GEF-8 Program Framework Document (PFD)

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General Program Information

Program Title	
Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program	
Country(ies) Global, Colombia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Paraguay, Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Zambia	GEF Program ID 11148
GEF Agency(ies): World Bank	GEF Agency ID
Other GEF Agenc(ies): UNDP ADB WWF-US CI IUCN UNEP	Submission Date 4/12/2023
Type of Trust Fund GET	
Anticipated Program Executing Entity(s): Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Colombia) WWF Colombia Panthera Colombia Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Eswatini) Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (Ethiopia) Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Guinea) Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Indonesia) Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, National Research and Innovation Agency (Indonesia) Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife, and Heritage (State Department of Wildlife) (Kenya) Department of National Parks and Wildlife (Malawi)	Anticipated Program Executing Partner Type(s): Government CSO CSO Government Government Government Government Government Government Government Government Government Government Government

Department of Forestry (Malawi) SEMARNAT through NAFIN's Sustainability Fund (Mexico) Ministry of Land and Environment (Mozambique) Ministry of Forests and Environment/Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (Nepal) Ministerio del Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (MADES) (Paraguay) Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) (Paraguay) Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB) (Philippines) Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (Thailand) Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife, and Antiquities (Uganda) Uganda Wildlife Authority Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (Zambia) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Thailand) United Nations Environment Programme	Government CSO Government Government Government Government Government Government GEF Agency
Sector (Only for Programs on CC): AFOLU	Project Duration (Months): 84
GEF Focal Area (s) Multi Focal Area	Program Commitment Deadline: 8/9/2025

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Land Degradation, Land Degradation Neutrality, Carbon stocks above or below ground, Land Cover and Land cover change, Food Security, Sustainable Land Management, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Forest, Sustainable Pasture Management, Ecosystem Approach, Sustainable Livelihoods, Income Generating Activities, Drought Mitigation, Sustainable Agriculture, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Forest, Forest and Landscape Restoration, Drylands, Amazon, Sustainable Development Goals, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Climate Change Adaptation, Livelihoods, Least Developed Countries, Climate resilience, Community-based adaptation, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Tourism, Species, Illegal Wildlife Trade, Threatened Species, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Biomes, Grasslands, Tropical Dry Forests, Temperate Forests, Wetlands, Lakes, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approache, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Indigenous Peoples, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Participation, Information

Dissemination, Consultation, Local Communities, Private Sector, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Communications, Behavior change, Education, Public Campaigns, Awareness Raising, Strategic Communications, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Access to benefits and services, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Integrated Programs, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Innovation, Targeted Research, Knowledge Exchange, Peer-to-Peer, South-South, Field Visit, Exhibit, Twinning, Conference, Enabling Activities, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Training, Seminar, Course

GEF Program Financing (a)	PPG Amount: (c)
135,002,132.00	2,899,999.00
Agency Fee(s): (b)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
12,150,183.00	260,992.00
Total GEF Project Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
150,313,306.00	892,098,548.00

Project Tags

CBIT: No SGP: No

Program:

Wildlife Conservation

Program Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the program, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the program objectives, and how will the program promote transformational change? iii) how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the program should be in section B “program description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Across the world, wild populations of mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians have decreased by an average of 69% since 1970 and continue to decline. A complex set of drivers of loss underpin five major threats to the persistence of global wildlife populations: 1) loss of wildlife habitat; 2) killings of animals that cause or are perceived to cause loss to humans; 3) consumption, use of or legal trade in wildlife species at a rate faster than that needed for replacement; 4) illegal trade in wildlife and their products for domestic and international markets; and 5) diseases that spill over from humans or their livestock to wildlife. Significant challenges are also experienced by communities living in proximity to wildlife, including human-wildlife conflict, and spread of disease from wildlife to humans or their livestock.

Building on the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) of GEF-6 and GEF-7, the GEF-8 Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program (WCD IP) will enable national, transboundary, regional and global interventions to transform systems that are driving wildlife loss. The program objective is to conserve wildlife and landscapes to maximize global environmental benefits and ensure that countries and communities are benefiting from these natural assets. This objective will be achieved through four program components: coexistence of people and wildlife across connected landscapes; illegal, unsustainable and high zoonotic risk wildlife trade and consumption; wildlife for prosperity; and coordination and knowledge exchange for transformational impact. Integrated and innovative interventions through 15 country-level projects (Colombia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Paraguay, Philippines, Thailand, Uganda and Zambia), as well as a global coordination project involving strategic partners, will remove barriers to transforming the way in which people coexist with

wildlife and the global supply chains through which wildlife products are illegally or unsustainably traded. Integration of wildlife conservation across landscapes and sectors, between countries and regions, and over supply chains will help maximize the program's impact. The program aims to achieve four long-term outcomes: healthy, stable or increased populations of threatened wildlife; reduced threat from illegal, unsustainable and high zoonotic risk wildlife use and trade; community benefits ensure societal buy-in for wildlife conservation; and collaboration, capacity development and partnerships ensure maximum effectiveness. Achievement of these outcomes will deliver integrated global environmental benefits across biodiversity, land degradation and climate change focal areas, as well as maximize the potential contributions of wildlife conservation for development. The integration of issues and sectors as well as the focus on underlying drivers of threats will support the transformative and innovative nature of the program, while collaboration, replication and scaling up will be facilitated through the global knowledge platform.

Indicative Program Overview

Program Objective

To conserve wildlife and landscapes to maximize global environmental benefits and ensure that countries and communities are benefiting from these natural assets

Program Components

1. Coexistence of People and Wildlife across Connected Habitats

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
60,429,526.00	387,530,439.00

Program Outcome:

Long-term outcome: Healthy, stable or increased populations of threatened wildlife

1.1 Protected and conserved areas and other wildlife habitats are well connected, effectively managed and restored
1.2 Threats to wildlife from poaching and other illegal activities in landscapes and seascapes are reduced
1.3 Community engagement in wildlife and habitat management is increased
1.4 Human-wildlife conflict is reduced

1.5 Ecosystem-based interfaces for zoonotic spillover between humans, livestock and wildlife are better managed

2: Illegal, Unsustainable and High Zoonotic Risk Wildlife Use and Trade

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
19,286,019.00	88,075,100.00

Program Outcome:

Long-term outcome: Reduced threat from illegal, unsustainable and high zoonotic risk wildlife use and trade

2.1 Governance, policy and regulatory frameworks are strengthened within and between countries
2.2 Law enforcement and criminal justice system capacities are developed to combat wildlife crime
2.3 Domestic and international cooperation is improved to disrupt poaching and trafficking networks

2.4 Legal wildlife supply chains are managed and monitored to ensure sustainability and reduce zoonotic spillover risk

2.5 Consumer demand for illegal, unsustainable and high-risk wildlife products is reduced

3. Wildlife for Prosperity

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
24,428,957.00	258,957,829.00

Program Outcome:

Long-term outcome: Community benefits ensure societal buy-in for wildlife conservation

3.1 Policy, legislation and institutions to support a wildlife-based economy are strengthened
3.2 Wildlife conservation financing mechanisms are diversified, and public-private-community partnerships built
3.3 Land and resource tenure and access in wildlife landscapes and seascapes are improved
3.4 Governance and benefit-sharing arrangements involving Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are strengthened
3.5 Sustainable livelihoods are increased and diversified, especially for women, youth and socially marginalized groups

4. Coordination and Knowledge Exchange for Transformational Impact

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
19,286,019.00	60,652,570.00

Program Outcome:

Long-term outcome: Collaboration, capacity development and partnerships ensure maximum effectiveness

4.1 Knowledge generation, exchange and learning enable replication and scale up of best practices
4.2 Technical capacity of national and sub-national institutions and partners is collaboratively developed
4.3 Collective impact is maximized through strategic partnerships

4.4. Coordinated monitoring and reporting effectively track program results

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
5,142,938.00	52,845,060.00

Program Outcome:

M&E

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1. Coexistence of People and Wildlife across Connected Habitats	60,429,526.00	387,530,439.00
2: Illegal, Unsustainable and High Zoonotic Risk Wildlife Use and Trade	19,286,019.00	88,075,100.00
3. Wildlife for Prosperity	24,428,957.00	258,957,829.00
4. Coordination and Knowledge Exchange for Transformational Impact	19,286,019.00	60,652,570.00
M&E	5,142,938.00	52,845,060.00
Subtotal	**128,573,459.00**	**848,060,998.00**
Project Management Cost	6,428,673.00	44,037,550.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**135,002,132.00**	**892,098,548.00**

Please provide Justification

PROGRAM OUTLINE

A. PROGRAM RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems that the program will address, the key elements and underlying drivers of environmental change to be targeted, and the urgency to transform associated systems in line with the GEF-8 Programming Directions document. Describe the overall objective of the program, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Over the 30-year period since countries came together to commit to the Rio Conventions, the world has failed to stem the tide of global biodiversity loss. The 2019 global assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) showed that the average abundance of native species in most major terrestrial biomes has fallen by at least 20% from recorded levels, with this decline mostly since 1900 and possibly still accelerating. In particular, the assessment found that population sizes of wild vertebrate species have tended to decline over the last 50 years on land, in freshwater and in the sea[1]. WWF's 2022 report on its Living Planet Index, produced collaboratively with the Zoological Society of London – which tracks populations of mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians – analyzed almost 32,000 monitored species populations and revealed an average 69% decrease in these populations since 1970, as shown in Figure 1 below[2]. While conservation efforts are helping, for example in reversing elephant poaching trends, urgent scaled up action is required if the overall trend of loss is to be reversed.

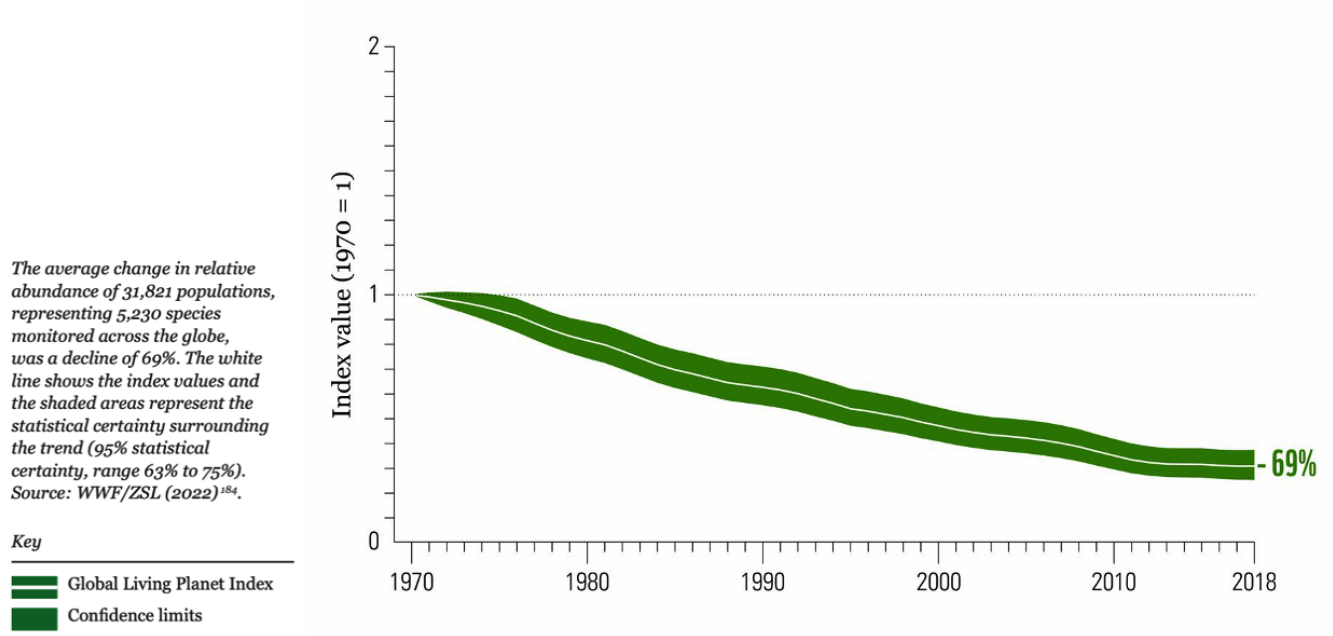

Figure 1: Population trends in wildlife species 1970-2018 in WWF's 2022 Living Planet Index[3]

Distinct drivers of loss can be identified for biodiversity in general, and for wild vertebrate species in particular. IPBES has identified the five top direct drivers of loss of planetary biodiversity, including the diversity of genes, species and ecosystems. These five drivers of loss are: 1) changing use of sea and land, 2) direct exploitation of organisms, 3) climate change, 4) pollution, and 5) invasive non-native species. For wildlife species, the drivers are even more complex, since they involve direct human actions that lead to killing of wildlife, for example, hunting or poaching, as well as commercial supply chains in which large volumes of wild animals and wildlife products are moved around the globe annually, both legally and illegally. International attention has tended to focus on illegal wildlife trafficking, for example, poaching of elephants and rhino, or on the wild meat trade, for example, consumption of rare apes. But these headline-grabbing threats to particular species are only the tip of the large-scale ecological, social and economic processes underpinning the steady loss of wildlife and their habitats across the planet. These complex drivers are illustrated in Figure 2.

Underpinned by a complex set of drivers of loss are five direct threats to the persistence of global wildlife populations. The diagram below shows five proximate threats to populations of endangered species, resulting directly from human actions, as well as the drivers underlying these threats. The five key threats illustrated are: 1) loss of wildlife habitat; 2) killings of animals that cause or are perceived to cause loss to humans; 3) consumption, use of or legal trade in wildlife species at a rate faster than that needed for replacement; 4) illegal trafficking in live animals and their products, for sale in domestic and international markets; and 5) diseases that spill over from humans or their livestock to wildlife[4]. (This last threat to health and survival applies also in reverse, where diseases can be transferred from wildlife to humans or their livestock – see below). Each of these threats, with the underlying drivers, as illustrated in Figure 2, is discussed below.

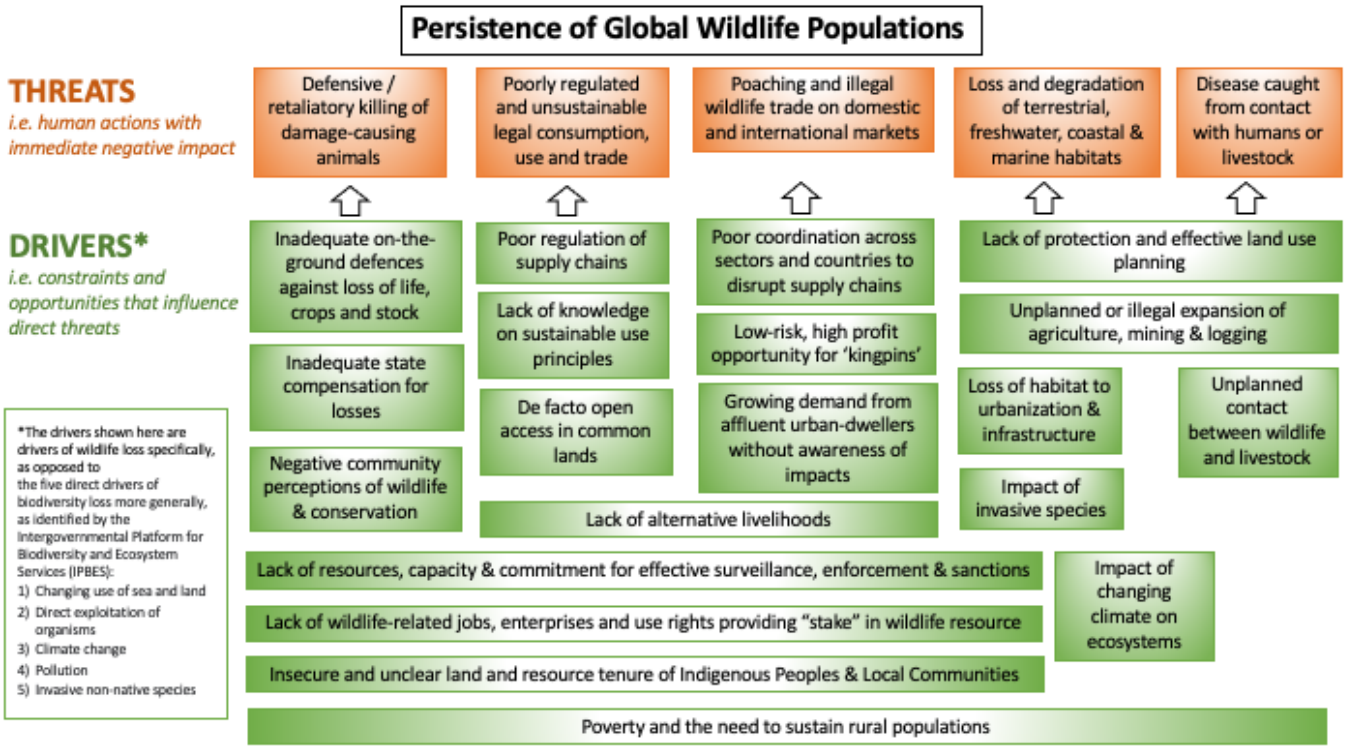

Figure 2: Major threats to the persistence of wildlife species and their underlying drivers

1. **Defensive / retaliatory killing[5] of damage-causing animals** is a significant cause of declining populations of some species, and is increasing in many countries, including some that have managed to curb poaching. Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) is an increasing challenge across all regions[6], a cross-sector issue and a development challenge given its wide-ranging impacts on food and water security, gender, health, wellbeing, and education. Intensifying conflict between communities and wildlife is also indirect threat to long-term survival of wildlife populations, because of a growing perception in many societies that communities are being asked to pay an unacceptably high price for wildlife conservation. In addition to competition over scarce grassland, forest and freshwater resources between human communities and wildlife, thousands of incidents of devastating direct loss and damage occur each year. Where wild animals destroy crops, prey on livestock and even kill humans, communities may respond to or attempt to preempt such loss and damage through setting traps for, poisoning, electrocuting or hunting down these animals, some that are already threatened with extinction. A global review[7] of human-wildlife conflicts found that 262 species of terrestrial vertebrates were recorded in conflict, 53 of which are in the IUCN Red List of threatened species; of which mammals and birds were most frequently reported. In Panama, from 1989 to 2019, on average, 20-44 jaguars were killed per year in retaliation for livestock depredation[8]. In Nepal, following successful conservation efforts, the population of Bengal tigers nearly tripled, but dozens of recent tiger attacks on humans have increased perceptions that communities living near protected areas are paying a high price for the animal's recovery. Over the last three years there have been 104 tiger attacks inside protected areas and 62 people have been killed, with victims often attacked while collecting firewood, grazing livestock or searching for food in the forest. Since 2017 there has been a significant increase recorded in electrocution, snaring and group attacks on tigers, which were previously very rare in Nepal[9]. In Africa, a recent spatial assessment[10] of human-wildlife conflict found that countries with severe and high risk of conflict host 66% of African elephants. Research by UNEP and WWF[11] shows that globally, retaliatory or defensive killing affects more than 75% of the world's wild cat species, as well as many other terrestrial

and marine carnivore species, such as polar bears and Mediterranean monk seals, and large herbivores such as elephants.

2. **Poorly regulated and unsustainable legal consumption, use and trade** of wild animals and wildlife products also contribute to declining populations. Unsustainable harvesting contributes to elevated extinction risk for 28-29% of threatened and near-threatened species of fauna and flora globally, according to the IPBES Sustainable Use of Wild Species Assessment in 2022[12]. People all over the world directly use about 7,500 species of wild fish and aquatic invertebrates, 1,700 species of wild terrestrial invertebrates and 7,500 species of wild amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. In many cases, use is undertaken on a sustainable basis, including by Indigenous Peoples who have customary provisions including rest periods and spatial, temporal or kinship-based prohibitions on use. Wild fishing and terrestrial animal harvesting are vital food sources for billions, but in many tropical areas, profound socio-economic changes have resulted in shifts from local-level subsistence hunting towards more intensive and unsustainable wild meat trade. In parts of Africa, vast tracts of seemingly intact forest and savannah in parts of Africa are being emptied of rare apes, smaller primates, ungulates and rodents[13]. More than 1,000 species of birds, reptiles, fish and mammals are legally and illegally traded for personal and commercial use as pets. An estimated 34% of marine wild fish stocks are overfished, and unintentional bycatch of threatened and/or protected marine species is unsustainable for many populations, including wild sea turtles, seabirds, sharks, rays, chimaeras, marine mammals and some bony fishes. Over 90% of shark species traded internationally are now under some form of protection under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Unsustainable hunting has been identified as a threat for 1,341 wild mammal species and many bird species.

