

GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM

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

REDUCING POACHING, REDUCING TRAFFICKING, REDUCING DEMAND



A herd of elephants is grazing in a lush green savanna. The elephants are of various sizes, including a large adult and several smaller calves. The landscape is filled with tall grass and scattered acacia trees. In the background, there are rolling hills under a bright blue sky with large, white, fluffy clouds. A large, semi-transparent white triangle is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing text.

“ Poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking are reaching unprecedented levels, robbing the livelihoods of local communities and eroding the global commons. The Global Wildlife Program is a major effort to help tackle the supply and demand for illegal wildlife products. Importantly, the project is not only about stopping the slaughter of animals in the forests and savannas of Africa; it also aims at reducing the demand in Asia. ”

Naoko Ishii
GEF CEO & Chairperson

THE PROGRAM AT A GLANCE

Launched in 2015, the Global Wildlife Program (GWP)—A Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development—is a \$131 million grant program funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and led by the World Bank Group. The GWP seeks to address the illegal wildlife trade (IWT) across 19 countries in Asia and Africa by serving as a platform for knowledge exchange and coordination, and supporting on-the-ground actions.

Combating the illegal trade in wildlife is a high priority for the GEF—in their sixth cycle of funding they created a new strategic objective to prevent the extinction of threatened species within their Biodiversity Strategy. The GWP targets this objective as well as others within the GEF's focal areas of land degradation, climate change and sustainable forest management.

The reach of the GWP allows the program to achieve greater impact than if national projects worked independently, accelerate the sharing of best practices and lessons learned, and coordinate outreach with partners, collaborators and donors.

Threats to wildlife can be significantly reduced through a concerted effort to deploy tools and resources along the entire IWT supply chain. The GWP does this by reducing poaching at the site level through the engagement of local communities and by conserving and protecting wildlife natural habitats; controlling wildlife crime and reducing trafficking through effective law enforcement; and reducing demand for wildlife by raising awareness and changing behavior.

Each of the 20 GWP projects tackles one or more of these components across this supply chain.



A MULTIFACETED GLOBAL THREAT

Wildlife crime has reached critical proportions and is threatening numerous species with localized extinctions.

The value of IWT is estimated at \$7.8-10 billion per year¹ making wildlife crime the fourth most lucrative illegal business after narcotics, human trafficking, and weapons, and increasingly involves sophisticated, international and well-organized criminal networks.

The increase in wildlife poaching is driven by a rising demand for illegal wildlife products, especially from the rapidly growing economies of Asia and South East Asia. While demand plays a key role in fueling wildlife crime, poaching is also the result of extreme poverty, conflict over natural resources such as land and water, weak enforcement, corruption, and political instability.

¹ excluding timber and fisheries

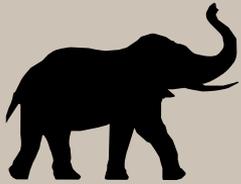
To address this crisis, the GWP is providing a unique response through a multi-focus, well-integrated program.

THE IMPACT OF ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE ON DEVELOPMENT

In many developing countries, wildlife is a driver for tourism, job creation, and sustainable development, as well as bringing significant ecological and cultural benefits to regions around the world.

Wildlife crime robs communities of their natural capital and livelihoods, deepens poverty and inequality, and threatens national security by causing instability and fueling conflicts.

IWT negatively impacts state revenue, economies, and local communities, with more than \$70 billion per year lost due to crimes affecting natural resources.



Poaching is decimating African elephants. An estimated 30,000 are slaughtered each year for their ivory, which is carved into high-demand ornamental objects.

According to The Great Elephant Census, African elephant populations plummeted by at least 30% between 2007 and 2014. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) African Elephant Status Report shows the worst declines in 25 years, mainly due to the surge of poaching over the past ten years; habitat loss also poses a serious, long-term threat.

58%

Decline in wildlife populations since 1970

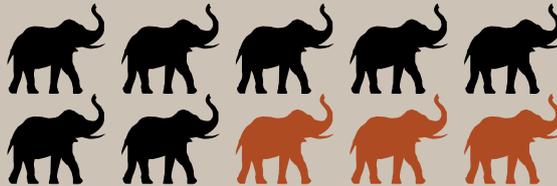


Leopards face a growing threat, with their conservation status declined to "vulnerable" in the 2016 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The leopard is now extinct in 23 of its 85 original range countries in Africa and Asia. Stretching across the vast hills of Asia, only 4,000 to 6,500 snow leopards remain, endangered as a result of poaching, loss of its natural prey species, damage to its fragile, high-elevation habitat, and a lack of awareness among local communities and governments. Leopards are poached for their skins and other body parts.



