



## **Strengthening Governance and Capacity for Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade in Pakistan**

### **Part I: Project Information**

#### **Name of Parent Program**

**Global Wildlife Program**

#### **GEF ID**

**10613**

#### **Project Type**

FSP

#### **Type of Trust Fund**

GET

#### **CBIT/NGI**

**CBIT No**

**NGI No**

#### **Project Title**

Strengthening Governance and Capacity for Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade in Pakistan

#### **Countries**

Pakistan

#### **Agency(ies)**

IUCN

#### **Other Executing Partner(s)**

Ministry of Climate Change, Provincial Wildlife Departments, WW-Pakistan and others

#### **Executing Partner Type**

Government

#### **GEF Focal Area**

Biodiversity

**Taxonomy**

Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Stakeholders, Communications, Public Campaigns, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Education, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Participation, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Indigenous Peoples, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Beneficiaries, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Access and control over natural resources, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access to benefits and services, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Innovation, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Adaptive management, Theory of change, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange, Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Biomes, Temperate Forests, Rivers, Grasslands, Wetlands, Lakes, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Species, Threatened Species, Illegal Wildlife Trade, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Mainstreaming, Tourism

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

Climate Change Mitigation 0

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 0

**Submission Date**

12/22/2021

**Expected Implementation Start**

7/1/2022

**Expected Completion Date**

6/30/2025

**Duration**

36In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

238,706.00

**A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Focal Area Outcomes</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
BD-1-2a	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through global wildlife program to prevent extinction of known threatened species	GET	1,652,294.00	35,595,709.00
BD-2-7	Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and Improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate	GET	1,000,000.00	21,543,205.38
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>			<b>2,652,294.00</b>	<b>57,138,914.38</b>

## B. Project description summary

### Project Objective

To curb poaching and illegal wildlife trade in Pakistan

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Financing Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)</b>
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Strengthen policy and regulatory framework, and inter-agency coordination to address poaching and illegal wildlife trade	Technical Assistance	<p>.1 Wildlife crime policy and regulations strengthened and inter-agency coordination improved to prevent and control poaching and illegal wildlife trade at national and provincial levels, as indicated by:</p> <p><b>Presence of National Wildlife Crime and Trade Monitoring Network (NWCTMN).</b>  <i>Baseline: NWCTMN does not exist; Target: NWCTMN is fully operational;</i></p> <p><b>Total number of the updated national and provincial legislation documents targeting IWT approved by the Pakistan Government in the project framework.</b>  <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 2</i></p>	<p>1.1.1 National Wildlife Crime and Trade Monitoring Network established and operationalized</p> <p>1.1.2. Federal and provincial wildlife trade related policies reviewed with recommendations for alignment with the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012 (No. XIV)</p> <p>1.1.3 Wildlife crime digital database developed at MoCC and linked with provincial nodes</p>	GET	347,086.00	13,141,950.31

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Build and increase capacity of relevant institutions and authorities to prevent, detect, and control wildlife crime	Technical Assistance	<p>2.1 Improved capacity of Provincial and federal institutions for detection and prosecution of wildlife crime as indicated by:</p> <p><b>Increased capacity of Pakistan to combat wildlife crime</b> measured by ICCWC IF assessment. <i>Baseline: ~25%; Target: 55%</i></p> <p><b>Increased average capacity of target ports, dry ports, airports, and border posts to intercept wildlife trafficking</b> measured by the PortMATE tool. <i>Baseline: ~45%; Target: 65%</i></p> <p><b>Increased annual number of (a) wildlife seizures and (b) offenders arrested in Pakistan</b> using TRAFFIC Wildlife Trade Portal. <i>Baseline: (a) 20 (2020); (b) 27 (2020); Target: (a) 30; (b) 35</i></p>	<p>2.1.1 Staff members of wildlife departments and judiciary trained on important aspects of wildlife crime prevention and control</p> <p>2.1.2. Joint Port and Airport Control Units at key airports, ports, and dry ports trained on detection and interception of wildlife trafficking</p> <p>2.1.3: One existing laboratory provided with equipment and expertise for wildlife forensics-based detection and identification</p>	GET	559,905.00	15,998,896.03

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Reduce poaching and illegal trade of key wildlife species by at least 50% in 4 high priority sites.	Technical Assistance	<p>3.1: Poaching of wildlife species reduced and management effectiveness enhanced at the 4 priority sites as indicated by:</p> <p><b>Total number of local community members in the project sites participating in the informants/watchers network and reporting wildlife crime to LE agencies. <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 100</i></b></p> <p><b>Total number of local community members in the project sites utilizing alternative livelihood options provided by the project. <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 1,000</i></b></p> <p><b>Increased by 10 points Protected Areas Management Effectiveness (METT) in the project sites.</b></p> <p><b>Decreased by 50% annual number of cases of poaching recorded in each of the project sites</b></p>	<p>3.1.1: Zero-Poaching Frameworks approach-based wildlife crime prevention plans developed for 4 priority poaching and illegal trade hotspots</p> <p>3.1.2: Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) rolled out at 4 project sites for implementation of action-plan developed for the application of Zero-Poaching Frameworks</p> <p>3.1.3: Safe Systems Approach and First Line of Defense (FLoD) adopted at 4 target sites, integrating community-specific approaches of combating poaching and IWT under the Zero-Poaching Framework</p>	GET	1,361,890.00	19,427,230.89

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
4. Raise awareness, enhance knowledge management and develop monitoring mechanisms to curb poaching and illegal wildlife trade	Technical Assistance	<p>4.1: Enhanced awareness on illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and reduced demand for illegal wildlife and associated products</p> <p>As indicated by:</p> <p><b>Increased percentage of people in Pakistan reporting zero consumption of wildlife products.</b>  <i>Baseline: TBE on the Year 1; Target: 25% decrease of the baseline</i></p> <p>4.2: Holistic, long-term planning and monitoring in place for wildlife and habitat protection in Pakistan As indicated by:</p> <p><b>Number of the project lessons and best practices</b> used by other projects in Pakistan and abroad. <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 5</i></p>	<p>4.1.1 Public awareness on illegal wildlife products and citizen-based wildlife crime and trade reporting improved</p> <p>4.2.1 Project sustainability ensured through a comprehensive exit strategy, enhanced capacities, and knowledge sharing.</p>	GET	251,059.00	5,713,891.44



Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
				<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>	<b>2,519,940.00</b>	<b>54,281,968.67</b>

**Project Management Cost (PMC)**

	GET		132,354.00		2,856,945.71	
	<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>		<b>132,354.00</b>		<b>2,856,945.71</b>	
	<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>		<b>2,652,294.00</b>		<b>57,138,914.38</b>	

**Please provide justification**

The PMC provided is slightly higher than the 5% as the cofinancing amount is significant with the GEF financing only supporting part of the project management costs

**C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type**

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Investment Mobilized</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Climate Change	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,595,970.90
Recipient Country Government	Punjab Wildlife and Parks Department	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	32,963,620.59
Recipient Country Government	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,829,322.89
Recipient Country Government	Gilgit Baltistan Wildlife and Parks Department	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,750,000.00
Civil Society Organization	WWF Pakistan	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>				<b>57,138,914.38</b>

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

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

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>	<b>Total(\$)</b>
IUCN	GET	Pakistan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,652,294	238,706	2,891,000.00
<b>Total Grant Resources(\$)</b>					<b>2,652,294.00</b>	<b>238,706.00</b>	<b>2,891,000.00</b>

**E. Non Grant Instrument**

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

**F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**

PPG Required **true**

**PPG Amount (\$)**

100,000

**PPG Agency Fee (\$)**

9,000

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>	<b>Total(\$)</b>
IUCN	GET	Pakistan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	100,000	9,000	<b>109,000.00</b>
<b>Total Project Costs(\$)</b>					<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>9,000.00</b>	<b>109,000.00</b>

## Core Indicators

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	275,903.00	0.00	0.00

**Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created**

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

Name of the Protected Area	WPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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**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)
0.00	275,903.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WPA 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)
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Name of the Protected Area	WDA 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)
Akula National Park Indus Dolphin Game Reserve, Sindh	125689	SelectProtected area with sustainable use of natural resources		44,200.00			48.00		
Akula National Park Indus River Game Reserve, DI Khan	125689	SelectProtected area with sustainable use of natural resources		125,000.00			28.00		
Akula National Park Jalapur Sharif Wildlife Sanctuary, Salt Range, Punjab	125689	SelectProtected Landscape/Seascape		2,263.00			47.00		

Name of the Protected Area	WDPAP 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)
Akula National Park Misgar Community Controlled Hunting Area, Gilgit Baltistan	125689	SelectProtected area with sustainable use of natural resources		95,600.00			64.00		
Akula National Park Tillan Gam Reserve, Salt Range, Punjab	125689	SelectProtected area with sustainable use of natural resources		8,840.00			48.00		

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



	<b>Number (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Number (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Number (Achieved at TE)</b>
<b>Female</b>		1,600		
<b>Male</b>		2,400		
<b>Total</b>	0	4000	0	0

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

Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management: 5 PAs located in the four project sites ? Indus River Game Reserve, DIK (KP); Indus Dolphin Reserve Frontage of Kashmore (Sindh); Tilla Joggian and Jalalpur Sharif Game Reserve (Punjab); and Misgar Community Controlled Hunting Area (Gilgit-Baltistan) - with a total area of 275,903 ha.

These PAs will be provided with additional equipment and training on anti-poaching, and wildlife crime identification, intelligence, investigation, and prosecution. Number of direct beneficiaries: that includes - total number of people in 4 project sites that will be directly involved in the project and provided with sustainable livelihood options and relevant trainings; total number of law enforcement officers (Wildlife Department, PA staff, Customs, etc) that will be directly involved in the trainings on wildlife crime identification, intelligence, investigation, and prosecution; and number of Wildlife Department and MoCC staff trained on use of wildlife crime database).

## **Part II. Project Justification**

### **1a. Project Description**

#### **1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed**

##### **1.1) Global Environmental Problems**

After habitat destruction, Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) is one of the most important global threats to biodiversity, and has the potential to seriously disrupt ecosystems (UNEP, 2020). Illegal trade in wildlife is the world's fourth most lucrative crime (UNODC), affecting many different wild animal and plant species. With an estimated value of US\$23 billion a year, it involves organized crime groups benefiting from high profits, low risk of detection and low penalties. Wildlife crime is a development issue; it undermines the rule of law, threatens peace and security, is facilitated by corruption, aggravated by human rights abuses, and fueled by demand and poverty. Well-established networks of poachers and dealers operate around the world, particularly within countries characterized by weak law enforcement and lack of effective monitoring, such as Pakistan. A recent UN report revealed the scale of the problem: since 1999, more than 164,000 seizures have taken place in some 120 countries, involving approximately 7,000 species.

Recent scientific literature has pointed towards a major link between high-risk wildlife trade and the on-going COVID-19 pandemic, with unsafe interaction between humans and animals suspected to be the primary cause behind it (WWF, 2020). WHO has classified COVID-19 as a zoonotic disease, and the transfer of diseases from animals to humans is earmarked to be the most likely factor in triggering future pandemics. Specific focus is now being placed on 'One Health', an approach which recognizes that the health of people, animals and the environment are closely interconnected, which this project has also taken into consideration through its planned activities. There are scores of wildlife markets present all over the world, with South-East Asia and Africa being the primary destinations for

trafficked animals. Hence, disrupting wildlife trade in one part of the world, such as Pakistan, will have a significant knock-on effect on the global supply chain and help in shutting down wildlife markets.

Pakistan is home to many rare and endemic species and is a target for illegal wildlife poaching and trade. Among the species commonly trafficked through Pakistan are freshwater turtles (Indian Narrow-headed Soft-Shell Turtle, Indian SoftShell Turtle, Indian Peacock soft Shell Turtle, Indian Flap Shelled Turtle and Black Spotted Turtle and Crowned River Turtle), tortoises, lizards (Spiny tail, monitor and leopard Gecko), venomous and non-venomous snakes (including Cobra, Vipers, pythons and Kraits), invertebrates such as scorpions and spiders, raptors (Saker, Peregrine, Gyrfalcon, Laggar, Common Kestrel and Goshawk), resident and migratory birds, and countless species of plants. Many mammal species are also under threat such as ungulates, the Indian pangolin, Common leopard and Snow leopard, hyaena, wolves, jackals, foxes, and cetaceans. Pakistan is also the eighth largest exporter of shark fins, with an average of 25,000 tons of shark fins traded illegally every year (FAO, 2015). All of this is reflected in the global Living Planet Index, which has shown a 68% decrease in animal population (including mammals, reptiles, birds, amphibians and fish) since 1970 (LPR, 2020), for which IWT is one of the major contributors. Therefore, the activities planned in this project aim to contribute to the conservation of wildlife for healthy and thriving global biodiversity and ecosystems.

The degradation caused by IWT is not limited to just ecosystems; the effects also extends into the economy. There is increasing evidence to show that IWT leads to major economic losses as a result of the undermining of state authorities, the destabilization of national security and the deterioration of natural capital. IWT is an organized crime syndicate and should therefore be treated with the same severity as other organized crimes.

## 1.2 Root causes

Following are the root causes of poaching and IWT in Pakistan:

? **High demand for wildlife products in international and domestic markets:** Much of the demand for wildlife parts and products sourced from Pakistan is known to arise from East Asian

countries, mainly for food and use in traditional medicines. There is also a widespread local demand for wildlife products, especially amongst rural communities, for medicinal use, carpets, rugs, meat, trophies as well as other culturally rooted practices (e.g. use of Indian pangolin scales as protective talismans for livestock).

? **Geographic location of Pakistan and multiple transport hubs:** With a strategic geographical location and multiple air, land and sea ports open for trade, Pakistan has turned into a major source, consumer and transit country for consignments of wildlife, fish, birds and medicinal plants, including whole specimens and derivatives.

? **Poor socio-economic conditions of local communities:** Due to the general consideration regarding poaching and IWT being a decent livelihood source, wildlife trade dealers in larger cities like Karachi, Hyderabad, Kashmore and Sukkur, have established their comprehensive trade networks. They have contacts with local dealers at all potential areas of valuable wildlife habitats, and are paid handsomely to catch turtles, pangolins, falcons and other species of high demand. Some of them are also given vehicles and boats for poaching and wildlife transportation. These dealers hire local people on daily wages amounting to PKR 600-1500/day for poaching.

? **Insufficient wildlife crime law enforcement capacity of government agencies.** Federal and provincial law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and Protected Areas have insufficient staff, inadequate training, equipment, and funding to combat poaching and IWT effectively. Additionally, capacity of Pakistan Customs at exit/entry points of Pakistan (airports, ports, and land border posts) is extremely low to detect and intercept wildlife trafficking, as IWT is not yet taken seriously by Customs at border control. Existing state-owned zoos are used for temporarily keeping the confiscated wild animals and for storing the confiscated wildlife parts, products and derivatives. Such facilities lack the necessary requirements to do the aforementioned. These problems get further aggravated in Sindh province - the largest trafficking corridor and IWT hub, where traffickers manage to escape easily due to unchecked borders, or corrupt practices and low capacity of LEAs. All of this makes IWT in Pakistan a low-risk and profitable illegal activity.

### 1.3. Barrier Analysis

These are the following barriers to effectively combat poaching and IWT in Pakistan (see Fig. 5):

**Barrier 1: *Weak regulatory framework and limited inter-agency coordination to address poaching and IWT.***

The primary reasons for the persistence of widespread and under-reported poaching and illegal wildlife trade in Pakistan include inadequate wildlife crime monitoring and management, weak law enforcement, weak regulatory framework, inadequate implementation of legislation, and lack of inter-agency coordination. Furthermore, with the exception of a few provinces, a major limitation of current provincial wildlife and forest acts is that they do not provide protection coverage to exotic species. There is insufficient coordination between federal and provincial authorities which deal with wildlife crimes in Pakistan. It makes it even more challenging to work together on cases which are beyond the jurisdiction of wildlife departments, especially when an exotic species is taken to a public place, where both entities feel that it is the mandate of the other body.

All the factors combined make illegal wildlife trade a low risk, high return crime in Pakistan. Wildlife protection is a provincial subject in Pakistan, whereas the CITES related legislation is governed under federal entities, which makes implementation of CITES laws at provincial and territorial level a major challenge. Existing federal laws that deal with transnational organized crimes do not prioritize wildlife as a high-risk crime, which leads towards their poaching. Although Pakistan hosts a huge network of Protected Areas (PAs), including National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, and Game Reserves (State, communities and privately owned), they have been plagued by ineffective planning and management.

***Barrier 2: Lack of institutional capacities and facilities to reduce poaching and wildlife crime.***

Limited institutional capacity, inadequate training, lack of access to technology, and insufficient human resources and facilities are among the major barriers that contribute to increased poaching and IWT in the country. The field staff of wildlife departments in particular, and other LEAs, lack the necessary training and resources to combat poaching and IWT. LEAs such as Pakistan Customs and border security agencies lack the capacity for identification of consignments carrying wildlife parts products and derivatives. The country also lacks capacities and facilities for the proper care of the rescued and confiscated wildlife species, which are often found in debilitating conditions, with a lack of financial investment being one of the major drivers behind this.

There are several discrepancies which exist in the management and acquisition of CITES listed native and exotic species, especially in relation to big cats. Wildlife authorities do not have credible data of all exotic species, including big cats, under individual ownership. Very few of the big cat holding and breeding facilities meet the minimum requirements specified in the Guidelines on Acquisition and Management of Felids (big cats) in Captivity of 2011, set-out by the Ministry of Climate Change as the minimum standard for housing exotic big cats in Pakistan. These requirements include evidence of ownership or lease, site plan, boundary wall or fence, mortality, disposal and breeding record and tagging of animals. There is no existing monitoring mechanism through which in-country trade of exotic species or their cubs could be ascertained. A total of 47 big cats were imported into Pakistan from 2007 to 2014, including tigers, lions, jaguars, pumas and leopards.

Wildlife rangers are also under constant threat due to not having enough resources to defend themselves against poachers and traffickers. Statistics on ranger casualties and injuries incurred during the line of duty have not been well-documented in Pakistan; however, unofficial figures suggest that at least seven rangers lost their lives in 2017 and two in 2018, in an attempt to stop IWT and forest encroachment. A recent rangers survey conducted by WWF-Pakistan in 28 Protected Areas (PAs) indicated that over 70% of the surveyed wildlife rangers lacked access to basic equipment and skills required to perform their duties in the field, such as access to vehicles, field gear and communication devices, for effective patrolling and monitoring.

***Barrier 3: Lack of Awareness, Knowledge Management, and Monitoring Mechanisms to Curb Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade***

There is a general lack of awareness when it comes to ecological and economic importance of wildlife within the general public, local communities and LEAs in Pakistan. The role of the public as consumers of wildlife, their parts and derivatives has not been assessed in the country, which is otherwise essential in order to plan and implement behavioral change campaigns and awareness raising programmes. Communities living within the proximity of highly sought-after wildlife species are also affected by

poaching and IWT. The youth, in particular, is at immense risk of carrying forward the practice of poaching and IWT, as they grow up seeing others around them earning decent livelihoods through this illicit act, and often start helping poachers from a young age. Therefore, school children and other young members belonging to the local communities need to be engaged from an early age regarding the ecological and economic importance of wildlife.

There is a strong need to engage local communities at key wildlife and trade hotspots, especially through incentivized community conservation initiatives in wildlife conservation, to help relevant agencies control poaching, trade and transportation of illegal wildlife resources in and from their respective areas. Lack of monitoring mechanisms, such as SMART and Zero-Poaching Framework, also adds to the problem of illegal wildlife trade identification, due to which organized crime syndicates are not caught, leading to unchecked trade of wildlife species. There is no knowledge management mechanism in place either, with whatever little data available being scattered and information being hard to get a hold of. A centralized database and repository related to wildlife crime and trafficking is essential in ensuring a decrease in IWT and poaching related incidents.

#### **Barrier 4: *Lack of alternative livelihoods for local communities***

Poverty and a lack of alternative livelihood opportunities are major barriers to decelerating community's engagement in poaching and illegal trade of wildlife. This is also coupled with a lack of awareness amongst the communities about the importance of wildlife and their legal protection status. Local communities which are engaged in poaching and IWT are living below the poverty line, and are marginalized, lacking access to basic amenities. These communities are also in constant conflict with wildlife, resulting in loss of their properties and, in some cases, their lives, which acts as a driver for poaching and IWT. Furthermore, negative perception of the communities towards wildlife and a lack of awareness around wildlife species, where they are perceived as pests, accelerates the human-wildlife conflict throughout their distribution range in Pakistan. There are major incentives for local communities to be involved in IWT and poaching, with some species fetching really high prices including turtles, birds, and mammals. Hence, there is a strong need to provide these communities with alternative livelihood options. Livelihood diversification initiatives, such as eco-tourism and sustainable natural resources and adoption of better management practices, will ensure there is less dependence on Illegal wildlife trade.

## **2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects**

### **2.1 Baseline Scenario (Business as Usual)**

Pakistan has been turning into a major consumer and transit country for consignments of wild animals, fish and medicinal and aromatic plants, and their associated parts, products and derivatives. Studies regarding the scale of illegal trade of various species in demand show that their illicit trade in Pakistan is highly organized at all stages of its supply chain. It is apparent that wildlife poachers and dealers operate through a well-established network, using sophisticated equipment and techniques to conceal their crimes. Wildlife smugglers either carry the consignment in their personal luggage, or use cargo containers for transportation. These contrabands are then purchased by illegal wildlife traders and dispatched to their final destinations, either in Pakistan or in a foreign consumer country. Wildlife crimes involve organized crime syndicates, complicit in corrupt and fraudulent behavior, and should be treated with the same severity as other organized crimes.

