2022

GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM

ANNUAL REPORT

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

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World Bank Publications, The World Bank Group
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Fax: 202-522-2625;
Email: pubrights@worldbank.org

Editor: Emily Gribbin | Designer: Jeanine Delay

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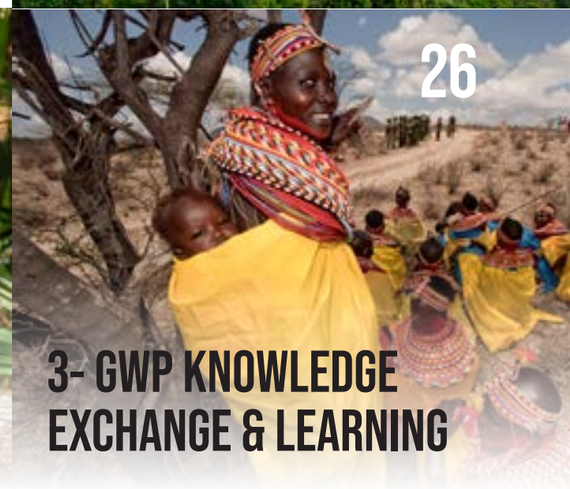
TABLE OF CONTENTS



Changthang landscape, Ladakh, India

FOREWORD

Valerie Hickey, Global Director
Environment, Natural Resources and Blue Economy
World Bank

Declining wildlife populations and disappearing natural habitat are happening at the same time that development is slowing, signaling loudly, and clearly, that our approach to development is not working. Last year, countries adopted the ambitious Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which includes a range of targets for the conservation and sustainable management of wildlife and their habitats. This was a major step forward, with the international community recognizing the urgency of halting human-induced extinction of known threatened species for the benefit of nature, people, and planet.

The Global Wildlife Program (GWP), funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and led by the World Bank, is already taking strides to stop and reverse threats to wildlife. Active in more than 30 countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, the GWP is actively addressing illegal wildlife trade, habitat degradation, and human-wildlife conflict to enhance the well-being of both wildlife and their intersecting communities.

Leveraging extensive partnerships, the GWP is achieving impressive results. We see the practical effects in places like Panama, a crucial part of the jaguar migration corridor, where the GWP project is completing the first national census to aid our understanding of jaguar habitat and migration. That information is already being used to inform conservation planning and improve human-wildlife conflict management with adjacent cattle farms. Improved landscape management is working hand-in-hand with improved governance and increased law enforcement capacity. Indonesia and Mali are standout examples among the 54 sites with strengthened anti-poaching measures, recording zero poaching incidents of priority species across the reporting year. Law enforcement coordination has been enhanced across agencies and borders, including in Thailand through the establishment of provincial Wildlife Enforcement Networks. As a result of strengthened enforcement capacity in Ethiopia, 90 percent of illegal wildlife trade cases presented in national courts ended in convictions with appropriate sentences.

To foster wildlife-based economies, the GWP has provided grants to over 100 small cooperatives and community-based organizations and created or supported almost 350 community-based natural resources management groups as our contribution to generating sustainable jobs that benefit from healthy wildlife populations. These initiatives are bringing new, nature-based livelihoods to places where, in many cases, few alternatives existed. In this way, more than 200,000 people have directly benefited from GWP action and we are taking steps to reach a million more. In response, local communities are shifting from a mindset of being in competition with wildlife to being champions of conservation.

The GWP's impressive impact on wildlife is evident. The program's impact is also in its growing wealth of lessons learned, insights, and best practices and the peer-to-peer exchange facilitated by the global knowledge platform. This collaboration will only be amplified as the program grows. The World Bank is proud to be the lead agency of the GEF-8 Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program and welcomes 15 countries to the next phase of the GWP. As the GWP expands, it energizes us to continue effecting transformative change.

We appreciate the more than 200 project team members and partners that have dedicated themselves to the conservation and protection of wildlife. Their work not only improves the prospects for wildlife but also contributes to sustainable development on a broader scale. Our planet's natural resources face incessant demands, but the GWP shows us a way forward by collaborating across landscapes and seascapes, at all levels of government, and with every part of society, to create a livable planet where people and wildlife can thrive side by side.

BOXES, FIGURES AND TABLES

BOXES

Box 3.1 GWP Guidance Note on Law Enforcement Coordination 35
Box 3.2 Strengthening Collaboration to Combat IWT in Thailand 36
Box 3.3 Showcasing the GWP at CITES COP-19 and CBD COP-15 37
Box 3.4 Engaging Communities in the Congo Basin to Protect Nature and Benefit from It 38
Box 3.5 Sharing Lessons and Experiences Across GEF Programs on Corridors and Connectivity 39

MAPS & FIGURES

Map 1.1 Geographic Distribution of GWP Projects 9
Figure 1.1 GWP Framework Integrating GEF-6 and GEF-7 Components 10
Figure 2.1 Cumulative Highlights of GWP Impact, as of end of June 2022 14
Figure 3.1 Knowledge Needs of GWP Stakeholders: Percentage of Respondents Identifying the Importance of Themes for Technical Support, All Regions Combined 28
Figure 3.2A Knowledge Priorities: Africa 28
Figure 3.2B Knowledge Priorities: Asia 29
Figure 3.2C Knowledge Priorities: Latin America and the Caribbean 29
Figure 3.4 Top Thematic Topics Ranked by GWP Stakeholders Across Years 32
Figure 3.5 Project Management Needs of GWP Stakeholders, Percentage of Respondents Identifying the Importance of Topics for Support 33
Figure 4.1 GWP Project Portfolio, by Phases of the GEF Project Cycle, as of June 2022 53
Figure 4.2 Total GEF Grant vs. Disbursement, by GEF Phase, as of June 2022 56
Figure 4.3 Ratings for Progress Toward Project Development Objective, as of June 2022 57
Figure 4.4 Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation Ratings for Progress Toward Project Development Objective, by Number of Projects, as of June 2022 58
Figure 4.5 Overall Risk Ratings in Project Implementation Reviews, by Percentage of Projects, as of June 2022 58

TABLES

Table 3.1 Highlights from Discussions of GWP Technical Knowledge Needs at Annual Conference 30
Table 4.1 GWP Contributions to GEF Core Indicators, as of June 2022 52
Table 4.2 GWP Countries Listed as Fragile and Conflict-Affected 59
Table A.1 List of GWP Projects with Executing Partners and Grant Amounts 62
Table B.1. Webinars Hosted by GWP in 2022 66
Table B.2. Events and Workshops Hosted or Co-Hosted by the GWP in 2022 67

View of the Amazon, Ecuador

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASL	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program
BMC	Biodiversity Management Committee
CBO	Community-based organization
CEO	Chief executive officer
CI	Conservation International
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CIWT	Indonesia GEF-6 Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade Project
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
CONSERVE	Indonesia GEF-7 Catalyzing Optimum Management of Natural Heritage for Sustainability of Ecosystem, Resources and Viability of Endangered Wildlife Species Project
COP	Conference of the Parties
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
FY	Fiscal year
GBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF-6	Global Environment Facility Sixth Replenishment
GEF-7	Global Environment Facility Seventh Replenishment
GEF-8	Global Environment Facility Eighth Replenishment
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GWP	Global Wildlife Program
HWC	Human-wildlife conflict
ICCWC	International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and local communities
IWT	Illegal wildlife trade
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
MTR	Mid-term review
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NRM	Natural resource management
NBT	Nature-based tourism
OECM	Other effective area-based conservation measures
SECURE	India GEF-6 Securing Livelihoods, Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of High Range Himalayan Ecosystems Project
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
tCO_2-eq	Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
TE	Terminal evaluation
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WBE	Wildlife-based economy
WCD IP	Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WEN	Wildlife Enforcement Network
WildLEAP	Wildlife Law Enforcement Action Plan
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

All dollar amounts are US dollars unless otherwise indicated

Photo: View of Sabah, Malaysia

SECTION 1

GWP OVERVIEW

To respond to the global biodiversity crisis and the loss of wildlife and their habitats, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) launched the Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development. Known as the Global Wildlife Program (GWP), it aims to combat illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and promote wildlife-based economies (WBEs) for resilient development. The GWP addresses growing threats to wildlife and sustainable development, such as poaching, trafficking, demand for illegal wildlife products, human-wildlife conflict (HWC), and insufficient livelihood opportunities for Indigenous Peoples and local communities living alongside wildlife.

Through an investment of $230 million in GEF funding and an additional $1.36 billion in co-financing, the GWP brings together 31 countries, government agencies, international and national organizations, local authorities, and community groups to conserve biodiversity (map 1.1). Since 2015, a total of 39 projects were approved through the GEF's sixth (GEF-6) and seventh (GEF-7) replenishment phases: 37 national projects and 2 global coordination projects.

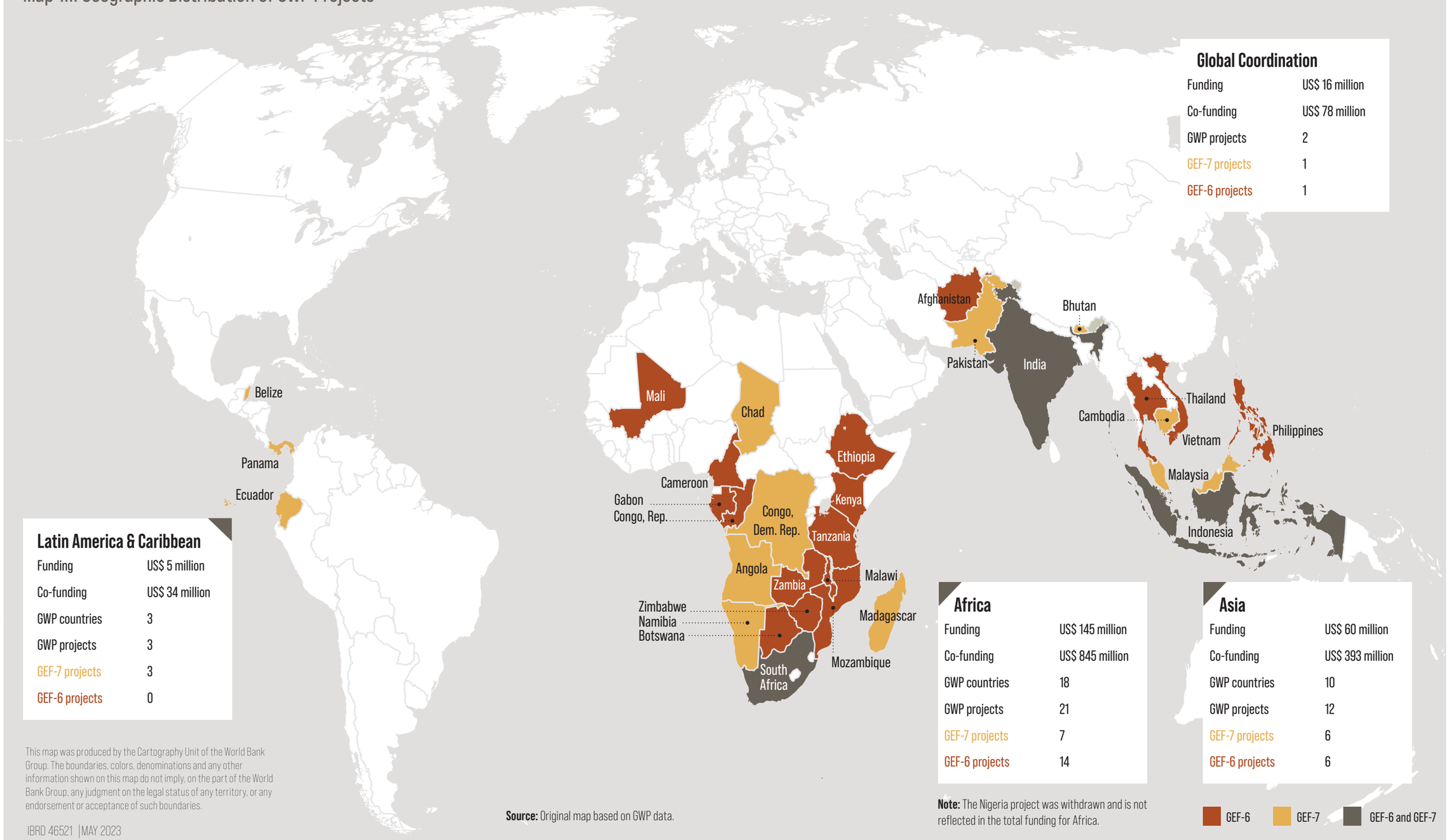
Together, these stakeholders implement GWP projects across Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean and come together as a community to share their expertise on protecting wildlife and promoting sustainable development. Through a wide range of interventions, the GWP is supporting the implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and will contribute to the achievement of multiple targets within the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).

The World Bank serves as the lead agency for the GWP, coordinating all projects under the program. The World Bank also supports a knowledge platform that facilitates the exchange of knowledge, encourages the sharing of lessons, and promotes bilateral and regional cooperation between GWP projects.

Seven GEF Agencies support governments in developing and implementing projects under the GWP: the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Conservation International (CI), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank, and World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

The GWP collaborates with its close partners, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Secretariat, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) Secretariat, TRAFFIC, WildAid, and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). Government ministries, nongovernmental organizations, and other local partners serve as executing entities that steer the progress and ensure the successful delivery of GWP projects in each country.

Map 1.1. Geographic Distribution of GWP Projects



Global Coordination

Funding	US$ 16 million
Co-funding	US$ 78 million
GWP projects	2
GEF-7 projects	1
GEF-6 projects	1

Latin America & Caribbean

Funding	US$ 5 million
Co-funding	US$ 34 million
GWP countries	3
GWP projects	3
GEF-7 projects	3
GEF-6 projects	0

Africa

Funding	US$ 145 million
Co-funding	US$ 845 million
GWP countries	18
GWP projects	21
GEF-7 projects	7
GEF-6 projects	14

Asia

Funding	US$ 60 million
Co-funding	US$ 393 million
GWP countries	10
GWP projects	12
GEF-7 projects	6
GEF-6 projects	6

GEF-6 | GEF-7 | GEF-6 and GEF-7

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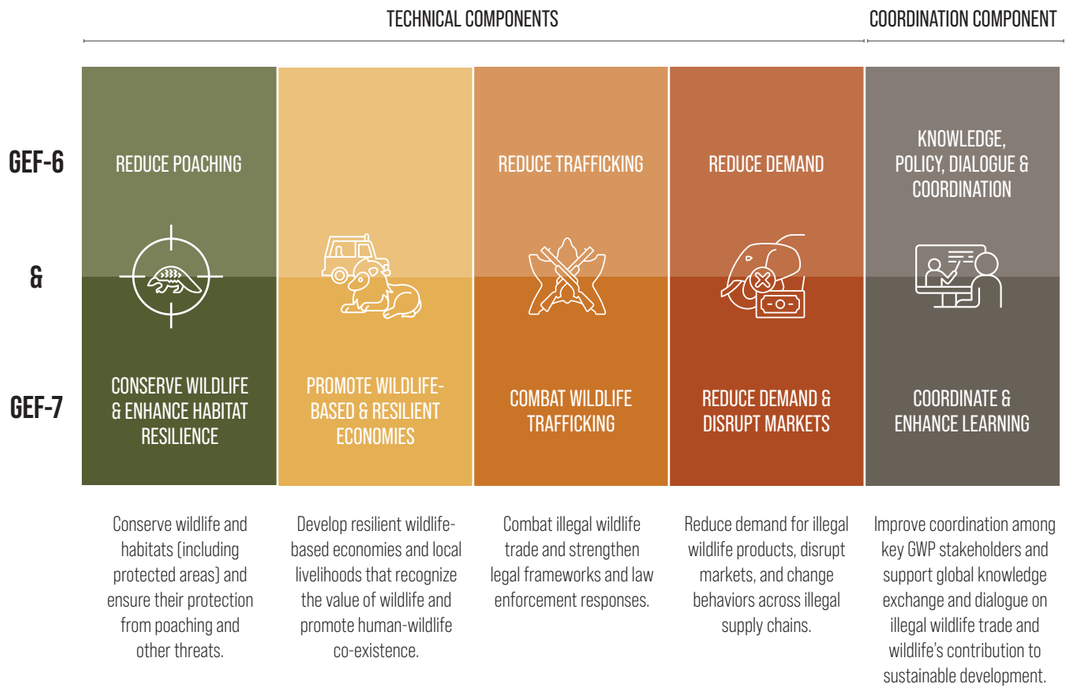
IBRD 46521 | MAY 2023

Source: Original map based on GWP data.

