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**for the Child Project
under the**

GEF-7 GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM (GWP)

THE GWP GLOBAL COORDINATION PROJECT

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
ASA	Advisory Services and Analytics
BD	Biodiversity
BETF	Bank-Executed Trust Fund
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM	Community-based Natural Resources Management
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CoP	Community of Practice
CWON	Changing Wealth of Nations
DEFRA	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (U.K.)
EC DEVCO	European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
EU	European Union
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FCI	Finance, Competitiveness, and Innovation Global Practice
FOLUR	Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GEB	Global Environmental Benefits
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GWP	Global Wildlife Program
HWC	Human Wildlife Conflict
ICCWC	International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office
IFAW	International Fund for Animal Welfare
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWT	Illegal Wildlife Trade
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NBT	Nature-based Tourism
NEAP	National Elephant Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIAP	National Ivory Action Plan
OECD	Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures

OESRC	Operations Environmental and Social Review Committee
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSC	Program Steering Committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SSC	Species Survival Commission (IUCN)
STAP	Scientific and Advisory Technical Panel
TraCCC	GMU Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNODC	United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime
UNWTO	UN World Trade Organization
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WAVES	Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services
WBE	Wildlife Based Economy
WBG	World Bank Group
WCO	World Customs Organization
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WTTC	World Travel and Tourism Council
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
ZSL	Zoological Society of London

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

1. Humans have wiped out 60% of animal populations since 1970 ([Living Planet Report 2018](#)) and specifically, mammal species have collectively lost over 50% of their continental populations ([Ceballos et al, 2018](#)). This loss of wildlife threatens valuable ecosystem services and human well-being. The top three threats to wildlife are: habitat change (loss, degradation, and fragmentation), illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and climate change ([The GEF 7 Biodiversity Strategy](#)). More than a third of the world's land surface is used for crop and livestock production, and nearly 75% of the land-based environment has been significantly changed to meet the needs of a growing human population ([IPBES Global Assessment Report, 2019](#)). Criminal activities that affect the environment and natural resources contribute to the loss of biodiversity and pose a serious threat to sustainable and inclusive development. A recent World Bank [report](#) estimated that annual costs of illegal logging, fishing and wildlife trade are a staggering US \$1 to US \$2 trillion¹. The value of illegal wildlife trade (IWT) alone is estimated to be of US \$7-23 billion per year ([UNEP-INTERPOL Rapid Response Assessment, 2016](#)). The scale and scope of threats to wildlife are making this issue no longer exclusively an environmental concern but rather an economic development and national security issue. The enormous global impacts of zoonotic disease pathogens (i.e. SARS-CoV-2; COVID-19) have propelled multi-stakeholder coalitions to expedite [collaboration](#) in order to fortify environmental services, biodiversity, and health. Although the zoonotic source of SARS-CoV-2 is still unknown, understanding potential links to wildlife is a key consideration. As recent reports from UNEP² and TRAFFIC³ highlight, wildlife-sourced diseases are an important human health concern and integrated efforts are needed to improve the understanding of transmission of zoonoses and how to minimize risks of future outbreaks. It is essential that safety, regulations, and traceability issues related to wildlife trade are considered as part of broader risk management approaches to reduce risks of zoonotic disease transfer.

2. In recent years, increased political support to conserve wildlife and habitats was demonstrated by global government leaders ([Declaration: London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade 2018](#)). High-level commitments made by member countries at the UN General Assembly, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)⁴ have resulted in increased land coverage under protection, legal and sustainable use of wild species and some positive actions by Parties to implement their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, but most of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets are not on track to be achieved by 2020. Within the context of the CBD, the year 2020 is perceived as a “Super Year for Nature”. The COVID-19 has caused a postponement of the global negotiations underway for new biodiversity targets that will be finalized at the CBD COP 15 taking place in October 2021 in Kunming, China⁵ and the UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP 26) expected to take place in 2021 in Glasgow,

¹ Report: Illegal Logging, Fishing, and Wildlife Trade: The Costs and How to Combat It, October 2019.

² [Preventing the next Pandemic: Zoonotic Diseases and How to Break the Chain of Transmission](#). July 2020.

³ [Wildlife trade, COVID-19 and zoonotic disease risks: shaping the response](#). April 2020.

⁴ [CITES](#) is the international agreement that regulates international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants so that international trade does not threaten their survival.

⁵ There are proposed 20 targets related to reducing threats to biodiversity and meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing in the zero-draft version of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

Scotland. Still the preparation efforts underway for these agreements and additional discussions to link environment/health will highlight the potential for nature-based solutions and biodiversity to help achieve climate goals. In addition, there will be opportunities to explore actions that can benefit people and wildlife that will be generated from global and national responses to COVID-19. International frameworks elevate the political will for action and commitments but without national policies and capacity to enforce these commitments, they will remain inadequate to halt the loss of wildlife and combat IWT. At a minimum, governments will look to improve enforcement of wildlife trade regulations, monitoring diseases and markets, and increase focus on its human health nexus.

3. At the national level, IWT is a systemic governance issue that enables the illegal plundering of natural resources. Wildlife trafficking offers high profits and a low risk of detection and prosecution activity. Criminal networks exploit weak law-enforcement capacity and corrupt officials with bribes to undermine the rule of law and pose threats to national security. Criminals pressure people with few economic options into poaching, corrupt those that help transport illicit goods, and sell luxury items to consumers who may or may not understand the true cost of their consumption choices. UNODC's [2020 World Wildlife Crime Report](#) (WWCR) discusses how bribes can make up 4-10 percent of the final (wholesale) sales value of ivory in Asia. The WWCR highlights how organized criminal groups in broker countries, neither the source nor the destination of the wildlife, have consolidated control of multiple markets and these illegal activities undermine economic growth and social stability across the supply chain. Another [report](#) by UNODC and Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering found that a majority of jurisdictions fail to recognize wildlife crime as a serious crime. Only 26% of jurisdictions reported conducting any investigation of wildlife crimes, including financial investigations and anti-money laundering charges. Additionally, governments have not been able to mainstream biodiversity across other sectors of the society, including into national and development planning and processes. In low-income countries, governments forego an estimated US \$ 7 billion – US \$ 12 billion in potential fiscal revenues per year particularly through illegal fishing and logging ([World Bank 2019](#)). This shortfall in revenues hinders economic growth in source countries and increases development risks and vulnerabilities beyond national borders. These issues at the national level exist because of the lack of understanding of the many ways in which wildlife contributes to the economy and how it can support poverty alleviation.

4. Global wildlife tourism is worth five times more than illegal wildlife trade annually ([WTTC 2019](#)), which makes it a critical economic development and biodiversity conservation tool. Despite its importance for financing conservation, tourism is vulnerable to external shocks and the current COVID-19 crisis has caused travel and tourism globally to come to a halt, including in many of the source countries that rely on tourists as a source of foreign exchange and revenues⁶. The current impacts of COVID-19 to tourism globally which have been

⁶ A survey run by [SafariBookings.com](#) of 443 safari tour operators reported on April 9, 2020 the impact of the coronavirus pandemic with more than 90% of tour operators experiencing at least a 75% fall in new bookings. This impacts Africa's safari industry, the wildlife reserves that rely on its revenue, and the local people employed in the safari industry.

significant.⁷ Governments, communities, and the private sector globally are currently taking emergency response and recovery measures to overcome liquidity and solvency challenges caused by the current health and economic crisis. The global economic shock that the COVID-19 pandemic has delivered and steep recessions many countries are experiencing will leave lasting scars for many countries. Governments and private enterprises have taken drastic actions to secure financial resources to weather the crisis. The [IMF](#) is ready to fully deploy its US\$1 trillion lending capacity to help member countries get through the crisis. As of July 2020, the World Bank Group committed to provide up to \$160 billion in financing tailored to the health, economic and social shocks countries are facing, including \$50 billion of IDA resources on grant and highly concessional terms. Many other donors and financial institutions have taken broad and fast action to help developing countries strengthen their pandemic response capabilities and help the private sector continue to operate and sustain jobs. The GEF launched a COVID-19 Pandemic Task Force COVID-19 Task Force of scientific experts from across the health and environment disciplines to focus on ways to prevent infectious diseases through action on the environment, including combating illegal wildlife trade. The GEF also approved new project concepts to support COVID-19 response efforts⁸. Many countries that rely on the tourism sector and communities for their livelihoods were impacted by lockdown measures and reduced tourism activities. A critical consideration for countries as economies reopen in a phased approach will be how to diversify income streams to ensure natural assets are conserved to not only support recovery efforts but also provide the foundation for its sustainable development.

5. This market disruption has led to mass business closures and immediate high unemployment in this sector. In addition, there is concern that the lack of tourists visiting conservation areas and reduced funding available to support conservation management activities will in some places lead to increased [poaching](#). Although governments, donors, and the private sector are exploring potential emergency actions to alleviate pressures on wildlife and community livelihoods, this crisis highlights the importance of diversifying sources of funding to support wildlife conservation. Conservation-comparable revenue generating opportunities to diversify from tourism exists, including those that provide alternative livelihoods to local communities. For example, Gorongosa Rainforest [Coffee](#) puts 100% of the profits from its specialty coffee directly to support wildlife conservation, girls' education, and rainforest reforestation in Gorongosa National Park, Mozambique. COVID-19 is forcing many government and industry leaders to reassess policy and commercial activities to move towards business conservation models that include support to legal, sustainable trade that promote biodiversity conservation and generate economic returns for local communities. As the sector responds and builds towards a recovery, efforts to help governments capture financial benefits from wildlife conservation and promotion of legal and sustainable trade to improve local livelihoods and increase their fiscal revenues should be at the center of “green recovery” discussions. Participatory efforts that promote transparency and responsible supply chains for products that could be traded legally to generate private sector investments across the value chain and reward environmental stewardship can help governments, businesses, and communities recover from the COVID-19 crisis. Application of a value chain analysis approach can help uncover value

⁷ The [UNWTO](#) estimates the loss of up to US \$1.2 trillion in export revenues from tourism, with 120 million jobs at risk.

⁸ The GEF approved a new project concept *Collaborative platform for African nature-based tourism enterprises areas and local communities – a response to COVID-19* (WWF-GEF GEF ID 10625) in July 2020.

creation across the wildlife supply chain can uncover revenue and sustainable investment opportunities. This analytical approach can also identify vulnerable areas of the supply chain that represent risks of illegal activities in the wildlife sector and leakage of value creation and benefits that could go towards local communities, businesses, and national governments.

6. Poor land-use planning, increased human populations near wildlife habitats, and limited benefits derived from wildlife by local communities have led to an increase in human wildlife conflict (HWC). HWC affects the world's most marginalized people in biodiverse countries impacting their personal safety, food security, livelihoods and development. For example, in Bhutan on average, a household spends 110 nights a year guarding crops (NBSAP Bhutan, 2014). This example highlights HWC impacts on rural economies and the well-being of local communities, as households incur the costs and need to divert resources to guard their crops. In many country countries, HWC is leading to rural-urban migration and abandonment of farmland thus undermining the potential for establishing wildlife-based enterprises.

7. One of the largest concerted efforts to conserve wildlife and combat IWT is the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and includes 32 countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America. This US \$230 million investment includes funds from GEF's sixth and seventh replenishment cycles (GEF-6 and GEF-7) and leverages \$1.2 billion of donor co-financing. GEF-7 GWP includes new priority landscapes in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and increases efforts to support transboundary cooperation between national projects. Emerging lessons from the GEF-6 GWP implementation indicate that the approaches to address the challenges facing wildlife and its habitats require a sustained focus and scaling up of financial resources so that lower-income countries and communities are supported and do not bear the burden of global conservation efforts. Since 2010, international donors have committed US \$2.4 billion to tackle IWT and promote conservation ([Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade \(2010 – 2018\)](#)) but there continues to be a massive funding gap to adequately address the drivers of wildlife loss, recognize the economic value of wildlife as a natural asset and, implement long-term solutions. Thus, while the GEF- 6 GWP strategy was to reduce poaching, trafficking and demand (see Annex 1), the GEF- 7 GWP aims to expand the focus beyond combating IWT to promoting wildlife-based economies and mainstreaming biodiversity.

8. The GEF-7 GWP *Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species* component supports national projects combat IWT and works at the global level through coalitions focused on reducing poaching, trafficking and demand for illegal wildlife and wildlife products. This component addresses the following barriers at the national level: (i) inadequate governance at the local level which prevents communities from participating in decision making; (ii) weak institutional capacity and policies that allow poaching and trafficking to thrive; (iii) high corruption levels across the supply chain, including national border crossings that allow transportation of illegal wildlife products undetected; (iv) lack of awareness among consumers of illegal wildlife products, and unsustainable demand, and (v) limited access to knowledge, technology and innovation and weak transborder collaboration. The IWT pillar of GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will share tools, knowledge resources, and mobilize International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) partners to help national projects achieve their outcomes. See Annex 8 for an assessment of COVID-19 impacts.

9. The GEF-7 GWP *Wildlife for Sustainable Development* component supports countries to explore wildlife-based land uses such as wildlife tourism and adequately value wildlife in their national accounts and policies. The GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will help participating countries develop strong wildlife-based enterprises, strengthen tourism linkages and implement policies that foster conservation compatible development. This will be done through analyses that show the economic value of protected areas and wildlife for national and local economies and promotion of collaborative partnerships between local communities, the government, private sector, tourism agencies and other relevant partners. See Annex 8 for an assessment of COVID-19 impacts.

PROJECT APPROACH

a) Target Geography and Country participation

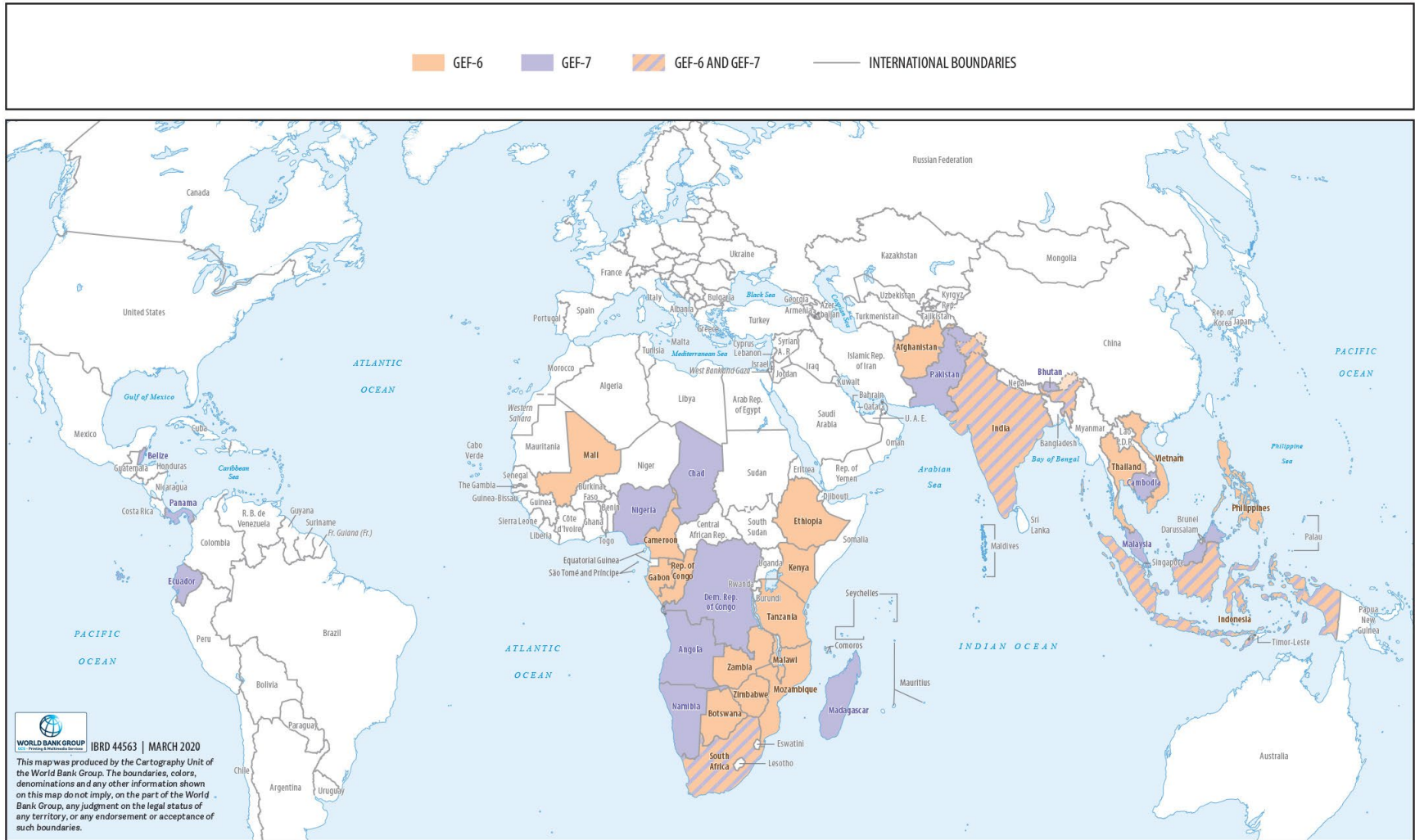
10. The GEF-7 GWP will expand its coverage from its focus on Africa and Asia to include three countries in LAC that are also impacted by illegal trafficking of wildlife. GWP GEF-7 includes 13 national projects in: (i) Angola; (ii) Bhutan; (iii) Belize; (iv) Cambodia; (v) Chad; (vi) Democratic Republic of Congo; (vii) Ecuador; (viii) India⁹; (ix) Indonesia; (x) Madagascar; (xi) Namibia; (xii) Panama; (xiii) South Africa¹⁰. These participating countries focus on keystone species such as elephants, rhinos, big cats (i.e. jaguars, tigers, lions), and other highly trafficked species such as pangolins. The projects cover approximately 60 protected areas and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) which are also areas where communities depend upon natural resources for their survival. Thus, these countries are important geographical targets where there is an opportunity develop a wildlife-based economy, reduce threats to species and align goals with CBD's framework for action through an ecosystem approach for the management of natural resources.

11. The Global Coordination Project under the GEF-7 GWP as a coordination and knowledge hub will bring the participating countries together under one programmatic framework, expanding its global reach from 19 countries to 29 countries (with 37 national level projects). See Map 1 and Annex 2 for overall GWP portfolio summary. In the design of the GEF-7 GWP, targeted efforts were made to design (in collaboration with the Program Steering Committee) the program framework which was communicated to governments and implementing agencies to align their national project interventions. National project input was also used to modify the framework and integrate national priorities. As part of the child project selection process, consideration was made to the level of direct link of project components to the programmatic framework.

⁹ India, Indonesia and South Africa are already participating under the GEF-6 GWP.

¹⁰ Three additional countries were approved under the GWP by the GEF Council as part of its June 2020 work program (Malaysia, Nigeria, and Pakistan). In addition, South Africa added a new project and Bhutan added funding to its existing project.

Map 1: Countries Participating under GWP¹¹



¹¹ Map is based on official WBG cartographic guidelines for country borders and is prepared to reflect the countries participating under the GWP. Specific sites of intervention in each country will be part of national country projects.

b) Baseline scenario and context

12. The GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project builds upon a strong baseline of projects supported by international donors to conserve wildlife (see Annex 3). From 2010 to 2018 international donors committed US \$2.4 billion to 1,784 projects across 68 countries to help combat IWT and conserve wildlife ([World Bank 2019](#)). Several investments were announced at the 2018 IWT London Conference, including Germany's €90 million for 2019, USA's \$90 million (for 2019), and UK's £36 million. USAID's major new programs since 2015 include Wildlife Asia, Saving Species (Vietnam), PROTECT (Philippines), and Southern African CWT landscapes (4 transboundary landscapes), [VukaNow](#) Program, and the ROUTES partnership. EC's larger programs include support to ICCWC, [MIKES](#), Sustainable Wildlife Management, SOS, and funding for various NGOs. Germany's larger programs include [Polifund](#) (and follow-up partnership project), TFCA funding to Southern Africa and regional support to Central and Eastern Africa, and tiger habitat programmatic support. The UK is investing catalytic funding of more than £36 million between 2014 and 2021, including through the IWT Challenge Fund, counter-poaching training, support to conferences and educational packs, as well as public-private partnerships. The World Bank Group's (WBG) has conservation projects in [Mozambique](#), Tanzania, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, and [Lao PDR](#). An increasing number of philanthropic foundations are also contributing to this sector. Beyond national and regional conservation projects, there are also knowledge platforms that contribute to the baseline of activities. Examples include "[People not Poaching](#): the Communities and IWT Learning Platform", 'Beyond Enforcement/FLoD' work led by the IUCN SuLi Specialist Group, IIED and TRAFFIC, IUCN Biopama, SADC TFCA Portal, TRAFFIC's Social and Behavioral Change Communications (SBCC) Community of Practice", and Wildlabs.net for Wildlife Technology.

13. In addition, the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project is nested within the GWP framework to both contribute to and benefit from the associated 37 GWP national projects in 32 countries¹². The US \$7 million GWP GEF-6 Global coordination project (which includes a US \$5 million grant led by the WBG on knowledge management and coordination and a US \$2 million grant led by UNDP on maritime trafficking of wildlife) is the foundation for this Global Project. The baseline also includes projects funded by GEF and WBG not within the GWP program on topics relevant to the GWP theory of change, including for example: (i) GEF-6 UNDP project in Angola; (ii) GEF-6 UN Environment IWT project in South Sudan; (iii) WBG community forest management projects in Benin and Cote d'Ivoire; and (iv) WBG nature-based tourism (NBT) projects in Tanzania, Mozambique, Lao PDR, India, Nepal, and Cambodia. Collectively, the WBG NBT projects represent over US \$300 million in investments also contributing to the GWP knowledge and coordination activities. Notably, experiences from the LENS2 Lao PDR and Tanzania REGROW projects were shared with GWP stakeholders during the GWP Annual Conference in Zambia in 2018 and captured in storybooks on the GWP [eBook](#). GWP collections of NBT lessons learned and best practices were shared with the Nepal WB tourism project (including during a January 2019 conference held in Kathmandu, Nepal) and will inform future GWP knowledge exchanges. Similarly, a joint GWP- UNDP Symposium on Strengthening Legal Frameworks to Combat Wildlife Crime in Central and West Africa was

¹² As previously mentioned, the GWP expanded to a total of 37 projects in 32 countries during the June 2020 GEF Council.

well received by the countries. In June 2018, the GEF-6 GWP Global Project partnered with the Government of Mozambique to organize an international conference on NBT that featured over 600 participants, including the President of Mozambique, former President of Botswana, ministers, and a diverse cohort of experts and public/private sector representatives. This conference helped launch [public-private sector agreements](#) signed by the Government of Mozambique and various partners totaling over US \$500 million in investment, which is providing a sound model for replication.

