



## GEF -7 Global Wildlife Program -Addendum

### Part I: Program Information

**GEF ID**

10561

**Program Type**

PFD

**Type of Trust Fund**

GET

**CBIT/NGI**☐ CBIT☐ NGI**Program Title**

GEF -7 Global Wildlife Program -Addendum

**Countries**

Global, Bhutan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa

**Agency(ies)**

World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, IUCN

**Other Executing Partner(s)**

Governments of participating countries and other institutions

**Executing Partner Type**

Government

**GEF Focal Area**

Biodiversity

**Taxonomy**

Focal Areas, Stakeholders, Private Sector, SMEs, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Capital providers, Large corporations, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Communications, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Participation, Consultation, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Enabling Activities, Knowledge Generation, Course, Training, Workshop, Capacity Development, Knowledge Exchange, Peer-to-Peer, Field Visit, South-South, North-South, Conference, Learning, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Tourism, Species, Threatened Species, Illegal Wildlife Trade, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Forest, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances

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

Climate Change Mitigation 2

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 1

**Duration**

84 In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

1,523,063

**Program Commitment DeadlineSubmission Date**

12/5/2021

4/7/2020

**Impact Program**IP-Food-Land-Restoration **No**IP-Sustainable Cities **No**IP-Sustainable Forest Management Amazon **No**IP-Sustainable Forest Management Congo **No**

IP-Sustainable Forest Management Drylands **No**

Other Program **Yes**

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

Programming Directions	Expected Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-1	Landscapes and marine habitat under improved management (excluding protected areas) Terrestrial habitat under improved conservation and sustainable use (million hectares)	GET	2,835,780	6,231,444
BD-1-2a	Landscapes and marine habitat under improved management (excluding protected areas) Terrestrial habitat under improved conservation and sustainable use (million hectares)	GET	4,079,111	37,042,640
BD-1-2b	Landscapes and marine habitat under improved management (excluding protected areas) Terrestrial habitat under improved conservation and sustainable use (million hectares)	GET	5,154,696	25,878,000
BD-2-7	Landscapes and marine habitat under improved management (excluding protected areas) Terrestrial habitat under improved conservation and sustainable use (million hectares)	GET	4,853,350	39,058,654
Total Program Cost (\$)			16,922,937	108,210,738

## B. Indicative Project description summary

### Program Objective

Promote wildlife conservation and crime prevention for sustainable and resilient development.

Program Component	Financing Type	Program Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
Component 1 - Conserve Wildlife and Enhance Habitat Resilience	Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stabilization or increase in populations of, and area occupied by, wildlife at program sites</li> <li>Areas of landscapes and terrestrial/marine protected areas under improved practices and management effectiveness (METT for PAs)</li> <li>Formal agreements signed to increase connectivity of landscapes and establish transnational conservation areas</li> <li>Strengthened long-term partnerships, governance, and finance frameworks for PAs</li> </ul> <p>Increased revenues for protected areas and landscapes</p>	GET	4,130,068	25,737,273

Component 2 - Promote Wildlife-based and Resilient Economies	Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced policies, legislations, and strategies to foster wildlife-based economy</li> <li>• Increased access to finance for enterprises that support wildlife-based economy (WBE)</li> <li>• Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to develop WBE and sustainable use activities</li> <li>• Increased concession agreements and nature-based tourism investments</li> <li>• Increased participation of communities in conservation compatible rural enterprises and WBE jobs</li> <li>• Additional livelihood activities established</li> <li>• Increased Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) strategies and site interventions deployed</li> </ul>	GET	3,888,451	17,311,902
Component 3 - Combat Wildlife Trafficking		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened policy and regulatory frameworks to prevent, detect and penalize wildlife crime</li> <li>• Improved access to and use of actionable information, data, and intelligence through secure sharing mechanisms</li> <li>• Improved enforcement, judicial, and prosecutorial institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime (site-based law enforcement).</li> <li>• Increased use of financial investigations and specialized techniques applied to other serious crime</li> <li>• Decreased number of target species poached (i.e. use of SMART tools)</li> </ul>	GET	6,000,601	45,699,371