3. **Poaching and illegal wildlife trade (IWT) for domestic and international markets** is a leading threat to persistence of wildlife species, endangering not only large charismatic mammals, but also lesser-known species like the monitor lizard, star tortoise, and thousands of others. The demand for wildlife products for cultural, spiritual and medicinal use continues to grow, as urban populations expand and become more affluent. Nearly 6,000 species of fauna and flora have been seized while being illegally moved across borders between 1999 and 2018, with nearly every country playing a role in the illegal trade[14]. The international IWT (excluding timber and fisheries) is estimated to be worth between $7 billion and $23 billion a year[15], making it the fourth largest illegal global trade (after drugs, counterfeiting and human trafficking). The increased scale of trafficking in recent decades, particularly in pangolin products, ivory, tiger skins and bones, and rhino horn, has been linked to the growing involvement of transnational organized crime syndicates, attracted by the low risks, high profits, and weak penalties involved. Trafficking depends on an interconnected global logistics and transport network, and fuels conflict on the ground and corruption along supply chains. Regional gains in enforcement and strengthened policies are often offset by geographical shifts and displacement. For example, while elephant poaching in eastern and southern Africa has decreased significantly, ivory (from forest elephants) and pangolin products are now predominantly trafficked from West and Central African countries, as syndicates seek out countries with lax enforcement and weak governance. Following China's domestic ivory trade ban in 2018, trade in ivory in neighboring Cambodia, Japan, Thailand, and Vietnam has increased[16]. In addition to geographical displacement, other shifts in the nature of wildlife crime are taking place, including: a) from one product to a replacement, e.g. leopard, jaguar and lion bones as substitutes for tiger bones; b) from physical to online trade, e.g. sale of live reptiles through social media platforms; and c) from wild-caught to captive-bred animals, sometimes using licensed breeding facilities to illegally supply the illegal trade in exotic pets, luxury products and ingredients for traditional medicine[17]. Authorities worldwide

continue to seize tigers and parts equal to an average of 150 tigers a year. Rhinos continue to be killed for their horn, even in the well-protected reserves of southern Africa.

4. **Loss and degradation of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine habitats** are a major threat to the persistence of healthy wildlife populations that are large and genetically diverse enough to survive in the long term. Shrinking of habitat can also exacerbate competition between humans and their livestock on the one hand, and wildlife on the other, for scarce natural resources such as grazing land and water, fuelling HWC. Clearing, fragmentation and degradation of natural habitats such as forests, woodlands, savannahs and mangroves, are caused by a number of drivers. Land use change and overexploitation are key drivers – including expanding commodity plantations, uncontrolled shifting cultivation, collection of wood for fuel and charcoal, infrastructure development such as roads and hydropower, and industrial or illegal mining and logging. In Africa, for example, climate change, overgrazing, fire, lowered water tables and agricultural expansion have all contributed to degradation of grassland habitats; with water sources drying up and becoming polluted (resulting in the spread of diseases), degradation of grazing areas (resulting in population migrations) and erection of fences for game and cattle farming (resulting in blockage of migration routes). The elimination of keystone species such as elephants in savannah or seed-dispersing primates in forests has compounding impacts on the regeneration of vegetation. Populations of many African-Eurasian migrant birds are in serious decline because of threats along their flyways.

5. **Spillover of diseases between wildlife species – and between wildlife, humans and their domestic animals or livestock –** is an important and increasingly-recognized threat to wildlife conservation and to human health and economies. The devastating effects of the coronavirus pandemic on both public health and the global economy serve as a stark reminder of how closely interconnected the health and safety of all living organisms are, as well as the natural ecosystems we share. Growing global demand for protein, the sale and consumption of high-risk wild animals, shrinking habitats and massive expansion of human society into the wild areas of the Amazon, Congo Basin and Southeast Asia are all increasing possible points of contact in farming, transport, and market settings, risking the spillover and spread of disease between species. In addition to the risk to humans of further pandemics transferred from wildlife, researchers warn that disease spillover from livestock and domestic animals represents a serious conservation threat to wildlife, especially to felids in tropical regions. The threat is greatest in rapidly advancing forest-agricultural frontiers or within fragmented habitats, as shown in a study of pathogen exposure in the guiña, South America's smallest wild cat, likely from domestic cats. Free-ranging domestic dogs spread canine distemper virus in many parts of the world, with this disease having decimated wild and captive populations of lions and African wild dogs, and also proving a threat to tigers in Russia and India, with transmission possibly happening through host species such as civets or foxes. Possible cases of disease spillover have been documented in wild cats in India, Malaysian Borneo, Thailand, Brazil, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Russia and Nepal, including a leopard cub in India found to have the Delta variant of SARS-CoV-2[18]. Complex disease links between buffalo, wild and domestic ungulate species have been traced in Africa. Scientists believe much disease among wild species is going undetected, with case numbers and outbreaks unknown, because of scant funding for health testing and the difficulty of treatment[19].

There is clearly an urgent need to address these threats to wildlife through systemic interventions that tackle the threats directly, but also address the many underlying drivers of these threats in order to achieve transformative change. Interventions that are planned at these multiple levels are needed to transform both the way in which people coexist with wildlife on the ground, and the global supply chains through which wildlife products are traded and trafficked. Without systemic interventions at national, regional and

global scales to achieve this transformation, the trajectory of wildlife loss and extinction of species will continue.

Over the past two decades, global wildlife conservation efforts have been stepped up significantly, including the GEF's and 31 participating countries investment in the Global Wildlife Program (GWP), the establishment and work of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC), multiple initiatives of donor, development and technical partners in this field, and increasing private sector engagement including in transport, technology, nature-based tourism and financial sectors. A decade ago, the illegal killing of African elephants and rhinos gained global public recognition as a crisis due to dramatic uptick in the poaching, international trafficking and consumption of ivory and rhino horn. Since then, there has been significant public and private investment in wildlife and habitat conservation (approximately $261 million of international donor funding per year in tackling illegal wildlife trade in Africa and Asia alone),[20] increased political will[21] and accountability, the advent of creative financing options applied to wildlife conservation,[22] a significant drop in rhino horn and ivory prices,[23] domestic bans on rhino horn and ivory trade, and an increasing understanding of the potential impacts of policy measures on wildlife consumption on livelihoods (including for indigenous peoples and local communities), food security and biodiversity[24],[25] and the need for nuanced, risk-based, context-specific actions. Elephant poaching in Africa has fallen to the lowest levels since 2003[26]. Trends vary across species and regions, but the overall threats remain high, and a number of barriers to effective intervention remain. These barriers are discussed below and illustrated in the program Theory of Change (see Section B. Program Description), which shows how WCD IP will address these barriers to bring about the transformational changes needed.

The WCD IP is designed to maximize impact by enabling participating countries to collaborate, addressing challenges beyond national boundaries and across global supply chains, to achieve the conservation of wildlife and landscapes, transform the drivers of species loss and – critically – ensure that countries and communities are benefiting from these natural assets. Standalone country projects might be effective in tackling some of the challenges associated with conserving wildlife habitat, promoting wildlife-based economies and putting local use and trade on a sustainable footing, but would not be effective in influencing poaching, trafficking or unsustainable trade that go beyond national borders. Wildlife populations often exist, move, breed and migrate across borders, and both conservation and enforcement efforts may require transboundary collaboration. Strengthening of anti-poaching efforts in one national jurisdiction may cause poaching syndicates to shift to another country, in a form of 'leakage' of the problem. Many countries with significant populations of endangered wildlife are involved as source countries for legal and/or illegally traded wildlife and/or wildlife products sold in other countries. Those countries have consumers who provide the demand for these products, for example, traditional medicines based on animal parts, types of wild meat or fish that are considered delicacies, or the live pet trade. And a third set of countries are involved as transit countries, allowing wildlife products to pass undetected through their seaports or airports. With growing challenges from human wildlife conflict and zoonotic spillover, exchange of lessons between countries, across regions and taxa, is vital, as well as interventions to tackle transboundary or international problems in a coordinated manner.

Key to this collaboration is the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders, enabling transformative interventions – within countries, across borders with neighbouring countries, and between countries forming links along supply chains from source to transit to destination. A large and complex set of stakeholders is involved in the collaborative partnership underpinning the GWP and this will be built upon in WCD IP. Key stakeholders are participating governments, including different levels of government – from national to local governments – and specialized agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations and civil society formations on the ground, including local self-governance institutions and community-

based organizations. The private sector has an important role in the partnership – both as actors in supply chains which are becoming more regulated for safety and sustainability, and as participants and financiers in wildlife-based economies. Scientific research actors are increasingly important in working with public and private stakeholders to detect and prevent zoonotic disease spread.

The program builds on baseline investments in the 15 participating countries, as well as ongoing global initiatives for wildlife conservation, nature-based tourism, combating of IWT and One Health approaches. The program has been designed to respond to lessons learnt during the GWP in GEF-6 and GEF-7. It addresses global priorities as framed by key Multilateral Environmental Agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), CITES and the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS). This includes the new Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), with global Targets 3, 4 and 5 of central importance to the program[27].

[1] IPBES (2019): *Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. S. Díaz, et al. (eds), IPBES secretariat, Bonn

[2] See summary of report at https://livingplanet.panda.org/en-US/

[3] Figure 3 from WWF (2022) *Living Planet Report 2022 – Building a nature- positive society*. Almond, R.E.A., Grooten, M., Juffe Bignoli, D. & Petersen, T. (Eds). WWF, Gland, Switzerland.

[4] For example, small felines in tropical regions are vulnerable to diseases carried by domestic cats, such as feline coronavirus. A recent study found that forest-dwelling wild cat species that frequent oil palm plantations in Malaysian Borneo, such as the leopard cat and Malay civet, may act as carriers of viruses from domestic cats (kept to control rat populations in the plantations) back into forest areas where the endangered flat-headed cat and the vulnerable Sunda clouded leopard can become infected.

[5] There is also an emerging link between retaliatory killings and opportunistic IWT – for example, in recent years, an increase in the supply of jaguar parts in illegal domestic and international markets has been documented in Mexico and other Central American countries, and evidence shows that these parts mainly come from jaguars killed due to human-jaguar conflicts (see CITES, 2021 and Arias, M. The Illegal Trade in Jaguars, *Panthera onca*).

[6] A 2022 survey of governments by GWP found that over 70% of participants perceive that HWC is increasing. This figure increases to 85% when only considering respondents from low-income countries.

[7] Torres DF, Oliveira ES, Alves RRN. Conflicts Between Humans and Terrestrial Vertebrates: A Global Review. Tropical Conservation Science. 2018;11. doi:10.1177/1940082918794084

[8] https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/panama-cattle-rancher-leads-way-resolving-human-jaguar-conflict

[9] https://kathmandupost.com/national/2022/07/26/as-tiger-numbers-rise-experts-stress-protecting-habitats-and-prey-base-reducing-conflict-with-humans

[10] Di Minin, E., Slotow, R., Fink, C. et al. A pan-African spatial assessment of human conflicts with lions and elephants. Nat Commun 12, 2978 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-23283-w

[11] https://www.unep.org/resources/report/future-all-need-human-wildlife-coexistence

[12] IPBES (2022). Summary for policymakers of the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

[13] EU Larger than elephants

[14] UNODC, World Wildlife Crime Report 2020: Trafficking in Protected Species

[15] Nellemann, C. (Editor in Chief); Henriksen, R., Kreilhuber, A., Stewart, D., Kotsovou, M., Raxter, P., Mrema, E., and Barrat, S. (Eds). 2016. *The Rise of Environmental Crime – A Growing Threat to Natural Resources Peace, Development And Security.* A UNEP- INTERPOL Rapid Response Assessment. United Nations Environment Programme and RHIPTO Rapid Response–Norwegian Center for Global Analyses, www.rhipto.org

[16] https://www.usaidwildlifeasia.org/resources/reports/inbox/cwt-digest-2020/view

[17] UNODC, World Wildlife Crime Report 2020: Trafficking in Protected Species

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B. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the program as a whole. The program description is expected to cover the key elements of "good project design" in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PFD guidance document. (Approximately 10-15 pages) see guidance here

The WCD IP sets out to address the complex set of interlinked problems and challenges outlined in the previous section through a robust set of complementary interventions for transformative change – in 15 country projects and a global coordination project. Guided by the GEF-8 Programming Directions document, these interventions have been conceptualized in terms of and mapped against the four components of the program. The program is designed to take a systems approach to addressing the drivers underlying the five major direct threats to the persistence of populations of endangered vertebrate species, including lack of community benefits, as illustrated in Figure 3.

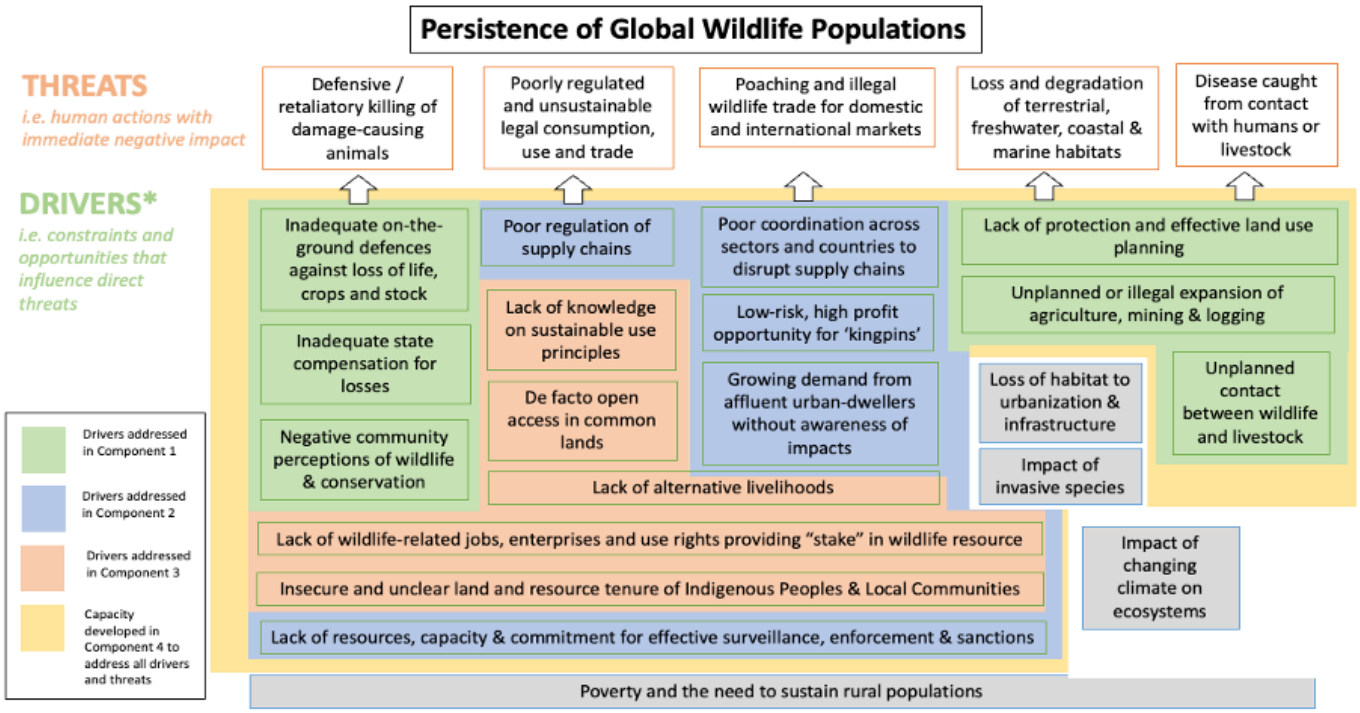


Figure 3: Links between the drivers of major threats to the persistence of global wildlife and the program components

The objective of WCD IP is to conserve wildlife and landscapes to maximize global environmental benefits and ensure that countries and communities are benefiting from these natural assets. The Theory of Change (TOC) for WCD IP is that:

IF habitats for threatened wildlife species in target countries are well connected and protected; illegal, unsustainable, and high zoonotic risk trade in wildlife are curtailed; communities live in harmonious coexistence with wildlife, while benefitting from wildlife-based economies; and participating governments and partners cooperate to apply best practices in all these areas,

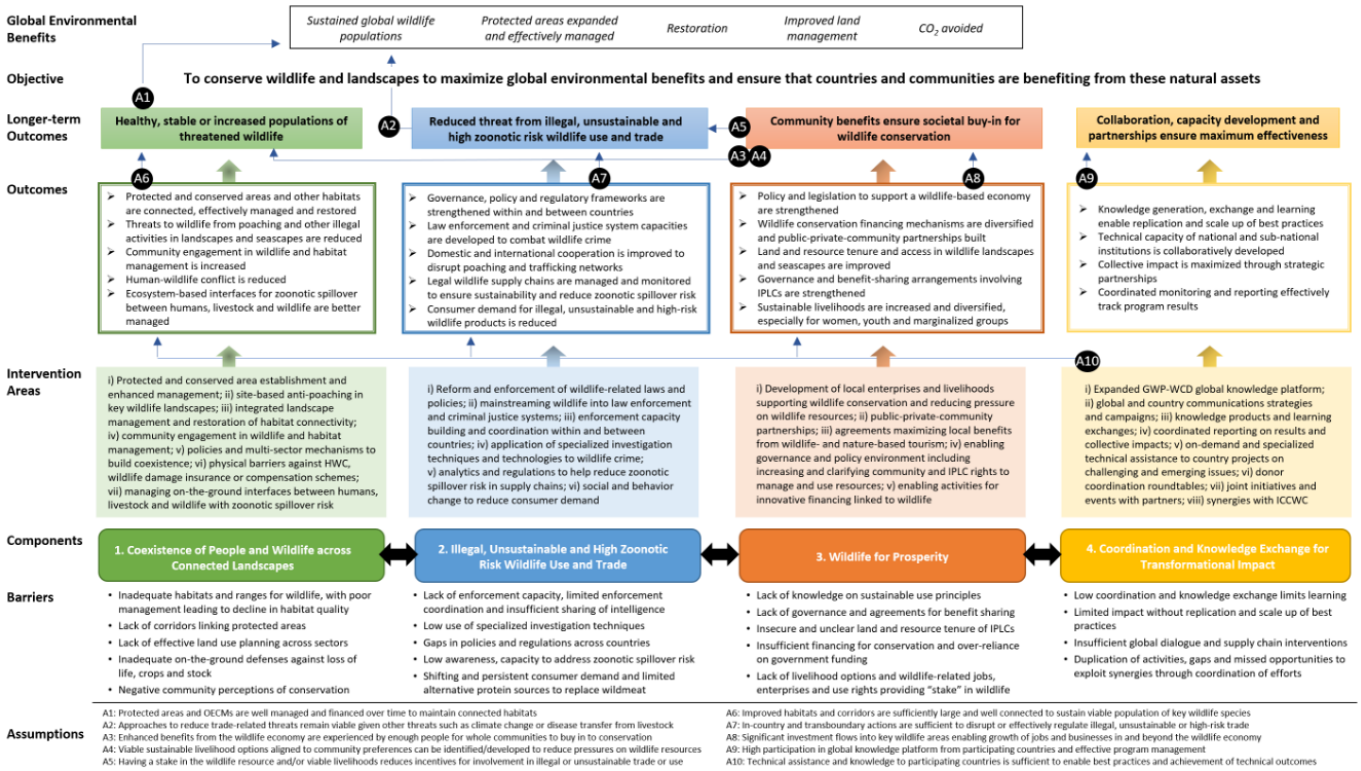
THEN the WCD IP will be able to deliver integrated global environmental benefits for populations of threatened wildlife species and landscapes, as well provide socioeconomic benefits for resilient and inclusive development,

BECAUSE the combined interventions through a set of country projects and a global coordination project will address key drivers of wildlife loss and facilitate collaboration, learning and scaling up of best practice, and will bring about transformational change across wildlife landscapes and global supply chains.

The TOC is illustrated in Figure 4, including assumptions underlying the different causal pathways between program interventions and desired outcomes. The program objective will be achieved through four interconnected components – three technical and one facilitating knowledge exchange and partnerships. Program interventions and outcomes are detailed below in relation to each component, showing how the country projects and global coordination project are aligned with and will contribute to program outcomes and result in global environmental benefits and impact beyond that which would have been achieved by the individual projects alone.

All four GEF-8 levers of transformation – governance and policy, financial leverage, innovation and multi-stakeholder dialogue – will be targeted by WCD IP, with specific examples outlined under each component. In addition, the lever of behavior change will be pivotal to success of the program, to reduce consumer demand for illegal, unsustainable or high zoonotic risk wildlife products, and to shift unsustainable behaviors towards those that facilitate the protection of wildlife and their habitats.