The trend of poaching of wildlife and IWT in Pakistan has been increasing along with the national and international demand for wild animals, their parts, products and derivatives. Species such as pangolins, falcons, turtles, and partridges have become the most trafficked species in Pakistan during the last decade. Inter-agency and international collaboration are still lacking, despite 72% of all wildlife seizures being done in Pakistan, with only 28% of wildlife seizures intercepted by other countries. The limited wildlife crime data is scattered and spread, while not being easily accessible for planning and policy purposes, as well as for reporting within and outside the country. A single database or repository of poaching and IWT is non-existent within the country.

The ICCWC Indicator Framework and PortMATE assessments, capacity of LEAs at ports, airports, and border posts to intercept, investigate, and successfully prosecute wildlife crime in Pakistan is insufficient (average score of 1 out of 3 possible for all ICCWC IF Outcomes). Involvement of local communities in wildlife crime combat (ICCWC IF Outcome 8) is weak and rated as 1 in Pakistan. The existing governance system in the country overlooks and ignores the engagement of communities including women, indigenous and vulnerable groups, even in development initiatives directly concerning them. The rural communities are further behind in this regard compared with the urban communities. The other major lacuna in the governance of wildlife resources is that the economic benefits gained by the government in this regard are not shared with the engaged communities.

In a country such as Pakistan with weak law enforcement and inadequate monitoring systems, wildlife is largely ignored when it comes to its protection and safety. The losses caused by IWT in Pakistan are not just limited to the ecosystem sphere, but also eat into the national economy and are a cause of security concerns. The link between biodiversity, environment and the dependent human population is of significant importance. Similarly, the illegal trade of Freshwater turtles, which is on the rise, causes a great amount of degradation to the ecosystem and contributes to the growth of economically non-viable freshwater fish species. Aside from sea creatures and water mammals, terrestrial mammals are also at risk of poaching and illegal trade, particularly the Indian Pangolins, which are listed in IUCN's Red List as one of the threatened species, and whose scales are used for a myriad of purposes.

**As the Business-as-Usual Scenario**, poaching and IWT will not be appearing as a priority conservation challenge or a transnational organized crime in the national and provincial agendas, and the heinous crimes against animals will continue unabated without GEF investment.

Review of existing seizure records and available research also indicates that poaching and IWT is on a continuous rise, and absence of GEF investment for this purpose will likely increase the possibility of more global pandemics in the future, such as the novel COVID-19. Overall, the number of wildlife seizures and arrests may continue to increase because of the sheer volume of this crime being carried out in the country, but not as a result of increasing capacity of LEAs.

Combating poaching and IWT will not require a great deal of effort and investment into enhancing inter-agency and inter-departmental coordination and cooperation to deal with complex networks of poachers, middlemen, traffickers and the final consumers. These networks are often the same groups engaged in other transnational crimes such as human and drug trafficking. Therefore, in the absence of a well-coordinated mechanism and enhanced cooperation between key stakeholders at national, regional and international levels, it would be impossible to achieve a tangible and concrete level of

success towards halting this crime, which will continue to thrive in the absence of GEF financing. The existing small-scale efforts to address this gap will also lose their effectiveness in case the GEF investment does not support this project. Similarly, a lack of data and targeted research on the dynamics of poaching and IWT trade at the supply chain level have been flagged nationally and globally across many levels, and the country has been highlighted as a major source of many trafficked species based on international seizure records, but such information is scarce at national level. The integrated data management and reporting system proposed in the project will need GEF's support to kick on and reduce the IWT related data gaps which currently exist.

As a result of this all, increasing illegal harvesting populations of key trafficked species in Pakistan, such as falcons, tortoises, pangolins, and partridges will continue to decline, bringing them to the verge of extinction. The relevant government departments and agencies will not have enough capacity to combat this crime. A recent survey carried out by WWF-Pakistan indicates that wildlife department staff lack the essential skills to track wildlife poaching due to a lack of capacity regarding the techniques and tactics being used by poachers. In the absence of support from GEF, it will not be possible to assess such capacity gaps, hence limiting efforts of curbing poaching and IWT within the core habitats.

Therefore, the overall national capacity to intercept, investigate, and prosecute wildlife crime in Pakistan will likely remain at levels 1 and 0 of the ICCWC Indicator Framework over the next 5-10 years. As a result of increasing wildlife trafficking trends in Pakistan and minimal law enforcement control, more community members are likely to join poaching and wildlife trafficking groups, thus benefiting from unsustainable wildlife harvesting and destroying national and local wildlife resources.

Despite having a huge influx of poaching and IWT both at national and international level, the country does not have a well-organized awareness and behavior change mechanism for engaging masses and local communities in reducing wildlife crime, which is expanding to digital platforms, including social media sites, as a cybercrime. Without GEF funding, it will not be possible to plan a large-scale awareness campaign across all levels to raise the awareness of masses and local communities in order to reduce the demand for poaching and IWT. Without the engagement of local communities, the objectives of combating poaching and IWT will lose their purpose (many local communities are involved in poaching and IWT and at the same time, depend on wildlife as a source of subsistence). The lack of technical expertise and facilities may result in non-tackling of the wildlife forensic, rescue and rehabilitation problems.

Increased incidents of illegal trade over the years depict weak security, law enforcement and monitoring systems, which this project aims to change. In the business-as-usual situation, the on-field wildlife staff will not be properly trained or equipped with the necessary resources to counter field challenges. This will not only increase the risk of injuries and casualties of wildlife rangers, but will also adversely affect efforts for enhancing cooperation between the communities and rangers for safely reporting incidents of poaching and trafficking of wild species.

In the absence of gender-disaggregated approaches of engaging with communities for offering alternatives to poaching and IWT while developing drivers of poaching at site level, these issues will pose continuous threats to wildlife and the rights of communities. In the absence of GEF support,



innovative approaches such as the Zero-Poaching Framework with in-built mechanisms of safeguarding community rights, Wildlife Crime Prevention Framework, FLoD-based community livelihood development and engagement strategies will not be able to yield their benefits.

## 2.2 Baseline national actions and projects

There are a number of ongoing and planned projects and programs in Pakistan that form a baseline for this GEF project. These programs and projects address issues similar to the GEF project, namely wildlife management, IWT control and sustainable livelihood of local communities (see Table 1).

**Table 1.** Baseline initiatives targeting wildlife management, IWT control and sustainable livelihood of local communities in Pakistan

Name of on-going or planned program/project	Years of Implementation	Programme/project objectives, targets, and geographic focus	Program/Project Budget, USD
<b>NATIONAL GOVERNMENT</b>			
Ten Billion Trees Tsunami Programme - Phase-I Up-scaling of Green Pakistan Programme (Revised)	2020-2030	<p>To revive Forest and Wildlife resources in Pakistan, to improve the overall conservation of the existing Protected Areas; encourage eco-tourism, community engagement and job creation through the conservation</p> <p>Target: Plantation of 10 billion trees besides creating new and supporting existing Protected areas</p> <p>Whole of Pakistan</p>	732 million

**International Organizations**

<p>UNDP Project: Improvement of Central Karakoram National Park (CKNP) Management System as Model for Mountain Ecosystems in Northern Pakistan Improvement of Central Karakoram National Park (CKNP) Management System as Model for Mountain Ecosystems in Northern Pakistan</p>	<p>2017-2022</p>	<p>To promote the governance of mountain ecosystems in northern Pakistan by improving ecological services, conserving nature, promoting the sustainable use of natural resources, and developing an effective response to climate change</p> <p>Target: Biodiversity conservation in CKNP and Deosai National Park.</p>	<p>3.743 million</p>
<p>UNDP Project: Sustainable Forest Management to Secure Multiple Benefits in Pakistan's High Conservation Areas</p>	<p>2016-2021</p>	<p>To promote sustainable forest management in Pakistan's west Himalayan coniferous forests, scrub forests and riverine forests for biodiversity conservation, mitigation of climate change, and securing forest ecosystem services.</p> <p>Target: Sustainable Forest management, biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation in Siran-Kaghan valleys, Salt Range and Riverine forests in Punjab and Sindh.</p>	<p>10.016 million</p>

**INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL NGOs**

<p>WWF Project: Saving the Pangolins of Pakistan - Conservation of the Indian Pangolin through Research and Community-Based Management</p>	<p>October 2017 ? November 2019</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assess current status of the Indian Pangolin in select areas of Pakistan;</li> <li>2. Determine scale and scope of illegal trade associated with the Indian pangolin at select sites;</li> <li>3. Develop and launch integrated pangolin conservation and management interventions</li> </ol>	<p>USFWS/USD 100t,000</p>
<p>WWF Project: Saving Pangolins in Pakistan by Enhancing Conservation Capacity and Community Stewardship</p>	<p>June 2020 ? May 2021</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.To improve the capacity of law enforcement and community stewardship in critical Indian pangolin habitats.</li> <li>2.To bridge knowledge gap and further awareness to tackle illegal wildlife trade of Indian pangolins</li> </ol>	<p>Wildlife Conservation Fund ? Pangolin Crisis Fund/ USD 45000</p>
<p>WWF Project: Reducing Shark and Ray Mortality in the Arabian Sea</p>	<p>April 2017 ? December 2019</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. By 2018, conservation and improved management measures are introduced in Pakistan to reduce unsustainable shark mortalities in pelagic gillnet fisheries;</li> <li>2. By 2018, enhanced regional cooperation within the Northern Indian Ocean significantly reduces shark mortality.</li> </ol>	<p>Shark Conservation Fund, Global Partnership for Sharks and Rays, WWF-US</p>

<p>WWF Project:  Conservation of Snow Leopard in its Prey Base in Khunjerab National Park and its Buffer Zones through SMART based patrolling and Enhanced Community Stewardship</p>	<p>November 2020 ?  June 2021</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen SMART based monitoring for protection of Snow leopard in Khunjerab National Park and demonstrate its effectiveness as a patrolling and anti-poaching tool</li> <li>2. Integrate emerging conservation issues and modern into the protected areas management system focusing on priority snow leopard landscapes</li> </ol>	<p>WWF-Italy</p>
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<p>WWF Project: Improvement and Development of Chashma Barrage Wetland Biodiversity Project</p>	<p>May 2019 ? June 2020</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop survey and study plans following the standard data collection for estimation of abundance of the Indus Dolphin and subsequent population modelling and result interpretation.</li> <li>2. Provide technical assistance in conducting habitat quality assessment of the Indus River Dolphin.</li> <li>3. Provide technical assistance in telemetry study including dolphin handling, transmitter mounting, data collection and analysis following international standards and safeguards.</li> <li>4. Provide technical assistance/support in translocation of stranded Indus Dolphin to upstream Chashma Barrage.</li> <li>5. Provide technical assistance in developing awareness material etc.</li> <li>6. Community mobilization and establishment of a local conservation committee at Chashma Barrage.</li> </ol>	<p>Lahore Zoo ? Govt. of Punjab</p>
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WWF Project: <i>Gyps</i> Vulture Restoration Project	July 2019 ? June 2024	<p>1. The ex-situ conservation through a captive breeding facility at Changa Manga involves the conservation breeding of Oriental White-backed Vulture to maintain the captive population in good health, produce as many fledglings as possible by natural methods or artificial incubation as necessary and to transfer of birds to release programme as appropriate.</p> <p>2. The In-situ conservation involves the conservation of wild populations of critically endangered vultures? species in Sindh and AJ&amp;K by involving local communities</p>	The Hawks Conservancy Trust
WWF Project: Asiatic Black Bear ( <i>Ursus thibetanus</i> ) Conservation in Diامر, Gilgit-Baltistan	January 2013 ? December 2015	1. Mobilize communities for care and conservation of biodiversity through education, motivation and pilot conservation measures.	WWF Singapore
WWF Project: Estimation of Population, Abundance of Endangered Indus River Dolphin	March 2017 ? February 2018	1. Assess the current population of Indus River Dolphin from Jinnah to Sukkur Barrage	MCAF (Marine Conservation Action Fund)
The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) Project	February 2019 to December 2019	<p>Harmonize Conservation with Sustainable Development in Hindukush Karakorum Pamir Landscape in Pakistan.</p> <p>The project will improve ecosystem, conservation, development and transboundary cooperation in HKPL area.</p>	93,567

Government of Sindh	2014-2015	Development of Management Plan for Indus Dolphin Game Reserve	5,848
Part of Pakistan Wetland Program, Ministry of Environment funded by GEF through UNDP, KNCF	2011-2012 (Drafting) 2016-2017 (Formulation)	Development of Management Plan for Qurumbar Lake/Broghil National Park	29,240
Pakistan Petroleum Exploration and Production Companies Association (PPEPCA)	2007-2009	Boundary Demarcation and re-notification of Protected Areas. Demarcation and re-notification of 5 to 7 selected PAs and developing their indicative ecological baseline conditions.	29,240
Govt. of Gilgit Baltistan	1994 -1996	Development of Management Plan for Khunjerab National Park	USD 11,696 from Govt and USD 10,526 WWF
Govt of GB Forest & Wildlife Department	2010	Development of Management Plan for Deosai National Park Gilgit-Baltistan	
Govt. of Gilgit Baltistan	July 2007 to June 2012	Participatory Management & development of Central Karakorum National Park (CKNP), GB	40,936

Govt of Italy & Pakistan	July 2010 to June 2014	Social, economic and environmental development in Central Karakorum National Park (CKNP), Gilgit-Baltistan. Social Mobilization, environmental awareness/education, social forestry. Campsite plantation, capacity building of stakeholders in NRM and pasture management	42,105
Community-based conservation of Snow leopard and Improved Watershed Management (Pakistan), USAID through WWF USA	2012 ? 2016	Establishing conservation fund, livestock vaccination, corals improvement, social mobilization, environmental awareness/education, social forestry, scientific research on snow leopard, capacity building of stakeholders, establishment of watch & ward mechanism etc.	38,012

### 3) Proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project

**Project Objective** is *to curb poaching and illegal wildlife trade in Pakistan*. The project objective will be achieved through implementation of four project Strategies (Components), that will lead to delivery of the project Outputs (direct project products and services) and achievement of the project Outcomes.

All four Components are designed as interconnected strategies to target poaching and IWT at national, provincial, and local levels. The suggested strategies have significant flexibility to deliver the project outputs effectively in light of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

#### Expected project Outcomes, Outputs, and planned activities

##### Component 1: Strengthen policy and regulatory framework, and improve inter-agency coordination to address poaching and illegal wildlife trade

This component focuses on improving the existing policies and framework, along with strengthening the capacities of relevant wildlife departments and LEAS to address the menace of poaching and illegal wildlife trade. This will be achieved through strengthening inter-agency coordination, and establishing a National Wildlife Crime Monitoring Network, as well as a database, to reduce data gaps and enhance wildlife crime monitoring. Component 1 will target Barriers 1 and 2: *Weak regulatory framework and law enforcement capacity to address poaching and IWT*.



**Outcome 1.1: Wildlife crime policy and regulations strengthened, and inter-agency coordination improved to prevent and control poaching and illegal wildlife trade at national and provincial levels**

**Output 1.1.1 National Wildlife Crime and Trade Monitoring Network established and operationalized**

This output will support the development of a multi-sector and multi-stakeholder coordination and governance mechanism to control poaching and IWT. For this purpose, the project will establish and build the capacity of a National Wildlife Crime and Trade Monitoring Network (NWCTMN), led by the Federal Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) The NWCTMN will comprise of representatives from the relevant national law enforcement agencies, including Provincial wildlife and forest departments, Ministry of Maritime Affairs, local LEAs, Pakistan customs, and border security agencies etc., along with including relevant national and international organizations such as IUCN, UNODC, UNDP, and WWF-Pakistan etc. to act as key advisory bodies. The NWCTMN will also engage regional and international bodies such as South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) in a collaborative effort to address wildlife crimes. The major functions of the NWCTMN will be as following:

- ? Improve inter-agency coordination between relevant law enforcement agencies at both national and regional levels, and build their capacity to tackle wildlife crime, exchange information, knowledge and experiences;
- ? Enhance vigilance and monitoring of wildlife crime cases at national and provincial levels through establishment of a wildlife seizure reporting mechanism
- ? Development of a National Wildlife Crime Control Strategy with monitoring mechanisms as a road-map to sustain coordinated efforts of wildlife crime prevention;

The establishment of the network will be approved by Secretary MoCC, and notified by the MoCC.

**Activities:**

**1.1.1.1 Conduct national stakeholder consultations to draft Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the creation of NWCTMN at the MoCC**

The NWCTMN will be established to lead coordinated efforts to curb and combat IWT in Pakistan by bringing together all relevant wildlife protection authorities and other trade monitoring and border-security agencies mandated to fight against transnational organized crimes. The NWCTMN establishment process will include a series of consultative meetings relevant to LEAs for seeking their engagement and integrating their roles into the network ToRs and SOPs. This will be followed by a national level consultation for the endorsement of the Terms of Reference (ToRs) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) of the NWCTN and its formal initiation. A series of virtual consultations with representatives and focal points of regional platforms focusing on combating wildlife crimes, including SAWEN, will be organised to integrate their roles into complementing objectives of the network particularly towards knowledge, information and expertise sharing and exchange.

**1.1.1.2 Facilitate and strengthen inter-agency coordination at provincial and national levels**

The establishment of the network will support in enhancing inter-agency coordination and ensuring continuation of regular interaction and communication through quarterly meetings coordinated by NWCTMN, and engaging designated focal persons from the member organisations. The scope of these meetings will focus on assessing the progress of wildlife crime mitigation at provincial and national levels, including with SAWEN, and address coordination gaps, joint strategies and mechanisms of dealing with mutual challenges such as wildlife cybercrimes, illegal pet trades, etc

#### **1.1.1.4 Development and implementation of a National Wildlife Crime Prevention Strategy for improving and sustaining collaborative efforts to tackle poaching and IWT following the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) Indicator Framework (IF)**

NWCTMN will lead the development of a National Wildlife Crime Prevention Strategy and Action Plan to provide a road-map towards integrating itself into the existing structure of MoCC, together with providing an action plan to combat IWT in Pakistan. It will also aid in sustaining the inter-agency collaboration to effectively tackle poaching and IWT, along with providing support in meeting targets and commitments linked to regional intergovernmental wildlife crime prevention bodies, including SAWEN, for strengthening institutional responses to combat wildlife crime by promoting partnerships. An experienced consultant will be taken onboard with expertise in developing similar kinds of strategies at national or regional levels to facilitate the drafting process.

#### **Output 1.1.2. Federal and provincial wildlife protection trade related policies and governance mechanism reviewed with recommendations for enhanced coverage of wildlife crimes and IWT**

Activities under this output are designed to review existing legislations at federal and provincial levels which deal with wildlife crime gap analysis. This review will focus on the existing trade policy, Customs act and wildlife laws of the country, and will help to develop concrete recommendations and suggest specific amendments in the laws to provide better coverage to wildlife crimes, address coordination gaps and categorize wildlife crime as a high-risk crime. The project will update the following key legal documents:

- ? Customs Law 1969;
- ? Provincial Wildlife Protection Laws.

#### **Activities:**

##### **1.1.2.1. Assess the role of corruption in strengthening poaching and IWT supply chains in Pakistan**

The project will initiate a research study engaging relevant subject experts outlining the role of corruption along the wildlife trade supply chain. It will assess the persistence of corruption risks in supporting illegitimate transportation, harvesting and possession of IWT through the preparation of falsified and tempered CITES (import/export), hunting and possession permits, facilitation in laundering illegally sourced wildlife into legal processing, and misdeclaration/mislabeling of illegally sourced endangered, protected and threatened (ETP) species, etc. The research will also assess processes and policy instruments that are in place to help detect, prevent and prosecute corruption related to poaching and IWT at the federal and provincial levels.

##### **1.1.2.2. Review relevant wildlife trade related legislations at national level for gap identification and alignment with wildlife protection laws and policies**

Due to negligible coverage in the existing trade-related laws to deter IWT, this project will critically review the existing trade related legislations, including a review of the Customs Act (1969), Import Policy Order (2013), Export Policy Order (2013), and other trade-related laws and acts, for gap identification, drafting of specific recommendations and revisions, and their incorporation in the legislative frameworks to support better protection coverage of wildlife affected by IWT. The review will be carried out in close consultation with the Ministry of Finance, the Federal Board of Revenue (Revenue Division) and Pakistan Customs, together with MoCC and wildlife department experts. The review will also include a consultative process to enhance protection coverage against IWT, enhance inter-agency coordination through delegation and sharing of powers under Customs Act, and improvement in mechanisms related to proper handling and disposal of wildlife specimens. Support

from regional countries which have improved their trade-related legislative systems for better coverage of wildlife crimes will also be sought through forums like SAWEN.

### **1.1.2.3. Review provincial and territorial wildlife protection laws for gap analysis for enhanced coverage of wildlife crimes**

In-country wildlife protection is primarily managed by provincial and territorial wildlife departments, with each having its own wildlife protection legislations and poaching control mechanisms. These laws offer limited and vague protection coverage to exotic species affected by IWT. The project will therefore carry out a critical review of existing wildlife protection related legislations for proposing revisions and additions to address relevant issues such as inclusion of exotic wildlife, enhanced protection coverage of poaching and IWT species, procedures for disposal of wildlife derivatives after seizures; and harmonization between provincial and federal wildlife departments for alignment with trade related regulations and legislations. The review will follow a consultative process ensuring effective engagement of wildlife departments, together with legislative experts, and will be submitted to the provincial and territorial wildlife authorities with recommended procedures for their adoption and inclusion in current and future legislations.