Component 4 - Reduce Demand	Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced demand of illegal wildlife and wildlife products from key consumer countries</li> <li>• Improved awareness of wildlife crime through campaigns and advocacy</li> <li>• Increased number of tools used to advocate against consumption of illicit wildlife products and promote ethical behavior</li> </ul>	GET	250,000	751,045
Component 5: Coordinate and Enhance Learning	Technical Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced understanding of wildlife as an economic asset</li> <li>• Strengthened Public-private partnerships for promoting wildlife-based economies</li> <li>• Enhanced upstream sector engagement (governance, fiscal, finance, and trade)</li> <li>• Improved coordination among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders engaged in the implementation of the GWP</li> <li>• Increased global policy dialogue and engagement on IWT and wildlife for sustainable development</li> </ul> <p>Enhanced GWP management and monitoring platform</p>	GET	1,856,701	16,418,806
Sub Total (\$)				16,125,821	105,918,397
Program Management Cost (PMC)					
GET				797,116	2,292,341
Sub Total(\$)				797,116	2,292,341
Total Program Cost(\$)				16,922,937	108,210,738

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	700,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	525,550
Government	Wildlife and Fisheries Department of Punjab, Provincial Forest and Wildlife Department of Gilgit-Baltistan, Provincial Forest, Wildlife and Park Departments of AJ & K, Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources, Sabah Wildlife Department, Sarawak Forestry Corporation, National Park Service, Ministry of Information and Culture (Department of Tourism)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	32,871,462
Government	National Park Service, Ministry of Information and Culture (Department of Tourism), DEFF, SanParks	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,700,000
Government	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources, Sabah Wildlife Department, Sarawak Forestry Corporation	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	35,750,000
CSO	Pelindung Alam Malaysia, WCS-Malaysia, WWF-Malaysia, Africa Nature Investors Foundation (ANI)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	11,546,726
CSO	WCS, Africa Nature Investors Foundation (ANI), Pelindung Alam Malaysia	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,989,000
Others	SADC Secretariat	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000
Others	Dutch Postcode Lottery	Grant	Investment mobilized	18,928,000



Others	UNWTO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000
<b>Total Program Cost(\$)</b>				<b>108,210,738</b>

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

The investments mobilized are potential leveraged resources based on engagement with partners and collaborators. And includes co-financing from various organizations such as civil society organizations, donor agencies, recipient governments, private sector and beneficiaries for both recurrent expenditures and investments mobilized through loans, staff support, use of equipment, corporate social responsibility, Public investments, etc. All the investment will be confirmed during the PPG phase. Co-financing sources and amounts are indicative at this stage.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,519,725	316,775	3,836,500
UNDP	GET	Bhutan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	183,486	16,514	200,000
UNDP	GET	Malaysia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	7,139,450	642,550	7,782,000
IUCN	GET	Pakistan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,652,294	238,706	2,891,000
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,427,982	308,518	3,736,500
Total GEF Resources(\$)					16,922,937	1,523,063	18,446,000


## Core Indicators

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
3,131,100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

### Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

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

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
						

### Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
3,131,100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
		National Park	3,131,100.00						



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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
733762.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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733,762.00

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

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

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

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

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

Title	Submitted
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Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	165,350			
Male	165,350			
Total	330700	0	0	0

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

The Program GEF-7 Core Indicators were calculated by adding the values of the National Projects. The National Projects had indicator worksheets. This Program, open to GEF eligible countries and parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity, will support Target 11 of the Aichi Biodiversity Target by 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes. It also supports Target 12 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: “by 2020, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.” Many countries participating in this Program have identified poaching and the illegal wildlife trade as a significant threat in their National Biodiversity Strategies (NBSAPs).

## Part II. Programmatic Justification

### 1a. Program Description

#### Addendum Context

This addendum updates the information provided in the GWP Program Framework Document (PFD) approved by the GEF Council in June 2019. The supplemental PFD is requesting approval of the additional Country Child Projects selected for the GWP and reflects the increase in GEF-7 resources to be programmed and reports on incremental information (financial and core indicator targets) in the context of the new participating countries. The design, component structure and the objective of GWP in this addendum remains the same as that of the approved PFD. The objective is “to promote wildlife conservation and crime prevention for sustainable and resilient development”.

