


GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM

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

REDUCING POACHING, REDUCING TRAFFICKING, REDUCING DEMAND



A photograph of a savanna landscape with a herd of elephants. In the foreground, there is tall green grass. A herd of elephants, including several adults and a young calf, is walking from left to right. The background features scattered acacia trees and distant hills under a bright blue sky with large, white, fluffy clouds. A semi-transparent white geometric shape, resembling a large triangle or arrow pointing right, is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the 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 and landscapes; 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

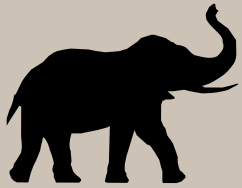
To address this crisis, the GWP is providing a unique response through a multi-focus, well-integrated program.

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. In just three years, over 100,000 were slaughtered 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 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

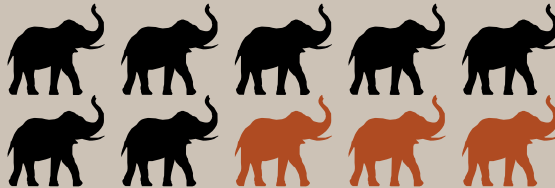


Leopards face a growing threat, with their conservation status declined to "vulnerable" in the 2016 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The leopard is now extinct in 23 of its 85 original range countries in Africa and Asia. Stretching across the vast hills of Asia, only 4,000 to 6,500 snow leopards 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.



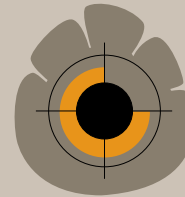
1000

Park rangers have
been killed
defending wildlife



30%

Decline in elephant
populations 2007-2014



An elephant
is killed every
26 mins



164,000

Seizures of wildlife
took place in
120 countries

ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE: THE FACTS

Sources: CITES, 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.



