination with the Amazon Sustainable Landscape (ASL), Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR), and the Congo Basin Landscape Program IPs on issues related to IWT. The ASL and Congo Basin IP have explicitly identified IWT as an issue that their programs need to address as well.

42. The Aichi Targets in the CBD's Strategic Plan to 2020 do not include a target specific to trade in wildlife. Selected Aichi Targets, including the CBD's Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, recognize and reflect on the importance of addressing illegal and unsustainable trade in species of wild flora and fauna. Impacts of trade on biodiversity in other countries is poorly covered. Relevant areas of work in CBD include Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Health and Biodiversity, Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, Business and Biodiversity, among others ([TRAFFIC 2018](#)). The program also recognizes that CITES provides the international legal framework for regulating international trade in wildlife. As indicated in the CITES report for CoP18 on the progress of

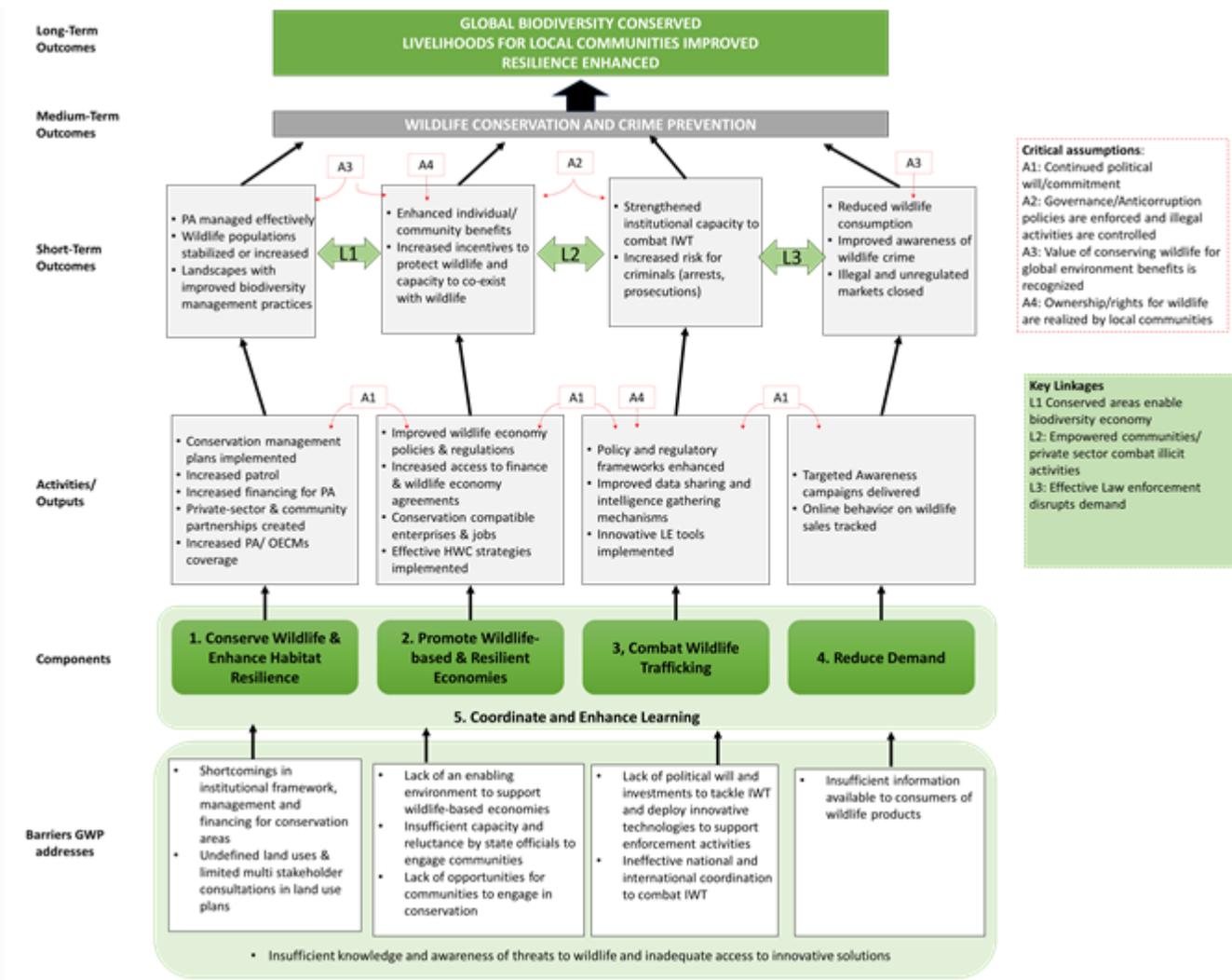
[implementation of Decision 17.11](#), the CITES Secretariat has collaborated with the GEF in order to promote linkages between CITES and the GWP projects. Further, it has been an active member of the GWP Steering Committee sharing information and provided advisory support on the CITES-relevant aspects of the national projects upon request. Beyond IWT related resolutions, CITES decisions on livelihoods (17.36 to 17.40) and benefits of trade in wildlife (8.3) are also relevant to conservation of wild fauna and flora and livelihoods of the poor.

43. Program Objective and Theory of Change (ToC). - The PDO is to **promote wildlife conservation and wildlife crime prevention for sustainable development**. This is in line with GEF-7 Biodiversity Strategy which suggests a change in a way of looking at biodiversity as an “asset” that makes critical contributions to sustainable development. This has since influenced approaches to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use which are now reflected in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020, and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as well as the GEF-6 biodiversity focal area strategy. This evolution in thinking was reaffirmed at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the CBD (CBD/COP 13) with the adoption of the “Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-being”, that recognizes that the management of this asset requires full engagement of all government ministries, and most critically, from the agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and tourism sectors.

44. The key outcomes /performance indicators for the Program are shown in the indicative program results framework section on Table B at the beginning of this document. These indicators may be enhanced further during project preparation. Figure 2 depicts the theory of change of the alternative scenario.

45. To have a significant impact in preventing the extinction of known threatened species and promote wildlife for sustainable development, the Program was designed following a theory of change (TOC) that addresses drivers of habitat loss and wildlife, illegal wildlife crime and lack of wildlife-based land uses. The TOC of the GWP can be summarized by a series of interdependent interventions along the value chain from source to transit to demand. IWT is a dynamic and complex process and strategies to address it need to reflect this complexity, thus the aim is to: (i) protect habitats where wildlife thrive and promote sustainable and resilient landscapes ensuring that protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) are created and /or are under improved management for conservation and sustainable use; (ii) increase community stewardship of wildlife, stimulate community-level entrepreneurship and livelihoods; and promote private sector investments to scale up nature-based tourism and other wildlife-based economies so that the benefits of living with wildlife exceeds the costs for local communities (iii) strengthen policies and legal frameworks and increase institutional capacities to reduce poaching and trafficking and address weak governance systems; (iv) reduce demand for illegal wildlife products in parallel with other efforts to build capacity to regulate legal trade; and (v) improve coordination and knowledge sharing across all projects to enhance project delivery. These series of interventions should, in the long term, result in effective governance of natural resources and healthy wildlife populations. Annex F provides further details of the program TOC and conceptual framework.

**Figure 2: Alternative Scenario: Theory of Change**



46. A fundamental aspect of ToC is the program’s ability to holistically improve conservation areas by taking wildlife from being a problem to local communities and making it an asset (that can attract investments) that delivers benefits. Linkages between the GWP components highlight the interdependence of the actions and outcomes. For example, the link between components 1 and 2 is that *well-conserved areas protect wildlife and serve as the foundations for wildlife-based economies*. To conserve these areas, communities that live near them must benefit from conservation and be incentivized to serve as stewards of the land and wildlife resources. For example, they can be involved directly with the conservation efforts by serving as park rangers, conducting wildlife monitoring, and providing intelligence to enforcement agencies. Indirectly, they may also benefit by participating in the value chain created by effective use of this asset (i.e. conservation compatible agriculture, agroforestry, tourism, etc.). The link between Component 2 and 3: state enforcement authorities can work with communities and private sector operators to strengthen their surveillance and monitoring abilities. Communities will support state governments in law enforcement if they find value in conserving wildlife. Thus, activities in these two components go hand in hand. Similarly, if communities

do not benefit from wildlife and have no stake in conservation, they are going to distrust state governments and may get involved in poaching. An effective partnership across public and private sectors can help maximize use of limited public resources to derive greatest value for conservation and sustainable development. Safeguards for local communities and/or indigenous communities will be implemented at the project level to ensure that national program activities have mechanisms to address potential issues with state law enforcement agencies and communities. The GEF-7 Global Project will also convene meetings supported by analytical work to assess good practices and exchange information on challenges related to law enforcement and community activities. There is a link between components 3 and 4 of the program's framework, as effective law enforcement increases the cost for trafficking illicit goods demanded by consumers of illegal wildlife products. At the same time, reduced demand for wildlife products drives down prices, which can impact the supply of these products.

47. Program goals and objectives will be achieved through the collective interventions of national projects. The GWP outcomes are expected as the result of cumulative activities across sub-components and components. The program framework provides an umbrella for national project investments. Interventions across the source-transit-demand country nexus will combat IWT and promote wildlife for sustainable development to a level commensurate with the national project investments, as follows:

#### **Component 1. Conserve Wildlife and enhance Habitat Resilience**

48. The first component aims at preserving key wildlife landscapes, enhancing their resilience, and reducing threats to endangered species due to poaching and habitat loss. Priority species identified by national projects are shown in Table 3. Projects may help conserve other species not listed, even those not directly affected by poaching. Other species may be monitored if targeted by national projects. Specifically, this component will include three subcomponents: (i) enhance management and resilience of terrestrial and marine protected areas, community, private and state reserves, wildlife corridors and OECMs; (ii) strengthen political will, policy and governance to connect wildlife habitats at subnational, national and transnational levels; and (iii) diversify and increase financing sources and mechanisms for wildlife and habitat conservation.

**Table 3: List of project sites and priority species**

National Project Description			Priority Species			
#	Country	Sites	Elephant	Rhino	Big Cat	Other Species/Comments
1	Angola (WBG)	Iona; Luengue-Luiana	x		x	Oryx, springbok, Kudu
2	Belize (UNDP)	Northern Biological Corridor area and the Rio Bravo Conservation Area; Central Belize Corridor, connecting the northern protected block of the Rio Bravo, and the largest contiguous fore			x	

		st block in Belize, the Maya Mountain Massive; Southern Belize and Sarston Temash				
3	Bhutan (UNDP)	Sakteng Wildlife Sanctuary, Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary, and the Jomotsambha National Park (TBC)			x	
4	Cambodia (WBG)	Tonle Sap Biosphere Multiple Use Area; Phnom Sankos Wildlife Sanctuary; Central Cardamom Mountains National Park; Phnom Aural Wildlife Sanctuary; Southern Cardamom Mountains National Park; Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary; and Cardamom Biodiversity Corridor	x			Siamese Crocodiles
5	Chad (WBG)	Ouadi Rimé-Ouadi Achim Faunal Reserve	x			
6	Democratic Republic of Congo (UNDP)	Kabobo-Luama Protected Areas	x		x	Hippopotamus
7	Ecuador (UNDP)	Cotacachi-Cayapas-El Pambilar, the eastern foothills of the Andes, and the southern Amazon region			x	
8	Global (WBG)	N/A	x	x	x	various
9	India (WWF/UNDP)	Sariska- Ranthambhore-Bhatartpur landscape, Gir landscape, and Manas Tiger Reserve; and (northern India) Pilibhit – Dudhwa – Katarniaghat Terai belt tiger landscape			x	
10	Indonesia (UNDP)	Gunung Leuser, Kerinci Seblat, Berbak-Sembilang, and Bukit Barisan Selatan	x	x	x	Orangutan, Helmeted Hornbill
11	Madagascar (UNDP)	Behara-Tranomaro, Ifotaka, Anjozorobe Angavo				Lemur, tortoise

1 2	Namibia (UNDP)	Etosha National Park, Bwabwata National Park	x	x	x	Impala
1 3	Panama (UNEP)	Soberania National Park, Portobelo National Park, Chagres National Park, Darien National Park, and Nargana Wildlife Protected Area			x	
1 4	South Africa (WBG/UNEP)	Kruger National Park, Limpopo TFCA, Lubombo TFCA, iSimangaliso Wetland Park, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, North West, KwaZulu-Natal, Western and Eastern Cape, Gauteng	X	x	x	

49. Enhance management and resilience of terrestrial, community, private and state reserves, wildlife corridors and OECMS. The goal of this sub-component is to enhance management of conservation areas, so wildlife populations can thrive in protected areas. In addition, it will improve wildlife management and promote integrated landscape management practices and restoration to maintain ecosystem services. Integrated landscape management level planning can help support protected areas management, reduce habitat loss and consequent loss of wildlife range and improve connectivity in the landscape. Where deforestation is a major concern, efforts will be made to reforest areas by planting native trees to reduce pressure on natural resources. This sub-component will enhance management of conservation areas (including Transfrontier conservation areas) through establishment of effective local management structures to secure the park integrity and engage community in its development and monitoring. Enhanced capacity of conservation area staff will help improve biodiversity management, community development, and foster integrated management at the landscape level. It will finance works, equipment and technical assistance. This component will also finance the development of park management plans, zoning and land use maps for spatial planning. Population census counts for priority wildlife species may be conducted to track progress. The program will leverage good practices and lessons learned from various countries, sectors, and pursue opportunities to increase area available for wildlife. Research and monitoring will also be a central component of the program's biodiversity efforts, including where appropriate use of collars and periodic wildlife surveys. These investments are expected to build the resilience of ecosystems and integrate climate-resilience into national development plans. \_\_\_The sub-component outcomes include areas of landscapes and terrestrial/marine protected areas under improved practices and management effectiveness. These outcomes will be monitored using the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) and other tools/technologies to assess protected area effectiveness and improved management of land outside of conservation areas for biodiversity benefits. In addition, the program will consider use of **SMART** tools to enhance protected area management, specifically ranger patrol and utilization, and explore other potential tools (i.e. Domain Awareness System – DAS/**EarthRanger**).