#### 1. New Countries

Three new countries (5 new projects) were selected to join the GWP based on the same set of criteria used in the earlier selection, with an emphasis on alignment with the approved PFD results framework. South Africa, which is an existing GWP country added a new national project under the program and Bhutan added funds to its existing national project. Concepts from the following countries as below were selected. Countries have developed concept notes that are attached to this submission.

Country	Project Name and Objective
<b>Bhutan</b>	Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the tourism sector in Bhutan <i>Objective: To mainstream biodiversity conservation into tourism development and promote Bhutan as a model ecotourism destination.</i>
<b>Malaysia</b>	Building institutional and local capacities to reduce wildlife crime and enhance protection of iconic wildlife in Malaysia <i>Objective: To enhance the protection of three<sup>[1]</sup> iconic wildlife species and their habitats in Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah</i>
<b>Nigeria</b>	Improved Management Effectiveness of Gashaka-Gumti and Yankari Protected Areas to conserve threatened wildlife species, build a wildlife economy and enhance community benefits <i>Objective: To improve the management effectiveness of Nigeria's protected area estate and enable the development of a nature-based tourism product that enhances wildlife protection and supports local livelihoods</i>
<b>Pakistan</b>	Strengthening Governance and Capacity for Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade in Pakistan <i>Objective: To curb poaching and illegal wildlife trade in Pakistan</i>
<b>South Africa</b>	Reducing Human Wildlife Conflict through an Evidence-based and Integrated Approach in Southern Africa <i>Objective: To create an enabling environment and evidence-based approach on mitigating the effects of human-wildlife conflict in the SADC region</i>



Criteria for Selection of new countries: The criteria used for a national project to be included under the program was the inclusion of activities that were categorized either under Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species and/or on Wildlife for Sustainable Development as per the GEF-7 Programming Direction document, and also alignment with the approved GEF-7 GWP PFD results framework. This framework included the following components: (i) Conserve Wildlife and Enhance Habitat Resilience; (ii) Promote Wildlife-based and Resilient Economies; (iii) Combat Wildlife Trafficking; (iv) Reduce Demand and Disrupt Markets; and (v) Coordination and Enhance Learning. Country-based projects focused on designing and implementing national strategies and approaches to improve wildlife and protected area management, enhance community livelihood benefits, reduce poaching, and curtail illegal wildlife trade and reduce demand. Individual country projects may address a single component or include activities that address more than one.

More specifically, going forward as before the new selected country projects are expected to:

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

## 2. Contribution of the new Child Projects to the Program's objective and results

**The three new GWP countries (5 projects) represent an expansion in the type of threatened species targeted, and diversification in thematic investments in demand reduction, human wildlife conflict, and regional collaboration to support transfrontier conservation areas.** In total, the GWP now includes 32 participating countries (37 national projects) in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Map highlighting the new countries is available in Annex A1 of the Addendum.

### Bhutan

With such a high level of forest connectivity and a population that is almost 70% rural and heavily dependent on natural resource use, human-wildlife conflict in Bhutan is a substantial challenge and a threat to wildlife and livelihoods. Since HWC causes substantial economic and social costs to rural communities, it also results in retaliatory killings, resentment against policies, and lack of support towards conservation initiatives. Poaching and trafficking of wildlife is an increasing threat, in part due to Bhutan's geographic proximity to major Asian markets for illegal wildlife products. The Bhutan GWP project addresses these threats by mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into tourism development as a long-term strategy for mitigating human-wildlife conflict and to generate sustainable conservation financing. In doing so, it will particularly contribute to GWP Component 1 conserving habitats and wildlife, including enhanced PA financing; and GWP Component 2 to mitigate human-wildlife conflict. The project was included in the first PFD submission of GWP for GEF-7, and is included

in this resubmission to include additional funds that will be used to further enhance landscape-level capacity to develop and deliver local ecotourism products and services, and create awareness on biodiversity values among local communities to build positive attitudes towards human-wildlife coexistence and engage communities in practical measures to reduce HWC, poaching, forest offences and other threats to biodiversity conservation. Bhutan's involvement in the GWP strengthens knowledge exchange opportunities on human-wildlife conflict mitigation and on nature-based ecotourism development, which are common technical themes and interests among countries in the GWP.