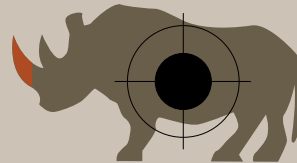
4%

of tigers remain in the wild compared to last century



A pangolin is killed for its meat and scales every

5 mins



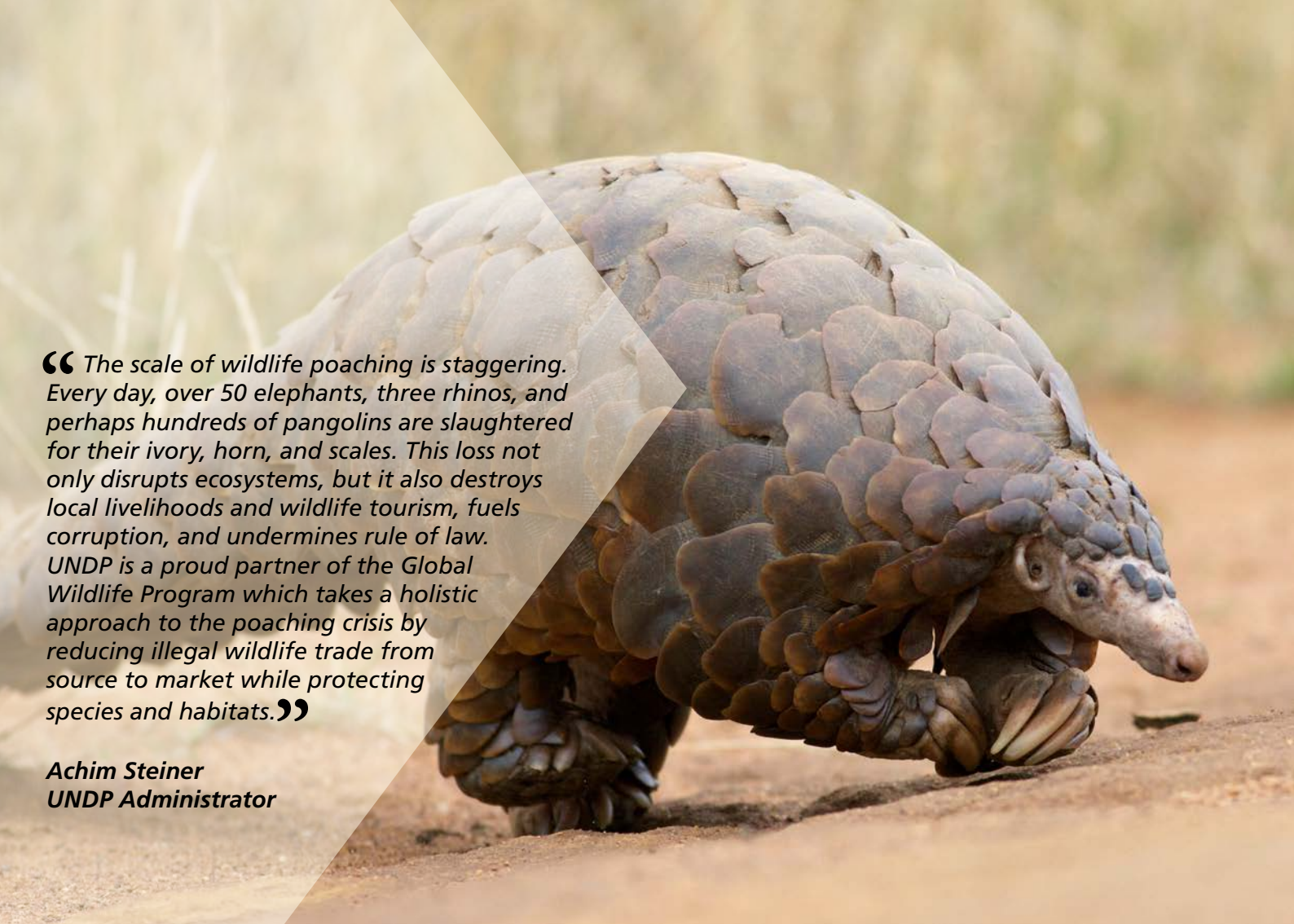
An African rhino is poached every

8 hrs



Ivory seizures now surpass those of cocaine

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

A pangolin is shown in profile, walking towards the right. Its body is covered in large, overlapping scales that transition from a lighter, greyish-brown color on its back to a darker, more iridescent brown on its sides and underbelly. Its head is small with a pointed snout, and its legs are short and thick. The pangolin is walking on a dry, reddish-brown dirt surface. The background is a soft-focus natural setting with dry grass and some green foliage. A semi-transparent white diagonal shape is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the text.

“ The scale of wildlife poaching is staggering. Every day, over 50 elephants, three rhinos, and perhaps hundreds of pangolins are slaughtered for their ivory, horn, and scales. This loss not only disrupts ecosystems, but it also destroys local livelihoods and wildlife tourism, fuels corruption, and undermines rule of law. UNDP is a proud partner of the Global Wildlife Program which takes a holistic approach to the poaching crisis by reducing illegal wildlife trade from source to market while protecting species and habitats.”

Achim Steiner
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 interventions to ensure site-level enforcement efforts compliment land-use planning activities. This increases incentives for communities and reflects the real value of wildlife. On-the-ground 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.

REDUCE POACHING

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- Human-wildlife conflict mitigation
- Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM)
- Alternative and sustainable livelihood generation
- Community conservancies and co-management of resources
- Community policing, training and monitoring

ANTI-POACHING & PROTECTED AREAS (PA) MGMT

- Design and implement PA management plans
- Capacity building for PA management
- Anti-poaching patrolling (ecoguards)
- Equipment/infrastructure
- PA expansion & transboundary initiatives

INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

- Landscape management and restoration
- Climate smart agriculture, payment for ecosystem services, REDD+
- Sustainable forest management (outside PAs)
- Corridors between PAs
- Cross-sector partnerships for landscape mgmt.