14. In 2016, the GEF-6 GWP Global Project established a knowledge and coordination platform for the “Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development”. Over the last three years, it has successfully built a coordination, knowledge management and monitoring platform to support national projects and other stakeholders engaged in combating IWT and conserving wildlife and habitats. Several knowledge events and resources have been developed as part of the GEF-6 GWP Global Project (See Annex 1). A list of GEF-6 GWP Global Project activities executed can also be found in The Global Wildlife Program: [Knowledge Platform](#) 2016-2018. An updated report that includes the 2019 GWP activities is on the Global Wildlife Program site.

15. The GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) highlighted the good performance of the GEF-6 GWP Global Project implemented under GEF-6 in their December 2018 Biodiversity Focal Area Study (which includes the GWP formative review). In summary, it commended the GWP for creating strong partnerships, coordinating actions to build capacity, learning, and knowledge within both at global and national levels and accomplishing more than expected with the available small funding. Annex 4 summarizes how the lessons learned and GEFIEO recommendations were incorporated into the design of the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project.

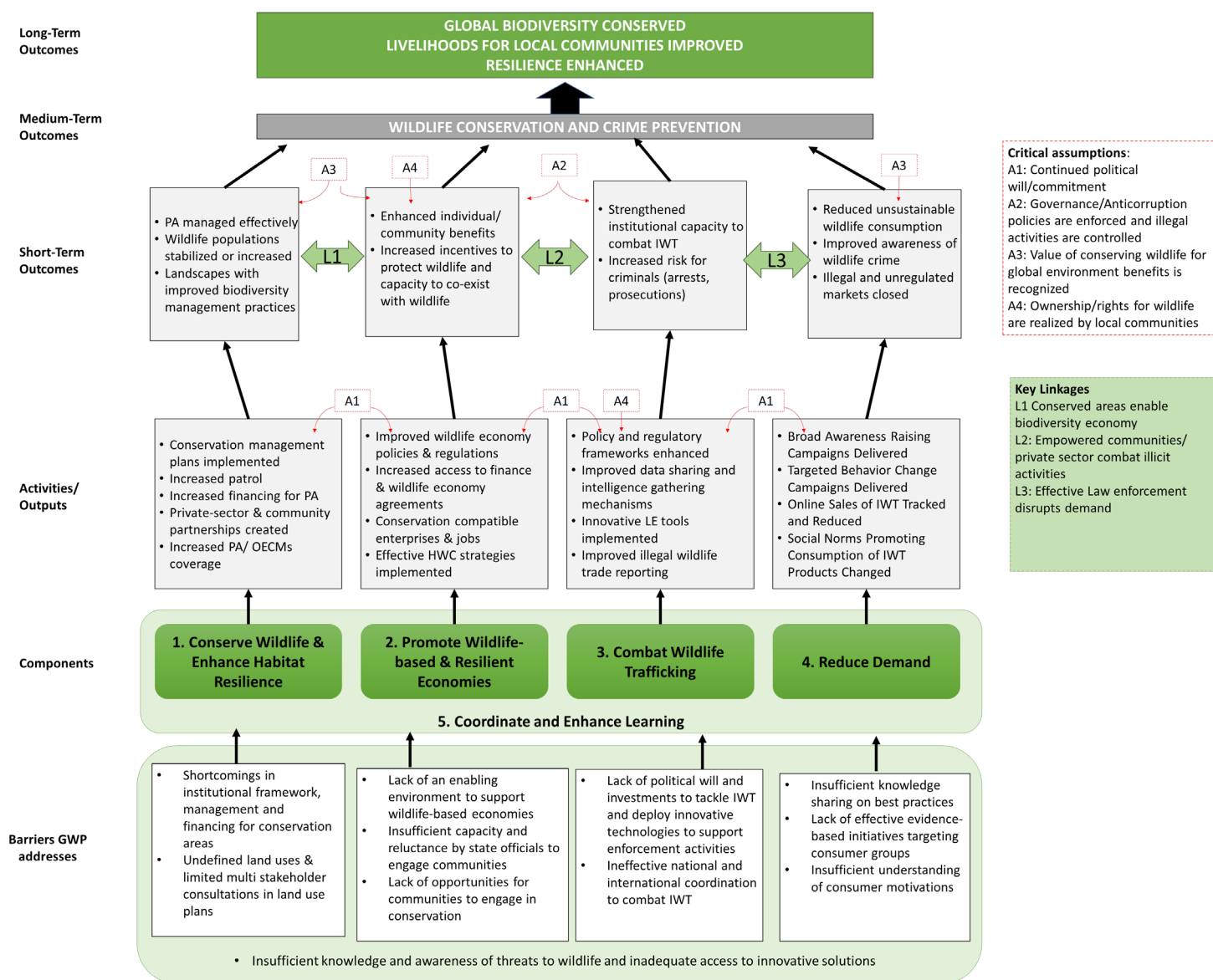
16. The GEF-6 experiences particularly highlighted the importance of engaging policymakers to endorse activities to combat IWT and tackle corruption. It also identified a key gap in GEF-6 GWP of the limited allocation of national projects towards demand reduction/behavior change to reduce the consumption of illegally traded wildlife and wildlife products. Few countries utilized national STAR allocations for such interventions and those that did only allocated a small share of their resources towards these activities.

c) GEF alternative scenario

17. Against the above-mentioned baseline, the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project is a World Bank-led, programmatic Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) project, designed to lead the overall Program Oversight, Coordination, and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) together with Project Management functions. The GWP is based on a Theory of Change that addresses drivers of habitat loss and wildlife, wildlife crime and lack of wildlife-based land uses. The TOC of the GWP can be summarized by a series of interdependent interventions along the value chain from source to transit to demand. This Project will scale up the existing GWP platform for collaboration and sharing of experiences between government counterparts and partners to generate knowledge, link experts, and develop partnerships. This project aims to increase technical skills of national project teams and other implementing partners, increase knowledge

sharing on best practices, and documentation of evidence-based initiatives targeting WBE and IWT solutions. These technical assistance and resources are intended to enhance the speed and scale at which national project solutions are implemented. This will be achieved through training activities, strengthening collective action through community of practice efforts and actions, and engaging private sector and coordination on key reports and targeted initiatives at the global level. Communications and outreach activities will support knowledge management and strategic global, regional, and national level support efforts. These interventions are expected to result in more active and effective partnerships, integrated policies and successful approaches being adopted beyond the national projects. Key outputs will include knowledge events, mobilization of partnerships and coalitions, and coordination amongst donors to mobilize resources to priority areas. Participation in global/regional high-profile events will highlight GWP issues and solutions and offer opportunities to disseminate innovative analytical work. Annual results and documentation of lessons learned will help to increase uptake of collective solutions and action at the national and multi-national levels. These GWP Coordination Project activities will support national project efforts and link the individual investments to help deliver global environmental benefits.

Figure 2: Alternative Scenario: Theory of Change



18. The GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will support both GEF-7 national projects (17¹³) along with the ongoing GEF-6 national projects (20). Support efforts will include exchange of knowledge resources and expertise, capacity building, trainings and access to the latest information and tools to help national projects enhance project outcomes. This will help the 32 GWP countries and global partners contribute to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and NBSAPS (CBD); the Land Degradation Neutrality targets (UNCCD), and the Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans

¹³ Five additional country projects under a GWP PFD addendum were approved by the GEF Council on June 4, 2020.

(UNFCCC) related to protected areas, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

19. The Project will work closely with the GEF Implementing Agencies (UNDP, UN Environment Programme, WWF, IUCN, and Asian Development Bank), steering committee members, and new partners to employ their comparative advantages for strategic impact. Partners are expected to multiply the impact of country efforts by building on in-country activities and scaling-up at regional and global levels, focusing on capacity strengthening, policy as well as strategic knowledge management and communications.

20. The GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will deliver activities that are prioritized by the participating country teams under the overall GWP framework, which includes: (1) Conserve Wildlife and Habitats, (2) Promote Wildlife-Based Economy, (3) Combat Wildlife Crime, (4) Reduce Demand for Illegally Traded Wildlife Products, and (5) Coordinate and Enhance Learning. The Project design incorporates emerging CBD directions and important GEFIEO recommendations by expanding the geographic and species coverage of the projects. By integrating efforts to promote WBE and combat IWT, the 32 GWP countries collectively can increase populations of critically endangered wildlife, generate jobs and improve benefits to communities, and safeguard landscapes that contribute to global environmental benefits. The COVID-19 crisis has pushed many countries to experience their worst recession since World War II and the longer-term implications are still to be seen but are expected to last for years. COVID-19 has forced GEF-6 GWP global coordination project activities to be delivered remotely and will likely continue to impact the delivery of Program activities into GEF-7. Given the massive government stimulus central banks and international financial intermediaries deployed as a response to the health and economic responses to the COVID-19 crisis, the current level of investments will likely not to be seen for years to come. Health, social, and economic factors will continue to be the priority for government leaders and GWP stakeholders will need to continue to present the case for investing in wildlife and provide strategic and tactical support to COVID-19 response and recovery efforts. Legal and illegal wildlife trade can be a cause of zoonotic disease transfer. GWP national project teams can explore opportunities to leverage COVID-19 funding tied to protecting tourism jobs and to enhance risk management tools and technical resources to enhance resilience to low-probability and high-impact events, including emerging zoonotic diseases.

21. Learning from GEF-6 donor coordination efforts, activities are designed to avoid duplication, use resources effectively and allow for flexibility to adapt to changing environments. Emphasis is placed on building coalitions and tapping on the political will created through the country projects to conserve wildlife and combat wildlife crime. Priority activities are focused on strengthening enforcement (including working with ICCWC partners on customs, police, and judiciary issues) and fostering new engagement with financial and transport sector providers to help reduce poaching and trafficking. Under the WBE component, emphasis will be placed on strengthening the policy frameworks to support wildlife-based livelihoods and ensuring that national projects have the capacity and the knowledge to reduce human-wildlife conflict, promote NBT and conserve habitats. Significantly also, the Project is being launched during a time of unprecedented global uncertainty due to the novel coronavirus pandemic. It is well placed to ensure guidance is provided to country project teams to adopt responsive measures at the landscape level to increase resilience of both communities and nature.

22. Country level investments focused on demand reduction/behavior change continue to remain a gap in GEF-7 GWP investments (less than 1% of GWP financing). Still, the aim of program activities related to demand or market disruption will be to focus funding on increasing dissemination of expertise of existing successful networks and targeted engagement with country governments to support their continued and any new efforts. Figure 1 shows the approximate project funds allocated for each component/ sub-component of the GWP Framework.

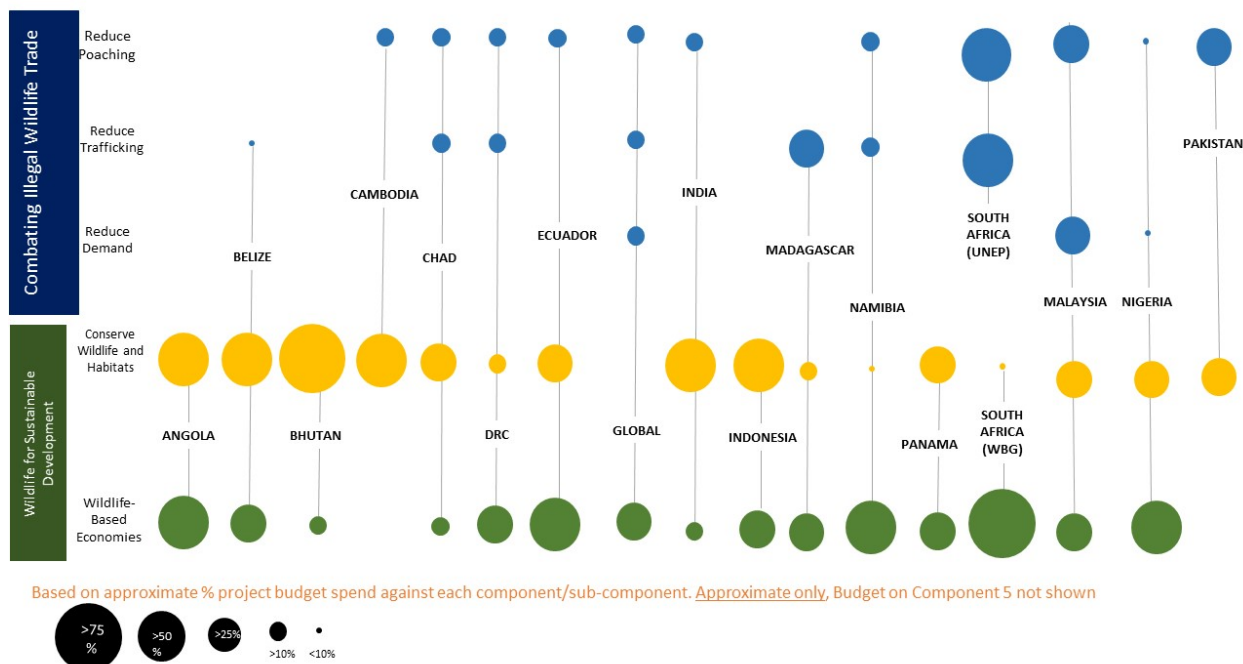


FIGURE 1: GEF-7 GWP National Project Budget Allocation by Component¹⁴

d) Project Objectives and Components

23. The objective of the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project is to enhance knowledge and coordination services to promote wildlife-based economic development and combat illegal wildlife trade.

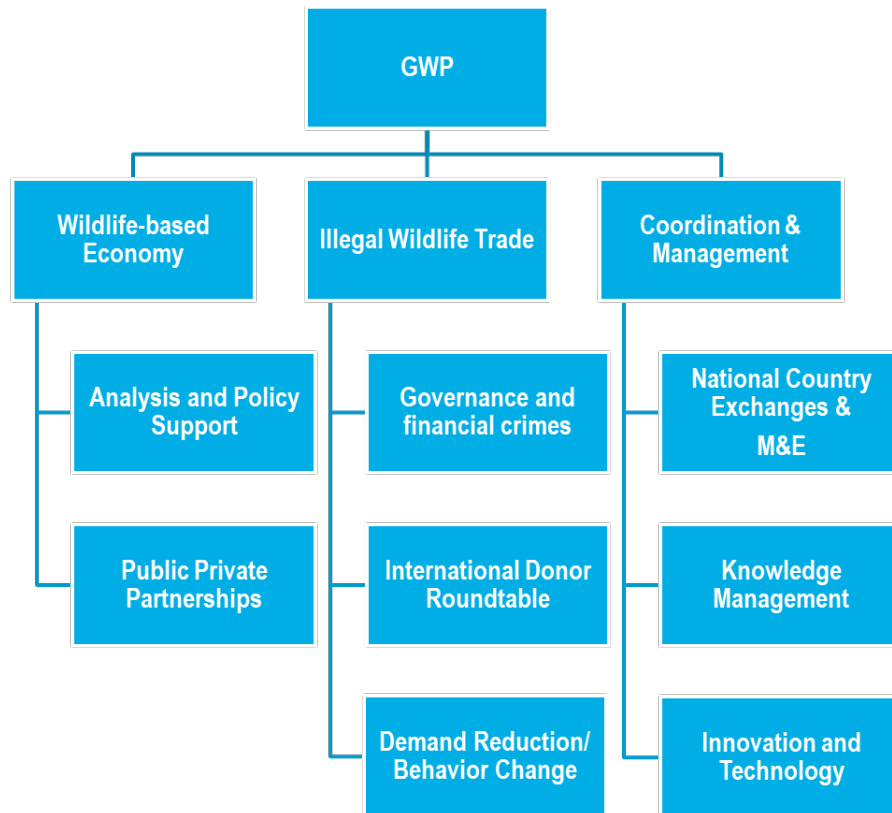
24. The GEF-7 Global Coordination Project will be measured through the following outcome indicators (see below). The Project's results framework includes component level indicators and is presented in Annex 5.

- Percentage of national projects using GWP tools and resources in country activities
- Percentage of knowledge exchange survey respondents rating event at satisfactory or above

¹⁴ For the purpose of illustration and maintaining the theory of change designed under GEF- 6 GWP, demand reduction is reflected within the Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade. Figure reflected is based upon proposed budget categories of the national child projects.

25. Overall the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will contribute to the GEF-7 Core Program indicators by tracking and collating activities and outputs of the country projects to track the overall contribution to the GWP achieved by the individual components of the Project. The GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project is designed around three components, shown in Figure 2 below. The components have been designed to align with the GEF 7 Programming Directions and capture the country project priority needs on IWT and WBE. Annex 6 provides the estimated budget by components.

FIGURE 2: GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project Components



Component 1: Wildlife-based Economy (WBE), US\$ 3.3 million

26. **Overview:** Wildlife tourism contributed US \$120.1 billion to global GDP in 2018, directly providing 9.1 million jobs worldwide (WTTC 2019). Wildlife tourism, as a part of the NBT offering is a growing industry which can provide communities living around protected areas with an incentive to conserve and sustainable use wildlife. However, inadequate policies and concession laws, limited financial capital for tourism infrastructure, unplanned development, poor governance and limited opportunities for scaling up community-run enterprise have resulted in weak WBE development to date. Wildlife tourism has been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 and many government agencies, businesses, and communities are struggling to keep a minimal level of operations going during this downturn. Once countries emerge from emergency response measures, it will be critical to help the tourism enterprises get going again

and in the medium to longer term rethink what wildlife tourism is and how consumptive and non-consumptive solutions can coexist in WBE that bring benefits to local communities while minimizing environmental risks. CBD Parties are considering global [targets](#) related to benefits to people from the sustainable and legal use of wild species as part of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. Once adopted in 2021, this framework will help CBD Parties align national efforts to support sustainable and legal use of wild species and several GWP projects and WBE interventions can strengthen these initiatives. A diversified set of wildlife based economic activities is key to promote inclusive economic development that supports local communities living in and around conservation areas. WBE is defined here as the activities directly related to the use of wildlife for sustainable development. WBE includes nature-based tourism, sustainable use, legal wildlife trade (some of which may be regulated under CITES), and protected area revenue-sharing with local communities. Industry analysts state that 2020 is essentially a lost year for tourism operators with as much as US \$2.2 trillion lost, at least 80 percent lower profits, as many as a billion fewer travelers, and more than 100 million jobs gone¹⁵. In countries like Kenya, coronavirus travel [restrictions](#) have put in jeopardy the billion-dollar tourism industry that employs millions and underpins the private conservancy that is essential to wildlife conservation in many African countries. Legal, sustainable consumptive wildlife activities (e.g. conditional consumptive utilization by community conservancies where rights are devolved, non-timber forest products used commercially and for subsistence purposes, etc.) may be considered in some instances along with non-consumptive economic activities to wildlife and humans to co-exist. WBE activities can include a mix of consumptive and non-consumptive uses and vary across countries. Examples of WBE activities include nature-based tourism, hunting, wildlife ranching, payment for ecosystem services, and non-timber forest products. Public private partnerships can help to unlock more diversified revenue generation opportunities that can help mitigate economic downturns. As highlighted in IUCN's report [Closing the gap: financing and resourcing of protected and conserved areas in Eastern and Southern Africa](#), there are finance mechanisms already in use in some countries which could be scaled up¹⁶. The African Leadership University (ALU) School of Wildlife Conservation is conducting a regional assessment of the wildlife economy in Africa as part of its *State of the Wildlife Economy Research* with a focus on ecotourism, hunting (including some aspects of fishing), the carbon market, other consumptive use (including non-timber forest products) and game ranching. The GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will align with and build on existing GEF-6 and partner efforts to help GWP countries assess opportunities related to potential revenue diversification opportunities through their own national projects. These activities will be developed with input from the PSC and GWP national projects. Successful WBE will deliver real benefits to local communities providing concrete incentives for wildlife conservation and can increase their tolerance to manage the costs of HWC. Integration of WBE into long-term planning and investment decisions can ensure that natural assets deliver ecological, social and financial returns sustainably.

¹⁵ As reported in the Washington Post on July 17, 2020, with tourism revenue nearly zeroed out, most workers at Kenya's 167 community-owned conservancies are furloughed, and payouts to nearly 1 million shareholders have been reduced or suspended entirely.

¹⁶ For example, Debt for Nature Swaps, biodiversity offsets, outcomes-based financing, green bonds, and tax incentives.

27. **Goals:** The goals of this component are to: (1) provide advisory and analysis support to strengthen enabling environment and political will for investing in WBE solutions; and (2) promote public-private-partnerships to scale up WBE investments.

28. **Outcomes:** (i) improved knowledge, enabling policy environment and engagement for WBE; and (ii) increased partnerships for joint action to stimulate WBE.

29. The subcomponent activities will raise the profile of WBE at global and regional events as an important sector that warrants financial and technical investments. It will support GWP countries implement National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPS) including support to national projects to address HWC, sustainable use and wildlife-based tourism. It will also help mainstream biodiversity into the planning and development of sectors that impact biodiversity. GWP national project investments at the protected area/landscape level will help retain and create jobs in biodiversity rich countries, increase resilience of rural communities, and help reduce risks of illegal trade and associated corruption. In the post-COVID-19 environment, GWP investments help countries support a “green recovery” through promotion of conservation area investments and jobs in rural landscapes. These natural assets can provide economic benefits through tourism and consumptive use, but also through payment for ecosystem services. Advisory and analytical activities will contribute to enhancing efforts towards global, regional and national level engagement. The subcomponent activities will be coordinated by the GWP Global Project coordination team, working in collaboration with the PSC, national project teams, and members of the NBT and HWC communities of practice. Technical knowledge and resources will be created and shared through dissemination channels established under the GEF-6 GWP, including digital reports, eBooks, and knowledge events. Gender equality considerations become important in this context and will be considered within the component activities.

Sub-component 1.1. Advisory and Analytical support

30. *Regional level actions* – There are key landscapes in Africa, Asia and Latin America where greater coordination and improved WBE policies can support wildlife and corridor connectivity across geographical boundaries. For example, GWP national projects in Africa can support regional coordination efforts in the SADC landscape and explore potential for other regional coordination networks. Examples of successful transboundary collaboration under potential consideration include the UNIVISA in the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA-TFCA) for cross-border partnerships. More recently the GWP received a request from the KAZA Secretariat to assist them with strategies to create an enabling environment for collaborative management of shared ecosystems and to mobilize additional financing. Similar efforts will be made for Asia (including through support to ongoing initiatives in ASEAN and multi-country collaborations in the Mekong Delta) and Latin America (to complement [ROAVIS](#) initiatives) clusters in close collaboration with the GEF IAs. Examples of regional/technical meetings and workshops GWP coordinated under GEF-6 include the [Reducing Human Wildlife Conflict And Enhancing Coexistence](#) technical meeting held in 2017 in Gabon and the [International Conference on Nature-Based Tourism in Conservation Areas](#) held in June 2018 in Mozambique. Regional/technical meetings and workshops can help to bring key stakeholders together to discuss common WBE issues that are common across projects and can be used to identify/confirm approaches considered by projects, use as a mechanism to unlock political

support for initiatives, or promote increased collaboration beyond borders. The subcomponent through such regional networks will finance and provide support to:

- Conduct 4 regional technical meetings/workshops (including at least one in Asia and Latin America) to promote stronger collaboration across countries with common challenges¹⁷ related to WBE development and HWC mitigation. Policy dialogues and technical workshops will bring together policy makers and industry leaders (with a focus on equal participation of women) on specific priority topics (including community engagement, HWC, WBT, etc.)¹⁸.
- Similar to GEF-6 GWP planning efforts, the specific themes and target audience (women and youth included) will be confirmed with input from PSC and GWP national country teams during project implementation. Focus will be on regional clusters for more impactful outreach.