### **Output 1.1.3 National wildlife crime database developed at MoCC and linked with provincial nodes**

The existing wildlife poaching and trade data cannot be obtained readily to be used for wildlife crime intelligence, investigation or prosecution due to not being filed under a single repository, or being managed by a single authority. Under this output, a wildlife crime database will be developed based on the **Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART)**, and set up at MoCC. It will be supported by nodes in all four provinces and Gilgit-Baltistan, as well as Islamabad Capital Territory, where the project will work. A node will include a SMART database office at every provincial wildlife department, with two computers and two staff members. The data will be collected, collated, mined, analyzed, arranged and stored in the provincial databases, and regularly transferred to the federal database. The reports from the stored data will be made available to the law enforcement agencies dealing with wildlife crime.

#### **Activities:**

### **1.1.3.1. Develop a national wildlife crime data repository under the aegis of Ministry of Climate Change**

Pakistan lacks any established procedures and national level databases for reporting and recording poaching and IWT related incidents, since wildlife protection is managed at a provincial level. To overcome this mammoth gap, a national wildlife crime database will be established and managed under the aegis of MoCC by engaging a database development and management expert. The database would be developed using existing tools and interfaces such as the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART), with web-based and offline interphases accessible to relevant departments for providing regular data updates. Consultation with relevant departments will be carried out prior to designing the database for seeking inputs on its structure and layout. The database management team will be equipped with the necessary equipment and tools for proper management of records and databases.

### **1.1.3.2. Develop protocols for data reporting using the SMART Wildlife Crime Database**

Development of a database will be followed by drafting protocols for reporting and submission of data. This would be an essential step to ensure submission of annual wildlife crime reports to and from relevant LEAs and wildlife departments following a consultative process. One workshop will be organised related to the use of the wildlife crime database for the designated staff of relevant LEAs and wildlife departments, covering important aspects of data reporting and sharing. Following this, bi-

annual meetings of the staff designated to manage databases at the provincial level will be organised for coordination and fixing technical issues in the data collation and management.

## **Component 2: Build and increase capacity of relevant institutions and authorities to detect, control and prevent wildlife crime**

This component focuses on building the capacities of relevant wildlife departments and LEAs to tackle wildlife crime through customized training and increased awareness on detection and interception of wildlife trafficked through airports, seaports and dry ports. The project will also provide support to a selected wildlife crime forensic lab to enhance its capacity to exercise forensic approaches for wildlife crime investigation.

### **Outcome 2.1: Improved capacity of Provincial and federal institutions for detection and prosecution of wildlife crime**

#### **Output 2.1.1 Staff members of wildlife departments and judiciary trained on important aspects of wildlife crime prevention and control**

This output aims to build the capacity of the wildlife departments, Pakistan Customs, and judiciary in four provinces on intelligence, investigation, and prosecution of wildlife and forest crime. Particular training programs will be developed based on the results of the baseline ICCWC Indicator Framework assessment conducted during Year 1 of the project (Output 1.1). All anti-corruption measures and sessions on human rights will be integrated within the capacity building program for wildlife departments, Customs and judicial officers.

The project will engage ICCWC partners for completion of the indicator framework assessment (as in output 1.1.1), which will also support the follow-up on the recommendations arising from the IF, along with ensuring that Pakistan's results are added to ICCWC's growing global database of indicator framework results. The GWP will help facilitate connections with UNODC as needed.

#### **Activities:**

##### **2.1.1.1 Assess capacity gaps towards effective management of wildlife crimes through a Training Need Assessment (TNA)**

A Training Need Assessment (TNA) engaging a relevant expert will be carried out for gaining better understanding of the needs and challenges to successfully prevent wildlife crimes in Pakistan. The TNA would serve as the baseline for the training efficacy evaluation which will be carried out during the project, and for the planning of future trainings. The TNA will use different assessment methods depending on the type of agency, scale of operations and level of engagement in combating poaching and IWT. TNA will also assess existing training programmes in place for wildlife departments, customs and other LEAs.

##### **2.1.1.2 Develop customized training modules (short-term and long-term) in collaboration with training directorates of Wildlife Departments on key aspects of poaching and IWT**

Based on the recommendations of the TNA, standardized curriculum and customized training modules will be developed to ensure consistency in the implementation of capacity building frameworks focusing on poaching and IWT, as well as their integration into existing training programmes of the provincial wildlife departments and judiciary organizations. All training programs will include a specific focus on human rights and working effectively with the communities, along with its integration with the global code of conduct developed for the wildlife department staff by the International Ranger Federation.

### **2.1.1.3 Conduct short and medium-term certificate courses for wildlife departments and Customs officials on important aspects of wildlife crime identification, prevention and wildlife handling**

A cadre of master trainers from each wildlife department will be trained through arranging quarterly trainings (four trainings per year) as part of the short-term and medium-term capacity development programme, engaging relevant experts on key aspects of controlling wildlife crimes; including but not limited to; snares detection, wildlife crime identification, investigation, prosecution, and effective implementation of legal frameworks. Whereas one training for every provincial/territorial wildlife department on integrating environmental, social safeguards and valuing community rights will be carried out. The training modules will also include sessions and interactions with international experts that can encourage alternative methods of learning for rangers (e.g., communities of practice, exchanges, online learning, etc.)

### **2.1.1.4 Support judicial academies in integrating wildlife crime prosecution into their training programmes**

A total of ten sessions at federal and provincial judicial academies will be conducted for sensitizing and empowering judicial stakeholders for improved prosecution and sentencing regarding poaching and IWT related cases. The training and awareness sessions will cover important aspects linked to the serious nature of wildlife crimes, their impacts on environment and economy, and the role of the judiciary in order to fill this vacuum in the legal sector.

## **Output 2.1.2. Joint Port and Airport Control Units at key airports, sea ports, and dry ports trained on detection and interception of wildlife trafficking**

The priority of Pakistan Customs has mainly been drug trafficking, despite IWT developing into a major phenomenon over the last two decades. Unfortunately, wildlife staff still lack the capacity to help Pakistan Customs in checking consignments carrying wildlife and its derivatives at the entry and exit points. Thus, the project will work with existing UNODC-WCO Container Control Program's Joint Port and Airport Control Units at key international points of entry and exit in Pakistan (at Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta and Islamabad airports, land crossings at Sust/ Khunjerab, GB; Chaman, Balochistan; and Bin Qasim and Gwadar ports; Sindh) to provide them with regular training on key aspects of deterring wildlife crimes, including legislative framework and its application, wildlife identification and wildlife crime risk profiling to improve their capacity to detect and intercept wildlife trafficking. Anti-corruption measures will also be integrated into these training programs. Additionally, the project will provide the relevant staff at all entry/exit points with the necessary materials on wildlife identification and concealment methods/modus operandi of wildlife traffickers.

### **Activities:**

#### **2.1.2.1: Build capacity of Pakistan Customs, Joint Port Control Units (JPCUs) and Joint Airport Control Units (JACUs) at important exit and entry points on wildlife identification and wildlife crime risk profiling**

A total of eight trainings targeting the staff of Pakistan customs and other LEAs working at international airports, land and sea borders of Pakistan will be organized. Content of the training modules will vary, from basics of wildlife crime detection, profiling, and prevention to specialized trainings, depending on the need. Four specialized trainings will be focused on building the capacity of master trainers within Customs on various aspects of wildlife crime control. The trainings will cover important aspects such as wildlife crime risk profiling, identification of live specimen, parts, derivatives and products, compliance with legal framework regarding wildlife trafficking, including implementation of the wildlife crime prevention legislative framework, IWT risk profiling, inspection of consignments, identification of species, their parts, derivatives and products, and CITES (import, export) permits. The training module development and delivery process will include engagement of relevant regional and national institutions, such as Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of

Endangered Species (ROUTES) Partnership, UNODC, the World Customs Organization, the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, SAWEN, TRAFFIC etc. One training for the selected Master Trainers will also be conducted.

#### **2.1.2.2. Development and distribution of awareness material among target entry/exit points on wildlife identification and concealment methods/modus operandi of wildlife traffickers**

To address limited awareness of Customs authorities and LEAs on wildlife trade regulations and difficulties in the identification of smuggled wildlife (live, derivatives, parts and products), a number of awareness and identification material will be developed in local and English languages. The project will adopt the existing international and regional level identification guides and tools that support the identification of wildlife species. This will include the wildlife trade-demand identification guides for customs, and wildlife products and derivatives identification sheets and tool kits, which provide clear images and text related to the specimens in both English and Urdu (local) languages. The awareness material will also include pictorial guides and instruction manuals on intersecting consignments carrying wildlife illegally on various levels of trade routes, including those hidden in cargo and baggage.

#### **Output 2.1.3: One existing laboratory provided with equipment and expertise for forensics-based wildlife detection and identification to act as a wildlife forensic facility**

Pakistan lacks a designated wildlife forensic facility which makes it extremely difficult for LEAs and relevant authorities to properly identify wildlife derivatives, products and parts traded illegally, and often offer a space for the traffickers to flee with their illicit items. The project will strengthen one existing government-owned lab facility through provision of needful equipment and capacity building of personnel so that it can serve as a wildlife forensic facility. This will help to overcome the persistent challenges related to identification of mis-declared and processed wildlife products. To ensure that the wildlife forensic research is promoted in various institutions and to strengthen role of the designated wildlife forensic facility for the identification of wildlife crimes, a symbiotic coalition of key academic and research institutions with the designated wildlife forensic facility will be formed for engaging their diverse expertise to support the mandate of wildlife forensic facility and support LEAs in timely detection of the wildlife derivatives, parts and products

#### **2.1.3.1: Equip one existing laboratory with tools and technology for forensics-based wildlife detection and identification**

Pakistan does not have a designated wildlife forensic facility that can support the investigation and prosecution of such crimes in the country, and serve the multiple needs of testing wildlife related samples for litigation. Research related to wildlife crime forensics to assess the existing capacity within the academic, research and forensic institutions will be carried out for the identification of most relevant institutions for developing designated facilities to support detection of wildlife crimes. This will help to overcome the persistent challenges related to identification of mis-declared and processed wildlife products.

#### **2.1.3.2: Establish a coalition of academics and research institutes in Pakistan and their capacity building in wildlife forensic techniques**

The project will establish a symbiotic coalition of key academic and research institutions with the designated wildlife forensic facility for engaging diverse expertise to support the mandate of wildlife forensic facility and support LEAs in timely detection of the wildlife derivatives, parts and products. The coalition will be supported through enhancing the capacities of at least four coalition members in wildlife forensic, particularly using genetics and DNA analysis from the international facilities to enhance collaborative learning and expertise exchange. The project will also engage and equip facilities like the University of Veterinary Sciences with needful trainings and resources to strengthen wildlife forensics in the country.

### **Component 3: Reduce poaching and illegal trade of key wildlife species by at least 50% in four high priority sites**

This component focuses on the conservation of key wildlife species by reducing their poaching and illegal trade by 50% across the four project sites through the development of site-specific Zero-Poaching Frameworks, and the adoption and implementation of SMART and Safe Systems Approach for anti-poaching monitoring, intelligence, and investigation. This Component will address Barrier 2: *Lack of Awareness, Knowledge Management, and Monitoring Mechanisms to Curb Illegal Wildlife Trade* and Barrier 3: *Lack of alternative livelihood for local communities*.

#### **Outcome 3.1: Poaching of wildlife species reduced and management effectiveness enhanced at the 4 priority sites**

##### **Output 3.1.1: Zero-Poaching Frameworks approach-based wildlife crime prevention plans developed for 4 priority poaching and illegal trade hotspots**

This output would have a focus of addressing the status of key flora and fauna species along with the communities' dependence on them, the scale and drivers of poaching and IWT, the level of illegal harvesting and engagement of different actors in the IWT supply chain, and the socio-economic dynamics within the project areas. The project will also use IWT and gender analysis toolkit to conduct and integrate gender analysis into anti-poaching and combatting IWT, which will support in developing gender disaggregated Zero-Poaching Framework and wildlife crime prevention strategies. This will help to develop and implement site-specific action-plans following the Zero-Poaching Frameworks (ZPFs) approach. The ZPF employs a six-pillar approach which integrates: 1) assessments; 2) community engagement; 3) technology; 4) prosecution; 5) cooperation; and 6) capacity enhancement. These are combined with essential enforcement activities, incentives and livelihood activities for local communities and integration of enhanced capacities of the provincial wildlife department to effectively control poaching and IWT. The output would work towards enhancing coordination and reporting mechanisms between respective wildlife departments and communities, represented by their respective community conservation organization, to enhance community's engagement in reporting poaching and illegal trade.

#### **Activities:**

##### **3.1.1.1 Conduct baseline surveys at selected poaching/IWT hotspots (one site each in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Gilgit-Baltistan) to determine the scale and associated socio-economic dynamics around IWT and poaching (key drivers, actors and supply chain system)**

Baseline studies to determine the existing status of key flora and fauna species along with the communities' dependence on them, the scale and drivers of poaching and IWT, the level of illegal harvesting and engagement of different actors in the IWT supply chain, and the socio-economic dynamics within the project areas, will be carried out at all four sites engaging the relevant project team, wildlife departments and subject experts. The information collected as part of this will also serve as the basis to determine the effectiveness of the project at site-level, using tools like Wildlife Crime Prevention Framework (WCPF); used to track tangible progress towards zero-poaching and wildlife crime prevention, and Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT). These will also serve towards developing a baseline to track the current state of wildlife crime protection based on the scoring under six pillars, covering: Assessment, Technology, Capacity, Community, Prosecution and Cooperation. The baseline studies will also include supply chain level assessment, from harvesting through consumer level, for the most poached species or cluster of species at site-level, and will also support the development of a Zero-Poaching Framework based action plan with short, medium and long-term targets for combating poaching and IWT at all four project sites.

##### **3.1.1.2 Conduct an assessment to integrate gender analysis into poaching and IWT using Gender-IWT tool kits**

Pakistan also lacks any prior study which has assessed the role of communities in anti-poaching and combatting IWT from a gender-specific lens, despite there being a clear distinction in the roles which men and women play in poaching and IWT. The project will therefore use an IWT and gender analysis toolkit to conduct and integrate gender analysis into anti-poaching and combatting IWT, which will support in developing gender disaggregated Zero-Poaching Framework and wildlife crime prevention strategies. It will also help in developing targeted training modules to develop more women-exclusive livelihood engagement plans to break the IWT supply chain. The assessment will be carried at all four sites engaging an expert, women from local communities, representatives of wildlife departments and development sector organizations with a current footprint in those areas using various techniques, including individual interviews and focused-group discussions. The outcomes of the assessment will be integrated into the gender-specific action-plans which will be developed following the Zero-Poaching Framework, and will serve as the baseline of gender specific engagement in poaching and IWT. This will also demonstrate effectiveness of this toolkit for integrating gender into IWT linked initiatives in Pakistan for future.

#### **3.1.1.4 Develop and implement site specific wildlife crime prevention plans following six pillars of Zero-Poaching Frameworks (ZPFs)**

Site-specific action-plans following the Zero-Poaching Frameworks (ZPFs) approach will be developed and tested at the four priority sites. The ZPF employs a six-pillar approach which integrates: 1) assessments; 2) community engagement; 3) technology; 4) prosecution; 5) cooperation; and 6) capacity enhancement. These are combined with essential enforcement activities, incentives and livelihood activities for local communities and integration of enhanced capacities of the provincial wildlife department to effectively control poaching and IWT. This will be done through organising meetings, dialogues, and focused group discussions (FGDs), including gender disaggregated sessions, with communities, wildlife protection authorities and other relevant stakeholders for comprehensively capturing the context of poaching and IWT across all four sites. This will follow a series of stakeholder consultative workshops (two at each of the sites); one for seeking recommendations towards development of action-plans and second for the validation of plans after their preparation.

#### **3.1.3.5 Strengthen partnerships between communities and wildlife departments through establishing mechanism of information exchange and enhanced monitoring coverage**

The role of local communities is of immense importance in monitoring wildlife populations. The communities from all four priority sites have their livelihoods linked to the natural resources within and around their areas, providing them with an incentive to stay near the core wildlife habitats, which could offer additional monitoring coverage of these sites. Hence, the project will establish a coordination and reporting mechanism between respective wildlife departments and communities, represented by their respective community conservation organization, to enhance community's engagement in reporting poaching and illegal trade. This will be achieved by establishing a mechanism to enable communities to report incidents of poaching and illegal trade to their respective wildlife protection department. The component will also include training of wildlife departments on important aspects regarding respecting community rights, and management of community conflicts etc.

#### **Output 3.1.2: Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) rolled out at 4 project sites for implementation of action-plan developed for the application of Zero-Poaching Frameworks**

The project will focus on the integration of use of technology and novel approaches to enhance anti-poaching and wildlife crime monitoring strategies through adoption of Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) at the four priority sites. SMART is part of the Zero-Poaching Framework that improves monitoring effectiveness in protected areas. SMART makes it possible to collect, store and evaluate data on patrol efforts (e.g., time spent on patrols, areas visited and distances covered), patrol results (e.g., snares removed) and levels of threat through identification of hotspots. A series of trainings, following a SMART-based training need and resource assessment, will be conducted in the use of the tool for master trainers in the wildlife department, who will then train others in the



department. Furthermore, renovation or upgrade of four wildlife check posts; one from each site, will be done by providing equipment and resources necessary to enhance the capacity of the wildlife departments in tackling poachers.

#### **Activities:**

##### **3.1.2.1 Develop customized SMART packages (under ZPFs) for each selected site and provide standard SMART kit to the relevant wildlife department staff**

The Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) will be deployed at the four priority sites for combating wildlife crime technological innovation. SMART is part of the zero-poaching framework that improves monitoring effectiveness in protected areas. SMART makes it possible to collect, store and evaluate data on patrol efforts (e.g., time spent on patrols, areas visited and distances covered), patrol results (e.g., snares removed) and levels of threat through identification of hotspots. The wildlife department presently works without any targeted plans and monitoring mechanisms, which makes it difficult to be vigilant against the threat of poaching. The project will develop site-specific SMART packages and modules, engaging teams from the WWF network, and will translate them in Urdu (local language) for making them user friendly.

##### **3.1.2.2 Conduct SMART training in the use and implementation of SMART technology for data collection, monitoring and reporting, along with provision of relevant equipment kits to at least 15 field staff and/or community members from each site for application of SMART**

The project aims to pilot the use of SMART as a technology-based tool to support efforts of wildlife departments to effectively control poaching, while ensuring availability of credible data to the governments and MoCC. The project will train a number of staff and community members in the use of the tool, engaging international experts from the WWF network. These master trainers will then conduct site level training, with each training being five days long. The wildlife staff and selected community members will be equipped with SMART tool kits, consisting of data collection tools, important equipment such as bags, tents, binoculars, field shoes, and GPS communication device etc. A team will be equipped with computers to maintain and update SMART reports, and ensure their sharing with provincial headquarters of the wildlife department and the MoCC. The project will use the upgraded version of ?SMART connect? that will support the use of internet in the swift transfer of data and information to the relevant wildlife protection department.

##### **3.1.2.3 Strengthen wildlife check-posts at key illegal wildlife supply line/routes equipped with trained staff, detectors and identification guides/pictures**

The important exit areas of the target sites will be mapped and marked through a collaborative effort between the staff of provincial wildlife departments, and communities. This will help in the identification of trafficking hotspots. Renovation or upgradation of four wildlife check posts; one from each site, will be done by providing equipment and resources necessary to enhance the capacity of the wildlife departments in tackling poachers. The check posts will also be equipped with necessary early-warning and communication systems to ensure proper coordination between wildlife departments and other LEAs to report and track down any incidents regarding poaching and IWT.

##### **Output 3.1.3: Safe Systems Approach and First Line of Defense (FLoD) adopted at 4 target sites, integrating community-specific approaches of combating poaching and IWT under the Zero-Poaching Framework**

This output will use information and data generated through site-specific socioeconomic, gender, and livelihood assessments, together with the current data on the scale of poaching and IWT, as a basis to

develop and pilot site-specific alternate livelihood and community engagement plans to combating poaching and IWT following SAFE system strategies and FLoD-based approach. These plans will also serve as the basis of effective engagement of communities in non-wildlife-based livelihood activities such as eco-tourism-based wildlife credit schemes, local handicrafts and skill development, human-wildlife conflict management related skills, and small business enterprises etc. The project puts great emphasis on effective community mobilization and engagement, which will be achieved through developing a targeted social mobilization and community engagement strategy for each site. To address any human rights violation and resolve conflicts, a grievance report mechanism will be established at each site. Whereas the project will use SAFE Systems approach to develop and implement site specific strategies of human-wildlife conflict and apply specific and relevant interventions through carefully designed strategies.

#### **Activities:**

##### **3.1.3.1 Develop and implement site-specific livelihood plans integrating Zero-Poaching Framework approach, gender mainstreaming and human rights aspects to enhance incentives for wildlife conservation and alternate livelihood opportunities**

The detailed site-specific socioeconomic, gender, and livelihood assessment, together with the current data on the scale of poaching and IWT, will serve as the basis to develop and pilot site-specific alternate livelihood and community engagement plans to combating poaching and IWT following SAFE system strategies and FLoD-based approach. A series of stakeholder workshops (one at each site) will be conducted to share findings of the baselines, and for seeking recommendations towards development of the site-specific plans. Women and vulnerable communities will be engaged through exclusive sessions and individual interviews with, gender-disaggregated targets and interventions development, with all the necessary safeguards in place. The resultant recommendations will then be documented to form a site-specific action plan with tangible targets, interventions and timelines.