50. Strengthen political will, policy and governance to secure the connectivity of wildlife habitats at subnational, national and transnational levels. Building political buy-in for decisions that help prioritize wildlife as part of an integrated landscape requires mobilization of interest and investments from a diversified set of economic sectors and national/international partners. Political leaders and government officials need access to actionable information, tools, and turn-key solutions to fully understand the value of wildlife-based economic activities and their potential to create jobs, spur economic growth, and promote inclusive development. This sub-component will help elevate IWT and NBT issues beyond the environment ministries and improve law enforcement

by strengthening partnerships that promote investments in activities that connect wildlife habitats. At the site-level, component interventions will proactively engage communities to ensure that local governance mechanisms are strengthened so communities work with state government authorities on wildlife management. The outcome for this component is expected to be agreements signed to increase connectivity of landscapes and establish transnational conservation areas.

51. Diversify and increase financing sources and mechanisms for landscape and wildlife conservation. There is a significant funding gap between the investment required to sustain large conservation areas and funding amounts the governments and donors currently allocate. To reduce this gap, the program will explore innovative financing mechanisms to create payment systems for biodiversity conservation. Wildlife and habitat conservation investments will be guided by holistic long-term planning implemented by government agencies, private sector and local community actors to maintain healthy, functioning ecosystems that can support wildlife and wildlife-based economic activities, as well as providing downstream ecosystem services to communities. This includes protected areas, transfrontier conservation areas, and other conservation areas harboring priority GWP species. Investments will aim to improve the financial sustainability of the protected area estate and promote revenue generation activities that are aligned to conservation and inclusive development. For example, the Cambodia GWP project will enhance policies and strategies to facilitate private sector investment in PAs and build public-private partnerships for value chain development. Potential financial instruments that will be assessed in this and other national projects include scaling up tourism opportunities in and around conservation areas, green/biodiversity bonds and endowment funds, and payment for ecosystem services. The outcome for this subcomponent is expected to be increased revenues for protected areas and landscapes and increased ability of country to access climate finance or other relevant, large-scale, programmatic investment.

## **Component 2. Promote Wildlife-based and Resilient Economies**

52. The second component aims at promoting wildlife-based and resilient economies (such as nature-based tourism-NBT, sport hunting, legal wildlife trade under CITES and sharing a proportion of protected area revenues with local communities). Specifically, this component will include four subcomponents: (i) create an enabling environment to support wildlife-based and resilient economy; (ii) stimulate wildlife-based economic development through community participation; (iii) promote partnerships between local communities, private sector partners and/or governments and public and private investments; and (iv) manage human wildlife conflicts and promote co-existence.

53. Create an enabling environment to support wildlife-based and resilient economy. Governments in countries with some of the most biodiverse areas are often faced with insufficient government budgets and limited donor funding to adequately maintain these habitats in a sustainable manner. The limited investments in these large, remote, and highly threatened areas means that many countries are not adequately nurturing and growing wildlife-smart economies. Not all biodiverse areas are suitable for wildlife-smart economies, and an inclusive long-term planning effort is needed to guide this process and prepare landscapes and sites for investment in a coordinated manner. This sub-component is focused on creating an enabling policy environment to promote wildlife-based investments that allow for and support market interventions. The sub-component will promote NBT as a strategy to conserve habitats while providing economic benefits. The program realizes that economic benefits are not the only strategy to incentivize communities to conserve wildlife. While there are a full range of activities that can be used to help communities such as land security and land rights, given the different political and land tenure

situations across all countries, each national project will respond to this based on their national legal environment and context. A broad range of benefits may be considered, that underpin a genuine sense of stewardship and meaningful management role. The outcome of this subcomponent is enhanced policies, legislation and strategies to foster a wildlife-based economy.

54. Stimulate wildlife-based economic development through community participation. This sub-component will enhance pathways to motivate communities to move away from poaching by generating alternative benefits from wildlife-based economic activities. It will promote economic activity based on biodiversity and natural resources and support economic development over the long term. It will increase incentives for stewardship and decrease costs of living with wildlife. Interventions will focus on involving communities to manage and benefit from (and in some cases own) land and natural resources, providing economic incentives to participate in conservation and sustainable use rather than in illegal activities. This includes codifying community (co-) decision-making over natural resource and protected area management to ensure species are adequately guarded. It may also include: (i) improving participation by all community members (including women, youth and socially marginalized groups) in governance structures and co-management arrangements; (ii) supporting the enabling conditions for sustainable management of natural resources by local communities through the provision of technical advisory services and equipment to conduct community land zoning and natural resource mappings, (iii) facilitating negotiation between community structures and parks authorities to ensure a better share of revenue (iv) involving communities in managing and monitoring of wildlife and enforcement of sustainable off-take rates of resources, including legal hunting for community use and sale of meat, or live animal sales (where legal in terms of CITES) in buffer zones; and (v) developing public-private-community partnerships for tourism enterprise development such as lodges, and facilitating creation of small community-based enterprises servicing the industry, e.g. guiding and crafts. This will create revenue, jobs, and income generating opportunities for local communities and integrate wildlife management into broader economic development. Revenue generating opportunities will focus on use of market-based mechanisms, including visitor support services, concessions, and tourism value chain ventures. The outcome for this sub-component is strengthened capacity of stakeholders be able to develop and benefit from wildlife-based economic development

55. Promote partnerships between local communities, private sector partners and/or governments. Governments bring experience managing protected areas, regulations, tourist entrance fees, and delivering basic government services. Private sector enterprises can efficiently develop, market and operate tourism and other wildlife-based ventures. Communities live with and have experience coexisting with wildlife and their traditional knowledge and presence can help government agencies fulfill functions related to enforcement of laws, labor supply, governance, and provision of tourism services. International donors and partners can support national efforts through financial and technical support. Without the active participation of each stakeholder group, it is challenging to implement and sustain wildlife-based economic interventions and thus partnerships are critical. The South Africa GWP project will promote inclusive value chains and businesses in the targeted protected area landscapes. It will promote entrepreneurship among local communities and individuals, through: i) sensitization campaigns to raise awareness of new business opportunities; ii) trainings in business management and to stimulate entrepreneurial mindsets among communities, while building awareness on the value of biodiversity conservation and productive landscapes; iii) business development plans for identified business opportunities; iv) strengthening technical capacity of targeted beneficiaries in selected business areas; v) Facilitating access to finance and markets for selected inclusive businesses; vi) Promoting of 'productive alliances' for business creation, biodiversity conservation, and productive landscapes.

56. This sub-component will promote private sector partnerships to increase investments for tourism operations and boost marketing of wildlife tourism offerings. It will strengthen capacity of stakeholders to supply skilled labor and stimulate local entrepreneurship to supply this sector. The program will promote the development of NBT and value chain models that leverage private sector investments. Activities under this component may include technical assistance (TA) to facilitate NBT management arrangements that leverage good practices, capacity building to support development of tourism products aligned with international standards, facilitate value chain integration, and skills building. It may also include provision of technical guidance on business development for NBT and tourism value chain enterprises. Training may include support for market identification, marketing, product development and management, and joint partnerships to develop and implement business plans. Special focus will be on identifying opportunities for integrating women entrepreneurs into NBT value chains. New partners are needed to adequately protect, grow, and connect conservation areas and connect them to a thriving biodiversity-smart economy. There is evidence across the globe, of countries engaging conservation and development international partners through PPP to crowd-in financial resources and tap expertise through technical assistance for the benefit of their protected area systems and local communities. Performance-based outcomes and use of best practices in park management and community involvement are increasingly being considered to support PPP efforts. Sub-component activities can help countries establish optimal governance, financing, and infrastructure required for operation of their national parks and other conservation areas. The NBT Community of Practice (CoP) created during the GEF-6 GWP will be instrumental to pursue the above objectives of this sub-component. The outcome for this sub-component is an increase in concession agreements and investments in conservation compatible enterprises and improved livelihood activities.

57. Manage human wildlife conflicts and promote co-existence. This sub-component will implement measures that consider HWC strategies and site interventions that reduce the cost to communities of living with wildlife. In designing the interventions under this sub-component, it will be important for national projects to design strategies that increase incentives for stewardship. This requires prioritized land use planning to conserve connectivity for the species to survive, particularly critical for regions with very high human population densities and growing agricultural pressures. This, in turn, will help mitigate and reduce human-wildlife conflict, including elephant conflicts on croplands and livestock depredation by big cats. To increase the value of wildlife and associated ecosystem services, it will be important to provide opportunities for development through nature-based tourism as previously described and other agriculture, forestry and natural resources projects that provide direct benefits to local communities. To decrease the costs of living with wildlife the most successful experiences of human wildlife co-existence and successful reduction of conflicts will be used in designing the interventions. This sub-component will focus on capacity building on human and wildlife conflict mitigation design, implementation and monitoring of wildlife conservation. The appropriate level of protection and accessibility will be considered for core biodiversity and human areas in and around the conservation areas. This may include investment in physical assets (i.e. electrical fences, vehicle control and observation posts, etc.), operational and communications assets (i.e. including location-appropriate technology application), and other investments to enhance management of these areas. In GWP GEF – 6, an HWC community of practice (CoP) was piloted to facilitate peer-to-peer exchange on issues related to HWC. GWP GEF 7 National projects can join this CoP to learn from other GWP projects on successful HWC interventions and share their own experiences. This type of facilitation enables countries to realize the scale of HWC and identify methods for implementation to mitigate conflicts. The outcome of this subcomponent is increased HWC strategies and site level interventions deployed.

### **Component 3. Combat Wildlife Trafficking**

58. The third component aims to complement existing efforts to reduce illegal wildlife trade. Specifically, this component will include four subcomponents: (i) strengthen policies and national legal frameworks and increase political recognition of wildlife crime as a Serious Crime as defined by UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime ; (ii) generate, analyze, and share actionable information, data and intelligence on criminal networks; (iii)

increase capacity to combat wildlife crime (poaching and trafficking) and fight corruption across enforcement, judiciary, and prosecution; and (iv) strengthen transboundary, regional and international capacity and cooperation.

59. Strengthen policies and national legal frameworks and increase political recognition of wildlife crime as a Serious Crime. This sub-component will focus on efforts to reduce the rates of poaching through enforcement and anti-poaching measures, and wildlife trafficking by building capacity of enforcement agencies. It will support national interventions to strengthen policy and regulatory frameworks to prevent, detect and penalize wildlife crime. Creation and use of policies, procedures, and other standard operating guidelines will leverage best practices and international experiences, including those supported by ICCWC, to enhance management capacity at the local, national, and regional levels. It will include five types of interventions: (i) developing good policies and laws that criminalize large scale poaching and strengthening the capacity to detect and prosecute criminals; (ii) building credible institutions and broad constituencies to act against wildlife crime (across ministries of environment, natural resources, justice and planning and also engaging communities and the private sector, for example); (iii) strengthening site-level surveillance and patrol efforts, through training and equipping rangers and developing monitoring and intelligence systems that involve communities while ensuring safeguards are ensured and human rights standards are not violated; (iv) supporting direct law enforcement efforts from crime scene to court house; and (v) developing anti-money laundering tools and techniques to increase the risk of asset seizure for criminal kingpins. These activities should lead to strengthened policy and regulatory framework to prevent, detect and penalize wildlife crime

60. Generate, analyze, and share actionable information, data and intelligence on criminal networks. This sub-component will help improve access to and use of actionable information, data, and intelligence through secure sharing mechanisms and improved enforcement, judicial, and prosecutorial institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime (site-based law enforcement). To reduce poaching and trafficking levels, interventions will be based on solid problem diagnosis, a well-articulated theory of change and supported by application of the [ICCWC Toolkit](#), [ICCWC indicator framework](#), broad and active stakeholder engagement, and best international practice across the prevention, detection, deterrence, and recovery agendas in law enforcement. Specific interventions, plans, and techniques will be used to guide anti-poaching efforts and to combat illegal wildlife trafficking. Formal agreements and partnerships will be promoted, through active engagement with communities, NGOs, and industry in the region to assist with conservation efforts.). The outcome of this subcomponent is improved access to and use of actionable information, data, and intelligence through secure sharing mechanisms.