31. *Global level actions* – Global WBE policy dialogue and engagement with international agencies beyond the environment sector will allow for the promotion of a conducive policy environment to strengthen political will for successful WBE. The subcomponent will support expanded outreach to the national projects through:

- Presenting findings from GWP-funded analytical studies through participation at up to four international forums such as those organized by the World Economic Forum, UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC), Global Sustainable Tourism Conferences, CBD, UNFCCC, and CITES governing bodies, to increase access of GWP national project teams to key resources. GWP-sponsored events or co-organized activities provide an opportunity for a wider audience to learn about the GWP and related country projects/wildlife conservation efforts. Visibility at the global level helps national leaders that participate in these meetings to see that their country-specific efforts are part of a global effort and which can help to gain buy-in when the GWP supports national level events or initiatives. Where opportunities exist, the Project will also collaborate in forums that discuss current and emerging health and environmental risks (including COVID-19) that have a wildlife link and enhance gender equality.
- A literature review to aggregate resources (e.g. in an eBook and other formats) on issues relating to wildlife and biodiversity for sustainable development, which are also central to the agenda at the upcoming CBD CoP 15 in Kunming, China (October 2021). Existing

¹⁷ Potential issues raised by stakeholders include insufficient spatial planning, ability to develop and implement strategic business plans to support conservation enterprises, community engagement, policies, legal/regulatory framework to government NBT, oversight approaches for use of co-management agreements, and financing programs available to WBE sector enterprises.

¹⁸ The GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will explore opportunities to design and implement joint events with various stakeholders leading on specific technical issues based on country demand and as opportunity arises. For example, on community engagement, efforts will be made to connect with existing initiatives such as the 'www.peoplenotpoaching.org' Toolkit, 'Beyond Enforcement/First Line of Defense (FLoD)', led by the IUCN SuLi Specialist Group, IIED and TRAFFIC.

efforts under GEF-6¹⁹ and the planned GEF-7 activities will facilitate engagement at the global level on priority issues. Assessments completed during GEF-6 (including by the national projects can serve as an important dataset or case study which can inform global level assessments. Insights from these efforts, including identification of lessons and guidance applicable to other projects will be collated and disseminated. Literature reviews will collate and present relevant policy and operational tools for GWP countries and seek to draw in GWP national experiences to enhance knowledge resources. Resources related to economic valuation of protected areas, co-management of protected areas, and other similar efforts provide a significant resource base for consolidating and disseminating to GWP stakeholders, including translating some target resources to French, Spanish, and Portuguese. Link between global analysis and country dialogue will help to ground efforts and enhance with national case studies and provide a direct link for the global analysis and national project actions.

32. *Analytical Studies* – GEF-6 GWP Global Project supported various studies, including two that centered on the economic value of wildlife: (i) *Assessing the Economic Impact of Protected Areas on Local Economies*; and (ii) *When Good Conservation becomes Good Economics: Kenya's Vanishing Herds*. These analytical products helped generate evidence to showcase the importance of conservation areas and wildlife to local and national economies and can help inform policies and development decisions across economic sectors. The subcomponent will finance and support two analytical products:

- Review and selection of methodologies and tools developed by the GEF-6 studies. These efforts will serve as the starting point for dissemination of data, lessons learned, and technical resources that document the importance of channeling public investments in to protected areas to improve both biodiversity outcomes and support economic development. The effort will be to increase dissemination and knowledge of existing tools and resources, rather than initiating new studies on issues already covered previously. For example, the methodology used in the economic impact of protected areas on local economies can be applied in other countries and tailored as needed rather than attempt to redevelop new methodologies. Similarly, extensive work has been done related to Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) Models and Opportunities for Conservation Areas. For example, [*Collaborative Management Models for Conservation Areas in Mozambique and Private Sector Tourism in Conservation Areas of Africa provide an underpinning for issues countries can consider when assessing*](#) PPP legal, financial, and operational risks. Increased awareness and understanding of available tools can help GWP national partners tailor resources as needed to inform their national dialogue and planning. GWP national governments have an urgent need to grow existing partnerships and embark on new ones

¹⁹ Since more than half of GWP national projects prioritized HWC, the GEF-6 GWP Global Project established a partnership with the IUCN SSC Task Force on HWC and is currently jointly organizing the first-of its-kind global conference bringing together over 600 participants to discuss HWC challenges, opportunities, and facilitate collaboration opportunities (is being rescheduled to take place in 2021).

to unlock financial and technical resources to help in COVID-19 response and recovery and, emerge more resilient over the medium to longer term. GWP efforts to disseminate and increase uptake of relevant resources can help GWP countries better understand risks and opportunities related to their conservation area planning and operational efforts.

- Conduct a new analysis (including as complements to ongoing WB efforts in PROGREEN, Global Program on Sustainability ([GPS](#)), and FOLUR) with a focus on conservation economics, legal/regulatory assessments governing NBT in countries, and financing to private sector and communities to stimulate new sector investments. Input from the PSC and GWP national country teams will be used to identify priority topics for studies. A solid analytical basis can support government or donor supported investments in WBE. For example, a 2015 WBG [study](#) on nature-based tourism in Tanzania provided the analytical underpinnings to justify a US \$150 million [investment](#) to improve management of natural resources and tourism assets in priority areas of Southern Tanzania and to increase access to alternative livelihood activities for targeted communities.

Sub-component 1.2 Scaling up WBE investments through promoting public private partnerships (PPP)

33. *Regional partnership exchange* – Tourism is an engine for jobs, exports, and investments. According to the WTTC, wildlife tourism directly contributed US \$120.1 billion in GDP to the global economy in 2018 or 4.4% of the estimated direct global Travel & Tourism GDP of US \$2,751 billion in 2018. The total economic contribution of wildlife tourism (including the multiplier effects across the global economy) is estimated at US \$343.6 billion. The tourism sector is also the largest, global, market-based contributor to financing protected area systems. Despite its importance, the travel and tourism sector are prone to external shocks that can significantly impact its performance. For example, it was one of the worse hit sectors impacted by the COVID-19 crisis with massive decreases on revenues and employment, and reduced benefits generated by communities and governments. The complete health, social, and economic fallout of the halt of travel by governments globally is still unknown but it has been devastating for many companies and the supply chains that rely on them for their revenues and may force many businesses to cease operations. A renewed and focused effort will be needed to get private sector partners to consider WBE sector investments across sectors and GWP countries. The subcomponent in collaboration with regional networks will finance and support:

- Knowledge exchange events including two study tours, a financing platform promotion/investment forum, and a regional workshop with organizations working on successful PPPs (based on GWP country needs). The scope and target audience for these events will be defined during implementation and, include participation of leaders of successful governments, donors, WBE private sector enterprises, and community conservancies/enterprise representatives. Gender consideration and inclusiveness will be important element of these knowledge events. The purpose of these efforts is to provide GWP country stakeholders with hands-on experience on establishing and expanding partnerships. For example, a field study to a country that has successfully established collaborative partnerships to enhance management of protected areas can help countries

that have yet to explore these arrangements to consider its potential. It is envisioned that at least one study tour will focus on PPP experiences and bring NGOs, governments, donors, and other partners together to exchange experiences and visit sites under different forms of co-management. It is envisioned that the *PPP Models and Opportunities for Conservation Areas in Africa* study initiated during GEF-6 will inform the field study and benefit from input from its participants who will provide further insights and feedback. GWP conducted a field study to [Sri Lanka](#) to bring national project leaders engaged in human-wildlife conflict issues to learn from experiences from the country that has the highest level of human-elephant conflict in the world²⁰. A financing platform and investment forums can help match investors/donors to protected area authorities, enterprises, and community conservancies looking for technical and financial partners²¹. In 2017, Uganda hosted a Conservation and Tourism Investment [Forum](#) to attract global investors focused on responsible tourism. The government announced new land concessions and investment incentives at the forum. Under the initiative, nine new concessions were approved with new investments totaling over US\$60 million in the form of tourism lodges. A mix of online knowledge sharing, and networking combined with in-person activities can support partnership development and investment generation.

- Conduct a consultative meeting with partners and desk review to identify tourism services linkages to agriculture production, hoteling, restaurants, transportation, health services, and tech ventures. The goal of this meeting and desk review is to document general practices of wildlife economy value chains and discuss opportunities to enhance contributions from local communities and enterprises so that additional value is created locally rather than imported. GWP national projects actively seek opportunities to engage with and increase benefits to local communities and this will help to carry out a value chain analysis for a priority wildlife economy product to be identified with input from the PSC and GWP national project teams.

34. *Feasibility assessments for Private sector / Resiliency assessments* – In addition to bringing stakeholders together who are directly interested and engaged in the WBE, there is a need to tap into financial and insurance markets so that additional sources of funding are considered for the WBE. While private sector players have made individual commitments (as impact investors) and have signed on to collective commitments by roundtables, these efforts are insufficient in scope and scale to result in sustainable WBE investment impacts. The Project will engage public and private sector partners in a dialogue to explore potential application of financial and insurance mechanisms and other innovative financial instruments to channel private sector funds to the WBE sector. The subcomponent will finance and support:

- A feasibility assessment of potential innovative financing and insurance mechanisms prevalent in other sectors (i.e. infrastructure, health, etc.) that could be considered for the

²⁰ Sri Lanka has been dealing with human-elephant conflict over the last 50 years. Over 250 elephants and 70 humans are killed annually due to this conflict.

²¹ The IFC is working with private sector partners to develop an *Investment Platform for Conservation Economies and Landscapes in Africa*. This platform aims to provide grant support to landscape enterprises and non-profit organizations impacted by COVID-19 and with blended finance for medium- and long-term recovery efforts.

WBE sector. *E.g.* research work on feasibility of a global WBE financing facility that could be used to strengthen the sector’s ability to plan for, respond to, and recover from external shocks (including global pandemics). An example from the health sector is the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility ([PEF](#)). The PEF was created as a response to the 2014 Ebola crisis in West Africa due to the difficulty in rapidly mobilizing funding from the international community to contain a pandemic outbreak. To address this challenge, the PEF – housed at the World Bank – was launched in 2016 to provide an additional source of financing to the world’s poorest countries when they face cross-border, large-scale outbreaks. The [PEF](#) was designed to provide more than US \$500 million under two components: a “cash window” designed to quickly release funding to countries in need, and an “insurance window” to help increase the scale of the response in the event of a worst-case scenario. The total amount of risk transferred to the market through the bonds and derivatives was US \$425 million. PEF financing consists of funding provided by Australia, Germany, IDA, and Japan as well as insurance coverage provided in 2017 through catastrophe bonds issued by the World Bank and sold to capital market investors as well as insurance-linked swaps executed by the World Bank with insurance companies. The PEF covers six viruses that are most likely to cause a pandemic. These include new Orthomyxoviruses (new influenza pandemic virus A), Coronaviridae (SARS, MERS), Filoviridae (Ebola, Marburg) and other zoonotic diseases (Crimean Congo, Rift Valley, Lassa fever). The coronavirus insurance was fully paid out during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. PEF now provides a precedent for pandemic insurance going forward.²²

- Conduct up to three virtual discussions or in-person meetings with financial or insurance sector representatives to evaluate and catalyze potential new financial and insurance mechanisms and their roll-out to increase engagement and private partnerships. The expected outcome of this effort will be to document potential mechanisms and recommendations for the sector for future uptake. The WB Treasury and donors will be engaged in the process to contribute to the recommendations. The GWP Global Project will convene industry leaders to consider application and consider critical elements and next steps required to implement it.

Component 2: Reduce Illegal Wildlife Trade, US\$ 3.7 million

35. Overview: IWT is a systemic governance issue that requires high-level political commitment and coordination across jurisdictions (local, national, regional and global levels) and sectors (finance, transport, infrastructure, agriculture, etc.). Corruption risks, including related to land planning, utilization, licensing and permitting, are facilitators of illegal wildlife trade and are exploited across the supply chain, including national border crossings (Strengthening Governance and Reducing Corruption Risks to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade OECD 2018). In addition, the negative impacts of the recent COVID pandemic is also becoming increasingly evident within the context of IWT (see Annex 8 for

²² There is potential for collaboration opportunities with BIOFIN to build off financial needs and expenditure reviews conducted in some of the GWP countries.

COVID-19 implications). This component builds on investments and successes made during implementation of the GEF-6 GWP Global Project, including innovative analytical work that included [Illegal Logging, Fishing, and Wildlife Trade: The Costs and How to Combat it](#), [Analysis of international funding to tackle illegal wildlife trade](#), and the collaborative partnerships that were in display for the dozens of GWP virtual events since 2016 and the Wildlife Forum held in collaboration with ICCWC in January 2020 that brought together over 150 participants. Efforts to combat IWT include site-based interventions (done by GWP national projects), to disrupt trafficking of illegal commodities, initiatives to mitigate cybercrime, and at the consumer end of the supply chain. Combatting IWT by tackling governance issues and the financial resources that facilitate the trade help governments retain their natural assets.

36. **Goal:** The goals of this component are to: (1) contribute to improved governance and GWP country capacity to combat wildlife crimes through application of anti-money laundering (AML) tools; (2) strengthen international donor coordination to minimize risk of duplication and maximize potential for joint investments; and (3) strengthen government, civil society, and private sector efforts to reduce demand for illegally traded wildlife products.
37. **Outcomes:** (i) strengthened ability of GWP countries to leverage anti-money laundering tools to combat wildlife crime; (ii) enhanced donor coordination at global and regional levels to combat IWT; and (iii) reduced demand for illegal wildlife products.

Sub-component 2.1. Improve governance and ability to combat financial crimes

38. *AML Technical Assistance* – The financial sector plays a crucial role in identifying suspicious economic activity. In 2019, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF)²³ prioritized helping countries go after the money involved in IWT. Global efforts are currently underway to identify and disrupt large criminal networks that profit from this crime. FATF has brought together public and private sector representatives, including anti-money laundering experts and wildlife experts, to exchange experiences on detecting and combatting the financial flows linked to the IWT. FATF recently conducted a new [study](#) to provide guidance to countries on measures they can take to combat money laundering from the illegal wildlife trade. Egmont Centre of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) Excellence and Leadership (ECOFEL), is also providing capacity building to Financial Intelligence Units to strengthen the fight against illicit financial flows to combat IWT. The subcomponent will finance and support:

- Global dialogue participation in up to three relevant international meetings to promote GWP in this forum and facilitate dissemination of relevant information to GWP country teams who may not participate in these international efforts. Engagement with the FATF will facilitate integration of the IWT crime agenda into financial sector FATF activities in interested GWP countries. The Project will build on ICCWC AML efforts completed since

²³ FATF is an inter-governmental body that sets international standards that aim to prevent global money laundering and terrorist financing.

2016²⁴ to strengthen the capabilities of GWP country financial institutions and law enforcement agencies to identify suspicious activity, and to maintain an up-to-date understanding of the evolving threats and risks linked to the IWT. There is often a disconnect between national authorities working on AML issues and those working on wildlife issues. Project funds will be used for GWP to work with the WB FCI practice and other partners to mainstream wildlife crime issues into national risk assessments and global analytical/policy work to enhance opportunities to consider IWT issues. Technical resources, sponsoring participation of GWP national stakeholders in targeted regional/global meetings, and similar support will be explored. Flexibility will be considered to allow for support to regional activities (ASEAN, ESAAMLG, etc.) and/or those led by FATF or EGMOND Group.

- Deliver up to six AML trainings and promote roll-out of the National Risk Assessment (NRA) environmental crimes module²⁵ in interested GWP countries. Collaborative training options will be explored for cost effectiveness, with the WBG's Financial, Competitiveness, and Innovation (FCI) Global Practice that has a comprehensive financial sector TA program within many of the GWP countries. These activities will be coordinated with ICCWC partners, including UNODC and other existing efforts, to build on and integrate experiences, data, and intelligence gained to integrate wildlife crime considerations into the long-term NRA technical support. Lessons learned and good practices will be consolidated from these trainings to disseminate with additional GWP countries.

39. *Anti-Corruption Support* – Coordination will continue with the United for Wildlife Financial Taskforce, UNODC, and other sector partners on AML through participation in TF meetings and through ICCWC monthly technical working group meetings and strategic planning efforts. Up to three anti-corruption support activities will be implemented. The activities will be identified and prioritized with input from PSC (including WWF's Targeting Natural Resource Corruption (TNRC) project activities), GWP national projects, WB governance colleagues, ICCWC partners and taking into consideration relevant CITES resolution mandates²⁶. The subcomponent will finance and support participation of the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project team in global events such as CITES governing body meetings, UN anti-corruption conference, etc.. to raise awareness on corruption on IWT related issues. Similar to support

²⁴ ICCWC AML activities led by the WBG since 2016 have included development of an environmental crimes NRA module; delivery of training to various countries (including Kenya and Tanzania); and roll-out of the environmental crimes module in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique, and Namibia. ICCWC AML TA efforts help countries assess country exposure to illicit financial flows related to environmental crime; mobilize and build capacity of all stakeholders involved at different stages of an environmental crime to build synergies and partnerships in combating crime; and develop actions related to prevention, detection, and repression. Core components include environmental crime NRA module, legislative review, compliance program, financial investigations TA, and strategic case advice. The NRA environmental module facilitate a stakeholder-driven process to assess country-risks (threats/ vulnerabilities) to AML associated with wildlife and broader environmental crimes.

²⁵ TA activities will include assistance to private sector to develop an AML compliance program that considers the threat from environmental crimes, legislative reviews, financial investigations TA, strategic case advice etc.

²⁶ Such as the CITES Resolution Conf. 17.6 on Prohibiting, preventing, detecting and countering corruption, which facilitates activities conducted in violation of the Convention, and Decisions 18.77 and 18.78,

provided under GEF-6²⁷, the GWP Global Project may also sponsor the participation of country representatives or technical specialists for specific events.

Sub-component 2.2. Strengthen International Donor Coordination

40. *Global donor coordination* – As it was documented under the donor analysis reviews conducted during GEF-6, there are dozens of donors and implementing partners active in the IWT space across Africa and Asia. Governments have their own programs that drive national IWT strategies and programs. IUCN’s [report](#) *Closing the gap: financing and resourcing of protected and conserved areas in Eastern and Southern Africa* provides an overview of some of the funding sources for conservation area management in Eastern and Southern Africa. Many of these same donors are also active in Latin America. To avoid duplication and facilitate joint investments, close coordination and information exchange is needed to discuss investment programs and opportunities for collaboration. Since 2016, the GEF-6 GWP Global Project successfully established a donor group that meets quarterly to discuss their portfolios and share experiences. Global coordination efforts can support ongoing national and regional donor exchanges (e.g. Kenya, Lao PDR, and regional efforts led by USAID Wildlife Asia which facilitate information on project activities and initiatives at a country level). The subcomponent will finance and provide support to:

- Up to 10 donor meetings and associated updates to the donor portfolio and dissemination of tools and resources to promote coordination across donors.
- Convene three [Wildlife Forum](#) events to bring together the international donor community to provide updates on IWT programs/projects and discuss collaboration and coordination opportunities.
- Creation and maintenance of a database of donor project level data to facilitate coordination and analysis. Engage new donors, including private donors, in the data sharing and information exchange and collaborate with stakeholders beyond the IWT/conservation sector.
- Collation and dissemination of resources donors and other partners can use to enhance knowledge of issues related to IWT, including data, information, and analysis on trends, markets, risks, and evidence

41. *Regional donor coordination* – Based on the geographic cluster of projects, the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination platform will partner with thematic and regional programs funded by various partners and donors, including those that are currently engaged under GEF-6 The subcomponent will finance and provide support to:

- Conduct up to two consultative meetings with regional partners to collaborate on a specific GWP activities and agenda (MOUs will be developed with the respective organizations). The Examples of potential geographically focused collaboration include partnering with

²⁷ The GWP Global Coordination Project under GEF-6 provided financial support to allow for additional SAWEN member countries to join the Second Regional Workshop on the Prosecution of Serious Forms of Wildlife Crime (organized by SAWEN and UNODC, held in July 2019 in Nepal) and supported the 2019 review of UNODC’s Wildlife Integrity [Guide](#).

organizations/ centers of excellence active in Southern African Development Community (SADC), Kavango Zambezi (KAZA), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and in regional . in regional working groups (e.g. ASEAN working [group](#) on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement, ROAVIS).

- Scale up and support an investment platform for wildlife conservation economies (in one or more regions). Although the investment platform is still under development and discussions are ongoing, this investment platform is intended to consolidate information on investment opportunities in public and community conservancy areas to streamline funding opportunities for wildlife conservation projects. This platform aims to include a digital database of investment “bankable projects” and facilitate exchange of information among wildlife conservation investors²⁸.

Sub-component 2.3. Reduce demand for illegal wildlife products/behavior change

42. *Cross-sector engagement* – Under GEF-6, a few GWP projects in Asia included demand reduction components. In addition, various NGOs (including TRAFFIC, WildAid, WWF, IFAW, and WCS) have created an extensive program working across Asia on behavior change initiatives. These NGOs and donors have worked with governments in the region, the private sector and donors to persuade consumers to reject illegal wildlife products , especially of secondary products that may appear far removed from the realities of poaching of wildlife species (e.g. finished carvings, or art or ingredients in tonics and medicines). GWP collaboration under GEF-6 includes engagement with donors (USAID, UK DEFRA, and BMU/BMZ) as well as with implementing partners. For example, the GWP Global Coordination Project is collaborating with TRAFFIC to conduct virtual events focused on Asia. The subcomponent will finance and provide support to:

- Conduct a virtual or in-person meeting of GWP national projects to share good practices and lessons learned from successful initiatives that have changed wildlife consumer behavior, with practical guidance on how to implement their own initiatives.
- Develop up to two tools and resources that can be applied by national projects in their respective countries to strengthen ongoing regional/national efforts or to implement new efforts.
- Organize two meetings to engage education and health sectors in target countries to assess potential to introduce IWT related educational content into the national educational and health system of interested countries. Engagement will look to build on existing national and global efforts to enhance resilience to combat IWT, risky wildlife consumption, and

²⁸ For example, a potential investment platform for Africa under consideration is being designed by IFC in collaboration with private sector and NGO partners. This platform would be hosted by a business or NGO. A business plan has been developed to host and operate this platform and fundraising efforts have been initiated. This platform provides access to international investors interested in conservation enterprises in Africa and donors, and also aims to provide general information on key conservation landscapes. This platform is envisioned to start with COVID-19 response grants and evolve into a vehicle for blended finance investments that will support conservation enterprises to increase its resilience over the medium to longer term. Funding is expected to come from donors for response efforts and through a percentage of the deal flow for the resilience investments. The GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will consider collaborating with this and/or other investment platforms to promote PPP and conservation investments.

zoonotic diseases, including under the One Health Framework²⁹. This will be especially relevant to support countries responding to the COVID-19 crisis and investments made to increase preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities.