Note: The Nigeria project was withdrawn and is not reflected in the total funding for Africa.

Figure 1.1. GWP Framework Integrating GEF-6 and GEF-7 Components



Building on the impact of the GWP, the upcoming GEF-8 Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program (WCD IP) aims to transform systems that are driving wildlife loss. With a GEF investment of $147 million and an additional $890 million in co-financing, the WCD IP brings the total number of countries under both programs to 38. A global coordination project, led by the World Bank and integrated with the GWP knowledge platform, will enhance collaboration, capacity, and partnerships for wildlife conservation for development for the 15 national projects under the WCD IP, to ensure optimal effectiveness in tackling interlinked threats to wildlife.

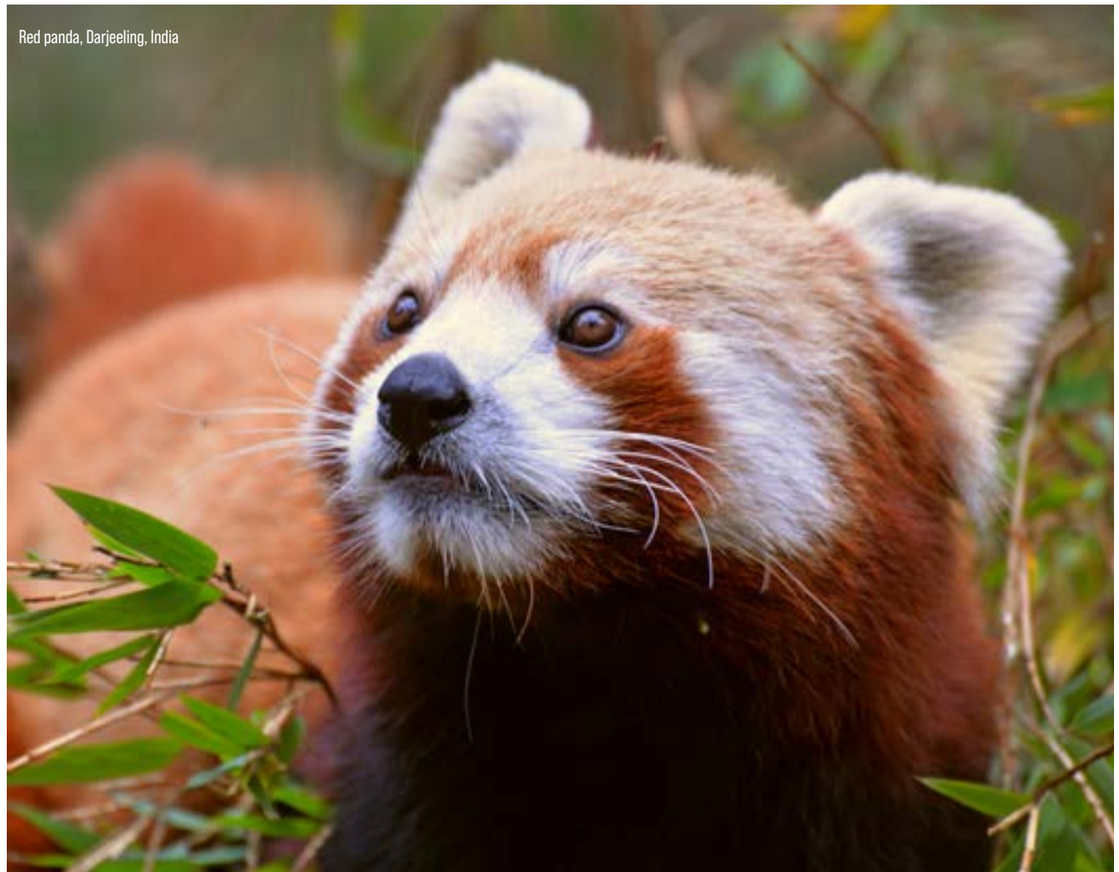
GWP APPROACH

The GWP seeks to prevent the extinction of known threatened species and promote wildlife conservation for sustainable development. It works to partner with, incentivize, and empower Indigenous Peoples and local communities who are stewards of the land so that they share in the benefits from conservation.

The GWP is delivered in two phases. Phase I was launched in 2015 and expanded in 2016 when the GEF Council approved 21 projects and $131 million in funding from GEF-6. This phase included 20 national projects in Africa and Asia and one global project executed by the World Bank in partnership with UNDP. Phase II of the program was approved by the GEF Council in 2019, and 2020, adding 17 more projects and $99 million in funding from GEF-7. Of these, 16 are national projects in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, and one is a global coordination project executed by the World Bank.

The GWP's approach to promoting wildlife conservation and preventing wildlife crime for sustainable development is structured around four technical components and one programmatic component, as shown in figure 1.1. Both phases of the program aim to reduce wildlife poaching, trafficking, and demand. In GEF-7, the WBE component was added to expand the program's focus on securing broader economic benefits from the conservation of wildlife and their habitats.

Through its knowledge platform, the global coordination project brings together project teams to facilitate knowledge exchange, share lessons, and accelerate the uptake of tools and resources that support the implementation and achievement of project activities. The knowledge platform also supports coordination between national projects, including bilateral, regional, and global events, promotes donor coordination, strengthens partnerships, and facilitates communication and outreach that raise awareness of wildlife conservation across a wide range of audiences. With its broad reach, the GWP has the ability to make significant impact in the communities it serves. GWP projects collectively anticipate bringing 55 million hectares of land under improved or sustainable management practices in both protected areas and in broader landscapes. The program will ultimately positively impact 1.6 million direct beneficiaries.


Red panda, Darjeeling, India

SECTION 2

GWP RESULTS & IMPACT

This section provides an overview of the Global Wildlife Program's achievements for projects that were under implementation and submitted at least one project implementation report as of June 2022.

Selected achievements made across the GWP technical components are shown in a visual summary of the GWP impact in figure 2.1. Together, the results illustrate the impressive impact that the GWP is making to protect wildlife and habitats and promote local development across countries—from developing stronger laws and strategies, to building the capacity of agencies and stakeholders to conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, and raising awareness of the value and benefits of conservation.

Jaguar, Belize

Figure 2.1. Cumulative Highlights of GWP Impact, as of end of June 2022

REDUCE POACHING

PROTECT WILDLIFE

20
Project sites recorded a **decline in poaching of key species**

54
Project sites with strengthened **anti-poaching measures**

18
Wildlife and biodiversity surveys and assessments completed

11
Countries with **community rangers and wildlife monitoring**

6
Countries implementing **integrated measures to protect human, animal and ecosystem health**

CONSERVE HABITATS

31
Protected areas reported **improved management effectiveness**

21
Protected or conserved area management plans developed or revised and **31** more in progress

47
Integrated landscape management plans developed and **22** more in progress

13
Community conservation areas and **1** Ramsar site established

REDUCE TRAFFICKING

13
New or revised **wildlife-related legal or regulatory instruments** supported

4
New or revised strategies drafted to **enhance national abilities to fight wildlife crimes**

11
Trade seaports assessed or strengthened **counter-wildlife trafficking capacities**

13,610
Law enforcement, criminal justice and wildlife management staff **trained in wildlife crime prevention**

20
Interagency coordination mechanisms established and **9** strengthened

5
Countries with improved **transboundary collaboration**

19
Joint law enforcement operations and **3** investigations conducted (subnational, national or transnational)

10
Countries equipped with **specialized technologies and tools** (databases, apps, forensic labs)

PROMOTE WILDLIFE-BASED & RESILIENT ECONOMIES

PROMOTE NATURE-BASED ECONOMIES

10
Countries implemented **nature-based tourism initiatives**

101
Small cooperatives and community-based organizations received **small grants**

343
Community-based natural resources management groups created or supported

$1.8 million
In **small grants** awarded to diversify livelihood options

5
Collaborative management partnerships for protected areas supported

31
Community agreements on sustainable use of resources formalized

ADDRESS HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT

11
Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) strategies and management plans prepared

7
Countries using interventions such as **barriers and deterrents to prevent or mitigate HWC**

5
HWC incident reporting and registry systems, apps or databases developed

861
Community members trained in HWC prevention or mitigation

3
Countries carried out research to improve **HWC understanding**

4
HWC response teams formed

REDUCE DEMAND

2
Demand reduction campaigns completed to reduce purchase and consumption of illegal wildlife products

3
Consumer research studies completed to inform demand reduction campaigns for wildlife species and products

84
Awareness, outreach and education campaigns on illegal wildlife trade and wildlife conservation

Source: Original figure based on aggregate results as of end of June 2022.
Background photo: Ivory burn, Kenya.

Note: Results based on cumulative data from the start of GWP until the end of June 2022. Data was collated from several sources, including the project implementation reports submitted by projects to the GEF Secretariat as part of their annual reporting, mid-term reviews, and terminal evaluations completed by June 2022.

From left to right: Cheetahs in Tanzania; Elephant in Gourma, Mali; Placing jaguar camera traps in Panama.

PROJECT IMPACTS
REDUCE POACHING, CONSERVE WILDLIFE & PROTECT HABITATS

In the last year, GWP projects worked to conserve a range of wildlife, including species threatened by IWT, and their habitats through multiple interventions that reduce poaching, strengthen management for protected and conserved areas, and build capacity of communities and stakeholders to steward their land. Countries also applied integrated One Health approaches to addressing human, animal, and ecosystem health. Highlights to protect wildlife and habitats over the reporting period include:

Protect Wildlife

- **Ethiopia** recorded zero cases of illegally killed elephants or seizures of big cats in Mago, Chebera Chuchura, and Kafta Sheraro National Parks during this period. One captured cheetah was found in a village near Babile Elephant Sanctuary and rescued by park management. Strengthened joint patrol operations involving communities, awareness raising programs, the presence of checkpoints on the way to major trafficking hubs, and other measures contributed to the overall decline in poaching.

- No cases of poaching of Gourma elephants were recorded in **Mali** during this period, thanks to the combined efforts of the anti-poaching brigade of 45 agents, 1,399 eco-guards (including 83 women), communities, and local authorities and entities. This was a major success in light of the ongoing security situation in the project area.

- **Indonesia** recorded zero cases of poaching of anoa, babirusa, and black-crested macaque within Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park and other landscapes in North Sulawesi province, and zero cases of rhino poaching in the Leuser landscape.

- **Tanzania** carried out 3,060 patrol person-days in three key ecosystems—Ruaha-Rungwa, Serengeti-Mara, and Tarangire-Manyara. Multi-agency and intelligence-led patrols resulted in the seizures of elephant ivory, bush meat, timber, and live reptiles and amphibians, along with over 70 arrests, and the impoundment of numerous rifles and snares. These efforts contributed to the increase of elephant populations in elephant stronghold ecosystems, including Ruaha-Rungwa.

- Wildlife patrols now cover 100 percent of **Gabon**'s Moukalaba-Doudou, Loango, Mayumba, and Waka National Parks, strengthening anti-poaching measures in the country's protected areas. The management effectiveness of all four national parks increased substantially from baseline.

- **Panama** completed 22,000 hectares of the First National Jaguar and Terrestrial Mammal Census across two areas of Darién National Park and Chagres National Park, aided by the installation of 138 camera traps in 69 monitoring stations and 74 people (32 of them women, including an all-women monitoring team) trained in wildlife management and jaguar monitoring. Information from the jaguar census will inform conservation planning and improve HWC management.

- Inspired by the establishment of women community forest rangers in Bogani Nani National Park, which was supported by the **Indonesia** Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade (CIWT) project, North Sulawesi Natural Resources Conservation Agency initiated the Women for Conservation Volunteer Corps, which comprised 15 women from various conservation areas of North Sulawesi. The selected women received training on zoonotic diseases, local wildlife, wildlife governance, and law enforcement.

- **Indonesia** assessed zoonotic spillover risk in wet markets located in North Sulawesi province, which is at the center of the local bushmeat trade. The assessment was part of a larger collaboration on new infectious disease risk reduction and priority zoonotic disease monitoring with the Directorate of Biodiversity, Conservation, and Genetics, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

From left to right: Women for Conservation Volunteer Corps member in Indonesia; Wet market in Indonesia.

Top to bottom: African bushfires; Meeting on village land-use plan in Mafale area, Malawi.

Conserve Habitats

- **The Republic of Congo** significantly improved management effectiveness in Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park and the newly established Ntokou-Pikounda National Park, and completed the construction of the ranger station in Ntokou.

- **Botswana** launched the Kgalagadi Bush Fire Risk Management Plan and procured equipment for both the Department of Forestry and Range Resources and for communities to quickly respond to fire outbreaks while awaiting arrival of firefighting teams.

- **Cambodia** progressed the development of a cloud-based geospatial platform that integrates data and information for protected area landscape planning and enforcement operations. The project engaged UNDP to begin an inventory of existing spatial data and information to integrate into the Cambodia Environmental Management Information System and Information System and Decision Support that will inform the next version of the platform.

- Working with communities, **Mali** established firebreaks—a gap in vegetation that acts as a barrier to slow or stop the progression of a bushfire—for more than 483,222 hectares of protected and community conserved areas to control dry season fires that threaten the region's elephants and their habitats.

- **Gabon** completed the elephant corridor management plan for the Mayumba-Conkouati corridor, for a total of three completed plans that will inform comprehensive land use along these corridors.

- A total of 33 village land use and irrigation plans were developed and approved by village committees in **Malawi**, where the GWP project is providing access to improved irrigation for households and strengthening management of wetlands and protected areas in the Shire Valley.

- Natural resource management and land use plans were developed for eight communities in **Mozambique** and converted into posters to help communities take ownership of these plans. Additionally, three community conservancies were officially gazetted.

PROJECT IMPACTS
PROMOTE WILDLIFE-BASED ECONOMIES

GWP projects supported countries to establish diversified livelihoods based on the sustainable use of biodiversity, and implemented measures to reduce conflicts between humans and wildlife. Communities are seeing increased opportunities and incomes, with growing focus being paid to women. Highlights included:

Promote nature-based economies

- **Cambodia** finalized the Destination Vision and Investment Plan for ecotourism and ecotourism policy reforms to promote private sector investments. With the ecotourism destination vision agreed, the selection of priority rural road segments and associated ecotourism infrastructure will progress. To promote the development of non-timber forest product value chains that are conservation-compatible, the project established a community-based blue mussel enterprise group consisting of 53 families that practice blue mussel fishing within the community protected area in Peam Krosob. The management structure and governance bylaws were developed and adopted and the project began promoting the consumption of blue mussels.

- **Bhutan** completed a knowledge, attitudes, and practices survey to assess stakeholder perception on issues related to biodiversity conservation and tourism development in its five project areas. The report will serve as a baseline, inform project activities that change attitudes, and provide a methodology for a repeat survey at project closing.

- **India SECURE** strengthened ecotourism in the popular tourism destination of Lachen, Sikkim, in collaboration with the

Top to bottom: Blue mussel fishing, Cambodia; Women cooking with energy efficient stove, Zimbabwe.

From left to right: Field work in Inhaminga, Mozambique; Van Long Nature Reserve, Vietnam.

local government and the Lachen Tourism Development Committee. The project helped develop the first-ever entry fee system for Gurudongmar Lake, where 50 percent of collected revenues will be used to conserve the Gurudongmar wetland complex and for livelihood promotion.

- **Vietnam** completed a report on integrating biodiversity conservation in the tourism sector with policy briefs submitted to relevant agencies involved in tourism. Recommendations were integrated into the new National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan adopted in 2022 that prioritizes the conservation of endangered and rare wildlife species.

- **Ethiopia**, following the signing of five natural resource use agreements with communities, established 36 business associations supporting alternative livelihoods which have received $450,000 in small grants. Households are generating income from activities such as selling honey, livestock, vegetables and fruits, spices, grain milling, and others.