Figure 4: Theory of Change for the GEF-8 Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program



<u>COMPONENT 1</u>: COEXISTENCE OF PEOPLE AND WILDLIFE ACROSS CONNECTED LANDSCAPES

Component 1 of the program aims to contribute to the long-term outcome of healthy, stable or increased populations of threatened wildlife across the globe. It does this by tackling key drivers underlying conflict

between humans and wildlife on the one hand, and wildlife habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation on the other. A systemic approach to preserving globally important populations of threatened wildlife species needs to address these issues of habitat within and often across national borders – including the needs of particular species in terms of their range size and connectivity needs for migration; habitat condition in terms of shelter, prey/food and water sources; population size and condition, including genetic diversity and breeding patterns. Another key issue is the avoidance of undesired contact between wildlife, humans and their livestock in landscapes – both where this causes damage to human lives, wellbeing and livelihoods, and where this poses risks of zoonotic diseases being transferred from one group to another.

Barriers include inadequate habitats and ranges to sustain wildlife, including lack of connectivity – further impeded by low protected area management effectiveness; negative community perceptions of conservation and insufficient use of multi-stakeholder processes and behavior and social change approaches to build such coexistence; along with insufficient capacity and processes for integrated land use planning and governance that provides resilience against growing populations and shifting wildlife populations, including as the climate changes. Addressing the barriers to peaceful coexistence, this component includes measures to strengthen protected and conserved area management; address HWC on the ground in key wildlife landscapes – an increasing issue across all regions; landscape-level planning and management for better protected and connected wildlife habitat (including protected areas and areas under other effective area-based conservation mechanisms (OECMs), sometimes within indigenous and traditional territories, or private or communally-owned production lands); and landscape level approaches to reduce zoonotic spillover risk and unsafe contact between humans, wildlife and livestock. Community engagement and empowerment and multi-sector approaches are central to program interventions. Gender aspects of coexistence are also considered, given the differing roles often played by men and women in relation to poaching, selling and consuming wild meat, or protecting crops against losses, as well as gender-differentiated approaches to conservation and site-based anti-poaching. Gender differences and norms are not only relevant for addressing inequality, but they are also drivers of unsustainable human-wildlife relationships (see Annex I).

Component interventions and project contributions

Addressing the threat of HWC: Almost all country projects include on-the-ground interventions and/or upstream policy work to mitigate HWC and promote a shift towards human-wildlife coexistence. Some, such as Kenya, Nepal, Malawi, Mexico, Thailand and Zambia are predominantly focused on addressing HWC, showing the transition of this increasing global issue from GWP, where HWC was often incorporated as a part of anti-poaching and counter wildlife trafficking initiatives[1]. Projects will take tailored approaches to address HWC threats and build human-wildlife coexistence. For example, in Guinea, frequent conflicts occur between hippos and rice farmers, necessitating better land use planning and management. There is also competition over land and water between buffalo and migratory Zebu cattle herds, and the project will develop an operational Zebu migration coordination platform to support coordination across sectors and reduce conflict. In Nepal, achievements in landscape-level conservation have significantly increased tiger populations in the last decade, leading to increased human-tiger conflict, and the project will introduce holistic mitigation approaches including habitat management for prey, HWC policies and training modules, and behavior change. In Kenya, where almost 70% of wildlife populations reside outside protected areas and an average of 7,000 cases of HWC are reported annually, the project will similarly promote an integrated approach – including incident monitoring and alerts, rapid response units, wildlife barriers and deterrents, predator-proof enclosures, improved compensation, and water provision for people and wildlife. The project will also strengthen community governance for better land

use planning and range management to avoid HWC, as well as fair, transparent equitable sharing of collective benefits and risks, highlighting women and youth, and building on the Gender Strategy Action Plan of the Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association. Human-jaguar conflict is being addressed by WCD projects in Colombia, Mexico and Paraguay. Rapid response capacities will be built in Eswatini, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique and Nepal. At least four countries – Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique and Nepal – are planning to develop national HWC and coexistence strategies – a currently under-represented area in biodiversity policy and a good opportunity for cross-regional and GWP-WCD learning[2] as well as the integration of gender-differentiated impacts of HWC[3]. This will also support policy coherence through helping integrate the multi-sector issue of HWC into government policies across sectors including agriculture, and by identifying opportunities to provide financial relief to affected communities through alignment to existing government programs. Eswatini and Thailand projects will both investigate the establishment of insurance schemes, further using the financial lever of transformation.

Addressing the threat of insufficient or fragmented habitat: All 15 country projects include work on the ground to shore up protection of existing wildlife habitat in protected areas, OECMs and production landscapes, to strategically expand and connect these areas and/or to manage them more effectively. This is a key causal pathway in the program TOC and will be backed up by support to countries through the global coordination project – to conduct transboundary outreach where necessary and to enhance the enabling environment for wildlife conservation on the ground. All country projects are expected to contribute towards GEF core Indicator #1 “Area of landscapes under improved practices” (with three establishing new protected areas), 11 contribute to Core Indicator #4 “Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use” and six contribute to GEF Core Indicator #6 “Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated”[4]. Examples of country contributions include Eswatini, where, in line with the country’s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and National Development Strategy, the project will facilitate the establishment of a new Big Five Nature Reserve. Existing nature reserves and portions of land from communities will be integrated under a single governance structure to benefit wildlife conservation and the development of a vibrant wildlife economy and improved livelihoods. The project to protect jaguars in Paraguay’s Chaco region will help conserve the extent, integrity and connectivity of key wildlife landscapes including Defensores del Chaco, Medanos del Chaco and Teniente Enciso National Parks, and ecological corridors in the buffer zones outside these areas[5]. This builds on the 2030 Roadmap for Jaguar Conservation in the Americas and will facilitate transboundary work with Argentina and Bolivia. Paraguay will seek to elevate conservation of jaguars and other key species in the national agenda through the policy and governance lever, strengthening country policy coherence through more effective coordination and implementation of national environmental strategies.

Addressing threat of habitat degradation: Three WCD projects include at concept note stage targets for improving wildlife habitat and corridors through spatially-defined restoration activities[6]. In Colombia, 4,000 ha of forest land will be restored through active and passive methods to improve jaguar habitat in the Yari Corridor, guided by the National Restoration Plan and the regional Jaguar 2030 Roadmap. In Uganda, wildlife landscapes in the Karenga Community Wildlife Area that have been degraded by overgrazing, fire and encroachment by invasive woody species will be restored to provided better wildlife habitat over 26,740 ha, contributing to Land Degradation Neutrality targets under the United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD). In Guinea, local communities will be engaged in habitat protection and restoration through participatory, integrated approaches involving both natural regeneration and assisted natural regeneration, restoring habitat quality for wildlife and making a modest contribution towards the county’s Bonn Challenge target to restore 2,000,000 ha of degraded land. The policy and governance and multi-stakeholder dialogue levers of transformation will be used to mainstream wildlife and habitat conservation across land uses and tenures, particularly in Africa through spatial land

use and integrated ecosystem, landscape and development planning in Eswatini, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi and Mozambique. The Ethiopia project will develop five integrated landscape management plans, and complete demarcation of new protected areas in Guraferda Forest Reserve and Medabo Forest, based on IUCN criteria, with management plans and community engagement on bylaws.

Addressing threats to key wildlife species: Many country projects have a focus on threats to particular endangered and iconic species from habitat degradation and fragmentation, poaching and retaliatory killings. The Thailand project will focus on two major tiger landscapes that are key for effective dispersal to neighboring Myanmar and Cambodia: Western Forest Complex and Dong Phayayen-Khao Yai. This will involve the use of SMART patrols, data-driven patrol planning, tiger and prey monitoring using standard protocols, as well as extensive community engagement to remove domestic cattle from key tiger habitats, improve livestock management, and reduce the risk of human-tiger conflict, supporting implementation of the country's updated Tiger Action Plan and aligning to CITES Decisions on Asian big cats. In Mexico, the project aims to secure populations of globally significant jaguar, Mexican wolf and black bear, and their prey, in line with the country's National Vision for Integrated Landscape Management and Connectivity, and the Program of Action for Species Conservation. Zambia also has a multi-species focus – securing populations of globally significant species in the Kafue Flats landscape – including African elephants, lions, cheetahs, pangolins, wild dogs, wattled cranes, the endemic Kafue Lechwe and other antelope species. Around half of the WCD country projects will build knowledge of wildlife population status and threats through monitoring and improved data management, and through use of digital technology. For example, Colombia will scale up the Wildlife Insights Platform supported under the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program, Philippines will conduct monitoring in protected areas identified as wildlife crime hotspots, and Kenya will establish a national wildlife database and associated mobile phone application for real-time data collection and input of HWC cases, wildlife movement patterns, and wildlife mortality events.

Addressing poaching of wildlife: Over half of the country projects are planning site-level activities to strengthen anti-poaching and law enforcement, spanning equipment and capacitation of rangers, enhanced patrolling and surveillance, and engagement and empowerment of communities. For example, Eswatini and Mozambique will establish security and anti-poaching plans. In Mozambique, the implementation of plans will be supported by the establishment of Joint Anti-Poaching Coordination and Operational Centers, serving as logistics, coordination and monitoring hubs for information and resource exchange across the Rovuma-Lugenda and Gorongosa-Marromeu landscapes, and also for cross-border coordination. Mozambique will use the innovation lever of transformation as it applies digital technology solutions for remote patrolling and surveillance, in turn aligning to Mozambique's Information Society Strategy. Zambia will invest in communications infrastructure to support anti-poaching efforts. These efforts to embrace emerging technology solutions for protected area management and surveillance could facilitate engagement and co-financing from private sector technology providers[7], which will be explored further by country projects during PPG phase. Guinea, Indonesia, Malawi, Uganda and Zambia will support increased patrolling and capacities of anti-poaching units – with strong potential for joint patrols with neighboring countries, and to mainstream gender into site-based law enforcement[8]. These efforts will interface closely with efforts under Component 2, which addresses the threat of poaching and IWT through supply chain interventions and enabling environments, while site-based efforts are captured under Component 1. In developing activities, projects will need to carry out gender-sensitive analysis to provide a sound evidence basis for interrupting gendered dynamics as they relate to poaching[9]. Technical guidance on the interplays of gender and poaching will be provided through the global coordination project to support these efforts and enable sharing of lessons on gender mainstreaming from GWP.

Addressing zoonotic spillover risk at geographic interfaces: WCD IP supports identification and reduction of zoonotic spillover risk through interactions between humans, wildlife and their livestock, with Component 1 focussed on ecosystem-based interactions (supply chain risks from wildlife trade and consumption are covered under Component 2). Component 1 recognizes potential zoonotic spillover risks through contact with wildlife in intact habitats and protected areas as well as in fragmented landscapes where people, livestock and wildlife are brought into closer contact. Interventions to identify, monitor and reduce risks will include strengthened surveillance and application of One Health approaches at landscape level. For example, Eswatini, Kenya and Zambia will deploy monitoring and surveillance for better detection of zoonotic diseases. The Zambia project will apply One Health approaches in the Kafue Flats and Nkala Game Management areas, with activities such as monitoring high-risk zoonotic wildlife and ecosystems and measures to decrease health risk such as rabies vaccinations for domesticated dogs (as well as measures to address local wild meat trade – see Component 2). In Mexico, the project will contribute to reducing zoonotic spillover risk by improving domesticated animal keeping and feral fauna control, including through public awareness raising; similar approaches will be applied in Thailand through domestic cattle management. In Guinea, wild buffalo-Zebu contact poses high risk of spillover of diseases from cattle to wildlife. An interdisciplinary collaboration in applying the One Health approach will be tested in a high-risk area, where both inter-animal and human-animal zoonotic spillover risks co-exist.

Component outcomes

The intended outcomes of Component 1, with a causal pathway to the long-term outcome of healthy, stable or increased populations of threatened wildlife, are shown below, with key assumptions outlined in Figure 4:

- Protected and conserved areas and other wildlife habitats are well connected, effectively managed and restored
- Threats to wildlife from poaching and other illegal activities in landscapes and seascapes are reduced
- Community engagement in wildlife and habitat management is increased
- HWC is reduced
- Ecosystem-based interfaces for zoonotic spillover between humans, livestock and wildlife are better managed.

The landscape-level interventions of projects in Component 1 are based on both traditional and scientific knowledge, and best practices developed by projects and partner institutions through the GWP. The transformational nature of these interventions will be achieved through focus on entire landscapes rather than attention on individual sites and through attention on the underlying drivers of threats requiring mainstreaming across sectors, empowerment of local communities, and establishment and strengthening of landscape level governance and policy levers that underpin sustainable landscape management and conservation. Innovative approaches will include the engagement of new sectors and partners in landscape management, the application and scale up of new technologies to support remote-based surveillance and improve early warning systems for threat management, and the promotion of behavior change across broader wildlife management issues, learning from lessons in applying behavior change to demand reduction for illegal wildlife products. Adoption of behavior change will be further enhanced through the knowledge sharing, technical assistance and targeted support of the global coordination project[10]. WCD IP design will need to be adaptive to shifts in levels of poaching and other site-based threats, and to broader changes in development or sector planning that could increase threats to wildlife or influence community engagement and participation. The outcomes of Component 1 are made resilient to climate change through a focus on broader landscapes and connectivity, and to the risks of poaching activities shifting elsewhere as enforcement is strengthened though the international collaboration of

WCD IP (and GWP) and through work at transboundary scale. In addition, measures such as integrated landscape planning and governance, the engagement of communities in conservation, conflict reduction, and the promotion of behavior change approaches to improve willingness to coexist with wildlife will improve resilience to further pressures on land use that put wildlife and communities in close contact.

COMPONENT 2: ILLEGAL, UNSUSTAINABLE AND HIGH ZOONOTIC RISK WILDLIFE USE AND TRADE

Component 2 of the program aims to contribute to the long-term outcome of reduced threats from illegal, unsustainable and/or high zoonotic risk wildlife use and trade. It does this by targeting key transformation levers for addressing illegal wildlife trafficking, unsustainable trade and overexploitation, and trade or use posing a high risk of zoonotic spillover – particularly through supply chain interventions and strengthening enabling environments, and through application of behavior change approaches to reduce consumer demand, complementing site-based anti-poaching under Component 1. The component takes a systems-wide approach, by focusing not only on domestic aspects, but also on global supply chains that span across source, transit and demand countries. To combat wildlife trafficking, many projects include activities at national, transboundary and international scales to remove barriers to the desired outcome, and these will be backed up by targeted coordination, knowledge exchange and technical assistance through the global coordination project.

Barriers experienced within and across WCD participating countries include lack of enforcement capacity, including limited understanding and use of specialized investigation techniques deployed against other organized crimes; weak policy and regulatory frameworks, including gaps in laws and lack of coherence between countries that allow traffickers to exploit geographic weaknesses and limit international cooperation including extradition; weak coordination across wildlife management, law enforcement and criminal justice authorities and insufficient cooperation and sharing of intelligence across borders and supply chains; shifting and persistent consumer demand that drives new markets and replacement products; low understanding of zoonotic disease risks linked to wildlife trade and use and limited capacity to address them; and lack of viable protein alternatives for wild meat consumption. Addressing these barriers to reduction of threats from illegal, unsustainable and high zoonotic risk trade, interventions include strengthening of governance, policy and regulatory frameworks; enhancing law enforcement and criminal justice system capacities; improvement in application of specialized investigation techniques and technologies for detection, evidence gathering, chain of custody, prevention and investigation of financial crimes and corruption; domestic and international cooperation to disrupt poaching and trafficking networks; enhanced surveillance, education, capacity and systems to detect and mitigate zoonotic disease risks in supply chains; education and awareness-raising with consumers and across supply chains; and application of behavior change and social science approaches to reduce consumer demand for illegal, unsustainable and high zoonotic risk wildlife products, including delivery of culturally-appropriate approaches to reduce wild meat consumption as well as consideration of alternative protein sources for local communities. Most country projects address at least one of the three challenges of illegal, unsustainable and high zoonotic risk wildlife trade, and several address two or three.

To achieve the desired transformational effect, demand reduction remains a priority area for attention and has been broadened since GWP to cover consumer demand for unsustainable and high zoonotic risk wildlife products, as well as those traded and purchased illegally. Additional technical support will be provided through the global coordination project to country projects applying social science and behavioral change approaches to demand reduction[11]. Such approaches will also be gender-informed, based on analysis of different demand patterns by men and women in many markets. Some country projects will work towards shifts in national policies to enable more involvement by women in law

enforcement, based on evidence that such engagement decreases violence and enables more effective community liaison and trust-building.

Component interventions and project contributions

Addressing threats of IWT: Building on a strong base established in the GWP, the country projects in WCD IP include a range of causal pathways to transformative change across wildlife trafficking chains. Around half of the projects at concept note stage include clear targeted activities to address wildlife trafficking (with others including site-based anti-poaching contributing to Component 1 outcomes).

Ethiopia, building off the GEF-6 GWP investment, will further strengthen inter-agency collaboration to combat wildlife trafficking, applying the multi-stakeholder dialogue lever of transformation to strengthen cooperation among wildlife management, law enforcement and criminal justice authorities. The Philippines project, aligned with the Philippine Law Enforcement Action Plan, includes implementation of proactive intelligence-led investigations across several islands, creating and operationalizing intelligence databases and improving capacities in the application of wildlife forensics. Criminal justice systems will be strengthened through case management and tracking systems and the development of sentencing guidelines. Private sector engagement will be facilitated through engagement with the transport sector and members of the United for Wildlife Transport Task Force and Southeast Asia regional hub. The project will collaborate with the Philippines Commission on Women and support the implementation of recommendations arising from the recently completed ICCWC Toolkit assessment. Similarly, the focus on combating wildlife crime in the WCD IP Indonesia project offers the opportunity to conduct a national ICCWC Toolkit assessment[12]. The Indonesia project will strengthen management of data on illegal trade, including reporting of illegal trade to CITES, support enhanced prosecutions through new systems for IWT case management, and engage the financial sector to reduce money laundering and financial crimes linked to wildlife crime. Indonesia and Philippines will both work on reducing consumer demand for illegal wildlife products by using campaigns built on behavior change approaches, working with partners for dissemination including the transport sector. WCD IP efforts will also encompass Latin America, an emerging region of IWT. Applying the policy and governance lever of transformation, the Colombia project will strengthen governance, policy and regulatory frameworks to combat illegal trade – including the effective implementation of existing national regulations – by enhancing the National Information, Registration and Monitoring System for the control and prevention of illegal wildlife trafficking. Paraguay will build law enforcement capacities and criminal justice systems to support implementation of the National Countering Wildlife Trafficking Strategy.

International collaboration on combating IWT will be enhanced, further progressing multi-stakeholder dialogue. In Mozambique, the Joint Anti-Poaching Coordination and Operational Centers will support coordination with Tanzania, South Africa and countries along trafficking chains, while efforts in Uganda will strengthen law enforcement collaboration with Kenya and South Sudan, and Guinea will seek to disrupt Mali and Ivory Coast trafficking routes. As relevant, private sector will be engaged to complement law enforcement efforts, including through engagement of the transport sector. WCD activity will align with and engage, among others, the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network, the ASEAN Working Group on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement, and support implementation of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Plan.

Addressing threats from unsustainable use and trade: Several projects tackle unsustainable supply chains, that are legal or unregulated, but involve use of species at a rate that does not allow for natural replacement. In many WCD IP countries, wild meat is the principal source of protein for local communities

and wild meat consumption plays a significant role in food security. It can also be important for cultural identity and heritage, within traditional rights of IPLCs to harvest, consumer and trade wildlife from their lands and waters. Interventions to address unsustainable use (or zoonotic spillover risk – see below) will engage IPLCs and build their capacity to govern access to and use of wildlife, apply culturally-appropriate approaches to education and behavior change and explore viable options to provide alternative protein sources for local communities. For example, the Eswatini project will support effective and regular monitoring of key wildlife, such as antelope species hunted by communities in terms of government permits, to ensure sustainable use, and will explore the provision of alternative protein sources to reduce demand and threats to commonly-used species. In Guinea, Kenya, Uganda and Zambia, where local communities rely on wild meat for protein intake, government agencies and communities will co-develop approaches to reduce wild meat demand and behavioral change approaches will be deployed – a specific lever of transformation applied across WCD IP interventions. It is expected that women and youth will play key roles in bringing about behavioral change with respect to consumption of wild meat[13].

Addressing zoonotic spillover risk in wildlife trade and consumption: Interventions under Component 2 to address trade chains and consumption will also prioritize reduction of zoonotic spillover risk (interventions to address risks linked to geographic interfaces and the movement of people, livestock and wildlife in ecosystems and landscapes are covered under Component 1). The efforts to reduce demand for wild meat consumption outlined above will emphasize the health risks of wild meat consumption and raise awareness of local communities on potential health risks alongside application of behavior change interventions to high zoonotic risk local wildlife trade and consumption. In Guinea, where local consumption of bats poses a high risk of spillover from wildlife to humans of Ebola and other diseases, awareness raising and regulation of the wild meat trade will be undertaken, and consumption reduced through the implementation of a collaboratively identified approach with communities and traders. The Kenya project will identify and determine the prevalence of most commonly occurring zoonotic and foodborne pathogens arising from wild meat harvesting, consumption and trade. Ethiopia will establish a national One Health initiative and Mozambique will integrate One Health concepts in behavioral and social change interventions to reduce engagement in high zoonotic risk wildlife poaching, trade and consumption. Indonesia will develop zoonotic prevention protocols that can be applied at country border points, where officials are involved in the seizure and handling of live wildlife and potential high risk wildlife products. In several projects, this issue is mentioned, but needs to be more fully developed during PPG. As an emerging topic for interventions, addressing zoonotic spillover risk will be subject to dedicated technical assistance through the global coordination project.