REDUCE TRAFFICKING

STRATEGIES & LEGISLATION

- Design and implement national strategies and domestic laws
- Sentencing and penalty guidelines
- Regional initiatives

ENFORCEMENT, JUDICIARY & PROSECUTION

- Strengthen capacity
- Establish wildlife crime units
- Investigation procedures and techniques
- Strengthen border controls
- Interagency and international cooperation in law enforcement
- Supportive learning for judiciary

INFORMATION & INTELLIGENCE

- Information management
- Monitoring of illegal trafficking, enforcement, and prosecutions
- Develop intelligence systems
- CITES e-permitting
- Economic assessments related to IWT

COLLABORATION & COORDINATION

- Coordination platform among project executors and donors
- Donor analysis
- Knowledge management
- Community of practices
- Program M&E

PROGRAM LEVEL

REDUCE DEMAND

RAISE AWARENESS & CHANGE BEHAVIOR

- Social and behavioral change methodologies
- Targeted campaigns (national and subnational level)
- Forums and conferences

COMMUNICATIONS, GENDER AND M&E

- Project monitoring & evaluation (M&E)
- Systematization of projects' lessons learned
- Education/communication strategies
- Gender strategy


PROJECT LEVEL

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)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (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 are working towards sustainably managing their natural resources. 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

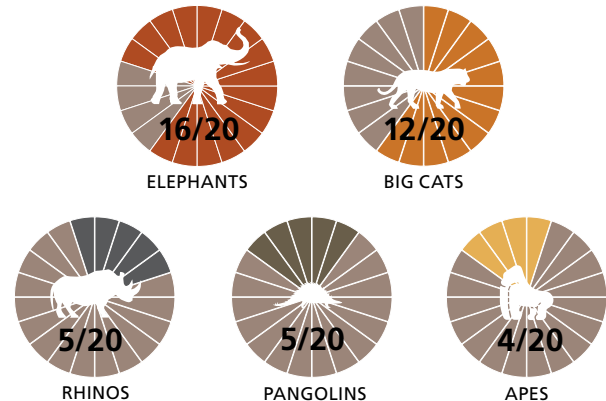
Program activities in the source countries include enhancing anti-poaching efforts such as tracking and intelligence-led operations, increasing the size of conservation areas and improving their management, promoting integrated landscape management, and providing opportunities for development through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

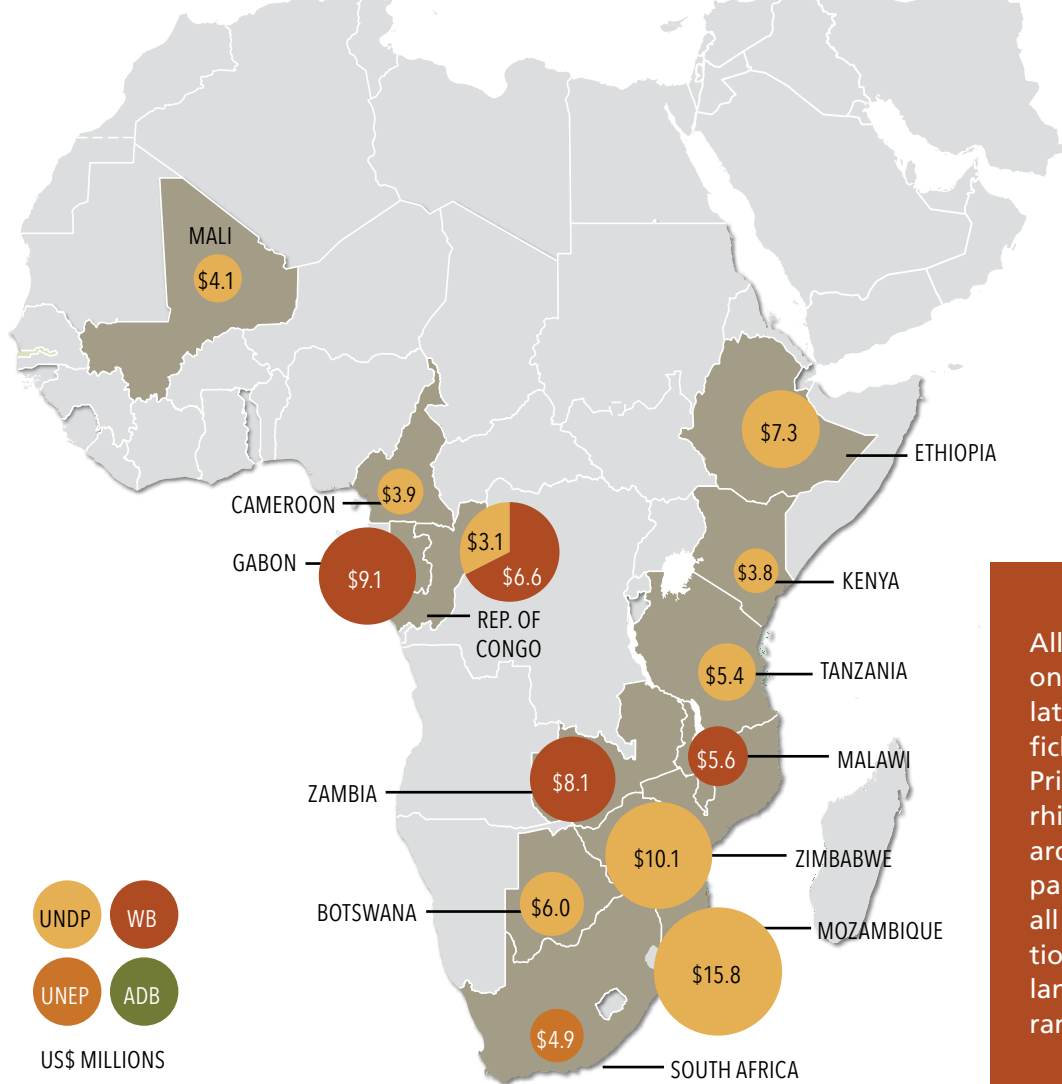
In transit states on the front lines of combatting wildlife crime, the program supports wildlife crime units and