- Support a pilot project using a One Health approach to change social norms about and curb consumption of wildlife products known to be a high risk for zoonotic disease spillover. Scale and focus is to be determined and will depend on whether the activities are linked to a larger IBRD/IDA investment.
- Conduct analytical work to assess the potential to expand use of behavior economics to deploy more targeted investments across the IWT sector and within GWP³⁰.
- Conduct up to four virtual or in-person meetings of national projects with ICCWC to promote the use of the capacity established at INTERPOL to combat wildlife crime linked to Internet (CITES Dec. 18.81) and of the INTERPOL guidelines to combat wildlife crime linked to the Internet (CITES Dec. 18.82)

43. *Education and Behavior Change* – Despite progress made in recent years to engage private sector companies in the efforts to combat IWT³¹, illegal trade continues at alarming rates. These activities aim to increase public understanding and visibility of the scale and impacts of illegal wildlife trade on biodiversity, livelihoods, human health, and links to organized crimes. Building on existing efforts subcomponent will finance and provide support to:

- Implement up to two targeted joint campaigns led by internet and technology companies to work with national governments to target online buyers.
- Launch a demand reduction campaign led by regionally based travel and tourism private sector companies and NGOs to reduce the purchase and consumption of IWT by domestic and international tourists in GWP participating countries (building off existing campaigns, including GWP national project and partner efforts).
- Support a proactive education and consumer outreach effort (led by international NGOs) focused on trade, marketing and consumption of wildlife in target countries which will be identified and prioritized with input from the PSC and the GWP national projects to also enable equal participation of women in decision making and also ensure equal outreach as related to communication, education and awareness raising
- Support capacity building efforts or a national campaign (in up to three GWP countries) targeting entrenched buyer groups (“diehard buyers”) of IWT products to measurably undermine their motivations for purchasing these products, using evidence-based

²⁹ Support may include strengthening the wildlife pillar of the One Health approach by supporting research on effective wildlife disease monitoring systems and wildlife health intelligence; and tools to support countries with enforcement of bans to curb illegal wildlife trade. A competition/crowd-sourcing process for solutions may also be considered as highlighted by the [GEF](#) in a recent paper prepared for the GEF Council.

³⁰ The application of behavioral economics to address IWT demand reduction was highlighted as a gap in a demand reduction workshop organized in Vietnam in March 2019 with support from UK DEFRA. The World Bank has an established Mind, Behavior, and Development Unit ([eMBeD](#)) that works closely with project teams, governments, and other partners to diagnose, design, and evaluate behaviorally informed interventions. The GWP can tap into this worldwide network of scientists and practitioners to explore answers to important economic, social, and environmental issues related to illegal wildlife trade.

³¹ The [Coalition](#) to End Wildlife Trafficking Online brings together the world’s biggest e-commerce, technology, and social media companies to shut down online marketplaces for wildlife traffickers. The Coalition is working on an industry-wide approach to reduce wildlife trafficking online by 80% by 2020. UASID Wildlife Asia is also supporting digital deterrence campaigns to deter purchase of illegal wildlife products among potential online buyers using Google deterrence ads to increase perception of risk among online buyers.

approaches, with priority given to multi-stakeholder initiatives between NGOs, governments and private sector.

Component 3: Strengthen Program coordination and management, US\$ 2.1 million

44. **Overview:** WBE and IWT involve technically complex and highly politicized issues that cuts across geographical areas and sectors. This complexity is compounded by limited availability, access, and use of data, analytics, and intelligence to support proactive and longer-term decision making. This is due to low awareness on and accessibility to tools and resources available or inability to query knowledge in a timely manner in a format and median that is widely applied. CITES Annual Illegal Trade [Reports](#) provides a valuable source of information and can inform decision making, and support the development of appropriate law enforcement responses to wildlife crime. Additional international³² and domestic efforts are helping to enhance the data collected and analyzed to combat illegal wildlife trade. Still, significant investment is needed to collect, report, and disseminate quality standardized data on a real-time and cumulative basis to facilitate trend analysis and application of advanced technological tools. The GWP GEF-6 Global Project facilitated collaboration with many sector partners, including PSC members and industry specialists. It created a community of practice for GWP country government leaders to exchange knowledge and information on IWT issues. It brought them together with industry practitioners to discuss priority topics, challenge, and opportunities. The GEF-7 GWP Global Project builds on investments and successes made during implementation of the GEF-6 GWP Global Project, including the highly attended in-person and virtual events³³, country videos, and program-specific M&E tools.
45. **Goal:** The goals of this component are to: (1) support government and PSC level coordination and information exchange; (2) effectively and efficiently deploy knowledge management services and products for the benefit of the GWP countries; and (3) identify and disseminate information on IWT technologies and resources for that GWP countries can consider for their national efforts.
46. **Outcomes:** (i) improved coordination and monitoring of GWP at national and program levels; (ii) increased access to and understanding of relevant knowledge products on timely WBE/IWT issues; and (iii) increased awareness of applicable technologies.

Sub-component 3.1. Program Management and GWP Monitoring and Evaluation

47. *GWP Portfolio Coordination* – The subcomponent will finance and support:

³² For example, TRAFFIC launched the Wildlife Trade Portal in April 2020 to become the most comprehensive open-access repository of wildlife trade data (<https://www.traffic.org/news/new-tool-to-track-wildlife-trade/>).

³³ GEF-6 GWP Global Project experienced an increase rate of participation of 350% from 2016 to 2019 in the monthly virtual events.

- Quarterly coordination calls/virtual meetings with the National project teams (up to 45), including GEF Agency- Government Staff and Project executing agencies on implementation progress of the national projects. These calls allow project teams to coordinate on project issues and exchange information with GWP countries in their region.
- Quarterly PSC meetings (up to 20) to promote collaboration amongst the GEF implementing agencies and program partners and, enable decisions on thematic and sub-thematic issues for support under the various component activities.

48. *Monitoring and Reporting* - Data provided by the national projects will be collated and shared with GWP stakeholders. Guidance, quality assurance and training, as needed, will be delivered by the Project to national teams to foster understanding and adopting of the M&E tools. The subcomponent will finance and provide support to:

- Conduct desk-based data collation and standardization to facilitate and maintain regular program level aggregation using GWP-specific monitoring tool. M&E aggregation function will work with national projects to ensure that they report on these indicators to allow for aggregation and timely reporting of targets against the relevant Program core indicator, including beneficiaries (female and male).
- Prepare and submit the GWP Annual Report based on progress information provided by the national project teams, MTR update and Final Evaluation of the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project. Capturing gender equality considerations are built into coordination and communication actions as they relate to reporting the program updates.
- Hold semi-annual meetings with M&E working groups (up to 10). Representation will consist of M&E specialists from each national project who can share experiences, methodologies, good practices and to promote consistency in data collection and reporting. Equal participation of women will be encouraged.

Sub-component 3.2. Deploy Knowledge Management products and resources

49. *Knowledge management* – Subcomponent will finance and support accelerated learning and knowledge events that guide program stakeholders to share lessons learned and participate in discussions to enhance project implementation, as part of a knowledge management strategy. COVID-19 impacts and recovery will be integrated into GWP KM activities through consultations and surveys of program stakeholders. including:

- Convene four Annual GWP Conferences, in collaboration with the PSC to bring together national project leaders to exchange knowledge, enhance learning, network with peers and engage with relevant partners to contribute efforts towards wildlife conservation. Expanded efforts will be undertaken to provide interpretation and related support to increase participation of non-English speakers that are part of the GWP.
- Conduct monthly virtual events/webinars³⁴ (up to 40) on priority themes of interest to the Program and participating countries (as relevant coordinate on themes that overlap with other GEF impact programs such as the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program, the Food, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program and the Congo Basin Impact Program). Additionally, the Project will invite participation of countries outside of GWP that consider

³⁴ Based on success of webinars in GEF -6 which saw an increase rate of participation of 350 % from 2016 to 2019.

wildlife conservation as an important priority (e.g. WBG projects in Nepal, Sri Lanka, Laos and Uganda; UNDP projects in Angola and UNEP project in South Sudan).

- Assist national project teams through mentoring (up to 4 mentoring assignments)³⁵ or remote technical support (workshops) to directly exchange and contribute knowledge to country-specific programs (on key technical areas such as HWC, community engagement, law enforcement, forensics). Expand the database of subject matter technical and regional experts³⁶ which will be made available to support project teams.
- Update the existing webpage to consolidate an online repository of knowledge products (including innovative formats of knowledge storage such as interactive e-books). In addition, for internal stakeholders' internet-based storage platforms (One Drive and Google Drive) will be available for access to program level documents³⁷. Additional efforts will be made to help GWP national project teams share knowledge resources from GWP events with national stakeholders. Information on good practices and tools available to support national level knowledge management will be collated and disseminated.
- Semi-annual meetings of the GWP thematic Communities of Practice (CoP) (up to 10) used to disseminate specific sector knowledge to GWP national project stakeholders ((i) Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC)³⁸ and (ii) Nature-Based Tourism (NBT)³⁹.
- The CoPs will support planned activities such as:
 - HWC CoP: the Global conference on HWC 2021 (designed with participation of GWP projects, and IA partners), the IUCN Congress (mini workshop on HWC guidelines), trainings/technical support to GWP countries on priority HWC topics (to include both virtual and face to face events for example through a series of virtual events leading up to the global conference next year) and a “Global Study to assess the costs of HWC” as a starting point to ensure that HWC has moved up and across the agendas/sectors of governments and is factored into national biodiversity agendas and planning.
 - NBT CoP: The GWP has supported the NBT CoP in order to make knowledge resources available to GWP child project teams and will continue to share resources developed jointly using WBG and GWP, through the newsletters and the website. Additionally, as relevant events that are organized by the internal NBT CoP will be co-led by GWP to enable national project teams to both contribute and engage with technical experts.

50. *Communications* – Subcomponent will finance and support activities central to the delivery of KM strategy and help expand the outreach to audiences beyond project teams including:

³⁵ To allow for smaller clusters among the GWP to evolve working on similar thematic areas and sharing lessons.

³⁶ There is a roster of over 200 SME's that are currently engaged under the GEF-6 GWP project.

³⁷ The GWP Global Coordination Project will also explore opportunities to include WBE and IWT related content in the WBG Open Learning Campus ([OLC](#)).

³⁸ During GEF-6, the CoP organized three webinars, one thematic conference, a study tour, three roundtable discussions including one face-to-face event, and is delivering the first global conference on the topic in April 2020. It also conducted a global needs survey (in 2019) to assess the priority needs of the HWC constituency, which will inform future training and course development and is finalizing the Fence Guide for larger dissemination.

³⁹ The NBT CoP was launched in December 2017 as an internal World Bank Group (WBG) community whose focus is to help develop the NBT agenda within ENR Global Practice. In one year, the NBT has been able to coordinate three in person events on NBT and 5 BBLs, published two reports on NBT solutions and policies, and analyzed World Bank projects that have a component of NBT to find gaps that can be addressed to help build the case of NBT. Currently, the NBT CoP is developing an assessment of tools and resources within this topic that can help members of the CoP to access the right knowledge resources for challenges in their projects. This CoP will be opened to external GWP partners during GEF-7 to share knowledge with national project teams.

- Revise and update existing communications strategy to raise awareness on the importance of the wildlife conservation to community livelihoods to include the new regions and themes under GEF 7 and ensure targeted gender responsive actions. This strategy will should be developed in close coordination with the GEF Secretariat.
- Develop communication products, including updating the GWP Brochure to include the new GEF-7 participating countries, and prepare blogs, feature stories, newsletters, conference reports, social media campaigns including for target gender groups, videos and project profile as the program unfolds.
- Deliver trainings (up to 5) tailored to the needs of the national projects to enhance their visibility and promote exchanges, through creating a Communications Working Group (CWG), to consist of representatives of national project teams that have been nominated by the team to lead communication activities, events and communication products. Gender responsive targeted actions will be built into the trainings.

Sub-component 3.3. Catalyze Innovation and Technology

51. *Technology database* – Mobile data collection tools and systems offer great potential to generate valuable data and facilitate analysis for practitioners and opens new avenues of learning and exploration⁴⁰. The Global Project will create and promote use of a Conservation Technology Database that provides inventory of tools and technologies available to national projects for adoption and facilitate new partnerships. Under GEF-6, the GWP Global Coordination Project initiated a review of tools and resources available in the field of Conservation Technology. The aim of this review is to identify and collate information on organizations, tools, devices, techniques and resources that are accessible across various IWT and protected area management thematic areas. The GWP partnered with [WildLabs](#) (the conservation technology network) to conduct a review of conservation technologies to support stakeholders (protected area authorities, customs and law enforcement personnel, conservation practitioners and project teams) understand, monitor and detect actions along the IWT value chain (poaching, trafficking and demand). This review will help identify gaps of knowledge within conservation technology and promote collaboration between technological partners and GWP national project teams. The review will be presented in a report and a searchable database that will be displayed int he form of an eBook (similar to the IWT donor project [database](#)). Advanced geospatial data and analytics, deep learning and artificial intelligence, and other technological advances will be considered for benefits and costs they offer for wildlife conservation initiatives. Under GEF-7, the Database launch, dissemination, and updates on an annual basis will be done.

52. *Technology pilot tests* - The aim of this activity is to test selected technologies in countries with varying degrees of capacity to understand the amount of investment needed (time, financial, infrastructure and technical) for successful adoption of technologies into GWP project activities.

⁴⁰ Efforts will be made to collect and disseminate information on existing tools rather than develop new technology. Emphasis will be made to highlight alignment of existing reporting requirements and tools. For example, if mobile data collection related to data and information on illegal trade is analyzed, GWP would consult with CITES to explore potential alignment with the CITES annual illegal trade report [format](#), which assists countries to meet their reporting obligations.

Develop and execute up to three technology pilots⁴¹ on the ground (through a collaboration with one or more national projects that will be selected based on a call for proposals). The pilots will be done in collaboration with the WBG technology lab group.

ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-7 BIODIVERSITY OBJECTIVES

53. The GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project is designed to mainly contribute to the GEF-7 Biodiversity Objectives, particularly Priority 1 (Wildlife for Sustainable Development), through work with national project partners to organize joint events that raise the profile of WBE and HWC and carry out analytical studies that can generate evidence on the value of wildlife to a country. For example, during GEF-6 the GWP Global Coordination Project partnered with the Government of Mozambique to organize an *International Nature Based Tourism in Conservation Areas* [conference](#) in June 2018. The financial and technical support provided by the GWP added to the international dimension of this event and served as a catalyst for the Government of Mozambique to announce major conservation initiatives. Over 500 participants attended this event, which included the President of Mozambique and several high-level officials. The National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) opened 12 conservation areas for co-management and signed five PPP agreements totaling US \$500 million in investments at this conference. Raising the profile of WBE and IWT at the national and international levels help keep wildlife high on the political agenda, which is essential to promote a whole of government approach for projects and implementation of solutions to complex wildlife conservation problems. Implementation of 10 joint events during GEF-6, both GWP technical/regional workshops and annual meetings, have promoted collaboration amongst GWP national projects and the GWP Global Coordination Project team. These collaborations greatly facilitate engagement in program virtual coordination and knowledge management activities. It will also contribute to Priority 2 (Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species), through lending support to regional coordination efforts between the participating countries implementing Priority 2 activities and donor coordination through the working group. This project will contribute to achieving Target 12 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: “the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.”

54. Importantly, GWP collaboration with national project teams will support countries work towards meeting other national commitments such as National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP), National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP), National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), CBD global commitments and CITES obligations. Overall the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project activities are nested and aligned with the GWP GEF-7 PFD component 5 – Coordinate and Enhance learning.

INCREMENTAL REASONING AND VALUE ADDED

55. GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will scale-up ongoing activities under implementation through the GEF-6 support. It will also diversify the range of services provided to national project teams to sustain the knowledge and momentum gained so far. GEF-7

⁴¹ For example, Artificial Intelligence driven database of solutions by leveraging big data, or Foresight Scenario Development

resources under the GWP Global Coordination Project will help expand global IWT knowledge generation and sharing and donor coordination to enhance efforts that promote: (i) cross-boundary collaboration; (ii) increased political will to combat corruption; and (iii) support new knowledge exchanges in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as other regional forums and with other GEF-funded programs (i.e. ASL, Congo Basin, FOLUR, etc.). Overall with new countries joining the GWP under GEF-7, the Project will expand its global reach in delivering additional products and increase awareness of the magnitude of illegal wildlife trade and need to promote sustainable development. Please see Annex 8 for more details on impact of COVID and mitigation efforts the GWP will implement.

56. Specifically, incremental GEF-7 resources under the Project focuses on leveraging economies of scale and delivering results more effectively through coordination, collaboration within Communities of Practice and knowledge management. Doing this will have longer term socio-economic benefits for participating agencies, organizations and countries with limited capacity to implement new ideas and solutions, thus contributing to benefits globally. By protecting natural capital i.e. wildlife and habitats, and promoting a biodiversity economy, across countries and continents, the underlying governance models will be strengthened. Additionally, protected areas will be under improved and effective management, which will reduce poaching, trafficking and demand. This will increase wildlife populations, and landscapes will be more resilient, thus, creating the conditions for communities to continue to use nature as a safety net, particularly as climate change uncertainty exacerbates already tenuous lives. This will thus directly benefit local people who often bear heavy costs of living with wildlife. The range of conservation activities at the national level will also make significant contributions to reducing greenhouse gases and contribute to building resilience of both the ecosystems at the landscape level and economies at the national level.

57. Overall the Program will (i) intervene along the illegal wildlife trade supply chain through a multisectoral approach; (ii) increase coordination among donors; (iii) disseminate knowledge and partner capabilities from other development sectors and the private sector; and (iv) deliver on global, regional, and national actions. Importantly, given the COVID-19 pandemic the program will contribute to medium-term pandemic response through (a) supporting investments in conservation areas to help retain and create jobs/livelihoods in participating countries, (b) promoting wildlife-based economy opportunities in protecting and conserving nature can help address the current and prevent future outbreaks is aligned with global priority processes, such as the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and, (c) increasing capabilities to detect, disrupt, and deter illegal wildlife trade and enhancement of traceability of wildlife supply chains foster opportunities for innovation and improvement along the value chains to help limit or prohibiting the sale of endangered species and high-risk species. See Annex 8 for the project approach to COVID-19.

58. The GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will also bring global and regional cohesion through coordination efforts through the PSC to facilitate engagement and exchanges with other GEF-funded Programs, where investments on wildlife conservation and to combat IWT may take place including the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes (ASL IP) and the Congo Basin Landscape (CBL IP). Coordination with these GEF-funded programs will facilitate sharing of technical resources and minimize risk of duplicating. Overall the Project will collate knowledge

and key results emerging from the participating country projects. Significantly the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will draw synergies and complementarity with strategic ICCWC activities as associated co-financing particularly on strengthening the implementation of existing continental frameworks and plans addressing wildlife crime from the supply side to consistently work with the findings of ICCWC's Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic [Toolkit](#) and ICCWC Indicator Framework for Wildlife and Forest Crime, which has been applied in several range countries or is in the process of application in other participating countries. The ICCWC Toolkit provides a strategic assessment of a country's capabilities to address wildlife and forestry crimes. It offers a set of recommendations to guide countries in priority areas to focus investments on to increase national capabilities to combat wildlife crimes. The ICCWC Indicator Framework for Wildlife and Forest Crime compliments the Toolkit, and provide a standardized approach to measure the effectiveness of national law enforcement responses and enables a country to monitor performance over time to identify any changes in the effectiveness of its law enforcement responses to wildlife crime. Given the programmatic framework for the GWP, co-financing brought by the national projects across provide a robust and strong financial baseline for activities at the level of the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project.

INNOVATION, SUSTAINABILITY AND SCALE UP POTENTIAL

59. *Innovation:* While there have been some projects and initiatives to protect single species (i.e. tigers, rhinos, and elephants) or habitats, this GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project builds on the GWP GEF-6, which was the first time that a suite of investments were coordinated to respond to a key driver of biodiversity decline, namely illegal wildlife trade. Interventions have expanded focus and will not simply focus on a single species or site, but rather on developing mechanisms that can address underlying factors that provide the opportunities for criminal activity to occur. New approaches and frameworks will be tested to tackle IWT as a serious crime (i.e. through anti-money laundering technical assistance with public and private entities). In addition, as described in WBE sub-component 1.2 (PPP), the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will assess the potential for innovative financing solutions and opportunities to partner with private sector to collaborate on development and deployment of innovative solutions to WBE and IWT challenges. the project will collaborate with new sectors, including insurance, education, health and assess potential for new technology applications for wildlife conservation. The GWP will also look to engage major players in the shared economy to deliver cutting edge products and services (such as insurance schemes to mitigate human-wildlife conflict) tailored to support the needs and capabilities of conservation areas and the communities that depend on them for their livelihoods. Through pilot testing of technologies, the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will engage entrepreneurs and technology companies in exploring new solutions to combat wildlife crime and promote new services for a wildlife-based economy. Additionally, the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project aims to facilitate adoption of the latest wildlife technology by improving digital literacy of national project teams.