Component outcomes

The intended outcomes of Component 2, with a causal pathway to the long-term outcome of reduced threats from illegal, unsustainable and/or high zoonotic risk wildlife use and trade, are shown below, with key assumptions outlined in Figure 4:

- Governance, policy and regulatory frameworks are strengthened within and between countries
- Law enforcement and criminal justice system capacities are developed to combat wildlife crime
- Domestic and international cooperation is improved to disrupt poaching and trafficking networks
- Legal wildlife supply chains are managed to ensure sustainability and reduce zoonotic spillover risk
- Consumer demand for illegal, unsustainable and high-risk wildlife products is reduced.

Through the global coordination project, targeted regional and global support will be provided to countries' efforts to disrupt illegal trafficking, reduce unsustainable trade, and regulate trade posing high risk of zoonotic spillover. Such targeted transboundary and international cooperation, with technical

assistance and back-up, will enhance the transformational nature of the interventions initiated through the country projects, as will the attention on policy and legal reform to strengthen regulation and the focus on consumer demand reduction alongside poaching and trafficking. Innovation will be progressed through new applications of behavior change and zoonotic spillover risk not broadly attempted across legal supply chains to date, and through adoption of technologies to support law enforcement including application of AI to scan online marketplaces. Global collaboration across the program and with other countries involved in trafficking chains will also help ensure that the outcomes of Component 2 are made resilient to the ever-shifting global patterns in sourcing of, trafficking routes and methods of concealment. For example, efforts to build capacity and strengthen legal frameworks will help reduce opportunities for traffickers to shift efforts to countries with lower enforcement capacity and legal loopholes, while general improvements in law enforcement will prepare countries for swift responses to new crime trends or products as national and global contexts shift. The inclusion of countries working at all parts of supply chains will support overall impact through addressing consumer demand and increased attention on behavior and social change approaches will build capacity of countries to address shifting demand that could arise in the future. Efforts to improve understanding of zoonotic spillover risk and build systems and capacities to respond to them – in parallel with targeted actions to reduce high risk practices – builds resilience and preparedness for future emerging infectious diseases.

COMPONENT 3: WILDLIFE FOR PROSPERITY

Component 3 of the program aims to contribute to the long-term outcome that community benefits ensure societal buy-in for wildlife conservation. The intended causal pathway here is that diversified livelihoods and increased incomes to and wellbeing of communities living in proximity with wildlife will facilitate their support for wildlife conservation, reduce their need to rely on wildlife resources for food security and economic wellbeing at levels that drive overexploitation, and disincentivize their involvement in illegal or unsustainable consumption or trade, or the practice of retaliatory killing of wildlife that damaged property or livelihoods – thereby underpinning the efforts delivered under Components 1 and 2[14]. It will also demonstrate the value of wildlife for economic development and shared rural prosperity, and facilitate further investment by the public and private sectors in wildlife landscapes.

Barriers to be addressed by WCD IP include lack of knowledge on sustainable use principles; lack of governance and agreements that facilitate equitable the equitable sharing of benefits from wildlife and habitat conservation; insecure and unclear land and resource tenure of IPLCs; insufficient funding for conservation with over-reliance on government funding and limited private sector involvement; and lack of jobs, enterprises and use rights that provide diversified, viable livelihood opportunities for local communities in line with their priorities and local contexts, reducing unsustainable pressure on natural resources and that build a stake in the ongoing conservation and sustainable management of wildlife resources. Component 3 removes key barriers to enhanced community and societal support for wildlife conservation, by strengthening policy, legislation and institutions to support a wildlife-based economy; diversifying wildlife conservation financing mechanisms; building public-private-community partnerships for nature-based tourism and benefit sharing; improving IPLC access to land and resources; improving the sustainability of legal use of wild fauna and flora by communities; and promoting diversified livelihoods and businesses including those directly supporting wildlife conservation, especially for women[15], youth and socially marginalized groups. New economic opportunities, for example in wildlife-based ecotourism value chains, will provide opportunities for women's economic empowerment, and small business development support in several projects will be targeted at unemployed youth.

The transformational nature of these interventions is enhanced in many projects through addressing underlying drivers of overexploitation and that prevent communities from having a meaningful stake in wildlife conservation – for example, through community based natural resource management approaches that formalize community land ownership or grant more equitable benefit-sharing. Scaled up impact is also promoted by building regional and global partnerships for wildlife-based prosperity through the global coordination project. In the wake of the global COVID-19 pandemic, Component 3 will emphasize economic diversification, making the program outcomes resilient to the risk of over-reliance on tourism.

GEF finance will be used to support the creation of business opportunities and livelihoods in sectors that fall into one of the following categories: (i) they are part of a wildlife-based economy; (ii) they have a causal link to wildlife conservation; (iii) they actively and directly reduce threats/pressures on wildlife through substitution or through economic diversification that reduces rural poverty and unsustainable reliance on natural resources that is driving overexploitation. There are a range of economic opportunities that can be considered as contributing directly or indirectly to conservation of wildlife and habitats and could be supported through country projects[16].

Component interventions and project contributions

Addressing threats from limited livelihood options and absence of community support for conservation: Almost all country projects address the importance of benefits to local communities through wildlife-based economies, in parallel with their efforts to reduce threats from HWC or illegal, unsustainable or high zoonotic risk trade. This is based on the recognition that rural poverty and lack of sustainable livelihoods can drive overexploitation and pressures on wildlife resources, and also the growing recognition, reflected in the GWP, that significant portions of communities living in proximity with wildlife need to have a stake in the wildlife resource and/or economic activities dependent on it, in order for the community to be fully in support of efforts for wildlife conservation in the long term.

Projects are integrating levers of transformation into the design of their sustainable livelihoods and wildlife-based economy interventions. For example, Eswatini will promote a wildlife-based economy through addressing policy and multi-stakeholder dialogue levers, including convening of a national-level dialogue on wildlife-based economy and development of a national wildlife economy strategy. A similar strategy will be developed in Mozambique to build a supportive policy environment and better coherence with existing policies, while Ethiopia and Philippines will develop national nature-based tourism strategies and site-based investment plans and tourism feasibility assessments. The Ethiopia project aims to enhance the economic values of wildlife and habitats through diversified livelihood interventions and improved development of nature-based tourism. The project strives to ensure that local communities and governments value, invest in and benefit from wildlife and habitat conservation – including through the post-COVID recovery of nature-based tourism, landscape restoration, diversification of sustainable livelihoods, and private sector engagement for legal and sustainable harvest and use of wildlife. Mexico will tackle barriers to community and societal support for wildlife conservation in four key wildlife landscapes, promoting sustainable livelihoods in wildlife-based economies, with special attention to vulnerable groups (women, youth and socially marginalized groups), including through honey production and establishment of wildlife conservation units.

On financial leverage, the Zambia project will explore opportunities for brokering wetland carbon credits as a solution for long-term financing, revenues for communities and opportunities to strengthen governance regimes for GMAs, leveraging the Collaborative Management Partnership agreement for Kafue Flats Landscape and going beyond this to explore nationwide potential. Indonesia will pilot wildlife

conservation financing and Natural Capital Accounting. Colombia will see the development and implementation of Community Conservation Agreements with adaptive territorial management, financial instruments, the creation of value chains and sustainable productive initiatives that generate sustainable alternative livelihoods, and promote local communities and governments valuing, investing in and benefiting from jaguar conservation. Public-private partnerships will be developed in Eswatini, Ethiopia, Guinea, Malawi, Philippines and Uganda. The Guinea project aims to increase sustainable wildlife-based and nature-based tourism income opportunities, with a focus on women and youth; to strengthen public-private partnerships (DIWASI park[17] concession and tourism industry); and to improve governance and benefit-sharing through engagement in the institutional management framework and the development of a management and implementation plan for the Folonigbè Nature Reserve. Malawi aims to build protected area infrastructure and tourism value chains to raise the tourism potential of the Kasungu National Park.

Private sector engagement will be pivotal to the success of Component 3. At concept note stage, fewer than five country projects include estimates of private sector co-financing, predominantly linked to nature-based tourism ventures. The GWP is developing a series of wildlife-based economy case studies and guidance on development of enabling environments to stimulate private sector investment. This guidance and additional technical support will be provided to WCD teams during PPG phase to stimulate further private sector investment.

Component outcomes

The intended outcomes of Component 3, with a causal pathway to the long-term outcome of community benefits ensuring societal buy-in for wildlife conservation, are shown below, with key assumptions outlined in Figure 4:

- Policy, legislation and institutions to support a wildlife-based economy are strengthened
- Wildlife conservation financing mechanisms are diversified and public-private-community partnerships built
- Land and resource tenure and access in wildlife landscapes and seascapes are improved
- Governance and benefit-sharing arrangements involving IPLCs are strengthened
- Sustainable livelihoods are increased and diversified, especially for women, youth and socially marginalized groups.

Under this component, WCD IP will support transformation of drivers of species loss through particular attention on improving financing and livelihoods, including through putting in place enabling policy, governance and capacity to support wildlife-based economy. Innovation will be supported through piloting innovative financing instruments and opportunities to replicate existing good practices such as the wildlife conservation bond established with GEF support. Component 3 interventions will support resilience against future disruption such as nature-based tourism collapse or shifts in tourism demand through tourism product diversification and focus on national and international markets, strategic tourism planning and assessments to confirm feasibility, and through livelihoods diversification aligned to community preferences reducing potential over-reliance on tourism and helping reduce pressures on natural resources in contexts of increasing development. The exploration of innovative financing and strengthened governance and benefit-sharing arrangements and community capacities for governance and financial management will support sustainability and enduring impact of program interventions and build resilience and adaptive capacity within local communities and institutions. This component also supports resilience and sustainability of program investment by improving financing and livelihoods.

COMPONENT 4: COORDINATION AND KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE FOR TRANSFORMATIONAL IMPACT

Component 4 aims to contribute to the long-term outcome that collaboration, capacity development and global partnerships ensure maximum effectiveness of collective efforts towards wildlife conservation for development. This component will add value to the technical components of the WCD IP and provide the "glue" between the country projects. It does this by tackling barriers to effective replication and scale up of best practices, and transformation of systems. A core contribution to the Component will be the global coordination project, for which the concept note is attached in Annex H. Through the global project, strong links will be established between the 15 WCD IP projects and the over 30 GWP projects still under implementation to maximize learning and knowledge exchange. Targeted technical support on challenging areas of work, such as application of behavioral change and social science approaches to wildlife conservation, or emerging areas, such as addressing zoonotic spillover risk, will help ensure that the collective scope of the country projects is comprehensive and systematic by building interest and capacity in these approaches. This will help to ensure that the program results are enduring and that participating country efforts are resilient to future changes in drivers and threats to the persistence of global wildlife populations.

Activities through country projects and the global coordination project will enhance knowledge generation; track collective results and impact, exchange and learning; develop technical capacity of national and sub-national institutions and partners; and build strategic partnerships internationally to back up global supply chain interventions to reduce illegal, unsustainable and high zoonotic risk trade and further amplify knowledge exchange and scale up of successful approaches. All activities will be gender-inclusive and informed by targeted gender analyses and action plans for country projects as well as a WCD IP gender mainstreaming plan prepared under the global coordination project, implemented with support of the program gender advisor.

Component interventions and project contributions

Component 4 allows for the tracking of progress towards the collective outcomes of the program (see next Section on Monitoring and Evaluation) and promotes knowledge generation and exchange – through the global coordination project and the country projects. The WCD global knowledge platform will benefit from GWP experiences and integrate lessons learned by the World Bank as lead agency in facilitating programmatic knowledge exchange and learning. To maximize potential for exchange, replication and scaling up, WCD projects will be integrated into the GWP knowledge platform and an integrated platform deployed across GEF-6, 7 and 8 phases of investment. The knowledge platform will use a range of activities and formats to stimulate knowledge exchange, ranging from quarterly calls with project teams allowing them to present progress updates and seek technical guidance from others; virtual and in-person knowledge exchange workshops on specific technical topics, including those identified during project implementation; annual conferences as a flagship event for cross-program exchange; informal WhatsApp groups to maintain regular contact; and bilateral support and technical mentoring to project teams – and between project teams through twinning arrangements and technical clusters on shared topics of interest. Country projects will be asked to set aside a contribution from their own project funds to support engagement in the WCD global platform, including attendance at annual conferences. Guidance on requirements will be provided to teams during PPG phase.

WCD knowledge will be generated by individual projects, through targeted analytics completed under the global coordination project to close key knowledge gaps, and through the collaborative exchange and discourse between projects. An expanded GWP-WCD website will provide the primary repository for WCD knowledge, captured across a range of analytic reports, annual WCD IP progress reports, technical

guidance notes and top tips sheets, summaries of program events[18], webinar recordings, and lessons and results briefs for each project[19]. Lessons learned will be integrated across the range of events and knowledge products developed under the global coordination project and shared through informal and formal settings. This will include discussion of lessons within annual progress reports for WCD IP and the program terminal evaluation, making sure these lessons are communicated to GEF. Projects will be encouraged to share their lessons on platforms such as IUCN Panorama, and the global coordination project will offer technical support on identifying and documenting lessons learned to facilitate this. During the PPG phase, the GWP knowledge strategy "Transforming knowledge to action" will be reviewed and reformulated to reflect WCD IP and provide an operational framework for the delivery of program knowledge management efforts. The WCD IP gender mainstreaming plan, also to be developed during PPG, will consider how gender-based issues need to be considered in the identification, sharing and dissemination of WCD knowledge.

Beyond the global coordination project, the 15 country projects will make important contributions to Component 4, through the establishment of their own national knowledge platforms to transfer and disseminate knowledge from the global platform to national stakeholders and landscapes, and vice versa, and through targeted knowledge dissemination, partnership and outreach activities. These efforts are detailed in the concept notes in Annex H. For example, Kenya will support national knowledge exchange through convening bi-annual national wildlife conferences and an annual learning and knowledge sharing event for database and spatial platform users. Indonesia is aiming to identify and document at least six good practices for exchange and technical capacity building, which can be disseminated across the WCD knowledge platform. Indonesia will also enhance transboundary cooperation and international cooperation across wildlife supply chains through exchange of learning, data, and information with ICCWC and through CITES processes and working groups. In Mozambique, learning centers in the landscapes will be designed as on-the-ground community learning experiences rather than "brick-and-mortar" centers, acting as accelerators for the adoption of new practices by communities, especially in food production, ecotourism and attitudes towards wildlife, including the promotion of agroforestry as alternative to annual crop agriculture in corridor and buffer-zone areas. The Guinea project will strengthen inventories, scientific studies and data collection, generating lessons learnt and feeding these into the project M&E system, and ultimately contributing to WCD IP knowledge.

Component 4 will also support effective communication of the program and dissemination of its results and impact. A range of communication methods will be used to raise awareness of the program, its technical themes (and why they matter for conservation and development) and program successes – including via the program website, blogs and feature stories, social media campaigns (including for key days such as World Wildlife Day), and side events at topical international and regional conferences. This will help elevate the profile of GEF investment in wildlife conservation under WCD IP and build a unified brand that leverages the existing profile of GWP built over two successive GEF replenishment phases. Participating governments, project teams and stakeholders will be an important communications audience to ensure awareness and uptake of WCD IP-developed knowledge and strong engagement in the program. Individual country projects will also complement program-wide efforts and be an important partner in communications through their own national communication strategies and outreach efforts to raise awareness of key stakeholders. A program communications plan and branding strategy will be developed during the PPG phase of the global coordination project, aiming to build off GWP lessons and define opportunities for communications partnership with country projects to amplify reach.

Component outcomes

The intended outcomes of Component 4, with a causal pathway to the long-term outcome that collaboration, capacity development and partnerships ensure maximum effectiveness of collective efforts towards global wildlife conservation for development, are shown below, with key assumptions outlined in Figure 4:

- Knowledge generation, exchange and learning enable replication and scale up of best practices
- Technical capacity of national and sub-national institutions and partners is collaboratively developed
- Collective impact is maximized through strategic partnerships
- Coordinated monitoring and reporting effectively track program results.

Scale-up of WCD IP results will be enabled partly through the continuity provided by the GEF's support to the biodiversity focal area across replenishment cycles. Any successive investments by the GEF, participating countries and partners will be able to build on years of impactful results and insightful learning achieved through the GWP. The global knowledge platform enacted under Component 4 will amplify replication, innovation and adaptation of approaches across WCD IP through providing spaces for countries to share their experiences, successes and failures across implementation – also leveraging lessons arising from across the GWP to support this programmatic learning. Program M&E will use existing project-based reporting including annual PIRs to identify emerging challenges or adaptive management in face of shifting national, regional and global contexts, as well as set-aside regular opportunities[20] for participating projects to share adaptive management across WCD IP and more broadly. Program impact will be enhanced through this exchange of experiences across countries as well as increased transboundary and international collaboration to align wildlife conservation policies and legal frameworks, coordinate law enforcement actions and integrate supply chain actions, improving the coherence of global responses. The transformative goals and broad scope of the WCD IP, addressing the full range of drivers and threats to sustaining global wildlife populations of country projects, provide a firm basis for replication and scale up over time, through efforts by the GEF and the global partnership in which it plays a leading role. This component will not only track particular causal pathways towards transformative change in relation to human-wildlife coexistence and reduction in illegal, unsustainable and high zoonotic risk trade in wildlife, but will also allow for reflection on the use across the IP of the transformation levers of governance and policy, financial leverage, innovation and multi-stakeholder dialogue. Component 4 will be resilient against shifting levels of engagement by deploying a range of mechanisms to facilitate knowledge sharing and learning across WCD IP and through the use of regional and technical-based fora that bring together a range of national stakeholders. Technical support to improve capacity of national and sub-national institutions will improve resilience against new challenges and emerging issues, with assistance including on-demand support that can respond to technical needs and risks identified during program implementation that could impede program impact.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

WCD IP will engage a diverse range of stakeholders in wildlife conservation for development, from a variety of government ministries, international, national and local CSOs, community-based organizations and IPLCs, to bilateral donors and UN and intergovernmental organizations. Stakeholders will be engaged in individual country projects or in the overall program – and many will be engaged at both levels, further supporting WCD IP cohesiveness, alignment of approaches and knowledge exchange.

Primary stakeholders of the program are the 15 participating countries, the executing partners and key government ministries involved in each project, their supporting GEF Agencies, and – when recruited – the project management teams. These will be the priority stakeholders of the WCD IP global knowledge platform and will be invited to contribute to the development of the global coordination project[21] and

engaged in a range of coordination, knowledge sharing and technical assistance activities. WCD IP countries and supporting GEF Agencies have already been provided with an onboarding guide to WCD IP and onboarding calls will be held in May 2023. Thereafter, teams will progressively be engaged in GWP activities and invited to join targeted WCD IP activities for the PPG phase.

Another key WCD IP stakeholder is the Program Steering Committee. For efficiency and to maximize potential for knowledge exchange and replication, the same Program Steering Committee will offer guidance to GWP and WCD IP. The members of the PSC are: GEF Secretariat; GEF Agencies: Asian Development Bank, Conservation International, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, and WWF; and technical partners: CITES Secretariat, CMS Secretariat, TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society, and WildAid. The PSC will meet at least quarterly and will be invited to guide and contribute to upcoming activities, support coordination and M&E of the program (in particular, supporting GEF Agencies), oversee the implementation of program knowledge management, gender mainstreaming and stakeholder engagement plans; and provide feedback to program progress reviews and evaluations. Updated Terms of Reference for the PSC will be submitted with the CEO Endorsement of the global coordination project.

Other stakeholders and strategic partners of WCD IP include donors to wildlife conservation and combating IWT. Through the global coordination project, the World Bank will continue a donor coordination platform[22] that meets quarterly to share information on new priorities and current and future initiatives, as well as conduct other activities to strengthen coordination across donors. The donor platform will be invited to provide inputs to priority activities to enhance coordination under the global coordination project, and importantly the World Bank will facilitate connection of donors to WCD IP PPG teams to ensure realization of synergies and avoided duplication with donor projects and pipeline activities. Through the GWP, guidance will be provided to WCD teams on strengthening national-level donor and development partner coordination[23]. ICCWC[24] is an important partner for WCD IP, particularly for those country projects seeking to stem their roles in global wildlife trafficking chains through strengthening law enforcement and criminal justice systems. The World Bank – as a member of ICCWC – provides regular updates on WCD IP development to ICCWC partners, will engage their inputs on global coordination project priorities, and will continue to explore and facilitate synergies with ICCWC work plans and priorities under the ICCWC Vision 2030 as WCD country projects are developed.