61. Capacity to combat wildlife crime and fight corruption across enforcement, judiciary, and prosecution. This sub-component will leverage anti-money laundering efforts to increase use of financial investigations and specialized techniques applied to other serious crime. It will also enhance cross-agency institutional capacity to consider wildlife crime as a serious crime to increase arrests, prosecutions, and convictions of organized criminals engaged in the transnational wildlife trafficking. It will support initiatives that elevate wildlife crime beyond wildlife management agencies and help prioritize corruption risks and strategies that mitigate risks. National projects allocated funds to enhance institutional capacity, including in areas related to combat wildlife crime and anti-corruption across the supply chain. Through partnerships, including ICCWC (as indicated by GEFIEO), and knowledge exchanges the GWP Global Project will support national projects consider activities that address corruption but that also disintegrate the links between poaching, trafficking and demand. The GWP will leverage efforts led by UNODC and Interpol to tackle specific choke points in the wildlife crime value chain. It will facilitate NGO engagement in specific monitoring and communications efforts to maximize value of different partners in priority countries and regions. It will also work with the World Customs Organizations (WCO) and various partners of the WBG's trade facilitation global practice, to strengthen operational efforts that tackle trafficking segment of IWT to support custom officials with capacity and technical requirements. In addition, tools under the WBG's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) to increase awareness and action in investments across development sectors. It will promote use of technology and just-in-time training to support front-line officers increase understanding of IWT and resources to turn to for support. GWP will also work with CITES/UNODC on the national legislation to

help countries strengthen regulatory framework to monitor risks of IWT in its trade and logistics systems. Finally, the last part of the value chain on demand will be tackled through partnerships described in component 4. Engagement with the lead ICCWC partners for each segment of the supply chain will help to tap into their established networks to focus disruptive efforts in areas that maximize impact. The outcome of this subcomponent will be improved and enhanced capacity of judicial, enforcement and prosecutorial institutions to combat wildlife crime.

62. Strengthen transboundary, regional and international capacity and cooperation. Program interventions under this sub-component will promote collaboration with non-traditional stakeholders – including the private sector (i.e. private transport or custom companies), as well as customs and port authorities – to build a constituency primed to uptake the guidance from this Program and from the other initiatives. Interventions will work across the trade chain, from where a species is first poached, to where it is finally laundered into markets, and will focus on (i) creating and/or strengthening the networks between countries and across agencies within countries to ensure the effective criminalization and prosecution of poaching, trafficking, trade and other forms of illegal wildlife crime; (ii) working with state enforcement agencies, trade and customs organizations to raise their interest in combating wildlife crime and to introduce techniques and tools for combating it; (iii) working with the private sector – both the transportation and supply chain management sectors – to mobilize their expertise and interest in removing wildlife contraband from their transport chains and increasing the cost of capital to those transport companies who aid and abet illegal wildlife trade; and with the financial sector that unwittingly can support wildlife crime; and (iv) supporting technological and forensic advances – from DNA forensics to spatial mapping – to improve the deterrence, detection and prosecution of wildlife crime along the entire value/trade chain. This sub-component will leverage ICCWC and existing partnerships to engage the private sector such as United for Wildlife Task Forces, contribute to developing and disseminating policies and regulations to ban real and virtual illegal markets, remove contraband from legal trade flows and increase public awareness of punitive deterrents to illegal wildlife consumption. It will also leverage ICCWC cross-border cooperation and joint investigation mechanisms. The outcome for this sub-component is an increased use of financial investigation and specialized techniques to strengthen cooperation between countries.

#### **Component 4. Reduce Demand**

63. The fourth component of the Program will coordinate investments<sup>[8]</sup> to reduce international demand for illegal wildlife products and disrupt key markets by building partnerships with organizations who have been working on reducing demand in Asia and South-east Asia. The aim of the partnerships will be to: (i) create behavior change initiatives to reduce use of illegal wildlife products; (ii) raise awareness and improve advocacy around illegal and unregulated markets (including online markets); and (iii) increase the access to tools and resources that can be used by governments to ramp up efforts on demand reduction. It is important to note that in GWP GEF-6, four national projects (Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia and Philippines) included components or activities to reduce the demand for illegal wildlife products. In this phase, the Global Project will organize virtual and face-to-face events on demand reduction and behavioral change and work with national and international partners particularly in Asian countries to reduce demand and increase consumer awareness.

64. Activities under this component include collaboration with institutions such as TRAFFIC to connect national project teams with their community of practice on behavioral change and with UN Environment on their Wild for Life Campaign. Additionally, other institutions like WildAid, WWF and IFAW have been working in China on behavior change initiatives with successful outcomes like the ban on ivory sales in China last year. Partnership with these institutions will help raise awareness about the costs and realities of wildlife crime to deter the demand, especially of secondary products that may appear far removed from the realities of poaching of wildlife species (e.g. finished carvings, or art or ingredients in tonics and medicines). It will increase public understanding and visibility of the scale and impacts of illegal wildlife trade on biodiversity, livelihoods, human health, and links to organized crime. Activities may also include

education of domestic and international tourists that purchase souvenirs some of which may be illegally sourced. Additionally, it would also be useful to conduct surveys that can provide a deeper understanding of the motivations and perceptions of citizens to see how best to target the campaigns to specific consumer groups. Where appropriate, use of key opinion leaders and champions will be considered to promote large scale messages and change. These activities will be precisely targeted, evidence-based and be preceded by a sound analysis of what drives behavioral change in a cultural setting, of consumer and market research, and of global lessons from work attempting to reduce demand for other illegal products. The GWP will also organize regional events to address the issue of demand for other species such as pangolins, primates, parrots, tortoises, that are being illegally traded in large volumes but that may not necessarily be the target species in any of the participating countries. The outcome for this component is the development of partnerships to help reduce demand for wildlife products.

### **Component 5: Coordinate and Enhance Learning**

65. The fifth component is the Global Project that serves as an umbrella to bring together all the other Program components together to expedite action and knowledge transfer. For GEF-7 GWP, the Global Project will scale up the analytical and policy work as well as knowledge and coordination exchanges along the two priorities (support WBE and combat IWT) identified in the GEF-7 Replenishment Programming Directions. This component not only will implement the knowledge, coordination and M&E activities to help the national projects be exposed to state-of-the-art knowledge but will also build national project capacity to conduct these activities themselves. To deliver this, the program will leverage child project budgets to supplement the Global Project budget and increase the participation of project team members in important thematic conferences and study tours by encouraging national projects to send additional people to these knowledge events. Furthermore, the GWP will train representatives from national projects to take back the lessons learned to their respective country and use national project funds to disseminate the knowledge resources to a broader in-country audience and implement national capacity building efforts. This component will be implemented through three sub-components: (i) Wildlife-based Economies, (ii) Combating IWT and (iii) Coordination that will focus on Knowledge Management, Innovation & Technology and Monitoring and Evaluation.

66. Wildlife-Based Economy (WBE). The GEF-7 GWP Global Project will create a platform to promote wildlife-based and resilient economies such as nature-based tourism, legal wildlife trade under CITES, and protected area revenue-sharing with local communities. The outcomes of this component are: (i) increased global WBE policy dialogue and engagement; (ii) enhanced understanding of wildlife as an economic asset and competitive land use and; (iii) increased public-private partnerships (PPP) to stimulate WBE. The GWP will bring to the table the institutions that can expand the discourse from tackling IWT along the supply chain to making wildlife and natural habitats the sources of economic growth. In this part, the Global Project will develop methods to measure socio-economic impacts of parks and wildlife, engage with the appropriate agencies to carry out economic assessments of selected conservation areas as requested by the governments of participating countries with the explicit commitment to use and implement the findings of such studies, enhancing the capacity of institutions devoted to the economic analysis and governance of wildlife and protected areas, as well as building the capacity of the practitioners in these fields. The Global Project can also bring public and private stakeholders to the table regarding the various necessary investments and policy reforms to carry out analytical studies of the potential gains of protecting conservation area and wildlife, as well as the costs of not taking care of the "green infrastructure" that with enough maintenance can generate financial and non-financial resources for the local, regional and national economies. These analyses will be accompanied by action on the part of interested governments to ensure that habitats and wildlife are properly protected so they can start generating revenue. The Global Project will also use its convening power to bring to the table foundations working in the space, as well other for profit and non-profit organizations to explore ways to change the status quo on how to really put to work the assets contained in conservation areas (including wildlife) to the service of a sustainable economy. Specifically, the GWP will raise the profile of wildlife economies and mainstream biodiversity into other economic

sectors at forums such as those organized by the World Economic Forum, UN World Tourism Organization, World Travel & Tourism Council, Global Sustainable Tourism Conferences, and International Agrobiodiversity Conferences. At the regional level, the GWP will work with countries that share boundaries for example the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA-TFCA) or East African landscapes (Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania) to assist with strategies to create an enabling environment for collaborative management of shared ecosystems and mobilize additional financing. The GWP will explore opportunities to partner with leading organizations and collaborators in the tourism sector (i.e. UNWTO, UNESCO Heritage Sites, Airbnb, and TripAdvisor), in technology (i.e. Google, Intel, Microsoft), through public private partnerships/financing (i.e. commercial banks, protected area management entities), and media networks (National Geographic) to expand nature-based tourism opportunities.

67. Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade - This component will provide technical capacity to national project stakeholders with improved knowledge to combat IWT. The outcomes of this component include: (i) strengthened upstream sector engagement on governance, fiscal, finance, and trade that are cross-sectoral and can help integrate conservation priorities into other sectors (i.e. work with port authorities, eliminating subsidies that are harmful to biodiversity, etc.); (ii) enhanced donor coordination to combat IWT; (iii) adoption of anti-corruption tools, anti-money laundering training, and use of ICCWC toolkits, guides, and other resources; (iv) targeted consumer behavior change campaigns to reduce demand for illegal wildlife products; and (v) improved coordination at local, national and transboundary levels through better access to innovation and technology. These outcomes will be achieved through implementation of activities as: (a) *Upstream Sector Engagement* (Governance, Fiscal, Finance & Trade). The GWP will strive to establish and strengthen partnerships with leading entities and consortiums to improve linkages between illegal wildlife trade and other sectors which are intertwined in the supply chain. The GWP will help strengthen upstream sector engagement on governance, fiscal, finance, and trade that are cross-sectoral and can help integrate conservation priorities into other sectors (i.e. work with port authorities, eliminating subsidies that are harmful to biodiversity, etc.). Cross-sector partnerships will be facilitated through engagement with the International Consortium to Combat Wildlife Crime (ICCCWC) to partner with relevant entities on enforcement, policy, regulatory, and institutional issues related to illicit financing, anti-corruption, customs, legal, and governance. For example, the GWP will help expand efforts on anti-money laundering (AML) training, which received significant support from the UK government, piloted under GWP GEF-6 in Kenya and Tanzania and these will be scaled up. There are 12 GWP countries<sup>[9]</sup> that have already or are in the process of applying the ICCWC Toolkit and/or Indicator Framework which helps to assess and reinforce the need for stronger cooperation among all involved in combating IWT (b) *International Donor Coordination* – GWP will explore the potential to link global level efforts to national and regional level coordination to facilitate dialogue between donors and governments of countries to explore ways to channel investments more effectively. A new focus from the GEF 6 GWP will be to focus on transborder conservation. The GWP will explore transborder law enforcement mechanisms that can help countries improve cross-border patrolling and enforcement. For example, the governments of Cambodia and Vietnam have expressed interest enhancing cooperation between local agencies to combat transborder wildlife trafficking. Similarly, other regions in Africa and Latin America where transborder collaboration is needed to combat IWT will be pursued.

68. Coordination – The outcomes of this subcomponent are: (i) Improved coordination among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders engaged in the implementation of the GWP, and (ii) Enhanced GWP management and monitoring platform.