60. *Sustainability:* The aim of the collaborative networks promoted through this GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project is to ensure that the program level coordination can sustain itself beyond the project duration through the strengthened enabling environment created regionally and globally. An active network of committed individuals will self-sustain the knowledge

sharing components and Communities of Practice (CoP) across themes will also provide the impetus for these networks to work together in finding solutions that can be applied across the globe. This child project will provide support to the overall Program that brings together a group of people with a shared passion to work and learn together and, improve mechanisms through regular collaborative interactions. The GWP stakeholders that have contributed to the 10 in-person knowledge exchange events, over 45 virtual knowledge sharing events, and dozens of coordination meetings share a common passion for helping wildlife, engaging local communities, and are committed to learning how to do it better. Within the GWP, specialized CoPs were designed and implemented (on HWC and NBT) to help make tacit knowledge more accessible through informal exchange and discussions with practitioners who work closely on the nuanced aspects of these thematic areas. These two specialized CoPs serve as a platform for GEF Agency and implementing partners can exchange ideas, network, and share knowledge and experiences. WBE activities under component 1 of this project will leverage the GWP COP, including the specialized CoPs, to collect and disseminate knowledge to program stakeholders. For example, the HWC CoP, implemented in collaboration with IUCN HWC Task Force, will lead the implementation of technical meetings and resources related to HWC. This includes the *International Conference on Human-Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence* planned for 2021. Although GWP has provided financial and technical support to this initiative, it is housed outside of the World Bank and is expected to continue its activities beyond the GWP Global Coordination Project cycle. The long-term sustainability of improved natural resources management that underlies successful prevention and deterrence will rest in the hands of the National Governments and agencies in charge of the management of these areas. Notably, however local and national treasuries will benefit from increased capacity and financial stability that will support long-term environmental sustainability. Further, demonstration of economic and social value of PAs will help government leaders and other stakeholders consider more wildlife-smart investments and have proof- of concept cases available to showcase. In terms of financial sustainability, the aim of the program will be to find successful ways of making conservation and protected areas self-sustaining. One of the ways to do this is through leveraging public finance to encourage private finance for PA management. And, through making wildlife an economic asset, and tourism concessions the delivery mechanism, governments can increase the return on investment of protecting wildlife.

61. *Potential for Scaling up:* With the success of the GEF-6 investments and addition of new countries under GEF-7, the program has proved its catalytic effect in coordinating learning and promoting local innovations across countries. The potential to scale up is high, as the GWP has already built a sizable network of practitioners interested in collaborating to combat IWT and promote a wildlife-based economy across the globe. With new activities that will be carried out under GEF-7, the GWP will further strengthen partnerships, enhance donor coordination, and directly fund knowledge sharing and technology efforts to scale up actions and solutions. The GWP will share valuable resources not just within the community but also to others who may be interested in implementing solutions and in turn will help maximize the potential impact of this coordination. Additionally, through transborder work, there is scope to expand engagement with countries experiencing IWT but not yet included in the GWP as well as those that have the potential to start wildlife-based economies. Given the increased focus at the global and national levels to mitigate risks related to zoonotic diseases, the partnerships and knowledge exchange

and coordination mechanisms established by the GWP can be leveraged for targeted engagement to support the One Health Approach and related efforts.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND GENDER INTEGRATION

62. *Stakeholders:* The GWP consists of a diversified group of stakeholders it will support, including staff from government agencies, GEF Implementing Agencies and other specialized organizations building upon the far-reaching network of stakeholders at the local, national, regional and international levels. At the national level, government commitment and ownership is central to the success and sustainability of the overall program. As a result, the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will provide a platform to engage as relevant branches of government including the Executive, the Legislative, the Judiciary and Ministries of Justice, Finance, Tourism, Defense, Planning and Natural Resource Management, to name just a few. Working with law enforcement and protected area agencies with jurisdiction over the species and their habitats, rural communities dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, the transportation networks illegal wildlife travels within, the borders it crosses and the court systems the criminals are brought before, is critical. Annex 3 provides more information on the GWP stakeholders through its Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

63. The project will also work closely, often through the national projects, with community-based organizations and local communities, who are invested in the sustainable management of biodiversity, including wildlife, and the income and job opportunities that it provides. The project will also work with national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who will be a key part of the delivery of Program activities. These entities include traditional environmental and conservation organizations, tourism entities, business leaders, religious leader, celebrities, marketing firms and advocacy organizations with established expertise in wildlife management, community development, and deterring wildlife crime.

64. Given the role of the private sector providing the means by which contraband is trafficked, their engagement is also critical to the success of the overall program. The GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will engage as relevant with private sector actors, particularly in the tourism, finance, and health sectors. Engagement will focus on PPP, anti-money laundering technical assistance, and cross-sector engagement to reduce demand for wildlife and wildlife products that are illegally sourced and traded. Engagement with private sector tourism operators in Africa will not only include participation in knowledge sharing, investment forum, and other similar events but also may include activities supported through the proposed finance platform under consideration in partnership with the IFC (subcomponent 1.2). On IWT, the GWP will continue to engage with the United for Wildlife Financial Task Force, which is mostly made up of commercial banks that are committed to combating IWT. These private financial institutions are committed to use their existing infrastructure and financial intelligence efforts by actively monitoring for and investigating suspicious activity to support law enforcement in efforts to bring down IWT criminal syndicates. Private sector input will include engagement for the feasibility assessments (subcomponent 1.2) that will bring private sector stakeholders together, including financial and insurance market participants to share insights into potential additional sources of funding to support WBE. Private sector companies will also be engaged for the

technology database and pilot tests (subcomponent 3.3). The GWP will collaborate with private sector to make links between the importance of thriving, live animals for their success and the role of rural communities in wildlife management (in the case of tourism), and the impotence of wildlife parts or products to cure disease or illness (in the case of the health sector).

65. *Gender Considerations:* The GWP is aligned with both the World Bank Gender Equality strategy and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and recognizes that efforts toward achieving gender equality are important and critical. In the broader environment/natural resource management realm, GEF identifies three critical gender gaps in its ‘Guidance to Advance Gender Equality in GEF Projects and Programs’ (GEF, 2018) : (i) Unequal access to and control over natural resources; (ii) Unbalanced participation and decision-making in environmental planning and governance at all levels and (iii) Uneven access to socio-economic benefits and services. These gender gap areas as relevant to the country context and scope will be considered by the GWP national child projects teams and, also at the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination project which recognizes the need to understand gender roles and targeted gender-responsive interventions in the areas of policy, capacity and knowledge. These have been summarized in the gender strategy note developed under the project.

66. In all the GWP national child projects, both women and men make crucial contributions in the forest landscapes as farmers, workers, processors and entrepreneurs, and yet women are seldom recognized for doing so, much less empowered to shift toward more sustainable practices. Women represent a potentially large share of the beneficiaries of the GWP national projects, directly or indirectly benefitting from actions aimed at improved natural resources management. Youth, indigenous people, and some ethnic groups also often face multiple gender gaps and capacity constraints limiting more equitable benefit-sharing. Each GWP national child project will carry out specific gender analyses and develop a gender action plan to include specified gender outcomes and actions, with targeted participatory activities that address project-specific gender gaps, and indicators to monitor progress towards gender outcomes. **The GWP Global Coordination project’s gender support will focus on initiatives that will assist CPs in understanding and achieving gender objectives, including trainings, knowledge products, and communication efforts** towards increasing the number of commitments and initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality linked illegal wildlife management and natural resources management.

67. At the global level, it will support equal representation at international events, and catalyze joint studies as relevant, of cross-cutting key gender issues in conservation and landscape investment projects (e.g., role of women in forest sectors, success stories of the benefits of greater inclusion in design/implementation). For example, for each knowledge management event, GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project actively strives to have women leaders represented either as the event chair, presenter, and/or discussant. Under GEF-6, in January 2019, GWP participated in the Women in Nature Network (WiNN) India event that is part of the all-women’s network to support and empower women in nature conservation. The GWP may support similar participation that will allow participants with an opportunity to learn from leading female conservationists from around the world about the important role of women in protected-area management and ways to increase their active contributions. Gender-related weaknesses in capacity exist at all levels – community to jurisdictional to national and international. As the

knowledge platform the Project can play a key role in catalyzing and assisting in the development and implementation of targeted workshops and training materials that target gender gaps. For example, develop targeted guidance notes and short training materials (e.g. videos), promote and synthesize lessons and guidance re: gender-responsive actions or best practices re: engagement of women in the market process in a more sustainable manner, facilitate relevant workshops and on-demand basis training events, field visits, knowledge products, and meaningful communication efforts (e.g. inspirational personal stories aimed at sharing best practices) in better understanding and achieving gender objectives within the national projects.

RISK MANAGEMENT

68. The overall risk rating for the Global Coordination ASA project is considered Low. The Project is a continuation of the GEF-6 coordination project which is now well established and implementing well, thus lowering the initial risks identified in the first phase. The table below describes risks and mitigation actions as they relate to the implementation of the technical assistance activities of this GEF-7 GWP Global coordination project.

TABLE 1: Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risks	Mitigation Measures
1. Large number of Child projects and national stakeholder challenges affect coordination and collaboration.	The GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will strengthen and build on existing well-functioning coordination and collaboration mechanisms. The Project will maintain regular virtual and annual face-to-face meetings, as well as bringing together and supporting regular exchanges and learning events for stakeholders.
2. Multiple stakeholders increases coordination transaction costs and limits joint learning	Joint planning, knowledge management activities, and reporting will further increase communications and engagement with stakeholders including Implementing Agencies (IAs) Specifically through the PSC, the GWP will facilitate communications and coordination.
3. Insufficient funds to effectively support all KM and M&E needs of program participants, especially in later Project years	Current funding is programmed for five years to support the participating countries. KM and M&E activities will be front loaded to revisit fund- raising discussion at mid-term. Noting that the GEF-7 will support all participating countries (both under GEF-6 and GEF- 7) and therefore the scope and extent of activities will be realistically planned taking an adaptive management approach to allow for flexibility in making needed adjustments.
4. Not all banks and insurance companies globally take appropriate action to combat IWT leaving criminals/syndicates to continue illegal trafficking	While the risk is a real possibility, the project is focusing on combatting IWT, and not necessarily preventing. The fundamental concept of the involvement of the private sector is to make it more difficult for criminals to operate, and this will be achieved by the project. Further, the project wants to create the environment where there is peer-pressure from other private sector partners for companies to join, as it is the

Risks	Mitigation Measures
	‘right’ thing to do – its part of their social and environmental responsibility.
5. Inadequate institutional capacity of GWP countries (source, transit and destination of IWT) limits effective implementation	Capacity determines implementation and scope. Project design recognises this and there are several innovative approaches proposed to promote rapid learning whilst doing. An entire component is dedicated to Knowledge Management with in-person events, and regular exchanges forming important parts of the delivery of the program.
6. Reducing wildlife poaching and illegal trade is complex. The involvement of militia and highly organized crime result in serious cases of heavily armed men killing park guards, in highly sophisticated smuggling and use of corruption and money laundering for the ivory trade.	Given the experince under GEF-6 organisations such as the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Customs Organization, the CITES Secretariat and INTERPOL will continue to be engaged in project implementation (through ICCWC activities) at the global level and also in some of the country-specific interventions. However, coming up with a design that can tackle such a large program will be challenging. The project is designed using the best intelligence and experience to date to address this risk. It will take an analytical approach to diagnosing specific problems, and, by building constituencies and co-designing custom solutions, this risk is minimized.
7. Governmental agencies / private companies unwilling to share information / data	Information and knowledge generation, management and dissemination are a key component of this project. Open-access and the mutual benefits of information sharing will be included in all agreements for databases, websites, etc. sponsored by the project. Experiences from GEF-6 facilitate information and data exchange, as was done with donors to build a database of 1,800 IWT projects, and a joint-compilation of case studies, and story-maps.
8. Climate change may affect target conservation areas or change country development priorities	The GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project aims to enhance the sustainability and resilience in target protected areas and landscapes and related efforts to protect natural resources. Therefore, Project activities will support country-level response to climate change. The project designs are aligned with Countries’ national climate change priorities and action plans. The Project will provide guidance and analytical services to help countries identify threats to wildlife resources and provide technical resources to help mitigate risks.
9. The COVID-19 pandemic has the potential to pull	The pandemic reinforces the importance of the GWP to secure wildlife and wild habitats and

Risks	Mitigation Measures
<p>time and attention away from environment and climate issues at country and global level. In the short run, it could delay submission and implementation of national projects, undermining the ability of the GWP to fulfill its objectives.</p>	<p>mitigate risks from habitat fragmentation and climate change. The GWP has several important features that contribute to the medium-term pandemic response: Investment at the protected area/landscape level will retain and create jobs in biodiversity rich countries, increasing resilience of rural communities, and help reduce risks of illegal trade and associated corruption. The GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project design and budget allow for flexibility in the balance of activities to be completed to allow for virtual and in-person activities, including on a multi-country/regional basis. The COVID-19 crisis has impacted the GEF-6 GWP Global Coordination Project and all the national projects. The GEFSEC, with support from the GEF agencies, has conducted a preliminary assessment of near to medium term impacts on individual projects. At the global project level, all in-person meetings were postponed, and activities are now conducted virtually. As travel is not currently allowed and remains uncertain, global project costs that were budgeted to cover participant costs have been repurposed to support analytical work that can be carried out virtually this fiscal year. These planned studies were fast-tracked to prepare for in-person activities that can be conducted in 2021 and beyond. Coordination and knowledge exchange events have continued virtually as this has been the approach generally used to connect with donors and countries since 2015. Budget allocation process will take an adaptive management approach. The budget allows for flexibility between analytical work, support to technical staff, and other direct costs that can be incurred earlier in implementation of the GEF-7 project while larger events can be conducted later in implementation when travel restrictions are expected to be lifted. The increased support at the regional level (WBE and IWT) is also expected to allow for more in-person activities to resume within countries in a specific region sooner than at the global level. As needed, some funds can be front-loaded for analytical and virtual activities until in-person events at the regional or global level resume. Although addressing COVID-19 impacts on project</p>

Risks	Mitigation Measures
	design and implementation is an issue addressed at the national level and directly with the GEF Agency, analytical tools, knowledge management and coordination products developed by the global project can be shared with national projects to help them assess and adopt their approaches.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL FRAMEWORK

69. The GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination project is a BETF that provides ASA focused on capacity building, knowledge sharing and policy reform⁴² targeted to protecting natural capital i.e. wildlife and habitats, and promoting a biodiversity economy, across countries and continents. While it is envisaged that the Project will leverage considerable investment funding through the national level projects, this will not be directly linked to, or dependent upon, the results of the ASA or TA.

70. In May 2019 Operations Environmental and Social Review Committee (OESRC) provided an Advisory Note on TA and the Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). A key part of this guidance states that: *“This OESRC Advisory Note is intended to assist Bank teams in addressing environmental and social risks and impacts associated with TA that is supported through Investment Project Financing (IPF) in accordance with the ESF. TA may be supported by other instruments such as RAS and BETF or take the form of ASA. As the ESF does not apply to these instruments, they are not the subject of this Note. However, the principles and concepts described here may be of use to teams designing and implementing TA under those instruments.”*

71. As a Programmatic, Bank-Executed ASA, the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project is not expected to prepare and disclose separate ESF documents that would be part of Investment Project Lending operations. The GPs and Task Team responsible for the project and the ESF-Implementation Support Unit (ISU) will embrace the spirit of the OESRC Advisory Note in the following ways. The Task Team will work closely with the ESF-ISU to review the proposed activities to be financed by the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project and screen for potential ESF related concerns. Where environmental or social risks are identified, the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project can commission special studies or provide tailored guidance and training to ensure that ESF principles are applied and well understood by implementing and executing agencies. The project will undergo an annual review with Bank Management and the participation of all relevant oversight units, including ESF-ISU. This will be a regular opportunity to adjust approaches, plan additional training or studies, and advise partners implementing CPs on risks.

⁴² For example, building strategies for enhancing engagement with the private sector, and developing responsible standards for production, sourcing and traceability.

72. GEF-financed child projects are implemented by countries with GEF Implementing Agencies (IAs) as partners. The IAs – not the World Bank and not the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project – are responsible for review and application of their own environmental, social and fiduciary standards and requirements. In its capacity as a knowledge exchange and TA vehicle, the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project can provide some risk assessment and mitigation advisory services and assistance, as deemed beneficial in project preparation and implementation, particularly where activities common across several CPs represent risk concerns regarding environmental and social impacts.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

73. The project will be both implemented and executed by the WBG in line with WBG and GEF policies. Implementation arrangements overall remains aligned and the same as that under the GEF-6 global platform child project. UNDP will not implement activities under the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project. Within the WBG, the project is structured as an ASA technical assistance grant, given the nature of the work to support the 37 national projects under the GWP and complementarity to other ongoing TA work.

74. The GEF-7 GWP Global Project has a governance structure comprising: (i) a Program Steering Committee (PSC) comprised of the WBG, GEF, and core program partners; (ii) the GWP WB Global Coordination Project Team that will lead on Program coordination, knowledge management, and M&E; (iii) frequent communications and coordination with GWP national project teams; and (iv) GWP Annual Meeting to bring together GWP PSC, national project leaders, and other key stakeholders. Coordination with other GEF-financed and other donor-financed initiatives relevant to the Program will be done through the Program Steering Committee already set up under GEF-6 (see PSC terms of reference and membership on Annex 7). The WB Environment and Natural Resources and Blue Economy (ENB) Global Unit Practice Manager will review and clear annual workplans, annual progress reports, and other budget or program reports to the PSC and external partners. The project Task Team Leader (TTL) will oversee a process to ensure quality of delivery through the World Bank's peer review system and the requirement for concept review, quality review and decision review on key products of high visibility and significance. The WB practice manager will assist the GWP team to work with global expertise of the World Bank, including through various existing CoPs, as well as financing opportunities. The GWP TTL will serve as the GWP Manager, and will be supported by an operations support team, that will include an M&E specialist, technical and administration staff. Technical support will be engaged (through short-term consulting or extended-term consulting assignments) to deliver specific activities under WBE and IWT pillars. The TTL will be responsible for the day-to-day management, communication and administration of the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project. Project child projects have a continuous cycle to engage with and communicate with the GWP Global Coordination Project team, including through engagement with virtual events, in-person activities, M&E reporting, and the various communications products. GWP national project teams can collaborate with the global project directly through WBE, IWT, and KM efforts especially those that are hosted by a GWP country. This is aligned and similar to the process followed in GEF-6, where GWP global project funds

were used to contribute to national project funds used for knowledge management activities (i.e. GWP annual meetings). The schematic organizational diagram is depicted in Figure 3 below.

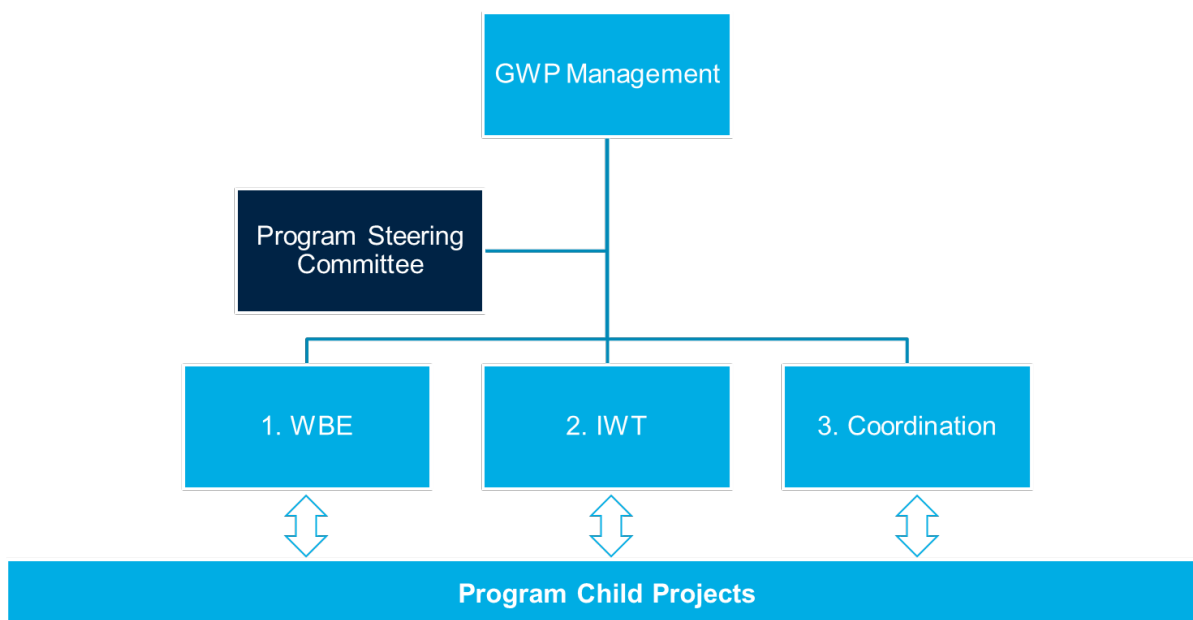


Figure 3. Organization diagram of the GEF-7 Global Coordinating Grant

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

75. The purpose of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is to collect quantitative and qualitative information to assess the achievement of the development objectives of the project. The M&E system will allow for ongoing learning and feedback throughout the implementation period focusing on the activities under the project components and subcomponents. The M&E arrangements for the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project includes tracking: (i) Project implementation: to ensure that all procedures and guidelines related to the Project are followed and timelines met; (ii) Project outputs: to track and evaluate completion of products resulting from activities that will lead to impacts and; (iii) Project impact: including results and key performance indicators for the Project as defined in the Results Framework that will measure overall success with respect to each component and subcomponents.

76. Monitoring Arrangements: M&E for the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project has been developed to: (i) collect and aggregate information on progress towards achievement of the outcomes under the PDO and facilitates timely undertaking of corrective measures if necessary during technical implementation missions; (ii) enable a platform for communication of results of the Project and benefits generated for key stakeholders including through supporting learning missions and site visits; (iii) meet the World Bank’s routine reporting requirements, i.e. annual progress reports for BETFs; and (iv) collect data and information requirements for the mid-term review (MTR) of the project and the project completion report. The project team includes M&E

Specialists who will oversee the results aggregation and reporting process and contribute to the annual report of the IP to the internal and external audiences and, also develop and deploy technologies and guidance to facilitate reporting by GEF IAs and national child projects. M&E activities are budgeted and captured under component 3- Program Coordination and Management (subcomponent 3.1).

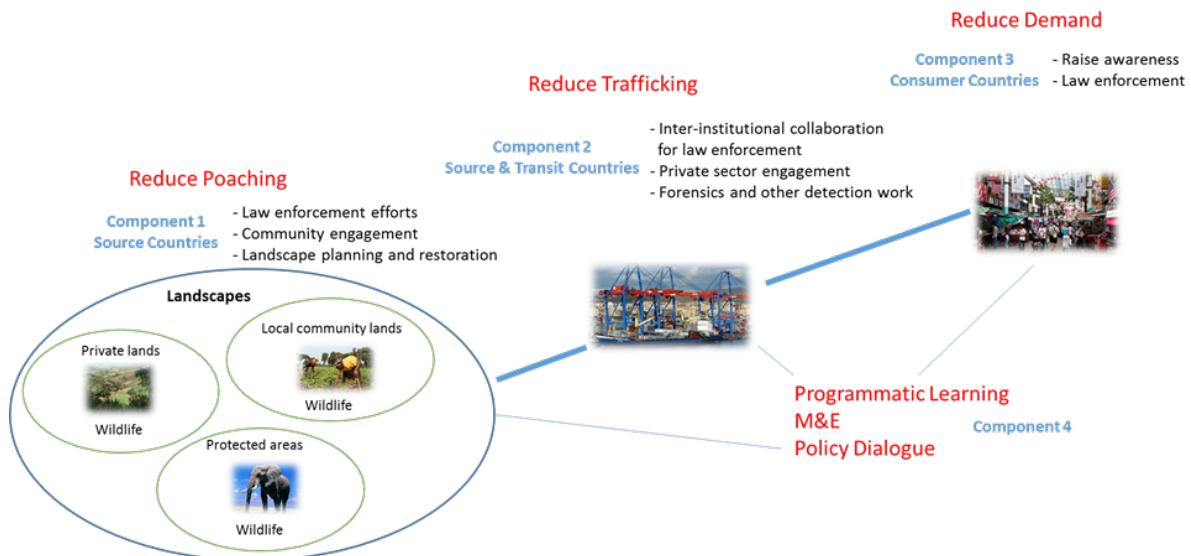
77. Result Framework: M&E for the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project is guided by the Results Framework (refer to Annex 5) that also will be the basis for mid-term and completion evaluations. The Project Results Framework will be reported in the annual progress report. It consists of the PDO statement and relevant indicators. All indicators have baselines and targets listed as well as data collection responsibilities and frequency, data sources and methodology for calculation of baseline and progress values of indicators. In addition, the project will report on the aggregate GEF-7 core indicators of the national child project at MTR and completion of project.