- In **Mozambique**, a total of 2,345 people benefited from subsistence programs in horticulture, duck and goat farming, and beekeeping. Over 100 people were trained in sustainable management of natural resources and small animal husbandry.

- Livelihood activities benefited 1,753 people in **Zimbabwe**. More women are benefiting through targeted livelihood initiatives such as community gardens, beekeeping, and the use of energy efficient stoves that enable them to produce and sell jam using locally sourced fruits.

- In **Mali**, 12 community natural resource management agreements were signed, benefiting 11,982 people across four communes and 118 villages. The project supported 86 community associations representing over 3,000 people (over half women) with income-generating activities, including small trade, sheep, goat and cattle fattening, agriculture, welding, metalwork, and non-timber forest products. Following a new gender mainstreaming strategy, the project targeted women for capacity building activities and prioritized the participation of women in the selection of income-generating activities.

Address human-wildlife conflict

- **Mozambique** finalized a strategy for the prevention and mitigation of HWC in Gorongosa National Park, with a special focus on reducing conflicts with elephants, buffaloes, and crocodiles. The project made progress on tracking all protected wildlife in Gorongosa using satellite technology and the EarthRanger software. Fifty-six animals including 18 elephants were collared; the collar data is used to support the human-wildlife coexistence program. The project also rehabilitated 14 boreholes around the town of Mecula that will benefit 11,175 people by providing safe water and reducing the need to fetch water from rivers, which is a source of HWC involving crocodiles, hippos, and elephants. The project is now setting up and training water committees to improve management of the boreholes.

- In **Panama**, five cattle ranches (two of which are women-led) covering 336 hectares bordering jaguar habitat in the Rancho Frío–Darién complexes implemented sustainable management plans with measures to reduce jaguar-livestock conflict and retaliatory hunting. HWC mitigation measures, including paddock division with solar electric fences, lights and sound alarms, the creation of safe conditions and areas for calf raising, and fencing of wooded areas, have resulted in a decrease in domestic animal predation by jaguars.

- HWC mitigation measures supported by **India SECURE** such as predator-proof corral pens and technological interventions led to a 25 percent decrease in HWC cases since 2017-18 based on periodic mapping. The project has engaged local communities in surveillance and monitoring, using new technologies.

- **Indonesia CIWT** organized HWC mitigation training workshops for 109 people from communities around Gunung Leuser National Park and from North Sulawesi province, where potential HWC is mainly related to tigers and black-crested monkeys, respectively, to raise awareness of the presence of wildlife. The training resulted in signed agreements with local stakeholders in both locations committing to respect and apply HWC mitigation principles.

Demonstration of beehive fence for HWC mitigation in Tanzania.

PROJECT IMPACTS
REDUCE TRAFFICKING & COMBAT WILDLIFE CRIME

To combat wildlife crime, GWP project efforts ranged from implementing new strategies and action plans, and building law enforcement capacity, to employing new technologies. Highlights over the reporting period included:

- **Mozambique** launched and started implementing its National Strategy to Combat Wildlife Crime in Mozambique which provides a guiding framework for the National Administration for Conservation Areas and other enforcement agencies to ensure an effective and coordinated response to tackle wildlife crime, and secure wildlife populations. The strategy aligns its proposed actions with emerging approaches to combating wildlife crime as well as regionally with the Southern African Development Community's Wildlife Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching (WildLEAP) Strategy.

Training on Rapid Reference Guides in Tsavo, Kenya.

- **Tanzania** developed and began implementing a capacity building action plan for the National Task Force on Anti-Poaching and the 10 task coordination groups that have been set up in key ecosystems. This included training 130 law enforcement personnel on intelligence-led operations, investigations, and prosecutions.

- **Kenya** delivered training on prosecution skills for prosecutors and investigators in partnership with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The project also provided training for rangers who act as first responders at wildlife crime scenes in a partnership between Kenya Wildlife Service and Space for Giants. Additionally, sensitization training on Rapid Reference Guides, a tool to support the prosecution of wildlife crimes, was delivered to additional law enforcement agencies.

- **Thailand** continued to strengthen institutional capacity to combat IWT. To promote an intelligence-led approach, the project supported the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation to conduct three training courses for 48 law enforcement officers on wildlife crime case identification, electronic management, and intelligence, with partners the Royal Thai Police, the Anti-Money Laundering Office, and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). Thailand also established provincial Wildlife Enforcement Networks (WENs) in Songkhla and Nong Khai provinces along with local joint task force committees.

- **Ethiopia** leveraged the Horn of Africa WEN to strengthen its collaboration with five neighboring countries (Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan, and Kenya) to combat transboundary IWT. Through tailored training for federal police, customs, and institutional staff, the platform strengthened capacity at both the institutional and enforcement levels. Strengthened capacity has resulted in a significant increase in seizures, arrests, and convictions with 90 percent of the IWT cases presented in court resulting in convictions with appropriate sentences at the national level.

- **Zimbabwe** carried out 51,355 patrolling days and made 61 seizures, 250 arrests, and 55 successful prosecutions in the reporting period. Handling of wildlife cases was improved, with more cases being investigated and finalized in courts.

- **Indonesia CIWT** developed a mobile application to identify protected wildlife in the country to help customs and law enforcement officers identify illegally traded species.

- **Mali** initiated the establishment of a wildlife crime investigation unit to support the environment ministry with investigating, monitoring, and prosecuting wildlife crime in cooperation between law enforcement agencies.

- With support from the TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network, the wildlife forensic science laboratory under **Thailand**'s Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation completed a DNA test sampling database for pangolin, rhino, and tiger. Staff from the laboratory also participated in the African Wildlife Forensics Network to share best practices and knowledge across Africa and Asia.

- **South Africa** tested a ready-to-use electronic permitting system for Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)-listed species to reduce corruption and fraud related to CITES permits. Provincial-level training on transitioning CITES permitting from paper to digital systems began, and the system will launch in 2023.

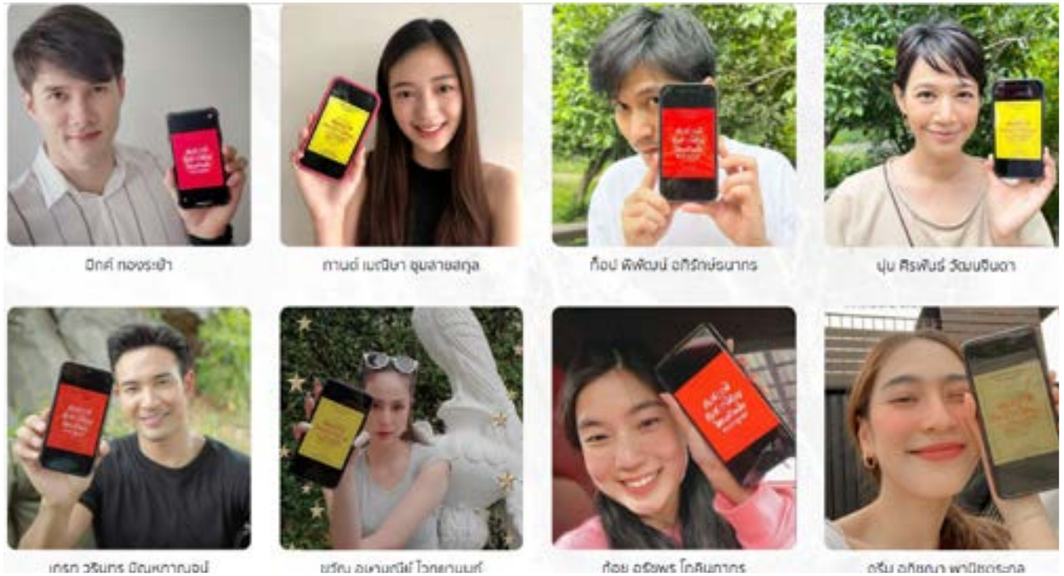
From left to right: Rescued pangolins in Thailand; Environmental monitors capturing park information in South Africa; Ranger training in Indonesia.

PROJECT IMPACTS
REDUCE DEMAND & DISRUPT MARKETS

GWP projects continued to work on targeted campaigns to reduce consumer demand for illegal wildlife products and raise broader awareness of the importance of wildlife conservation, with promising results. Highlights included:

- **Thailand** reported important results from two 2021–22 campaigns to reduce demand for high zoonotic risk wild meat consumption and reduce use of ivory and tiger products as amulets. The Kind Dining campaign earned 15 million impressions, 3.2 million video views, and engaged 800,000 people. A post-campaign survey indicated that 34 percent of consumers agreed that eating wild meat was not socially acceptable, an increase from a baseline of 26 percent. The second campaign aimed at reducing demand for ivory and tiger products for spiritual amulets resulted in 32 percent of surveyed consumers agreeing to reduce purchase of these products, exceeding the target of 30 percent.
- **Vietnam** collaborated with the country's largest Buddhist association, the Vietnam Buddhist Sangha, on awareness raising campaigns to reduce harmful activities around purchasing and releasing wildlife as part of religious activities. The project helped monks to develop, record, and publish their sermons and shows on YouTube and television.
- The **UNDP maritime project** collaborated with WildAid on IWT campaigns in Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Kampala starring famous football stars, targeting the private sector and law enforcement agencies at these East African ports, as well as the general public.

Mercy is Power demand reduction campaign in Thailand.



IWT campaign billboard in Kampala, Uganda

SECTION 3

GWP KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE & LEARNING

An important benefit of participating in the Global Wildlife Program is access to the GWP knowledge platform. The platform is a catch-all term for the knowledge activities, events, products, reports, and lessons learned that are promoted through online and in-person formats.

THEMATIC KNOWLEDGE NEEDS

To ensure the knowledge platform remains relevant and helps inform and improve project activities, the GWP coordination team conducts a yearly knowledge needs survey to identify thematic priorities and guide the design of a roadmap to address emerging and recurring needs of project teams.

The 2022 technical and knowledge needs assessment survey was sent to 254 project stakeholders, with a response rate of 19 percent, or 49 respondents. Over 70 percent of the national projects responded to the survey. Of the 49 stakeholders who responded, 65 percent were from Africa, 25 percent from Asia, and 10 percent from Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), with 54 percent from project management units, 13 percent from Global Environment Facility (GEF) Agencies, and 20 percent from the government.

Figure 3.1 shows prioritized knowledge needs combined for all three regions, while figure 3.2 illustrates the knowledge needs by region. As was the case in 2021, community engagement was the number one theme of interest across all regions. Anti-poaching and site-based law enforcement along with ranger capacity and workforce development were top themes for Africa[1] (figure 3.2) and ranked highly across all regions. Similarly, human-wildlife conflict (HWC) and coexistence ranked in the top three themes across all regions but ranked number one for projects in Asia[2] and LAC[3]. Application of behavior change approaches and wildlife crime-related policies and strategies were ranked second and third as top priorities for Asia. In LAC, species conservation and wildlife law enforcement were ranked second and third (figure 3.2).

Broadly, 75 percent of the themes are important to over half of the GWP projects, reflecting the interdisciplinary nature of the program and the interconnectedness of threats to wildlife. Other topics are relevant to a smaller subset of projects, or of higher importance in only one region. For example, behavior change was in the top two priorities in Asia, higher than in other regions.

1 Countries that responded to the survey from Africa were: Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zambia.

2 Countries that responded to the survey from Asia were: Bhutan, Indonesia GEF-6 and GEF-7, Malaysia, Pakistan, Thailand, and Vietnam.

3 Countries that responded to the survey in LAC were: Ecuador and Panama.

Figure 3.1. Knowledge Needs of GWP Stakeholders: Percentage of Respondents Identifying the Importance of Themes for Technical Support, All Regions Combined

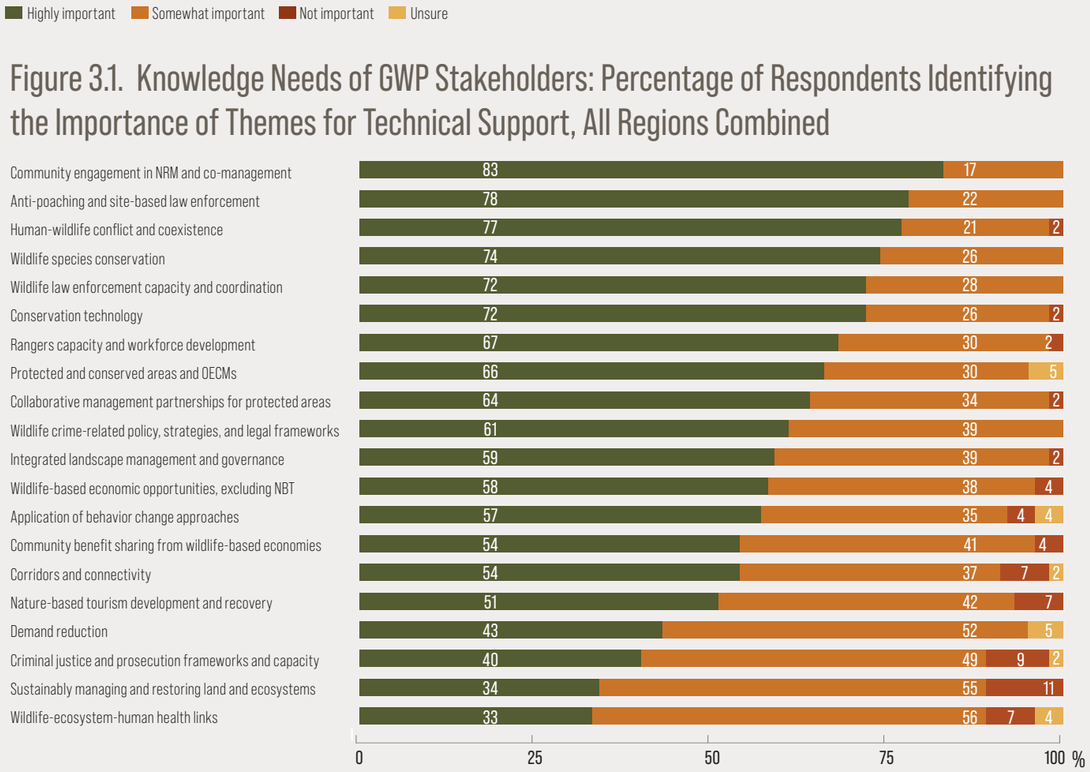
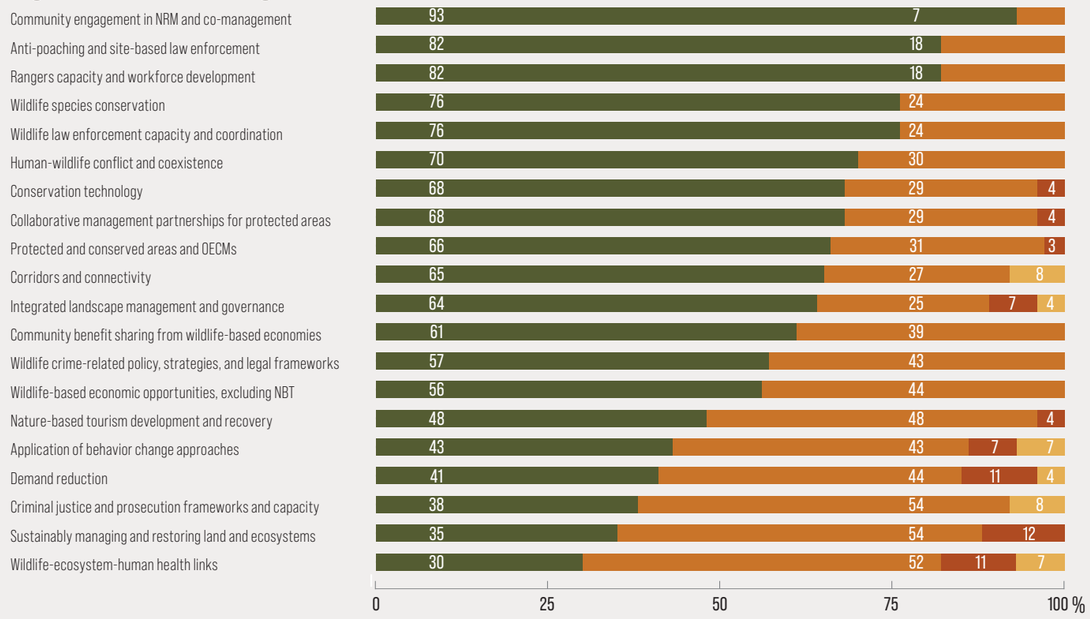