69. The Program will establish a Program Steering Committee with a defined charter and hold quarterly meetings; deliver country coordination activities; coordinate and maintain extensive and continued stakeholder engagement at national and international level to support all components of the project and strengthen the impact of national, regional and international processes committed to reducing wildlife crime. This will help scale up successes and avoid

failures and will support the national implementation of international agreements on wildlife crime. Coordination will also be promoted with other GEF programs, including the Congo Basin Landscape Program, ASL, and FOLUR IPs on issues relevant to IWT and wildlife economy. Activities within this component include:

70. (a) *Promote knowledge management and capacity building*- This sub-component will accelerate learning and investing in direct action to disrupt poaching and trafficking and promote WBE. The GWP Global Project will continue to implement virtual and in-person events to help national projects increase awareness and knowledge of good practices and tools as implemented during GEF-6. It will explore the use of innovation competitions, hackathons, and other knowledge exchange formats to engage new stakeholders in activities. Through the use of knowledge events, resources, network of subject matter experts and communication, the GWP will increase its visibility in various international forums, including CBD and CITES Conference of Parties (CoPs), G7/G20 meetings, and other strategic forums to raise the profile of wildlife and biodiversity in promoting sustainable development and climate resilience. GWP will strive to help strengthen awareness and action beyond the wildlife sector, including through targeted engagement in the realm of security, economic development, resilience, sustainability and connectivity. For GEF-7, the GWP Global Project will also promote regional knowledge events that are scheduled during business hours for Latin America, Asia, and Africa to increase the number of stakeholders who can participate and learn from these events. Additionally, the grant will encourage national project teams to present on their projects' activities and deliver "how-to" talks that can help other projects facing similar issues learn strategies to expedite their own project implementation. To complement year-round knowledge events, interactive knowledge-sharing groups or CoPs will complement large thematic conferences by generating new ideas and continuing the networking after these events. At the request of national project teams, two priority technical themes were identified under GEF-6: (i) Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC); and (ii) Nature-Based Tourism (NBT). The global project will highlight and explore innovative programs that support livelihood options that are resilient to climate change. For example, it will build on work completed under GEF-6 in partnership with USAID for The *Climate Resilient Community Conservancies Program* (CRCCP) to the Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT).

71. (b) *Innovation and Technology*- The GWP Global Project will also promote the use of innovative technology that can help countries leap through gaps in technology and address challenges where human capacity is limited. These technologies will be demonstrated through study tours where national project teams can see the technology in use and decide whether it may be appropriate to invest in it. By linking tools, experts and platforms, the GWP will ensure that national projects are given the best resources to implement their activities.

72. (c) *Monitoring and Evaluation*- This sub-component will implement the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework that includes program level outcomes and indicators as aggregated by national level data. Each national project will allocate funds to conduct project level M&E according to the tools required at project and program level. At the Program level, the GWP global project will deploy a M&E system to keep track of project level results and aggregate to measure program level outcomes. This system will build on the existing framework, designed to address national projects' investments, keep consistency to the implementing agencies' M&E requirements, and respond to the [updated results architecture for GEF-7](#). Different M&E instruments will be utilized to collect data that is relevant to monitor and evaluate project and program progress. The global project will support national efforts to strengthen project staff capacity to use GWP tools and related work. GEF Core indicators will be used for the program in addition to allowing for use of additional indicators at the project level to fit national project results framework. The existing GWP M&E framework will be used as a starting point for GEF-7. The three M&E instruments that will be used include: (i) the GWP Tracking Tool using GEF 6 GWP indicators (as seen in Table 4) to complement GEF core indicators; (ii)

results framework; and (iii) qualitative review. The individual countries will use the GWP tracking tool to report contributions from their national project interventions to the Program-level indicators. National level projects will submit data to the GWP team at baseline, mid-term, and completion. There will be a few required outcome indicators reported at the Program level. National projects will also have flexibility to include additional project-specific indicators. This flexibility will accommodate agency and country specific requirements. Guidance and training will be provided to support national teams' understanding and adopting of these M&E instruments. Program level results will facilitate coordination of activities and sharing progress to key stakeholders. This sub-component will also include the design of a program level geospatial data dashboard. The application of geospatial technology to the M&E framework will contribute to the effectiveness and communications of results to the national project partners, donors, and other project stakeholders. Advice and support will be provided to national project teams on geospatial data collection, sharing and visualization. GWP will leverage big-data and GIS solutions to collect and disseminate information on GWP projects and to assist with analysis and collaboration. This will leverage an online platform and standardization of data collected by the GWP as well as from other sources. As part of the website development process, a thorough review and analysis of existing resources will be done which will inform design to facilitate a "one-stop-shop" for GWP stakeholders. It will also look to disseminate the information from existing partners and tools, through use of e-books, Spatial Agent, and direct collaboration with other stakeholders (i.e. IUCN, others).

Table 4: GWP GEF 6 Indicators adopted by national projects

Key Indicators	Sub-indicator to be chosen by national project as applicable
1. Number of law enforcement and judicial activities at program sites (Select priority activities)	a. # of law enforcement staff/km <sup>2</sup> b. # of patrol person-days/month c. # of arrests/patrol month d. # of tools deployed to combat wildlife crime e. # of countries that have legislation that defines wildlife crime as a serious crime f. # of wildlife/wildlife product seizures at program sites g. # of investigations that lead to arrests of wildlife/wildlife products smugglers h. # of prosecutions of wildlife/wildlife product smugglers
2. Number of people supported by Global Wildlife Program activities at program sites (Select priority activities)	a. # of people directly employed by the ecotourism sector within vicinity of program site b. # of people directly employed as staff dedicated to wildlife management c. # of people employed in new enterprises within vicinity of program site d. # of formal agreements with local communities on wildlife monitoring and conservation established e. # of registered members of community-based organizations and cooperatives f. # of people supported to reduce human wildlife conflict
3. Number of target species poached at program sites (Select priority species)	

#### ALIGNMENT WITH GEF FOCAL AREA AND/OR IMPACT PROGRAM STRATEGIES.

73. The national projects are aligned with the Global Wildlife Program, and investments are aligned with the GEF biodiversity focal area strategy to help: (i) mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors; (ii) mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through global wildlife program to prevent extinction of known threatened species; (iii) mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through Global wildlife program for sustainable development; and (iv) address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate. The national investments will support achievement of the following outcomes: (i) landscapes and marine habitat under improved management (excluding protected areas); (ii) terrestrial habitat under improved conservation and sustainable use (million hectares); (iii) marine habitat under improved conservation and sustainable use (million hectares). Further, these investments will support strategic climate change adaptation measures by building resilience of communities living in and around key protected areas. GWP is also aligned with LDCF objective 1 *Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation* and objective 2 *Mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact*.

#### INCREMENTAL REASONING AND EXPECTED CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE BASELINE, THE GEFTF AND CO-FINANCING.

74. Under the business as usual scenario, IWT will continue to rise and wildlife populations will continue to decline except for some sites and some countries where poaching has not yet taken place. The value added from the GEF funding is to increase the capacity of national governments to tackle this complex challenge into an opportunity by making wildlife an asset for sustainable development. This provides incentives for governments to integrate natural assets into their development strategy in a way that delivers jobs and income and helps conserve wildlife habitats that provides ecosystem benefits. The financial resources provided to the Program helps steer developing countries into investments that can be brought to scale and work across sectors to integrate wildlife conservation into economic sectors. For resource constrained governments, the GEF funds provide critical financing to manage threats to wildlife and set the foundation for governments to allocate their own resources to harvest this renewable resource. At the Program level, the GEF investments will strengthen coherence across GEF investments implemented by various GEF agencies.

75. Preparation of the GEF-7 GWP followed a series of consultations with countries at the following in-person events: (i) Mozambique International Conference on Nature Based Tourism in Conservation Areas (June 2018); (ii) IWT side event at the GEF Assembly in Vietnam (June 2018); and (iii) Zambia GWP Annual Conference (October 2018). In addition, consultations with the GWP Program Steering Committee (PSC) took place during the regular quarterly meetings in September 2018, December 2018, and January 2019. Using the GEF-7 Programming Directions, the GEF IEO report and the lessons learned from GEF-6 GWP. The GEF-7 GWP Results Framework was developed to include input from the discussions with the GEF Secretariat, National governments, Implementing Agencies, PSC and the GEF STAP. The Results Framework contains five components that encompass a variety of solutions to address the complex IWT challenge. The Results Framework and other relevant documents were provided to all the GEF Agencies to guide the preparation of the national

projects that showed interest in participating in the GEF-7 GWP. Once the draft concept notes were prepared, the GEF agencies submitted them informally to the GEF Secretariat and the WBG as lead agency for feedback and review of alignment with Program. Feedback was provided to the national projects, which were incorporated in the national projects formally submitted with the GEF-7 GWP PFD. GWP review of the national project documents ensured alignment with the overall objectives and goals of promoting wildlife conservation and crime prevention for sustainable and resilient development. GEF Secretariat also provided a formal review on the Program Framework Document and all suggestions received were included in the design of the entire Program.

76. The Program will promote a shared vision to combat IWT and promote wildlife conservation for sustainable development. GEF-7 Programming directions highlighted that African countries have significant social and economic reasons to embark on an initiative to use wildlife as the basis for sustainable development, since the model could easily render stable jobs for over 1 million people and generate over \$10 billion of tourism revenues (B.Child, National Unpublished data). This Program will leverage the NBT Community of Practice to showcase good models in Africa and beyond. It will allow for levels of interconnectivity across countries that are using their GEF STAR allocations that could not be achieved through small, isolated projects. Lessons learned can be shared and applied more readily via south-south exchanges. Finally, coordination and outreach with all the potential partners and collaborators can be achieved to bring more efficiency to the investments and avoid duplication of efforts. This program will contribute to the discussion leading to the CBD post-2020 process.

77. The Program is also aligned with the 2018-2022 LDCF Programming Strategy and contributes to the objectives aimed at strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to adverse impacts of climate change in developing countries and support their adaptive capacity. The Program supports these objectives by focusing on increasing resilience of local communities and ecosystems through climate-resilient production activities and diversification of livelihoods. Specifically, the Angola GWP Project is the only GWP project that uses LDCF funds aligns with Objective 1 Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation and Objective 2 Mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact.

#### GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS (GEFTF) AND/OR ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF)

78. Global environmental benefits include 26,620,103 hectares of **terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use; 500,100 hectares of area of **land restored**; 2,724,825 hectares of area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas); 29,845,028 hectares of total area under improved management; and 490,488 number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment. Adaptation benefits will include integration of actions/measures into national, sectoral or subnational development strategies, plans and budgets and land under climate-resilient management. Specifically, the global environmental benefits of the Angola GWP Project include 35,000 hectares of land under climate-resilient management, 4 number of **policies, plans and development frameworks that mainstream climate resilience**, and 60,000 **number of people with enhanced capacity** to identify climate risk and/or engage in adaptation measures (30,000 female; 30,000 male).

79. There is a strong justification for the use of GEF and LDCF resources, which will contribute in the long term to improved resilience of vulnerable communities and biodiversity conservation. For example, the Angola GWP project aims at strengthening the climate-resilience of local communities and ecosystems in the target TFCAs and at improving biodiversity conservation through well-managed protected areas. This will be done by supporting the achievement of three intertwined goals: (i) strengthened climate-resilience and sustainably improved livelihoods of local communities, achieved through climate-resilient and conservation-compatible activities; (ii) healthy biodiversity and climate-resilient ecosystems achieved through improved and integrated management of the targeted TFCAs; and (iii) national institutions with improved capacity for climate change and conservation area management integrating climate-resilience, further improving the performance of protected areas. Under the business as usual scenario, given that Angola's protected areas are significantly underfunded, the targeted TFCAs would continue to be challenged by degraded infrastructure, weak management and vulnerability to climate change, leading to further environmental degradation and exposure of wildlife to poaching. In addition, local development initiatives would not integrate climate-resilience nor be linked to biodiversity conservation, further exposing local communities to climate change impacts and potential conflicts in land use.

80. Providing more diversified and resilient economies through generating value from wildlife and its habitats will enhance the ability of those communities to sustain climate shocks and reduce the time required to rebound from climate events. Offering communities alternative livelihoods that allow them not to solely depend on agriculture but also on wildlife can help to reduce the stress of unsustainable agriculture practices and exploitation of resources from conservation areas. The dependency and inter-dependency of these interconnected and interacting environmental and social challenges require new way of thinking. For example, an economic assessment of tourism in Kenya found that reallocating water from irrigated agriculture to tourism yielded significant economic payoffs as backward and forward linkages of the tourism sector have greater impacts on GDP ([World Bank 2017](#)). Reallocation of water from the highly water-dependent tourism industry to other sectors of the economy could have negative economic and environmental implications. Agriculture, which consumes 80 percent of water produces less than 25 percent of the value added generated by water use in the economy. Many protected and conservation areas that will be supported by the GWP serve as water towers, providing valuable freshwater to communities in and around these areas. Protecting these landscapes have benefits that go beyond wildlife, to increase resilience of communities that depend on these areas as their water and food sources.