ANNEX 1 – GEF-6 GWP Program Highlights

GEF-6 GWP Summary Context

1. The GWP is structured across the IWT supply chain that includes source, transit, and consumer countries. The theory of change (TOC) for the program defines a series of interventions to stop poaching and empower local communities to be the stewards and beneficiaries of wildlife, combined with controlling crime and trafficking along the value chain, and reducing demand for illegal wildlife. In the long term, it is expected to result in healthy wildlife populations sustainably management within national parks, and by local communities and landowners on the ground for the benefit of those along the legal value chain of the products currently traded illegally (Figure 3 below).

FIGURE 3: Alternative Scenario - Theory of Change



2. Emerging lessons from the implementation of GWP GEF-6 projects include (i) frontloading activities can help expedite national project preparation efforts and create a sense of belonging to the program; (ii) establishing relationships with multiple stakeholders in each national project builds program support and can facilitate political buy-in for project activities; (iii) diversification of product and services maximizes audience uptake as there is a broad spectrum of stakeholder interest and needs (administrative, technical, and technological); and (iv) conducting stakeholder analysis and knowledge need assessments helps identify gaps and prioritize program activities efficiently.

Key GEF-6 Global Project Achievements

3. In 2016, the GEF-6 GWP Global Project established a knowledge and coordination platform for the “Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development”. Over the last three years, it has successfully built a coordination, knowledge management and monitoring platform to support national projects and other stakeholders

engaged in combating IWT. It set up two communities of practice (CoP) based on themes identified and prioritized by the national project teams:

(i) an external CoP on Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) in partnership with IUCN- which brings together experts and practitioners who are striving to improve HWC management and mitigation practices, reduce conflict, and promote coexistence on a global scale. This CoP has aimed to develop, deliver, and disseminate capacity-building workshops, training, and facilitate lessons learned to HWC practitioners working across governments, agencies, NGOs, and in local communities.

(ii) an internal WBG CoP on Nature Based Tourism (NBT)- which promotes best practices, improved policy, and supports client countries to determine various forms of engagement with partners on promoting sustainable tourism.

4. Project Coordination activities implemented to date include: (i) creation and operationalization of the GWP Program Steering Committee (PSC)- a total of 14 meetings held since September 2015 (three in-person) and 11 virtual meetings, respectively and engagement with STAP through periodic meetings and collaboration in GWP knowledge exchanges), (ii) over 15 coordination calls with national projects to discuss project updates and collaboration opportunities; (iii) establishment of a donor roundtable that held 11 virtual meetings and 7 in-person meetings with over 24 bilateral, multi-lateral, foundations and NGO sector representatives to share portfolio updates and experiences. In addition, a donor working group consisting of 11 donors was created in 2018 and met 15 times to share IWT project experiences including (i) analyzed over 1,784 IWT projects representing US \$2.4 billion across 24 donors and documented key trends in the *Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade (2010-2018)*; and (iii) captured lessons learned in the form of 20 case studies in collaboration with 11 donors covering all six different interventions to combat illegal wildlife trade across countries

Knowledge Management activities conducted from December 2015 to December 2019 include: (i) 50 virtual knowledge exchange events with the participation of a total of over 2,213 attendees; (ii) 8 in-person thematic conferences, a study tour, and 3 annual conferences (iii) 5 analytical publications; (iv) 18 blogs and feature stories; (v) 11 videos produced to highlight the GWP and national projects (Gabon, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, and Vietnam); and (vi) use of innovative geospatial and digital platforms to enhance GWP data visualization and outreach (i.e. Atlas of fairwild Goals 2018, spatial agent, e-book, and story maps). These knowledge products⁴³ and dissemination channels allow for wide distribution of GWP related content. For example, the GWP's video on Biodiversity Day was one of the World Bank's top digital content of the year on the Instagram platform. Monitoring and Evaluation efforts included development of a simplified framework for IWT child projects that featured a tailored tracking tool, a qualitative review, and program-level monitoring analysis. A list of GWP Global Project activities executed can be found in The Global Wildlife Program: Knowledge Platform 2016-2018, including the 2019 GWP Annual Report that was published in March 2020.

⁴³ References include: [Technical conference](#) on HWC held in Gabon in 2016; [Study Tour to Sri Lanka](#) in 2017 on use of electric fence to reduce human-elephant conflict for GWP projects; Blogs & Two webinars – on [Human-Wildlife Conflict and Insurance](#) and [Engaging a Global Community to Mitigate Human Wildlife Conflict](#) ; Reducing HWC and Enhancing Coexistence : [One Video](#)

ANNEX 2 – SUMMARY OF GWP COUNTRY PROJECTS

The overall GWP portfolio includes 39 child projects, of which there are 37 national level projects approved (in 32 countries) across Africa, Asia, and Latin America and, 2 Global Coordination Projects (GEF-6 and GEF-7). The GWP national and global child project investments of US \$230 million include funds from GEF’s sixth and seventh replenishment cycles (GEF-6 and GEF-7) and leverages \$1.4 billion of donor co-financing. The country project investments, in aggregate, will focus on national-level actions to implement solutions across IWT and WBE in alignment with their national priorities, plans and relevant frameworks for action⁴⁴. The country project teams will also share knowledge and experiences to contribute to development and scaling-up of country level solutions to regional and global scales. Table 1 below provides an overview of the national projects.

Table 1: Overview of GWP Projects Portfolio

	Country	Project Title	PDO	GEF IA	GEF Amount ⁴⁵ US\$M	Co-financing Amount US\$M
GEF-6 Projects						
1	Afghanistan	Conservation of Snow Leopards and their Critical Ecosystem in Afghanistan	To strengthen conservation of the snow leopard and its critical ecosystem in Afghanistan through a holistic and sustainable landscape approach that addresses existing and emerging threats	UNDP	2.70	5.95
2	Botswana	Managing the human-wildlife interface to sustain the flow of agro-ecosystem services and prevent illegal wildlife trafficking in the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands	To promote an integrated landscape approach to managing Kgalagadi and Ghanzi drylands for ecosystem resilience, improved livelihoods and reduced conflicts between wildlife conservation and livestock production.	UNDP	6.00	22.50
3	Cameroon	Integrated and Transboundary Conservation of Biodiversity in the Basins of the Republic of Cameroon	To strengthen the conservation of globally threatened species in Cameroon by improving biodiversity enforcement, resilience and management	UNDP	3.91	25.80
4	Congo (Republic)	Integrated and Transboundary Conservation of Biodiversity in the Basins of the Republic of Congo	To strengthen the conservation of globally threatened species in the basins of the Republic of Congo by improving biodiversity enforcement	UNDP	3.13	20.70

⁴⁴ For example, the CITES National Ivory Action Plan ([NIAP](#)) [processes and in the](#) West and Central Africa, findings of the [West and Central Africa Threat Assessment](#) and associated Decisions and Recommendations. See relevant documents under “Documents and Notifications” <https://cites.org/eng/prog/imp/enf/introduction>.

⁴⁵ GEF amount excludes GEF implementing agency fees.

	Country	Project Title	PDO	GEF IA	GEF Amount ⁴⁵ US\$M	Co-financing Amount US\$M
5	Congo (Republic)	Strengthening the Management of Wildlife and Improving Livelihoods in Northern Republic of Congo	To increase the capacity of the forest administration, local communities and indigenous peoples to co-manage forests.	WB	6.51	114.79
6	Ethiopia	Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Area Estate	To build Ethiopia's capacity for biodiversity conservation through increased effectiveness of protected area management and implementation of measures to reduce Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) and poaching.	UNDP	7.29	83.50
7	Gabon	Wildlife and Human-Elephant Conflicts Management	Reduce elephant poaching and Human-Elephant conflicts in the target zones	WB	9.06	50.80
8	India	Securing livelihoods, conservation, sustainable use and restoration of high range Himalayan ecosystems (SECURE)	To promote the sustainable management of alpine pastures and forests in the high range Himalayan ecosystems that secures conservation of globally significant wildlife, including endangered snow leopard and their habitats, ensure sustainable livelihoods and community socio-economic benefits.	UNDP	11.54	60.80
9	Indonesia	Combatting illegal and unsustainable trade in endangered species in Indonesia	To reduce the volume of unsustainable wildlife trade and the rate of loss of globally significant biodiversity in Indonesia and East and South-East Asia	UNDP	6.99	44.95
10	Kenya	Combating Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in Kenya through an Integrated Approach	To combat poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking in Kenya through an integrated approach	UNDP	3.83	15.57
11	Malawi	Shire Valley Transformation Program - I	To provide access to reliable gravity fed irrigation and drainage services, secure land tenure for smallholder farmers, and strengthen management of wetlands and protected areas in the Shire Valley	WB	5.59	39.10
12	Mali	Community-based natural resource management that resolves conflict, improves livelihoods, and restores ecosystems throughout the elephant range	Protect Mali's elephants in key sites and enhance the livelihoods of the local communities that live along the migration route to reduce human-elephant conflict	UNDP	4.12	14.20

	Country	Project Title	PDO	GEF IA	GEF Amount ⁴⁵ US\$M	Co-financing Amount US\$M
13	Mozambique	Strengthening the conservation of globally threatened species in Mozambique through improving biodiversity enforcement and expanding community conservancies around protected areas	To strengthen the conservation of globally threatened species through implementation of the Conservation Areas Act (improving biodiversity enforcement and expanding protected areas through community conservancies and targeted rural development action).	UNDP	15.75	64.80
14	Philippines	Combatting Environmental Organized Crime in the Philippines	To combat environmental organized crime in the Philippines through legal and institutional reforms, capacity building in the full law enforcement chain and to reduce demand for illegal wildlife and wildlife parts	ADB	1.83	1.33
15	South Africa	Strengthening institutions, information management and monitoring to reduce the rate of illegal wildlife trade in South Africa	To fight against illegal wildlife trade through institutional strengthening, improved information management and monitoring (and collaboration at an international level).	UNEP	4.89	7.42
16	Tanzania	Combating poaching and the illegal wildlife trade in Tanzania through an integrated approach	To combat poaching and the illegal wildlife trade in Tanzania through an integrated approach	UNDP	5.35	26.80
17	Thailand	Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade, focusing on Ivory, Rhino Horn, Tiger and Pangolins in Thailand	To reduce the trafficking of wildlife (focusing on elephant ivory, rhinoceros horn, tiger and pangolins) in Thailand through enhanced enforcement capacity and collaboration and targeted behaviour change campaigns	UNDP	4.02	27.81
18	Vietnam	Strengthening Partnerships to Protect Endangered Wildlife in Vietnam	To strengthen the legal and regulatory framework, and the related implementation capacity for the protection of threatened wildlife.	WB	3.00	10.20
19	Zambia	Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project	To improve landscape management and increase the flow of benefits for targeted rural communities in the Eastern Province	WB	8.05	59.75
20	Zimbabwe	Strengthening Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management and Climate-Smart Landscapes in the Mid to Lower Zambezi Region of Zimbabwe	To promote an integrated landscape approach to managing wildlife resources, carbon and ecosystem services in the face of climate change in the protected areas and community lands of the Mid to Lower Zambezi Regions of Zimbabwe	UNDP	10.03	47.41

	Country	Project Title	PDO	GEF IA	GEF Amount ⁴⁵ US\$M	Co-financing Amount US\$M
21	Global Project	Coordinate Action and learning to Combat Wildlife Crime	To create and implement an effective coordination, knowledge management, and communications platform for the GEF-funded Global Wildlife Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development.	WB/ UNDP	7.00	58.00
GEF-7						
	Country	Project Title	PDO	GEF IA	Grant US\$M	
1	Angola	Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas	To improve the management of targeted Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change.	CI	14.83	25.80
2	Belize	Enhancing Jaguar Corridors and Strongholds Through Improved Management and Threat Reduction	To secure jaguar corridors and strengthen the management of jaguar conservation units through reduction of current and emerging threats, development of sustainable wildlife economy and enhanced regional cooperation.	UNDP	1.23	10.39
3	Bhutan	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into the Tourism Sector in Bhutan	To mainstream biodiversity conservation into tourism development and promote Bhutan as a model ecotourism destination, generating livelihoods opportunities, sustainable financing for landscapes.	UNDP	4.85	7.51
4	Cambodia	Enhancing Management of Protected Areas and Promoting Conservation-Compatible Enterprises in Targeted Landscapes	Improving management effectiveness of Protected Areas for wildlife conservation and sustainable economic development.	WB	4.42	25.78
5	Chad	Strengthen Sustainable Wildlife and Natural Resources Management in the Republic of Chad's Conservation Areas	Strengthen the Republic of Chad's capacity to combat illegal wildlife trade and manage Ouadi Rimé-Ouadi Achim Game Reserve for conservation of its wildlife and local sustainable development.	WB	4.45	16.57
6	DRC	Kabobo-Luama Protected Area Landscape Management	Strengthen the management of the Kabobo-Luama protected area landscape and enhance conservation of endangered species for local sustainable development and global biodiversity benefits.	UNDP	3.73	7.70

	Country	Project Title	PDO	GEF IA	GEF Amount ⁴⁵ US\$M	Co-financing Amount US\$M
7	Ecuador	Integrating Landscape Considerations in Wildlife Conservation, with Emphasis on Jaguars	Jaguars and associated wildlife and habitats are conserved in critical landscapes across Ecuador, with demonstration lessons learned, incorporated into national strategies and shared widely, particularly amongst jaguar range countries.	UNDP	1.79	8.94
8	India	Strengthening Conservation and Resilience of Globally Significant Wild Cat Landscapes through a Focus on Small Cat and Leopard Conservation	Secure populations and habitats of wild cats subject to habitat encroachment, human-wildlife conflict, poaching and illegal trade in priority landscapes of western, northern and north-eastern India.	UNDP/ WWF	4.50	28.22
9	Indonesia	Catalyzing Optimum Management of Natural Heritage for Sustainability of Ecosystem, Resources and Viability of Endangered Wildlife Species (CONSERVE)	Strengthen protected area and landscape management to enhance wildlife conservation, generate sustainable land-use practices and generating sustainable livelihoods through nature-based tourism, promoting local wisdom and addressing illegal take of wildlife.	UNDP	6.27	49.40
10	Madagascar	Sustainable Management of Conservation Areas and Improved Livelihoods to Combat Wildlife Trafficking in Madagascar	Conservation of biodiversity in Madagascar through strengthened management of New Protected Areas (Category V and VI), with active engagement by communities and enforcement to reduce the rate of IWT and poaching.	UNDP	5.76	52.24
11	Malaysia	Building Institutional and Local Capacities to Reduce Wildlife Crime and Enhance Protection of Iconic Wildlife in Malaysia	Building institutional and local capacities to reduce wildlife crime and enhance protection of iconic wildlife in Malaysia.	UNDP	7.10	66.18
12	Namibia	Integrated Approach to Proactive Management of Human-Wildlife Conflict and Wildlife Crime in Hotspot Landscapes in Namibia	To incentivize wildlife conservation through pro-active management of human-wildlife conflict and wildlife crime, and delivery of wildlife-based benefits to rural communities in selected hotspot landscapes.	UNDP	6.24	58.76
13	Nigeria	Improved Management Effectiveness of Gashaka-Gumti and Yankari Protected Areas to Conserve Threatened Wildlife Species, Build a Wildlife Economy and Enhance Community Benefits	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.		3.50	12.88
14	Pakistan	Strengthening Governance and Capacity for	To curb poaching and illegal wildlife trade in Pakistan	IUCN	2.65	6.23

	Country	Project Title	PDO	GEF IA	GEF Amount ⁴⁵ US\$M	Co-financing Amount US\$M
		Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade in Pakistan				
15	Panama	Conservation of Wildcats and Prey Species Through Public-Private Partnerships and Human-Jaguar Conflict Management in Panamá	To strengthen jaguar conservation capacity and connectivity between core protected areas in the Chagres National Park-Darien National Park complex.	UNEP	1.78	14.00
16	South Africa	South Africa Biodiversity Economy and Illegal Wildlife Trade	Strengthen South Africa capacity to combat illegal wildlife trade and improve PAs and landscape management for increased community benefits.	UNEP/ WB	13.42	157.97
17	South Africa	Reducing Human Wildlife Conflict through an Evidence-based and Integrated Approach in Southern Africa	To create an enabling environment and evidence-based approach on mitigating the effects of human-wildlife conflict in the SADC region.	UNEP	3.42	22.93
18	Global	The GWP Global Coordination Project	To enhance knowledge and coordination services to promote wildlife-based economic development and combat illegal wildlife trade.	WB	9.17	20.00
				Total	230	1,394

ANNEX 3 – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

1. Approach

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) details the relevant stakeholders of the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project. The GWP Global Coordination Project team will lead on outreach and engagement of global and regional colleagues and work with national project teams on the engagement and outreach to national actors. The GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will benefit from partnerships established under the GEF-6 project and existing networks to reach a wide range of stakeholders efficiently. The project will consider engagement at two levels:

Global-level Stakeholder Engagement: will share communication products, outreach tools and convening support to ensure that project level innovations, improved practices and incentives are well documented and widely understood among relevant stakeholders and the public at relevant regional and global levels.

National-level Stakeholder Engagement: In support of country-led efforts, the GEF IAs and the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will share knowledge and experience needed to support country level solutions and tailored technical inputs so that successful practices can be replicated more widely. Lessons learned from similar projects and programs operating at the community level will be important for the country projects. The SEP will complement and support country and local level stakeholder engagement led by Implementing Agencies (IAs) and national project teams through targeted knowledge products, communications, technical assistance and convening of global and regional events. Outreach and dissemination efforts will help to get these messages, training and tools to interested stakeholders. In addition, CoPs established will help facilitate and support two-way interactions and learning between country and global levels with focus on sharing knowledge, experience and improvements needed at the country level solutions.

2. Broader Feedback Mechanisms

The GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project is committed to providing an open process for receiving feedback and suggestions from stakeholders. Communications and publications from the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will include an email contact address so that lead authors or communications officers who can respond to public queries. The website, similarly, will offer an email contact address and a space for visitors to leave comments or questions, which will be regularly monitored for any needed action.

3. Stakeholder Summary

A summary of stakeholder categories are listed in the Table 1 below. Additional details on individual stakeholders of the GWP under the ongoing GEF-6 project and, which will continue under GEF-7 are also included in this Annex.

Table 1: Summary of Key Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
Program Steering Committee (PSC)	The GWP PSC includes the program GEF implementing agencies and some of the leading international NGOs and intergovernmental organizations engaged in combating IWT. The PSC provides strategic guidance, stakeholder coordination, knowledge management, communications, and M&E. Engagement will include regular PSC meetings, targeted communications, direct dialogue through formal and informal means.
National project teams	There are 37 national project teams from 32 countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America that are part of the program. These team members implement the national projects and participate in the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project activities. Engagement will include through annual conference, regional and thematic-events, knowledge exchanges, technical assistance, regional workshops, study tours, and surveys
Indigenous Peoples, Local communities	Beneficiaries of project activities, potentially affected by project implementation will be engaged by the national project teams. Targeted knowledge products, communications, and collaboration with other organizations working with indigenous peoples and local communities.
International donors	During GEF-6 GWP implementation, collaboration with over 24 international donors occurred to share data on donor-funded IWT projects and to document lessons learned through case studies and storymaps. The GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will expand on these efforts to promote dialogue with international donors through periodic virtual meetings, regional dialogues, and a wildlife forum.
Private Sector	Tourism concessionaires are the main private operators of lodges and other enterprises that support WBE activities. The private sector entities are critical to job creation, current and future investments in conservation areas. Financial and transport companies also play an important role in the IWT supply chain, including in potential risk mitigation and enforcement actions. Engagement will include participation in thematic events, knowledge sharing, investment (PPP) collaboration, and virtual events. Direct dialogue, surveys.
World Bank	Lead agency of the GEF's GWP.
Other stakeholders	There are countless other stakeholders engaged in IWT and WBE. The GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project will collaborate with other stakeholders through targeted knowledge exchanges, community of practice initiatives, communications through the GWP website, project updates and communications.

4. Detailed Stakeholder Engagement

The GWP objective is to promote wildlife conservation and crime prevention for sustainable and requires coordinated action from a diverse group of stakeholders. Identifying the stakeholders that should be informed, aware, or active participants in GWP is critically important to the success of the program. Many of the Program stakeholders have already been engaged during the GEF-6 implementation. These stakeholders will continue to be engaged during the implementation of the GEF-7 coordination project at the global, regional, and national levels. Outreach, knowledge dissemination and convenings will be core to that strategy.

This SEP details the relevant stakeholders, methods of engagement and accountability mechanisms during the design and implementation of the GWP Coordination Project. The GWP Coordination Project will lead on outreach and engagement of global, regional and national efforts and work with the national project teams on the engagement and outreach to national partners. The GWP Coordination Project will benefit from established partnerships already active during the GEF-6 implementation to continue to reach a wide range of stakeholders efficiently. The GWP Coordination Project SEP complements and supports country level stakeholder engagement led by the national project teams through targeted knowledge products, communications, technical assistance and convening of global and regional events.

The main features of the GWP Coordination Project SEP include:

- At the Global Coordination Project level, the Global Coordination Project team will utilize existing forums and coalitions. The Global Coordination Project team will work with the PSC, national project teams, and ICCWC; and coordinate and facilitate engagements across countries, including with key private sector entities. It will also engage at regional and international levels (including for WBE and IWT activities).
- The World Bank, lead agency of the GWP, will collaborate with the PSC and national project teams to assess strategic opportunities and develop integrated strategies for public and private sector engagement and develop action plans and practical measures for stakeholder engagement, including marginalized groups, indigenous peoples, women and youth.
- Gender issues are an important entry point and a gender strategy note has been prepared for the coordination project to support activities as they relate to policies, capacity/training, and knowledge.

a. Identification of stakeholders for engagement

The GWP Global Project recognizes stakeholders as individuals, groups or organizations participating in, affected by, or influential towards project implementation. Given the breadth of geographic and wildlife species in the GWP, the range of stakeholders identified for ongoing communication and consultation is large (see Table 2). Stakeholder engagement should communicate information to create awareness and promote better understanding of the GWP Coordination Project's strategies, activities and operations. The gap between interests of different groups of stakeholders needs to be met with increased partnership, dialogue, and knowledge sharing.