strategies, sentencing guidelines, and 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 provide benefits at the landscape level that protect a wide range of species.

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

Landscapes around the Kalahari Transfrontier Park (KTP) and the corridors leading to the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CGKR)

Promoting an integrated landscape approach to manage drylands and prevent IWT through planning and wildlife area management; enhancing capacity to combat wildlife crime/trafficking and enforcement of wildlife policies and regulations.

CAMEROON • \$3.9 million

Boumba Bek and Nki National Parks, Mengine Gorilla Sanctuary, Dja and Ngoyla Wildlife Reserves

Strengthening the conservation of globally threatened species by improving biodiversity conservation, resilience, and landscape 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 and Ntokou Pikounda National Park

Increasing 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 NP, Lossi Gorilla Sanctuary, proposed 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 expanding and improving management of the network of protected areas, strengthening capacity for effective protected areas and governance, and reducing poaching and illegal trafficking of threatened species via sustainable livelihoods.

ETHIOPIA • \$7.3 million

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

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

GABON • \$9.1 million

Moukalaba Doudou, Loango, Mayumba and Waka National Parks

Reducing elephant poaching and the illicit ivory trade by supporting the implementation of the National Ivory Action Plan, promoting integrated landscape management and mitigation of human-elephant conflicts, and transboundary parks co-management.

KENYA • \$3.8 million

Maasai Mara and Tsavo Ecosystems

Strengthening the capacity for illegal wildlife trade governance, reducing poaching and illegal trade of threatened species, and strengthening community wildlife conservancies in the Tsavo and Maasai Mara ecosystems through an integrated approach.

MALAWI • \$5.6 million

Lengwe National Park; Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve; Matandwe Forest Reserve; Elephant Marsh; Majete Wildlife Reserve

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

MALI • \$4.1 million

Lake Banzena Protected Area and the Gourma Reserve, Partial Elephant 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 Reserve

Promoting the value of wildlife and combatting illegal wildlife trafficking, strengthening enforcement capacity in key protected areas, establishing community conservancies to expand the Gorongosa Protected Area complex, and promoting sustainable land and forest management.

SOUTH AFRICA • \$4.9 million

National coverage with specific community conservation in Kruger National Park

Fighting IWT through strengthening institutions and improved information management, including the development of a ready-to-use CITES e-permitting system; and through strengthening community governance mechanisms for sustainable livelihoods and community IWT monitoring.

TANZANIA • \$5.4 million

Katavi, Selous, and 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

Improving landscape and wildlife management and increasing the flow of benefits for local communities through improved livelihoods, agricultural practices, and reduced carbon emissions.

ZIMBABWE • \$10.1 million

Mana Pools NP, Charara, Hurungwe, Doma, Dande, Chewore and Sapi Safari Areas

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

Through a landscape approach, conserving snow leopards' critical ecosystems and reducing illegal take and trade of snow leopards and human-wildlife conflict through greater community involvement.