##### **3.1.3.2 Organize and mobilize local communities, specifically women, at the 4 project sites, into formal Village-Based Organizations (VBOs)**

The project puts great emphasis on effective community mobilization and engagement, which will be achieved through developing a targeted social mobilization and community engagement strategy for each site. To address any human rights violation and resolve conflicts, a grievance report mechanism will be established at each site. A coordination mechanism will also be set up between the communities and the wildlife departments to ensure the prevention of wildlife crimes.

The project also aims to establish women specific Village-Based Organizations (VBOs) in all four target sites. This will be done through arranging gender disaggregated meetings and sessions with women. For this, at least three visits in each village will be carried out for establishment of the VBOs. These VBOs will be responsible for the establishment of women-based saving groups and implementation of women specific activities as part of the livelihood and wildlife crime prevention plan.

##### **3.1.3.3 Engage communities in viable alternative income generation sources to substitute for poaching and illegal trade to increase incentive for stewardship**

Site-specific livelihood plans will ensure effective engagement of communities in non-wildlife-based livelihood activities such as eco-tourism-based wildlife credit schemes, local handicrafts and skill development, human-wildlife conflict management related skills, and small business enterprises etc. An experienced consultant will be hired to conduct a training need analysis and establish comprehensive recommendations for effective and adaptive capacities of communities. To ensure sustainability and enhanced income generation, the project will envisage a strategy for establishing community linkages

with companies and enterprises working at local and national levels, which will also support the promotion of community-based products.

#### **3.1.3.4 Establish Safe System based compensation schemes to reduce cost of living with wildlife**

The project will assess the scale of site-specific drivers of human-wildlife conflict which accelerate poaching and IWT using the SAFE Systems approach. Through this approach, the project will be able to assess the context specific conditions for the conflict and apply specific and relevant interventions through carefully designed strategies. This will be focused on building capacities and application of strategies which can support coexistence with wildlife. The will include interventions such as livestock insurance and vaccination schemes, protective structures, community awareness engagement, early warning systems. etc. The ultimate objective will be to discourage poaching and IWT accelerated by the conflict and negative perception of communities towards wildlife.

#### **Component 4: Raise awareness, enhance knowledge management and develop monitoring mechanisms to curb poaching and illegal wildlife trade**

This component focuses on the demand reduction of wildlife derivatives and associated products to disincentivize poaching and IWT through targeted awareness raising using various forms of media and communication strategy, citizen engagement, sound Knowledge Management mechanism and lessons learning and sharing from the project implementation; and development of the project exit strategy as a basis for sustainability of the project results. This component will address the Barrier 2: *Lack of Awareness, Knowledge Management, and Monitoring Mechanisms to Curb Illegal Wildlife Trade*

#### **Outcome 4.1: Enhanced awareness on illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and reduced demand for illegal wildlife and associated products**

##### **Output 4.1.1 Public awareness on illegal wildlife products and citizen-based wildlife crime and trade reporting improved**

Like all other illegal trades and businesses, IWT is also demand-driven, which means it is entirely possible to change consumer behavior through targeted awareness raising and persuasion, and help them in making informed choices while buying wildlife-based products. During the first year of the project, a detailed communication strategy will be developed in consultation with main stakeholders, wherein awareness raising across all channels to stop poaching and IWT will be detailed. The project will support targeted awareness campaigns focusing on four core groups, namely: youth/schoolchildren, local community members (gender disaggregated), LEAs/Government departments, and outside/general public, in collaboration with national and private print and electronic media, to raise awareness among the target groups about wildlife crime, and to discourage people buying live wild animals and plants, their body parts, products and derivatives. Furthermore, local NGOs/CSOs will be engaged to conduct awareness programmes in schools (by establishing Clean Green Clubs and conducting nature study camps), mosques and community centers.

#### **Activities:**

##### **4.1.1.1 Develop and implement a tailored Communication and Awareness Strategy for target groups about poaching and IWT in Pakistan.**

The project will engage a consultant for mapping out gaps and perceptions that exist at national, provincial and local levels which accelerate the issue of poaching and IWT in Pakistan. This will lead towards drafting an IWT-specific communication and awareness strategy, which will target four core groups, namely: youth/schoolchildren, local communities (gender disaggregated), LEAs/Government departments, and outside/general public. The strategy will also take into consideration different levels

of actors, stakeholders and partners, along with their level of engagement in management of poaching and IWT in Pakistan. The strategy will also incorporate experiences and approaches that have proved successful using the Social and Behavior Change Communications (SBCC) strategy to reduce demand for illegal wildlife products.

#### **4.1.1.2 Initiate a behavior change campaign to reduce in country wildlife trade and use of wildlife products**

The project aims to launch a national level, digital wildlife crime behavior change campaign targeting four main groups, namely: youth/schoolchildren, local communities (gender disaggregated), LEAs/Government departments, and outside/general public, about the ecological importance of wildlife, and the impacts of poaching and IWT. This campaign will include conducting social media-based digital events. The project will educate journalists and influencers so that they are cognizant of the poaching and IWT, and can subsequently report on these issues. A total of five sessions will be organized for the journalists (print/electronic media), and information related to illegal wildlife trade, CITES, and provincial wildlife acts will be shared through presentations in one-day sessions, and stories developed for targeting larger audiences. Seminars, workshops, and environmentally significant days will be used as platforms to engage target groups and stakeholders for this purpose.

#### **4.1.1.3 Enhance citizen engagement in monitoring and reporting wildlife crimes through setting-up an online portal.**

The role of citizens and communities carries great importance in preventing IWT. The project will therefore establish a citizen-based wildlife crime reporting mechanism to enhance citizen participation and engagement in reporting incidents related to poaching and IWT. This will be achieved through appointing focal persons; one per project site, for the people to report IWT related incidents to, along with providing them digital platforms to do the same.

### **Outcome 4.2: Holistic, long-term planning and monitoring in place for wildlife and habitat protection in Pakistan**

#### **Output 4.2.1 Project sustainability ensured through a comprehensive exit strategy, enhanced capacities, and knowledge sharing.**

One of the major aspects of this project is ensuring its sustainability once the funding period ends. Therefore, the experience and exposure gained through this project by key stakeholders will help in replication and scaling-up of successful lessons and best practices across Pakistan's various landscapes. The approach of this project will be participatory and consultative in its planning, implementation and monitoring, in order to sensitize and build capacity of the stakeholders. The specific activities to be conducted in collaboration with the stakeholders include monitoring and evaluation of project initiatives, preparation of quarterly and annual reports, wildlife surveys, development of PC-1s for replication and scaling-up of the project.

The project will also focus on aspects related to knowledge sharing and gender mainstreaming.

#### **Activities:**

##### **4.2.1.1. Carry out regular M&E visits and share reports with key stakeholders and GWP peers.**

WWF-Pakistan and IUCN will work in collaboration with key stakeholders, particularly communities and government departments, to make the project initiatives sustainable and effective. Project planning, implementation, monitoring, and post-project handovers employ a participatory approach with need-based interventions, particularly for social development and integrated natural resource management and conservation

Monitoring and evaluation plan of the project will include preparation of quarterly and annual reports, mid-term and terminal evaluation, and regular M&E visits, including the external evaluation and reports shared with key stakeholders and GWP peers. Internal project monitoring by the senior management of WWF-Pakistan will ensure that the project is implemented efficiently, and that any necessary adjustments are made promptly and effectively. At the beginning of the project, an internal monitoring plan will be established to regularly monitor the progress of outputs and activities. In quarterly monitoring meetings, the project team and the regional management team in Karachi will monitor the progress of the project on the basis of the monitoring plan.

#### **4.2.1.2. Conduct end line surveys at project sites (against the same indicators and sample as baselines) to assess the change in scale and scope of poaching and IWT.**

The data collected in the baseline study will be re-collected again at the end of the project. The project will carry out comprehensive end line studies/surveys at the selected IWT hotspots (4 priority sites), preferably during the last six months of the 3<sup>rd</sup> year to help ascertain the true scale and scope of IWT and the project outcomes. These studies will focus on developing an understanding of the entire IWT supply chain, from poaching to transportation to sale. The data obtained will be properly analyzed as per standard procedures, and reports will be prepared. An external final evaluation will be carried out towards the end of the project.

#### **4.2.1.3. Develop a draft for a comprehensive exit strategy for project sustainability**

The project's Exit phase shall ensure relevant capacity building (with refreshers and replication of trainings) within government departments, CBOs, and other stakeholders, to sustain and scale-up IWT reduction for other sites and species. Incentive and reward schemes will be sustained through funds set-up under the Government, with oversight by non-government stakeholders. Livelihood diversification interventions will be sustained through relevant trainings, marketing and micro-finance linkages, and women-led savings committees (Section 19). WWF's global Wildlife Practice teams (specifically the zero-poaching team), along with IUCN's regional and global teams, will support knowledge sharing and replication, especially within destination countries in the Asian region.

The project design ensures the sustainability of all the project components through setting-up formal procedures for the continuity of the project interventions at both government and community levels. To ensure smooth transition of the major project interventions to the government-line departments and communities, a project exit strategy will be developed towards the end of Year-2 of the project, engaging all relevant stakeholders from national, provincial and field levels. This strategy will serve as the basis for closing the project.

#### **4.2.1.4. Facilitate development of Planning Commission Proforma #1(PC-I)/Project Document for replication and scaling-up of high impact project interventions and best practices by federal and provincial wildlife departments**

A workshop will be organized for seeking input and recommendations from stakeholders on the interventions with a potential for scaling-up frameworks and approaches such as Zero-Poaching Framework and SMART, along with wildlife forensic facilities. The workshop will also seek inputs for further addressing challenges such as strengthening governance, addressing corruption and revision of legal framework and its inclusion into the Annual Development Budgets and plans of relevant departments. To mobilize resources to support project initiatives after completion of the project, concept notes, project proposals, project documents or PC-1s of similar projects will be developed.

#### **4.2.1.5. Organize results and knowledge sharing, and dissemination workshops at federal and provincial levels, to share project impacts with partners and stakeholders**

A series of workshops (one at federal level, four at the provincial level) will be organized for sharing results and dissemination of project success stories during the last quarter of the project. The events

will also be an opportunity for sharing the project impacts with partners and stakeholders, and finalizing the exit strategy for project sustainability. The project will also conduct such workshops and other knowledge sharing initiatives as described below, to imprint what has been and how the project has been planned, implemented and monitored for results and impacts.

**4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies:**

This project is aligned with the following GEF strategies:

<b>GEF Focal Area</b>	<b>Relevant Project Component</b>
<p><b>BD-1-2a</b> ? Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through global wildlife program to prevent extinction of known threatened species</p>	<p><b>Component 1.</b> <i>Strengthen policy and regulatory framework, and inter-agency coordination to address poaching and illegal wildlife trade</i></p> <p><b>Component 2.</b> <i>Build institutional capacities and establish facilities to prevent, detect, and control wildlife crime</i></p> <p><b>Component 3.</b> <i>Reduce poaching and illegal trade of key wildlife species by at least 50% in 4 high priority sites</i></p> <p><b>Component 4.</b> <i>Raise awareness, knowledge management, and monitoring mechanisms to curb poaching and illegal wildlife trade</i></p>
<p><b>BD-2-7</b> ? Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate</p>	<p><b>Component 3.</b> <i>Reduce poaching and illegal trade of key wildlife species by at least 50% in 4 high priority sites</i></p>

**5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing:**

## 5.2. Incremental reasoning

The GEF Instrument states that "the GEF shall operate for the purpose of providing new and additional grant and concessional funding to meet the agreed incremental costs of measures to achieve agreed global environmental benefits" in the GEF focal areas. The incremental value of this GEF project is explained below and summarized in Table 12.

The Theory of Change developed for this project is shown in **Annexure IX**. In summary, it can be described as follows: With increased capacity to tackle IWT for relevant wildlife institutions and authorities, and a robust policy framework along with improved inter-agency coordination, monitoring mechanism and enhanced targeted awareness, IWT and poaching is curbed in Pakistan. In the developed ToC, the project activities initiate the Impact path: if the project activities related to strengthening of policy framework and inter-agency coordination, capacity building of relevant wildlife authorities and development of rescue/rehabilitation facilities, provision of alternative livelihoods for local communities, development of stringent monitoring mechanism and knowledge management system, and enhanced community/public awareness (targeted) regarding ecological and economic importance of wildlife are achieved, it will lead to the fulfillment of this project's direct outcomes. This is dependent on a few assumptions being met, which are willingness of partners to collaborate and their transparency in the review of existing wildlife related policies, willingness of partners to have their capacity built, willingness of community members to be open to alternative livelihoods as their source of income, management effectiveness and efficiency of the proposed wildlife crime prevention approaches, community/public perception regarding IWT and the effectiveness of exit strategy's implementation. Assuming that there is effective and sustained implementation of wildlife trade related laws and policies, improved inter-agency coordination, capacity is applied towards detection and prosecution of wildlife crime, provision of alternative livelihoods has lessened the burden on IWT and poaching and project sites are being managed efficiently and effectively, and increased awareness has led to a decrease in IWT, this will lead to this project's final outcomes. The final outcomes (4 components in this project) will essentially then lead to a reduction in IWT and poaching in Pakistan.

The GEF project implementation is likely to bring positive changes to the national capacity of Pakistan to fight wildlife crime. These will be accomplished by: strengthening policy and regulatory framework; inter-agency and international coordination to address poaching and IWT; building institutional and improving personal capacities; establishing facilities to detect, prevent and control wildlife crime; ensuring safe rescue, rehabilitation, and release of confiscated animals; establishing wildlife crime database as well as digitized data collection approach which will be helpful for law enforcement agencies to act promptly, enhancing management effectiveness at the four demonstration priority sites through participation of local communities including women, indigenous and vulnerable groups; raising awareness, knowledge management, and monitoring mechanisms to curb poaching and IWT and reducing demand for IWT products. The GEF will support the development of mechanisms for multi-sector and multi-stakeholder coordination and governance to better address and curb poaching and IWT. Thus, through the project implementation, the national capacity to fight wildlife crime is projected to increase up to **2**, on average, for each ICCWC IF Outcome, including Outcomes 3 and 4 (Wildlife Crime Intelligence and Investigation) which are currently rated as **0**. As a result of those likely improvements, the number of wildlife seizures and arrests will increase significantly as a result

of increased law enforcement capacity, and at the end of the project, both those parameters are projected to demonstrate initial negative trends as a result of increased deterrent measures for wildlife traffickers. Decreasing wildlife trafficking will lead to decreasing poaching, so the project will result in a paradigm shift from the current scenario of high poaching and IWT to 50% reduction scenario accompanied by implementation of the Zero-Poaching Framework in the project sites. Decreasing poaching will likely contribute to stabilization and growth of populations of the most trafficked species (e.g., falcons, turtles, partridges and pangolins). Decreasing wildlife trafficking will positively contribute to local community safety, as well as to international supply chain security of Pakistani export and facilitation of international trade of the country.

Capacity building of the key stakeholders, including staff of the respective forest and wildlife departments, Pakistan Customs, Border Security and other LEAs will enable them in tackling wildlife crime and poaching. If not done, this would limit effectiveness of the in-situ wildlife conservation. Development of standardized training programs and curriculum will ensure that the capacity building frameworks are implemented on an equal scale.

Comprehensive baseline studies will help to ascertain the scale and scope of illegal wildlife trade in Pakistan, focusing on entire network managing supply chain of 'Illegal Wildlife Trade', from poaching to transportation and sale, identifying critical drivers of poaching and illegal trade, and potential hotspots from where the wildlife species are sourced, as well as important entry and exit points of the country which are used by traffickers.

The Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) is designed to improve anti-poaching efforts and overall law enforcement effectiveness in established conservation areas. SMART makes it possible to collect, store and evaluate data on patrol efforts (e.g. time spent on patrols, areas visited and distances covered), patrol results (e.g. snares removed, arrests made) and threat-levels. When effectively used to create and sustain information flows between ranger teams, analysts and conservation managers, the SMART approach can help to substantially improve protection of wildlife and their habitats. This approach has already demonstrated its effectiveness in improving law enforcement effort, improving morale of enforcement teams, and reducing poaching levels in multiple sites across the world.

The proposed management and livelihood strategies will consider a more holistic and participatory approach of management of poaching and trade hotspots; both protected areas, and their buffer zones. This also addresses all five pillars of zero-poaching, sustainable management of resources and community benefit sharing, and livelihood improvement. The PAs management plans developed will be agreed with key stakeholders, approved by relevant government agencies and implemented, the latter through collaborative efforts with a range of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that are already implementing community-centered conservation activities within these landscapes. The Wildlife Crime Prevention Framework indicators will serve as the basis to assess effectiveness of the site-based wildlife crime control measures.

Like all other illegal trades and businesses, IWT is also demand driven. The GEF support will focus on developing targeted awareness campaigns, in collaboration with national and private print and electronic media, to raise awareness among masses about wildlife crime, discouraging people buying live wild animals and plants, their body parts and derivatives. Mechanisms will be developed for



citizens to encourage them to report events related to IWT and poaching, using wildlife crime reporting helpline service and mobile phone apps to relevant LEAs, and to help curb wildlife trafficking in Pakistan.

The incremental value of this GEF project is explained in the table below.

**GEF incremental contribution of the project**

<b>Baseline Scenario</b> (Business as Usual)	<b>GEF Incremental Contribution</b> (what the GEF project will contribute)	<b>Key Outcomes, GEBS, National, and Local</b> expected with the Alternative Scenario
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<p>Poaching and IWT will not show up on the national and provincial agenda of wildlife management and the heinous poaching and IWT crimes will continue unabated without GEF investment. As was shown on the Fig. 1 annual number of wildlife seizures and arrests will likely continue to increase mainly because of the increase of wildlife trafficking volumes from the country but not as a result of increasing capacity of law enforcement agencies, ports, airports, and border post to intercept wildlife trafficking.</p> <p>As a result of increasing illegal harvesting populations of key trafficked species in Pakistan, like falcons, tortoises, pangolins, and partridges are likely to continue to decline to the verge of extinction.</p> <p>The relevant government departments and agencies will not have enough capacity to combat the poaching and IWT, facilities for detection, prevention and control of such crimes will not come up. So, overall national capacity to intercept, investigate, and prosecute wildlife crime in Pakistan will likely remain at 1 and 0 levels of the ICCWC Indicator Framework in the nearest 5-10 years.</p> <p>As a result of increasing wildlife trafficking trends in Pakistan and low law enforcement control, local community members are likely to join poaching and wildlife trafficking groups benefiting from unsustainable wildlife harvesting and destroying national and local wildlife resources. Potentially it will lead to increasing insecurity of international trade supply chains from Pakistan as they will be increasingly used for wildlife and other illicit trafficking from the country.</p>	<p>The GEF project will establish National and Provincial Wildlife Crime Task Forces as collaborative bodies of law enforcement agencies to fight wildlife crime at federal and provincial levels;</p> <p>Wildlife crime and wildlife management policies, strategies and legislation will be updated to cover the key gaps in wildlife crime law enforcement in the country;</p> <p>Wildlife Crime Database built on the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) will be established at federal and provincial levels;</p> <p>Federal and Provincial Law Enforcement agencies will be trained and mentored on wildlife crime intelligence, investigation, and prosecution;</p> <p>LEAs at key ports, airports, and border posts of the country will be trained on wildlife crime detection, identification and interception;</p> <p>Zero Poaching and Safe System Frameworks will be introduced and implemented at 3-4 project sites to involve communities in combat against wildlife crime and establish better livelihood opportunities;</p> <p>Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) at 3 project sites will be supported with SMART, equipment and trainings to fight poaching and IWT;</p> <p>National wildlife crime awareness campaign will be launched among general public and target local communities</p>	<p>? The national capacity to fight wildlife crime is projected to increase up to 2 in average for each ICCWC IF Outcome, including Outcomes 3 and 4 (Wildlife Crime Intelligence and Investigation) currently rated as 0;</p> <p>? Involvement of local communities in cooperation with law enforcement agencies to protect wildlife and fight wildlife crime will likely increase (ICCWC IF Outcome 8), WCPF and METT from 1 up to 2 in average;</p> <p>? Number of wildlife seizures will increase significantly as a result of increased law enforcement capacity and at the end of the project both that parameters are projected to demonstrate initial negative trends as a result of increased deterrent measures for wildlife traffickers;</p> <p>? Projected 50% decrease of level of poaching in the project sites: Indus River game reserve; Indus Dolphin Reserve Frontage of Kashmir; Misgar Community Controlled Hunting Area; and Tilla Jogian Game Reserve and Jalapur Sharif Wildlife Sanctuary in Salt Range;</p> <p>? Stabilization and potential initial growth of populations of the most trafficked species (Falcons, Turtles, Partridges, and Pangolins) in Pakistan;</p> <p>? Improvement of management of the Indus River Game Reserve, right bank of Indus Dolphin Game Reserve; Tilla Jogian GR and Jalapur Sharif WS, and Misgar Community Controlled Hunting Area with total area of 275,903 ha;</p> <p>? More diversified and sustainable livelihood for 10 communities in the project sites will benefit 2,000 local people, including 50% women;</p> <p>? Increased by 25% participation of women in wildlife crime enforcement and sustainable NRM</p>
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## **6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF);**

The proposed project will aim to preserve and restore natural habitats for the native and migratory wildlife species to thrive in through the protection and management of five PAs at the four priority sites with a high level of biodiversity and endemism, covering a total area of 275,903 ha. This will contribute directly to the Aichi Biodiversity targets, as well as aligning with the policies and targets of other conventions such as TRAFFIC, CITES and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS).