The engagement between the GWP Coordination Project and PSC and national project teams will continue to follow the established activities under GEF-6 and additional efforts will be confirmed through quarterly coordination meetings and use of surveys. The GWP PSC includes leading intergovernmental organizations and NGOs that have provide strategic value and impact. These partners will continue to jointly learn, leveraging and spreading GWP actions and results through existing platforms and knowledge networks to scale up, mainstream, and incentivize improved practices for enhanced efforts to promote WBE and combat IWT.

Table 2: Stakeholder Analysis and Targeted Engagement Approaches

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Interests	Entry Points	Methods of Engagement
Funder	Financial, Reputational, Organizational targets	GEF Secretariat GWP Focal Point, gender and comms staff.	Annual Meeting, reporting process, targeted communications, global events. Regular meetings and briefings through formally established institutional channels
Steering Committee	Direct involvement and advisory support	Committee members, representing GEF, GEF IAs, and leading NGOs	Regular PSC meetings, targeted communications, direct dialogue through formal and informal means
GEF Implementing Agencies	Direct involvement, Reputational	GWP focal points at the IAs, dialogue about national projects	Annual work planning, regional and wildlife species-specific convenings, knowledge products, guidance notes, regular check-ins, surveys
National Project teams	Direct involvement	IAs and national project team leads	Annual work planning, regional and commodity-specific convenings, knowledge products, technical assistance, workshops, guidance notes, surveys
Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities	Beneficiaries of project activities, potentially affected by project implementation	National project engagements and communities of practice	Targeted communications, continuous feedback and engagement in GWP activities and products. Invitations to global and regional gatherings on GWP related issues
Civil Society Organizations, NGO networks	Constituents directly affected by implementation, Complementary projects or goals	Global and regional networks	Global convenings, regional workshops, knowledge products, targeted communications. Invitations to global and regional gatherings on GWP related issues
Private Sector	Reputational, Financial	WBE implementation partners, IFC, United for Wildlife	Thematic convenings, knowledge sharing, participation in regional commodity roundtables and coalition events. Direct dialogue, surveys. Harvesting of lessons and success stories as joint knowledge product development
Research organizations, academic institutions & public-private partnerships	Informational	Universities, NGOs, and regional technical bodies	Flagship studies, knowledge products, targeted communications, joint trainings, thematic convenings, communities of practice
Public sector actors	Reputational, political	Country gender focal points in	Engagement at policy level, such as review of the existing sector policies to identify entry

		environment and agriculture ministries	points for sustainability, Guidance notes, Webinars and trainings, Knowledge products
Other stakeholders	Informational	Website, annual report, outreach & dissemination activities	Communities of Practice, GWP website, project updates and communications

b. Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagements

During the GEF-6 implementation, the World Bank engaged stakeholders in the design and development of this GEF-7 Global Coordination Project through the following events and processes (see Table 3). This engagement will be expanded and systematized during implementation of the GEF-7 project through targeted communications, outreach and knowledge management activities (component 3).

Table 3: Previous stakeholder consultations

Stakeholder Group	Timing	Objective	Engagement Method
National Project teams	December 2020; Q3 2020	Share information on GWP Coordination Project Activities	Virtual meeting – presentation and discussions
Funder, PSC, and STAP	Quarterly PSC meetings held from Q4 2018 to June 2020	Gather input on GWP Global Coordination Project activities to inform budget and design	Multi-day, facilitated meetings and informal discussions during GEF Council meetings and CITES COP. Distributed draft program overview for advice and feedback. Individual calls and email exchanges
Funder, Private Sector	April - September 2020	Discuss WBE components, including potential investment platforms	Virtual meeting with open discussions
ICCWC, Regional Partners	June 2020; engagement in various knowledge exchange events in 2018 and 2019	Introduce GWP to global audience	Virtual deep dive sessions, ICCWC SEG meetings, UNWTO event

Collaborative consultative discussions have also been held with other GEF impact programs during preparation to support a coherent approach across programs (FOLUR, Cities, Drylands Impact Programs).

c. Global-level Stakeholder Engagement

The GWP Coordination Project will share communication products, outreach tools and convening support to support project level innovations, enhanced practices and incentives are documented and widely understood among relevant stakeholders and the public at the national and global level. The following are stakeholder engagement approaches:

- **Component 1. WBE:** The GWP Coordination Project will assess and prioritize training needs across countries and economic sectors, develop capacity building programs and deliver these in coordination with the PSC and their stakeholders. Communities of Practice and implementation partners will be engaged on specific activities to promote engagement and learning with an emphasis on gender equality. Regional and national level training and technical assistance workshops will provide opportunities to engage diverse stakeholders into GWP sponsored activities.
- **Component 2. IWT:** Includes strategic efforts to reach high level public and private sector decision makers on issues of combating illegal wildlife trade. GWP partners will participate regularly in donor roundtable meetings and international forums to share knowledge products, provide technical assistance, design innovative solutions. These forums will provide opportunities to disseminate GWP generated knowledge, good practices and to obtain feedback on the effectiveness of these products and the needs and gaps that need to be filled in the next cycle of collaborative work planning. Design of the component activities include targeted actions in workshops and trainings for target gender groups.
- **Component 3. Coordination and knowledge management:** This component consolidates work on communications and sharing of analytical products, two-way dialogues, knowledge exchanges, annual gatherings, regional workshops, and tools for scale up and replication on a dedicated website and knowledge repository/links. The proposed annual meetings will continue to help bring together stakeholders to engage with multiple stakeholders. Similar to GEF-6 implementation, GWP Annual Meetings will create a space where national project teams, PSC members, and other stakeholders gather to discuss global issues and themes of importance, engage in learning and exchange opportunities, build partnerships and leverage investments, and advance strategic long-term planning toward the next steps in the GWP. The GWP website and outreach plans are powerful tools for reaching stakeholders with knowledge products, success stories, opportunities for wider partnerships and collective action.

d. National-level Stakeholder Engagement

At the national level, stakeholder engagement will be led by the national project teams and the GWP Coordination Project will support these engagements at the request of the national project teams. This may include participation in national project launches, sharing communications of national project activities, and contributing to national training efforts.

5. Summary Overview of individual GWP stakeholders and collaborators:

Asian Development Bank (ADB) helps developing member countries improve their living conditions and quality of life by financing infrastructure, environment, regional cooperation, education, health, agriculture, and public-sector management projects. In 2015, ADB approved 65 loans and grant projects for more than \$7 billion, contributing to environmental sustainability. ADB's work on the illegal wildlife trade originated in the Environmental Law and Enforcement component of the Office of the General Counsel's Law, Justice, and Development Program,

which initiated the Asian Judges Network on Environment.

CANADA – The Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)The [ECCC](#) finances environmental protection and conservation of natural heritage. Through ECCC's Enforcement Branch, the Wildlife Enforcement Directorate (WED) conducts targeted operations to address illegal trade of rhinoceros horn and ivory from elephants and helps conserve habitats and protected areas at high risk for non-compliance. ECCC/WED supports the INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group and the INTERPOL National Bureau to help combat IWT.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) - CITES is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. The CITES Secretariat plays a coordinating, advisory, and servicing role in the working of the Convention, monitoring its implementation and aiding in the fields of legislation, enforcement, science, and training. CITES is the lead agency for the implementation of the National Ivory Action Plans, Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE), and the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS).

European Commission (EC) – DG EuropeAid Development & Cooperation (DEVCO) - The [EC](#) is the European Union's executive body. It represents the interest of the EU and works on issues related to human rights, governance, agriculture, economic growth, infrastructure, environment, energy, health, and education. From 2010 to 2016, DEVCO supported over 365 biodiversity-related projects in over 30 countries, with a total volume of more than €1.4 billion. The EC is focused on implementing the recently adopted [EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking](#).

Fauna and Flora International (FFI) - [FFI](#)'s mission is to act to conserve threatened species and ecosystems worldwide, choosing solutions that are sustainable, based on sound science, and consider human needs. FFI work spans across the globe, with over 140 projects in over 40 countries. FFI focuses on reducing poaching, trafficking, and demand. FFI is also developing innovative technologies and finance mechanisms to address IWT more effectively.

France – Agence Française de Développement (Afd) - Through grants and loans, [Afd](#) finances health, education, agriculture, water supply, transportation, energy, nature, and development programs/projects in developing countries. From 2011 to 2013, Afd invested €420 million in biodiversity projects. Afd's biodiversity priorities include protecting, restoring, managing, and enhancing ecosystems, while fairly sharing the benefits of their utilization, mainstreaming ecosystem conservation in all sectoral development policies, and strengthening partnerships.

Global Environment Facility (GEF) - The [GEF](#) has supported over 1,300 global biodiversity projects in more than 155 countries, with a total volume of more than \$4.2 billion. The GEF is the largest funding mechanism for protected areas worldwide. Combating IWT is a high priority for the GEF, and its investment in the Global Wildlife Program provides over \$131 million across 19 countries in Asia and Africa and will serve as a catalyst to channel financial and technical resources to combat IWT.

Germany – German Development Cooperation - The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) works to combat poverty; secure food; establish peace,

democracy, and human rights; and preserve the environment and natural resources. Since 2013, the German government has provided €500 million annually for the global conservation of forests and other ecosystems. The German Development Cooperation is committed to supporting priority IWT investments that strengthen protected area management, law enforcement capabilities, and demand reduction.

INTERPOL is the world's largest international criminal police organization, with 194 member countries. Created in 1923, it facilitates cross-border police cooperation, and assists all organizations, authorities and services whose mission is to prevent or combat international crime. This is done by providing a high-tech infrastructure of technical and operational support such as targeted training, expert investigative support, specialized databases and secure police communications channels. INTERPOL's General Secretariat has a Sub-Directorate devoted to Illicit Markets which includes the Environmental Security Programme.

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) - IUCN is the world's largest environmental network, harnessing the knowledge, resources, and reach of more than 161-member countries, 1,300-member organizations, and 16,000 experts. IUCN manages the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species; the IUCN Species Programme, in conjunction with the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and partners, is driving the fight to save species for people and nature. IUCN with partners is supporting on-the-ground conservation with two funding mechanisms: Save Our Species (SOS) and the Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme (ITHCP).

Japan – Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MoFA) - [Japan](#) finances programs in development, emergency humanitarian assistance, infrastructure development, disaster risk reduction, health, women's empowerment, education, the environment, and climate change. The Japan Biodiversity Fund was created to help developing countries develop capacity to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (the Aichi Biodiversity Targets), to revise their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans, and to strengthen their capacity to implement the Convention.

Netherlands – Ministry of Economic Affairs and Ministry of Foreign Affairs - The government of the [Netherlands](#) finances biodiversity and wildlife crime projects through the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Specifically, for the biodiversity sector, the Netherlands invests in park management globally. The Dutch goals for international policy on biodiversity are to bring loss of biodiversity to a halt by 2020, to consolidate the Natura 2000 network, and to compensate for biodiversity loss by applying the No Net Loss principle.

Norway – Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) - [NORAD](#)'s focus areas are climate change and the environment. Specific programs within this sector include the International Climate and Forest Initiative, which aims at supporting efforts to slow, halt, and eventually reduce GHG emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+). Additionally, Norway contributes to sustainable fishing in developing countries.

SWEDEN – Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) - [SIDA](#) finances democracy, human rights, sustainable infrastructure, health, market development, peace and security, the environment, agriculture, and education. All SIDA's initiatives and all sectors

of development cooperation have integrated environment and climate aspects. In 2012, approximately [SEK 1.9 billion](#) (approximately \$223 million) of aid channeled through SIDA was used for efforts to promote environment and sustainable development.

TRAFFIC International - [TRAFFIC](#), the wildlife trade-monitoring network, works globally on trade in wild animals/plants as it relates to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. Key IWT programs implemented by TRAFFIC include ROUTES (Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species), Wildlife TRAPS (Wildlife Trafficking, Response, Assessment and Priority Setting), and DETER (Demand Reduction and Enforcement Supporting the Conservation of Elephants and Rhinos). TRAFFIC works in strategic alliance with WWF and IUCN.

United Kingdom – Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) - [UK-DEFRA](#) hosts the Darwin Secretariat, which is a major U.K. government grants scheme that helps to protect biodiversity and the natural environment through locally based projects worldwide. Through the IWT challenge fund, DEFRA supports over 34 wildlife crime projects in more than 25 countries, with a total volume of more than £9.8 million (approximately \$15 million). The U.K. government aims to end illegal wildlife trade by improving enforcement, reducing demand for products, and supporting sustainable livelihoods and economic development in affected communities.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - [UNDP](#) works in over 170 countries and territories, helping to eradicate poverty and advance sustainable development that leads to transformational change and real improvements in people's lives. Its biodiversity and ecosystems program cover more than 130 countries and 500 projects, with \$1.5 billion in funding and \$3.5 billion in co-financing. UNDP helped establish over 2,000 protected areas in 85 countries around the world, covering 272 million hectares of land. UNDP partners with governments and other U.N. agencies to tackle poaching, trafficking and reduce demand.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) - [UNEP](#)'s finances projects that address climate change, disasters and conflict, ecosystem management, environmental governance, and much more. As of 2012, UNEP implemented GEF-supported projects over 14 global, 16 regional, and 30 national global biodiversity projects with a total volume of more than \$413 million. UNEP's contributions to addressing IWT consist of maintaining political momentum to support international cooperation; providing support to legal, judicial, and enforcement measures; and promoting capacity development and targeting approaches to awareness raising and demand reduction.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is the global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and transnational organized crime. For the past two decades UNODC has been helping to make the world safer from drugs, organized crime, corruption and terrorism. UNODC is active in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices. UNODC's Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime is the focal point for the organizations' work in addressing environmental crimes and supports Member States in improving national, regional and international criminal justice and preventive responses to better tackle these crimes.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) - [USAID](#) aims to shape a future in which both people and biodiversity thrive via improvements in economic prosperity, social

equity, and environmental stewardship. In 2015, USAID invested more than \$67 million in activities to combat wildlife trafficking by fighting poaching, improving enforcement and prosecution, disrupting transit, and reducing consumer demand in Africa and Asia. Key USAID programs include the [Wildlife Crime Tech Challenge](#), [ROUTES](#), [ARREST](#), and [Wildlife TRAPS](#).

U.S. Department of State (USDOS) - The USDOS is a co-chair and key agency on the U.S. government's Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking, with the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs ([OES](#)) leading international policy efforts related to wildlife crime and the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs ([INL](#)) leading programmatic funding to address wildlife trafficking challenges. The USDOS supports priority IWT investments that strengthen national partners' legislative frameworks, improve anti-poaching efforts, advance investigative techniques, enhance prosecutorial/judicial capabilities, and achieve robust prosecutions and serious punishment for wildlife traffickers.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - [USFWS](#)'s International Affairs Program coordinates domestic and international efforts to protect, restore, and enhance the world's diverse wildlife and their habitats, with a focus on species of international concern. USFWS is a key agency on the U.S. government's Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking. In 2015, USFWS awarded more than \$50 million (in grants, cooperative agreements, and matching funds) to 141 wildlife trafficking-related projects through its International Affairs Office. USFWS is committed to supporting priority IWT investments that strengthen enforcement and enhance cooperation.

Vulcan Philanthropy/ Paul G. Allen Family Foundation - [Vulcan Philanthropy](#) supports innovative approaches that can deliver solutions related to smart cities, ocean health, conservation, climate change, impact investing, global health, and education. In 1990–2014, The Paul G. Allen Family Foundation awarded more than \$494 million to nonprofit organizations. In the biodiversity sector, Vulcan Philanthropy finances projects related to data, innovation, strengthening communities, policy change, and public engagement. Vulcan Philanthropy funded The Great Elephant Census—the first pan-African aerial survey in 40 years.

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) - [WCS](#) works to save wildlife and wild places worldwide through science, conservation action, education, and inspiring people to value nature. With programs in nearly 60 countries worldwide and 120 years of experience, WCS works to ensure that species are conserved, ecosystems are intact and functional, and nature provides benefits to local communities and economies. WCS's law enforcement, anti-trafficking and global policy expertise enables us to address wildlife exploitation and illegal trade in source, transit and consumer countries at all points along the illegal trade chain—from protecting species in the wild, to anti-trafficking and enforcement assistance, and to influencing consumer behavior.

The Wildcat Foundation - [The Wildcat Foundation](#) is a private not-for-profit philanthropic foundation. Its mission is to support extensive, comprehensive, and creative responses to combat poaching and improve wildlife conservation in Africa. During 2014 and 2015, the foundation approved over \$20 million in support of wildlife conservation projects in more than nine countries. Wildcat supports priority investments that strengthen law enforcement capabilities and on-the-ground support to protected areas to address poaching.

World Bank Group (WBG) - The [World Bank](#) has two main goals: to eradicate poverty and promote shared prosperity. In the biodiversity sector, from 2004 to 2013 the WBG supported over 245 global biodiversity conservation projects across 74 countries worth over \$1 billion. Additionally, the WBG is the largest provider of development assistance for combating environment and natural resources crime. The WBG is committed to enhancing protected areas management and promoting sustainable livelihoods through efforts related to the Global Wildlife Program and projects in Tanzania, Sri Lanka, Mozambique and others.

The World Customs Organization (WCO) is the only intergovernmental organization exclusively focused on Customs matters. With its worldwide membership, the WCO is now recognized as the voice of the global Customs community. It is particularly noted for its work in areas covering the development of global standards, the simplification and harmonization of customs procedure, the facilitation of international trade, trade supply chain security, the enhancement of Customs enforcement and compliance activities, anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives, public-private partnerships, integrity promotion, and sustainable global Customs capacity building programs.

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) - The WWF network of more than 6000 staff operating in more than 100 countries centers its collective efforts around addressing six global challenges, covering Climate, Food, Forests, Freshwater, Oceans, and Wildlife. Since its founding, WWF has invested \$11.5 billion in more than 13,000 conservation projects around the world. WWF addresses problems of illegal wildlife trade primarily through four efforts: 1) Zero Poaching (promoting a framework to achieve zero poaching, sharing best practices and tools); 2) Anti-trafficking (developing an evidence base and new tools, targeting crime networks and key transit routes); 3) Demand Reduction (deploying behavior change communications to reduce desire for illicit products, changing consumer choices and advocating for enforcement action); and 4) International Policy (strengthening anti-wildlife crime policy and creating the enabling environment for collective action). **Zoological Society of London (ZSL)** - [ZSL](#)'s Conservation Programme leads over 150 projects worldwide. Going forward, ZSL's projects will include securing key habitats in Asia and Africa through improved site-based protection and strengthened law enforcement capacity; developing technology to monitor species and creating real-time alarm systems for protected areas; continued training and capacity in implementing the SMART approach; and developing innovative financing mechanisms to generate long-term sustainable funding for rhino conservation and effective protected area management at scale.

6. Policies and Requirements

This GWP Coordination Project SEP addresses the GEF policy on stakeholder engagement (GEF/C.53/05/Rev.01). The GEF and the World Bank recognize the importance of effective Stakeholder Engagement to “enhance the transparency, accountability, integrity, effectiveness and sustainability” of projects.

As noted in the Project Document main text, the World Bank is fully compliant with the GEF Policies on Environmental and Social Safeguards, Gender Equality, and Stakeholder Engagement and their minimum standards.⁴⁶ The World Bank has demonstrated that it has in place the necessary policies, procedures, systems, and capabilities to meet these standards. In December 2019, the GEF Council reviewed document GEF/C.57/05, Report on the Assessment of GEF Agencies’ Compliance with Minimum Standards in the Policies on Environmental and Social Safeguards, Gender Equality, and Stakeholder Engagement. The assessment was conducted by experts engaged by the GEF Secretariat and reviewed the alignment between the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and other relevant World Bank policies, procedures, guidelines, and systems and the various requirements and the GEF three policies mentioned above. The expert assessment found that the World Bank met all requirements and is compliant with the minimum standards of the three policies.

⁴⁶ GEF/C.55/07/Rev.01 (http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meetingdocuments/EN_GEF.C.55.07.Rev_01_ES_Safeguards.pdf)

SD/PL/02 (http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/Gender_Equality_Policy.pdf)

SD/PL/01 (http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/Stakeholder_Engagement_Policy.pdf)

The respective minimum standards for the three Policies are contained in Annex I.A of the Policy on Environmental and Social Safeguards, Paragraph 19 (a)–(e) of the Policy on Gender Equality and Paragraph 16 (a)–(f) of the Policy on Stakeholder Engagement

ANNEX 4 – GEF IEO RECOMMENDATIONS

The GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) highlighted the good performance of the GWP Global Project implemented under GEF-6 in their December 2018 Biodiversity Focal Area Study. The study report documented that *“the global coordination grant is accomplishing more than expected with the available funding. The GWP Global Project is an innovative design element of the program. It seeks to coordinate actions and build capacity, learning, and knowledge management to address the issue of illegal wildlife trade across the entire supply chain with implementing partners, donors, and international organizations—some of which are not GEF Agencies. To accomplish these multiple objectives, the GWP Global Project receives only 5 percent of total GWP funding. Nonetheless, the activities undertaken by the GWP Global Project to facilitate cooperation and knowledge exchange, foster interagency cooperation, and disseminate good practices and lessons have been uniformly praised by informants familiar with the work, based on its efficiency, relevance, accessibility, and helpfulness”*.