Figure 3.2A. Knowledge Priorities: Africa



NRM = natural resource management, OECMs = other effective area-based conservation measures, NBT = nature-based tourism

Figure 3.2B. Knowledge Priorities: Asia

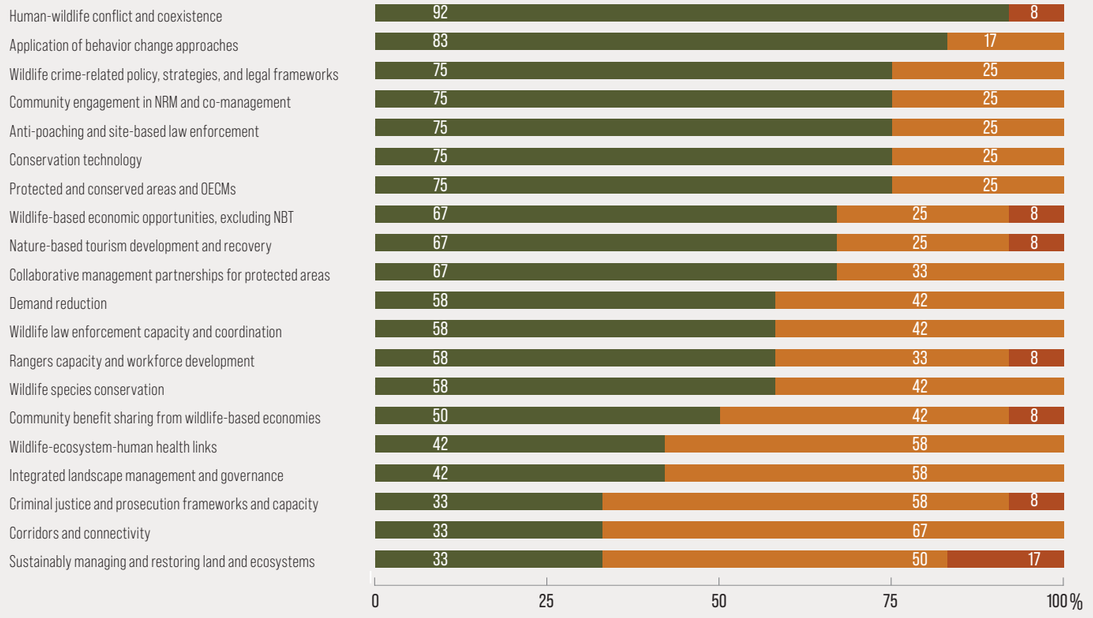
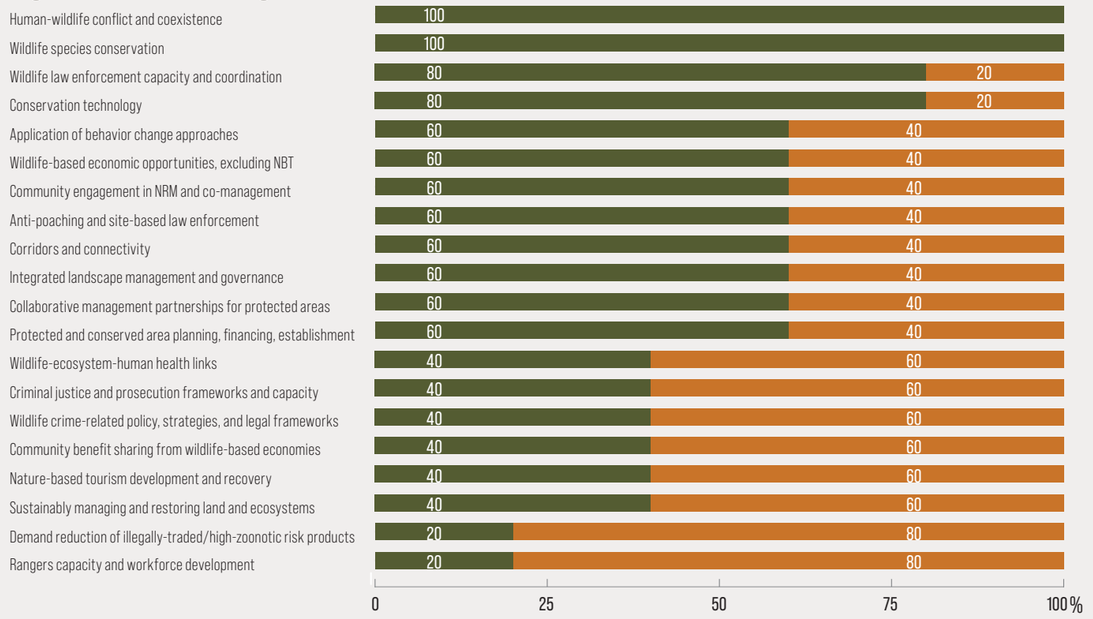


Figure 3.2C. Knowledge Priorities: Latin America and the Caribbean



Source: Original World Bank data from the 2022 GWP knowledge needs assessment survey.

During the 2022 GWP annual conference in Kenya, GWP project teams did a deep dive into the highest-ranked knowledge needs topics.

Teams were asked to reflect on what was most needed to support their projects, including what they wanted to learn, who they wanted to learn from, and their preferences for formats. Some of the topics of interest have been covered over the years through the GWP knowledge platform and are available on the GWP website. A summary of the discussion is below.

Table 3.1. Highlights from Discussions of GWP Technical Knowledge Needs at Annual Conference

Theme	Priorities for technical support and knowledge exchange
Anti-poaching and ranger development training	The discussion highlighted key knowledge gaps on foundational topics such as protected area surveillance and intelligence gathering, developing ranger tactics and rapid response teams, tips on how to work in conflict areas, establishing better relationships between rangers and communities, and the adoption of technology.
Community engagement	The discussion revolved around the importance of meaningful community participation in the design, implementation, and monitoring of projects. It also covered if and how policies can enable this type of engagement, roles and responsibilities, identification and assessment of livelihoods needs, and the importance of securing Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC).
Anti-poaching and ranger development training	The discussion focused on the use of technology in species conservation and monitoring, including data collection methods, surveying, and data analysis. It also covered the understanding of adaptive wildlife management, including learning more about translocation, migratory corridors, and case studies and best practices for species management plans.
Law enforcement and policy frameworks	The discussion reinforced that projects are increasingly recognizing the importance of engaging the full spectrum of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies within the country and across borders to ensure effective prosecutions. Capacity building on cybercrime, financial investigations, mutual legal assistance, and platforms for intelligence sharing were considered of high importance.
Human-wildlife conflict	The discussion focused on understanding the drivers of HWC, including how to better plan for competing land uses, developing infrastructure guidelines, wildlife population control and management, and implementing perception surveys. It also covered management and mitigation of HWC, including various successful measures taken, compensation, and incentives for coexistence.
Wildlife-based economies	The discussion covered how to scale up wildlife-based economy (WBE) activities, formalize local economies, leverage value chains, better connect tourism with conservation, and finding new ways in which communities can benefit from WBEs.

Dusky leaf monkey, Ao Nang, Mueang Krabi District, Thailand

Figure 3.4. Top Thematic Topics Ranked by GWP Stakeholders Across Years

	2018	2019	2020/21	2022
1	Community engagement, human-wildlife conflict, and community-based natural resource mgmt.	Wildlife crime, trade, and trafficking	Community engagement	Community engagement in NRM and co-management
2	Protected area management and transboundary conservation initiatives	Data, intelligence, and information gathering	Human-wildlife conflict	Anti-poaching and site-based law enforcement (patrolling)
3	Innovative technologies to reduce poaching, trafficking, and demand	Community engagement and alternative livelihoods	Integrated landscape management	Human-wildlife conflict and coexistence
4	Alternative livelihoods and wildlife-based sustainable tourism	Human-wildlife conflict	Wildlife-based economies	Wildlife species conservation
4	Legislation, judiciary and prosecution to reduce illegal wildlife trafficking	Protected area management, monitoring and financing	Law enforcement	Wildlife law enforcement capacity and coordination
5	International donor coordination	Wildlife-based economies	Protected area management	Conservation technology
6	Law enforcement and anti-corruption techniques	Influencing policy, laws, and political will for wildlife conservation	Policy and legislation	Ranger capacity and workforce development
7	Behavior change and demand reduction	Conservation of habitats and endangered species	Demand reduction	Protected area management, monitoring, and financing
8	Integrated landscape management	Judiciary, enforcement, and prosecution	COVID-19 recovery	Collaborative management partnerships for protected areas

Note: The topics are colored by project component as follows:

Reduce poaching · Promote wildlife-based economies · Reduce trafficking · Reduce demand · Project management and cross-cutting issues

Source: Original World Bank data from GWP knowledge needs assessment surveys spanning 2018-2022.

Trends in annual knowledge needs surveys point to how knowledge needs have changed over time.

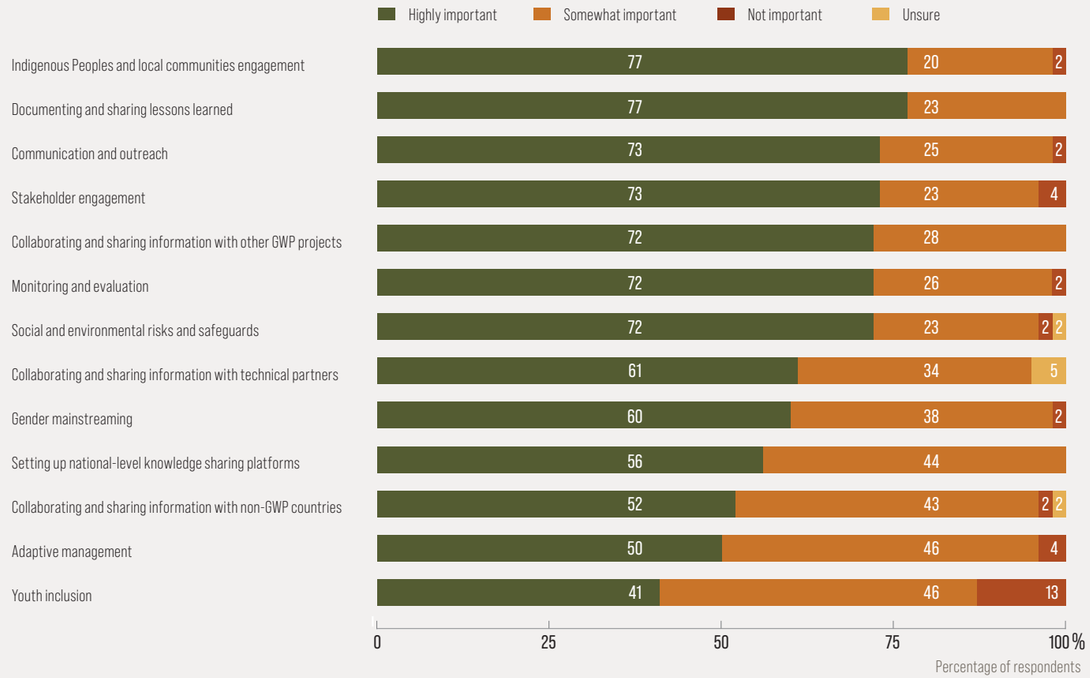
Since 2018, community engagement has consistently ranked in the top three themes. The survey category had a broader purview in the first year, including community-based natural resource management, alternative livelihoods, and HWC. In the last two to three years, the growing threat of HWC merited its own category, and it has since also been in the top three categories.

Protected area management has multiple important sub-themes of interest that show up within the top categories, such as conservation technology for monitoring wildlife and threats around protected areas, collaborative management partnerships, and sustainable financing for protected areas.

Law enforcement-related topics ranked highly in 2018 and 2019, likely because many GEF-6 projects focused on strengthening site-based and national law enforcement responses. While the scope of the program has expanded in GEF-7, strengthening law enforcement remains a priority with law enforcement capacity-building and coordination in the top five knowledge needs in 2022.

This year, GWP projects were also asked to rank project management priorities. Figure 3.5 shows that engaging Indigenous Peoples and local communities in project implementation, a complementary topic to community engagement, was a top priority, followed by documenting and sharing lessons learned, collaborating, and sharing information with other GWP projects, communication and outreach, and stakeholder engagement.

Figure 3.5. Project Management Needs of GWP Stakeholders, Percentage of Respondents Identifying the Importance of Topics for Support



Source: Original World Bank data from the 2022 GWP knowledge needs assessment survey.

GWP Annual Conference in Kenya

LESSONS AND INSIGHTS FROM ACROSS THE GWP

As the GWP projects progress through implementation, the sharing of challenges, experiences, and lessons learned continues to contribute to the growing knowledge base of the GWP. Some insights from knowledge exchange in 2022 are listed below.

1. STRENGTHENING COORDINATION ACROSS AGENCIES, PARTNERS, AND SECTORS IS INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT TO ACHIEVE IMPACT AND MAINSTREAM BIODIVERSITY ACROSS GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

The importance of coordination remained a common theme across the GWP, particularly to increase law enforcement effectiveness, achieve efficiency among donors and development partners, and realize synergies as different agendas intersect with wildlife conservation.

Law enforcement coordination ranks among the top five technical knowledge needs of GWP projects. To strengthen the effectiveness of national law enforcement, many GWP projects are establishing and/or improving inter-agency coordination mechanisms at the national and subnational levels. In conducting these activities, GWP project teams noted challenges and an interest in exchanging knowledge with other countries. As a result, a **knowledge exchange event** was held with 35 representatives from GWP projects, partners, and International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) representatives to discuss the importance of membership, governance, communications, resources, and effectiveness for law enforcement coordination. The insights gained during the exchange were used to develop a GWP guidance note titled "**Lessons learned and good practices in strengthening national inter-agency coordination to combat wildlife trafficking**." The guidance note (see box 3.2) was a first for GWP, and was launched at the 4th Global Meeting of Wildlife Enforcement Networks

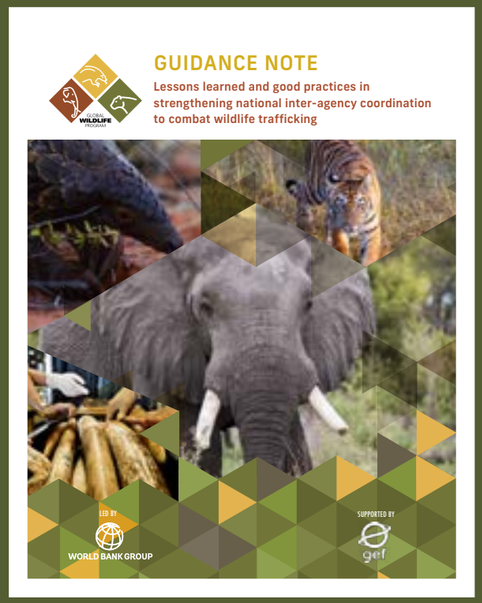
held at the 19th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

The focus on law enforcement cooperation continued through discussions at the annual conference, with Kenya expressing an interest in further insights on the best way to enhance coordination. Mozambique attributed much of their national success in reducing poaching to strong inter-institutional and interagency coordination and collaboration. South Africa shared that establishing common and consistent principles, keeping each other informed via integrated work planning and regular meetings, and holding collaborative operational activities were key to their success.

In addition, the GWP is helping bring together donors and development partners to scale up impact. In Ethiopia, the GWP project coordinated with major donors to develop a wildlife conservation trust fund to create sustainable and adequate finance for wildlife and protected area management. The GWP coordination project, via the quarterly donor coordination group, started identifying good practices in national-level donor and development partner coordination to provide lessons and recommendations for new GEF-8 projects. The need for national IWT platforms to coordinate with national One Health platforms was raised through this process, given the increased focus on One Health and the health risks related to the trade of wildlife products.