The project will also aim to halt the population decline of various targeted species, some of which are listed as 'Vulnerable' and 'Endangered' in IUCN's Red List, including the likes of the Snow leopard, Indian pangolin, freshwater turtles (Indian Narrow-headed Soft-Shell Turtle, Indian SoftShell Turtle, Indian Peacock soft Shell Turtle, Indian Flap Shelled Turtle and Black Spotted Turtle and Crowned River Turtle), and falcons (Saker, Peregrine, Gyrfalcon, Laggar, Common Kestrel and Goshawk). The project activities will help to stabilize their population, along with increasing the numbers of the targeted species in the long-run and ensuring environmental sustainability. One of the proposed project sites; the Indus Dolphin Reserve Frontage of Kashmore (Sindh), has been chosen specifically for the conservation of the 'Endangered' Indus River dolphin, and for the preservation of the river's ecosystem, which is a key water resource for Pakistan.

The Zero-Poaching Framework, which will be applied at all the project sites, will focus on the release and rehabilitation of confiscated species, returning them to their original ecosystems, which will improve the livelihoods of vulnerable and marginalized communities, including the indigenous people, through enhanced availability of natural resources and their equal distribution, and fostering ecotourism. At least 40% of the targeted beneficiaries in the project are planned to be women, which will contribute to reducing the gender gap and providing increased opportunities to women. This holistic approach will fulfill the 'One Health' framework and put it to practice, benefiting everyone involved. Disrupting the global IWT supply chain through the Zero-Poaching Framework will also help in minimizing the spread of zoonotic diseases, and reduce the probability of any future pandemics, such as the novel COVID-19.

The project will also increase the capacity of environmental law enforcement agencies (LEAs) by training officials on SMART-based patrolling and monitoring programmes, which would help in effectively managing and reducing poaching inside protected areas. Implementing SMART will play a critical role in stabilizing the diminishing wildlife of Pakistan. SMART will also help in collecting data and supporting maintenance of the IWT database in an effective and efficient manner. The project will also build the capacity of Pakistan Customs, along with other relevant LEAs, for effective border patrolling, therefore breaking the global IWT supply chain and helping to limit the trafficking of wildlife to international markets.

## **7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up**

### **7.1 Innovation**

The following innovative for Pakistan tools are suggested by the project:

- Formation of National Wildlife Crime and Trade Monitoring Network (NWCTMN) for increased collaboration with stakeholders;
- Introduction of SMART tool and database for collecting, analysis, and storing wildlife crime data;

- Development of first wildlife crime forensic lab in Pakistan;
- Introduction of Zero Poaching Framework, First Line of Defence, and Safe System approaches to the projects sites

Successful innovative and traditional models developed by the project will be replicated in other Pakistan provinces and priority sites.

## 7.2 Sustainability

### 1. Financial and economic sustainability

*Financial and economic sustainability* of the project results will be achieved by

- (i) Careful financial planning and budget source analysis integrated in the Zero-Poaching Frameworks, and community pilot projects in the project sites. ZPF plans will include analysis of necessary funding for different activities, and identification of effective markets and value chains for community products and services);
- (ii) Development of a sustainable and efficient CBNRM mechanism and alternative income models for local communities that allows for long-term community investment and ownership of natural resources in the project area;
- (iii) Collaboration with other sustainable development projects in the project area and leveraging of their resources to support and enhance the project results.

Additionally, to ensure financial sustainability, almost all activities have been planned to be implemented through the relevant government departments, especially for the functionality of NWCTMN, so the project outputs can be mainstreamed into the regular operations of these government agencies (MoCC, Provincial Parks and Wildlife Departments, Customs). Furthermore, under Components 2 & 3 of this project, these institutions and authorities will be empowered and equipped to exercise their mandates without requiring further external resources. The project will also test cost-recovery mechanisms from illegal trade seizures using money laundering legislation, and from legal trade through fiscal regulations to ensure trade is taxed at a level commensurate with the cost of regulating it. The proposed approaches have been discussed on various occasions by the relevant agencies but have never been piloted in the region with a specific focus on IWT. The project is also designed to ensure that the major costs involved in setting up new systems/approaches (ZPF, Safe System, FLoD) and technologies (SMART, GIS-based database etc.) will be covered during the project period.

### 2. Institutional sustainability

For institutional sustainability, it is intended that capacity development through Training of Trainers (ToTs), as well as other capacity building activities under Component 2, will contribute towards enhanced national training systems for agencies engaged in combating wildlife crime, thereby

contributing to the uptake of progressive techniques in line with rapidly advancing global responses across the national and international trading routes.

The project will focus on building collaborations, strong partnerships, capacity building of communities and relevant partners, and support in building effective linkages with the relevant financial and technical partners and custodian departments for making this initiative sustainable. The livelihood engagement plan, for example, with associated business models and supply chain tools will ensure sustainability and continuation of these initiatives. The project will also ensure building linkages of the community organizations, including the Rural Support Programme, Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) and other similar platforms to sustain the livelihood related activities, and will also support in the further replication and scaling-up of their work. This will be done by engaging these organizations formally into the project since its initiation. To enable and empower the project communities, LEAs and other partners in the project will focus on building institutional capacities and mechanisms which go beyond the project's duration. Existing initiatives of the Govt. of Pakistan, including but not limited to, the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami and Protected Areas Initiatives, will provide the opportunity to ensure the proposed interventions would be further supported and sustained as part of the aforementioned initiatives.

The project, under Outputs 3.1.3 and 4.2.1, will also connect communities and their organizations to donors and investors through various approaches. Private Sector Engagement team of WWF-Pakistan will play an important role to support and build this network, and help to reach out to the private sector and their foundations for philanthropic giving, in particular to community beneficiaries that would support in bringing sustainability to this initiative.

Site level Zero-Poaching based wildlife crimes and safe system strategy plans will provide a roadmap for the wildlife departments and other partners to effectively sustain the interventions, including use of SMART, community coordination mechanisms, and human-wildlife conflict management interventions as part of their annual development plans. These plans will also enable wildlife departments to invest further resources for replication and scaling-up the plans to adjacent sites.

The project will work to integrate all developed training programs into the capacity building curriculums of the relevant LEAs. Additionally, the project will use the following approaches to ensure institutional sustainability of the project results:

? Development of innovative yet sustainable site-specific Zero-Poaching Frameworks, with endorsement and linkages to stakeholders and provincial/territorial governments (integration in the provincial plans for wildlife management and law enforcement);

? Use of Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) to conduct feasibility studies and the development of customized SMART packages for each of the selected sites, along with fully equipped and trained field staff for data collection, monitoring and reporting. Furthermore, in order to increase potential, not only will a functional network of national and provincial/territorial SMART nodes be set-up within the relevant government bodies, but knowledge and experience sharing visits to successful SMART sites for partners and relevant stakeholders will also be organized;

? Strengthening community engagement for sustainable development by using approaches such as the Safe System Approach and First Line of Defence (FLoD) by mobilizing the local communities towards conservation and anti-poaching work, through awareness, information strategies and developing sustainable livelihoods (so, the livelihood models introduced by the project will be owned by communities).

? Development of a GIS-based database, which will be maintained by MoCC for nationwide IWT information collation, intelligence sharing, monitoring, reporting and control. Moreover, existing JPCUs and JACUS will be strengthened with added capacity to detect and intercept wildlife trafficking at 9 international and domestic entry and exit points in Pakistan.

? Establishment of 3 state-of-the-art wildlife rescue and rehabilitation facilities at the most appropriate locations in the country. Establishing independent rescue and rehabilitation facilities has many implications in terms of (i) requirements of various confiscated species including ungulates, big and small cats, pangolin and a diversity of other mammals, birds, reptiles and invertebrate species, (2) diverse expertise required regarding food, enclosures, dealing with animals under stress, injured or ill, (3) construction and other costs.

Keeping in mind the funding resources (both the GEF grant and co-financing), different options will be explored related to the rescue and rehabilitation of confiscated animals, along with strengthening the facilities and enhancing the expertise of existing public zoos or private animal facilities, to select the most appropriate and feasible options.

? Conducting specialized trainings for at least 500 staff members belonging to the federal and provincial wildlife departments, and relevant LEAs, to combat IWT.

The capacity building framework that will be designed for wildlife departments and other LEAs following a TNA will be incorporated into the standard training curriculum of these institutions offered to the staff at various stages of their careers. The contents of the curriculum and training modules will therefore be developed in close collaboration with the respective institutions and their training directorate to ensure that the content is well aligned with the formats and strategic priorities of their training framework. This step would be critical and crucial to ensure that the wildlife crime focused aspects are an in-built part of their training programme. To ensure that these institutions have capacity staff that can act as resource persons to lead the training after the project completion, a cadre of master trainers from wildlife departments and LEAs will be trained through provision of training at local level and also through the international exchange with relevant forums and institutes. Linkages and relationship development of wildlife departments and LEAs with forums and institutes working on improving capacities of LEAs on various aspects of wildlife crimes will be another dimension which will support their effective engagement and coordination on wildlife crime prevention related capacity enhancement initiatives.

### **7.3. Potential for scaling up**

The project's exit strategy shall ensure relevant capacity building within government departments, PA staff, local communities, CBOs, and other stakeholders, to sustain and scale-up IWT reduction for other sites and species. Additionally, under Output 4.2.1, the project will conduct the following activities to make sure that its best practices are being implemented and replicated in Pakistan to minimize the threat of IWT:

? The project team will have quarterly sessions to deliberate over the best practices and any resulting failures in the implementation of the project activities. These will be documented in detail to generate the full set of factors and conditions that contributed to either the project's success or failure

? The lessons learned by the project will be reflected in the quarterly and annual reports, which will be disseminated among project partners and stakeholders

? The project team will have semi-annual meetings with NWCMN, project partners and stakeholders to present the lessons learned through the project, with recommendations for their replications in other sites and provinces

? The project team will monitor the replication of the project models at other sites and provinces of Pakistan and report it in the quarterly and annual reports.

Pakistan is committed to engaging with GWP and its partners for a joint effort towards the replication and scaling-up of the project to other parts of Pakistan. Exchange with the Community of Practice (CoP) on demand reduction, convened by TRAFFIC and GWP, will provide collaborative learning opportunities and outreach to other countries.

The project outputs are well-aligned with the strategic priorities of the Govt. of Pakistan and the existing initiatives will offer the opportunity for scaling-up and replication of these outputs in other priority sites which are part of the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami and Protected Areas Initiatives. The project sites and outputs have been prioritized in consultation with provincial wildlife departments and MoCC (Ministry of Climate Change) which will ensure that the proposed interventions will be further supported and sustained as part of the aforementioned initiatives.

***1b. Project Map and Geo-Coordinates.*** Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place. ?????

The projects sites in the ProDoc have been proposed after detailed deliberations with Federal Ministry of Climate Change and the concerned Wildlife Departments, local communities, conservation organizations following the criteria mentioned below:

? Key refugium for endangered and most trafficked wildlife (falcons, freshwater turtles, pangolins, partridges and carnivore species);

? Hotspots for poaching and IWT in the country;

? Presence of the PA status and enforcement staff at the sites;

? Presence of local communities depending on the site (PAs) natural resources? and

? Thorough assessment of poaching and illegal wildlife trade related seizures data obtained from the Forest, Parks and Wildlife Departments and documentary evidence of poaching and illegal wildlife trade published in the form of research articles, confiscation reports from law enforcement agencies, and data collected during the PPG stage regarding the presence of poaching and illegal wildlife trade of key fauna and flora.

**Project Sites.** The project will make its key interventions and main investments in 4 project sites ? Indus River Game Reserve, DIK (KP); Indus Dolphin Reserve Frontage of Kashmore (Sindh); Tilla Joggian and Jalalpur Sharif Game Reserve (Punjab); and Misgar Community Controlled Hunting Area (Gilgit-Baltistan) - with a total area of 275,903 ha. There are 5 PAs located in the sites which the project will work with. These sites were selected in consultation with MoCC and provincial Wildlife Departments as the key refugiums for endangered and most trafficked wildlife (falcons, freshwater turtles, pangolins, partridges and other species) and hotspots for poaching and IWT in the country (Fig. 7). Brief description of the selected project sites is provided below (see Annexure-XI for full details on the sites).

**Indus River Game Reserve (IRGR), Dera Ismail Khan (KP):** 84,774 ha.

Indus River Game Reserve, in the province of KP, has been a legally designated Protected Area since 1987, and spans over an area of 84,774 hectares Being a wetland habitat and bordering Chashma Wildlife Sanctuary, this segment of the Indus River in IRGR hosts the second most endangered freshwater Indus blind dolphin (*Platanista minor*).

This site also provides an ideal habitat to migratory freshwater turtles, waterfowls and raptors, especially the Saker falcon (*Falco cherrug*), Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) and Laggar falcon (*Falco jugger*), which are very important illegally wildlife traded species due to their demand from Arab Countries. The area also serves an important habitat of rare species such as fishing and jungle cats, Indian wolf, common otter, etc.

However, poaching and IWT is a persistent threat to the survival of these species. The site is known for the poaching of freshwater turtles, as well as falcons and cranes. A small-scale local market selling wildlife parts and associated derivatives for medicinal purposes also exists. Hunting of wildlife, especially birds for consumption purposes, is also a common practice in the area. Communities residing within the area represent a diversity of ethnic groups residing in 16 villages in and around the Reserve. Many households in these villages are known to have been involved in poaching and illegal wildlife Trade (IWT) of various species.

**Indus Dolphin Reserve Frontage of Kashmore (Sindh):** 125,000 ha.

The Indus Dolphin Game Reserve (IDGR) boundary covers an approximate area of 44,200 ha, and spans over a 210 Km stretch between Guddu and Sukkur Barrages. The Reserve is also a designated Ramsar site due to a diversity of rare, endemic, migratory and resident wildlife species that it hosts, majority of which are affected by poaching and IWT. The largest population of endangered Indus dolphins also inhabits this area. The threats of aquatic species are further exacerbated by harmful fishing practices such as use of illegal nets and poison, which increases the bycatch of species such as turtles, and hence contributes towards IWT.



The reserve is known to host over 100 species of migratory and resident birds, more than 25 species of mammals; over 40 species of reptiles including snakes and lizards; 8 species of freshwater turtles and 5 species of amphibians. All 8 species of freshwater turtles found in the IDGR are listed in CITES and have been facing serious poaching and IWT pressures since a long time. It has been estimated that a single person engaged in the poaching of turtles usually collects 54-150 turtles on a daily basis for selling to middle-men. They are also known to sell these turtles and their parts to the local dealers at Kashmore who send the same to Rahim Yar Khan, Lahore and Karachi for sale at exorbitant prices. Similarly, poaching and IWT of migratory and resident birds of the local market in the area and across Pakistan has been a key conservation challenge within the area. The site is also known for poaching and IWT of rare and elusive species like Otters, fishing cats and Hog deer. Most of the local tribes residing in the areas are known to have been engaged in poaching of turtles and other natural resources. There are seven villages located around the reserve represented by about 1300 families within the project area. The communities primarily rely on the natural resources for their livelihood through fishing, livestock rearing, agriculture, etc. The site has the following indigenous tribes: Jogi, Bheel, Bagri, Rawara, Barha, Gurgula, Gogra, Shikari, Guruwanro, Fisher folk Mirbahar, Mallah and Mohana, Soomra, and Balouch.

**Tilla Jogian and Jalalpur Sharif Game Reserve (Punjab):** 12,301 ha (10,065 ha and 2,236 ha respectively).

This site represents two protected areas; the Jalalpur Sharif Wildlife Sanctuary and Tilla Jogian Game Reserve. The site is a prime habitat of the Punjab Urial, Indian pangolin, and several species of migratory and resident birds which are also targets of poachers, hunters and traffickers. The sites also hosts other species, including pangolins, common leopard, wolf, jackal, jungle cat, mongoose and several species of reptiles. The area has diverse habitats including forests, rangelands and wetlands interspersed by agricultural fields. This is one of the key poaching hotspots for Indian pangolins, urial, partridges, and falcons in Pakistan. Communities of the area have a higher dependence on natural resources for their livelihoods, which also contributes to a higher scale of poaching and IWT.

**Misgar Community Controlled Hunting Area (Gilgit-Baltistan):** 95,600 ha.

Misgar Valley is situated in the northernmost part of Pakistan; Gilgit-Baltistan, at the border with China, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan. Misgar valley is home to various species such as the Snow leopard, Grey wolf, Himalayan brown bear, Himalayan ibex, golden marmot etc. The site is well known as a poaching hotspot for the aforementioned species. Communities at this site mostly rely on agriculture (crops, vegetables, fruits, plantations, fodder grasses, etc.) and livestock rearing for earning their livelihoods, which often also leads towards challenges such as human-wildlife coexistence, and increases the scale of poaching of wildlife species. Most of the areas situated within this site are very remote, and inaccessible locations contribute in making poaching and wildlife trafficking highly underreported crimes in the country. The villages at this site are home to two main tribes; Diramiting and Kurkutz, and constitute 80% of the population of Misgar.

#### **1b. Project Map and Coordinates**

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

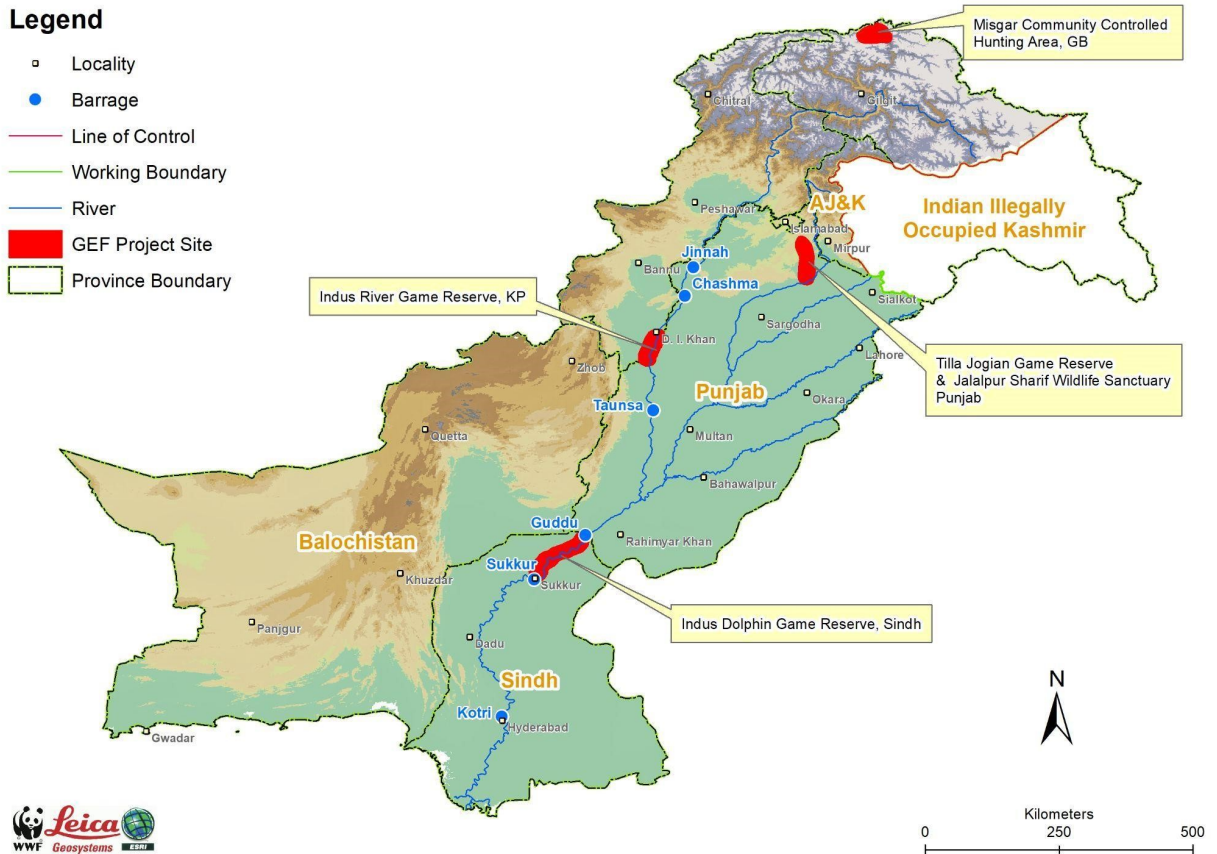


Figure: Project map

Geo-referenced information of four project sites is as follows:

1. Indus Dolphin Game Reserve (IDGR):  
It is located within 27°36'N ? 28°27'N, 68°48'E-69°42'E coordinates
2. Indus River Game Reserve (IRGR):  
Its coordinates are N: 31° 46' 21??; to 31° 55' 13?? and E: 070° 59' 44??; to 070° 59' 84??.
3. Salt Range, Punjab:  
Jalalpur Sharif Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Tehsil Pind Dadan Khan, District Jhelum.  
Geographically, it is situated between 32° 12' 21?? N Latitudes and 73° 26' 22?? E Longitude.  
Tilla Jogian National Park is located in Tehsil and District Jhelum and was designated. Geographically, it is situated between 32° 49' 32?? N Latitudes and 73° 23' 18?? E Longitude
4. Misgar is situated between Longitude 36° 45' to 37° 5' N, and Latitude at 74° 2' to 74° 5' E.