81. Effective management of terrestrial and aquatic habitats can also make a significant contribution to reducing greenhouse gases. Terrestrial and oceanic ecosystems play a significant role in the global carbon cycle. About 60 gigatons of carbon (GtC) annually are taken up and released by terrestrial ecosystems, and another 90 GtC are taken up and released by marine systems. These natural fluxes are large compared to the approximately 6.3 GtC emitted from fossil fuels and industrial processes and 1.6 GtC per year from deforestation, predominantly in the tropics. Terrestrial ecosystems store 3 GtC per year and oceans another 1.7 GtC, with a resulting buildup of 3.2 Gt of atmospheric carbon each year. Ecological infrastructure creates natural buffers that enhance resilience to extreme weather events associated with climate change. The coastal habitats are biodiversity-rich areas, with estuaries, mangrove forests, beaches, seagrass beds, coral reefs, coastal forests and threatened wildlife species. These coastal ecosystems also provide income, food and trade opportunities for local communities and can help buffer the effects of climate change including storms, severe weather events and sea level rise. Restoration and enhancement of ecological infrastructure increases resilience to climate change - coastal dunes, mangroves, riparian vegetation and wetlands, can complement and even replace other hard/built infrastructure, such as sea walls, dams and gabions. Such approaches can provide labor intensive and cost-effective adaptation responses.

82. *Innovation:* The design of the GWP Phase 2 takes into account the recommendations of the [GEF IEO](#) report by: (i) expanding the geographical scope of projects by including three countries from Latin America and the Caribbean (Belize, Ecuador and Panama); (ii) combining GEFTF and LDCF funds to advance an agenda on community resilience and leveraging biodiversity conservation investments to adapt to climate change impacts; and (iii) strengthen regional and global programming that will expand coordination, learning, and targeted partnership activities to accelerate action on the ground. The GEF-7 Global Project will also explore transborder issues, by co-funding activities that promote regional integration, including cross-border tourism circuits. A regional donor coordination effort will be piloted to increase efficiencies for donor funding to combat IWT. In addition, continued close collaboration with ICCWC members (i.e. CITES, INTERPOL, UNODC, WCO, and the WB) will align GWP activities with various strategic global and regional efforts. The GEF-7 GWP Global Project will also explore partnerships with innovative organizations that are engaging change-makers to develop and implement initiatives that promote good governance and inclusive economic change.

83. The GWP will also promote the use of innovative technology that can help countries leap through gaps in technology and address challenges where human capacity is limited. Through partnerships, the aim of the GWP Global Program will be to showcase various kinds of technology and innovation that national projects could use for delivering on their project objectives. Artificial intelligence cameras, SMART technology to monitor species, online tools to deter demand for wildlife products, and other technologies will be promoted through knowledge events to facilitate adoption and usage of these new tools. This Program will also venture and pilot new tools that strengthen finance and governance pillars to combat corruption and wildlife crime.

84. *Sustainability:* Building good policies, strong legislation and the capacity to implement and strong institutions across the criminal chain and in source-transit-demand countries, will establish the enabling environment for preventing IWT. The long-term sustainability of improved NRM that underlies successful prevention and deterrence will rest in the hands of the National Governments, the agencies in charge of the management of these areas, the local communities, the private companies and NGOs that have partnered with the latter. Securing alternative development pathways that rely on a resilient and healthy wildlife stock – such as tourism – and that benefits communities will also reduce the opportunistic elements associated with this crime. The project will seek to create stable situations on the ground where there is enforcement of law in partnership with local communities who are engaged in wildlife activities (i.e. tourism, trophy hunting, etc.). This generates local benefits while contributing to global environmental benefits. Increased capacity and financial stability will support long-term environmental sustainability. Further, demonstration of economic and social value of PAs will help government leaders and other stakeholders consider wildlife-smart investments and have proof-cases available to showcase. Through the Global Project and included in national project activities is a component on institutional capacity building and knowledge sharing. By working together with implementing agencies and national governments through these capacity building efforts, the aim is to keep them motivated and engaged in issues of wildlife conservation. By supporting institutions in charge of protected areas, the aim is to maintain stability in management, and increase the level of engagement of protected area managers and relevant ministries in combating IWT. It is expected that lessons from the GWP implementation will contribute to the development of the post-2020 framework and to help countries achieve them.

85. *Financial Sustainability:* The aim of the program will be to find successful ways of making conservation and protected areas self-sustaining. One of the ways to do this is through leveraging public finance to encourage private finance for PA management. Through making wildlife an economic asset and tourism concessions the delivery mechanism, governments can increase the return on investment of protecting wildlife. Some projects in the GWP are also considering setting up a biodiversity fund that can invest in conservation compatible enterprises that promote development and conservation. The program

will tap new streams of finance from a broader development sector, which can not only include philanthropic and private sector, but also development policy loans and investments that are results-based. The policy and coordination platforms will leverage investment going forward and ensure that future interventions can be more effective. Additionally, the *Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade* convened an international donor roundtable and a working group to exchange lessons learned between donors with investments to combat IWT. Through these interactions, twenty case studies were developed to showcase lessons learned from project implementation which other donors can consider making their investments more effective and sustainable. These case studies will continue to be disseminated at international forums to increase the awareness of project implementation challenges and opportunities and promote donor coordination. The continued engagement of the donor working group and inclusion of private sector partners through targeted investment mobilization efforts will facilitate the financial sustainability of projects. Donor coordination efforts, including pilots at the regional level, can also serve as a catalyst for promoting national project level investments and serve as a platform for national projects to showcase protected areas or other natural assets that could benefit from international financial investments (i.e. "investment roadshow").

86. *Ecological Sustainability* – Connecting landscapes with ecological corridors benefits people, nature and business. The GWP aims to inform policy makers about the importance of ecological connectivity so that investments can be made to secure landscapes in the long term that will be vital corridors for wildlife movement, maintaining biological diversity, and other ecological and evolutionary processes. To do this, it will be important to highlight the importance of these landscapes as biodiversity hotspots, showcase using land use plans and map the opportunity costs of losing these corridors. The promotion of OECMs will be particularly important as more land is converted and as wildlife moves outside PAs. Connectivity requires collaboration and the GWP will establish multi-stakeholder platforms so that there is representation in decision making and cooperation amongst those that will be affected by the loss of wildlife. This will ensure buy-in from the stakeholders in protecting landscapes. In areas where the ecological sustainability is already under threat, the program will work with partners to find out ways to mitigate the negative impact.

87. *Potential for scaling-up:* The Program will catalyze different innovations across its national projects, including input from the first phase of the program, to deploy at speed and scale across all sites. The important GEF-6 funding set the stage for the program, and continued funding under GEF-7 allows for the GWP to add new threatened species and geographies not currently included in the GWP. Communities of practice and donor platforms will assist in disseminating information on effective interventions and galvanizing action in hotspots.

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[1] Illegal wildlife trade and wildlife crime are used interchangeably in this document and refers to poaching, trafficking and demand of illegal wildlife products. The acronym IWT is used in this document. 'Crime' refers to acts committed contrary to national laws and regulations intended to protect natural resources and to administer their management and use. Wildlife trade is defined as any sale or exchange by people of wild animal and plant resources (TRAFFIC, 2007). Wildlife trafficking is defined as the illegal cross-border trade in biological resources taken from the wild, including trade in timber and marine species (European Commission). Illicit trafficking in wildlife includes both poaching and illicit trade. Poaching is the illicit harvest of an animal, including taking, that is not the allowed species, size, age or sex; using illegal equipment to hunt; failing to acquire a permit to hunt; and harvesting outside of the allowed season or place. Poaching is considered as part of the IWT. (USAID, *"Measuring efforts to combat wildlife crime. A toolkit for improving action and accountability"*. October 2015).

[2] All currency amounts are in USD

[3] Sample data from Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Monitoring Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) initiative and UNODC's World Wildlife Seizures (World WISE) database.

[4] In 2015, when Chinese President Xi Jinping announced a ban in domestic sales prices dropped dramatically from a high of \$2,100 a kilo for raw ivory to around \$500 a kilo ([Forbes 2018](#)). It led to an 80% decline in seizures of ivory entering China.

[5] A 2018 [study](#) found that ninety-six percent of African lion range countries had funding deficits in at least one protected area (PA), with 88 to 94% of PAs with lions funded insufficiently. In funding-deficit PAs, available funding satisfied just 10 to 20% of PA requirements on average, and deficits total \$0.9 to \$2.1 billion (Lindsey et. al).

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[7] All foreign currency amounts (Germany €90 million and a total of €200 million, and UK £36 million) converted to USD as of current exchange rates (4/22/2019).

[8] The GWP PFD submitted for consideration in the June 2019 GEF Council does not include any national investments for Component 4. This component is included as part of a holistic Theory of Change for combatting IWT and to provide a window for countries that may join in the future to align investments to this component.

[9] Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Congo (Republic of), Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania, and Vietnam.

**1b. Program Map and Coordinates**

**Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the program interventions will take place.**

See Annex A1 for Program Map and Coordinates.

## 2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the program identification phase:

**Civil Society Organizations** Yes

**Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities** Yes

**Private Sector Entities** Yes

If none, please explain why:

**In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the program preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.**

88. This Program will build on a far-reaching network of stakeholders at the local, national, international levels and with the private sector. Categories of stakeholders along with their description

### LOCAL LEVEL:

89. Many of the national projects will work closely with community-based organizations and local communities, who are invested in the sustainable management of wildlife and natural resources, and the income and job opportunities that it provides. To prevent generalization of what a local community needs to be incentivized to protect wildlife, national projects will begin the engagement process through consultations and then actively involve communities in the design and implementation of the activities within the projects. Special attention will be given to ensure the participation of indigenous people at the site level. The program will provide benefits to these local communities through capacity building, trainings, equipment, jobs, revenue and income. It will help reduce human-wildlife conflict and promote additional livelihoods through tourism and other natural resources management and conservation activities.

90. Each national project conducts its own stakeholder engagement efforts, and at program level the steering committee, governments, donors and other stakeholders provide input to the program both through formal meetings and informally through discussions. These efforts will continue in program preparation with special attention to ensure that law enforcement agencies follow guidelines on safeguards to de-militarize the engagement with communities on anti-poaching efforts.

91. **NATIONAL LEVEL:** At the national level, government commitment is key to the success and sustainability of the Program, as described above. The Program will provide a platform to magnify its interventions across all branches of government including the Executive, the Legislative, the Judiciary and Ministries of Justice, Finance, Tourism, Defense, Planning and Natural Resource Management, etc. The program will also engage with national treasuries who stand to benefit in two ways: first, increased revenues from wildlife tourism, value chains, and legal trade in natural resources are assured as the risk of contraband entering trade chains is reduced, and legal businesses that benefit from reduced corruption and a better and safer business environment, can provide improved tax revenues.

92. INTERNATIONAL LEVEL: The Program will collaborate with ICCWC and its constituent partners, as well as United Nations agencies tackling illegal wildlife trade including via the UN Inter-agency Task Force on Illicit Trade in Wildlife and Forest Products, and Germany, EU and US partners combating wildlife crime. For example, through the donor coordination activities, the GWP will explore collaboration opportunities related to the EU “Larger than Elephants” strategic approach to wildlife conservation in Africa, including during a joint Environment Week to be held with EC DEVCO in early 2019, and progress collaboration related to the EU “Larger than Tigers” strategic approach to wildlife conservation in Asia. In addition, it will also explore collaboration opportunities as the US agencies leading the Presidential Task Force implement their plan to combat wildlife trafficking that is linked to the “National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking”.

93. PRIVATE SECTOR: There are a range of private sector players directly engaged in the conservation sector. Private sector entities are also indirectly engaged through their operations in other sectors, that can negatively or positively impact biodiversity and wildlife. As it relates to IWT, private sector companies (often unwittingly) provide the modes and nodes for contraband to travel through and their engagement is critical to the success of the Program. The finance sector also unwittingly enables the illicit activities of wildlife criminals, as the cash payments and other financial services used to conduct transactions eventually link with the formal financial systems. Transport and financial sector linkages will build off existing mechanisms such as the United for Wildlife Transport Task Force and Financial Task Force to engage with new stakeholders. This includes the anti-money laundering capacity building efforts led by the World Bank. Development and deployment of new financial solutions are essential to achieve conservation and development outcomes. Impact investments can deliver financial returns and achieve positive impact on targeted social, economic, or environmental goals. Global assets under management (AUM) in 2016 was \$100 trillion and directing some of these assets into impact investments provides an opportunity to take sizable steps towards biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. The market for impact investment is still small, estimated at \$228 billion AUM, but grew fivefold between 2013 and 2017. Innovative financial products can help countries access a wider range of asset owners to finance conservation and development efforts. The Program will explore opportunities to engage new investor groups/asset classes to support innovative financial solutions. The Program will actively engage with private sector actors, through individual national projects and through strategic partnerships at the program level.