Box 3.1. GWP Guidance Note on Law Enforcement Coordination

The GWP guidance note summarizes recurrent challenges, experiences, and recommendations under critical thematic areas for national-level law enforcement collaboration:



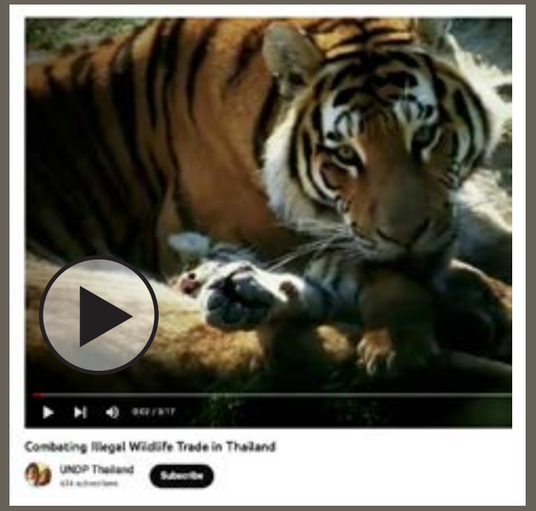
Membership: Effectively addressing wildlife crime and trafficking requires a well-coordinated multi-agency approach, including wildlife authorities, national police, customs, prosecutors, and judiciary.

Governance: Equally important is determining how the mechanism will be governed, including an oversight body, a functioning secretariat, and a chair or lead agency.

Communication: Established coordination mechanisms should meet and communicate regularly.

Resources: Coordination mechanisms must have access to sustained funding to support their functioning, projects, and events.

Effectiveness: Law enforcement inter-agency coordination mechanisms should produce tangible results.



Box 3.2. Strengthening Collaboration to Combat IWT in Thailand

In Thailand, the GWP coordination project funded a video to raise awareness of how GWP Thailand is creating an enabling environment for inter-agency cooperation and strengthening Thailand's Wildlife Enforcement Network (ThaiWEN). Watch the video here and listen to representatives from the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Thai Customs, Royal Thai Police, and the Office of Attorney General share their insights on strengthening inter-agency collaboration and capabilities to combat wildlife crime.

At the GWP annual conference, director-level delegates from Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya and Thailand shared insights on opportunities to enhance collaboration and mobilize resources for wildlife conservation. This has become increasingly important as the nature, climate, and development agendas converged through the much-anticipated UN Convention on Biodiversity (UNCBD) COP-15, an increased focus on nature at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP-27, and a wide range of adopted decisions at the CITES COP-19. Directors spoke of the need to build resilience and empower communities, strengthen collaboration networks to combat IWT and build political will to scale up efforts to meet targets in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).

2. DIVERSE STRATEGIES ARE NEEDED TO EFFECTIVELY ENGAGE AND EMPOWER COMMUNITIES, INCLUDING WOMEN

Almost every year, GWP projects prioritize community engagement as a top technical need. This need reflects the complex nature of working with multiple stakeholders at various levels —from local to global—and the recurrent challenges related to meaningful participation, conservation-friendly livelihood development, governance structures, and gender mainstreaming.

Last year, gender mainstreaming was of high importance to the GWP. Many GWP projects enhanced the inclusion of women in project activities and reoriented their strategies to bring women to the forefront of conservation and efforts to combat IWT, where they are frequently undervalued or unrecognized.

To strengthen project efforts to mainstream gender into wildlife conservation, the GWP delivered **three gender webinars** and provided bilateral technical advice to project teams to deepen their knowledge of the tools and techniques at their disposal to improve gender and conservation outcomes. This helped projects understand that simply including women in consultations and activities is not enough; because presence does not equal participation, projects must intentionally plan how they will engage and benefit women. In Botswana and Indonesia, projects invested in training courses and materials that have been shared within environment ministries to improve gender integration into activities.

Many GWP projects have formalized the role of communities, particularly women, through local governance structures and community-based organizations (CBOs) to address the barriers related to participation. In Panama, the team created a women-only working group on jaguar monitoring while also training all community members, including Indigenous community members, on jaguar conservation. The GWP coordination project partnered with Amazon Sustainable Landscapes (ASL) on a webinar, "**Sharing successful experiences of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities' Engagement in Conservation**," to raise awareness on how engaging Indigenous Peoples and local communities can significantly reduce deforestation and improve conservation. Similarly, in the Republic of Congo, the GWP project engaged Indigenous Peoples in livelihood generating activities (see box 3.5) and engaged young people in the monitoring of wildlife and trained them to be tour guides. These efforts show that community engagement can foster better relationships and reduce the hesitancy of communities toward conservation activities. For the GWP Congo project, it helped that the team engaged communities early on and had strong grievance redressal mechanisms that promoted honest and open dialogue. CBOs are another tool used by projects to formalize and unite communities through a central authoritative voice

Box 3.3. Showcasing the GWP at CITES COP-19 and CBD COP-15

The GWP coordination team convened side events at both the CITES and UNCBD COPs to raise awareness of the importance of wildlife conservation and highlight successes emerging across the GWP. At the CITES COP-19 in November, a side event showcased how GWP projects in Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and Thailand are strengthening national implementation of CITES and introduced the GEF-8 Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program to CITES Parties. A second event on gender and CITES co-convened with WWF and the Government of Panama drew attention to the importance of gender and IWT by sharing insights from GWP Indonesia, Panama, and Tanzania on gender mainstreaming.

At the biodiversity COP-15 in December, GWP convened side events on rangers and wildlife conservation for development at the GEF pavilion, emphasizing the contributions of GWP to the GBF, particularly across targets 3, 4, and 5 on protected area establishment and management, managing HWC, and combating IWT.

GWP at CBD COP-15 in Montreal, Canada

Box 3.4. Engaging Communities in the Congo Basin to Protect Nature and Benefit from It

Watch the Republic of Congo project video here to learn more about how the project worked with the government to support local communities living in the vicinity of Nouabalé-Ndoki and Ntokou-Pikounda National Parks through income generating activities, securing safe and clean drinking water, and helping build a resilient future.

Women's team working on national jaguar census in Panama.

in decision-making. In Tanzania, CBOs have a say in the formulation of wildlife management areas, and are using this authority to support the establishment of the Chamwino Wildlife Management Area. Once established, this wildlife management area will benefit communities through tourism income. Similarly, in Ethiopia, the project created women-only cooperatives at each project site to benefit from low-value grants for livelihood activities. In India, the project has supported and strengthened participatory management through formation and strengthening of 105 biodiversity management committees (BMCs). These BMCs collectively manage 388,855 hectares in the project landscapes for biodiversity conservation and natural resource management outside protected areas.

Moving forward, the GWP will place enhanced focus on the application of social and behavior change approaches to help shift behaviors that could be facilitating poaching and IWT, consumption of high health risk wildlife products, or HWC. In March 2022, the GWP coordination project convened a workshop to raise awareness of behavior change approaches, with a specific focus on how they could be applied to reduce consumer demand for wildlife products.

3. GREATER EMPHASIS ON DEVELOPING AND USING TECHNOLOGY AND DATA WILL HELP IMPROVE CONSERVATION OUTCOMES

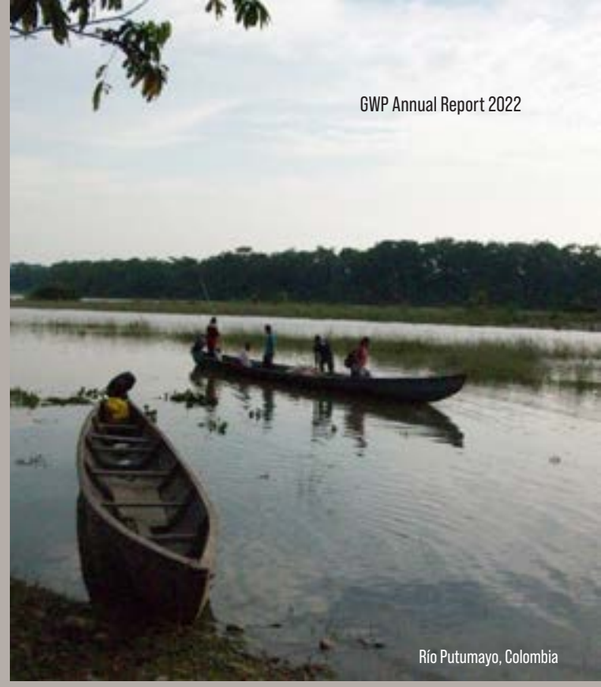
Ensuring people have the right data and information at the right time so they can make informed decisions, is a challenge across the development sector, but especially in conservation, where there is often a lack of data. GWP projects are addressing the challenge of monitoring threats to biodiversity as well as progress in conservation by establishing a foundation for collecting high-quality data and integrating data into decision-making to improve project outcomes. At the annual conference, projects were interested in learning from other case studies on how technology is being adopted and which technologies are successfully delivering monitoring goals. To support this endeavor, the GWP launched an **e-library** in October 2022 on conservation technology for GWP project stakeholders and other users interested in combating IWT.

While the e-library does not currently include technologies that reduce HWC, projects across the GWP are using data to make better decisions regarding HWC. In Mozambique, the project georeferenced new elephant crossing points to help construct beehive fences using satellite technology and EarthRanger. In addition, data from households and collared wildlife was used to inform the human-wildlife coexistence program. In Botswana, the project identified a lack of recording of HWC incidents. In coordination with the Department of Wildlife and National Parks, the project started recording incidents as part of their Management Orientation Management Systems work.

Through the use of aerial surveys, the project in Zimbabwe is on track to complete its wildlife monitoring and provide reliable data on large carnivores and elephants. In Thailand, the project used data and insights from research to change social norms concerning the acceptability of trafficking, buying, possessing, and using illegal wildlife products. This shows the effectiveness of investing in behavior change campaigns to help with demand reduction strategies.

4. GWP PROJECTS HAVE MANY LESSONS TO SHARE, BUT CONSISTENT PROCESSES AND EFFORT ARE REQUIRED TO DEVELOP LESSONS THAT CAN EASILY BE ADOPTED BY OTHERS

As many of the GEF-6 GWP projects pass midterm and some near completion, there is an abundance of lessons to learn.



Río Putumayo, Colombia

Box 3.5. Sharing Lessons and Experiences Across GEF Programs on Corridors and Connectivity

During the ecological corridors and connectivity **knowledge series** organized in partnership with ASL, Botswana provided an overview of their integrated landscape approach that covers the management of ecological corridors for migratory animals such as elephants. Bhutan shared how the country had developed their corridor strategy at a national level. ASL teams from Colombia and Ecuador also presented their experiences and lessons learned from working with local governments to improve corridor management plans and focus sustainable production activities in strategic areas where reducing deforestation pressure is critical. The series included four workshops and a **e-library** for corridors and connectivity to help project teams learn more about what tools and knowledge is available to support management plans for corridors.

In 2022, the GWP sharpened its focus on the knowledge platform as a space to share these lessons amongst each other to avoid repeating challenges and build off one another.

First, the GWP Legacy Webinar Series was started to give closing projects a chance to showcase their key results and lessons learned in combating IWT. In January 2022, the first **legacy webinar** was held showcasing impact from the GWP Philippines project, executed by the Biodiversity Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Among others, the team shared lessons from their awareness-raising campaigns, including the importance of mobilizing multi-stakeholder support, leveraging global, regional, and national events to scale up outreach and build political will, and sharing insights on engaging the media and legislators. The **second legacy webinar** this time sharing lessons from GWP Congo and Gabon aired in December 2022. The webinar covered the importance of engaging local communities to combat cross-border IWT, the need for sustained training programs and local support to develop rural economies, and involving local communities in HWC efforts.

A range of GWP virtual knowledge exchange events in 2022 gave projects the opportunity to share lessons across different technical themes, including law enforcement, demand reduction, corridors and connectivity, and gender mainstreaming. Project teams shared their experiences through structured presentations and active participation in break-out groups and chat feeds. As part of quarterly regional coordination calls, GWP projects presented on lessons learned and adaptive management, including recommendations arising from their mid-term reviews. Some projects—such as Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Thailand—reported on their lessons via the annual project implementation reports, helping them achieve project results framework indicators to disseminate a set number of lessons and good practices. The wealth of knowledge that is shared through these discussions is only expected to increase as more GEF-7 projects commence implementation.

As many GWP project teams expressed an interest in lessons from other projects, the global coordination project will continue to ensure lessons are well documented and provide transferable insights. The team acknowledges that it is not always easy to present lessons in a way that allows for uptake from other projects, and therefore will continue to prioritize improving the GWP knowledge platform.

In 2022, the UNDP-GEF-United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Project "Reducing Maritime Trafficking of Wildlife between Africa and Asia," which forms part of the GEF-6 GWP coordination project, provided support on lessons learned to GWP teams. An **action-learning pilot exercise** brought together six GEF-6 projects—Botswana, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, South Africa, and Thailand— to share a lesson on combating IWT in their country. Feedback from the exercise emphasized that while participants understood the value of sharing lessons, there was limited knowledge on how to best identify, capture, and share lessons effectively, and insufficient systems in place to capture lessons systematically. Further, findings confirmed that lessons are only useful if captured in sufficient detail and if projects have set aside a budget for capturing lessons learned regularly across implementation. The exercise contributed to a wider understanding that lesson capturing is a fundamental part of sharing experiences with others to help improve impact across the GWP and beyond.

These were just a few examples of how projects shared their lessons learned over 2022. Moving forward, the GWP will continue to provide a platform for sharing lessons and support projects to build capacity and develop processes for identifying and documenting lessons learned at the national level.

Top to bottom and left to right: Guanacaste National Park, Belize; Red-capped mangabey, Gabon; Beehive fence, Mozambique; Study tour organized by the UNDP-GEF-USAID maritime project, Kenya.

Lions, South Africa

FEATURE

GWP POSTER SHOWCASE

During the annual conference, projects teams shared their experiences and knowledge through an interactive poster showcase. In total, 27 project teams participated. The posters were displayed in three languages to support knowledge exchange and learning across cultures and regions. Each poster provided an overview of the project and highlighted the approach taken to achieve the end goal or mitigate the challenges facing the country. To spark conversation, posters also detailed recommendations for, and advice requested, from other projects working on similar issues.

Conference participants walked through the GWP gallery learning about other projects, asking questions, and sharing findings and solutions to common challenges. By bringing together projects at varying stages of implementation, countries in earlier stages benefited from the experience and practical knowledge of projects in later stages of implementation. These lively exchanges added to the GWP body of knowledge and contributed to the global dialogue on wildlife conservation.

Below are country highlights from the session, presented in two groups: GEF-7 projects that are in early phases and building pathways to impact, and GEF-6 projects that are well-progressed in implementation with lessons and good practices to share.

1. BUILDING PATHWAYS FOR CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

ANGOLA
People Need Nature to Thrive

To strengthen the resilience of ecosystems and local communities in the face of climate change, Angola will undertake vulnerability assessments, livelihood market assessments, and anti-poaching strategies at Iona and Lengue-Luiana National Parks. To support anti-poaching efforts, the team asked how similar projects have ensured the safety of their rangers in the field.

BELIZE
Securing the Future of Jaguars

Belize's jaguar corridors, which provide critical connectivity for jaguar populations in Central America, face threats from forest loss and fragmentation. By creating an integrated national database that monitors the presence of wildlife and humans, Belize aims to inform the development of policies and guidelines to manage the jaguar population and their habitats.

CHAD
Fighting Bushfires in Conservation Areas

Bushfires are a major source of ecosystem degradation in the Ouadi Rimé Ouadi Achim Wildlife Reserve in Chad. The threat of wildfires to conservation projects is ubiquitous and many protected areas need to plan for their impacts. Chad is working to improve natural resource management to bolster response capacity to these disasters by creating firewalls, providing teams with the necessary equipment to face fires, and increasing funding allocated to this issue. The solutions from Chad were helpful for the multiple teams that raised this topic during the annual conference.

BHUTAN
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in the Tourism Sector

In Bhutan, work is underway to enhance one of the largest wildlife-based economic sectors: nature-based tourism. Through a strategic media campaign, the country is mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in tourism, with 20 articles published to date in the national newspaper Kuensel Online. Bhutan's experiences offer valuable insight for projects with a similar focus, including the importance of biodiversity financing and adopting value-chain approaches for local livelihood benefits and biodiversity gains.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
A Holistic Approach to Protected Area Management

Working against threats that include unregulated hunting and fishing, artisanal mining, logging, and deforestation for agriculture and pastoralism, the Democratic Republic of Congo aims to integrate biodiversity considerations across sectors at the landscape level and take a human rights-based approach to habitat and species protection. In the biodiverse Kabobo-Luama landscape, the country will develop management plans for the Kabobo and Ngandja Reserves and train and equip staff. It will also help improve the livelihoods of communities living near the parks.