GEF IEO GWP Recommendations	GEF-7 GWP Design Elements	GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project Support
1. The ongoing IWT crisis warrants scaling-up of GEF’s work in combating IWT	GEF-7 programming directions funding includes an increased GWP allocation to combat IWT (US\$184 million notional funding for national projects compared to GEF-6 Program of US\$131 million). In addition, a global set-aside of US\$10 million is proposed to expand coordination and knowledge activities (initiated under GEF-6 with US\$5 million Global Project). Despite no GEF financial incentive provided for GWP in GEF-7, there was a strong country-demand to join the program	GWP Global Coordination Project will leverage partnerships to tap into funding mechanisms to help maximize the GEF-7 impact (potentially including various World Bank multi-donor trust funds, partnerships with key donor programs, and innovative financing that links the private sector)
2. The GEF’s IWT strategy needs better integration of bottom-up, country-driven approaches, with top-down, strategic approaches	In the design of the GEF-7 GWP, targeted efforts were made to design (in collaboration with the Program Steering Committee) the program framework which was communicated to governments and implementing agencies to align their national project interventions. National project input was also used to modify the framework and integrate national priorities. As part of the child project selection process, consideration was made to the level of direct link of project components to the programmatic framework	This non-STAR funded Global Coordination Project will support targeted multi-county/regional and multi-sector activities to complement the nationally-focused STAR investments
3. The scope of the GEF’s IWT funding should be strategically expanded to other species, countries, and regions	GEF-7 GWP expanded the strategic framework to include additional species and geographies (including Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe/Central Asia)	GWP Global Coordination Project activities will include regional elements (including support to Latin America and the Caribbean) and efforts for other species that are also illegally traded
4. In addition to national projects, stronger regional and global	GEF-7 GWP includes a Global Coordination Project that will support international collaboration. GEF-7 GWP framework includes	Through partnerships, including ICCWC, and knowledge exchanges the Global Coordination Project will support

GEF IEO GWP Recommendations	GEF-7 GWP Design Elements	GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project Support
programming is warranted	elements to increase connectivity of landscapes and establish transnational conservation areas	targeted cross-border and regional activities
5. Political will and corruption should be explicitly and directly addressed in all IWT projects	GEF-7 GWP framework includes elements to strengthen long-term governance (including for protected areas) and political will to prevent, detect, and penalize wildlife crime	Through partnerships, including ICCWC (as indicated by GEFIEO), and knowledge exchanges, the Global Coordination Project will support national projects consider activities that address corruption
6. Continue to use the simplified measures for tracking overall GWP performance while reflecting the uniqueness of child projects	GEF-7 GWP framework will continue to use simplified M&E measures to track performance (including tailored tracking tool, qualitative review, and program-wide analysis) while maintaining consistency with the implementing agencies' M&E requirements, and responding to the GEF updated policy	GWP Global Coordination Project M&E efforts will further streamline reporting and enhance capabilities to leverage data for program and project performance management
7. Create links between other international activities regarding illegal wildlife demand and GEF-supported efforts.	GEF-7 GWP framework includes elements to for coordination with donor countries and major transit/demand markets.	GWP Global Coordination Project will build on existing collaboration with US, EU, Germany, and other international leaders to create links with their international activities. In addition, ICCWC partners will be engaged to support collaboration, and as required, deliver joint program activities and operations. Additionally, efforts will be made to coordinate with ASL and Congo Basin IPs that also include components on combating IWT

ANNEX 5 – GEF-7 GWP GLOBAL COORDINATION PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Project Development Objectives(s)

The project development objective is to enhance knowledge and coordination services to promote wildlife-based economic development and combat illegal wildlife trade

Project Development Objective Indicators

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Enhance knowledge and coordination services to promote wildlife-based economic development and combat illegal wildlife trade			
Indicator 1: Percentage of national projects using GWP tools and resources in country activities		0.00	80.00
Indicator 2: Percentage of survey respondents rating coordination services as satisfactory or above		0.00	80.00

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Component 1: Wildlife-based Economy (WBE)			
Improved knowledge, enabling policy environment and engagement for WBE			
Indicator 1.1: Presentations made at global/regional events to promote WBE (number)		0.00	8.00
Increased partnerships for joint action to stimulate WBE			
Indicator 1.2: Knowledge exchange events on PPPs delivered to promote WBE (number)		0.00	3.00
Indicator 1.3: Deployment of investment platform to support financing and technical assistance		0.00	1.00
Component 2: Reduce Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT)			
Strengthened ability of GWP countries to leverage anti-money laundering tools to combat wildlife crime			

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Indicator 2.1: Targeted AML and/or anti-corruption trainings and technical assistance activities delivered (#) ⁴⁷		0.00	12.00
Enhanced donor coordination at global and regional levels to combat IWT			
Indicator 2.2: IWT donor roundtable activities conducted ⁴⁸ (number)		0.00	16.00
Reduced demand for illegal wildlife products through collaborative partnerships			
Indicator 2.3: Development of new tools and resources		0.00	3.00
Indicator 2.4: Targeted collaborative awareness campaigns for demand reduction completed (#) ⁴⁹		0.00	2.00
Component 3: Strengthen Program coordination and management			
Improved coordination and monitoring of GWP at national and program levels			
Indicator 3.1: Annual progress report ⁵⁰ developed and submitted (number)		0.00	5.00
Increased access to relevant knowledge products relating to WBE/IWT issues			
Indicator 3.2: Regional meetings held with national project teams (number)		0.00	30.00

⁴⁷ AML TA activities will include implementation of the NRA environmental crimes module, assistance to private sector to develop an AML compliance program that considers the threat from environmental crimes, legislative reviews, financial investigations TA, strategic case advice, and participation in FATF or anti-corruption events.

⁴⁸ Examples of donor roundtable activities include support to national/regional level strategic donor meetings and strategic planning efforts, deployment of financial and technical resources to promote engagement with other sectors (i.e. finance, and trade), and investments to partner with regional centers of excellence.

⁴⁹ Research and campaigns will be conducted in partnership with the PSC and GWP countries, as well as other partners active in the participating country. Focus will be on engagement with private sector entities in the technology and travel/tourism sectors and engaging new ministries to tackle IWT enforcement and consumption challenges. Support may include strengthening the wildlife pillar of the One Health approach by supporting research on effective wildlife disease monitoring systems and wildlife health intelligence; and tools to support countries with enforcement of bans to curb illegal wildlife trade.

⁵⁰ Includes aggregate reporting of GEF-7 Core indicators data.

Two levels of indicators are considered for the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project. This includes the PDO and the intermediate indicators. The PDO indicators are the higher-level indicators used to assess if the key project development outcomes are achieved. The intermediate indicators measure shorter-medium-term activities and outputs that are critical to achieve the desired project outcomes. These indicators allow for the monitoring and evaluation of actual results that can be compared versus planned results to track performance. M&E indicators, targets and plan was developed keeping in mind GEF core indicators and reporting requirements, GEF agency reporting requirements, and issues related to data type, quality, timeframe, and resources required to track and report on indicators. A mix of quantitative and qualitative methods were considered to encompass the activities the GEF=7 GWP Global Coordination Project is engaged in. Insights from implementation of the GWP during GEF-6 and GWP national project feedback was also considered in the design of the M&E plan for the GEF-7 project.

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: PDO Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
<p>Indicator One: Percentage of national projects using GWP tools and resources in country activities</p>	<p>The indicator measures the effectiveness of the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project in its knowledge management function per perception of the national project teams. National project representatives will rate knowledge products provided by the Project and uptake at the national level.</p>	<p>Annual</p>	<p>Perception survey</p>	<p>Online surveys conducted following completion of knowledge activity or launch of knowledge product.</p>	<p>GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project M&E function</p>
<p>Indicator Two: Percentage of survey respondents rating coordination services as satisfactory or above</p>	<p>The indicator measures the effectiveness of the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project in its coordination function per perception of the Program Steering Committee, the national project teams, donors, and regional partners.</p>	<p>Annual</p>	<p>Perception survey</p>	<p>Online surveys conducted following completion of coordination activities with target stakeholders.</p>	<p>GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project M&E function</p>

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Results Indicators					
Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Component 1: Wildlife-based Economy (WBE)					
Indicator 1.1: Knowledge exchange events on PPPs delivered to promote WBE (number)	This indicator measures WBE activities that include study tours, investment forums, or other knowledge exchange of the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project by counting the number of events completed.	Annual	Event reports	Review of proceedings, etc.	GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project M&E function
Indicator 1.2: Deployment of investment platform to support financing and technical assistance	This indicator measures the deployment of an investment platform that will be used to consolidate and share information on investment opportunities across conservation areas.	At project mid-term	System Completion Report	Test of system capability with information on pipeline of public sector assets that are ready for conservation investments	GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project M&E function
Component 2: Reduce Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT)					
Indicator 2.1: Targeted AML and/or anti-corruption trainings and technical assistance activities delivered (#)	This indicator measures IWT AML and/or anti-corruption activities that include Global/Regional meetings/policy dialogues/workshops, AML training/NRA environmental crimes roll-out, and anti-corruption training or technical support of the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project by	Annual	Activity reports	Review of activity summary reports, etc.	GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project M&E function

	counting the number of activities completed.				
Indicator 2.2: IWT donor roundtable activities conducted (number)	This indicator measures IWT international donor coordination activities that include virtual meetings, annual wildlife forum, updates to donor project database, regional coordination meetings, and investment dissemination support of the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project by counting the number of activities completed.	Annual	Activity reports	Review of activity summary reports, etc.	GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project M&E function
Indicator 2.3: Development of new tools and resources	This indicator measures IWT tools and knowledge resources developed that will be made available for GWP country teams by counting the number of new tools developed.	Annual	Knowledge product reports	Review of knowledge resource reports, etc.	GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project M&E function
Indicator 2.4: Targeted collaborative awareness campaigns for demand reduction completed (#)	This indicator measures number of joint campaigns led by internet and technology companies to work with national governments to target online buyers and awareness raising campaigns led by regionally based travel and tourism private sector companies and NGOs.	Annual	Campaign activity reports	Review of campaign reports, etc.	Participating NGOs

Component 3: Strengthen Program coordination and management					
Indicator 3.1: Annual progress report developed and submitted (number)	This indicator measures a key knowledge management and communications service of the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project by counting the number of annual progress reports produced.	Annual	Annual report reports	Access annual report on GWP website	GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project M&E function
Indicator 3.2: Knowledge exchange activities completed with participation of national project teams (number)	This indicator measures virtual and in-person knowledge exchange events targeted at national project teams engaged in the GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project. This may include coordination and technical events, community of practice meetings, mentoring program activities, and other direct engagement. It will be measured by counting the number of activities completed.	Annual	Activity reports	Review of activity summary reports, etc.	GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project M&E function

Program Level Monitoring and Consolidation

GWP GEF-6 and GEF-7 Core Indicators

GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project does not have direct investments on the ground to contribute to the core indicators. As part of its M&E going forward it will track the aggregate indicators from the national child projects (Table 1- overall GEF-7 and Table 2 -GEF-6), at mid-term and completion for reporting purposes.

Table 1: GEF-7 Core indicators (Aggregate PFD and Addendum)

Project Core Indicators		Expected at CEO Endorsement PFD
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	29,751,203
3	Area of land restored (Hectares)	500,100
4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	3,458,587
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	33,709,890
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	11,400,000
11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	821,188 (M:410,469 / F:410,719)

Table 2: GEF-6 Core indicators (ongoing)

GEF-6 Indicators	Baseline (endorsement)	Mid-term	Completion
1. Area directly covered by the project (ha)	29,435,820	25,556,600	27,766,480
2. Area indirectly covered by the project (ha)	269,296,318	245,958,918	248,224,478
3. Land area under sustainable forest management and/or restoration practices (Ha.) LD2.2	126,671	1,698,010	2,568,668
4. Area under SLM practices (LD3.3)	657,962	1,255,678	2,272,338
5. Number of households adopting SLM practices	642	17,852	41,128
6. Tons of CO ₂ e mitigated	0	7,116,060	24,593,246
Total human population in the project area			
Male	31,989,148	2,100,528	2,242,151
Female	32,566,276	2,101,234	2,241,130

ANNEX 6 – ESTIMATED BUDGET BY COMPONENT

Component Titles	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	Total	%
1. Wildlife-based Economy (WBE)	\$151,500	\$670,330	\$686,679	\$703,846	\$714,631	\$415,555	\$3,342,541	36%
Sub-component 1.1. Advisory and analysis support	\$106,050	\$469,231	\$480,675	\$492,692	\$500,242	\$290,888	\$2,339,778	
Sub-component 1.2 Scaling up WBE investments through promoting PPPs	\$45,450	\$201,099	\$206,004	\$211,154	\$214,389	\$124,666	\$1,002,762	
2. Reduce Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT)	\$193,125	\$738,493	\$756,545	\$770,270	\$769,095	\$478,282	\$3,705,810	40%
Sub-component 2.1. Improve governance and ability to combat financial crimes	\$115,875	\$295,397	\$453,927	\$308,108	\$461,457	\$191,313	\$1,826,077	
Sub-component 2.2. Strengthen International Donor Coordination	\$38,625	\$147,699	\$151,309	\$231,081	\$230,729	\$95,656	\$895,098	
Sub-component 2.3. Reduce demand for illegal wildlife products/change behavior	\$38,625	\$295,397	\$151,309	\$231,081	\$76,910	\$191,313	\$984,634	
3. Strengthen Program Coordination and Management	\$126,625	\$421,788	\$381,148	\$440,517	\$399,163	\$356,722	\$2,125,962	23%
Sub-component 3.1. Program coordination and M&E	\$48,975	\$225,398	\$200,339	\$235,252	\$209,730	\$198,777	\$1,118,470	
A. GWP portfolio coordination	\$17,141	\$78,889	\$70,119	\$82,338	\$73,406	\$69,572	\$391,465	
B. Monitoring and reporting	\$31,834	\$146,508	\$130,220	\$152,913	\$136,325	\$129,205	\$727,006	
Sub-component 3.2. Deploy Knowledge Management	\$32,650	\$150,265	\$133,559	\$156,834	\$139,820	\$132,518	\$745,647	
Sub-component 3.3. Catalyze Innovation & Technology	\$45,000	\$46,125	\$47,250	\$48,431	\$49,613	\$25,426	\$261,845	
TOTAL	\$471,250	\$1,830,610	\$1,824,372	\$1,914,633	\$1,882,890	\$1,250,558	\$9,174,312	100%

ANNEX 7 –PROGRAM STEERING COMMITTEE (PSC)

PSC TERMS OF REFERENCE (TORS)

In pursuit of meeting the aims of the GEF Council document "IMPROVING THE GEF PROJECT CYCLE" (GEF/C.47/07), a lead agency has been appointed that will "ensure coherence of the Program and will be responsible for coordinating all aspects of the Program preparation and implementation".

The Lead Agency – the World Bank Group – will play a close coordination and liaison role with any additional participating Agencies and the GEF Secretariat for the Program. The Lead Agency will also be responsible for all enquiries regarding Program preparation and implementation progress and Program-level reporting, mid-term evaluation, final Program completion and the achievement of Program-level impact on the global environment. The Lead Agency will be in charge of coordinating activities with on-going GEF projects related to Program 3, and with investments and initiatives funded by other donors. The lead agency, in close communication with the other agencies, will make use of the Coordination Grant to accompany this PFD, to invest financial and technical resources to achieve coordination and exchange of experiences, especially when there is more than one country-based project and when regional and global activities complement the investments at the national level.

A Program Steering Committee, chaired by the WBG, initially consisting of the Implementing Agencies (GEF secretariat, UNDP, UNEP, IUCN, WWF, and ADB) and expanded with other key partners who are leaders in the field acts as an advisory mechanism to maximize synergies and ensure the successful design and implementation of the Program.

Overall Role of the PSC:

Strategic Oversight: The combined view and expertise of the different PSC members, complemented by key partners, provides input for a comprehensive analysis of the wildlife crime problem and challenges along the design and implementation of the Program. The PSC can help analyze changing priorities (i.e. geographic and thematic priorities) or conditions for implementation to review programming and allocation of efforts. The PSC can advise on the necessary adaptive management throughout the implementation of the Program. The PSC will play an important role in ensuring the child projects are aligned with the Program's objectives (i.e. components), theory of change, and assessing the opportunities to enhance programmatic learning (detailed below in Box 1).

Stakeholder Coordination and Program Efficiency: The PSC can assist in the coordination and synergy with other global programs and efforts related to the global wildlife crime crisis. These will be aligned and facilitated by the Program as a means for avoiding duplication, joint efforts, leverage and replication, so that global efforts contribute directly to this Program's agenda. The coordination mechanisms will support the harmonization and communication required between the different components to maintain technical synchronization of activities and to maximize synergy.

Box 1: Specific Role of the PSC:

- Review progress of previously agreed work-plans and calendars
- Define key milestones, points for review, and topics that require group agreement
- Discuss process forward, changes/revisions to plans and main activities as necessary
- Review group reports and communicate progress to the GEF on Program level activities
- Coordinate key interaction with Governments and OFPs for Program level activities
- Agree on communication points and group communications for specific products agreed in work plans.
- Coordinate joint organization of workshops and events defined in the work plans.
- Define and coordinate fundraising and key partnerships agreements
- Assure consistency in Program related publications and communication documents
- Review, comment and recommend approval of the updated Program Framework Document
- Review, comment and recommend alignment of Project objective and outcomes for consistency with the Program Framework

Quality Enhancement & Monitoring Platform

The collective knowledge and experience of the PSC members can add quality to the preparation and implementation of the child projects as well as the program design and implementation. The annual reports produced as an aggregate of all the child project results as well as the regional and global activities will be reviewed by PSC members.

Programmatic Learning and Knowledge Sharing

The PSC members can support the knowledge exchange activities under the Program, for example, by gathering and analyzing knowledge generated from specific country level investments. Additionally, the PSC could help (i) organize conferences/events and conduct training to promote best practices, (ii) share information, results and lessons learned throughout the region, and (iv) leverage any additional financial support needed by countries to implement changes.

Communications and Game Changer

In the process of successfully implementing the different pieces of the Program, the PSC will play a key role in messaging and disseminating the Program's activities. The PSC will provide input regarding the communication of the Program's impact and outreach to the appropriate audiences, including policy makers in Part I and Part II countries, the private sector, etc.

PSC meetings

The PSC will meet virtually every quarter to track progress and provide opportunities for cross-fertilization. It will meet in person once a year in a different project site to increase uptake of lessons and build synergies. The annual meeting will occur when all child projects gather for monitoring and lessons sharing purposes.

PSC MEMBERSHIP

#	Organization	Primary Representative	Alternate
GEF Agencies			
1	WBG (Chair)	Garo Batmanian gbatmanian@worldbank.org Lisa Farroway	Gayatri Kanungo/ Elisson Wright Gkanungo@worldbank.org Ewright1@worldbank.org
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9	WCS	Sandy Andelman sandelman@wcs.org	Nina Holbrook nholbrook@wcs.org
10	CITES	Haruko Okusu Haruko.okusu@cites.org	
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GWP Team			
12	WBG	Manali Baruah Mbaruah1@worldbank.org	Hasita Bhammar Hbhammar@worldbank.org

ANNEX 8 – COVID19 Implications for the GEF-7 Global Wildlife Program

What do we need to change going forward, if anything?

The GWP under the GEF's global environmental agenda, is being implemented during a time of unprecedented global uncertainty due to the Coronavirus Pandemic, as well as an unprecedented resource mobilization for emergency response.⁵¹

- The pandemic reinforces critical GWP objectives: Promote wildlife conservation and crime prevention for sustainable and resilient development
- The GWP supports protection and conservation of nature which can help address the current crisis and prevent future outbreaks.
- Tackling the illegal wildlife trade and consumption which brings people and wild species in close contact (often in crowded markets with ideal conditions for the spread of pathogens) remains a global priority for addressing both environmental and public health outcomes by preventing /limiting the transmission pathway from wildlife habitats to zoonotic disease spread.

The GWP already has key elements that contribute to medium-term pandemic response:

- Investments in conservation areas help retain and create jobs/livelihoods in developing countries, especially in rural areas, increasing resilience of both communities and ecosystems – while also helping to absorb/ buffer pressures of urban to rural migration.
- Promoting wildlife-based economy opportunities in protecting and conserving nature can help address the current and prevent future outbreaks is aligned with global priority processes, such as the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.
- Engagement with the private sector allows for increased investments in conservation-compatible enterprises to increase resilience of priority conservation areas.
- Increased capabilities to detect, disrupt, and deter illegal wildlife trade and enhancement of traceability of wildlife supply chains foster opportunities for innovation and improvement along the value chains to help limit or prohibiting the sale of endangered species and high-risk species.

In addition, going forward, the GWP coordination project along with the national projects will:

- Proactively assess the need for a medium-term response that invests in prevention, resilience, and conservation area protection.
- Engage the PSC, ICCWC, and implementing partners in a proactive dialogue on opportunities to provide technical assistance, guidance and convening response to priority needs.

⁵¹ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/who-we-are/news/coronavirus-covid19>
<https://www.thegef.org/news/covid-19-updates-gef-partnership>

	COVID19 Implications	Mitigation Measures (✓ indicates initiated)
GWP Global Coordination Activities in support of National Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobility restrictions prevent face to face meetings, conferences, and field visits • Potential delays in in-person engagement with broader global, regional, and national stakeholder groups • Slowdown in implementation of field activities and technical assistance provided to CPs • Pandemic response potentially pulls time and government resources away from environment issues at country and global levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote virtual meeting formats for consultation and knowledge exchange (e.g., GWP 2020 Annual Conference in December 2020) ✓ Continue to engage GWP PSC to discuss and monitor project development and performance issues arising from COVID19 ✓ Gather emerging lessons and approaches from PSC and country teams for project preparation and implementation in the face of COVID 19 and share across Program ✓ Issue guidance and support project preparation for budgets to anticipate delays in the national project cycle. ✓ GEF IAs increase outreach and support to National Project teams ✓ Allow flexibility in national project preparation to finalize elements during first year of implementation ✓ Use extension period to increase dialogue & harmonization across national projects ✓ Ensure issues captured in the GEF <i>Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis and the Mitigation of Future Pandemics</i> are fully considered by project teams
GWP Global Coordination Project Stakeholder Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited airspace for promoting issues not directly related to the COVID-19 response and recovery • Uncertainty in global conferences and regional activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand outreach approach for the GWP to continue to advance global efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade and promote wildlife economies • Engage donors and implementing partners to position GWP investments into the country's medium-term resilience agenda – for 'building back greener' • Maintain flexibility in schedule to allow for shifts in implementation of analytical work and in-person activities (i.e. field studies and WBE regional support) and allow for focus on multi-country or regional efforts where conditions allow rather than global engagements

<p>GWP Country Projects (while conditions will vary by country, this attempts to summarize general issues and trends)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobility limitations may reduce national project team’s ability to conduct inclusive consultations & upstream studies during preparation • Potential delay of submission and implementation of national projects (recently approved GEF-7 project), reducing the speed and scale of the GWP to fulfill its objectives. • Reduced economic activities curtailing opportunities, exacerbating joblessness and poverty with negative impacts in project intervention sites • Continuation or increase of drivers of illegal logging, fishing, and wildlife trade in response to economic need and reduced government presence (and limited tourists and staff to support tourism activities) • Reallocation of public funds to address emergency health related needs, away from medium term environmental management needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ National project teams leverage virtual tools and country-specific activities to promote participation and stakeholder engagement ✓ Monitor preparation processes and assess needs for delayed processes, extensions and an adaptive management approach for flexibility in project design. ✓ National project teams consider opportunities for focused reprioritization of specific activities • Emphasize and communicate key themes: jobs, investments in nature, early inclusion of vulnerable groups, women and youth in particular • Engage in strategic planning and financing dialogue to promote opportunities to leverage COVID-19 response and recovery spending toward building back greener • Sensitization and communication campaigns to alert/ educate on appropriate behavioral responses to the crisis, especially for vulnerable communities
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