94. Private sector engagement in the tourism will help local level efforts to scale-up nature-based tourism that promote community engagement and partnerships. National projects will engage private sector companies for specific project activities. For example, the Namibia GWP project will expand a relationship with Yahoo! Japan established during the recently completed GEF-financed, UNDP-supported Protected Area Strengthening project (PASS – PIMS 4623, GEF ID 4729), in which Yahoo funded the establishment of a model anti-poaching command centre in Etosha National Park. The Indonesia GWP project will engage the Association of Indonesian Forest Companies / Asosiasi Pengusaha Hutan Indonesia (APHI). The APHI will be engaged to support PA buffer zone management through integration of biodiversity conservation objectives into forest management plans and operations for forest concessions in PA buffer zones.

95. Several GWP national projects will engage the tourism sector to develop and expand nature-based tourism opportunities and WBE value chains to generate sustainable livelihood opportunities that reduce conflicts between communities and wildlife. GWP national projects will also generate additional financing for PA management and conservation of landscapes, including the national projects in Belize, Bhutan, and Namibia.

96. National projects will engage other economic sectors to mainstream wildlife conservation into their planning and operations, including the extractives, forestry and agriculture sectors. For example, the extractives sector will be engaged in the DRC GWP project to ensure that PA boundaries and extractive industry interests are not in conflict and threaten longer term PA management objectives. The Indonesia GWP project will engage the forestry sector, including the Association of Indonesian Forest Companies, to strengthen the management of forest concessions surrounding PAs and support wildlife conservation objectives for PA landscapes. The Madagascar GWP project will develop partnerships with the private sector to invest in value chain development for select commodities – such as raffia and vanilla – to establish community livelihoods from sustainable nature-based utilization schemes.

97. GWP national projects will enhance Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) private sector commitments. For example, the India GWP project will establish a Wildlife Business Council as a platform to secure partnerships with the business sector and leverage interest in the conservation of iconic cats to secure CSR commitments that can fund on-ground conservation and livelihood activities in wild cat landscapes. The Ecuador GWP project will strengthen CSR mechanisms (e.g. mining, timber, oil companies) and channel resources to jaguar conservation through the Sustainable Environmental Investment Fund (FIAS). CSR remains voluntary but is likely to involve mining, timber, oil companies, including companies interested in reducing their carbon footprints through reforestation commitments. FIAS is a fiduciary fund created to channel funds towards sustainable environmental initiatives. FIAS has a specific account for funds obtained from the socio-environmental responsibility plans of private companies.

98. Technology and IT companies will be engaged to support the development of innovative solutions that help address IWT. For example, the Madagascar GWP project will engage telephone/internet companies in the development of hotlines and SMART tools. The Namibia GWP project will build on an existing partnership with Yahoo! Japan to strengthen capacity for combating wildlife crime, following Yahoo! Support to establish a model anti-poaching command centre in Etosha National Park under the GEF-5 PA strengthening (PASS) project. Other sector-specific private sector engagements are highlighted below:

99. **Tourism**

- The Namibia GWP project will engage tour and field guiding, catering, and transportation companies.
- The Bhutan GWP project will engage local tourism companies, hotels and tour guides, including in the development of concessions on protected areas and across the landscape that will provide new financing for PA management and help address widespread human-wildlife conflict. The National Ecotourism Task Force which includes private sector representatives has confirmed their willingness to invest in ecotourism development.
- The Belize GWP national project will engage the ecotourism sector to expand and improve tourist experiences including the development of alternative economic activities through ecotourism.

100. **Extractives**

- The DRC will engage the extractive sector for planning purposes, mainly to ensure that park boundaries and extractive industry interests are not in conflict.

- The Madagascar GWP project will develop partnerships with national companies/individuals involved in the lucrative essential oil industry. It is envisaged that such joint venture agreements will be created through the project at the target sites.

#### 101. **Forestry**

- The Indonesia GWP project will engage forest companies operating forest concessions in the buffer zones of PAs to integrate wildlife conservation into their forest management plans and operations. The project will provide awareness-raising and technical support and develop incentives for private sector companies that have demonstrated the integration of biodiversity conservation into their business operations.

- The Belize GWP project will engage the private sector to develop agroforestry

#### 102. **Agriculture/commodities**

- The Belize GWP project will engage companies to develop value chains and national certification standards for responsible production of goods and services compatible with the conservation of wildlife

- The Madagascar GWP project will engage the private sector in partnership to strengthen value chains for certain commodities (e.g. raffia, vanilla, etc.) and enhance community livelihoods.

- The India GWP project will engage the private sector to adopt practices that support wild cat conservation such as value addition to organic crops/practices

#### 103. **Technology/IT**

- The Madagascar GWP Project will engage the technology sector to facilitate deployment of technologies to address IWT (e.g. telephone/internet companies in Madagascar for SMART tools, hotlines – already in place through other ongoing projects, but will be addressed for site specific needs).

- The Namibia GWP project will engage Yahoo! Japan to support interventions to strengthen capacity for dealing with wildlife crime, building off its existing support for the model anti-poaching command centre in Etosha National Park.

### 3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

**Are gender dimensions relevant to the success of program.** Yes

**If yes, please provide indicative information on these dimensions and how these will be addressed in the program. If no, please explain why**

104. Gender dimensions are relevant to the success of the program. In many rural areas, women are less likely than men to participate in decision making processes and domestic duties restrict their involvement in training and capacity building opportunities. The Program will ensure women's active participation in the project decision making bodies by promoting female membership in committees and including leadership training activities that target women as well as men involved in implementing each project. Additionally, the GEF-7 GWP Global Project will earmark a gender budget line for specific activities that directly provide socio-economic benefits to women and youths. These include national GWP project investments in tourism-related job opportunities for women. For example, the South Africa GWP project will conduct a gender study to identify economic opportunities for women and provide training in the technical and entrepreneurial skills required for capitalizing on those opportunities and allow them to conciliate domestic labor with economic activities. Similarly, in Bhutan, a key government mechanism for gender mainstreaming is the inclusion of gender as one of the criteria in the Gross National Happiness Council policy screening tool, providing institutional support and guidance for potential gender-targeted project activities, particularly related to ecotourism. Broadening women's socio-economic benefits and diversifying their income sources will contribute to enhanced gender equality. It can also contribute significantly to global environmental benefits as it increases the likelihood that both women and men will be able to adopt sustainable natural resource management practices. The GWP will monitor outcomes and impacts of these gender-responsive socio-economic activities and changes in governance of resources by women by including gender-disaggregated performance indicators. Another key gender gap relates to unequal access to and control over natural resources, particularly insecure land tenure. The program and some national projects will conduct analytical work targeted at guiding investments that strengthen women's access to, management of, and control over benefits from natural resources, particularly in communal lands (forests, pastures, watersheds, etc.). The GWP will support these approaches, leveraging the GEF-7 guidance on gender considerations throughout the project cycle. Gender analysis will be conducted for each national project and the results of this analysis will inform gender-targeted actions/activities to be included in project design and implementation. The GWP has a gender-sensitive indicator in the number of direct beneficiaries (Indicator 11), disaggregated by gender in its results framework. National projects have selected this indicator in their results framework. Additionally, at the program level, the annual report will include stories from national projects on positive gender engagement to share knowledge on good practices, methodologies and lessons learned. The program will align with the policy on Environment and Social Safeguards of the GEF as well as the WBG as they ensure vulnerable groups such as women are not put at risk by project activities and that they additionally contribute to closing gender gaps of relevance to the national projects.

**In addition, please also indicate whether the program the program will include gender sensitive indicators in its result framework**

Yes

#### 4. Private sector engagement

##### Will there be private sector engagement in the program?

Yes

##### Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

##### The Global Project and the Private Sector

105. The Global Project will engage the Private Sector and organizations leading innovative technological development and financing at levels higher than those the individual national projects can reach. This will help facilitate access by countries to leading global product and service providers that can be engaged for the benefit of national projects. To promote wildlife-based and resilient economies, the GEF-7 GWP Global Project will explore new partnerships with private sector enterprises to tap into technical expertise and new funding mechanisms to maximize the GEF-7 impact. A potential mechanism that will be considered to tap into private sector includes World Bank multi-donor trust funds that can link private sector innovative financing. The GWP Global Project will also consider opportunities to partner with leading organizations and collaborators in the tourism sector to expand wildlife-based and nature-based tourism opportunities as well as in the biodiversity economy sector. Because of the GEF-6 GWP engagement, the following initial organizations that will be approached include: UN World Tourism Organization, Hotel and Safari Lodges and Operators, Adventure Travel and Tourism Association (ATTA), Airbnb, TripAdvisor and, The Giants Club who is promoting Investment forums (like Uganda 2017 and Zimbabwe 2019)]. GWP will seek to engage with the Private Sector Companies that support the development and implementation of Biodiversity Economy Strategies.

106. The private sector has made significant contributions to global efforts to combat wildlife crime, including efforts spearheaded by the Duke of Cambridge under the auspices of the United for Wildlife Transportation Task Force (over 30 airline and maritime companies), and the IWT Financial Task Force (over 30 global banks to identify actions the financial sector can take to combat IWT). When engaging on the issue of combating IWT, the Global Project will partner with these organizations, with the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC). The ICWC offers a unique bridge to engage not only with its founding members, but with regional and global law enforcement organizations and institutions like the Wildlife Enforcement Networks (WENs) and the Eagle Network who, in partnership with UNODC, contributed in 2018 to the arrest of 181 significant wildlife traffickers and other criminals in 10 countries. GWP currently supports the United for Wildlife's Transport Task Force partners to strengthen capacity to combat wildlife crime at sea ports (led by UNDP under the global combination grant). The Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online also brings together major private sector web-based platforms and companies with WWF, TRAFFIC and IFAW in an industry-wide approach to reduce wildlife trafficking online. The GWP has also participated in partner meetings for the USAID funded Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species (ROUTES) Partnership that is actively working with transport and supply chain management companies to reduce wildlife trafficking transported through air transport. In GEF-7, the GWP will build on these established coalitions to scale up efforts through new partnerships and collaboration in these sectors as well as technology, communications, and other priority sectors.

107. To address demand reduction and behavioral change, the GWP Global Project will collaborate with organizations addressing this issue, including those focused on the Africa-Asia nexus (i.e. WWF, WCS, IFAW, WildAid, Freeland Foundation, ADM Capital Foundation, and others active in this space). The Program will also engage with the organizations already working with the IWT of species of mammals, birds and reptiles from LAC to the markets around the

world. The Global Project will work with the GEF and the WB Communication Team to engage with specialized media to explore options like Mongabay series on Latin America Wildlife Trade.

108. In the technology (i.e. Google, Intel, Microsoft) and communications front, GWP will explore partnerships to create platforms that can help GWP mobilize technical, financial, and political resources in development areas that can help enhance the scale and sustainability of wildlife conservation efforts. For GEF-7, the GWP Global Project will emphasize partnerships that help unlock opportunities related to innovative financing (i.e. green bonds, blended financing, natural capital), governance, technology (i.e. artificial intelligence, big-data, mobility, blockchain), and supply chain management and customs/trade risk mitigation related issues. These global partnerships will facilitate access of GWP national projects to state-of-the art technology, communications and financing solutions.

109. In addition to these three fronts, the Global project will continue working on the coordination of the International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade. The GWP Donor Coordination group includes several multilateral- and, bilateral-organizations, international NGOs, UN Agencies and foundations (Vulcan Philanthropy, Wildcat Foundation and Oak Foundation). The Global project will lead several initiatives for coordinating action and will use the members of the group for assistance in the development and implementation of the initiatives.

## 5. Risks

**Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Program objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Program design (table format acceptable)**

110. Stakeholder risk: A myriad of government agencies are involved in combating wildlife crime. In many countries, many of these agencies have low capacity and/or suffer from corruption. To mitigate this risk, the Program will work in partnership with other donors and stakeholders to promote credible institutions with transparent and inclusive governance oversight to implement wildlife laws. It will also involve local communities in decision-making to mitigate elite capture or corruption. Tourism, when not done effectively and in collaboration with local communities and other key stakeholders, can have negative social and environmental impacts. In fact, as a wide array of sectors that at times have conflicting interests is required to set tourism infrastructure, ongoing coordination and monitoring will be required to assess plans and investments that could contribute or negatively affect wildlife, habitats, and project stakeholders. The PSC, STAP, and global project will help national project teams design and implement project activities that meet quality standards and safety guidelines needed to establish effective NBT activities in country.