ECUADOR
A Multi-Pronged Approach to Jaguar Conservation

To enhance the protection of jaguar populations, Ecuador is employing multiple tactics, including population surveys, identification of areas vulnerable to human-jaguar conflict, and carrying out conservation education workshops for schoolteachers in high-risk areas. These efforts will help raise awareness of the benefits of jaguars and reduce negative human perceptions of the native species. Ecuador expressed interest in exchanging ideas with other projects dealing with HWC, especially involving large carnivores.

NAMIBIA
Proactive Management of Human-Wildlife Conflict

Namibia seeks to mitigate HWC and promote the coexistence of animals and people in three biodiverse rural areas. By enhancing institutional and operational capacities to prevent HWC and wildlife crime, such as providing staff with the right tools and equipment, scaling up human-elephant water conflict prevention measures, and establishing a National HWC Stakeholder Forum, Namibia aims to provide a replicable model for the proactive management of HWC and wildlife crime.

INDONESIA CONSERVE
Tackling Human-Wildlife Conflict in Key Biodiversity Areas

To strategically address HWC in Sumatra, Indonesia is adopting an integrated conflict management approach to mainstream conservation into production landscape management outside protected areas. The project's approach, which engages communities in wildlife corridors and forest protection to improve the connectivity of individual parts of the larger landscape, was shared with other projects seeking innovative solutions to HWC.

MADAGASCAR
Empowering Stakeholders for Effective Co-Management of Protected Areas

To support biodiversity conservation, Madagascar is working to strengthen the management and sustainable development of protected areas, improve livelihoods, and reduce wildlife trafficking. Across these three goals, the team shared five important elements, including empowering stakeholders, building partnerships, enabling transparency and accountability in activities, improving decision-making, and strengthening institutional and legal frameworks.

SOUTH AFRICA WBE
Stepping Up Prosecution of Wildlife Crime

South Africa is developing and strengthening the capacity of anti-poaching units in 18 state-owned protected areas. In the short term, it will establish an environmental working group of public prosecutors to identify challenges related to the prosecution of environmental crime and share good practices to guide and improve these efforts. A key factor for success is communicating the importance and consequences of wildlife crime to the National Prosecuting Authority and individual prosecutors to secure their buy-in.

MALAYSIA
Conservation of Iconic Wildlife Species

Malaysia seeks to enhance the protection of three species—the Malaysia Tiger, Bornean Banteng, and Bornean Orangutan— in their natural habitats of Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, and Sarawak. During this inception phase, the team shared their interest in gaining knowledge from across the GWP on ways to protect endangered species and strengthen institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime and reduce poaching.

SOUTH AFRICA HWC
Integrated, Evidence-Based Approaches to Reducing Human-Wildlife Conflict

South Africa plans to reduce HWC and protect its elephant populations in select Transfrontier Conservation Areas using an integrated management approach. The team seeks to understand the drivers of HWC to inform the development of an HWC policy framework and effective monitoring system that supports evidence-based decision-making. The project is also working on promoting the tangible benefits of living in harmony with wildlife.

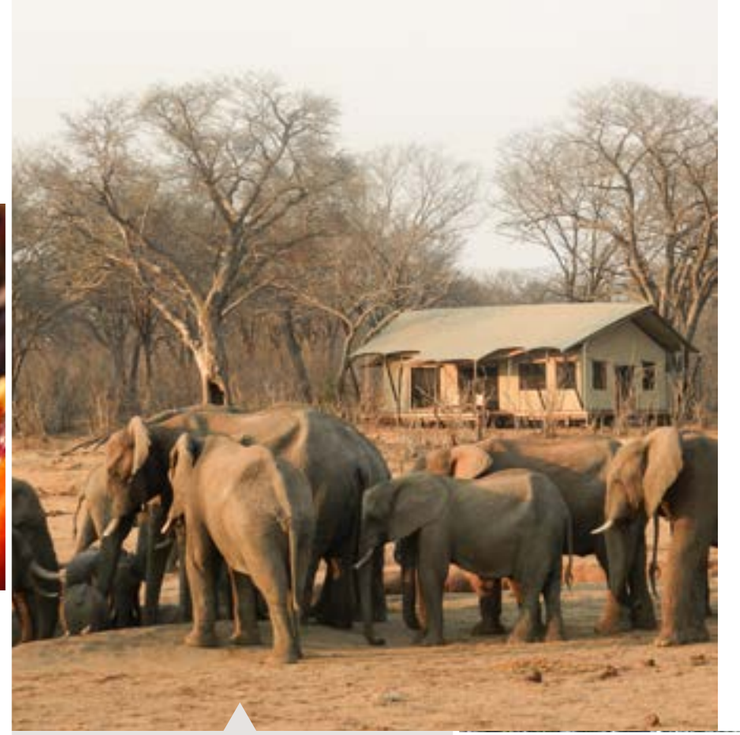
2. REFLECTING AND SHARING

BOTSWANA
Adaptive Management at Mid-Term Review

All projects undertake an independent mid-term review in accordance with GEF policies. The Botswana team shared their experiences using their mid-term review to readjust and realign their approach and priorities to ensure the project stays on track. The project took a participatory approach to their readjustment, which helped improve stakeholders' ownership and institutionalization of the project activities.

CAMEROON
Meaningful Community Engagement for Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation

In Cameroon, field activities were suspended in 2019 due to a UNDP Social and Environmental Compliance Unit investigation. The project then began a reformulation process and new consultations to ensure all stakeholders and community members affected by the project had open communication pathways and helped define decision-making processes, including the securing of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) as required. This process underscores the importance of designing projects with the support of local communities and stakeholders, which underpins project success.



GABON
Electric Fences for Managing Human-Elephant Conflict

Human-elephant conflict in Gabon has caused increased crop raiding, property destruction, and the retaliatory killing of elephants. The installation of electric fences is an effective means of curbing the threat when done in collaboration with impacted communities. In Gabon, communities were consulted on location identification, involved in fence construction, and trained in fence maintenance. Gabon compared electric fence technology in Kenya and Sri Lanka (supported through a GWP study tour) before deciding how to set up the fence, showcasing the importance of cross-border knowledge sharing.

ETHIOPIA
Zero Poaching in Chebera Churchura National Park

Ethiopia has successfully reduced the poaching of major wildlife species in Chebera Churchura National Park to almost zero, supporting the recovery of wildlife populations in the park and its surroundings. The team shared valuable insights from this success, including the importance of designing integrated anti-poaching strategies that build capacity, engage stakeholders, and gain the commitment of local law enforcement.

INDONESIA CIWT
Tackling Illegal Wildlife Cyber Crime Through Online Patrols

Responding to the growing role of the internet in wildlife trafficking, Indonesia is operationalizing a cyber patrol team that supports the government's ability to monitor the trade of protected animals online. The team identified the time required to set up the necessary institutional systems and train staff as challenges. They also provided key recommendations, such as recruiting enough qualified people to support the operationalization of the cyber patrol team, building adequate support facilities and infrastructure (computers, technology assistance facilities), developing supporting policy and regulation, and maintaining continuous coordination between law enforcement agencies. Indonesia wanted to learn how other countries handle the legal process and frameworks for arresting perpetrators of IWT online.

MALAWI
Investing in Park Infrastructure for Effective Management

Malawi is conserving key biodiversity areas and improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers by investing in the effective management of its protected areas. This includes building ranger camps, improving road networks, enhancing law enforcement efforts, and providing ranger training. The team advised peers to invest in the necessary infrastructure at the start of any similar project to avoid challenges later. Further, the team asked how other projects have incentivized rangers to engage in anti-poaching efforts.

KENYA
Building Capacity to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking

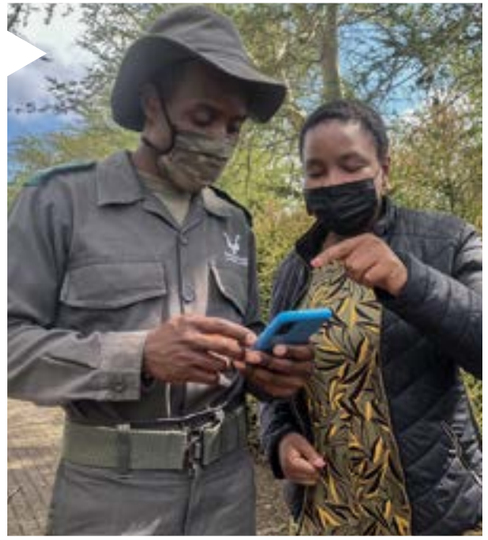
Following the identification of capacity and knowledge gaps in law enforcement and prosecution of wildlife crime in Kenya, particularly regarding intelligence, investigation, and prosecution, Kenya undertook training and capacity-building efforts for local law enforcement agencies and rangers. These efforts have led to a significant increase in convictions in wildlife crime-related cases. The team provided specific advice to similar projects to ensure training incorporates a simulation of real wildlife crime scene handling.

MALI
Protecting Mali's Elephants and Ecosystems Along Migration Routes

Mali aims to protect the Gourma elephant from poaching and improve the livelihoods of local communities that live along elephant migration routes in the Gourma Biosphere Reserve. To date, Mali has financed a successful anti-poaching brigade of 45 agents, mobilized an additional 1,399 ecoguards, trained a pool of anti-poaching trainers (taking a train-the-trainer approach), and developed its national capacity to address wildlife crime.

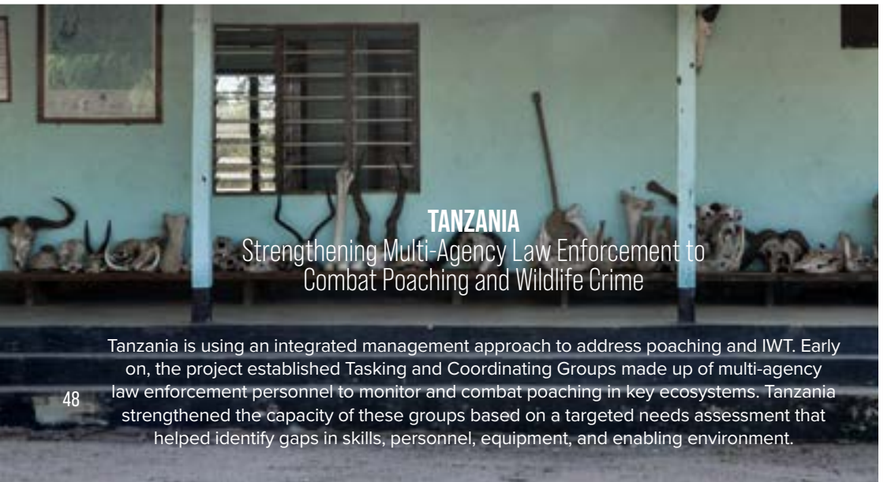
SOUTH AFRICA IWT
Community-Led Action for Wildlife Conservation

To fight against IWT in Kruger National Park, South Africa is strengthening its institutional capacity to effectively monitor and manage wildlife populations. By adopting a community-led approach to project delivery, South Africa has effectively linked conservation with livelihood development in the region. The team shared its approach to stakeholder engagement and organization including regular feedback and interaction with stakeholders and offered lessons on designing consistent principles and criteria across projects.



MOZAMBIQUE
Cross-Border Coordination to Combat Poaching

Mozambique operationalized an Anti-Poaching Coordination Centre bringing together key agencies and the private sector across the region to combat illegal wildlife trafficking. The decrease in poaching from 200 incursions per month in 2015 to five incursions per month in 2022 has led to a sense of greater regional safety and an uptick in tourism. Mozambique offered lessons learned from its inter-institutional and interagency collaboration and seeks to learn more about transfrontier collaboration from the GWP network.



TANZANIA
Strengthening Multi-Agency Law Enforcement to Combat Poaching and Wildlife Crime

Tanzania is using an integrated management approach to address poaching and IWT. Early on, the project established Tasking and Coordinating Groups made up of multi-agency law enforcement personnel to monitor and combat poaching in key ecosystems. Tanzania strengthened the capacity of these groups based on a targeted needs assessment that helped identify gaps in skills, personnel, equipment, and enabling environment.

THAILAND
Understanding Social Behavior to Reduce Demand for Wildlife

Thailand is focused on combating trafficking and reducing demand, specifically for elephants, rhinos, tigers, and pangolins, through the delivery of two campaigns. The Kind Dining Campaign aimed to reduce wild meat consumption and the associated risk of disease transmission from wildlife to humans, while the Mercy is Power Campaign focused on reducing demand for the use of ivory and tiger products, such as amulets, for spiritual reasons. Both campaigns have resulted in a better understanding of the consumer demand for wildlife and what is required to change those behaviors. Thailand's primary recommendations for other projects working on demand reduction were that success hinges upon how well you analyze the root causes for demand and the quality of campaign design.

VIETNAM
The Power of Partnerships to Protect Endangered Wildlife

Building and strengthening partnerships among key stakeholders including park management, law enforcement, and the general public was key to helping Vietnam build strong and lasting conservation action. Vietnam is using training and communications campaigns to build mutual collaboration among these stakeholders. Looking back, the team wishes they had aligned with private partners earlier, and recommends learning about partners' comparative advantages, capacity needs, and goals before proposing specific collaborations to ensure cohesion.

ZIMBABWE
Increasing Ranger Capacity to Reduce Poaching

To reduce the poaching of key species, Zimbabwe has significantly increased the capacity of rangers, reaching a record of 51,355 days of patrolling, resulting in 61 seizures, 250 arrests, and 55 successfully prosecuted wildlife crimes. The team shared that they are considering the use of technologies like drones and the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) system to further improve patrolling efforts, and advised that it is critical to understand issues on the ground by assessing and engaging with rangers and communities.

ZAMBIA
Community-Based Solutions: Key to Reversing Biodiversity Loss

By investing in climate-smart agricultural practices and community-based forestry management, Zambia is improving the livelihoods of rural communities near Lukusuki and Luambe National Parks. Zambia's approach to integrated landscape management has not only enhanced benefits for people but also contributed to biodiversity conservation in the region. To overcome community resistance to change, Zambia shared that participatory planning and convening stakeholders to exchange knowledge is beneficial to the delivery of integrated landscape management projects.

SECTION 4

GWP IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

The following section provides an update on the implementation status of the Global Wildlife Program portfolio, including the financial status, performance progress, and risk ratings. This information was collated from project implementation reports, mid-term reviews, and terminal evaluations

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

As of June 2022, the GWP active portfolio consisted of 36 projects, as shown in figure 4.1. Three projects from the original portfolio are no longer active. In the Republic of Congo, a project was canceled in 2020, while the Cameroon project remained suspended throughout this reporting period. Furthermore, the planned project in Nigeria was withdrawn in April 2022 before receiving Global Environment Facility (GEF) chief executive officer (CEO) endorsement.

This fiscal year, three projects were in the preparation stage, while one project in Ecuador received approval from the GEF CEO. This brings the total number of projects with GEF CEO endorsement or approval that have yet to start implementation to six. Most of the portfolio, approximately 70 percent, or 25 out of 36 projects, were active and mostly in the mid-term review stage. Three projects completed implementation. The World Bank component of the GEF-6 global coordination project closed, while the UNDP executed component was still ongoing. The Philippines project concluded in December 2021 and underwent terminal evaluation, while the Republic of Congo project closed in June 2022.

FINANCIAL STATUS UPDATE

Out of the $223 million GEF investment for GWP projects[1], so far, $77 million, which accounts for 34 percent, was distributed as of June 2022.

For projects that fall under GEF-6, 60 percent of the funds have been disbursed, for a total of $75 million out of $127 million. As of June 2022, projects approved under GEF-7 were in the early stages of implementation, with only $2 million of the $96 million funds disbursed, accounting for 2 percent.