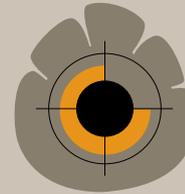
1000

Park rangers have been killed defending wildlife



30%

Decline in elephant populations 2007-2014



An elephant is killed every

15 mins



164,000

Seizures of wildlife took place in 120 countries

ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE: THE FACTS

Sources: David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust, IUCN, Panthera, Thin Green Line Foundation, TRAFFIC, UNODC, WWF



The number of black rhino, a critically endangered species, has dwindled from 100,000 in 1960 to just 5,000 in 2016. Rhino poaching is currently at a crisis point, pushing this iconic species closer towards extinction. The current demand results from a mistaken belief that rhino horn can cure a wide variety of ailments and, like ivory, is made into ornamental carvings and other artifacts.



Found over large parts of Africa and Asia, all eight species of pangolin could face extinction as the world's most trafficked mammal. This anteater-like creature's scales are used in traditional medicine, their meat is considered a high-end delicacy in Vietnam and China, and their blood is seen as a healing tonic. One million pangolins have been poached since the year 2000.



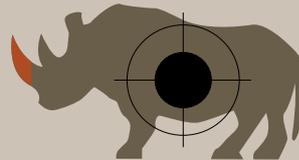
4%

of tigers remain in the wild compared to last century



A pangolin is killed for its meat and scales every

5 mins



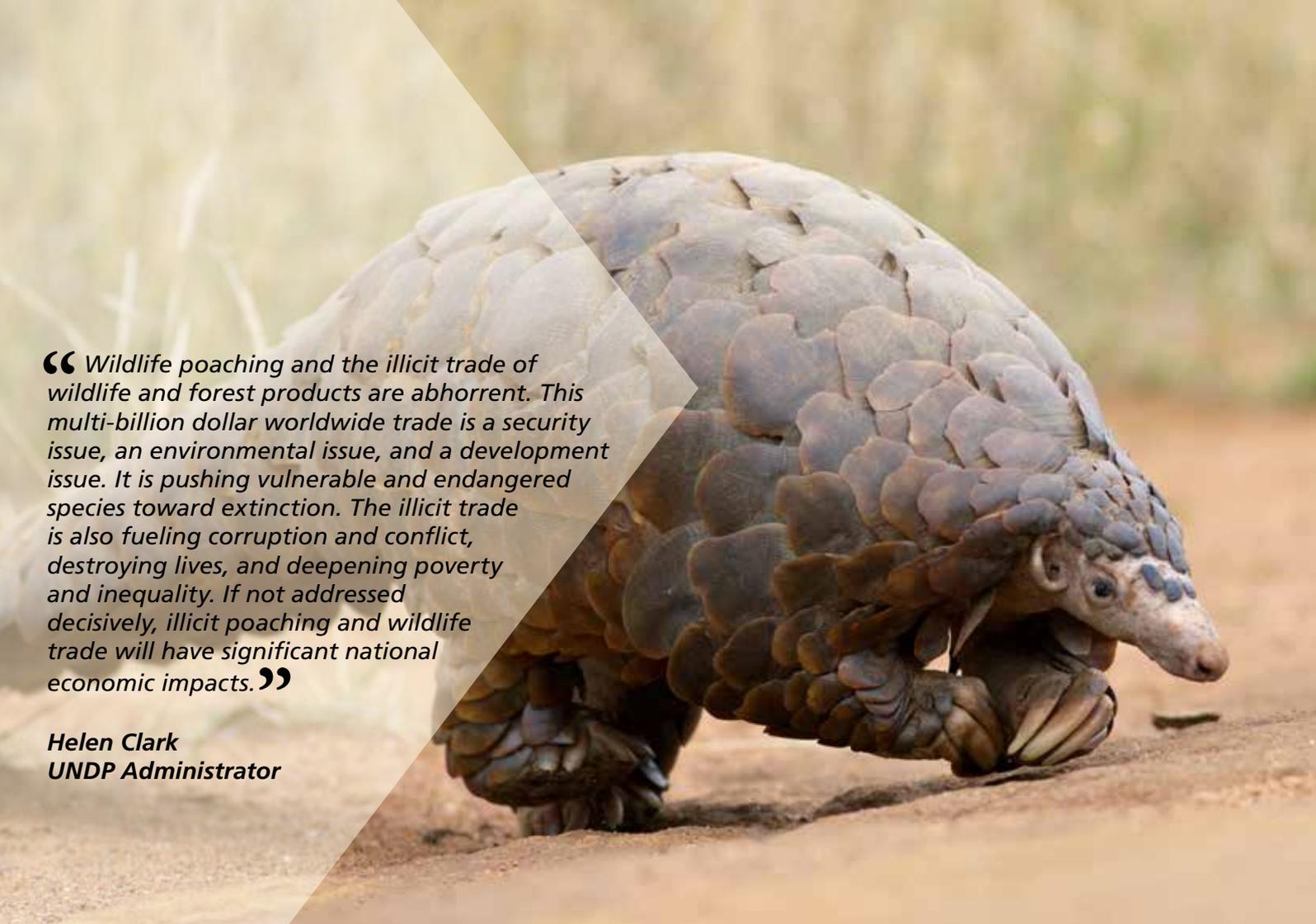
An African rhino is poached every

8 hrs



Ivory seizures now surpass those of cocaine

according to the **World Wildlife Crime Report**, evidence of the increased scale of poaching.

A close-up photograph of a pangolin walking on a dirt path. The pangolin's body is covered in overlapping, scaly plates that range in color from light grey to dark brown. Its head is lowered, and its small, dark eyes are visible. The background is a soft-focus natural setting with dry grass and trees.

“ Wildlife poaching and the illicit trade of wildlife and forest products are abhorrent. This multi-billion dollar worldwide trade is a security issue, an environmental issue, and a development issue. It is pushing vulnerable and endangered species toward extinction. The illicit trade is also fueling corruption and conflict, destroying lives, and deepening poverty and inequality. If not addressed decisively, illicit poaching and wildlife trade will have significant national economic impacts.”

Helen Clark
UNDP Administrator

THE GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM APPROACH

REDUCING POACHING, TRAFFICKING & DEMAND