### 1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

To respond to the growing wildlife crisis and international call for action, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in June 2015 launched the Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development, often called the Global Wildlife Program (GWP). Led by the World Bank, the GWP is a US\$213 million grant program (Phase I and II) designed to address wildlife crime across 32 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The GWP serves as a platform for international coordination, knowledge exchange, and delivering action on the ground. The GWP builds and strengthens partnerships by supporting collaboration amongst national projects, captures and disseminates lessons learned, and coordinates with implementing agencies and international donors to combat IWT globally. National projects within the GWP form an integral part of a community of practice that promotes the sharing of best practices and technical resources. This IUCN/GEF project in Pakistan is a national project under the GWP (Phase II), and it was designed to contribute to the Program as much as possible. During project execution, Pakistan will share its lessons with GWP projects and will have access to the GWP documentation and materials produced by other GWP projects. Pakistan is committed to engaging with GWP partners in Africa and Asia on joint efforts that will help with the project implementation, including issues related to wildlife crime enforcement, PA management, and community livelihood.

The project is aligned with GWP Theory of Change and will contribute significantly to the expected GWP Outcomes and Targets via implementation of its four Components (Strategies) (Table 3).

Pakistan is also committed to share GWP knowledge with national and local stakeholders? ? the project will share the GWP knowledge gained from this project with project stakeholders at national and provincial levels and other GWP Partners through collaboration with other GWP partners

**Table 3.** Alignment of the project strategies with GWP Components, Outcomes, Indicators & Targets

<b>GWP components</b>	<b>GWP program outcomes</b>	<b>Project Components contributing to GWP outcomes</b>	<b>Key project targets</b>
<b><u>Component 1</u></b> Conserve wildlife and enhance habitat resilience	-Stabilization or increase in populations of, and area occupied by, wildlife at program sites	<b>Through implementation of all 4 project Components:</b>  Stable populations of falcons, freshwater turtles, and pangolins in the four projects sites	Due to short project period (3 years) there is no relevant target in the Project Results Framework

	-Areas of landscapes and terrestrial/marine protected areas under improved practices and management effectiveness (METT for PAs)	<b>Through implementation of the Component 3:</b>  Improved management and law enforcement capacity of four target PAs - Indus River Game Reserve, DIK (KP); Indus Dolphin Reserve Frontage of Kashmore (Sindh); Tilla Joggian and Jalalpur Sharif Game Reserve (Punjab); Misgar Community Controlled Hunting Area (Gilgit-Baltistan)	Total PAs area under improved management: 275,903 ha;  Average METT score increase is in the range of 4-8 points for 5 target Pas
<b><u>Component 2</u></b>  Promote wildlife-based and resilient economies	-Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to develop WBE and sustainable use activities  -Increased participation of communities in conservation compatible rural enterprises and WBE jobs  -Additional livelihood activities established	<b>Through implementation of the Component 3:</b>  Implementation of the Safe System and First Line of Defence approaches in the four project sites	Total number of local people practicing CBNRM and alternative sources of income in the project area: >= 1,000 (at least 40% are females);  Total number of local community members in the project sites participating in the informants/watchers network and reporting wildlife crime to LE agencies): >=100
<b><u>Component 3</u></b>  Combat wildlife trafficking	-Strengthened policy and regulatory frameworks to prevent, detect and penalize wildlife crime	<b>Through implementation of the Component 1:</b>  Development of National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy;  Review and improvement of national and provincial wildlife laws;  Development of the national wildlife crime database for monitoring, analysis, intelligence and investigation purposes	The Strategy and updated wildlife crime legislation are approved by the Pakistan Government and implemented  The national wildlife crime database is officially established and regularly updated

	-Improved enforcement, judicial, and prosecutorial institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime (site-based law enforcement).	<b>Through implementation of the Component 2:</b>  Trainings and mentoring of Wildlife Departments, Police, Judiciary, and Customs) on wildlife crime intelligence, detection, interception, investigation and prosecution	At least 50 law enforcement officers have advanced wildlife crime intelligence, detection, interceptions, investigation and prosecution skills and serve as mentors for other LE officers in the country
<b>Component 4</b>  Reduce demand	-Improved awareness of wildlife crime through campaigns and advocacy	<b>Through implementation of the Component 4:</b>  National-wide wildlife crime campaign is developed and implemented	At least 15,000 people are reached through national wildlife crime campaign and have access to wildlife crime reporting hotline
<b>Component 5</b>  Coordinate and enhance learning	-Enhanced understanding of wildlife as an economic asset  -Improved coordination among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders engaged in the implementation of the GWP  -Enhanced GWP management and monitoring platform	<b>Through implementation of the Component 4:</b>  Project M&E  Knowledge Management and lessons learning and sharing from the project implementation  Development of the project exit strategy as a basis for sustainability of the project results	At least 10 project lessons are developed and shared with other GWP projects  Sustainability of the project results is ensured through implementation of the exit strategy.

## 2. Stakeholders

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

**Civil Society Organizations** Yes

**Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities** Yes

**Private Sector Entities** Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Stakeholder consultation and engagements have been a major part of the project conceptualization and development phases (at PIF and PPG stages). A series of meetings and consultations were arranged at the PIF stage, including two national level workshops. The inception workshop, along with the stakeholder consultations conducted at the PPG stage, were also conducted in-person, with the exception of a few meetings which were conducted virtually. All the meetings and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with communities, including exclusive sessions for women and other important stakeholders, were also held in-person. This project was developed using a transparent, open, and fully participatory approach with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders (government organizations, multilateral and bilateral agencies, NGOs, local communities, and the private sector) at national and project site levels. More than 270 individual and focused group consultations were conducted in-person in the cities of: Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Quetta, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Dera Ismail Khan, Sukkur, Gilgit, and Sost, and on sites with the local communities and staff of provincial and territorial wildlife departments. Special consultations and meetings were also arranged with the senior officials of MoCC, the CITES Management Authority, Pakistan Customs, IUCN, Zoological Survey of Pakistan, local police, zoo facilities, and research institutes. Some of the consultations were held over Skype/Zoom where COVID-19 SOPs did not allow holding in-person sessions, such as UNODC. The key objectives of consultative process were the following:

- ? Engage key stakeholders in project preparation and development, and incorporate their inputs into the proposed project implementation;
- ? Collect baseline information on current situation of wildlife crime at the project sites, as well as on existing projects relevant to the project objective;
- ? Clearly define the project area for interventions and collect information on Outcome and Impact Indicators;
- ? Understand local, cultural and political context in the country and the project sites;
- ? Assess current level of engagement of government agencies and local communities in combating wildlife crime;
- ? Conduct Safeguard Risk Identification and environmental risks the project may produce, directly or indirectly;

Over 26 stakeholder organizations were consulted (total of approximately 25% females and 75% males). It was observed that there is an urgent need to focus on women as key stakeholders in order to amplify their voices (see Annexure-VIII Gender Analysis and Annexure-IX Mainstreaming Plan). As a result of the Stakeholder Analysis, the following groups of project stakeholders were identified for the project implementation (see Table 1):

**Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.**

**Table 4.** Roles and responsibilities of key project stakeholders and their engagement mechanisms and strategies

Stakeholder	Mandate	Interest, Influence & Impact	Role in project	Form of engagement
Government				
Federal & Academia				

<p>Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC)</p>	<p>? National policy, plans, strategies and programs with regard to biodiversity management and footprint issues.</p> <p>? Coordinating, monitoring and implementing Multilateral Environmental Agreements, international and regional collaboration including SAWEN, ASEAN-WEN</p> <p>? National CITES Management Authority/Executing Agency</p> <p>? Secretariat of Islamabad Wildlife Management Board and Zoological Survey of Pakistan</p>	<p>? High interest,</p> <p>? High influence &amp;</p> <p>? Positive impact</p>	<p>? GEF accreditation authority/ Focal Point Ministry for Pakistan Responsible to designate a National Project Director to support implementation of the Project</p> <p>? Notifying and chairing the Project Steering Committee.</p> <p>? Extending support and guidance in the development and approval of relevant guidelines, databases, studies and documents to strengthen National CITES law implementation in Pakistan as part of the project</p> <p>? Coordinating international and regional networks and government</p> <p>? Supporting in engaging relevant federal and provincial level agencies to support the mandate of the project.</p> <p>? MoCC's Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Program, Phase-I will support co-financing/ parallel funding of project activities.</p>	<p>- Regular coordination and meetings;</p> <p>- Project Steering Committee Meetings; work-plan approval and project progress review;</p> <p>- Project management at regional and international level, collaborations and partnerships</p> <p>- Representation in the National Wildlife Crime and Trade Monitoring Network (NWCTMN) that will be established to enhance inter-agency coordination.</p>
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<p>Provincial/territorial Wildlife Departments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protecting, conserving, preserving and managing wildlife resources from major threats, including poaching and illegal trade</li> <li>- Managing protected areas, wildlife parks, safaris &amp; zoos</li> <li>- Implementing wildlife protection laws and policies effectively.</li> <li>- Regulating intra-provincial and international import/export of wild animals.</li> <li>- Engaging communities in conservation and regulated hunting as an economic incentive through sustainable use.</li> </ul>	<p>? High interest, ? High influence &amp; ? Positive impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Partnering in implementation of the project and its designated activities, Contribute co-financing in the project</li> <li>- Supporting development and implementation of site based zero-poaching frameworks (Sindh, Punjab, KP and GB)</li> <li>- Establishing and adopting SMART-based patrolling and data collection units, and procedures for wildlife poaching monitoring and reporting at the Priority sites of the project</li> <li>- Engaging designated staff in the capacity and awareness enhancement, inter-agency coordination and capacity building components</li> <li>- Supporting to incorporate poaching and IWT aspects into their training curriculum.</li> <li>- Facilitating curriculum development consultations at provincial level and its adoption in their capacity building frame-work</li> <li>- Designating and engaging staff at the Wildlife Crime monitoring /surveillance desks at the entry and exit points</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formal ToPs/agreements will be signed for the implementation and for the designated project activities.</li> <li>- Regular coordination and meetings at provincial and site level; project Progress Review Committee Meeting; Official letters</li> <li>- Quarterly project updates and newsletter sharing</li> <li>- Representation in the NWCTMN for enhanced inter-agency coordination</li> </ul>
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<p>Provincial/territorial Forest Departments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protecting, conserving, preserving and managing natural resources including forests, and associated biodiversity, rangeland and protected areas.</li> <li>- Implementing Acts and policies to protect forest and rangeland resources; and law enforcement.</li> <li>- Engaging communities in conservation of forest vegetation as an economic incentive through sustainable use.</li> </ul>	<p>? Moderate interest,</p> <p>? Moderate influence &amp;</p> <p>? Positive impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engaging in capacity and awareness enhancement, and inter-agency coordination building</li> <li>? Developing training manuals linked to CITES listed and Non-CITES wild fauna and flora species</li> <li>- Support in establishing forest nurseries by communities.</li> <li>- Forest based priority sites are co-managed by Forest Departments and Wildlife Departments, however, these departments work in isolation. Hence, the Forest Departments will collaborate with Wildlife Departments in planning, management and monitoring with enhanced focus on Wildlife poaching and IWT. The Forest departments will play their role in improved effectiveness of the project by ensuring joint working of its staff with the staff of Wildlife Departments as and when needed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engaging in workshops, trainings and awareness sessions</li> <li>- Planning, implementing management plans and monitoring forest and rangeland based Protected Areas</li> <li>- Representation in the NWCTMN for enhanced inter-agency coordination</li> </ul>
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<p>Pakistan Customs/FBR</p>	<p>- Regulating import and export of CITES listed and non-CITES species of wild animals and, plants, their parts, products and derivatives,</p> <p>- Regulating import &amp; Export of legitimate cargo, Trade Facilitation, Trade Regulator, Preventive (Control of contraband Goods) and Revenue Collection.</p>	<p>? High interest, ? ? High influence &amp; ? Positive impact</p>	<p>- Providing information regarding regulating international trade, Illegal Wildlife Trade, import &amp; export, support in enhancing capacities of their staff on IWT.</p>	<p>- Engaging Pakistan Customs in training programmes,</p> <p>- Reviewing of Customs laws and policies for gap identification, developing synergies with CITES laws,</p> <p>- Coordination with WCO etc,</p> <p>- Curriculum and training module development etc.</p> <p>- Membership of the NWCTMN.</p>
<p>Economic Affairs Division</p>	<p>1. Assessment of requirements, programming and negotiation for securing technical assistance to Pakistan from foreign Government organizations, including nominations for EDI Courses.</p> <p>2. Matters relating to transfer of technology under UNDP assistance.</p>	<p>? Low interest, ? ? High influence &amp; ? Positive impact</p>	<p>- Regulating donor funding to NGOs</p>	<p>- Membership in PSC meetings.</p>

<p>Pakistan Museum of Natural History (PMNH)</p>	<p>- Establishing institutes and laboratories for research and development in the scientific and technological fields.</p> <p>2. Promoting applied research and utilization of results of research in the scientific and technological fields carried out at home and abroad.</p>	<p>? Moderate interest,</p> <p>? Low influence &amp;</p> <p>? Positive impact</p>	<p>- Research studies and capacity building initiatives</p>	<p>- Membership of NWCTMN,</p>
<p>Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives</p>	<p>1. Monitoring the implementation of all major development projects and programs; identification of bottlenecks and initiation of time remedial action.</p> <p>2. Evaluation of on-going and completed projects.</p>	<p>? High interest,</p> <p>? High influence &amp;</p> <p>? Positive impact</p>	<p>- Developing Investment Planning through federal PSDP, Provincial/territorial ADPs</p> <p>- Oversight/ Monitoring of government funded projects related to wildlife at national level.</p>	<p>- Membership of PSC</p>

<p>Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) such as Rangers, Frontier Corps, Coast Guards, Pakistan Maritime Security Agency (PMSA).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rangers to give assistance to police forces to maintain law and order against crime, unrest and terrorism.</li> <li>- Frontier Corps (FC) to help local law enforcement, conduct border patrols, monitor the control of the country's borders with Afghanistan and Iran.</li> <li>- Army's Coast Guard to stop violation of crime such as smuggling, and human trafficking through the seashore of the country to protect Pakistan's 1050 km of coastline as well as its 12 NM territorial waters. PCG battalions have special checkpoints and also patrol the threatened regions randomly.</li> <li>- Enforcing maritime law and conducting long-range search and rescue operations to reduce human trafficking, smuggling, and deep-sea search.</li> </ul>	<p>? High interest,</p> <p>? High influence &amp;</p> <p>? Positive impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Border security to support Customs.</li> <li>- Providing relevant information.</li> <li>- Marine security to support Customs in controlling illegal, unreported, and unregulated (fishing) (IUU), trade in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ).</li> <li>- Capacity building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Membership of NWCTMN.</li> </ul>
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Federal Ministry of Maritime Affairs	<p>Regulate trade of marine fisheries</p> <p>Combat IUU and illegal trade of CITES listed Shark species</p> <p>Support in reducing bycatch of ETP and CITES listed species</p>	<p>? High interest,</p> <p>? High influence &amp;</p> <p>? Positive impact</p>		<p>- Member of NWCTMN</p> <p>- Capacity building</p>
<b>Provincial/federal</b>				
Zoos and Safari Park	<p>- Captive breeding, recreation, education, awareness raising, training and research,</p> <p>- Rescue and rehabilitation of confiscated wild animals (new role)</p>	<p>? Moderate interest,</p> <p>? Moderate influence &amp;</p> <p>? Positive impact</p>	<p>- Providing rescue and rehabilitation of confiscated wild animals.</p> <p>- Supporting capacity building, educational &amp; research activities</p>	<p>- Support in drafting wildlife rescue and rehab protocols and establishing facilities.</p>
Police	<p>- Dynamic and effective law enforcement with support to Wildlife Departments and their officials, as well as community organization in cases of poaching and IWT.</p>	<p>? Low interest,</p> <p>? High influence &amp;</p> <p>? Positive impact</p>	<p>- Supporting wildlife department and Pakistan Customs in conducting anti-poaching operations, investigations, and prosecutions</p> <p>- Assisting Wildlife Departments in poaching and IWT</p> <p>- Beneficiary of capacity building based on need assessment.</p>	<p>- Membership of NWCTMN.</p> <p>- Awareness raising Capacity building</p>

Provincial and Federal Judicial Academies	Judicious decisions on court cases.	? Moderate interest,  ? High influence &  ? Positive impact	- Capacity building of judiciary through Judicial Academies	- Participation in capacity building and awareness raising events.
<b>International, Inter-Governmental, UN Organizations and Multi-lateral funds</b>				
World Bank	- Fighting poverty by offering developmental assistance to middle-income and low-income countries. - Leading the Global Wildlife Programme (GWP).	? High interest,  ? High influence &  ? Positive impact	Coordinating the GWP and running the GWP knowledge platform	- Knowledge platform of GWP  - Participation in development of IWT projects

<p>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime.</li> <li>- Facilitating cooperation between law-enforcement agencies and customs authorities in the fight against transnational organized crimes, including Illegal wildlife trade and transportation.</li> <li>- Support capacity building of Pakistan Customs and other law enforcement agencies towards controlling illegal trade in wildlife from Pakistan as part of their Container Control Programme (CCP)</li> </ul>	<p>? High interest, ? High influence &amp; ? Positive impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building of LEAs, especially Pakistan Customs under CCP, regional collaboration for knowledge and experience exchange etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building of LEAs, especially Pakistan Customs, under CCP,</li> <li>- Regional collaboration for knowledge and experience exchange</li> <li>- Co-financing</li> </ul>
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IUCN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hosting the Secretariat of the International Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)</li> <li>- Managing IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (Red Data Book), which is the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of biological species.</li> <li>- Supporting Red Data Book on mammals of Pakistan</li> <li>- Supporting Research, Survey, Policies, Legislation/ Env. Law</li> <li>- Membership organization of Govts, Government agencies &amp; NGOs</li> <li>- Demonstrating innovative techniques &amp; technologies regarding env. &amp; Natural Resources</li> <li>- Funding coordination: Agency of funding mechanisms for GEF, GCF etc.</li> </ul>	<p>? High interest,</p> <p>? High influence &amp;</p> <p>? Positive impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GEF Implementing Agency for the project, oversight monitoring and evaluation, support and guide in implementation of M&amp;E plan</li> <li>- Providing Implementation support to the project</li> <li>- Providing Project quality assurance</li> <li>- Linking with networks of Specialist Groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overseeing all aspects of implementation of the project for achieving quality results, including monitoring review and evaluation.</li> <li>- Membership of PSC</li> <li>- Regular contact</li> </ul>
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Traffic International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Leading non-governmental Organization working globally on trade in wild animals and plants. Its mission is to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature.</li> </ul>	<p>? High interest, ? High influence &amp; ? Positive impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supporting in collaborative research</li> <li>- Facilitating in awareness raising and community building of LEAs where possible</li> </ul>	- Digital contact
UNEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Funding coordination</li> <li>- Technical support</li> <li>- Coordinating/hosting international wildlife conventions including CITES, CMS and CBD, which regulates trade of animals and plants to prevent overexploitation.</li> </ul>	<p>? High interest, ? High influence &amp; ? Positive impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Leading federal governance of forestry, range land, watershed, protected areas, wildlife resources and sanitation.</li> </ul>	- Digital contact
UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development programmes &amp; GEF Agency</li> </ul>	<p>? High interest, ? High influence &amp; ? Positive impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knowledge sharing</li> <li>- UNDP is the implementing Agency of another GEF funded project titled ?Strengthening Community-managed Protected Areas for Conserving Biodiversity and Improving Local Livelihoods in Pakistan.?</li> </ul>	- Occasional contact

UN FAO	- Agricultural development programmes & GEF Agency	? High interest, ? Moderate influence & ? Positive impact	- Knowledge sharing  - FAO is implementing Agency of another GEF funded project titled ?Combating land degradation through integrated and sustainable range and livestock management to promote resilient livelihoods in Northern Punjab.?	- Occasional contact
<b>NGOs</b>				

WWF-Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Working towards protection, conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources of the country for over 50 years in Pakistan.</li> <li>- Amongst the pioneers of community-based conservation of wildlife species and their habitat.</li> <li>- WWF's work on combating poaching and IWT has led towards the development of this project.</li> <li>- Conserving Human rights, indigenous people and local communities, gender mainstreaming, child safeguard and protection of rights, poverty alleviation and conservation, environment and social safeguards.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>? High interest,</li> <li>? High influence &amp;</li> <li>? Positive impact</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project Implementing Partner</li> <li>- PMU and PIUs based in WWF-Pakistan, working closely with MoCC to implement the project at national and site level together with wildlife departments and other partners</li> <li>- Sharing of lessons learnt in livelihood support and improving conservation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular contact as Implementing partner, member of PSC and NWCTMN,</li> <li>Responsible for the overall implementation of the project</li> <li>- Managing PIU and PMIUs including inter-agency coordination, planning, managing, admin, finance, procurement, monitoring, review and evaluation of project</li> <li>- Providing response to audit, review and evaluation.</li> <li>- Engaging and Over-sighting the work of consultants including Forensic Lab. rescue and rehabilitation centres.</li> <li>- Co-financing</li> </ul>
<b>CBOs/ Nomads/ Local communities</b>				