WCD IP stakeholders include a wide range of international, regional and national organizations and collaborations; regional and species-based platforms; NGOs and community-based organizations, including those working with women and youth, that will be engaged at both global coordination and project level. At program level, they may be invited to co-develop or participate in knowledge exchange or technical assistance activities; at project level they may be executing partners, technical partners or participants in a wide range of project activities. A non-exhaustive list drawing from concept notes includes: IUCN Specialist Groups on relevant technical themes, Lusaka Agreement Task Force, Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA) Secretariat, Wildlife Enforcement Networks, ASEAN working groups, SADC, Jaguar 2030 Coordination Committee, Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program, Global Tiger Initiative, High Ambition Coalition for 30x30, RedParques PAs network, United for Wildlife transport and finance task forces and regional hubs, as well as a wide range of national NGOs and coordination committees related to wildlife conservation for development. Other countries, including those participating in the GWP or that play a key role in trafficking chains or that have strong knowledge to share on wildlife conservation, will be engaged through international collaboration in individual projects, or through the global knowledge platform. The private sector will be engaged across all program components – from technology and innovation providers for site-based management and monitoring; to transport, finance and technology sectors to support disruption of illegal trade chains and

demand reduction efforts; and businesses and business associations across a wide range of wildlife-based economic opportunities. Communities, including IPLCs, will be pivotal stakeholders and also beneficiaries of WCD IP, securing benefits from sustainable management and use of wildlife populations and functioning habitats. They will be predominantly engaged in the program's development through engagement in the design of individual country projects during the PPG phase. Many of the project partners identified above may play an executing role supporting the program's implementation, depending on the priorities, context and implementation arrangements of WCD country projects. Program stakeholders will be confirmed during the PPG phase, and implementation roles and engagement plans outlined in a WCD IP program stakeholder engagement strategy prepared under the global coordination project, and individual project stakeholder engagement plans prepared for the 15 country projects.

Leveraging the portfolio developed through the WCD IP, in partnership with these stakeholders, will enable a powerful joined-up response to tackling the pressing global challenges that threaten global wildlife populations in the 21st century. Given the constantly evolving nature of these challenges, including growing risks of HWC, and shifts in the sourcing of and demand for illegally and unsustainably traded wildlife and wildlife products, it is essential that global responses remain agile and able to adapt. The engagement of a wide range of stakeholders will facilitate learning, replication and scaling up, alignment of efforts, maximize the potential for materialized co-financing – and ultimately support enduring impact and global environmental benefits. The innovations, learning and transformative results achieved by the WCD IP will provide an important basis and model for future efforts within and beyond the GEF family.

[1] This also shows the evolution of wildlife conservation priorities in these countries, with many having a prior GWP project focused on IWT.

[2] In March 2023, the GWP convened a parallel session on HWC policies at the first International Human-Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence Conference sharing experiences from India, Namibia and Canada in developing HWC policies. An assessment of policies and government perceptions on HWC is forthcoming.

[3] Some recent studies found that female-headed households may lose a higher proportion of their crops to wildlife because 'night-guarding' (staying up throughout the night to scare off wildlife) is not considered a gender-appropriate activity, nor did women feel safe staying in isolated regions alone overnight (while most wildlife activities are nocturnal). In other situations the role of crop guarding falls disproportionately on women or on girls.

[4] Based on GWP experiences, country contributions to core indicator 6 could be under-reported at this stage and program contributions may increase as individual projects are developed in PPG phases.

[5] The WCD project in Paraguay also builds off the GEF-7 FOLUR project which is transforming beef value chains – a key driver of jaguar loss.

[6] While three country projects indicate restoration targets at this stage, the potential for restoration is mentioned in other concept notes and may result in larger contributions to core indicator 3 by the time of CEO Endorsement pending confirmation of outputs during PPG phase.

[7] The GWP prepared a database of available technologies for monitoring and managing wildlife and habitats and combating IWT, and is supplementing this with technical guidance for projects on the use of technologies. This will be shared with WCD teams.

[8] For example, including women in site-based law enforcement activities increases effectiveness and decreases violence; typically, women are more effective community liaisons than male peers in enforcement domains and produce enforcement outcomes with less force. Women are consistently rated as more trusted by their communities. In this sense, women can be true change agents and bringing gender balance into ranger and other enforcement corps has high potential to transform the nature of wildlife and community protection.

[9] For example, country projects will need to consider such factors as masculinity-shaming that might drive some men, particularly young men to poaching or the threat of gender-based violence that may compel women into complicity or silence about poaching activities.

[10] This will build off existing technical support to GWP projects on behavior change and demand reduction delivered by TRAFFIC. WCD IP countries and supporting teams will be invited to a GWP knowledge exchange on behavior change planned for June 2023.

[11] Behavior and social change approaches are also being applied under the program to reduce poaching, reduce HWC and reduce unsustainable behaviors impeding wildlife and habitat protection.

[12] The World Bank will facilitate discussions with ICCWC during the PPG phase to further explore these and other synergies with WCD IP projects.

[13] Gender norms and expectations drive much of the consumption of wildlife. Local or subsistence IWT consumption patterns reflect gender norms, including food taboos for women. These patterns are locally variable, but several studies of wildmeat consumption in Asia and Africa point to it as a male-preferential consumption pattern, and more typically found in male social context.

[14] Key assumptions of the program TOC are that viable, diversified livelihoods based on wildlife-based opportunities are viable in project landscapes and will reduce reliance and pressure on wildlife resources that drive overexploitation, and facilitate improved attitudes towards conservation and reduced unsustainable practices towards wildlife, including poaching and retaliatory killing in response to HWC.

[15] Women and men face different constraints and options for non-IWT-based livelihoods, such as wildlife-based economy activities, including restrictions on women's physical and social mobility. Men typically have greater geographic and cultural latitude to explore new, different, perhaps distant, livelihoods. These gender-based differences will need to be identified and considered by projects in detailed activity design.

[16] Types of livelihoods linked to the program TOC may include nature-based tourism activities; upstream economic activities supplying nature-based tourism; capacity development and job creation initiatives that upskill youth in wildlife monitoring and surveillance, local manufacture and installation of technologies to reduce HWC; sustainable harvesting of non-timber forest products; collection of wild source material and cultivation of indigenous plants; processing of sustainably

harvested or cultivated natural products; apiculture; sustainable use of living wild animals; sustainable consumptive use or trade in wildlife species where legal and appropriate; raising of non-extensive alternative protein sources; use or processing of cleared invasive plant biomass; mixed use agroforestry applying agro-ecological approaches; cooperative businesses based on targeted species conservation support; or other sustainable livelihood options that reduce pressures on natural resources and are aligned with community preferences and assessed as viable. . Technical guidance will be offered to country projects during PPG phase.

[17] A fifth of the Folonigbè Natural Reserve, characterized by a unique forest and savanna landscape, was conceded by government in 2022 to a private individual to set up a wildlife park, DIWASI park, more than half of which is a fully protected area.

[18] For example, see summaries of prior GWP events at https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/global-wildlife-program/news-n-events

[19] For example under the GWP, each closing project is offered a GWP webinar to share their project impact and key lessons with stakeholders within and beyond the GWP. These will also be captured in short project results and lessons briefs uploaded to the GWP website.

[20] For example, quarterly regional coordination calls held under the GWP include as a standing agenda item for projects to share examples of adaptive management that other projects may learn from, or where they seek guidance from other teams. Further, each project is invited to give a presentation on recommendations arising from its mid-term review once completed and how they are approaching the implementation of recommendations.

[21] For example, a knowledge needs survey will be sent to the 15 participating WCD countries asking them to identify their priority technical needs for PPG phase and project implementation and used to inform priorities for the global coordination project. Once results are received, a virtual workshop will be convened to develop coordination outputs, technical assistance packages and preferred knowledge formats for the global coordination project.

[22] Regular members include EU, France, Germany, Sweden, UK, US, GEF, Carr Foundation, Oak Foundation, UNDP and UNEP. Further potential donors and foundations interested in joining coordination meetings are currently being assessed through an update to the 2016 and 2018 donor investment analysis in combating IWT.

[23] Following findings of a 2022 Asia regional survey on strengthening donor and development partner coordination to combat IWT, the GWP is finalizing a guidance note on enhancing national-level coordination as an effective tool to support synergies with government policies and programs and align on-ground investment. Examples of alignment to One Health initiatives and platforms will also be captured.

[24] The partners of ICCWC are the CITES Secretariat, INTERPOL, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, World Bank and World Customs Organization.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the approach to program-level Monitoring and Evaluation, including ways to ensure coherence across Child Projects and to allow for adapting to changing conditions, consistent with GEF policies. In addition, please list results indicators that will track the Program Objective, beyond Core Indicators. (Max 1-2 pages).

A comprehensive, multi-tiered monitoring and evaluation (M&E) approach will support the implementation of WCD IP. Given the program's integrated nature, the M&E system will encompass three levels: (1) the country project M&E, (2) the global coordination project M&E, and (3) the program-level M&E. The purpose of the WCD IP M&E system is to provide a coherent framework for tracking, assessing, and reporting progress towards the program's intended outcomes and to provide robust evidence for demonstrating the impact of the program. The M&E system is intended to serve as a critical tool for assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of the GEF investment in WCD IP. In addition, it aims to enable continuous improvement across the program, underpin adaptive decision-making and management, and ensure that challenges are identified and addressed efficiently.

The program-level M&E system will be operationalized through Component 4 of the global coordination project. This PFD summarizes the overall approach to M&E while a comprehensive M&E framework will be submitted at the CEO Endorsement of the global coordination project. The proposed M&E approach is consistent with the GEF and World Bank M&E policies. Furthermore, it reflects consultations with GEF Agencies and partners during the development of the PFD and the operational experience and lessons from GWP.

To ensure internal coherence in the WCD IP M&E system, the World Bank will adopt an integrated approach to M&E that reflects distinct but complementary roles and responsibilities of the Lead Agency, GEF Agencies, and executing partners. At the country project level, each GEF Agency will apply its internal arrangements for M&E compliance, allocate adequate budgetary resources, and prepare and execute comprehensive M&E plans. As Lead Agency, the World Bank is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the program and the global coordination project, ensuring full accountability, transparency, and compliance with M&E obligations. Key elements of the WCD IP M&E system are outlined below.

M&E budget: An adequate M&E budget will be allocated in each country project's M&E Plan and included in the total project budget**.** GEF Agencies will ensure that sufficient resources are assigned to M&E activities, generally between 3 and 5% of the GEF grant, with separate allocations to monitoring activities and independent evaluation. The World Bank will prepare a comprehensive M&E plan, including a budget for the global coordination project, allocating an estimated 4 to 5% of the GEF grant, which will include program-wide M&E costing and budgeting.

Theory of Change (TOC): The program-level TOC will guide the design of country projects and the global coordination project and their alignment with the objectives of WCD IP. The TOC articulates the program objective, components, and outcomes. It specifies assumptions, barriers, drivers, and root causes of wildlife loss (see Section A. Program Description). The TOC was shared with WCD IP GEF Agencies during concept note development to enable individual projects to link their own TOCs, components and outcomes to the program outcomes. The alignment process is flexible enough to allow each country to respond to its priorities and specific context while contributing to the overall program impact. The World Bank will continue supporting projects during preparation, including preparing PPG guidance to help countries design projects that are well-integrated into WCD IP.

Results Framework: The World Bank will prepare a comprehensive program-wide results framework derived from the TOC for WCD IP. The results framework will be robust yet pragmatic to achieve credible alignment of project M&E plans with the program-wide M&E plan. The impact of the program will be measured by aggregating and reporting on two sets of indicators from individual projects. The first is the **GEF-8 Core Indicators and sub-indicators** (see Section B for applicable Core Indicators and indicative targets), which will measure contributions to global environmental benefits. The second is the WCD IP-specific results indicators (see Table 1 below), which will measure contributions specific to the program beyond the core indicators. At the country project level, each GEF Agency will ensure, in cooperation with the World Bank, that the relevant GEF-8 Core Indicators and WCD IP results indicators are directly included in the project results frameworks[1], are measured, and reported. Under the global coordination project, the World Bank will review and update the program results framework targets annually to adaptively respond to any changes arising from project PIR reporting.

Monitoring, data collection and analyses: At the program level, the World Bank will use the data reported by countries through their existing GEF M&E tools to reduce the reporting burden and ensure consistency with project reporting. A dedicated database will be created to support data aggregation, synthesis, and reporting. Analytical software with integrated generative artificial intelligence capabilities, such as Atlas.ti, Tableau, and Power BI will be used to qualitatively code, process, and visualize data generated by the projects. At the individual project level, project teams, supported by GEF Agencies will collect, synthesize, and analyze data from their projects. Projects will share, via the global knowledge platform, results, insights, and lessons that have relevance and applicability to the program. Information from the M&E system will be used to effectively track results, underpin adaptive decision-making, and support learning and continuous improvement. A gender-responsive approach, including the collection of gender-disaggregated data, will be applied across the M&E framework.

Reporting: World Bank, under the global coordination project, will prepare the following program-level reports: (i) an annual progress report for the program, highlighting the achievements of the global coordination project and aggregating higher-level results from country project annual project implementation reports (PIRs); (ii) terminal evaluation of the program (expected at a point when at least 60% of country projects have closed or at least 80% of the GEF funds have been used). In addition, the World Bank will complete an annual internal progress review of the global coordination project seeking

feedback from participating countries and GEF Agencies and complete a terminal evaluation of the global coordination project at project close.

M&E capacity considerations and cooperation with other GEF integrated programs: Some limitations are envisaged at the country project level, considering that nearly half of the countries in the program are LDCs, and two are also categorized as fragile and conflict-affected states. The terminal evaluation for the GEF-6 GWP global coordination project found certain shortcomings with respect to M&E capacities within countries, which will be taken into account during the design of the comprehensive M&E system. The World Bank will communicate regularly with GEF Agencies to monitor and address any M&E capacity gaps, as appropriate and within the scope of its responsibilities given that GEF Agencies have the principal responsibility for project M&E. A working group on M&E will be established across GEF Agencies and country projects to support capacity development and implementation of a standardized program approach. Furthermore, the global coordination project will leverage its knowledge platform to support South-South exchange on M&E topics, including learning from failures, and provide targeted capacity assistance on M&E on technical topics that have broader relevance to the program. In addition, the global coordination team will seek to establish collaboration and cross-knowledge sharing with other GEF-funded IPs to share innovations and improve IP M&E systems.

WCD IP results indicators: An indicative list of WCD IP-specific results indicators was compiled based on the TOC and in consultations with GEF Agencies and partners. It will be validated and refined through further consultations during the global coordination project preparation, shared with GEF Agencies at the start of country project PPG phase and submitted at time of CEO Endorsement of the global coordination project. An indicative list of WCD IP Results Indicators is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Indicative WCD IP Results Indicators

WCD IP COMPONENT	INDICATIVE WCD IP RESULTS INDICATORS
Coexistence of People and Wildlife in Connected Habitats	1. Number of countries with a reported reduction in the threats to wildlife from poaching and/or other illegal activities 2. Number of countries with initiatives (mechanisms) in place to engage Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in participatory wildlife management* 3. Number of countries reporting a shift in community attitudes, knowledge and practices towards wildlife and habitat conservation and willingness to coexist with wildlife* 4. Number of countries with a reported reduction in incidences of negative impacts or encounters between humans and wildlife 5. Number of countries reporting improved policies and processes for engaging sectors, communities and other stakeholders in integrated landscape management and human-wildlife coexistence* 6. Number of countries with new or revised site-based or landscape-level policies, regulations, guidelines, or mechanisms in place to prevent or better manage the spread of zoonotic disease from animals to human or livestock populations**
Illegal, Unsustainable and High Zoonotic Risk Wildlife Use and Trade	7. Number of countries with policies, laws, or regulatory frameworks strengthened to reduce illegal, unsustainable or high-risk wildlife trade** 8. Number of countries with strengthened law enforcement and criminal justice capacity to combat wildlife crime*** 9. Number of countries with strengthened enforcement and regulatory coordination and collaboration at: (a) national, (b) international level* 10. Number of countries where consumer intention to purchase/consume illegal, unsustainable or high zoonotic risk wildlife products is reduced
Wildlife for Prosperity	11. Number of countries with policies, legislation, strategies promoting wildlife-based economy opportunities** 12. Number of new public-private-community partnerships in the wildlife economy, including nature-based tourism**** 13. Number of wildlife conservation financing mechanisms introduced or supported ****

	14. Number of countries with improvements in ownership, access, or use rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities** 15. Number of people directly benefiting from wildlife economy (gender-disaggregated)
Coordination and Knowledge Exchange for Transformational Impact	16. Level of country satisfaction with WCD knowledge and coordination support (global coordination project only) *** 17. Number of program countries reporting an increase in capacity development scores*** 18. Number of organizations/partnerships engaged in WCD IP* 19. Percent of country projects adhering to M&E requirements (global coordination project only)

*Transformation levels: * Multi-stakeholder dialogues, ** Governance and policy, *** Innovation and learning, **** Financial leverage*

Indicative alignment of indicators to the GEF's four levers of transformation has been identified (see Table 1) to measure progress towards achieving the WCD IP-specific transformation pathways as outlined in the TOC. These will be finalized during the development of the global coordination project to assess the feasibility of tracking a more tailored suite of indicators that will measure actual change over time and capture higher-lever transformation needed to achieve the ambition of WCD IP.

[1] The integration of program results indicators into the results framework of individual projects will help reduce reporting burden on projects through aligning to existing GEF project reporting processes and support efficient aggregation of results from PIR reports. GWP experience is that deployment of a parallel M&E system for program reporting can result in low reporting levels and inconsistent alignment to project results frameworks.

Coordination and cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Programs.

Is the GEF Agency being asked to play an execution role on this program? Yes

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The World Bank as selected lead agency for WCD IP will be the GEF Agency as well as executing agency for the global coordination project. It will also serve as GEF Agency for the Malawi country project. The WB will not play an executing role in any country projects.

Cooperation with ongoing initiatives will include integration of WCD IP with the GWP. The WB will put in place an integrated global coordination team for the two programs, providing efficiencies in scale and allowing WCD coordination and management to benefit from the team's capabilities built and systems and processes established for GWP. One integrated Program Steering Committee will provide guidance to GWP and WCD direction and coordination activities, oversee establishment of the WCD country projects in a coordinated fashion, and provide inputs to the coordination and technical assistance most needed under the global coordination project to ensure country project success and program impact.

Through the WCD global coordination project, the WB will build off coordination structures of the GWP. This will include coordination with ICCWC partners on implementation of the ICCWC Strategic Vision 2030 and potential opportunities to align work plans with WCD IP investment in countries that are priorities for combating IWT[1]. The GWP has also established a coordination platform for donors that invest in combating IWT – this will be maintained and broadened under WCD to capture the broader thematic coverage of the program. Updates on the countries selected for WCD have already been shared with the donor group and will be continued to facilitate early alignment with their own country, regional and global investments. Existing strong partnerships with the GEF Agencies supporting GWP/WCD projects, key technical partners and other initiatives will also benefit WCD. Cooperation with other IPs will be explored on shared technical topics. This will build off successful collaboration between GWP and the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program on a joint technical series on ecological connectivity. Country concept

notes indicate clear links to other GEF investment, including programmatic approaches, e.g. Colombia – Amazon Sustainable Landscapes, Paraguay – FOLUR, Nepal – GEF-8 Greening Infrastructure IP.

At country level, WCD IP projects will cooperate with existing initiatives, including regional Wildlife Enforcement Networks (e.g. Horn of Africa WEN), transboundary coordination mechanisms (e.g. SADC, KAZA), regional and species-based platforms for wildlife conservation (e.g. Jaguar 2030 Coordination platform), and existing consultative processes for implementation of CITES and CMS Decisions related to WCD IP technical areas (e.g. CITES Big Cats Task Force, annual illegal wildlife trade reporting). Some country projects will support the implementation of recommendations arising from ICCWC Toolkit assessments (e.g., Philippines) facilitating coordination with ICCWC partners with others offering potential to roll out ICCWC tools at national level (e.g. Indonesia); others again will support implementation of national counter-wildlife trafficking strategies (e.g. Paraguay) integrating with national coordination structures for policy implementation. Many country projects will build off the existing GWP investment and the potential opportunity to use existing project teams, stakeholder engagement processes and coordination and mechanisms – eight of the 15 WCD IP countries are already participating in the GWP.