The GWP intervenes at the global, regional, and national levels. The World Bank Group's global coordinating project establishes a learning and coordination platform to promote enhanced IWT interventions and increase technical capabilities. Country-based and regional projects focus on designing and implementing national strategies to improve wildlife and protected area management, enhance community livelihood benefits, strengthen law enforcement and reduce demand through changing behavior.

Priority program investments focus on short-term interventions to ensure that site-level enforcement efforts compliment land-use planning activities. This increases incentives for communities and reflects the real value of wildlife. Immediate interventions also focus on raising awareness and capacity building of judicial and enforcement authorities.

Long-term interventions focus on promoting sustainability and effective governance within communities, integrating landscape management, improving livelihoods through tourism and micro-enterprises, and enhancing national legislation.

REDUCING POACHING

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- Human-wildlife conflict mitigation
- Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM)
- Alternative/sustainable Livelihoods
- Community conservancies
- Community policing

PROTECTED AREAS (PA)

- PA management
 - ▶ PA strategy, management plans
 - ▶ Anti-poaching patrol teams, Ecoguards
 - ▶ Capacity building and training
 - ▶ Equipment and infrastructure
- Expansion of PAs
- Transboundary initiatives

INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

- Corridors and migratory routes
- Landscape management and restoration
- Climate smart landscapes
- Cross-sector partnerships

REDUCING TRAFFICKING

ENFORCEMENT

- Strengthen enforcement agencies
- Intelligence
- Investigation procedures and techniques
- Border control and customs
- Law enforcement cooperation
- Accountability and integrity

LEGISLATION

- International and domestic laws
- Wildlife and forest offenses
- Regional initiatives

JUDICIARY & PROSECUTION

- International cooperation
- Sentencing and sanctions
- Capacity building

DATA ANALYSIS & RESEARCH

- Species monitoring and database
- Data on wildlife crime (seizures, prosecutions, etc.)
- Geospatial tools
- CITES e-permit
- Monitoring & evaluation

KNOWLEDGE SHARING

- Community of practice on IWT
- National level assessments and knowledge gaps
- Lessons learned and best practices
- Socio-economic-ecological research

REDUCING DEMAND

RAISE AWARENESS & CHANGE BEHAVIOR

- Targeted campaigns
- Regional initiatives
- Forums and conferences

COLLABORATION & COORDINATION

- Coordination platform among national projects and donors
- Leverage actions by key partner organizations