INDIA • \$11.5 million

Landscapes located in four snow leopard states in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) namely, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim: Khangchendzonga – Upper Teesta Landscape, Changthang Landscape, Lahaul - Pangi Landscape and Gangotri - Govind Conservation Landscape

Securing the conservation of globally significant wildlife through sustainable management of the Himalayan ecosystems to ensure community socioeconomic benefits, and enhanced enforcement, monitoring, and cooperation to reduce wildlife crime and related threats.

INDONESIA • \$7.0 million

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

Reducing unsustainable wildlife trade and the rate of biodiversity loss by creating an effective national framework for managing wildlife trade, building institutional capacity for implementation and enforcement, and scaling-up an 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 legal and institutional reforms; capacity building to implement tactical operations addressing wildlife crime; and reducing demand for illegal wildlife products and derivatives.

THAILAND • \$4.0 million

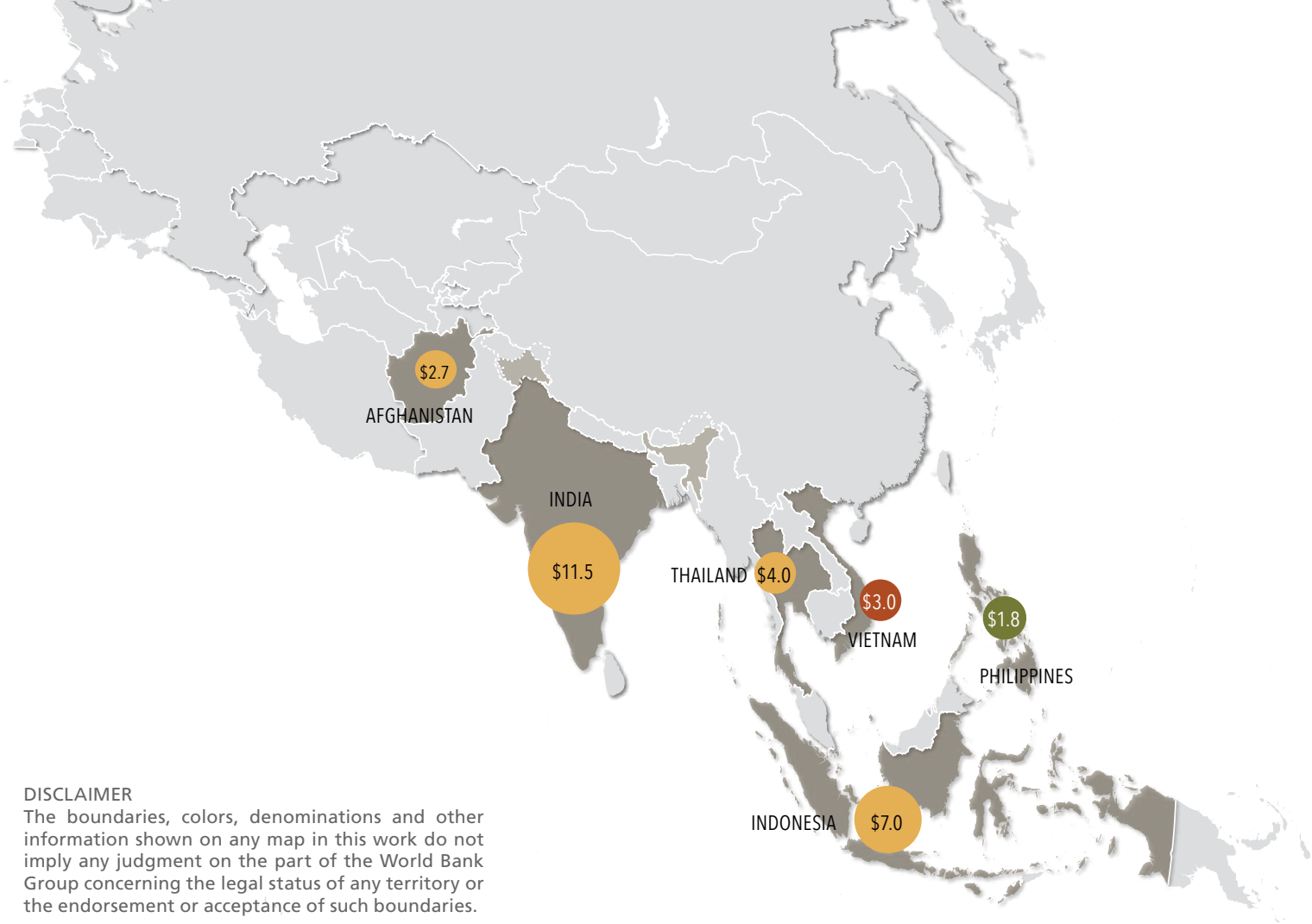
Country-wide

Reducing wildlife trafficking through enhanced enforcement and prosecution capacities and collaboration and targeted behavior change campaigns.

VIETNAM • \$3.0 million

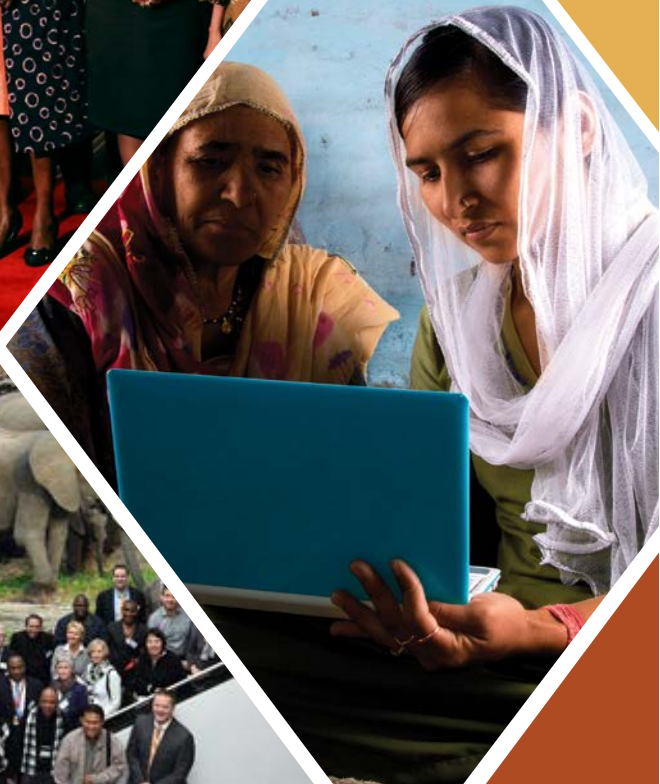
Country-wide

Strengthening the legal and regulatory framework, enhancing capacity to implement and enforce wildlife protection, and raising awareness about wildlife protection and the consumption of wildlife products.



DISCLAIMER

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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.

Knowledge-sharing activities include workshops on approaches and tools to combat wildlife crime, reducing trafficking and demand for wildlife and wildlife products, engaging local communities in wildlife conservation, and reducing human wildlife conflict and enhancing coexistence. These workshops are attended by GWP country partners, technical specialists, and GEF implementing agencies.

Our monthly virtual knowledge exchange information sessions address topics such as community-based wildlife tourism, strengthening policy and legal frameworks to combat wildlife crime, applying innovative technology to reduce poaching, the power of multimedia for development and conservation, 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 in 2016 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 created an e-Book to showcase this analysis on the World Bank's Spatial Agent app, and in 2018 convened a working group to better understand how these international donor-funded projects were implemented and derive general lessons in the form of case studies.



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 promotes collaboration and exchange for better decision making on topics such as 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.

The GWP has joined forces with the IUCN Species Survival Commission's Task Force on Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) to establish a community of practice (CoP) to build the capacity of GWP partners in HWC mitigation and prevention.

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.
- Partner with Program Steering Committee members to facilitate technical assistance and expertise on key national project themes.

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

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 Forestry and Wildlife
Ethiopia	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; 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 and Agriculture, Irrigation, and Water Development
Mali	Ministry of the Environment, Sanitation, and Sustainable Development
Mozambique	National Agency 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	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Zambia	Ministry of Agriculture; Department of National Parks and Wildlife; Forestry Department
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

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