### Malaysia

Malaysia's entry to the GWP brings in an important source and transit country for internationally trafficked wildlife products. As a transit country, Malaysia plays a pivotal role in the international trafficking of ivory, testudines (turtles, tortoises and terrapins) and pangolins. As a source country, Malaysia has several iconic species that are trafficked both domestically and internationally, including the Malayan tiger and Bornean Orangutan. This dual market demand places additional pressure on these species and requires a multi-faceted law enforcement approach, including anti-poaching and anti-trafficking initiatives. Domestically, wildlife crime is being driven by the demands of an illegal market for traditional medicine, pets and bush meat, spread throughout the three regions of Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. Of particular concern is the poaching of tigers, whose population in Malaysia has plummeted to less than 200 in 2019 (from an estimated 3,000 in the 1950's). The country is faced with similar challenges to those confronting other ASEAN countries, trying with scarce economic and human resources to protect the remaining populations of wildlife species in fragmented protected areas that are under increasing pressure from human encroachment and poaching. Focusing on three threatened and endangered species (Malayan tiger, Bornean Orangutan and Bornean banteng) the GWP child project in Malaysia will seek to strengthen the effectiveness of domestic efforts to reduce poaching and trafficking and protect the habitats of the country's iconic wildlife. With this focus it has particular alignment to GWP Component 1 on protecting habitats and GWP Component 3 on combating wildlife crime.

### Nigeria

Nigeria is a source country for illegal wildlife and forest products and an evolving transport hub for illegally trafficked products. Nigeria's wildlife and habitats are threatened by poaching, illegal timber extraction and unsustainable cattle herding practices. The most significant threat to the Yankari Game Reserve for example, which is the stronghold for the few remaining Nigerian populations of elephants, is the killing of elephants for their ivory and hunting of other large mammals for bushmeat for sale in specialized urban markets rather than for local subsistence. The GWP project will improve the management effectiveness of Nigeria's protected area estate and enable the development of a nature-based tourism product that enhances wildlife protection and supports local livelihoods. The project sites of Gashaka-Gumti National Park and Yankari Game Reserve are two of the prominent protected areas in Nigeria that remain the cornerstone for wildlife and wilderness conservation. The project will support GWP Components 1 and 2 with contributions to habitat protection, PA management and financing; creation of wildlife-based economy; and mitigation of human-wildlife conflict. The entry of Nigeria to the GWP will facilitate opportunities to link up with others within the continent/region for south-south learning and exchange with countries that have more experience in wildlife conservation and wildlife/wilderness tourism, including in Southern and Eastern Africa. By linking to the broader GWP community, connections will be enhanced with these countries and between Nigeria and Asian transit and destination countries, helping build overall collaboration on combating wildlife poaching, trafficking and demand.

## Pakistan

Pakistan's strategic geographical location and abundance of rare and endemic species makes it a key source and transit country for illegal wildlife trade to cater to the demand for wildlife products in the South Asian region, in East Asia, as well as online trade to other parts of the world. This project supports national efforts to reverse the trend in terms of increased poaching and illegal wildlife trade in Pakistan. Component #1 is aligned with GWP's components 3 and 5 to improve multi-stakeholder coordination and governance by establishing and building the capacity of a National Wildlife Crime and Trade Monitoring Network (NWCTMN) through the Government of Pakistan's Ministry of Climate Change and Provincial Wildlife Departments. It also strengthens wildlife and trade related law, the role of the judiciary, and ensure effective implementation of a national plan of action to combat poaching and IWT. The project's second component aligns with GWP's component 3; it will focus on building capacity of key stakeholders, including staff of the provincial governments' forest and wildlife departments, Pakistan Customs, Border Security, and other LEAs, for effectively detecting and controlling wildlife crime through development of standardized curriculum and tailored training modules. Under its component 3, aligned with various outcomes under GWP's components 1, 2 and 3, the project will conduct comprehensive baseline studies at 5 priority sites across Pakistan to ascertain the scale and scope of illegal wildlife trade and establish a basis for developing site-specific Zero-Poaching Frameworks (ZPFs). The ZPF employs a six-pillar approach which integrates: assessments; community engagement; technology; prosecution; cooperation; and capacity enhancement. SMART will be deployed at all 5 priority sites to improve anti-poaching efforts and law enforcement. The project's component 4, aligned with GWP's components 4 and 5, involves executing a multi-pronged awareness and communications strategy to not only enhance public awareness, but also engage them in citizen-based wildlife crime reporting, and to reduce demand for illegal wildlife products. The other main outcomes under this component include enhancing national, regional, and international coordination and cooperation, exchange of standardized data, lessons, and monitoring reports through knowledge sharing and exchange platforms in the region and with other GWP countries.