COLLABORATING FOR BROADER REACH

The implementing agencies channeling the funds to the governments or other partners for the national projects are the World Bank Group, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

The GWP also collaborates with the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) and other donors and conservation partners to implement an integrated approach for biodiversity conservation, wildlife crime prevention and sustainable development, including:

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- IUCN
- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Secretariat
- TRAFFIC
- WildAid
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF)



“ Around the world, we are witnessing the growing realization that our animals are worth more to us alive than dead; protecting our natural heritage is becoming an increasingly prominent global issue. ”

Margaret Kenyatta
First Lady of Kenya

COUNTRY PROGRAMS

Collectively, the GWP countries make up an incredible repository of biodiversity and potential for sustainable development. The program's integrated platform supports national governments and development partners to reduce the impacts of wildlife poaching and trafficking, and promote livelihood activities by local communities.

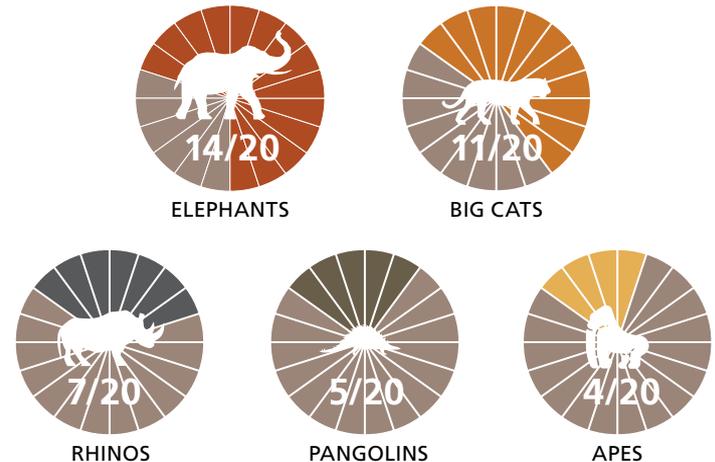
LOCAL ACTIVITIES

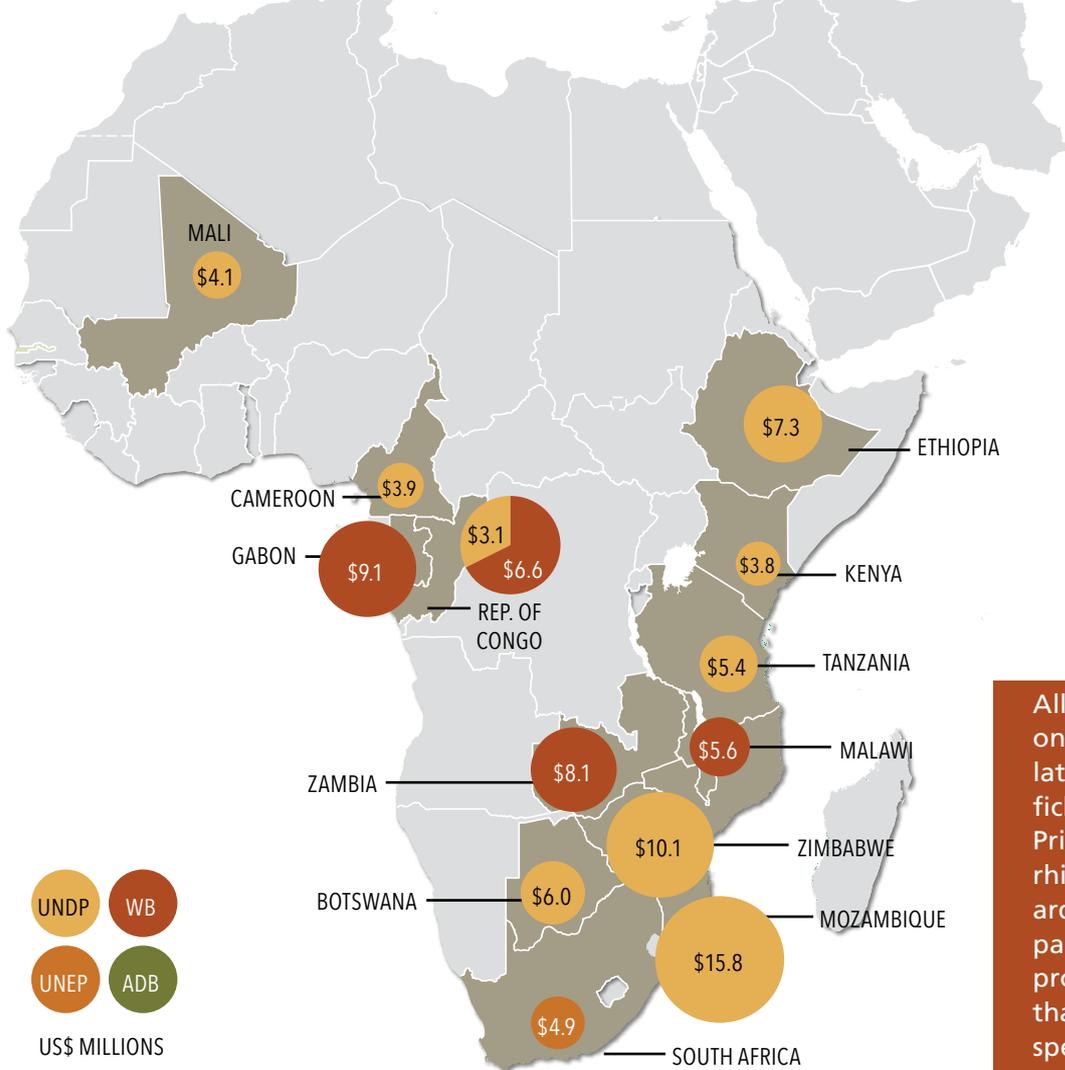
Program activities in the source countries include enhancing anti-poaching efforts such as tracking and intelligence-led operations, increasing the size of conservation areas and improving their management, and providing opportunities for development through nature-based tourism, sustainable agriculture, forestry and natural resource projects that benefit local communities.