[1] ICCWC is currently identifying priority countries for intensive support as it implements its Vision 2030. Information on ICCWC priorities will be conveyed to WCD countries during the PPG phase, to identify opportunities for aligned activities and co-financing between ICCWC and WCD projects. These opportunities will be greatest in those countries that play a significant role in IWT trafficking chains and are directing WCD investment towards addressing that threat.

Table On Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
19573038	0	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
206300	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Croenpan			2,300.00			
Grand Canyon			1,400.00			
Guraferda		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	25,700.00			
Lake Amaramba (Niassa)		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	65,000.00			
Maciamboza Community Conservation Area		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources				
Mbuluzi Game Reserve			1,500.00			
Medabo		National Park	95,000.00			

Mhlumen			1,300.00			
Ndvukuyangedla			4,800.00			
Nkhalashane			1,300.00			
Shewula Community Conservation Areas			3,000.00			
Vunduzi Corridor (Gorongosa)		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	5,000.00			

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
19366738	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Babile Elephant sanctuary	18439	Habitat/Species Management Area	690,000.00						
Bardiya National Park	1308	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	129,500.00						
Blue Lagoon National Park	1097	National Park	45,500.00						
Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park	1252	National Park	317,103.00						
Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling Wildlife Reserve	8950	Habitat/Species Management Area	148,089.00						
Bukit Tiga Puluh National Park	124434	National Park	144,854.00						
Chaloem Rattanakosin National Park		National Park	6,000.00						

Chebera Churchura National Park	342517	National Park	130,600.00						
Chiribiquete	19984	National Park	4,266,169.00						
Chitwan National Park	10905	Others	168,200.00						
Choke Mountains Community Conservation Area		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	6,000.00						
Dolok Sibualbuali Nature Reserve	10314	Strict Nature Reserve	5,000.00						
Dolok Surungan Wildlife Reserve	1923	Habitat/Species Management Area	23,800.00						
Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary	317233	Strict Nature Reserve	32,000.00						
Dwambazi Forest Reserve			17,120.00						
Erawan National Park	933	National Park	55,000.00						
Folonigbè reserve		Protected Landscape/Seascape	537,000.00						
Hallaydeghe Asebot National Park		National Park	109,900.00						
Hlane Royal National Park	7444	Strict Nature Reserve	22,900.00						
Kafue Flats GMA	4091	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	474,600.00						
Kao Yai National Park	927	National Park	217,000.00						

Kasungu National Park			231,600.00						
Khao Laem National Park	18446	National Park	150,000.00						
Kidepo Valley	958	National Park	239,800.00						
Klong Lan National Park	7468	National Park	30,000.00						
Lago Niassa Partial Reserve	555698171	Habitat/Species Management Area	600,000.00						
Lam Khlong Ngu National Park		National Park	67,000.00						
Lochinvar National Park	1098	National Park	40,600.00						
Mago National Park	2277	National Park	194,200.00						
Majang Biosphere Reserve		Protected Landscape/Seascape	225,500.00						
Marromeu Block	555697575	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	55,750.00						
Marromeu National Reserve	4649	Habitat/Species Management Area	150,000.00						
Menz Guassa Community Conservation Area		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	7,800.00						
Mewong National Park	19669	National Park	89,000.00						
Mexico TBD			500,000.00						
Mlawula Nature Reserve	7451	National Park	16,400.00						

Mt Kenya National Park	145585	National Park	202,300.00						
Niassa Corridor Coutadas	555697578, 5569758 1-4	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	1,019,180.00						
Nkala GMA	4112	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	24,500.00						
NNP La Paya	9400	National Park	440,313.00						
NNP Serranía de La Macarena	130	National Park	620,403.00						
NNP Serranía de los Yariguies	555511939	National Park	478,000.00						
Omo National Park	2280	National Park	515,300.00						
Pang Sida National Park	2037	National Park	84,000.00						
Parque Nacional Defensores del Chaco	242	National Park	605,075.00						
Parque Nacional Médanos del Chaco	61554	National Park	720,724.00						
Parque Nacional Tenente Agripino Ensiso	61554	National Park	42,240.00						
Philippines TBD			66,000.00						
Phu Toei National Park	312946	National Park	32,000.00						
Pungue Community Conservation Area	555697585	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	24,400.00						
Quirimbas	9035	Protected Landscape/Seascape	1,293,282.00						

Biosphere Reserve									
Ramsar site Complejo Cenagoso Zapatosa	555744955	Others	121,547.00						
Sai Yok National Park	4003	National Park	50,000.00						
Salakpra Wildlife Sanctuary	1414	Strict Nature Reserve	86,000.00						
Si Sawat Non-Hunting Wildlife Area		Habitat/Species Management Area	12,000.00						
Ta Phraya National Park	312943	National Park	59,000.00						
Thap Lan National Park	8040	National Park	224,000.00						
the Chimaliro Forest Reserve			38,289.00						
Thong Pha Phum National Park	313011	National Park	124,000.00						
Tsavo East National Park	752	National Park	1,174,700.00						
Tsavo West National Park	19564	National Park	906,500.00						
Um Phang Wildlife Sanctuary	31259	Wilderness Area	259,000.00						

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
30740	0	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
4,000.00			

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Woodlands	26,740.00			

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

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

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
7032316	0	0	0

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
5,681,030.00			

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

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

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,351,286.00			

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Kenya TBD		776,862.00			
Mexico TBD		100,000.00			
Philippines TBD		6,000.00			

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	61694190	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	61,689,190			
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2025			
Duration of accounting	20			

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	5,000			
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting	20			

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	544,942			
Male	523,547			
Total	**1,068,489**	**0**	0	**0**

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The table above shows aggregate targets from all projects under this program. The specific methodology applied is provided in each project concept note (Annex H). The targets are indicative and will be reassessed during PPG, with final targets confirmed at CEO Endorsement of the individual projects. Once all project targets have been confirmed, the global coordination project will aggregate the GEF Core Indicator targets to develop final expected contributions for the program and use that for results reporting. Details on how each target was derived are shown below:

Core Indicator 1: All 15 program countries expect to improve management or create new terrestrial protected areas covering 19,573,038ha. Three countries anticipate creating new terrestrial protected areas on 206,300 ha (sub-indicator 1.1) as follows: Eswatini (15,600 ha), Ethiopia (120,700 ha), and Mozambique (70,000 ha). In addition, all countries will support improved management of 19,366,738 hectares of terrestrial protected areas. The expected contributions by country are Colombia (5,926,432 ha); Eswatini (39,300 ha); Ethiopia (1,879,300 ha); Guinea (537,000 ha); Indonesia (638,846 ha); Kenya (2,283,500 ha); Malawi (287,009 ha); Mexico (500,000 ha); Mozambique (3,147,612 ha); Nepal (297,700 ha); Paraguay (1,368,039 ha); Philippines (66,000 ha); Thailand (1,576,000 ha); Uganda (239,800 ha); and Zambia (585,200 ha). In these areas, the projects intend to implement activities to lead to increased METT scores. Several countries have yet to confirm the exact protected areas to focus project activities, but these will be agreed during PPG in consultation with the relevant stakeholders. Baseline METTs for all selected protected areas will be submitted at CEO Endorsement of the individual projects.

Core Indicator 3: Colombia and Uganda will place 30,740 ha of land and ecosystems under restoration. Uganda will restore 26,740 ha of natural grass and woodlands (sub-indicator 3.3). In Colombia, interventions will focus on active and passive restoration of 4,000 ha of forest, as prioritized in their national strategies (sub-indicator 3.2). Other countries expect to contribute to this core indicator, such as Guinea. However, they cannot currently estimate the exact targets until specific land use categories that need restoring and the methods to be used are clarified, which will be done at PPG.

Core Indicator 4: Eleven countries will improve practices on 7,032,316 ha. Seven countries will place 5,681,030 ha under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (sub-indicator 4.1) as follows: Kenya (776,862 ha); Malawi (213,000 ha); Mexico (250,000 ha); Mozambique (3,912,554 ha); Paraguay (150,000); Uganda (128,614 ha); and Zambia (250,000 ha). A further 1,351,286 ha will be placed under more sustainable land management in production systems (sub-indicator 4.3) across four countries: Colombia (1,264,086 ha); Eswatini (32,200); Guinea (5,000 ha); and Mexico (50,000 ha). Mexico, Kenya, and the Philippines will support the establishment and management of OECMs covering 882,862 ha (sub-indicator 4.5).

Core Indicator 6: An estimated 61,689,190 metric tons of CO2-eq is expected to be mitigated through activities in six countries: Ethiopia (12,366,738); Guinea (5,000); Indonesia (23,402,883); Malawi (4,091,402); Mozambique (18,669,710); and Uganda (3,153,457). Initial estimates on the GHG emissions reductions were based on using the FAO Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) or, in some cases, relying on available academic research. The start year and duration of accounting have been provided for

each relevant project in the Portal and in the accompanying concept notes wherever available. The duration of accounting for all projects is expected to be 20 years but will be confirmed during PPG and documented in CEO Endorsement submissions. Only one country is expecting to contribute to GHG emissions avoided outside of AFOLU – Guinea expects 5,000 tCO2-e of GHG to be avoided due to the use of improved cooking stoves in the households living in the Folonigbè reserve. Several other countries have indicated possible contributions to Core Indicator 6 but were unable to confirm targets at this early stage, given that specific project sites and comprehensive project activities are yet to be agreed upon and specified. The avoided GHG emissions will be further validated at PPG through FAO EX-ACT.

Core Indicator 11: The program will directly benefit 1,068,489 people, 544,942 women (51%) and 523,547 men (49%), across all 15 countries and through the activities of the global coordination project. Beneficiaries include populations in the target landscapes, including those in protected and conserved areas, OECMs, buffer zones and wildlife corridors with a strong focus on benefits from HWC mitigation. In addition, other support will be provided to help diversify livelihoods or alternative livelihood generation (including from nature-based tourism) and capacity development activities. Targeted beneficiaries will include government staff (national and sub-national levels, law enforcement, judiciary, prosecutors, rangers, customs), youth, women, Indigenous People, community members, livestock producers, and small landowners. WCD IP project implementation-level beneficiaries will also be involved through the activities of the global coordination project.

Risks to Achieving Program Outcomes

Summarize program-level risks that might emerge from preparation and implementation phases of child projects under the program, and what are the mitigation strategies the child project preparation process will undertake to address these (e.g. what alternatives may be considered during child project preparation-such as in terms of consultations, role and choice of counterparts, delivery mechanisms, locations in country, flexible design elements, etc.). Identify any of the risks listed below that would call in question the viability of the child project during its implementation. Please describe any possible mitigation measures needed.

The risk rating should reflect the overall risk to program outcomes considering the global context and ambition of the program. The rating scale is: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low.

Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate	Substantial	WCD IP includes many countries that have high exposure to climate-related vulnerabilities. Climate-related risks are intensified by the program's focus on landscape-based management aiming to secure the protection of natural habitats and wildlife populations that are at risk from a range of drivers including climate change, one of the five key drivers of biodiversity loss. Many country projects will be actively working to secure habitats, wildlife populations and community livelihoods in areas vulnerable to climate change, including through more frequent extreme weather

		events such as storms and droughts, and sea level rise for the few projects working in coastal areas. These could pose risks and disruptions to project implementation, impact investments on the ground and potentially reverse the gains and results made by the projects. Climactic trends and shifts may potentially influence wildlife trade and consumption patterns driving unsustainable trade or emerging illegal practices as agricultural yields decline or put at risk the viability of wildlife-based economies and livelihoods. During PPG phase, each country project will need to conduct a climate risk analysis to assess trends and risk exposure, and identify measures that can be taken to avoid, mitigate, manage and adapt to specific risks, adapting project design and outputs accordingly.
Environment and Social	Substantial	Environment and social risks will be assessed and managed at project level in accordance with specific GEF Agency policies and processes. WCD IP country projects have a diverse range of potential environment and social risks, depending on their specific contexts (see Annex D for further information). In particular, site-based IWT projects often have a complex, interacting set of environmental and social risks arising from their interventions including restrictions on access to land and resources and livelihoods displacement (e.g. through protected area establishment/expansion, or new policies on land tenure or access arrangements), community health and security (e.g. through frontline law enforcement efforts), social inclusion (e.g. lack of engagement of

		IPLCs, women or vulnerable groups; lack of securing Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) as required), and potential impacts on critical habitats and cultural heritage through project activities taking place in these areas (e.g. through nature-based tourism development). Many projects will take place in remote, harsh landscapes subject to extreme weather and often resulting in access restrictions to project landscapes, disrupting implementation. Initial screening information from GEF Agencies suggest that the majority of WCD IP country projects could be assessed by GEF Agencies as Substantial or Category B, with a few expected to be High or Category A. It is difficult to aggregate these at program level, given the extreme variability between individual projects. Environmental and social risks of individual projects are not expected to significantly impact success at program level, although failure to adhere to agency safeguards requirements could impact on viability of implementation for individual projects. Given the nature of initial project screening estimates, a program rating is cautiously assessed as Substantial pending further project-level assessments by GEF Agencies during PPG phase that will confirm risk ratings for each project. During PPG phase, each project will carry out a comprehensive screening for social and environmental risks and develop mitigation measures and required management plans, in accordance with the policies and requirements of the supporting GEF Agency. To support these efforts, a WCD

		working group on safeguards will be established at the start of the PPG phase to facilitate coordination and communication across supporting GEF Agencies on best practice risk management and approaches, share lessons and ensure consistency of approaches, and identify specific technical gaps related to risk management and mitigation for wildlife conservation interventions that could be addressed collaboratively across the program.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Governance-related risks will vary greatly among country projects depending on their specific outputs and national governance settings. The program's attention on strengthening implementation of legal frameworks and improving law enforcement and critical justice systems may be at risk from corruption and weak governance, although not all country projects will have a strong focus on addressing IWT and be subject to these risks. Political risks, including potential changes of government and senior ministry leadership, may pose a risk to proposed policy reforms and multi-sector processes and coordination platforms captured in country projects to bring together ministries and stakeholders across integrated production and protected landscapes. Governance-related risks may be particularly high in countries subject to FCV – two of the 15 WCD countries. GWP experience shows that flare up of active conflict and hostilities can reverse project gains, destroy project infrastructure and equipment, and cause suspension to projects. During PPG phase, country projects should assess potential political risks, ensure an appropriate

		range of ministries are engaged, and design project interventions to mitigate potential risks and ensure strong ownership across government. Under the global coordination project, targeted guidance will be provided to PPG teams on potential activities they can consider to assess and respond to corruption as this is an area often not captured in IWT projects.
Macro-economic	Moderate	The macro-economic climate in WCD IP participating countries is variable, spanning eight middle-income countries (with equal number of lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income) and with seven LDCs. Two are subject to FCV. Many have economies that are dependent on nature-based tourism and have been hit hard by COVID-19 disruptions. Participating countries have highly contextual macro-economic settings and COVID-19 recoveries. Risks may be amplified in LDCs and FCV contexts. While these risks may be substantial at individual project level, they are not expected to significantly impact overall program success. During PPG phase, projects will need to assess macroeconomic risks and identify potential mitigation measures as required based on the specific macro-environment climate for that country.
Strategies and Policies	Moderate	WCD IP will need a supportive policy and enabling framework in participating countries to realize its intended results. The program will support strengthened policy and legal frameworks across a range of technical areas including the development of protected area and integrated landscape management plans, national strategies for HWC,

		national wildlife-based economy strategies and nature-based tourism strategies, etc. Many of these represent cross-sector issues and will require multi-stakeholder and cross-government processes to support their development and adoption, with buy-in and support beyond what is typically the environment ministry developing the policy. These risks will be variable across WCD IP projects. They may be greater in countries that currently have weak policy frameworks for wildlife conservation and that do not have existing government or landscape-level coordination mechanisms or collaboration to build off, or that are tackling more ambitious cross-sector policy reforms. In contrast, other countries already have strong policy frameworks and WCD projects will be supporting their enhanced implementation, with little focus on progressing new policy development. During PPG phase, projects should assess policy-related risks and develop clear plans for their policy interventions including appropriate timeframes that reflect government processes for approval and consultation, inclusive stakeholder engagement plans, and approaches to build participation and ownership across multiple stakeholders. Potential conflicts with policies that might undermine wildlife conservation should be identified and opportunities to strengthen policy coherence and alignment integrated into project design. For projects pursuing new policy development or substantial policy reform, strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA) might be needed to assess potential upstream risks of new

		policy positions and define measures to mitigate and manage these.
Technical design of project or program	Moderate	The program is based on a scientifically-sound TOC reflecting prior lessons from efforts to combat IWT, mitigate HWC and build community based natural resource management and wildlife-based economies – and the design of each country project will align to the program TOC and outcomes. Many program interventions will be based on well-established technical approaches and replication of good practices, and build off strong national and site-based baseline investments, with corresponding low technical design risks. However, the program will also facilitate the use of some relatively new approaches in wildlife conservation and management, such as the application of behavior change approaches, and identification/reduction of zoonotic spillover risks including integration of wildlife trade chains and consumption into One Health frameworks. While many concept notes make brief references to these areas of work, they are not well-described at this stage. Country teams might not be well-versed in these technical approaches and poor technical design could impede project implementation and the potential impact of the program in this area. During the PPG phase, projects will need to engage appropriate technical experts to inform technically-sound and locally-appropriate design of project interventions, and ensure that project budgets encompass the needed national and international technical expertise to support effective implementation of complex technical

		components. Mitigation of technical design risks will also be supported by the global coordination project, which will include a technical assistance facility that responds to priority technical needs of country projects, both those identified at the outset of projects and emerging technical challenges that arise during implementation. Technical assistance will be provided during PPG phase on behavior change as it has been identified as a key transformation lever for WCD IP impact. The global knowledge platform and ongoing exchange of lessons and knowledge across WCD IP will also mitigate potential technical design risks as countries learn from the experiences and best practices of other WCD participating countries and benefit from earlier GWP experiences.
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Substantial	Most country concept notes identify capacity limitations as a barrier to transforming the drivers of wildlife loss, and one which will be addressed by their project interventions. Almost half of the participating WCD IP countries are LDCs, and may have weaker institutional capacity for project implementation, particularly for multi-sector processes or coordination to bring together different ministries and partners across public and private lands. Some WCD IP countries have weak legal and policy frameworks related to wildlife which may amplify the potential impacts of capacity-related risks. Many projects are working to build community governance structures and strengthen community engagement in wildlife-based economies – important targeted outcomes of the program. The success of these interventions, and

		their sustainability, may also be challenged by low capacities for implementation. These risks can be largely mitigated through project design and through comprehensive capacity development programs during implementation. During PPG phase, GEF Agencies for country projects will need to assess capacity of project executors (in accordance with specific GEF Agency requirements) to ensure sufficient capacity to implement the project. Failure to identify appropriate executing partners that meet GEF Agency capacity and fiduciary management requirements may raise questions about individual project viability during PPG phase and lead to a potential agency transfer if specific GEF Agency standards cannot be met. The likelihood of this occurring is low. Projects will also need to assess capacity of key government agencies, community governance structures etc, relevant to project outcomes to identify capacity-building needs to be integrated into project design, with appropriate budgets and technical partners to support delivery of comprehensive capacity-building programs throughout implementation. Project-based efforts to build capacity will be supported by technical assistance provided via the global coordination project.
Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement	Moderate	Fiduciary issues are not expected to significantly risk the program's success. Each country will work with its selected GEF Agency to ensure alignment to fiduciary standards and requirements. Many WCD projects are building off earlier GEF projects in those countries delivered with the same GEF Agency, indicating

		existing alignment and understanding of specific GEF Agency requirements. Some projects may experience challenges with procurement if they require specialized technical equipment and are distant from markets but these can be mitigated through project design and support from the respective GEF Agency. During PPG phase, GEF Agencies for country projects will need to assess financial management capacities of project executors (in accordance with specific GEF Agency requirements) to ensure their required fiduciary standards are met, identifying alternative options for execution of the project as needed to ensure effective implementation. Detailed design of project outputs should consider potential procurement risks and factor these into project design.
Stakeholder Engagement	Substantial	The program addresses interacting drivers of wildlife loss which are interconnected with local socio-economic contexts. Addressing poverty and providing meaningful livelihood opportunities for local communities and shifting community attitudes towards wildlife conservation will be key to the program's success. Nearly all WCD country projects rely heavily upon the engagement and empowerment of local communities, including through the provision of feasible livelihood opportunities, adoption of more sustainable practices and a shift in more positive attitudes towards wildlife and habitat conservation. Other program interventions will rely upon the engagement and increased collaboration of multiple ministries of government, on the increased participation of production sectors, or

		on increased financing of conservation by the private sector. Failure to engage these stakeholders in WCD implementation and raise their support and participation in project activities would likely call into question the viability of country projects or at least impede their success and sustainability after close. During PPG phase, all projects should carry out comprehensive stakeholder analyses and develop gender-sensitive and socially-inclusive Stakeholder Engagement Plans, in accordance with the specific policies and templates of their supporting GEF Agency. Stakeholders and beneficiaries should be engaged in project design and invited to contribute to the detailed development of project activities. Stakeholder engagement processes should include the securing of FPIC as required and in line with relevant GEF Agency policies (see also Environmental and Social risk).
Other	Low	There are low-level risks with the global coordination platform. Failure to facilitate lessons learned and exchange between WCD IP and GWP would weaken the knowledge exchange and replication potential of the program. Misalignment of the coordination project technical assistance with country project needs could fail to address or potentially amplify country project technical challenges outlined above. Uncoordinated and poorly-implemented M&E systems could lead to inability to demonstrate project impact. These risks are assessed as low as the World Bank as lead agency will run a consolidated knowledge platform for the two programs, implement a coordinated

		M&E plan building off existing project-based reporting, and has strong experience from GWP on how to facilitate knowledge exchange and learning, results management, and deliver collaborative and reactive technical assistance based on identified needs. During PPG phase, the World Bank will consider options to best deliver a consolidated knowledge platform and integrate in into the design of the coordination project. WCD IP countries will be consulted on their technical priorities to ensure technical assistance and knowledge exchange responds to their needs and supports the achievement of program outcomes. Stakeholder engagement, knowledge management and M&E strategies for the program will be developed and submitted with the CEO Endorsement of the global coordination project.
Financial Risks for NGI projects		
Overall Risk Rating	Substantial	See Annex D for further information.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm that any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified. (approximately 2-3 pages)

Alignment to GEF-8 programming strategies: The WCD IP is closely aligned with the strategy set out in the GEF-8 Programming Directions document. As shown in the programming directions, the program "will support countries to secure terrestrial, freshwater and marine wildlife populations and key landscapes through an integrated approach to combat the illegal and high-risk consumption and trade by addressing key elements of the supply chain (poaching, trafficking and demand); and it will support strategies for the coexistence of human and wildlife populations through landscape-level conservation and by managing human-wildlife conflict, while incorporating a new (relative to the GEF-7 GWP) focus on zoonotic spillover risk reduction by promoting control and proper regulation of wildlife trade and unsustainable wildlife exploitation for non-trade purposes". The WCD IP components deliver the programming directions as follows:

- *Component 1: Coexistence of People and Wildlife in Connected Habitats*, with its long-term outcome of healthy, stable or increased populations of threatened wildlife, captures site-based efforts to

protect wildlife, habitats and landscapes. Connected habitats is included in the component title to indicate this site-based focus and show that the emphasis is not on strengthening protected areas and OECMs in general, but in relation specifically to their role as habitat for endangered wildlife.