## South Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa is a rapidly developing region with a growing human population. It also has the largest proportion of people living below the poverty line. The agriculture sector employs 65% of Africa's labour force. Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) takes place when the boundaries of human activity and wildlife ranges overlap. In the SADC region, human-elephant conflict is particularly pronounced. The general drivers of HWC in the SADC region are increased settlement in wildlife range, habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation, land use transformation, increasing wildlife populations as a result of conservation programmes and climatic factors. Under GWP, South Africa will, under component 1, strengthen its management of elephant population through endorsing and implementing the Policy of Management of Elephants as well as improve the human perceptions and tolerance of living with wildlife in priority areas. This aligns with GWP's component 2 (Promote Wildlife-based and Resilient Economies) in promoting the wise management of elephants in South Africa and sharing lessons learnt from the South African context with other countries in the SADC region. The project's second component is linked to GWP's component 2 and component 5 (Coordinate and Enhance Learning) through the development and adoption of integrated policy models to reduce and prevent HWC, piloting innovative HWC mitigation schemes and developing public-private partnerships to reduce HWC in South Africa. SADC member states containing elephant populations will be assisted to scientifically and holistically manage the populations through the project's Component 3. This component aligns with GWP's Component 1 (Conserve Wildlife and Enhance Habitat Resilience) and Component 2. Norms and standards for the scientific and adaptive management of transboundary elephant populations and transboundary land and wildlife management policies that balance economic development and wildlife conservation will be developed and adopted. Further, under the project's component 3, knowledge management strategies and mechanisms for sharing lessons learned will be developed and implemented across SADC transfrontier conservation areas.

### 3. Alignment with National Priorities

The five selected countries demonstrated alignment of their national programs and commitments with the GWP objectives highlighting ownership and sustainability in the long term.

**Bhutan :** The Bhutan GWP national project is aligned to its NBSAP, especially efforts to mitigate human wildlife conflict which recognizes that livestock loss and crop damage are major problems caused by wildlife. Out of the 20 national targets, strategies and actions in Bhutan's NBSAP, seven directly relate to the interface between tourism as a source of revenue and as a tool for biodiversity conservation. National development policies and programs accord a high priority to environmental conservation that has facilitated: the Constitution with a full-fledged Article on Environmental Conservation and National Forest Policy (2012) recognizing the maintenance of 60% forest cover for all times; the establishment of five national parks, four wildlife sanctuaries, one strict nature reserve, one recreational park and nine biological corridors, protecting 51.42% of the country; a range of policies and Acts that provide a good foundation for the conservation and management of biodiversity; and the focus of the 11th Five-Year Plan (2013- 2018) on the concept of 'green' plan creating a 'green' mindset and attitude to prioritize environment management, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and pollution. The 11th Five-Year Development Plan allocates US\$16.83 million for biodiversity-related activity. In addition, the Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BT FEC) provides \$1.5 million and WWF around \$1.6 million annually. Sustainable tourism development is a national priority and is identified as a priority sector in the Economic Development Policy (2016) as it has the potential for export, revenue generation and employment creation.

**Malaysia:** The Malaysia GWP national project is aligned with and supports national policies, plans and commitments by further strengthening the effectiveness of the federal and regional wildlife agency's efforts in reducing the poaching of, and illegal trading in, selected iconic Malaysian wildlife species across the Malaysian Peninsula, Sabah and Sarawak. The project is aligned with and supports existing inter-agency collaboration, including the: National Blue Ocean Strategy, a joint policing strategy to handle cases and share resources; National Task Force on CITES, which mainly deals with management and scientific issues; Malaysia Wildlife Enforcement Network (MY-WEN); Sabah State Anti-Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade Task Force, which provides for collaboration between customs, agriculture and fisheries departments; and the National Tiger Task Force, which addresses poaching and trade of tigers in Peninsula Malaysia.