In transit states on the front lines of combatting wildlife crime, the program supports anti-smuggling and customs controls.

In the countries where demand is strongest, the GWP initiates targeted awareness raising and behavior change campaigns to help reinforce legal deterrents for the purchase of wildlife and wildlife products.

BREAKDOWN OF GWP PROJECTS BY ANIMAL SPECIES





All GWP national projects include one or more IWT interventions related to anti-poaching, anti-trafficking and/or demand reduction. Priority species include elephants, rhinos, big cats (lions, tigers, leopards, snow leopards, cheetahs), pangolins, and apes, but nearly all projects also include interventions that can benefit other species not specifically listed.

GLOBAL • \$7.0 million

Coordinating action and learning across the supply chain to combat wildlife crime (World Bank) and reducing maritime trafficking of illegal wildlife products (UNDP).

BOTSWANA • \$6.0 million

Central Kalahari Game Reserve & Kalahari Transfrontier Park

Promoting an integrated landscape approach to manage drylands and prevent IWT through planning and range management; enhancing capacity to combat wildlife crime/trafficking and enforcement of wildlife policies and regulations; and by creating effective resource governance frameworks to facilitate rangeland monitoring and informed decision-making in land-use.

CAMEROON • \$3.9 million

Boumba Bek National Park, Nki National Park, Mengame Gorilla Sanctuary, Dja & Ngoyla Wildlife Reserves

Strengthening the conservation of globally threatened species by improving biodiversity enforcement, resilience and management to respond to severe environmental threats and a decline of the forest elephant population by 62% in the last 10 years.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO (World Bank) • \$6.5 million

Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, & Ntokou Pikounda National Park

Building capacity and strengthening institutions, and involving local communities and indigenous people in forest resource management to conserve habitats and biodiversity, which are threatened by unregulated activities.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO (UNDP) • \$3.1 million

Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Lossi Gorilla Sanctuary, future Messok Dja Reserve, forest concessions of Ngombé, Tala-Tala, Jua-Ikié, Kéllé-Mbomo & the Djoua-Ivindo Forest Triangle Massif

Strengthening the conservation of globally threatened species by improving biodiversity enforcement and the effective management of globally significant protected areas, strengthening capacity for effective protected areas and governance, and reducing poaching and illegal trafficking of threatened species.

ETHIOPIA • \$7.3 million

Omo National Park, Mago National Park, Chebera Chuchura National Park, Babille Elephant Sanctuary & Kafta Shiraro National Park

Working to build capacity for biodiversity conservation through increased effectiveness of protected-area management and anti-poaching and trafficking measures.