GWP PERFORMANCE PROGRESS

PROGRESS ON ACHIEVING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

As of June 2022, thirteen GWP projects had reported their high-level results against the five GEF Core Indicators to which GWP projects significantly contribute. Table 4.1 shows the targets for each GEF Core Indicator and the cumulative

1 This figure excludes the GEF grant for Congo, Rep. which was canceled and Nigeria, which was dropped.

Table 4.1. GWP Contributions to GEF Core Indicators, as of June 2022

GWP TARGETS	PROGRESS TO DATE	NUMBER OF GWP PROJECTS REPORTING RESULTS	TOTAL NUMBER OF GWP PROJECTS EXPECTED TO REPORT RESULTS
41.6 million hectares of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management	5,174,257ha	7	28
107,300 hectares of land under restoration	57,365ha	5	7
13.0 million hectares of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)	1,593,836ha	4	26
47.0 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent in greenhouse gas emissions mitigated	24,415,301 tCO_2-eq	3	13
1.6 million direct beneficiaries	225,095 people	12	37

Source: GWP global coordination project analysis.

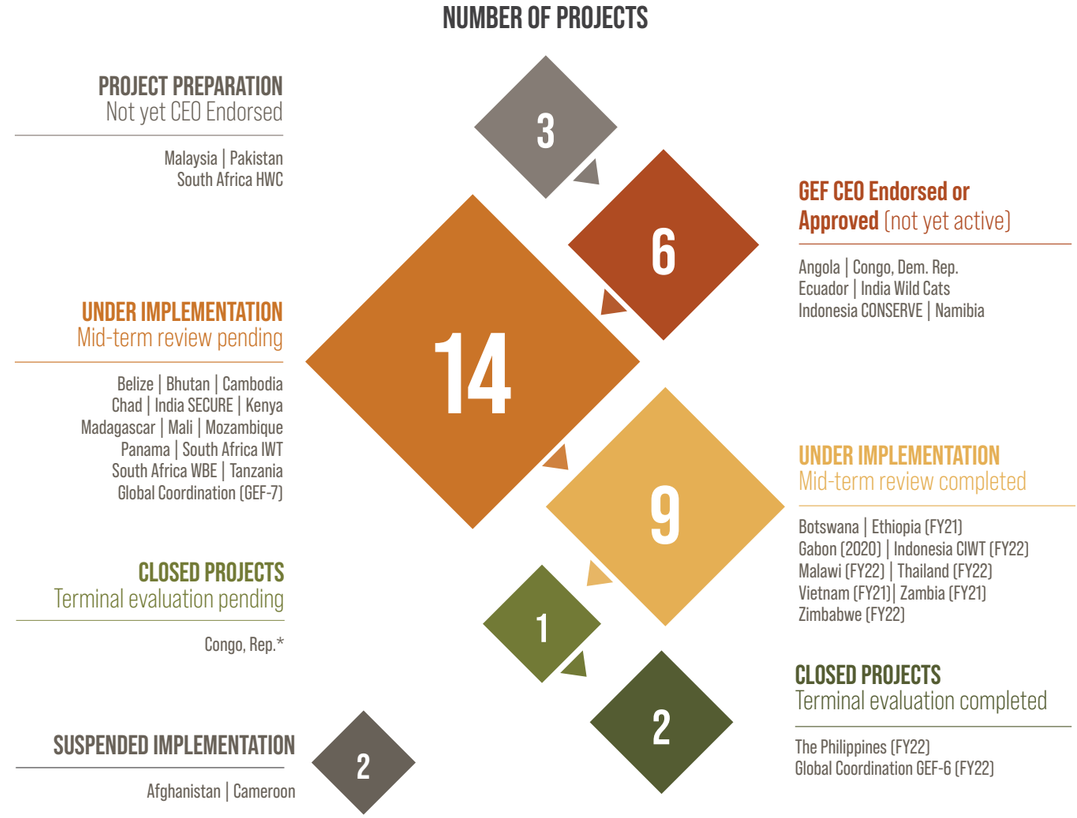
Note: The results were aggregated from the Core Indicator worksheets submitted at mid-term review (ten projects) or terminal evaluation (three projects). The number of projects expected to report results under each Core Indicator is based on the data submitted at the GEF CEO endorsement or approval for all GEF-7 GWP projects. For GEF-6 projects, the data are estimated based on the expected global environmental benefits at CEO endorsement or approval.

results, along with the number of projects already reporting results and expected to report results in the future.

As of June 2022, the management effectiveness of 13 terrestrial protected areas, covering over 5 million hectares, was enhanced through interventions in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Gabon, Malawi, the Republic of Congo, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Moreover, improved management practices were implemented in an additional 1.5 million hectares of land outside of protected areas in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, while just under 60,000 hectares were undergoing restoration in five GWP countries. Projects in Afghanistan, the Republic of Congo, and Zimbabwe reported greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions of about 24.4 million tons

Figure 4.1. GWP Project Portfolio, by Phases of the GEF Project Cycle, as of June 2022



Source: GWP global coordination project analysis.
Note: Two projects are not shown above: (1) Congo, Rep. was canceled; and (2) Nigeria was dropped in the project preparation grant stage. * (1) Afghanistan was active until January 2022 when it was put on pause; (2) Congo, Rep. was active during FY22 AND closed at end of June 2022; (3) The Philippines was active for half of this fiscal year and closed at the end of December 2021.

Giraffe, Zimbabwe

of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2-eq). A large share of this, 23.8 million tCO2-eq, was attributed to activities in the Republic of Congo that improved forest management in Ntokou-Pikounda National Park and introduced agroforestry on degraded agricultural land. Additionally, Zimbabwe reported a reduction of around half a million tCO2-eq from better management of veld fires and support for communities reducing deforestation through small grant initiatives on energy efficiency.

Twelve GWP projects benefited approximately 225,000 individuals, with women accounting for 29 percent of the beneficiaries. As more projects report on results in the coming years, this proportion is expected to grow toward a target of 50 percent women beneficiaries. Benefits included small grants for livelihoods, implementation of sustainable land management techniques, knowledge exchange, and training for law enforcement and wildlife management agencies to enhance their capacity to enforce conservation and wildlife-related regulations, and apply best practices.

ANNUAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT RATINGS

The implementation reports for 22 GWP projects, comprising 18 GEF-6 and four GEF-7 projects, were submitted to GEF the fiscal year ending in June 2022. Each project rated its progress toward achieving its development objective based on its reported progress toward project targets (figure 4.3). Of the 22 projects, 77 percent reported satisfactory progress toward achieving their development objective, with 41 percent (9 projects) rating their progress as satisfactory, and 36 percent (8 projects) rating their progress as moderately satisfactory. Five projects (23 percent) rated their overall progress as unsatisfactory, with three projects (14 percent) assigning a moderately unsatisfactory rating, and two projects (9 percent) rating their progress as unsatisfactory. These ratings mark improvement from the previous year, when 70 percent of reporting projects rated their progress as satisfactory, and 30 percent rated it as unsatisfactory.

MID-TERM REVIEW AND TERMINAL EVALUATION RATINGS

Further, figure 4.4 displays ratings of progress made toward achieving the project development objective at both mid-term review (MTR) and terminal evaluation (TE). As of June 2022, twelve projects completed their MTRs and two completed their TEs, with most falling in the satisfactory and moderately satisfactory range. Out of 11 projects that have undergone an MTR, 64 percent were rated in the satisfactory range for progress towards their objectives, with 27 percent (three projects) rated satisfactory and 36 percent (four projects) as moderately satisfactory. A further 27 percent (three projects) received a moderately unsatisfactory rating. The MTR for a project in Vietnam did not rate the project development objective, but the overall project implementation was rated as satisfactory. This fiscal year, Zimbabwe completed its MTR and received a satisfactory rating on progress towards objective.

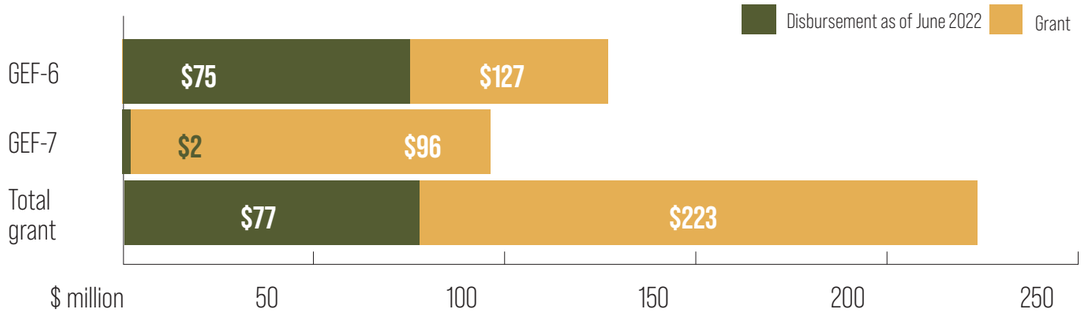
As of the end of June 2022, two projects finalized their TEs. The GEF-6 global coordination project, executed by the World Bank, was rated satisfactory based on the implementation completion report completed in July 2021. Meanwhile, the Philippines completed its TE in December 2022 and received a moderately satisfactory rating.

RISK MANAGEMENT

As of the end of June 2022, 33 percent of project implementation reports indicated a high or substantial level of risk (figure 4.5). Specifically, four projects rated their risk as substantial and three as high. This is a slight improvement com-

Pangolin walks off into the bush, South Africa

Figure 4.2. Total GEF Grant vs. Disbursement, by GEF Phase, as of June 2022



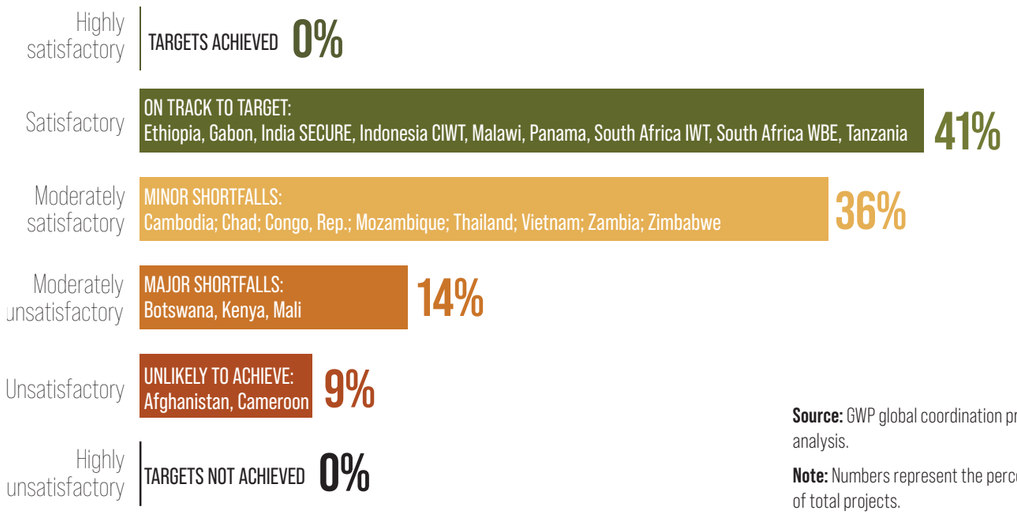
Source: GWP global coordination project analysis.

Note: Two projects are excluded: (1) Congo, Rep. (UNDP), canceled (originally endorsed at US$3.1 million); and (2) Nigeria, dropped in the project preparation grant stage (originally endorsed at US$3.5 million).

Tiger, Kanha Kisli National Park, Kanha, India

Rhinos, Etosha, Namibia

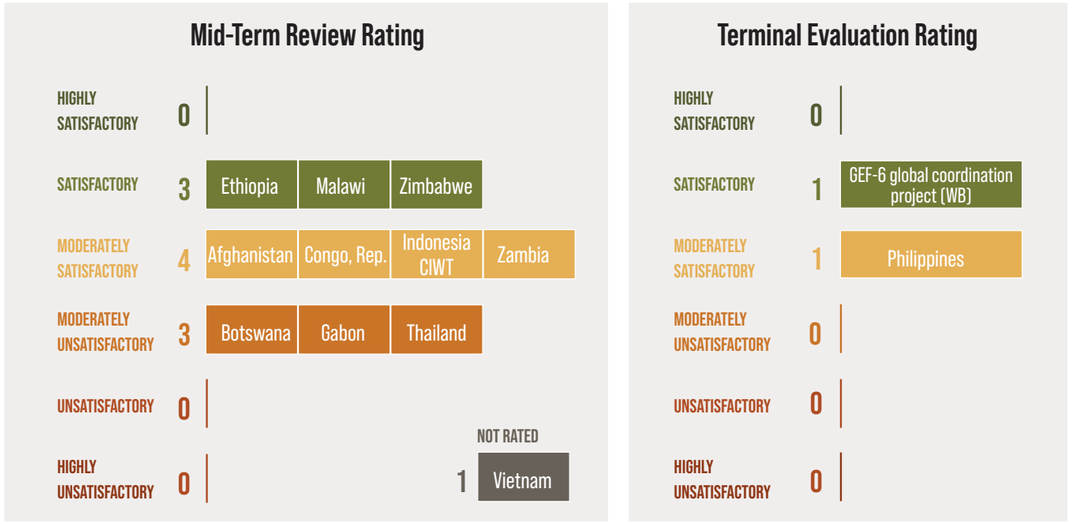
Figure 4.3. Ratings for Progress Toward Project Development Objective, as of June 2022



Source: GWP global coordination project analysis.

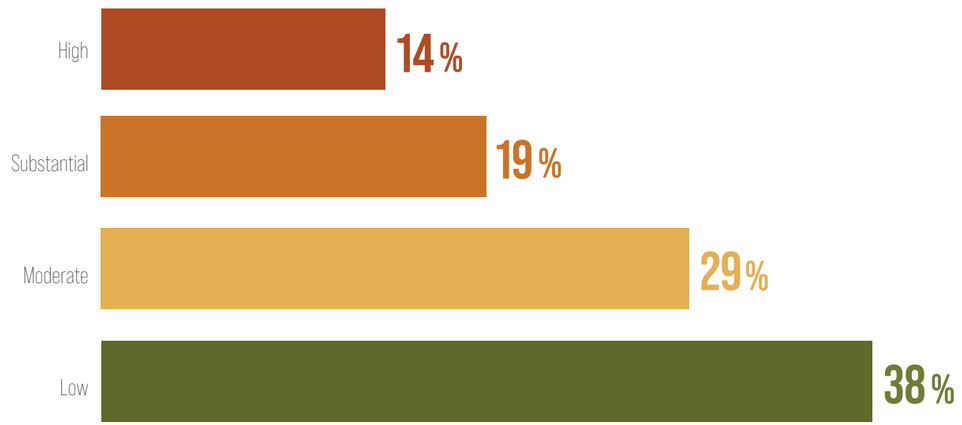
Note: Numbers represent the percentage of total projects.

Figure 4.4. Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation Ratings for Progress Toward Project Development Objective, by Number of Projects, as of June 2022



Source: GWP global coordination project analysis, based on cumulative mid-term reviews and terminal evaluations.
Note: The MTR for the project in Vietnam did not provide a rating for the project development objective, although project implementation was rated as satisfactory overall.

Figure 4.5. Overall Risk Ratings in Project Implementation Reviews, by Percentage of Projects, as of June 2022



Source: GWP global coordination project analysis, using the 2022 project implementation review data (n=21).
Note: The figure above excludes Panama as the project implementation report indicated no overall risk rating.

Table 4.2. GWP Countries Listed as Fragile and Conflict-Affected

High intensity conflict	Afghanistan
Medium intensity conflict	Cameroon; Chad; Congo, Dem. Rep.; Ethiopia; Mali; Mozambique
High institutional and social fragility	Congo, Rep.; Zimbabwe

Source: Original data from the World Bank's FY22 list of fragile and conflict-affected situations.

pared to the previous year, where almost half of the active projects had high or substantial risk ratings. Additionally, six projects (29 percent) rated their overall risk as moderate, while eight (38 percent) rated it as low.

Despite a decrease in risk severity year-on-year, the risk ratings still attest to the intricate and demanding circumstances in which numerous GWP projects operate. These challenges encompassed implementing activities in conflict-ridden, fragile, and unstable environments, as well as dealing with the persistent operational disruptions and delays of COVID-19.