**Nigeria:** The Nigeria GWP national project is aligned with and supports the 2006 Nigeria Tourism Master Plan, including the clusters related to nature: Tropical Rainforest and Scenic Nature. The Tourism Master Plan also emphasizes the need to strengthen the management effectiveness of protected areas, as a key condition for developing and growing the nature-based tourism sub-sector. The project builds on recent efforts to promote public-private-partnerships in the wildlife sector, including a 10-year MOU signed between Bauchi State Government and WCS in June 2018. This MOU delegates all responsibility for management of the Gashaka-Gumti National Park to WCS.

**Pakistan:** Pakistan's strategic geographical location and abundance of rare and endemic species makes it a key source and transit country for illegal wildlife trade to cater to the demand for wildlife products in the South Asian region, in East Asia, as well as online trade to other parts of the world. This proposed child project will support Pakistan to reverse the trend in terms of increased poaching and illegal wildlife trade in Pakistan. Under its first component, aligned with GWP's components 3 and 5, the project will improve multi-stakeholder coordination and governance by establishing and building the capacity of a National Wildlife Crime and Trade Monitoring Network (NWCTMN) through the Government of Pakistan's Ministry of Climate Change and Provincial Wildlife

Departments. It also strengthens wildlife and trade related law, the role of the judiciary, and ensure effective implementation of a national plan of action to combat poaching and IWT. The project's second component aligns with GWP's component 3; it will focus on building capacity of key stakeholders, including staff of the provincial governments' forest and wildlife departments, Pakistan Customs, Border Security, and other LEAs, for effectively detecting and controlling wildlife crime through development of standardized curriculum and tailored training modules. Under its component 3, aligned with various outcomes under GWP's components 1, 2 and 3, the project will conduct comprehensive baseline studies at 5 priority sites across Pakistan to ascertain the scale and scope of illegal wildlife trade and establish a basis for developing site-specific Zero-Poaching Frameworks (ZPFs). The ZPF employs a six-pillar approach which integrates: assessments; community engagement; technology; prosecution; cooperation; and capacity enhancement. SMART will be deployed at all 5 priority sites to improve anti-poaching efforts and law enforcement. The project's component 4, aligned with GWP's components 4 and 5, involves executing a multi-pronged awareness and communications strategy to not only enhance public awareness, but also engage them in citizen-based wildlife crime reporting, and to reduce demand for illegal wildlife products. The other main outcomes under this component include enhancing national, regional, and international coordination and cooperation, exchange of standardized data, lessons, and monitoring reports through knowledge sharing and exchange platforms in the region and with other GWP countries.

**South Africa:** South Africa's National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 demonstrates strong commitment to environmental and biodiversity protection as a vehicle to address its most crucial development challenge - accelerating growth while reducing inequality. In support of the NDP, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015-2025 promotes the development of a Biodiversity Economy, to encompass businesses and economic activities that either directly depend on biodiversity for their core business or that contribute to conservation of biodiversity through their activities. The South Africa GWP national project focuses on human-wildlife conflict (HWC) that is enshrined in various national plans and policies, including the African Elephant Action Plan (developed and endorsed by all African elephant range States) and the Kruger National Park Management Plan. It also supports South Africa's draft policy on "National Norms and Standards for the Management of Elephants in South Africa" that will be considered for approval during the project period. HWC mitigation is essential for ensuring community support SA's wildlife economy and meeting biodiversity conservation goals.

#### 4. Revised Program Targets

The proposed five new child projects are expected to increase the Program's core indicator targets for (i) Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (3,131,100 Ha); (ii) Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (733,762 Ha); and positively impact an additional 330,700 direct beneficiaries. See Table E of the PFD Addendum for further details.

#### 5. Revised GEF-7 Financing

This supplemental PFD is requesting additional and incremental GEF-7 resources estimated at **US\$ 18,446,000** (GEF grant amount: **US\$16,922,937** and Agency fee: **US\$1,523,063**).