GABON • \$9.1 million

Moukalaba Doudou, Loango, Mayumba & Waka National Parks

Working to reduce elephant poaching and the illicit ivory trade and improving community livelihoods by supporting the implementation of the National Ivory Action Plan through support for integrated landscape management and mitigation of human-elephant conflicts, and through transboundary parks co-management.

KENYA • \$3.8 million

Maasai Mara & Tsavo Ecosystems

Strengthening the capacity for effective biodiversity and illegal wildlife trade governance, reducing poaching and illegal trade of threatened species, and establishing at least two new community conservancies in the Tsavo and Maasai Mara ecosystems that promote sustainable land management and livelihoods.

MALAWI • \$5.6 million

Kasungu National Park, Mangochi Forest Reserve, Liwonde National Park and Forest Reserve; Lengwe National Park; Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve; Matandwe Forest Reserve; Elephant Marsh; & Majete Wildlife Reserve

Strengthening integrated landscape management in key biodiversity areas for climate resilience, wildlife conservation and improved livelihoods.

MALI • \$4.1 million

Lake Banzena Protected Area & the Gourma Reserve

Protecting Mali's Gourma elephants threatened by global ivory trafficking and human-elephant conflict in key sites, and enhancing the livelihoods of local communities that live along the migration route to reduce human-elephant conflict

MOZAMBIQUE • \$15.8 million

Gorongosa National Park (Gorongosa-Marromeu Complex) & the Niassa National Reserve

Promoting the value of wildlife and combatting illegal wildlife trafficking, strengthening enforcement capacity in key protected areas, establishing conservancies to expand the Gorongosa Protected Area complex, and restoring degraded habitats and generating livelihoods.

SOUTH AFRICA • \$4.9 million

National coverage with community conservation in Kruger National Park

Fighting IWT at the epicenter of the poaching crisis by influencing the supply system at local (protected areas), national, and regional levels and improving monitoring and collaboration at an international level through a centralized system for effective wildlife trade monitoring and assessment; the devel-

opment of a ready-to-use CITES e-permitting system; and empowering communities through education and awareness.

TANZANIA • \$5.4 million

Katavi, Selous & the Greater Ruaha Ecosystem

Strengthening capacity for effective biodiversity management and addressing illegal wildlife trade, reducing poaching and illegal trade of threatened species in targeted landscapes, and enhancing management of natural resources for sustainable rural socio-economic development.

ZAMBIA • \$8.1 million

Lukusuzi National Park

Increasing effective management of the conservation areas and enhancing the overall living conditions of local communities to catalyze economic development through greenhouse gas mitigation, rural livelihood improvement, wildlife conservation and strengthening institutions.

ZIMBABWE • \$10.1 million

Mbire, Hurungwe, and Dande Protected Areas, Mana Pools & Chewore and Sapi

Promoting an integrated landscape approach to managing wildlife resources, carbon, and ecosystem services in the face of climate change in protected areas and community lands.



AFGHANISTAN • \$2.7 million

Wakhan Corridor

Reducing illegal take and trade of snow leopards and human-wildlife conflict through greater community involvement using a landscape approach to address existing and emerging threats, and taking into account the drivers of forest loss, degradation, and climate change impacts.

INDIA • \$11.5 million

The Ladakh Autonomous Region of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim & Arunachal Pradesh

Working to sustain critical ecosystem services and conservation of snow leopards by securing community livelihoods, enhancing enforcement, monitoring, and cooperation to reduce wildlife crime and related threats, and improving knowledge, advocacy and information systems for promoting landscape conservation approaches.

INDONESIA • \$7.0 million

Large regions centered around Leuser ecosystem (northern Sumatra) & Bogani-Nani Wartabone (northern Sulawesi)

Creating an effective national framework for managing wildlife trade, building institutional capacity for implementation and enforcement at the national and international levels, and

scaling-up improved enforcement strategy at key trade ports and ecosystems.

PHILIPPINES • \$1.8 million

General Santos, Davao, Butuan, Cebu & Metro Manila

Combating environmental organized crime through regulatory and legal reform; capacity building to implement wildlife law enforcement action plan; enabling tactical operations in targeted “hotspot” areas; and reducing demand for illegal wildlife products.