111. Coordination: Outside of government agencies, there are more than 100 partners working towards improving wildlife conservation and preventing wildlife crime. Likewise, many more organizations are working to help communities living with wildlife improve their livelihoods. For example, at the IWT London Conference 2018, 65 countries signed the declaration and over 90 organizations/countries made commitments to combat IWT, including poaching. Generally, groups have different approaches and focus on what are the best options to address the problems mentioned in this Program. The Program recognizes that there is a risk that without effective coordination and communications amongst these entities, there is the potential for overlap or ineffective use of limited resources. The global project will continue to promote donor coordination and will collaborate with other partners in global and regional KM activities (including interaction with various technical groups), and the stakeholder coordination efforts that will be done at the national project level will help mitigate this risk. At the national level, project teams will be encouraged to leverage the GWP donor database and coordinate project efforts through the government to minimize risk for duplication and overlap of activities. In addition, the online knowledge platforms that will support the KM activities will also support information sharing and dissemination of project activities, lessons learned, and key contacts in the countries and regions.

112. Social risks: The issue of reducing wildlife poaching and illegal trafficking will require interventions that strengthen the capacity of governments to enforce the laws and prosecute individuals that break the law. Experience under various donor-funded projects, has shown that there is a risk that anti-poaching operations can be handled poorly by enforcement agents in the countries, resulting in human right abuses. The Program recognizes this risk, however all the GEF agencies that will serve as implementing agencies have social safeguards policies that would preclude this from occurring in the context of a GEF project. Efforts to establish new protected areas or strengthen management of existing protected areas could have potential social risks including displacement for local communities, including indigenous communities. GEF agencies have social safeguards policies and the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) in place to identify, mitigate and manage these risks including through obtaining Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) as needed.

113. Design risk: The problem of reducing wildlife poaching, and illegal trade, and demand for endangered wildlife products and wildlife for sustainable development is complex. The lack of international coordination and data exchange between Law Enforcement agencies is also an obstacle to a successful program design. Addressing the demand of illegal wildlife products is a complex task as there is a tremendous complexity in the drivers of demand and the

cultural differences of consumer behavior. The project is being designed using the best intelligence and experience to date to address this risk and will be very explicit about all the risk in the final design. By taking an analytical approach to diagnosing specific problems, and, by building constituencies and co-designing custom solutions, this risk is minimized.

114. Climate Change risk: Climate change is a risk that can produce drastic changes to ecosystems, habitats, water availability, and the risks of epidemics, etc. Communities dependent on the land and other resources might suffer adverse climate conditions pushing them to even more extreme levels of poverty. The program plans to address this risk by supporting a landscape planning tools to design interventions that are resilient and reduce vulnerability to climate change. In addition, some of the national projects will be co-financed by climate change funding from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD), Forest Investment Program (FIP) and Biocarbon fund and receive valuable technical capacity to mitigate the climate change risks.

115. The overall rating is Substantial. The complexity of the problem and coordinating key partners and at the same time delivering effective results in a timely manner makes the overall risk substantial. Lowering this risk will require that this program defines activities and interventions that can, in fact, be implemented on relatively short timeframes as well as very clear and concrete indicators that can be monitored easily. During preparation, the monitoring tools and timeliness of the reports will be fully designed with engagement from all partners. The project's success will depend on the level of leadership that the World Bank and that of other GEF agencies, and the incorporation of the opinion of experts as well as the political commitment by national governments. There will not be this level of funding to combat wildlife crime in many years to come. This is the opportunity to make the difference.

## 6. Coordination

**Outline the institutional structure of the program including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the program level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed programs and other initiatives.**

116. In pursuit of meeting the aims of the GEF Council document "IMPROVING THE GEF PROJECT CYCLE" (GEF/C.47/07), a lead agency has been appointed that will "ensure coherence of the Program and will be responsible for coordinating all aspects of the Program implementation". The Lead Agency – the World Bank Group – will thus play a close coordination and liaison role with any additional participating Agencies and the GEF Secretariat for the Program. The Lead Agency will also be responsible for all enquiries regarding Program implementation progress and Program-level reporting, mid-term evaluation, final Program completion and the achievement of Program-level higher impact on the global environment. The Lead Agency will oversee coordinating activities with on-going GEF projects, and with investments and initiatives funded by other donors. The work under the donor coordination and national level projects will assist with this effort. The lead agency in close communication with the other agencies will make use of the Coordination Grant to accompany this PFD, to invest financial and technical resources in achieving coordination and exchange of experiences, especially when there is more than one country-based project and when regional and global activities complement the investments at the national level.

117. In GEF-6, a Program Steering Committee (PSC) was established for the GWP. The PSC is chaired by the World Bank as lead agency and comprises the Global Environmental Facility Secretariat and relevant Implementing/Project Agencies (UNDP, UNEP, IUCN, WWF, ADB), and key partners who are leaders in the field (CITES, TRAFFIC, WCS, and WildAid). The PSC was established in September 2015 as an advisory mechanism to maximize synergies and support the successful design and implementation of the Program. The main role of the PSC is to provide a coordination forum and a monitoring platform during the preparation and implementation phases of the Program. It will continue to serve in an advisory capacity to provide an overall, high-level, coordination of the technical alignment and synergy between the Program's components. It will continue to meet virtually every quarter to track progress and provide opportunities for cross-fertilization. It will meet face-to-face once a year in a different project site to increase uptake of lessons and build synergies. Members of the PSC participated and played an active role in first phase of the program, including providing input for in-person knowledge events and contributing to virtual events and knowledge products. PSC members also participated in task force activities to contribute to enhancements to the results framework and KM planning to priority virtual learning opportunities. The PSC will play an important role in the second phase of the program, to ensure the national projects align with the Program's objectives, theory of change, and leverage opportunities to enhance capacity and project quality. PSC membership will be assessed during program preparation, to ensure strategic alignment to new projects. Annex 2 of the global coordinating project includes the terms of reference (TOR) for the PSC.

## 7. Consistency with National Priorities

Yes

### Is the Program consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions

118. At the global level, **the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) mechanisms**, together with national legislative and regulatory instruments and mechanisms, will guide efforts to combat IWT. Commitments have been made by governments through the CBD, to increase protected areas and OECMs coverage to 17% terrestrial and 10% of marine by 2020 (Aichi Target 11). As of May 2018, global protected area coverage of terrestrial and inland waters has reached 14.82% (CBD 2018). This Program, open to GEF eligible countries and parties to the CBD will support Target 11 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. It also supports Target 12 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: “by 2020, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.” Many countries participating in this Program have identified habitat loss, poaching and the illegal wildlife trade as significant threats in their National Biodiversity Strategies (NBSAPs). In preparation for the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the CBD, GWP is planning on preparing a summary of all the protected areas and wildlife species that are being supported under the Program and how they are supporting the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. It is expected that lessons from the GWP implementation will contribute to the development of the post-2020 framework and to help countries achieve them.

119. The CBD COP 12 Decision XII/18 on Sustainable Use of Biodiversity: Bushmeat and Sustainable Wildlife Management is particularly relevant to this Program. Through this decision, the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management was established and is led by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Many of the GWP countries are directly engaged with this initiative that recently received significant EU funding. The Second Wildlife Forum was organized on the sidelines of COP14 to the CBD, in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt to discuss priorities on sustainable wildlife management for the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework. GWP and many country partners contributed to this discussion. GWP is also collaborating with FAO in the Human Wildlife Conflict Community of Practice and will continue to do so in this second phase.

120. Many range States have already committed to address poaching and the illegal wildlife trade under **CITES**. As the principal international instrument to control and regulate the international trade in protected species and suppress any illicit dealings in wild fauna and flora, CITES and GWP have developed a strong collaboration to support some of the CITES resolutions and activities such as donor funding, monitoring endangered species, national ivory action plans, strengthening Wildlife Enforcement Networks and others. CITES is the only convention requiring State Parties to penalize some aspects of the illicit trade in protected species and enabling importing countries to seize illegally sourced fauna and flora.

121. The African elephant range States have already committed to address poaching and the illegal wildlife trade at the highest level of government in the “African Elephant Action Plan,” signed at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES in 2010. Some governments have re-iterated their commitment in other international meetings and declarations including the 14 Urgent Measures agreed at the African Elephant Summit in Botswana in 2013; the “Elephant Protection Initiative” signed in London in 2014.

122. At the CITES CoP16, the CITES Secretariat introduced a document (CoP16 Doc.15 (Rev.1)), outlining the importance of the Consortium and how it supports the IWT agenda. GWP collaborates with ICCWC to strengthen the implementation of existing continental frameworks and plans addressing wildlife crime from the supply side to consistently work with the findings of ICCWC's Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, which has been applied in several GWP countries or is in the process of application in other participating countries.

123. Governments have also committed to address the crisis in other species, including tigers (The St. Petersburg Tiger Declaration on Tiger Conservation, signed in November 2010), Asian Rhinos (Sumatran Rhino Crisis Summit, 2013 and the Bandar Lampung Declaration, 2013), and the Snow Leopard (The Bishkek Declaration on the Conservation of the Snow Leopard, 2013). The Program will reinforce the commitment of each of the participant countries to implement global, regional, and national frameworks, such as the Africa Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development's Environment Action Plan (EAP).

124. One of the most significant international resolutions to address IWT is the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution on tackling illicit wildlife trafficking adopted in September 2017 by the 193 Member States of the United Nations at the final meeting of the 71st session of UNGA. This Resolution identifies illegal wildlife trade as a significant cause of biodiversity loss and a major development threat. This political milestone reinforces the focus on key areas in the fight against IWT, including enhanced national legislation, supporting sustainable livelihoods, stronger law enforcement, countering corruption, deploying information technologies and undertaking well-targeted demand reduction efforts. It also encourages Member States to participate in global, regional and national donor coordination and knowledge-sharing efforts to enhance understanding and mobilization of investments to combat IWT. This Resolution reinforces the political commitment the first UN General Assembly resolution (in 2015) provided to the global collective efforts to combat IWT and promote collective action to reverse the alarming trends in wildlife crime.

## 8. Knowledge Management

**Outline the Knowledge management approach for the Program, including, if any, plans for the Program to learn from other relevant Programs and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.**

The Program will continue to apply a multi-pronged approach to knowledge management as described below:

125. A focus on collating lessons across the Program. This will involve capturing lessons across the portfolio through formal knowledge management platforms that will occur annually and will include representatives from each national project and producing knowledge management products that will be disseminated through formal (e.g. Program website) and informal (e.g. at international fora on environment, crime, etc.) channels. From implementing the GWP GEF-6, key lessons learned that will be applied in the next phase of the program include: (i) developing and curating knowledge is an important part of deploying solutions, it is essential to package knowledge into format/channels preferred by target audience to convert knowledge into action; (ii) project start up delays, staff attrition, and political pressures hinder communications, therefore it is critical to establish two-way communication with national projects to deliver program activities; (iii) GWP has effectively engaged with national project manager/staff but increased efforts are needed to go beyond single point of contact to reach other national stakeholders, including other government departments, NGOs, and local community members; (iv) in-person events and study tours are effective means of sharing experiences and building capacity and are the preferred knowledge exchange format compared to virtual events where internet connectivity and time zone differences limits their participation – a diverse set of KM products and services are needed to engage diverse stakeholders; (v) coordinating a global project across time zones and languages is challenging, it is important to offer regionally-targeted activities and offer resources in French, Spanish and Portuguese. In addition, it is key to ensure that national projects set aside co-funding for activities they want to do in collaboration with GWP. This helps ensure commitment and allows the global grant to allocate resources across national projects. The GEF-7 global project will incorporate these lessons learned to expand on results achieved to date.

126. A focus on learning lessons from outside the Program. This will involve working with external partners to capture their lessons, creating the infrastructure to feed these lessons into project design and implementation, and incentivizing national projects to replicate and scale up good practices. For example, there are organizations like IUCN's Beyond Enforcement Network that have already put together lessons learned on community engagement including a theory of change, good practices and case studies; similarly, USAID has developed guidelines and resources on conservation-compatible enterprises that would be very useful to GWP projects who are incorporating this as a strategy to promote wildlife-economies.

## 9. Child Program Selection Criteria

### Outline the criteria used or to be used for child program selection and the contribution of each child program to program impact.