Cumulatively the total GEF financing for the GEF-7 GWP including the new financing is estimated to be: **US\$ 108,136,435** (GEF grant amount: **US\$99,207,741** and Agency fee: **US\$8,928,694**).

## 6. Cofinancing Leveraged

Additional cofinancing resources, in support of the Program objectives, proposed to be mobilized are estimated at **US\$108,210,738**.

Cumulatively, the total cofinancing leveraged for the GEF-7 GWP including the potential new resources is estimated at: **US\$ 591,501,798**.

## 7. GWP GEF IA Partnership

The overall agency partnership has increased with the inclusion of IUCN as a GEF Implementing Agency for one of the national projects, supporting the Pakistan national project.

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[1] Malayan tiger, Bornean Orangutan and Bornean Banteng.

### 1b. Program Map and Coordinates

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

See Map with new countries in Annex.

**2. Stakeholders**

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

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none, please explain why:

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD

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



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

Are gender dimensions relevant to the success of program. Yes

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

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD

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

#### 4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the program?

Yes

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

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD

5. Risks

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

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD

## 6. Coordination

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

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD

## 7. Consistency with National Priorities

**Is the Program consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions**

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD

## 8. Knowledge Management

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

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD

## 9. Child Program Selection Criteria

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

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD

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

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Mr. Rinchen Wangdi	Director	Gross National Happiness Commission, BHUTAN	2/28/2020
DR. NAGULENDRAN KANGAYATKARASU	DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL	MINISTRY OF ENERGY, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE, MALAYSIA	12/19/2019
Dr. Bolatito Obisesan Mni	GEF Operational Focal Point	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, NIGERIA	3/12/2020
Ms. Naheed S. Durrani	Secretary	MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE, ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN	3/18/2020
Mr. Zaheer Fakir	GEF Operational Focal Point	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS, SOUTH AFRICA	2/3/2020



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

## LIST OF NATIONAL PROJECTS UNDER THE PROGRAM

National Projects under the Program <sup>a/</sup>							
<u>Country</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>GEF Agency</u>	<u>GEF Amount (\$)</u>			<u>Agency Fee (\$)</u>	<u>Total (\$)</u>
			<u>Focal Area 1</u>	<u>Focal Area 2</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>		
			<u>Project</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Project</u>		
-	<u>FSPs</u>	-					
Bhutan	1. Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the tourism sector in Bhutan	UNDP	183,486		183,486	16,514	200,000
Malaysia	2. Building institutional and local capacities to reduce wildlife crime and enhance protection of iconic wildlife in Malaysia	UNDP	7,139,450		7,139,450	642,550	7,782,000
Nigeria	3. Improved Management Effectiveness of Gashaka-Gumti and Yankari Protected Areas to conserve threatened wildlife species, build a wildlife economy and enhance community benefits	UNDP	3,519,725		3,519,725	316,775	3,836,500
Pakistan	4. Strengthening Governance and Capacity for Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade in Pakistan	IUCN	2,652,294		2,652,294	238,706	2,891,000

South Africa	5. Reducing Human Wildlife Conflict through an Evidence-based and Integrated Approach in Southern Africa	UNEP	3,427,982		3,427,982	308,518	3,736,500
-	<b><u>Subtotal</u></b>	-	16,922,937	0	16,922,937	1,523,063	18,446,000
-	<b>MSPs</b>	-					
-	<b><u>Subtotal</u></b>	-					
-	<b><u>Total</u></b>		16,922,937	0	16,922,937	1,523,063	18,446,000

a/ Total amount of national project concepts should equal the GEF program financing requested and consistent with Tables A, B and D.