- *Component 2: Illegal, Unsustainable and High Zoonotic Risk Wildlife Use and Trade*, with its long-term outcome of reduced threat from illegal, unsustainable and high zoonotic risk wildlife use and trade. The word zoonotic is added to make it clear that the risk referred to is zoonotic spillover risk (as opposed to other risks, such as the risk of loss and damage to communities caused by wildlife). This component focuses on supply chains in illegal, unsustainable and high zoonotic risk trade, complementing on-the-ground activities in Component 1 on anti-poaching and managing high zoonotic risk interfaces in landscapes, and activities in Component 3 on sustainable use for community benefits.
- *Component 3: Wildlife for Prosperity*, with its long-term outcome community benefits ensure societal buy-in for wildlife conservation. Although generally in the program the term wildlife refers to fauna and not flora, an exception is made in the case of wildlife-based economies in this component, where strategies and interventions to promote sustainable nature-based livelihoods may include both fauna and flora.
- *Component 4: Coordination and Knowledge Exchange for Transformational Impact*, with its long-term outcome collaboration, capacity development and partnerships ensure maximum effectiveness. This was not explicitly outlined in the programming directions but delivers the knowledge exchange, collaboration and partnerships to enhance and sustain program impact, and support the program delivering more than would be achieved by the individual projects alone.

Alignment to country and regional priorities and contributions to multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs): As indicated in the programming directions the WCD IP embodies an integrated approach to deliver global environment benefits across GEF focal areas and MEAs. The integrated interventions supported by GEF financing under WCD IP will generate global environmental benefits aligned to the direct implementation of conventions that the GEF serves as financial mechanism, particularly the CBD and Global Biodiversity Framework. WCD IP will also contribute to UNCCD implementation and the national Land Degradation Neutrality process, through sustainable land management and restoration of degraded landscapes in targeted WCD IP countries; and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Paris alignment, with land-based mitigation and nature-based solutions proposed under country projects contributing to multiple Nationally Determined Contributions of participating countries.

The program is designed to achieve results across these multiple conventions including in the conservation of globally important biodiversity (species and landscape conservation and sustainable use); land degradation (restoration of key wildlife habitats); climate change (GHG avoidance through habitat conservation); and human-wildlife health (reduced risk of zoonotic spillover from wildlife into humans, livestock or domestic animals). Multiple country projects are presented as multi-focal area investments to best realize these multiple benefits across conventions. Estimated contributions at concept note phase are shown by the aggregated Core Indicator contributions.

WCD IP will make substantial contributions to the implementation of the GBF. The 15 WCD IP country projects will help participating governments mainstream wildlife conservation across biodiversity and development agendas. In joining the WCD IP, these governments are recognizing that effective conservation of wildlife and habitats is a national priority for biodiversity conservation. The program is structured to contribute directly to achieving the GBF, with Targets 3, 4 and 5 of central importance[1]. Support to representative and well-managed protected area networks (Target 3) will flow mainly from

site-based conservation, threat reduction and community engagement under Program Component 1, with contributions also from expanded conservation financing, improved governance and strengthened community livelihoods under Component 3. Extinction of threatened species (Target 4) will be prevented through a range of management actions, including site-based conservation under Component 1 and improved financing and benefit-sharing under Component 2. Reduction of human-wildlife conflict (Target 4) is included as a specific outcome under Component 1. Sustainable, safe and legal trade of wild species (Target 5) will particularly be supported by efforts across wildlife trade supply chains under Component 2, and also by anti-poaching interventions in key landscapes under Component 1 and sustainable use value chains under Component 3. Zoonotic spillover risk arising from certain wildlife trade and use (Target 5) is captured under targeted outcomes in Components 1 (ecosystem-based aspects) and 2 (supply chain aspects). The broad range of interventions under WCD IP – and the intersection of wildlife conservation and habitat conservation with other threats and sectors – will facilitate a range of other contributions to GBF target implementation, as outlined in Table 2. Efforts under WCD IP will support NBSAP implementation as well as the implementation of revised NBSAPs as countries update them to reflect the GBF – including through the expected development of new national targets aligned to the 30x30 ambition, sustainable use and management of species, and for the first time in global biodiversity targets – HWC. Doing so will help support the mainstreaming of these important topics across other sectors – a pivotal need to secure the benefits of wildlife conservation for development.

Table 2: Contributions of WCD IP components and outcomes to Global Biodiversity Framework targets. Links shown are indicative and not intended to be exhaustive.

Component	Outcome	GBF target links
1. Coexistence of People and Wildlife across Connected Landscapes	1.1 Protected and conserved areas and other wildlife habitats are well connected, effectively managed and restored	1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 14, 19
	1.2 Threats to wildlife from poaching and other illegal activities in landscapes and seascapes are reduced	3, 4, 5
	1.3 Community engagement in wildlife and habitat management is increased	3, 4, 5, 9, 19
	1.4 Human-wildlife conflict is reduced	4
	1.5 Ecosystem-based interfaces for zoonotic spillover between humans, livestock and wildlife are better managed	4, 5
2: Illegal, Unsustainable and High Zoonotic Risk Wildlife Use and Trade	2.1 Governance, policy and regulatory frameworks are strengthened within and between countries	5
	2.2 Law enforcement and criminal justice system capacities are developed to combat wildlife crime	5
	2.3 Domestic and international cooperation is improved to disrupt poaching and trafficking networks	5
	2.4 Legal wildlife supply chains are managed and monitored to ensure sustainability and reduce zoonotic spillover risk	5, 9
	2.5 Consumer demand for illegal, unsustainable and high-risk wildlife products is reduced	5, 9
3: Wildlife for Prosperity	3.1 Policy, legislation and institutions to support a wildlife-based economy are strengthened	9, 10, 14, 19
	3.2 Wildlife conservation financing mechanisms are diversified, and public-private-community partnerships built	3, 4, 9, 14, 19
	3.3 Land and resource tenure and access in wildlife landscapes and seascapes are improved	3, 5, 9, 10
	3.4 Governance and benefit-sharing arrangements involving Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are strengthened	3, 5, 9, 19
	3.5 Sustainable livelihoods are increased and diversified, especially for women, youth and socially marginalized groups	3, 4, 5, 9, 19

4: Coordination and Knowledge Exchange for Transformational Impact	4.1 Knowledge generation, exchange and learning enable replication and scale up of best practices	21, 22, 23
	4.2 Technical capacity of national and sub-national institutions and partners is collaboratively developed	20
	4.3 Collective impact is maximized through strategic partnerships	20
	4.4. Coordinated monitoring and reporting effectively track program results	N/A but will help show contributions towards GBF targets overall

Country projects are informed by and closely aligned to a range of country policy reforms, directives and development plans, as outlined in concept notes in Annex H, while also supporting regional and global collaborative processes. For example, the Zambia project is closely aligned to the four focus areas of the 8th National Development Plan (2022-2026) which include wildlife-based economy, and will support engagement in KAZA working groups on elephants and carnivores, as well as providing data for reporting on ecologically important Ramsar and biosphere sites. The Thailand project will support the country's engagement in the High Ambition Coalition, contribute towards national Land Degradation Neutrality targets, and support the implementation of the Kuala Lumpur Joint Statement adopted at the 4th Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation as well as CITES Decisions on Asian big cat conservation. In Mexico, the project is aligned to and will support the Sectoral Program of Environment and Natural Resources 2020-2024, with WCD effort in Mexico, Paraguay and Colombia all supporting implementation of the Jaguar 2030 Conservation Roadmap for the Americas signed by these countries.

The integrated approaches of WCD IP will generate cross-cutting benefits that support the goals of other biodiversity-related conventions. Although the GEF is not the financial mechanism for CITES nor the CMS, the program will make meaningful contributions to addressing the drivers of illegal wildlife trade and wildlife overexploitation, and strengthen sustainability, legality and safety in the use of wildlife, as well as maintenance of ecological connectivity and wildlife health, supporting key Resolutions and time-bound strategic Decisions and recommendations of these MEAs. CITES alignment includes a range of Resolutions and Decisions, including those adopted or updated at the 2022 19th Conference of the Parties, covering demand reduction to combat illegal trade; future zoonotic disease emergency associated with international wildlife trade; preventing and countering corruption; global annual illegal trade reporting (contributing to ICCWC global assessments); compliance and enforcement; wildlife crime enforcement support in West and Central Africa; wildlife crime linked to the internet; stocks and stockpiles and disposal of confiscated specimens; engagement of IPLCs; gender and international trade in wild fauna and flora – as well as a range of species-based Resolutions and Decisions including on elephants, Asian big cats, jaguar, African lions, pangolins and marine turtles. The coverage of WCD IP to capture overexploitation of wildlife and domestic markets and uses alongside internationally-traded species strengthens alignment to CMS priorities and Decisions, as does the focus on the importance of ecological connectivity – a top priority for the conservation and sustainable management of migratory species and their habitats, as outlined in the CMS Gandhinagar Declaration and multiple Resolutions. The program will build off recent CMS work on terrestrial and aquatic wild meat. Many WCD focal species are listed under both CITES and CMS. Multiple country projects can contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Work for the Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative for African lion, leopard, cheetah and African wild dog, with multiple range States participating in WCD IP. Specific contributions will become clear as country projects define target species and formulate project outputs during their PPG phase.

Further, in targeted country projects WCD IP will contribute to the implementation of the Ramsar convention, through the presence of Ramsar sites within WCD IP landscapes in Colombia, Mozambique and Zambia.

The WCD IP is fully aligned with several Sustainable Development Goals, including: SDG15 life on land, for which it provides direct solutions to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and halt biodiversity loss, and SGD13, which focuses on climate action. It is also well aligned with SDG3 on good health and well-being and SDG12 on life responsible consumption and production, through the program's activities for reducing risk of zoonotic spillover and stimulating behavior change to reduce unsustainable wildlife consumption respectively.

Policy alignment and coherence: The concept notes set out the enabling environment including the framework of relevant laws, regulations, policies, plans and strategies in each country, and well as multilateral and regional agreements to which the country is a party. As detailed in Annex H, and via examples above, the enabling environments in which country projects will take place include an increasing attention on environmental sustainability and the development of green or biodiversity-based economies within national development and sector planning processes. During PPG phases, country projects, under guidance of their supporting GEF Agencies, should consider conducting an analysis of the legal, policy and institutional context for wildlife conservation for development, to identify policies which support wildlife conservation for development and whose implementation can be supported through the project; policies which support wildlife conservation for development to an extent, but need to be strengthened or extended; gaps in which new policies are needed to provide effective support to wildlife conservation for development; and existing policies which could potentially undermine other policies to support wildlife conservation for development. The last category might indicate lack of policy coherence and alignment, or potential trade-offs in policy implementation in practice. Examples could include:

- A country committed to creating corridors for wildlife movement, but also to expansion of grazing for livestock, in a context with scarcity of land
- A country with policies in favor of communities benefitting from wildlife conservation, but without effective policies and mechanisms for rural development or to address the costs to communities of living with wildlife, such that HWC erodes community support for conservation or that little investment flows to wildlife landscapes, where communities remain poor and underdeveloped
- A country committed to combating wildlife crime and upholding the rule of law, but without effective mechanisms in place to address crime convergence, including corruption and money laundering linked to wildlife crime
- A country with policies to limit poaching for subsistence or consumption of wild meat but without effective policies or mechanisms to provide alternative protein for rural communities.

As identified, interventions to strengthen policy alignment and coherence should be integrated within country project design to ensure success of project interventions. The global coordination project will provide technical support and knowledge exchange to facilitate these processes.

Child Project Selection Criteria.

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

In EOI phase, the projects were asked to address a set of selection criteria, showing how they will address at least one of the key drivers of wildlife loss prioritized under WCD IP, and their potential to support transboundary/international cooperation, integrated results, innovation, and behavioral change. Specific

criteria for eligibility were detailed in the document GEF/C.62/Inf.13 and the EOI template and included the following:

1. Address at least one the following:
    - Contribution to addressing illegal wildlife trade (covering poaching, trafficking and/or demand) in terrestrial, freshwater and/or marine wildlife (fauna) for domestic and/or international markets. This can include trafficking in wildlife species or products that pose a zoonotic spillover risk.
    - Contribution to addressing human-wildlife conflict. This can include addressing zoonotic spillover risk.
    - Contribution to addressing unsustainable trade, exploitation, or use of terrestrial, freshwater and/or marine wildlife (fauna). This can include trade, use or consumption that poses a zoonotic spillover risk.
    - In addition to the above, the country may also contribute to generating benefits for conservation and livelihoods from wildlife-based economies.
2. Potential to cooperate with other countries e.g., transboundary or supply chain cooperation to address drivers of wildlife loss.
3. Potential to achieve strong integrated results and co-benefits across multiple sectors including biodiversity, land degradation, climate change mitigation, adaptation, and/or human-wildlife health.
4. Potential to test, apply, and/or scale innovations for wildlife management, human-wildlife conflict, zoonotic surveillance, sustainable livelihoods, wildlife monitoring, enforcement, wildlife trafficking etc.
5. Potential to integrate and promote behavioral change and social change approaches to address drivers of wildlife loss.

[1] WCD IP interventions will also contribute to elements of GBF Targets 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the program have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Program Description (Section B).

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PFD development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to program outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan in the Coordination Child Project before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Program Description (Section B).

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during PFD preparation phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations : Yes

Private Sector :

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

The World Bank has actively consulted partners in the development of the PFD, inviting GEF Agencies that supported WCD IP EOIs and the existing network of GWP partners to provide inputs to the development of the PFD including formulation of program outcomes, program TOC, program M&E approach and formulation of the global coordination project concept note. These consultations have built off the strong GWP partnership, with partners engaged from the initial stages of the World Bank's lead agency proposal for WCD IP in mid-2022.

A key PFD-related consultation was the GEF Agency and partner WCD IP design workshop conducted on 7-8 March 2023. This was supported by email communication with workshop participants and invitation to comment on draft components of this PFD and the global coordination project concept note. Further consultative steps include consultation with the existing GWP network (which has a strong overlap in country representation to WCD IP) on regional coordination calls held in March 2023, EOI information sessions for interested countries and Agencies in January 2023, and GWP Program Steering Committee meetings across 2022-2023 on which WCD IP development was discussed. The GWP annual conference in November 2022 included a session on GEF-8 including identification of key lessons from GWP that could inform the development of WCD IP, where governments and partners provided inputs on technical priorities and preferred formats of knowledge exchange. These lessons have been integrated into the design of this PFD and the global coordination project concept note. The inputs and strong engagement of partners has greatly supported the development of the program.

Due to the global reach of the WCD IP and the short time between announcement of EOI outcomes and the submission of the PFD it has not been possible to consult with all 15 participating WCD governments (beyond those already participating in the GWP and captured via the measures outlined above) on the PFD and the global coordination project. The process of government engagement commenced within days of EOI announcement, with all participating GEF Agencies and countries provided with a WCD onboarding guide introducing them to the global knowledge platform and opportunities for them to engage from the outset. A focal point list is being developed and GEF-8 teams are already being invited to GWP knowledge exchange activities such as webinars. The first round of GEF-8 onboarding calls will take place in May 2023, ahead of integration of GEF-8 teams into GWP regional coordination calls. A knowledge needs survey has been prepared to identify the individual and shared technical priorities of the 15 WCD IP countries to inform the detailed design of the global coordination project. A virtual workshop to design the coordination project, inviting WCD countries, supporting GEF Agencies and technical partners is planned for June 2023. Thereafter, GEF-8 teams will be progressively integrated into the GWP global knowledge platform, with the first in-person event to connect GWP and WCD teams planned as the annual conference scheduled for November 2023.

Consultation with IPLCs in country project landscapes will be led by GEF Agencies – this may have commenced in some countries and will continue throughout the PPG phase for country projects, including through securing of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) as required by project contexts and GEF Agency procedures. The WB will explore options to include representations of IPLC associations in the design phase of the global coordination project. The private sector will also be engaged in the design of the global coordination project, including representative bodies of nature-based tourism, wildlife-based economy and technology providers to raise awareness of WCD IP and identify potential collaboration and

co-financing opportunities (both for the global coordination project and guidance for country projects to realize private sector co-financing). This consultation will build off existing GWP engagement and offers the potential to build off GWP lessons and relatively low private sector co-financing materialized under GWP. The GWP is currently developing case studies and guidance on wildlife-based economy to help inform the development of WCD IP projects and identify and build private sector partnerships during PPG.

In parallel, key stakeholders have been consulted in the development of country EOIs and concept notes. This process has been coordinated by the responsible GEF Agencies. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan for WCD will be developed and uploaded with the CEO Endorsement of the global coordination project. Individual country projects will also develop comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plans and consult with national and local stakeholders during their PPG phase.