127. The criteria used for national project to be included under the program was the inclusion of activities that were categorized either under Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species and/or on Wildlife for Sustainable Development as per the GEF Programming Direction document or if the interventions of the national project were integrated / aligned with the draft Results Framework developed in preparation for the GWP. This framework included the following components: (i) Conserve Wildlife and Enhance Habitat Resilience; (ii) Promote Wildlife-based and Resilient Economies; (iii) Combat Wildlife Trafficking; (iv) Reduce Demand and Disrupt Markets; and (v) Coordination and Enhance Learning. Country-based and regional projects focused on designing and implementing national strategies and approaches to improve wildlife and protected area management, enhance community livelihood benefits, reduce poaching, and curtail illegal wildlife trade and reduce demand. Individual country projects may address a single component or include activities that address more than one.

128. Each national project will secure significant co-financing from Governments to apply the GEF incremental funding as a nudge to their investments towards disallowing wildlife crime. Co-financing will also include all grants and investments made by other donors, including bilateral, foundations, NGOs and CSOs that together strengthen the effectiveness, breadth and sustainability of the GEF investment. Each national project will agree to partake in sharing lessons and testing approaches for replication based on learning in other projects. Each IA will work through the PSC to share lessons and coordinate reporting. Each national project will apply indicators from an agreed suite of indicators against which the Program will be measured. National projects will include linkages to the Program's theory of change.

### Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Mr. Julio Ingles J. Ferreira	Advisor to the Minister	Ministry of ENVIRONMENT, Angola	4/14/2019
Dr. Percival Cho	Chief Executive Officer	Ministry of FISHERIES, FORESTRY, THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, Belize	3/25/2019
Mr. Tin Ponlok	Secretary General	Ministry of ENVIRONMENT, Cambodia	4/12/2019
Mr. Faycal Abdelkerim Gardia	GEF Operational FP	Ministry of ENVIRONMENT AND FISHERIES, Chad	4/30/2019
Mr. Godefroid Ndaukila Muhinya	Directeur-Chef de Service de la Direction de Developpement Durable	Ministry of ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, DRC	3/14/2019
Ing. Pedro Jose Liut Jaramillo	General Coordinator of Environmental Planning and Strategic Affairs	Ministry of ENVIRONMENT, Ecquador	3/22/2019
Ms. Manju Pandey	Joint Secretary	Ministry of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE, India	3/13/2019
Ms. Ibu Laksmi DHEWANTHI	Senior Advisor to the Minister on Industry and International Trade	Ministry of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY, Indonesia	4/12/2019
Ms. Christine Edmee Ralalaharisoa	Directeur General de l' Environnement	Ministry of ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, Madagascar	3/18/2019
Mr. Teofilus Nghitila	Director of Environmental Affairs	Ministry of ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM, Namibia	3/18/2019
Mrs. Isis Gondola	GEF Operational FP	Ministry of ENVIRONMENT , Panama	2/14/2019
Mr. Zaheer Fakir	Acting Deputy Director-General	Ministry of ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS , South Africa	4/17/2019

Mr. Rinchen Wangdi

Director

Ministry of Gross National Happiness Commission, Bhutan

2/28/2019

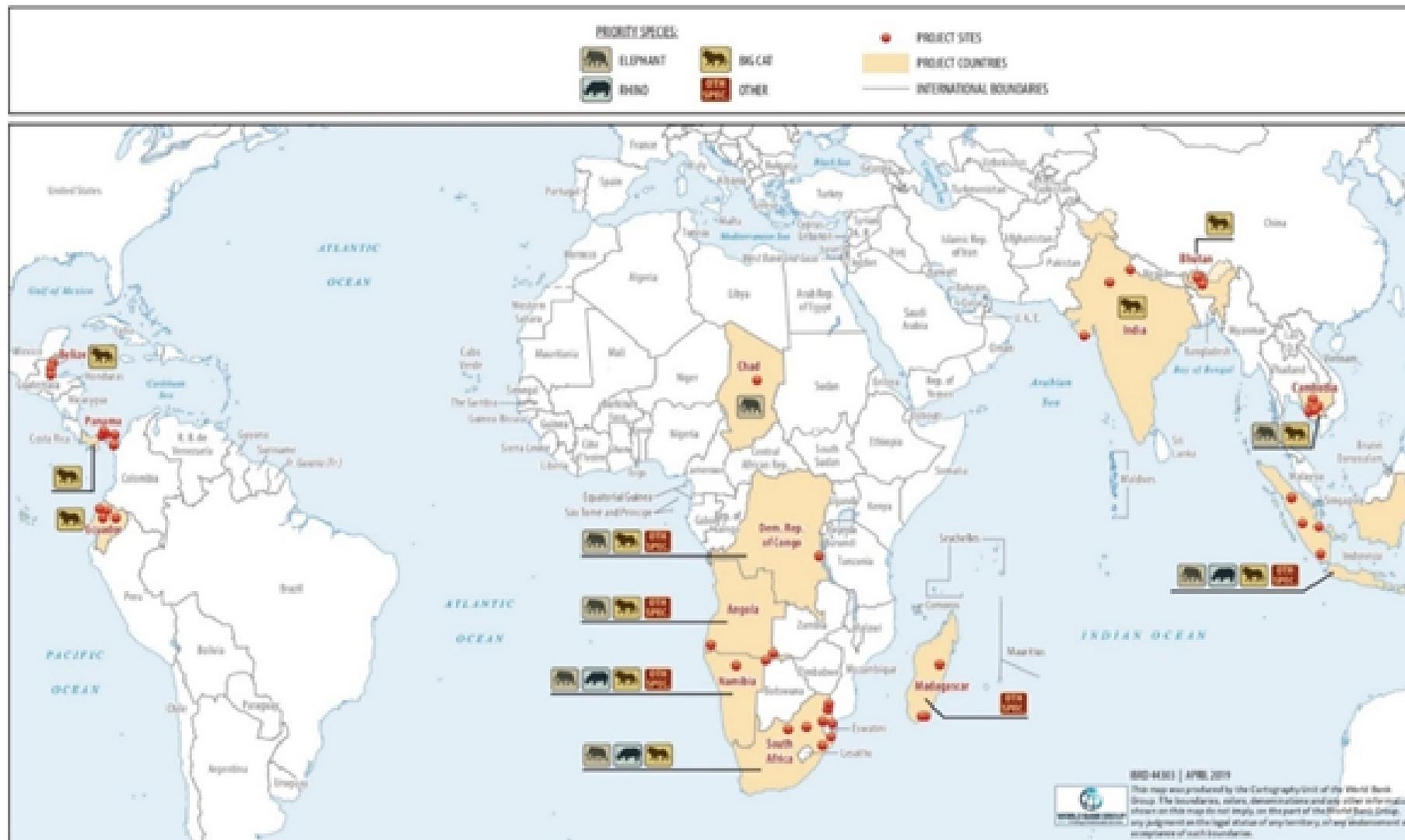
## ANNEX A: LIST OF CHILD PROJECTS UNDER THE PROGRAM

National Projects under the Program <sup>a/</sup>							
Country	Project Title	GEF Agency	GEF Amount (\$)			Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
			Focal Area 1	Focal Area 2	TOTAL		
			Project	Project	Project		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	<b>FSPs</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	1. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas	WB	5,644,037	9,174,312	14,818,349	1,333,651	16,152,000
Bhutan	2. Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the tourism sector in Bhutan	UNDP	4,670,642		4,670,642	420,358	5,091,000
Cambodia	3. Enhancing management of protected areas and promoting conservation-compatible enterprises in targeted landscapes	WB	3,045,871	1,376,147	4,422,018	397,982	4,820,000
Chad	4. Strengthen sustainable wildlife and natural resources management in the Republic of Chad's conservation areas	WB	2,662,294	1,787,876	4,450,170	400,516	4,850,685
Democratic Republic of Congo	5. Kabobo-Luama Protected Area Landscape Management	UNDP	3,730,734		3,730,734	335,766	4,066,500

Global	6. Coordinate action and learning to promote wildlife conservation and crime prevention for sustainable development	WB	9,174,313		9,174,313	825,686	10,000,000
India	7. Strengthening conservation and resilience of globally-significant wild cat landscapes through a focus on small cat and leopard conservation	WWF-US	2,525,000		2,525,000	227,250	2,752,250
India	7. Strengthening conservation and resilience of globally-significant wild cat landscapes through a focus on small cat and leopard conservation	UNDP	1,975,000		1,975,000	177,750	2,152,750
Indonesia	8. Catalyzing Optimum Management of Natural Heritage for Sustainability of Ecosystem, Resources and Viability of Endangered Wildlife Species (CONSERVE)	UNDP	6,272,018		6,272,018	564,482	6,836,500
Madagascar	9. Sustainable Management of Conservation Areas and Improved Livelihoods to Combat Wildlife Trafficking in Madagascar	UNDP	5,763,303		5,763,303	518,697	6,282,000
	10. Integrated approach to proactive man						

Namibia	Plan to proactive management of human-wildlife conflict and wildlife crime in hotspot landscapes in Namibia	UNDP	5,583,945	663,073	6,247,018	562,232	6,809,250
South Africa	11. South Africa Biodiversity Economy and Illegal Wildlife Trade	UNEP	4,437,156		4,437,156	399,344	4,836,500
South Africa	11. South Africa Biodiversity Economy and Illegal Wildlife Trade	WB	8,990,826		8,990,826	809,174	9,800,000
-	<b>Subtotal</b>	-	<b>64,475,138</b>	<b>13,001,408</b>	<b>77,476,547</b>	<b>6,972,888</b>	<b>84,449,436</b>
-	<b>MSPs</b>	-					
Belize	1. Enhancing jaguar corridors and strong holds through improved management and threat reduction	UNDP	1,234,404		1,234,404	111,096	1,345,500
Ecuador	2. Integrating landscape considerations in wildlife conservation, with emphasis on jaguars	UNDP	1,788,991		1,788,991	161,009	1,950,000
Panama	3. Conservation of wildcats and prey species through public-private partnerships and human-jaguar conflict management in Panamá	UNEP	1,784,862		1,784,862	160,638	1,945,500
-	<b>Subtotal</b>	-	<b>4,808,257</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,808,257</b>	<b>432,743</b>	<b>5,241,000</b>
-	<b>Total</b>		<b>69,283,395</b>	<b>13,001,408</b>	<b>82,284,804</b>	<b>7,405,631</b>	<b>89,690,435</b>





National Project Protected Area Coordinates*			POINT_X (longitude)	POINT_Y (latitude)
#	Country	Sites		
1	Angola (WBG)	Iona;	-16.6667	12.3333

		Luengue-Luiana	-16.583	21.833
2	Belize (UNDP)	Northern Biological Corridor area and the Rio Bravo Conservation Area; Central Belize Corridor, the Maya Mountain Massive; Southern Belize and Sarstoon Temash	88° 47' 60" E 88° 59' 24" E	17° 41' 20.4" N 15° 57' 36" N
3	Bhutan (UNDP)	Sakteng Wildlife Sanctuary	91.948881	27.301228
		Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary	91.443338	27.823594
4	Cambodia (WB G)	Phnom Sankos Wildlife Sanctuary;	12.2713	102.9767
		Central Cardamom Mountains National Park;	103.58668	11.81205
		Phnom Aural Wildlife Sanctuary;	12.0333	104.1667
		Southern Cardamom Mountains National Park;		

			12	103.25
5	Chad (WBG)	Ouadi Rimé-Ouadi Achim Faunal Reserve	15.516	19.666
6	Democratic Republic of Congo (UNDP)	Kabobo-Luama Protected Areas	29°0'E	5°20"S
7	Ecuador (UNDP)	Cotacachi-Cayapas-El Pambilar, the eastern foothills of the Andes, and the southern Amazon region	0.583333	-78.683333
8	India (WWF/UNDP)	Gir landscape,	21.135556	70.796667
		Manas Tiger Reserve; and (northern India)	91.020322	26.745993
9	Indonesia (UNDP)	Gunung Leuser,	97.65675	3.68123
		Kerinci Seblat,	101.535396	-2.457796
		Berbak-Sembilang, and	104.3333	-1.38333
		Bukit Barisan Selatan	101.085999	-0.343787
10	Madagascar (UNDP)	Ifotaka,	-24.800	46.133
		Anjozorobe Angavo	-18.22	47.52
11	Namibia (UNDP)	Etosha National Park,	16.318255	-18.859283
		Bwabwata National Park	-17.95	22.54

12	Panama (UNEP)	Chagres National Park,	9.4	-79.5
		Darien National Park,	7.736111	-77.547222
13	South Africa (WBG/UNEP)	Kruger National Park,	-25.3551	31.8894
		iSimangaliso Wetland Park,	-28	32.5