Nine GWP countries were categorized as fragile or conflict-affected based on the World Bank's 2022 list of fragile and conflict-affected situations (table 4.2).

In their 2022 reports, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Mali, and Mozambique cited conflict and on-the-ground security concerns as factors hindering their operations and progress. Specifically, in Afghanistan, political changes at the national level from mid-August 2021 resulted in the project being put on hold, originally meant to be completed in FY22. However, given the situation in the country, achieving its goals was deemed unfeasible. The Kafta Sheraro National Park, a GWP project site located in the Tigray region of Ethiopia, faced setbacks in carrying out planned activities, such as small grants to support community cooperatives, due to conflicts in the area. The situation in this province remains challenging, and the project's success in this region remains at high risk.

Along with armed conflict, certain projects faced challenging environmental conditions that made it even more difficult to access sites that were already remote and hard to reach. Ethiopia was hit hard by a severe drought, while Mozambique encountered heavy flooding that destroyed bridges and roads, leading to restricted access to project sites and causing delays.

Similar to last year, most projects experienced limitations carrying out field-based activities, training, and consultations with communities and stakeholders due to COVID-related lockdowns and restrictions on gatherings. Moreover, the pandemic negatively impacted livelihoods. Most projects implemented measures to mitigate these effects, however, their performance was still delayed.

Between December 2021 and June 2022, the situation started to improve, and with it, the progress of disrupted project activities and most projects saw the easing of restrictions and gradual reopening of economies.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF GWP PROJECTS WITH EXECUTING ENTITIES

Table A.1. List of GWP Projects with Executing Partners and Grant Amounts

Country	Name	GEF Agency	Grant Amount	Executing Partner
Afghanistan	Conservation of Snow Leopards and Their Critical Ecosystem in Afghanistan	UNDP	$2.7 million	WCS, National Environment Protection Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (09/2019-08/2021)
Angola	Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development	CI	$14.8 million	Angola Ministry of the Environment
Belize	Enhancing Jaguar Corridors and Strongholds Through Improved Management and Threat Reduction	UNDP	$1.2 million	Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, Forest Department
Bhutan	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into the Tourism Sector in Bhutan	UNDP	$4.9 million	Tourism Council of Bhutan
Botswana	Managing the Human-Wildlife Interface to Sustain the Flow of Agro-Ecosystem Services and Prevent Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands	UNDP	$6.0 million	Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism; Department of Environmental Affairs; Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Councils
Cambodia	Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project	World Bank	$4.4 million	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Rural Development
Cameroon	Integrated and Transboundary Conservation of Biodiversity in the Basins of Cameroon	UNDP	$3.9 million	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
Chad	Chad Local Development and Adaptation Project (ALBIÄ)	World Bank	$4.5 million	Ministry of Environment, Water and Fisheries
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Kabobo-Luama Protected Area Landscape Management	UNDP	$3.7 million	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, WCS, Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature (ICCN)
Congo, Rep.	Strengthening the Management of Wildlife and Improving Livelihoods in Northern Republic of Congo	World Bank	$6.5 million	Ministry of Forest Economy
Ecuador	Integrating Landscape Considerations in Wildlife Conservation, with Emphasis on Jaguars	UNDP	$1.8 million	WCS - Ecuador
Ethiopia	Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Area Estate	UNDP	$7.3 million	Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission; Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority; Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute
Gabon	Wildlife and Human-Elephant Conflict Management	World Bank	$9.1 million	National Agency of National Parks, General Directorate of Wildlife and the Protection of Nature
India	Securing Livelihoods, Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of High Range Himalayan Ecosystems (SECURE) Himalayas	UNDP	$11.5 million	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
India	Strengthening Conservation and Resilience of Globally Significant Wild Cat Landscapes Through a Focus on Small Cat and Leopard Conservation	UNDP	$4.5 million	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Indonesia	Combating Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species in Indonesia (CIWT)	UNDP	$7.0 million	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Directorate General of Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry
Indonesia	Catalyzing Optimum Management of Natural Heritage for Sustainability of Ecosystem, Resources and Viability of Endangered Wildlife Species (CONSERVE)	UNDP	$6.3 million	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation
Kenya	Combating Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in Kenya through an Integrated Approach	UNDP	$3.8 million	Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife
Madagascar	Sustainable Management of Conservation Areas and Improved Livelihoods to Combat Wildlife Trafficking in Madagascar	UNEP	$5.8 million	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Malawi	Lower Shire Valley Landscape Project, part of the Shire Valley Transformation Program I	World Bank	$5.6 million	Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy, and Mining; Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Water Development; African Parks Network
Malaysia	Building Institutional and Local Capacities to Reduce Wildlife Crime and Enhance Protection of Iconic Wildlife in Malaysia	UNDP	$7.1 million	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
Mali	Community-Based Natural Resource Management that Resolves Conflict, Improves Livelihoods, and Restores Ecosystems throughout the Elephant Range	UNDP	$4.1 million	Ministry of the Environment, Sanitation, and Sustainable Development; Mali Elephant Project
Mozambique	Strengthening the Conservation of Globally Threatened Species in Mozambique through Improving Biodiversity Enforcement and Expanding Community Conservancies Around Protected Areas	UNDP	$15.8 million	National Agency for Conservation Areas (ANAC), Gorongosa Restoration Project (GRP), WCS
Namibia	Integrated Approach to Proactive Management of Human-Wildlife Conflict and Wildlife Crime in Hotspot Landscapes in Namibia	UNDP	$6.2 million	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Pakistan	Strengthening Governance and Capacity for Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade in Pakistan	IUCN	$2.7 million	Ministry of Climate Change, WWF, IUCN, Provincial wildlife departments
Panama	Conservation of Wildcats and Prey Species Through Public-Private Partnerships and Human-Jaguar Conflict Management in Panama	UNEP	$1.8 million	Ministry of Environment, Yaguará Panamá Foundation
Philippines	Combating Environmental Organized Crime in the Philippines	ADB	$1.8 million	Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (BMB-DENR)
South Africa	Strengthening Institutions, Information Management, and Monitoring to Reduce the Rate of Illegal Wildlife Trade in South Africa	UNEP	$4.9 million	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
South Africa	Catalyzing Financing and Capacity for the Biodiversity Economy around Protected Areas	UNEP/ World Bank	$13.4 million	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment; South African National Biodiversity Institute; National Prosecuting Authority; South African National Parks; and iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority
South Africa	Reducing Human Wildlife Conflict Through an Evidence-Based and Integrated Approach in Southern Africa	UNEP	$3.4 million	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Tanzania	Combating Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in Tanzania through an Integrated Approach	UNDP	$5.4 million	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Wildlife Division
Thailand	Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade, focusing on Ivory, Rhino Horn, Tiger and Pangolins in Thailand	UNDP	$4.0 million	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP); Royal Thai Police; IUCN; TRAFFIC; TRACE
Vietnam	Strengthening Partnerships to Protect Endangered Wildlife in Vietnam	World Bank	$3.0 million	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Zambia	Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project	World Bank	$8.1 million	Ministry of Agriculture; Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Forestry Department
Zimbabwe	Strengthening Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management and Climate-Smart Landscapes in the Mid to Lower Zambezi Region of Zimbabwe	UNDP	$10.0 million	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry

Source: GWP global coordination project. **Note:** ADB=Asian Development Bank; CI=Conservation International; IUCN=International Union for Conservation of Nature; UNDP=United Nations Development Programme; UNEP=United Nations Environment Programme; WCS=Wildlife Conservation Society; WWF=World Wildlife Fund.

Motithang Takin Reserve, Bhutan

APPENDIX B

GWP WEBINARS & EVENTS

Table B.1. Webinars Hosted by GWP in 2022

Event	Speakers		Date
GWP Legacy Series: Lessons from the Philippines Project	▸ Atty. Theresa Tenazas, Philippines ▸ Ardi Risman, Philippines ▸ Francesco Ricciardi, ADB ▸ Lodigario "Garie" Rigor, ADB	▸ Esteven Toledo, Philippines ▸ Cecilia Fischer, ADB ▸ Monica Zavagli, World Bank	January
Sharing Successful Experiences of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities' Engagement in Conservation (co-hosted with Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program)	▸ Majka Burhardt, Legado ▸ Diana Alvira, Legado ▸ Lilian Painter, Wildlife Conservation Society ▸ Mauricio Sarabia Vie, T'simane Mosetén Regional Council of Pilón Lajas	▸ Agustin Vicente Mamani Peña, Central Indígena del Pueblo Leco de Apolo ▸ Siddharth Nair, SECURE Himalaya Project, UNDP ▸ Valerie Hickey, World Bank	May
Strengthening Sharing of Benefits from Tourism with Local Communities	▸ Anna Spenceley, World Bank ▸ Vanice Mirembe Daawa, Uganda Wildlife Authority ▸ Phonesuck Inthavong, Nam Et-Phou Louey National Park, Lao PD ▸ Mayra Castellanos, Cerro Azul, Colombia ▸ William Alexander Rojas Melendez, Cerro Azul Puerta de Chiribiquete, Colombia	▸ Adam Thalhath, Six Senses Laamu, Maldives ▸ Shaha Hashim, Blue Marine Foundation ▸ Genevieve Connors, World Bank ▸ Vanessa Satur, World Bank ▸ Wendy Li, World Bank	July
The Inside Out of Wildlife Crime Linked to the Internet	▸ Cindy Chimal, INTERPOL ▸ Dr. Manoj Kumar, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, Government of India ▸ Erick Tran, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	▸ Ayse Koçak, TikTok ▸ Crawford Allan, TRAFFIC ▸ Giavanna Grein, WWF ▸ Edward van Asch, CITES Secretariat ▸ Lisa Farroway, World Bank	August
Public Participation in Corridors and Connectivity Conservation	▸ Diego Juffe Bignoli, World Bank ▸ Annika Keeley, World Bank	▸ Jessica Thorn, School of Geography and Sustainable Development, University of Saint Andrews ▸ Wilfredo Pachon, ASL Sustainable Amazon for Peace Project, Colombia	October
Resources for the Resilient Recovery of Nature-Based Tourism	▸ Daniel Turner, ANIMONDIAL ▸ Eliza Northrup, World Resources Institute ▸ Chloe King, Solimar International ▸ Carol Ritchie, EUROPARC Federation	▸ Anna Spenceley, World Bank ▸ Wendy Li, World Bank ▸ Vanessa Satur, World Bank	December
GWP Legacy Series: Lessons from Gabon and Republic of Congo Projects	▸ Corine Dickelet, Republic of Congo ▸ Assim Serge Da, Republic of Congo ▸ Jean Aime Goulou, Republic of Congo ▸ Olivier Ondo Assame, Gabon	▸ Augustin Mihindou Mbina, Gabon ▸ Murielle Betoue Meyet, Gabon ▸ Erwan Morand, World Bank ▸ Monica Zavagli, World Bank	December
Conserving Wildlife and People and Planet (broadstreamed CBD COP-15 side event co-hosted with the GEF)	▸ Adriana Moreira, GEF ▸ Hannah Fairbanks, GEF ▸ Marthin Kasaona, Namibia ▸ Sydney Nkosi , South Africa	▸ Rambli Ahmad , Malaysia ▸ Valerie Hickey, World Bank ▸ Urvashi Narain, World Bank ▸ Lisa Farroway, World Bank	December
The Vital Role of Rangers in Achieving Biodiversity and Development Outcomes (broadstreamed CBD COP-15 side event co-hosted with the GEF)	▸ Hannah Fairbank, GEF ▸ Claude Gascon, GEF ▸ Lisa Farroway, World Bank ▸ Chris Galliers, International Ranger Federation ▸ Rohit Singh, Universal Ranger Support Alliance	▸ Giovanni Soliman Bete Reyes, ICCA Consortium Philippines ▸ Edson Gandiwa, Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife ▸ Johannes Haas, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	December

Table B.2. Events and Workshops Hosted or Co-Hosted by the GWP in 2022

Event	Speakers		Date
Introductory Training on the Collaborative Management Partnership Toolkit (technical seminar)	▸ Kathleen Fitzgerald, World Bank		February
Scaling Up Efforts to Reduce Demand for Illegal Wildlife Products (technical workshop)	▸ Sarah Ferguson, World Bank ▸ Madeline Croucher, Ogilvy ▸ Gayle Burgess, TRAFFIC	▸ Ulrike Knörzer, Adelphi ▸ Monica Zavagli, World Bank	March
The Win-Win of Gender Integration (technical seminar series)	▸ Natalia Young, Panama ▸ Ricardo Moreno, Panama ▸ Ciara Daniels, UNDP ▸ Wiene Andriyana, UNDP Indonesia	▸ Verona Collantes, GEF ▸ Joni Seager, World Bank ▸ Lisa Farroway, World Bank ▸ Wendy Li, World Bank	April-June
Law Enforcement Inter-Agency Collaboration Knowledge Exchange	▸ Rattaphon Pitakthepsombat, Thailand ▸ Jishu Chakraborty, National Livelihood Officer, India ▸ Carla Natalia Suarez Jurado, UNODC	▸ Edward van Asch, CITES Secretariat ▸ Salvatore Amato, World Bank ▸ Lisa Farroway, World Bank ▸ Monica Zavagli, World Bank	May
Corridor and Connectivity Series (technical seminar series) Parts 1 and 2: Planning for Connectivity Conservation (co-hosted with the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes [ASL] Program) Part 3: Management Plans and Connectivity	▸ Mbiganyi Frederick Dipotso, Botswana ▸ Sam Cushman, Botswana ▸ Jigme Dorji, Bhutan ▸ Uriel Murcia, Colombia ▸ Jose Luis Naula, Ecuador ▸ Carolina Rosero, Ecuador ▸ Ana María Varea, Ecuador ▸ Viviana Robayo, ASL Sustainable Amazon for Peace Project ▸ Wilfredo Pachon, ASL Sustainable Amazon for Peace Project	▸ Dr. Prachi Thatte, WWF India ▸ Josh Noseworthy, Global Conservation Solutions ▸ Amrita Neelakantan, Center for Large Landscape Conservation ▸ Lucy Waruingi, African Conservation Centre ▸ Annika Keeley, World Bank ▸ Diego Juffe Bignoli, World Bank ▸ Lisa Farroway, World Bank ▸ Ana Maria González Velosa, World Bank	June-September
GWP Annual Conference: "Wildlife Conservation for Development"	▸ GWP Government Focal Points ▸ GWP Project Management Units ▸ GEF Agency and Partners Staff ▸ Dr. Susan Koech, Kenya ▸ Mandisa Mashologu, UNDP ▸ Adan Kala, Kenya ▸ Irene Amoke, Kenya Wildlife Trust ▸ Dickson Kaelo, Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association	▸ Daniel Sopia, Masai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association ▸ Robert Kadi, Mara Management Committee ▸ Masai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Team ▸ Alistair Pole, African Wildlife Foundation ▸ Didi Wamukoya, African Wildlife Foundation ▸ Mohanjeet Brar, Gamewatchers Safaris, Porini Safari Camps, Nairobi Tented Camp ▸ Mwangi Kirubi, Photographer	October-November
Progress through the Global Wildlife Program in Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade & Strengthening Enforcement (CITES 19th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties side event)	▸ Klairoong Poonpon, Thailand ▸ Arega Mekonnen, Ethiopia ▸ Ardi Risman, Indonesia ▸ Yovana Murillo, Ecuador	▸ Paúl Aulestia, Ecuador ▸ Edward van Asch, CITES Secretariat ▸ Lisa Farroway, World Bank ▸ Monica Zavagli, World Bank	November
Gender and IWT: Overlooked and Underestimated (CITES 19th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties side event, co-hosted with WWF and Government of Panama)	▸ Ing. Diana Lagunes, Panama ▸ Elba Cortez, Panama ▸ Elisante Ombeni, Tanzania ▸ Wiene Andriana, Indonesia	▸ Julie Voillaz, UNODC ▸ Renata Cao, WWF-WCHub ▸ Drew Mcvey, WWF Kenya ▸ Lisa Farroway, World Bank	November

Fishers, Morondava Beach, Madagascar

APPENDIX C

GWP TEAM

GWP GLOBAL COORDINATION

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