<p>NGOs/ CBOs/ CSOs/ Village/ Valley Conservation and Sustainable Development Organizations/ Conservancies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conserving biodiversity and environment.</li> <li>- Prioritizing and supporting communities in sustainable development, biodiversity conservation sustainable forest management,</li> <li>- Resolving conflict in resource uses and management including rangeland, forest, wildlife, agriculture, water etc.</li> <li>- Multi-focus and multi-stakeholder organization.</li> <li>- Establishing Community Managed Conservation Areas (CMCAs)/ Community Controlled Hunting Areas (CCHAs) for improving conservation and funding community needs and initiatives.</li> <li>- Providing Cooperative mechanism.</li> </ul>	<p>? High interest, ? High influence &amp; ? Positive impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sharing and applying Lessons learnt &amp; best practices in reducing poaching through livelihood support and technologies like SMART</li> <li>- Coordinating with like-minded NGOs, for project implementation, wider awareness generation on poaching and IWT.</li> <li>- Community stewardship for poaching and trade affected population and habitat protection, alternative livelihood generation for reducing community dependence on forests, wildlife and other natural resources</li> <li>- Providing Gender considerations, involving indigenous people, marginalized groups, disabled persons for combating poaching of wild animals from high priority poaching sites</li> <li>- Planning and managing the Priority sites and combating poaching and IWT in partnership with WWF and the Provincial Wildlife Departments</li> <li>- Ensuring participation of specifically vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As and when needed.</li> <li>? Membership PSC</li> <li>? Providing National and local level platforms for collection of best practices and wider replication of project ideas</li> <li>- Engaging in workshops and relevant activities</li> <li>? Site level engagement with communities</li> <li>? Site level Advisory Committees</li> </ul>
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<p>Nomads, Bakarwals, Mohanas, MirBehar etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nomads (Bakarwals in Punjab, Sindh and KP, Mohanas in Sindh etc.) use the forest resources for their livelihood and rangeland for grazing their animals.</li> <li>- Sometimes paying a certain fee (<i>qalang</i>) to local landowners or forest right holders in order to let their animals graze and collect fuel wood.</li> </ul>	<p>? High interest, ? High influence &amp; ? Negative impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participating in awareness raising campaigns for efficient livestock, pasture, rangeland management and controlling poaching.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project management will make a schedule of contacts in consultation with nomad groups.</li> </ul>
<b>Private Sector</b>				
<p>Federal/ Provincial Chamber of Commerce and Industry,  Organizations of selective industries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Safeguarding/ Securing members? (Traders and industrialists) rights.</li> <li>- Promoting fair trade and getting facilities and concessions from the government.</li> <li>- Discouraging illegality and violation of laws.</li> <li>- Liaison of members with the government and its agencies.</li> <li>Support Civil society through CSR.</li> </ul>	<p>? Low interest, ? Low influence &amp; ? No impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness raising</li> <li>- Capacity building in the identification of wildlife</li> </ul>	<p>Periodic meetings, briefings</p>
<b>Academia</b>				

<p>Academia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focusing on wildlife, conservation and other relevant disciplines and related education and research including but not limited to Quaid-e-Azam University, Arid Agriculture, University of Punjab, Karachi University, Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar, etc.</li> </ul>	<p>? High interest, ? Moderate influence &amp; ? Positive impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Providing a Lab. including Forensic Lab. &amp; museum facilities</li> <li>- Supporting in dissemination of awareness amongst youth</li> <li>Alliances and partnerships for project implementing, monitoring, and evaluation.</li> <li>Engagement with relevant academia and students for specialized services for the project.</li> <li>Engagement in research studies on various aspects of poaching and IWT</li> <li>Capacity building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regular contact regarding training and capacity building initiatives for venue and technical support</li> <li>- Letter of collaborations /MoUs with universities</li> <li>- Students focused campaigns and events</li> <li>- Combating Wildlife crime related campaign and research challenges</li> <li>- Formation of nature clubs and nature study camps and global environmental day celebrations to motivate them to play a better role in biodiversity conservation and dissemination of the message to the local communities.</li> </ul>
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<p>Forensic Lab. of University of Animal and Veterinary Sciences (UAVS)</p>	<p>Institute of Biochemistry and Biotechnology, UAVS</p> <p>Working for development of recombinant DNA technology for better understanding of metabolic processes and expression of genetic information that assures dynamic advancement in the field of biochemistry.</p> <p>FORENSIC SCIENCES DIVISION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Forensic Genetics</li> <li>2. Forensic Medicine and Toxicology</li> <li>3. Forensic Serology and Chemistry</li> <li>4. Forensic Microbiology</li> </ol>	<p>? High interest,</p> <p>? Moderate influence &amp;</p> <p>? Positive impact</p>	<p>- Provide forensic support in Wildlife crime cases and analysis of non-invasive genetic samples.</p>	<p>- Regular contact</p>
		<b>Media</b>		



<p>Print and electronic media, Environmental journalists</p>	<p>Motivating public and outreach activities on issues related to greening the environment, biodiversity conservation, controlling poaching and IWT.</p>	<p>? High interest, ? High influence &amp; ? Positive impact</p>	<p>Capacity building, public awareness, behavior change and project outreach for information and promotion of biodiversity conservation, controlling poaching and IWT, support in behavior change campaigns focused on wildlife cybercrimes,</p>	<p>- During workshops and other events when the project has achieved important milestones.</p>
<p>Regional intergovernmental bodies addressing wildlife crime including SAWEN, ASEAN-WEN</p>	<p>inter-governmental organization working to address IWT at regional level through building collaborative and coordinated efforts.</p>	<p>High interest  Moderate influence &amp; ? Positive impact</p>	<p>support in building collaboration at regional level  Regional level expertise and knowledge exchanges</p>	<p>Periodic meetings, briefings</p>

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

The project approach to stakeholder involvement and participation during project implementation is premised on the principles outlined in the table-5 below.

Table-5: Project approach to stakeholder involvement and participation during project implementation

<b>Principle</b>	<b>Stakeholder participation will:</b>
<b>Value Adding</b>	be an essential means of adding value to the project
<b>Inclusivity</b>	include all relevant stakeholders
<b>Accessibility and Access</b>	be accessible and promote access to the process
<b>Transparency</b>	be based on transparency and fair access to information; main provisions of the project's plans and results will be published in local mass-media
<b>Fairness</b>	ensure that all stakeholders are treated in a fair and unbiased way
<b>Accountability</b>	be based on a commitment to accountability by all stakeholders
<b>Constructive</b>	Seek to manage conflict and promote the public interest
<b>Redressing</b>	Seek to redress inequity and injustice
<b>Capacitating</b>	Seek to develop the capacity of all stakeholders
<b>Needs Based</b>	be based on the needs of all stakeholders
<b>Flexible</b>	be flexibly designed and implemented
<b>Rational and coordinated</b>	be rationally planned and coordinated, and not be ad hoc
<b>Excellence</b>	be subject to ongoing reflection and improvement
<b>Meaning</b>	Provide meaningful information and language that is readily understandable
<b>Timely</b>	Provide information of consultation in advance of decision-making
<b>Respectful</b>	Of the traditional languages, timeframes, and decision-making processes
<b>Inclusive</b>	Representative of the views including women and vulnerable and minority groups
<b>Grievances</b>	Provide mechanism for [people to air their concerns
<b>Feedback</b>	Provide mechanisms for responding to people's concerns

The project will involve different stakeholders in the project decision making through the following mechanisms:

? *Inception Workshop*: The workshops will be held at the project start both in Islamabad and the project area with representatives of key partners and stakeholders to formulate the Project Steering Committee, adjust the project Outputs and PRF indicators, and develop the project Annual Work Plan (AWP) for Year 1;

? *Project Steering Committee's meetings* will be held annually with selected representatives of the government agencies to discuss the project AWP and annual reports, including the project risks and implementation of the ESMP and GRM;

? *Working meetings with the PMU:* The PMU will discuss the project plans, reports, budgets, ESMP activities, and implementation issues during working meetings with the project partners, and stakeholders during the process of delivery of a particular project Outputs taking into consideration suggestions and concerns of the project target groups. That will be implemented through regular (monthly or quarterly) in-person or remote meetings;

? *M&E activities:* to monitor project indicators and risks (including ESSF) the PMU, and Independent Evaluators will collect required information from different stakeholder groups, including marginal and disadvantaged ones through fully participatory consultation process to ensure that voices of the key stakeholders are heard by the PMU, PSC, and UNEP and taken in account for the project planning and management;

? *Direct participation in the project activities and events* of different stakeholders will be used by the PMU as an additional instrument to consult with the target groups on the project implementation and collect and address stakeholders' concerns.

The project will develop, implement and maintain a communications strategy to ensure that all stakeholders are informed on an ongoing basis about: the project objectives; the project activities; overall project progress; and the opportunities for involvement in various aspects of the project's implementation. This strategy will ensure the use of communication techniques and approaches that are appropriate to the local contexts such as appropriate languages and other skills that enhance communication effectiveness. The project will develop and maintain a web-based platform for sharing and disseminating information on wildlife crime enforcement and CBNRM practices among international, national, and local stakeholders. In the project area, the Provincial Government and target local communities will provide a platform for sharing and reporting ongoing project activities including the so-important coordination of interventions.

The project communication strategy will ensure that all stakeholders, including communities have direct access to the information about the project activities and results. The community liaison person will be selected based on their understanding of the local language and community dynamics. The information will be shared via newspapers, posters, radio and television developed in non-technical manner and shared at existing information centers.

**Select what role civil society will play in the project:**

**Consulted only;**

**Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;**

**Co-financier; Yes**

**Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes**

**Executor or co-executor; Yes**

**Other (Please explain)**

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

**Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.**

While Pakistan's constitution enshrines the principles of equality and non-discrimination, gender inequality persists in many areas of women's lives. Pakistan is the world's fifth-most populous country and the second-largest country in South Asia. As per the country census in 2017 Pakistan's population has increased by 57%, from 132.3 million in 1998 to 207.7 million. The 2017 census also shows that the number of men has increased more than that of women (51% men and 49% women). Pakistan has adopted a number of key international commitments to gender equality and women's human rights such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Beijing Platform for Action, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Women have a critical role to play in SDG5, which aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women in the public and private spheres as well as to undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources and access to ownership of property that is the stand-alone gender goal because it is dedicated to achieving these ends and also in all of the remaining SDGs that make up the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with many targets specifically recognizing women's equality and empowerment as both the objective and as part of the solution.

According to the Global Gender Gap Report released by the World Economic Forum (WEF) in 2021 that measures gender equality in relation to economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment, Pakistan is among the lowest ranked countries and ranked 153 on the Gender Gap Index (GGI) among 156 countries polled. The UN Gender Inequality Index, which measures gender inequalities in reproductive health, empowerment (combining measures on political empowerment and secondary education), and economic status, ranks Pakistan 135 of 162 countries (in 2019).

The PPG gender analysis (Annexure VIII) clearly demonstrated that all three gender gaps identified by the GEF Gender Implementation Strategy (2018) are relevant for this particular Project:

- ? Unequal access to and control of natural resources;
- ? Unbalanced participation and decision making in environmental planning and governance at all levels;
- ? Uneven access to socio-economic benefits and services.

To improve this situation and address the gaps in the context of this GEF-funded project, appropriate gender and social measures have been fully considered in the project design, and gender accountability, being a cross-cutting issue, will be tracked as part of the project M&E system (see Annexure II for details). During the project development, the PPG team tried to involve as many women as possible in the consultation process. However, women's participation was much lower (only 10%) due to traditional male dominance in anti-poaching, wildlife and environmental management issues at the national level, as well as in the project areas. A key lesson learnt in this regard which will be implemented moving forward is to hold more informal, one-to-one sessions with women, as it provides a more comfortable setting for them, keeping their socio-cultural backgrounds in mind, to share their thoughts, ideas and feelings as opposed to a formal setting. Traditional male dominance concerning IWT and poaching is a roadblock which hinders the participation of women in formal discussions. Once these women feel their concerns and opinions are being listened to sincerely and being acted upon, their participation can then be formalized.

To implement gender mainstreaming in the project, the first step will be to understand how these gender inequalities are relevant to the project, and identifying the opportunities to narrow down these inequalities, along with deciding the methodology/approach to be taken for implementation. After identification of inequalities/discrimination at the proposed sites, the project will develop and implement an effective Gender Mainstreaming Strategy as part of the ESMP. The strategy will guide the project implementation to build capacities of the relevant stakeholders, and mainstream gender to bring along strategies that empower women as agents of change, rather than being perceived as victims of wildlife and forest depletion, habitat degradation, and climate change. This strategy will also facilitate a multi-stakeholder analysis of the gender issues with a clear set of measurable gender indicators. Gender parity will be improved by creating awareness among the community, especially among women on wildlife conservation. Very few women are serving in the wildlife department in Pakistan so organized advocacy will be launched for the recruitment of female staff at federal, provincial, district, and community levels in the wildlife department as per need providing necessary facilities, considering women staff safety and security in the respective socio-cultural context. Female watchers will be appointed in the project areas from the local community as a model that later can be replicated across the country. Female wildlife staff capacities will be strengthened and encouraged by providing ongoing training as per their job requirement. More importantly, as most of the district and field staff is not gender sensitized as needed so specific training will be provided on gender

sensitization and gender mainstreaming in their work. Keeping the cultural norms in view, a region-specific approach is required in the initiatives of gender equality and women empowerment.

The key guidelines for the strategy in order to ensure gender mainstreaming are outlined below:

? Gender balance regarding participation of women in the Project Steering Committee and in the PMU will be ensured. Project interventions will seek a greater and more even gender representation with the potential for gender mainstreaming related activities at the national level and in the project area. Project will enhance gender equity, and minimize and address SEAH risks. All project staff recruitment shall specifically encourage women applicants. The ToRs for key project staff will incorporate gender mainstreaming related responsibilities.

? Participation and roles of women and men in poaching and IWT domains are different ? from poaching to transportation and consumption, and those roles need gender disaggregated for informed policy making. The project would assess closely how the cost and benefits of poaching, trafficking and consuming wildlife are different for men and women, along with the costs and benefits of curbing poaching and IWT.

? The project implementation strategy, development of gender action plans and site-specific interventions will also give clear consideration to the fact that men and women have different levels of access and control over natural resources,

? Behavior change and awareness raising strategies, engagement plans and campaigns will be carried out through a gender specific lens, as men and women typically hold different attitudes about wildlife, their harvesting, human-wildlife conflict, the value of protected areas, and commitment to conservation.

? The project will adopt the IWT and gender analysis toolkit (<https://genderandiwt.org/toolkit>), as part of the WB-GWP supported project, to conduct and integrate gender analysis into poaching and IWT. The toolkit will serve as a guide to develop solutions by taking a holistic approach to problems and policies.

? Capacity building plans envisaged for the wildlife departments and other stakeholders will also include targeted training for gender-informed outreach and engagement, including understanding of gender issues, gender norms and social justice.

? The project will promote the development of diversified sustainable non-IWT livelihoods for men and women.

? To ensure provision of a harassment-free environment, a specific code of conduct will be developed in this context. The project will adopt the following principles in the day-to-day management: (i) gender stereotypes will not be perpetuated; (i) women and other vulnerable groups (marginalized poor local communities in the project area) will be actively and demonstrably included in project activities and management whenever possible, and (iii) zero-tolerance approach towards derogatory language or behavior.

? The project will appoint a Knowledge Management and Communication Officer who will serve as a focal point for gender issues to support the development, implementation, and monitoring of gender mainstreaming internally and externally. The project will also work with IUCN experts in gender issues to utilize their expertise in gender mainstreaming.

The project has gender/sex disaggregated indicators in the PRF for regular monitoring and evaluation of the project progress and reporting, and will facilitate involvement of women/men in the M&E and Grievance Redress Mechanism implementation (see Annexure VIII. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Plan).

### Gender Action Plan

Gender Action Plan					
<b>Project's Impact Statement:</b>	<b>Curb poaching and illegal wildlife trade in Pakistan</b>				
Gender-related aspects (e.g. specific indicators/targets):	Address gender dynamics in protection and crimes of wildlife and IWT, as policy issues				
<b>Component 1:</b>	<b>Strengthen policy and regulatory framework and inter-agency and international coordination to address poaching and illegal wildlife trade</b>				
<b>Project's Outcome Statement:</b>	<b>Wildlife crime policy and regulation strengthened and inter-agency and international collaboration &amp; coordination improved to prevent and control poaching and illegal wildlife trade at national and provincial levels</b>				
Gender-related aspects (e.g. specific indicators/targets )	Formulate gender responsive wildlife crime regulation and legal framework				
<b>Project activities</b>	<b>Gender equality aspects or objective(s) within each activity</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target mid-term</b>	<b>Final Target</b>	<b>Responsible institution</b>

<p><b>Output 1.1.1: National Wildlife Crime and Trade Monitoring Network established</b></p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> ? Gender inclusive (balanced women and men) composition and effective membership in the federal ?National Wildlife Crime and Trade Monitoring Network (NWCTMN) to help maintain gender focus in their business, working, plans and activities.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> ? Consult national and provincial women parliamentary caucus and international NGOs working on protected areas and/or wildlife protection, conservation and include women in the above networks; also encourage the member agencies to consider suitable women in the process of nomination. ? Development of gender responsive National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy and Action Plan. ? Develop the gender responsive implementation Plan along with gender inclusive monitoring plan for effective project execution.</p>	<p>? At least 20% women picked up in composition of national NWCTMN</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Change in composition of these networks is unlikely</p>	<p>MoCC, IUCN, WWF for NWCTMN; and IUCN, WWF, Provincial Wildlife Departments</p>
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<p><b>Output 1.1.2:</b> Federal and provincial wildlife protection trade related policies and governance mechanism reviewed with recommendations for enhanced coverage of wildlife crimes and IWT</p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> ? Conduct participatory mainstreaming gender exercise regarding concerns ,engagement and gender-based roles in combating poaching and IWT through relevant policies and action/implementation plans; and review legal frameworks of Punjab, Sindh and KP for recommendations to the competent forums</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> ? Include a participatory review of gender dynamics in wildlife planning, management and crime in the overall baseline study at commencement of the project and use the results in updating the project gender action plan, policy and legal frameworks ? Review the proposed federal and provincial wildlife and trade related policies, legal frameworks and relevant actions plans with gender lens and fill in gaps for adequate gender mainstreaming. ? Review the existing wildlife and trade legislations with gender lens</p>	<p>? Gender sensitive and gender mainstreamed wildlife policy, legal framework review documents prepared and agreed. ? Gender inclusive overall baseline review report containing recommendations prepared and agreed ? Gender responsive wildlife crime regulation and law enforcement institutional framework proposed</p>	<p>50 %</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>WWF by hiring consultant (s)</p>
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<p><b>Output 1.1.3: National wildlife crime database developed at MoCC and linked with provincial nodes</b></p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> Establish the sex-disaggregated database at national level with nodes in Punjab, Sindh and KP wildlife departments and Pakistan Customs</p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>? Identify, define and incorporate gender sensitive parameters in the design of the database</li> <li>? Develop framework of database including sex-disaggregated data at national and provincial levels</li> <li>? Establish the central Database at CITES Management Authority in MoCC with nodes in Punjab, Sindh &amp; KP wildlife departments and Pakistan Customs</li> </ul>	<p>? Sex-disaggregated database designed and established at MoCC with nodes in Punjab, Sindh &amp; KP wildlife departments and Pakistan Customs</p>	<p>100%</p>		<p>WWF and MoCC through PMU and procuring services of Consultant Company</p>
<p><b>Component 2</b></p>	<p><b>Build and increase capacity of relevant institutions and authorities to detect, control and prevent wildlife crime</b></p>				
<p><b>Outcome 2.1</b></p>	<p><b>Improved capacity of Provincial and federal institutions for detection and prosecution of wildlife crime</b></p>				
<p><b>Gender-related aspects (e.g. specific indicators/targets):</b></p>	<p><b>To build capacity of the federal and provincial wildlife law enforcement agencies in addressing gender dynamics to control wildlife crime</b></p>				

<b>Output 2.1.1: Staff members of wildlife departments and judiciary trained on important aspects of wildlife crime prevention and control</b>	<b>Objective:</b> Build capacity of wildlife related law enforcement agencies (Judiciary) in integrating gender aspects in the project's trainings and ensure women participation in trainings	? Trained 25 staff members of law enforcement agencies (LEA)	100%	<b>WWF through PMU, PMIU and led by Communication Capacity Development cum Gender Expert and consultants</b>
	<b>Activities:</b> ? Advocacy for gender balanced employment approach while hiring the project staff; equal workload; and equal opportunities of rumination, facilities, trainings, growth in professional learning, work and advancement	? One full-time Communication , Capacity Development Cum Gender Expert supporting the gender sensitization and mainstreaming aspects	100%	
	? Prepare a list of wildlife related professional and technician women in the MoCC's CITES Management Authority, other Ministries, Pakistan Customs, provincial wildlife, forest departments, police and relevant UN, NGOS, WBOs, CBOs etc.	? Nine gender focal persons (men or women) nominated	100%	
	? Consult the senior management of respective departments and organizations regarding the need for training of women employees on gender roles and participation to enhance their efficacy in combating wildlife crime.	? Four female watchers (one in each project site), two female interns in each of 4 sites and 2 female volunteers identified, trained and deployed	100%	
? Depute a full-time Awareness cum Gender Specialist in PMU to lead awareness raising/campaign, gender sensitization and mainstreaming; also to oversee	? Project women harassment redressal committee Led by a female senior staff to redress complaints			