#### ANNEX A1: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place

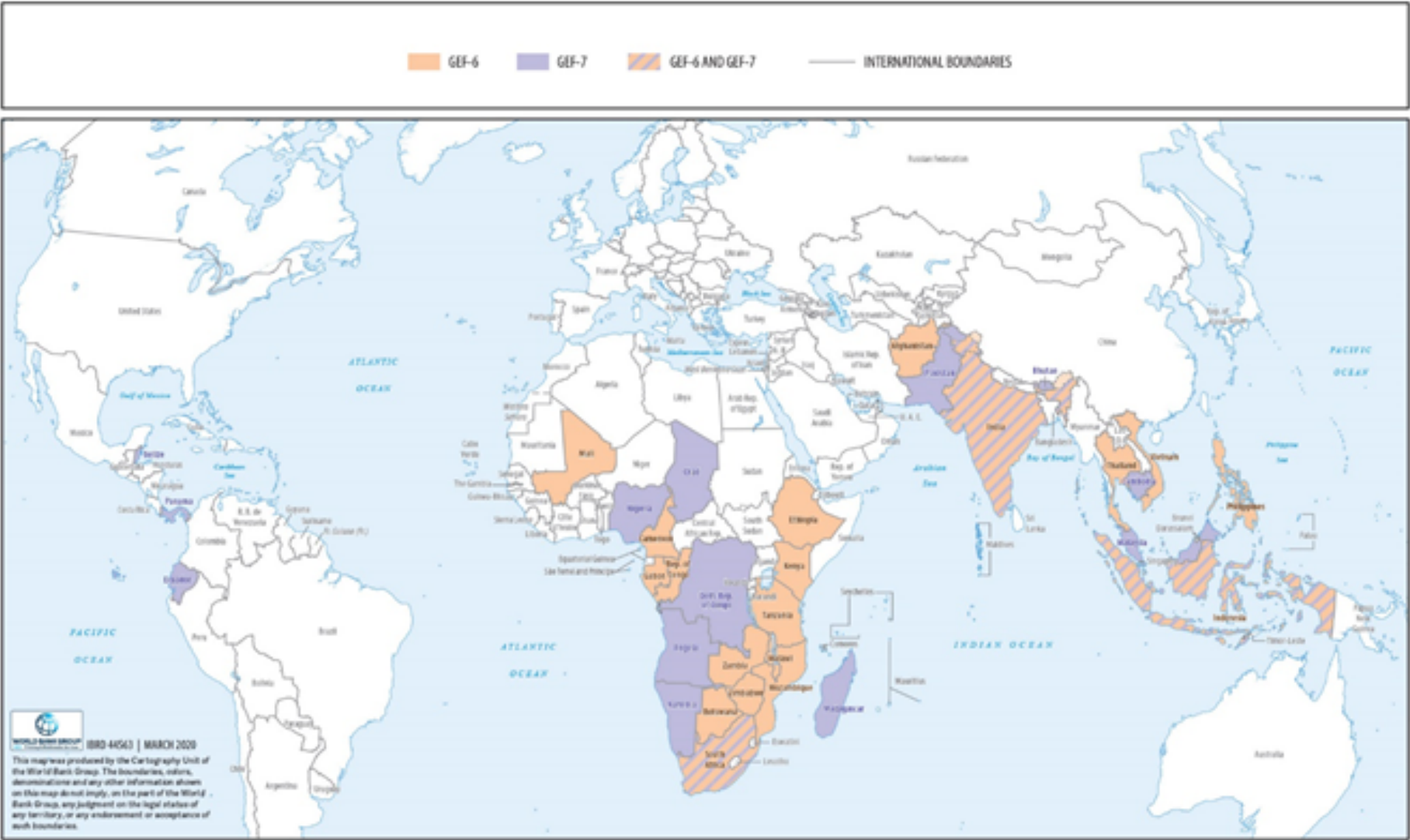


Table 1. PROGRAM/PROJECT MAP AND GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES

National Project Protected Area Coordinates *			POINT_X (longitude)	POINT_Y (latitude)
#	Country	Sites		
1	Bhutan (UNDP)	Sakteng Wildlife Sanctuary	91.948881 E	27.301228 N
		Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary	91.443338 E	27.823594 N
		Jomotsangkha Wildlife Sanctuary	91° 26' 16.1" E	27° 47' 49.9" N
2	Malaysia (UNDP)	Ulu Sebuyau National Park	111°53'E	1.4089° N
		Sedilu National Park	110° 44' 0" E	1° 26' 0"N
3	Nigeria (UNDP)	Gashaka-Gumti National Park	11.6158° E	7.5424° N
		Yankari Game Reserve	10.3030° E	9.8543° N

\*Note: This table only lists the protected areas where the GPS coordinates were available. It does not include all protected areas listed by child projects.

area sites