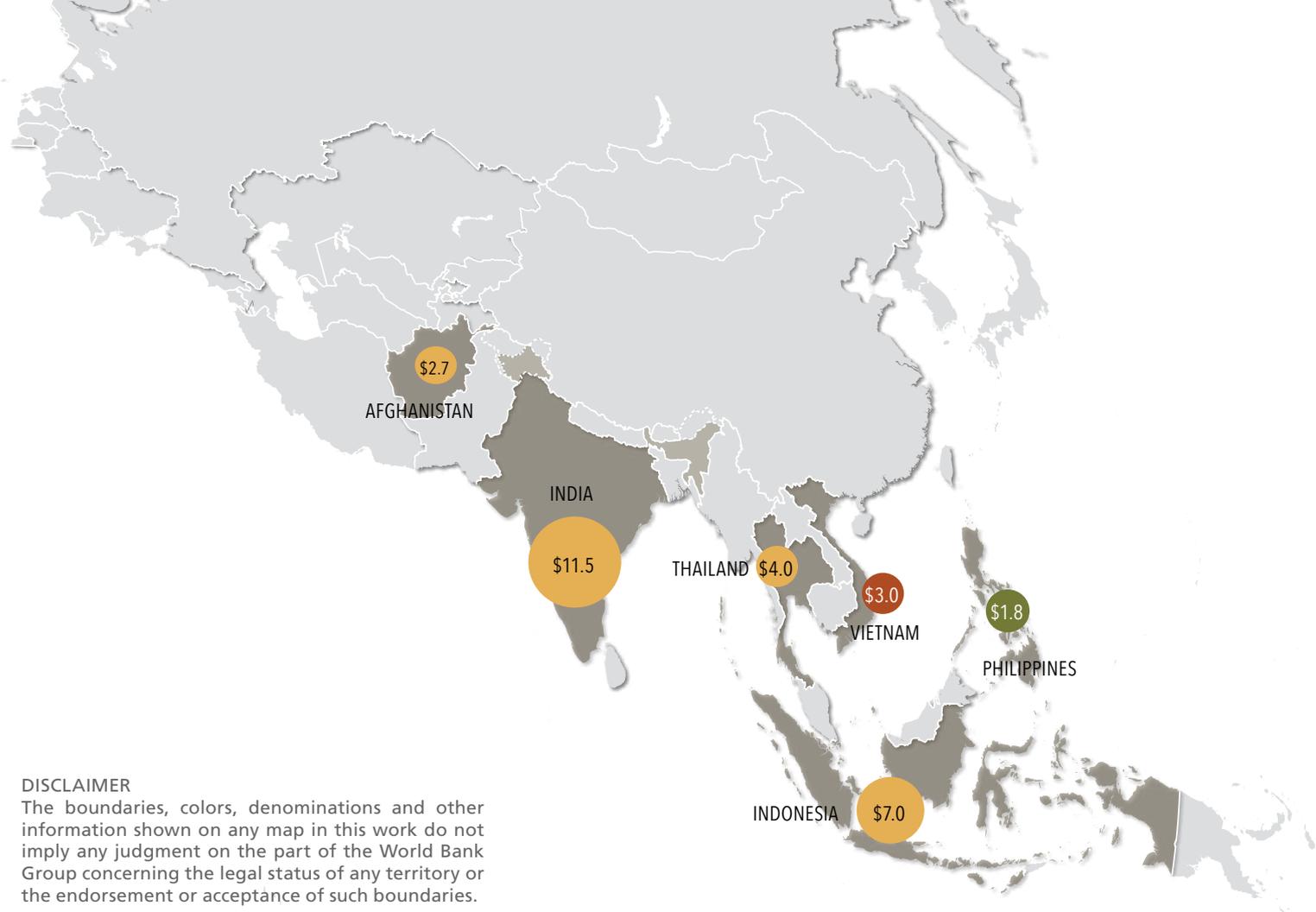
THAILAND • \$4.0 million

Reducing demand of IWT through a targeted awareness campaign, and strengthening the capacity of and enhancing collaboration between enforcement agencies.

VIETNAM • \$3.0 million

Country-wide

Strengthening policy, legal environment and data management to protect endangered species; enhancing national enforcement infrastructure to reduce and deter illegal trade of endangered species; and strengthening partnerships and scaling and institutionalizing campaigns to change behavior and reduce demand for wildlife consumption.



DISCLAIMER

The boundaries, colors, denominations and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of the World Bank Group concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.



COMMUNICATIONS & KNOWLEDGE SHARING

The GWP brings in leading experts and successful project implementers to share critical information and research insights to assist our partners in the fight to stop IWT.

In 2016, knowledge-sharing activities included workshops on approaches and tools to combat wildlife crime, engage local communities in wildlife conservation, and reduce trafficking and demand for wildlife and wildlife products. These workshops were attended by GWP country partners, technical specialists, and GEF implementing agencies.