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PFD preparation phase)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the program?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B program description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Program Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Program Financing ($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
World Bank	GET	Malawi	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,218,578.00	199,672.00	2,418,250.00
World Bank	GET	Malawi	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	739,526.00	66,557.00	806,083.00
World Bank	GET	Malawi	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,834,862.00	165,138.00	2,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Malawi	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	611,620.00	55,046.00	666,666.00
World Bank	GET	Malawi	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,284,404.00	115,596.00	1,400,000.00
World Bank	GET	Malawi	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	428,134.00	38,532.00	466,666.00
UNDP	GET	Mozambique	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	11,334,633.00	1,020,117.00	12,354,750.00
UNDP	GET	Mozambique	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	3,778,211.00	340,039.00	4,118,250.00
UNDP	GET	Eswatini	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,586,403.00	232,776.00	2,819,179.00
UNDP	GET	Eswatini	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	891,863.00	80,268.00	972,131.00
UNDP	GET	Eswatini	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	445,931.00	40,134.00	486,065.00
UNDP	GET	Eswatini	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	862,134.00	77,592.00	939,726.00
UNDP	GET	Eswatini	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	297,287.00	26,756.00	324,043.00
UNDP	GET	Eswatini	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	148,643.00	13,378.00	162,021.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	8,071,383.00	726,424.00	8,797,807.00

UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	2,690,461.00	242,141.00	2,932,602.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	376,768.00	33,909.00	410,677.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	125,589.00	11,303.00	136,892.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	501,161.00	45,105.00	546,266.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	167,053.00	15,035.00	182,088.00
CI	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	6,322,019.00	568,981.00	6,891,000.00
CI	GET	Kenya	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	867,431.00	78,068.00	945,499.00
CI	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	2,107,339.00	189,660.00	2,296,999.00
CI	GET	Kenya	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	289,143.00	26,022.00	315,165.00
WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,237,328.00	201,360.00	2,438,688.00
WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,237,328.00	201,360.00	2,438,688.00
WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	745,776.00	67,119.00	812,895.00
WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	745,776.00	67,120.00	812,896.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,620,638.00	325,857.00	3,946,495.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,455,988.00	131,039.00	1,587,027.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,342,182.00	120,796.00	1,462,978.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,206,879.00	108,619.00	1,315,498.00

UNDP	GET	Guinea	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	485,329.00	43,679.00	529,008.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	447,393.00	40,265.00	487,658.00
WWF-US	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	8,349,852.00	751,486.00	9,101,338.00
WWF-US	GET	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	599,460.00	53,951.00	653,411.00
WWF-US	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	2,783,284.00	250,495.00	3,033,779.00
WWF-US	GET	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	199,820.00	17,983.00	217,803.00
WWF-US	GET	Nepal	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,373,739.00	303,636.00	3,677,375.00
WWF-US	GET	Nepal	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,124,579.00	101,212.00	1,225,791.00
CI	GET	Paraguay	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,324,064.00	119,165.00	1,443,229.00
CI	GET	Paraguay	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	582,588.00	52,433.00	635,021.00
CI	GET	Paraguay	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	441,354.00	39,722.00	481,076.00
CI	GET	Paraguay	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	194,196.00	17,477.00	211,673.00
UNEP	GET	Uganda	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,237,327.00	201,360.00	2,438,687.00
UNEP	GET	Uganda	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	402,465.00	36,222.00	438,687.00
UNEP	GET	Uganda	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	745,776.00	67,119.00	812,895.00
UNEP	GET	Uganda	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	134,155.00	12,074.00	146,229.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	9,018,062.00	811,626.00	9,829,688.00

UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	3,006,020.00	270,542.00	3,276,562.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,803,612.00	162,325.00	1,965,937.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	601,204.00	54,108.00	655,312.00
UNDP	GET	Colombia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	6,272,018.00	564,482.00	6,836,500.00
UNDP	GET	Colombia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	2,090,673.00	188,160.00	2,278,833.00
ADB	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	5,354,587.00	481,913.00	5,836,500.00
ADB	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,784,862.00	160,638.00	1,945,500.00
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,394,970.00	215,547.00	2,610,517.00
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	887,026.00	79,832.00	966,858.00
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	798,323.00	71,849.00	870,172.00
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	295,675.00	26,611.00	322,286.00
World Bank	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD IP Global Platforms	12,198,716.00	1,097,884.00	13,296,600.00
World Bank	GET	Global	Climate Change	CC IP Global Platforms	881,835.00	79,365.00	961,200.00
World Bank	GET	Global	Land Degradation	LD IP Global Platforms	1,616,697.00	145,503.00	1,762,200.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**12,150,183.00**	**147,152,315.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
World Bank	GET	Malawi	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	75,000.00	6,750.00	81,750.00
World Bank	GET	Malawi	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	25,000.00	2,250.00	27,250.00
UNDP	GET	Mozambique	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	225,000.00	20,250.00	245,250.00
UNDP	GET	Mozambique	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	75,000.00	6,750.00	81,750.00
UNDP	GET	Eswatini	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	74,148.00	6,673.00	80,821.00
UNDP	GET	Eswatini	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	25,568.00	2,301.00	27,869.00
UNDP	GET	Eswatini	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	12,784.00	1,151.00	13,935.00
UNDP	GET	Eswatini	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	24,716.00	2,224.00	26,940.00
UNDP	GET	Eswatini	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	8,522.00	767.00	9,289.00
UNDP	GET	Eswatini	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	4,261.00	384.00	4,645.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	202,928.00	18,263.00	221,191.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	67,642.00	6,087.00	73,729.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	9,473.00	852.00	10,325.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	3,157.00	284.00	3,441.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	12,600.00	1,134.00	13,734.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	4,200.00	378.00	4,578.00

CI	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	100,000.00	9,000.00	109,000.00
CI	GET	Kenya	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	50,001.00	4,500.00	54,501.00
CI	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	33,333.00	3,000.00	36,333.00
CI	GET	Kenya	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	16,666.00	1,500.00	18,166.00
WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	56,250.00	5,062.00	61,312.00
WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	56,250.00	5,062.00	61,312.00
WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	18,750.00	1,687.00	20,437.00
WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	18,750.00	1,687.00	20,437.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	84,611.00	7,615.00	92,226.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	31,425.00	2,828.00	34,253.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	33,965.00	3,057.00	37,022.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	28,203.00	2,538.00	30,741.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	10,475.00	942.00	11,417.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	11,321.00	1,019.00	12,340.00
WWF-US	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	205,001.00	18,450.00	223,451.00
WWF-US	GET	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	20,000.00	1,800.00	21,800.00
WWF-US	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	68,333.00	6,150.00	74,483.00

WWF-US	GET	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	6,666.00	600.00	7,266.00
WWF-US	GET	Nepal	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	112,500.00	10,125.00	122,625.00
WWF-US	GET	Nepal	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
CI	GET	Paraguay	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	52,083.00	4,688.00	56,771.00
CI	GET	Paraguay	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	22,917.00	2,062.00	24,979.00
CI	GET	Paraguay	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	17,361.00	1,562.00	18,923.00
CI	GET	Paraguay	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	7,639.00	687.00	8,326.00
UNEP	GET	Uganda	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	56,250.00	5,063.00	61,313.00
UNEP	GET	Uganda	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	56,250.00	5,063.00	61,313.00
UNEP	GET	Uganda	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	18,750.00	1,687.00	20,437.00
UNEP	GET	Uganda	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	18,750.00	1,687.00	20,437.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	156,250.00	14,062.00	170,312.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	52,083.00	4,687.00	56,770.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	31,250.00	2,813.00	34,063.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	10,417.00	937.00	11,354.00
UNDP	GET	Colombia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	150,000.00	13,500.00	163,500.00
UNDP	GET	Colombia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00

ADB	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	150,000.00	13,500.00	163,500.00
ADB	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	82,095.00	7,388.00	89,483.00
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	30,405.00	2,737.00	33,142.00
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	27,365.00	2,462.00	29,827.00
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	10,135.00	912.00	11,047.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**2,899,999.00**	**260,992.00**	**3,160,991.00**

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
World Bank	GET	Malawi	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,500,000.00
World Bank	GET	Malawi	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Malawi	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mozambique	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	12,600,000.00
UNDP	GET	Eswatini	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,900,000.00
UNDP	GET	Eswatini	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Eswatini	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	9,018,998.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	421,002.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	560,000.00
CI	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	7,000,000.00
CI	GET	Kenya	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00

WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,500,000.00
WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,038,721.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,621,280.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,500,000.00
WWF-US	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	9,324,789.00
WWF-US	GET	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	675,211.00
WWF-US	GET	Nepal	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,800,000.00
CI	GET	Paraguay	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,500,000.00
CI	GET	Paraguay	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	660,000.00
UNEP	GET	Uganda	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,500,000.00
UNEP	GET	Uganda	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	10,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Colombia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	7,000,000.00
ADB	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	6,000,000.00
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,700,000.00
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
Total GEF Resources					**100,720,001.00**

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
Wildlife IP	GET	7,117,124.00	182,100,000.00
Wildlife IP	GET	15,112,844.00	277,810,413.00
Wildlife IP	GET	5,232,261.00	40,400,000.00

Wildlife IP	GET	11,932,415.00	52,000,000.00
Wildlife IP	GET	9,585,932.00	16,972,370.00
Wildlife IP	GET	5,966,208.00	18,340,463.00
Wildlife IP	GET	8,558,409.00	24,600,000.00
Wildlife IP	GET	11,932,416.00	33,329,215.00
Wildlife IP	GET	4,498,318.00	9,582,000.00
Wildlife IP	GET	2,542,202.00	12,487,023.00
Wildlife IP	GET	3,519,723.00	19,050,000.00
Wildlife IP	GET	14,428,898.00	50,000,000.00
Wildlife IP	GET	8,362,691.00	27,427,064.00
Wildlife IP	GET	7,139,449.00	40,000,000.00
Wildlife IP	GET	4,375,994.00	47,000,000.00
Wildlife IP	GET	14,697,248.00	41,000,000.00
Total Project Cost		**135,002,132.00**	**892,098,548.00**

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Donor Agency	International Fund for Animal Welfare	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,500,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	30,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	150,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) and Department of Forestry (DoF)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	600,000.00

Recipient Country Government	ANAC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	6,710,214.00
Civil Society Organization	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Grant	Investment mobilized	63,398,487.00
GEF Agency	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	Grant	Investment mobilized	7,200,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Foundation for Biodiversity (BIOFUND)	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,155,000.00
Civil Society Organization	African Wildlife Fund (AWF)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Space for Giants (SFG)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,050,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Gorongosa Restoration Project (GRP)	Grant	Investment mobilized	168,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Niassa Carnivore Project (NCP)	Grant	Investment mobilized	14,010,108.00
Civil Society Organization	Fauna and Flora International (FFI)	Grant	Investment mobilized	11,886,604.00
Civil Society Organization	Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)	Grant	Investment mobilized	400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	26,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Africa Wildlife Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
Private Sector	Big Game Parks	Equity	Recurrent expenditures	4,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	100,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Government of Ethiopia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	30,000,000.00
Donor Agency	KfW	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Donor Agency	GIZ	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Hailemariam and Roman Foundation	Grant	Investment mobilized	7,000,000.00
GEF Agency	CI	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,672,370.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife, and Heritage	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	15,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of Zambia (Ministry of Tourism and Arts, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
GEF Agency	WWF-US	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	800,000.00
Civil Society Organization	WWF-Zambia	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,200,000.00
Civil Society Organization	International Crane Foundation	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Self Help Africa	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Solidaridad	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,090,463.00
Civil Society Organization	Birdwatch Zambia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	250,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Energy, Hydropower and Hydrocarbons	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Handcrafts	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	Diwasi Park Management	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Non NOBIS	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	SEMARNAT, CONANP, CONABIO & PROFEPA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	7,019,215.00
Recipient Country Government	States' Ministries of Environment and Sustainable Development (Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, Campeche and Yucatán).	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,400,000.00
Civil Society Organization	World Wildlife Fund- Mexico	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	12,000,000.00
Private Sector	SIG Combibloc	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,800,000.00
Private Sector	Inditex	In-kind	Investment mobilized	1,500,000.00
GEF Agency	World Wildlife Fund	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,600,000.00
Private Sector	DIOR	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00

Private Sector	H&M	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000.00
Donor Agency	Bezos Earth Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,500,000.00
GEF Agency	WWF-US	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	832,000.00
Civil Society Organization	WWF Nepal	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,750,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Forests and Environment/Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministerio del Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (MADES)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	11,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	WCS	Other	Recurrent expenditures	92,352.00
Civil Society Organization	WCS	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	946,798.00
GEF Agency	CI	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	447,873.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Tourism, wildlife and Antiquities	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Uganda Wildlife Authority	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	National Forest Authority (NFA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	District Local governments	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	IFAW	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
GEF Agency	IUCN	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00

Donor Agency	USAID-Biodiversity for resilience (B4R)	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Uganda Conservation Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Giraffe Conservation Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000.00
Civil Society Organization	AWF	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	Ateker Safaris Ltd	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Uganda Wildlife Authority	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	19,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Govenrment of Indonesia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	30,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	23,458,064.00
Civil Society Organization	WWF Colombia	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,926,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Panthera Colombia	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,043,000.00
GEF Agency	ADB	Loans	Investment mobilized	39,400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	DENR	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	600,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	18,800,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Royal Forest Department	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	14,100,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Community Organizations Development Institute	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,700,000.00
Civil Society Organization	National NGOs	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,350,000.00
Civil Society Organization	International NGOs	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,700,000.00
GEF Agency	IUCN	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,350,000.00
Donor Agency	United Kingdom, European Union, United States, Germany	Grant	Investment mobilized	16,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	20,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	IUCN, TRAFFIC, WCS, WildAid, WWF	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Total Co-financing				**892,098,548.00**

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	World Bank	4/12/2023	Angela Armstrong		aarmstrong@worldbank.org
Project Coordinator	World Bank	4/12/2023	Lisa Farroway		lfarroway@worldbank.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

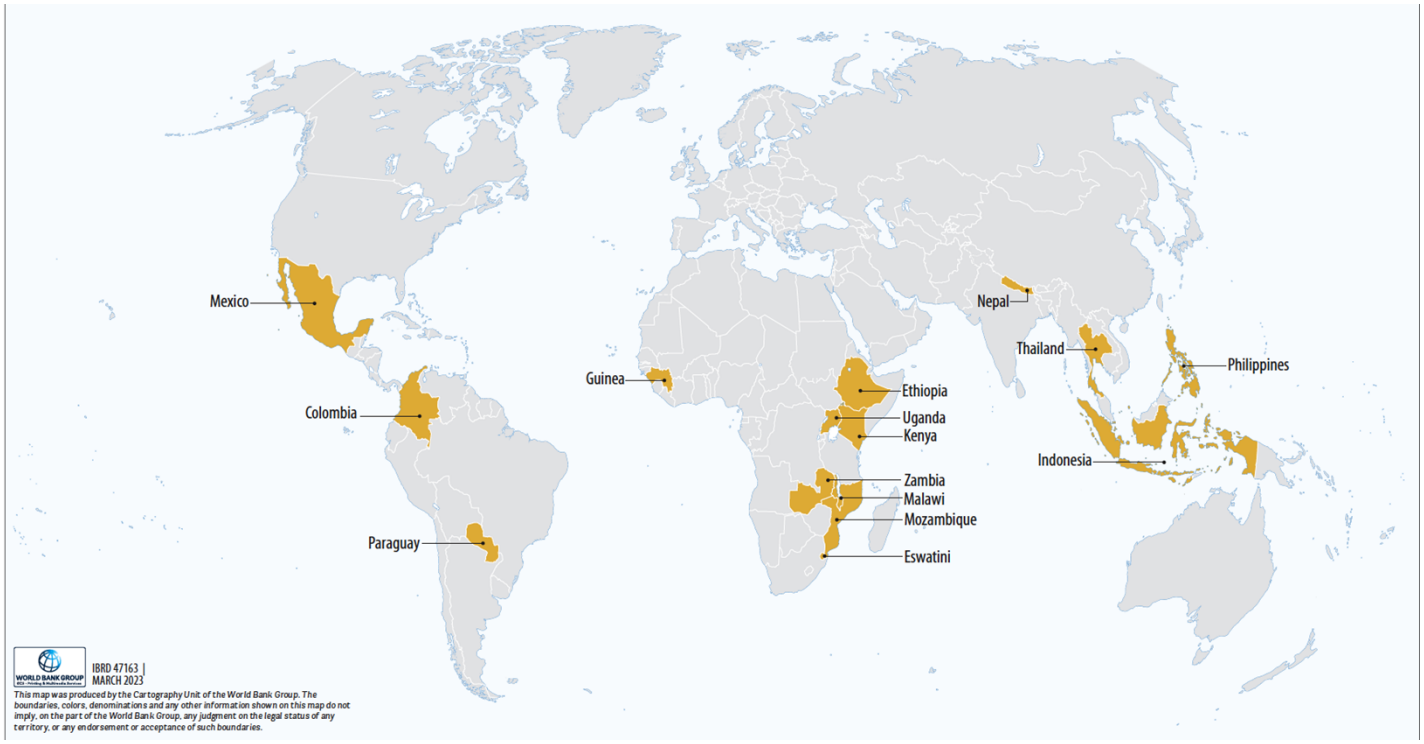
Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Maria Teresa Becerra Ramirez	Head of the International Affairs Office	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development , Colombia	3/29/2023

Khangeziwe Gloy Mabuza	Principal Secretary	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs, Eswatini	3/30/2023
Mensur Dessie Nuri	Director Multilateral Environmental Negotiation Coordination	Ministry of Planning and Development, Ethiopia	5/4/2023
Fodé Toure	Director General of Environment and Natural Capital Fund	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Guinea	5/4/2023
Laksmi Dhewanthi	Director General of Climate Change Control	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia	4/3/2023
Ephantus Kimotho	Principal Secretary - State Department for Forestry	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, Kenya	5/10/2023
Shamiso Najira	Deputy Director of Environmental Affairs Department	Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change, Malawi	4/11/2023
Laura Elisa Aguirre Téllez	Operational Focal point and General Director	Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, Mexico	5/9/2023
Eduardo Baixo	Head of Department of Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	Ministry of Land and Environment, National Directorate of Climate Change, Mozambique	4/3/2023
Shreekrishna Nepal	Joint Secretary as Operational Focal Point, International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division	Ministry of Finance, Nepal	4/5/2023
Gracelia Soledad Miret Martinez	Director of Strategic Planning	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Paraguay	3/28/2023
Analiza Rebuelta-Teh	DENR Undersecretary for Finance, Information Systems and Climate Change	Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines	3/30/2023
Jatuporn Buruspat	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand	3/30/2023
Godwin F. Gondwe	Director – Environment Management Department	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, Zambia	4/11/2023
Patrick Ocailap	Deputy Secretary to the Treasury	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	4/12/2023

ANNEX C: PROGRAM LOCATION

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

Geo-locations and maps of where the program interventions will take place are provided in individual child project concept notes in Annex H.



ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(Program level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title
ANNEX D- Environmental and social safeguards screen and rating

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Decertification
Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Taxonomy worksheet is uploaded separately as Annex F

ANNEX H : CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION

Title
Annex H child project concept notes resubmission 16 May
Annex H child project info resubmission 5 May
Annex H Child project information WCD IP 11 Aprl
Annex F Taxonomy Worksheet for WCD IP April 4 2023
Annex I Gender Analysis

Child Projects under the Program

Country	Project Title	GEF Agency	GEF Amount ($) PROJECT FINANCING	Agency Fees($)	Total($)
	FSPs				
Malawi	Central Region Protected Areas and Landscapes Project	World Bank	7,117,124.00	640,541.00	7,757,665.00
Mozambique	Transforming wildlife conservation and livelihoods at the landscape scale in Mozambique (TRANSFORM)	UNDP	15,112,844.00	1,360,156.00	16,473,000.00
Eswatini	Establishment of Big 5 Nature Reserve	UNDP	5,232,261.00	470,904.00	5,703,165.00
Ethiopia	Promoting Integrated Conservation of Wildlife and Landscapes for Sustainable Development of Ethiopia	UNDP	11,932,415.00	1,073,917.00	13,006,332.00

Kenya	Advancing human-wildlife conflict management effectiveness in Kenya through an integrated approach	CI	9,585,932.00	862,731.00	10,448,663.00
Zambia	Securing the species, habitat, health, and livelihoods of the Lower Kafue Ecosystem	WWF-US	5,966,208.00	536,959.00	6,503,167.00
Guinea	Protection of wildlife in the Folonigbè reserve through participatory and integrated management	UNDP	8,558,409.00	770,255.00	9,328,664.00
Mexico	From conflict to coexistence, safeguarding wildlife corridors in Mexico for sustainable development	WWF-US	11,932,416.00	1,073,915.00	13,006,331.00
Nepal	Managing the Human Tiger Interface In Nepal	WWF-US	4,498,318.00	404,848.00	4,903,166.00
Paraguay	Conserving the Paraguayan Chaco for the benefit of jaguars and for people	CI	2,542,202.00	228,797.00	2,770,999.00
Uganda	Kidepo Landscape Integrated Conservation and Development Project (KLICDP)	UNEP	3,519,723.00	316,775.00	3,836,498.00
Indonesia	Law Enforcement for Sustainable Viable Ecosystems and Biodiversity Resilience through Multi Sectors Engagement (LEVERAGE)	UNDP	14,428,898.00	1,298,601.00	15,727,499.00

Colombia	The Jaguar Corridor	UNDP	8,362,691.00	752,642.00	9,115,333.00
Philippines	Investing in Wildlife Conservation through Enforcement, Livelihoods and Tourism (WildINVEST)	ADB	7,139,449.00	642,551.00	7,782,000.00
Thailand	Recovering tiger population and landscape though the sustainable land use and ecosystem restoration	IUCN	4,375,994.00	393,839.00	4,769,833.00
Global	Global Coordination, Monitoring and Learning Platform for Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program	World Bank	14,697,248.00	1,322,752.00	16,020,000.00
	Subtotal ($)		135,002,132.00	12,150,183.00	147,152,315.00
	MSPs				
	Subtotal ($)		0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grant Total ($)		135,002,132.00	12,150,183.00	147,152,315.00