Virtual knowledge exchange information sessions addressed site-based law enforcement management, engaging communities to combat wildlife poaching, the Wildlife/Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, building capacity to combat IWT in South Africa, the Global Whistleblower Program, GWP tracking tools, securing protected areas, and changing consumer behavior to reduce demand.

Going forward, the GWP will continue to leverage technical knowledge and partnerships from private sector stakeholders from the transportation, trade, and finance sectors. New integrated approaches, methodologies, and technologies can enhance targeted site interventions and data-driven decision making to successfully combat wildlife crime.

To fill a gap in understanding how much international donor funding is going towards combatting IWT, the GWP published a review that showed over \$1.3 billion was committed between 2010 and 2016. The analysis showed significantly less funding went towards law enforcement and demand reduction activities relative to protected area management.

The GWP can also provide a vehicle for both public and private donors to continue to share data and information about their priorities and investments, and to help enhance donor coordination.



STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS

Governments tackling the complexities of wildlife crime and development issues cannot solve the problems alone.

The GWP builds strategic partnerships through leveraging actions by key international actors to combat IWT globally, and coordinating donor investments to enhance biodiversity conservation, natural resource management, tourism development, and poverty reduction.

By working with partners in developing countries and in the international donor community, the GWP is able to effectively coordinate efforts across the IWT supply chain.

Examples of GWP partner engagement include:

- Coordinate and leverage the support of specific ICCWC activities designed to promote effective law enforcement nationally and internationally.
- Support a UN Wildlife Initiative that coordinates and leverages all the IWT efforts currently carried out separately by CITES, UNDP, UNEP, and UNODC.
- Conduct activities to tackle the maritime trafficking of wildlife products from Africa to Asia through collaboration with national governments, ICCWC partners¹, United for Wildlife partners, enforcement agencies, and private sector stakeholders.

¹ ICCWC partners include CITES, Interpol, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Customs Organization, and the World Bank.

GWP IN-COUNTRY PARTNERS

Country	Executing Partner
Afghanistan	National Environment Protection Agency; Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock; and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Botswana	Ministries of Environment, National Resources Conservation and Tourism; and Agriculture; Kgalagadi/Ghanzi Councils
Cameroon	Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development; MINDEF; MINATD; MINFI; IUCN
Ethiopia	Ethiopia Wildlife Conservation Authority
Gabon	National Agency of National Parks / General Directorate of Wildlife and the Protection of Nature
India	Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change
Indonesia	Ministry of Environment and Forestry; Indonesian National Police; WCS
Kenya	Ministry of Environment, Water, and Natural Resources; Kenya Wildlife Service
Malawi	Ministries of Natural Resources, Energy, and Mining; Agriculture, Irrigation, and Water Development; African Parks Foundation
Mali	Mali Elephant Project; Ministry of the Environment, Sanitation, and Sustainable Development; National Directorate of Water and Forests
Mozambique	National Administration for Conservation Areas; Gorongosa Restoration Project; WCS
Philippines	Biodiversity Management Bureau-Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Rep. of Congo	Ministry of Forest Economy, Sustainable Development and Environment
South Africa	Department of Environmental Affairs of the Ministry of Environment
Tanzania	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism-Wildlife Division
Thailand	Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation; IUCN; WWF
Vietnam	Ministries of Natural Resources and Environment; Agriculture and Rural Development; Public Security; Justice
Zambia	Department of National Parks and Wildlife
Zimbabwe	Ministry of Environment, Water, and Climate





“Strong partnerships are essential to tackle the complex and multi-sector issues related to wildlife conservation. Vietnam is committed to strengthen existing partnerships and create new ones, collaborate with other GWP countries, share experiences to help enhance results, and preserve our biodiversity and save endangered species from extinction.”

Dr. Hoang Thi Thanh Nhan
Deputy Director of Vietnam’s
Biodiversity Conservation Agency



“ The current crisis in IWT is a reflection of the poor governance and value of wildlife, the lucrative benefits of illegal trade and the rise in demand of wildlife products. It is our hope that in partnership with many others, the GWP will combat wildlife crime, engage communities in sustainable livelihood alternatives, and improve the governance of natural resources. ”

Dr. Claudia Sobrevila
GWP Manager
World Bank Group



www.worldbank.org/global-wildlife-program

Contact: gwp-info@worldbank.org



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