<p><b>Output 2.1.2: Wildlife crime combating and reporting units are trained at key international and domestic ports and other entry and exit points in Pakistan</b></p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> ? To advocate the hiring of the male and female staff at wildlife crime combating and reporting units established at key international and domestic ports of entry and exit points in Pakistan. Ensure women as field staff in Wildlife Departments in all new recruitments.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> Advocacy for gender balanced employment or posting in wildlife crime combating and reporting units and equal work load; and equal opportunities of remuneration, facilities, trainings, and growth in professional learning, work and advancement</p>	<p>? Five female staff, one in each provincial and GB units, hired, trained and working on suitable positions and also acting additionally as Gender Focal Persons.</p>	<p>100%</p>		<p>WWF and Provincial Wildlife departments</p>
<p><b>Output 2.1.3 One existing laboratory provided with equipment and expertise for forensics-based wildlife detection and identification to act as a wildlife forensic facility</b></p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> ? Gender sensitized working of the selected and strengthened forensic UVAS laboratory</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> ? Gender balanced hiring ? Equal workload; and equal opportunities of remuneration, facilities, trainings, and growth in professional learning, work and advancement</p>	<p>The UVAS Forensic Lab. is strengthened for wildlife crime related forensic investigations and performing investigations adhering to gender sensitization needs</p>	<p>50 %</p>	<p>100 %</p>	<p>WWF responsible for procurement of equipment, medicines nationally and importing; over- seeing strengthening and functioning of the Lab. in accordance with a mutual Agreement between MoCC and UVAS</p>
<p><b>Component 3:</b></p>	<p><b>Reduce poaching and illegal trade of key wildlife species by at least 50% in four high priority sites</b></p>				
<p><b>Outcome 3.1</b></p>	<p><b>Poaching of wildlife species reduced and management effectiveness enhanced at the 4 priority sites</b></p>				

**Gender-related aspects (e.g. specific indicators/targets):**

**Gradually reduced number and visit frequency of women poachers in 4 Priority Sites**

<p><b>Output 3.1.1: Zero-Poaching Frameworks approach-based wildlife crime prevention plans developed for 4 priority poaching and illegal trade hotspots</b></p>	<p><b>Objective</b>  ? To develop, adopt and implement Zero-Poaching Frameworks for 4 Priority Sites- Indus Dolphin Reserve (Sindh), Indus River Game Reserve, D I Khan (KP), Tilla Joggian Game Reserve &amp; Jalal Pur Sharif Wildlife Sanctuary Complex, Salt Range (Punjab) and Misgar Community Controlled Hunting Area (GB) for gradually reducing wildlife poaching</p> <p><b>Activities:</b>  ? Develop Gender sensitized Zero-Poaching Frameworks based on the baseline data to be collected early in the 1st year project implementation.  ? Involve women in planning and decision making of project initiatives.  ? Prioritize women specific initiatives in the Zero Poaching framework and project implementation.  ? Focus on behavioral change of menfolk regarding women role, equality and empowerment  ? Get these approved  ? Gender sensitized Project impact study in the <b>last</b> (3rd) year before the Terminal Evaluation for comparison and conclusion</p>	<p>? Four gender sensitized Zero-Poaching Frameworks available and are being used for the respective sites  ? 25 % reduction is envisaged in poaching at the four Priority Sites</p> <p>? The basis of comparison is provided by the seizure figures in the 1st year Baseline survey and the 3rd year survey before Terminal Evaluation.</p>	<p>12 % reduction in poaching</p> <p>10%</p>	<p>25 % reduction in poaching</p> <p>- Include at least 25% women in scheme implementation and audit committees of CBOs.</p>	<p>WWF; and IUCN shares responsibility of assurance</p>
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<p><b>Output 3.1.2:</b>  <b>Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) rolled out at 4 project sites for implementation of action-plan developed for the application of Zero-Poaching Frameworks</b></p>	<p><b>Objective:</b>  ? To ensure gender responsive Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART)  <b>Activities</b>  ? 25 % women involvement at 4 Priority sites as above in the various aspects of SMART System</p>	<p>? Gender responsive Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) available and being used for monitoring and documentation</p>	<p>50 %</p>	<p>100 %</p>	<p>WWF, MoCC (CITES M A), wildlife departs of Punjab, Sindh &amp; KP and Pakistan Customs</p>
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<p><b>Output 3.1.3: Safe Systems Approach and First Line of Defense (FLoD) adopted at 4 target sites, integrating community-specific approaches of combating poaching and IWT under the Zero-Poaching Framework</b></p>	<p><b>Objective:</b>  ? To ensure women's access to the Safe Systems Approach and First Line of Defense adopted at 4 Priority sites</p> <p><b>Activities:</b>  ? Support communities in social mobilization and organizations through the Social organizers hired by PMIU  ? Recruit women Social Organizers/ Community Mobilizers in the project  ? Ensure that at least 20% members of CBOs are women  ? Else support organizing separate women CBOs or women groups.  ? Involve women in planning and decision making of project initiatives.  ? Prioritize women specific initiatives in project implementation.  ? Focus on behavioral change of menfolk regarding women role, equality and empowerment  ? Ensure that at least 20% members of CBOs are women  ? Else support organizing separate women CBOs  ? Important that women are engaged in the search of women suspected of carrying poached wild animals, their parts, products and derivatives for reporting to wildlife staff for action  ? Women outweigh men in collecting secret information regarding wildlife crimes and will also</p>	<p>? Vibrant existing and new CBOs working effectively along with the project staff, especially at the Priority sites and overall, at the local level for achieving the results and impacts of the project  ? About 10 CBOs being supported  ? Include sessions related to Behaviour change regarding women in projects training programmes</p>	<p>75 %</p>	<p>100 %</p> <p>- Recruit at least 25% women Social Organizers/ Community Mobilizers in the project  - Ensure at least 20% members of CBOs are women</p>	<p>WWF, MoCC and Provincial Wildlife departments</p>
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<b>Component 4:</b>	<b>Raise awareness, enhance knowledge management and develop monitoring mechanisms to curb poaching and illegal wildlife trade</b>
<b><u>Outcome 4.1:</u></b>	<b>Enhanced awareness on illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and reduced demand for illegal wildlife and associated products</b>
<b>Gender-related aspects (e.g. specific indicators/targets):</b>	<b>Promoted gender sensitized awareness raising to reduce demand for wildlife, its poaching and IWT</b>

<b>Output 4.1.1 Public awareness on illegal wildlife products and citizen-based wildlife crime and trade reporting improved</b>	<b>Objective:</b> Create space for women as change agent and first line of defender of wildlife conservation and combating poaching and IWT	? Two mixed or exclusive women wildlife conservation Committees (WCCs) are formed and made functional in two of the four priority sites	50%	100 %	WWF, and Provincial Wildlife departments
	<b>Activities:</b> ? Develop and implement gender sensitized Communication (Advocacy and Mobilization) Strategy ) to be used to create awareness and enhance knowledge about wildlife conservation and combating IWT	? 20 women volunteers involved, trained and are supportive of WCCs	50%	100 %	
	? Women to act as change agent and first line of defender of wildlife conservation and combating IWT	? 20 women are actively involved in awareness raising of women regarding the issue of wildlife poaching and IWT	50%	100 %	
	? Celebrate relevant international days and events for solidarity with the international community and for raising local awareness	? Women have access to the citizen-based wildlife crime reporting through the 24-hour wildlife crime reporting helpline and online services established at SMART nodes.	10%	25%	
	? Develop awareness messages, materials for all important aspects of situation, problems, and the likely solutions, especially roles of all segments of the society including masses, individual youth, men, women, families, communities, local bodies, governments, judiciary, private sector, NGOs, media, academia	? Women have access to the citizen-based wildlife crime reporting through the 24-hour wildlife crime reporting helpline and online services established at SMART nodes.	50%	100 %	
	? Use, print, electronic and social media for raising awareness of targeted groups.	? Increase women participation in awareness raising and capacity building initiatives	50 %	100 %	
		? Include sessions related to Behaviour change regarding women in projects training programmes.			

<b>Outcome 4.2</b>	<b>Holistic, long-term planning and monitoring in place for wildlife and habitat protection in Pakistan</b>
<b>Gender-related aspects (e.g. specific indicators/targets):</b>	<b>Reduced women role in IWT value chain</b>

<p><b>Output 4.2.1: Project sustainability ensured through a comprehensive exit strategy, enhanced capacities, and knowledge sharing</b></p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> Documentation of gender responsive project actions and practices</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> ? Implement gender mainstreaming Plan for the project. ? Document the best gender mainstreaming practices during the project execution, monitoring, case studies, review and terminal evaluation for further scaling up and replication. ? Document the lesson learnt, success stories; and challenges faced in mainstreaming gender concerns in project activities. ? Benefit from lessons learned and good practice examples from related sectors.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Supporting gender-responsive livelihood activities, alternative green technologies to improve environment, biodiversity, specifically wildlife protection and conservation</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> ? Support alternate livelihood opportunities for men and women dependent on protected areas</p> <p><b>Other Activities:</b> ? Conduct end line surveys of the project (against the defined gender indicators) to assess the level of change in gender dynamics in the illegal wildlife</p>	<p>? The Exit Strategy elaborates women role, experiences and best practices for scaling up, replication and disseminating</p> <p>? Pro-women eco-friendly livelihood and green entrepreneurship opportunities introduced and availed by 200 women ? Gender inclusive end line surveys of project conducted, ? Developed of five PC-1s, one each in 4 provinces and GB</p>	<p>100 %</p> <p>100 %</p> <p>100 %</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>WWF, IUCN, and Provincial Wildlife departments</p>



**Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?**

Yes

**Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes**

**Improving women's participation and decision making Yes**

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes**

**Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?**

Yes

#### **4. Private sector engagement**

**Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.**

This output will consider involvement of the private sector, including tourist and retailer entities, fishing and aquaculture companies related to community pilot projects on alternative sources of income to develop essential value chains and ensure sustainability of the community initiatives.

Private sector engagement in the project is envisioned at multiple levels to gain support from businesses in discouraging engagement in illicit trade as part of their CSR and engagement initiatives, consumer awareness campaign and sustainable use of wildlife (flora and fauna) into their businesses. These will also be critical aspects within the communication strategy of the project, wildlife crime prevention strategy, working mandate of national wildlife crime and trade monitoring network, etc. The second aspect of the private sector engagement strategy will be focused on sustaining and scaling-out small community-based businesses and enterprises so that the alternate income generation sources and benefits from the non-wildlife harvest related income sources continue to benefit the communities beyond the project's duration.

The project, under Outputs 3.1.3 and 4.2.1, will also connect communities and their organizations to various donors and investors through different approaches. The private sector engagement team of WWF-Pakistan will also be vital in building this network, and in helping to reach out to the private sector and their foundations for philanthropic giving, in particular to community beneficiaries.

The project will also leverage public and private sector entities, especially those working on natural resource use, alternative energy, tourism etc. through cooperation with the Rural Development Programme at all four sites. Private sector will also be engaged through showcasing community-managed business pilots and their importance at the different local and national level forums. Engagement of business development incubators and institutions from academic sectors will help to develop viable income generation plans with well thought-out engagement of the private sector in various aspects of the supply chains in future.

The project will also aim to leverage public-private partnerships linked to nature-based solutions, and also integrate biodiversity protection into their mandate for supporting long-term sustainability of the community-based livelihood and conservation initiatives. The project will also make use of existing initiatives like the Dutch Fund for Climate and Development related funding, investments and opportunities to connect communities and private sector entities which would be willing to invest in scaling-up the livelihood interventions based on the livelihood plans developed. The livelihood engagement initiatives will also include development of business plans for each intervention, which

would provide the opportunity of engaging private businesses directly in the course of implementation of the project's livelihood related activities, and indirectly through capacity building and market outreach.

All prospective private sector partners will be expected to comply with the requirements of IUCN's Partnership Policy and Procedures (2018). Private Sector partners will also be expected to uphold the principles and standards of IUCN's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (2020) and comply with all safeguards risk management plans included in the project's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

## 5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

**Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):**

During the PPG process and Environmental and Social Safeguards assessment, a set of key project risks was identified. The risks are divided in two categories: (1) the external and internal risks to the project implementation, achievement and sustainability of the project results; and (2) the risks that can be produced by the project itself in social and environmental spheres (ESSF risks) at national and/or project area levels. The project will monitor both categories of risks quarterly and report on the status of the risks to the UNEP. Management responses to High risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIRs.

**Table 6.** Project Risks and Suggested Risk Management Measures

Risk Description	Level	Mitigation measure(s)
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<p><i>Risk 1 - Poor inter-agency coordination due to suboptimal collaboration between IWT enforcement agencies: coordination between various agencies may be constrained due to sectionalism, bureaucracy, the demands of coordination, and/or unclear mandates, impacting the effectiveness of IWT combating interventions, conflicts between federal and provincial public institutions and between public institutions and NGOs</i></p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This project has been developed in collaboration and wholesome discussions with the relevant federal and provincial law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders to reflect their positions on IWT in the project design. The Inception Workshop on the project development was attended by all relevant federal and provincial government agencies, NGOs, academia etc., that demonstrate some ownership of the project by the government and other stakeholders;</li> <li>2. Project Steering Committee (PSC) will have a representation of the relevant federal ministries, organizations, authorities, provincial departments and other key stakeholder including NGOs and will be a platform for support, coordination, and collaboration of different organizations in the project framework;</li> <li>3. The Project Management Unit will work with Provincial Management Committees (PMCs) to coordinate project activities implemented by different provincial agencies and organizations and facilitate inter-agency collaboration at provincial level;</li> <li>4. The project will also work with the Interagency Coordination Committee (ICC) with representation of provincial wildlife department, forest department, police, intelligence agency; and federal Pakistan customs, anti- narcotic authority, border security and intelligence, and frontier corps (also in Balochistan and KP) and NGOs to promote collaboration and coordination to fight IWT in Pakistan;</li> <li>5. The project Outputs are built on cooperation and collaboration between different organizations. Through delivery of capacity building programs, joint trainings of personnel of different agencies, establishment of inter-agency bodies, the project will develop and strengthen effective law enforcement cooperation to fight IWT in Pakistan ;</li> <li>6. Additionally, the project will establish a Rapid Messaging and Response system in the four project sites to exchange information and coordinate between agencies, community-based organizations and NGOs.</li> </ol> <p>So this risk is likely to decrease during the project implementation</p>
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<p><i>Risk 2 ? Insufficient capacity of the government and communities to meet project obligations may negatively affect delivery and sustainability of the project</i></p> <p><i>Outputs</i></p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>During the project development the team conducted consultations with government agencies and local communities to identify key gaps in their capacity to address poaching and IWT effectively and develop sustainable livelihood. So, the project has been designed to cover the key capacity gaps;</p> <p>The capacity of government organizations and staff will be developed by the project in consultation with the respective federal and provincial government departments and agencies, also the capacity of relevant communities regarding their role in combating poaching and IWT and skill development of men and women in livelihood enterprises. Training activities will be tailored to meet specific requirements of different stakeholders to ensure that they perform their role effectively. The training programmes will be evaluated for their efficacy and adjustments, as appropriate, in subsequent trainings. These will focus on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organizational capacities of wildlife departments, Pakistan Customs, police and relevant communities will be built in the project's capacity building framework by funding incremental mobility, provision of equipment, uniforms, field gear, community wildlife watchers; and personnel capacities through trainings and on-the-job experience;</li> <li>2. Awareness sessions will be arranged for the other stakeholder organizations and relevant groups.</li> </ol>
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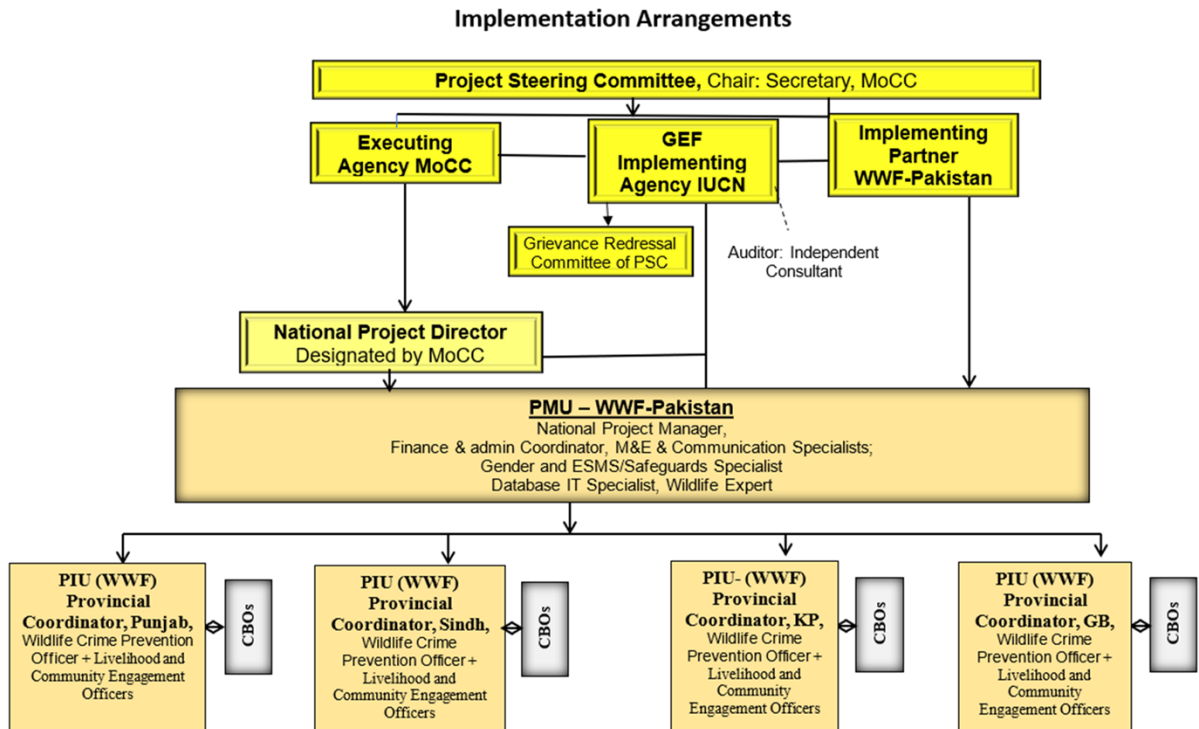
<p><i>Risk 3 ? COVID 19 pandemic may significantly slow down the project implementation and lead to delays in delivery of the project Outputs</i></p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The risk of returning COVID-19 pandemics is still high. To manage this risk, the project will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure strict adherence by the project staff to the SOPs, vaccination and raise awareness of and emphasize on stakeholders, in particular communities for the same to ward off the pandemic;</li> <li>2. Monitor Covid-19 situation at national level and in the project areas;</li> <li>3. Explore options to conduct the Inception Workshop, Project Steering Committee, and other stakeholder meetings remotely through on-line platforms and/or in-person with limited number of participants practicing protective measures;</li> <li>4. The project is designed on the partnerships with organizations mainly located in Pakistan that will limit the needs of international travel to implement the project;</li> <li>5. Some of the project activities can be reasonably delayed until restrictions are over in the framework of adaptive management and later fast-tracked for implementation;</li> <li>6. The GEF will be informed in case of delays and the project can request a reasonable extension to deliver all Outputs in case of major disruption of activities.</li> </ol>
<p><i>Risk 4 ? Ambitious undertaking in limited funding: Insufficient GEF resources, relatively short project duration, and thinly spread investment over large project area may result in low impact to improve wildlife crime law enforcement</i></p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>This risk is strategically addressed in the project design to make sure the project will achieve sufficient impact with limited resources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Initial number of project sites was decreased from 6 to 4 only to make the project investments effective in each site;</li> <li>2. Each project Output was designed in intensive consultations with stakeholders to make sure it covers the key capacity gaps of stakeholders to fight IWT;</li> <li>3. Each project Output has a detailed project budget to make sure financial resources are sufficient for its delivery;</li> <li>4. Additionally, the project will practice standard procurement procedures to make sure each project Output is delivered with the value for money and without unnecessary expense;</li> <li>5. The project has sufficient co-financing from the Government and NGO to ensure availability of additional resources to make the project results sustainable.</li> </ol>

<p><i>Risk 5 ? IWT mafia: risk of attacks on project staff and project stakeholders from organized crime syndicates and poaching groups and corruption</i></p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The strength of the IWT mafia is uncertain at this point and will be explored. Potentially it can be as strong as the drug mafia, human trafficking mafia or food items smugglers or strongly connected with these criminal networks. To manage this risk the project will work to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To include IWT in enhancing penalties and powers of the Custom Offices at the land borders as in case of smuggling of food items;</li> <li>2. To include IWT in the Frontier Corp's mandate along with enforcement against drug trafficking.</li> </ol> <p>Additionally, the project will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. monitor security situation in the project areas and will obtain clearance from government security staff before initiating any project activities there;</li> <li>4. the project staff, partners, and stakeholder in the project sites will be trained and regularly briefed on security and safety measures in the project area;</li> <li>5. develop collaboration between police, Wildlife Departments, and Border Guards to implement joint patrols in the project sites;</li> <li>6. constantly collect information on wildlife crime and associated criminal activities in the project areas using SMART system and inform local stakeholders and project staff on security threats;</li> <li>7. raise awareness of the public against corruption in facilitating wildlife poaching and IWT.</li> <li>8. In critical security situations, project activities will be stopped immediately in unsecure project sites.</li> </ol>
<p><i>Risk 6 ? Lack of political support to the project and mal-governance in combating poaching and IWT, including corruption</i></p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Addressing mal-governance requires considerable high-level political support that will be arranged by the Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) through the Environmental Standing Committees of the National Assembly and the Senate in case of federal agencies and the provincial/ GB governments can arrange through the respective Environment/NMR Standing Committees of their Assemblies.</p> <p>The project will strengthen the policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks for improvements in the current scenario. Briefing sessions for the Provincial Anti- Corruption Establishments are also expected to be useful in this regard.</p> <p>All law enforcement training programs will have anti-corruption and anti-money laundry components. Corruption risk prevention strategies based on an understanding of the political economy and corruption entry points will be developed and implemented.</p>

<p><i>Risk 7 - Covid-19 exposure and spread among project communities</i></p>	<p><i>Moderate</i></p>	<p>All Covid SOPs will be followed, which includes the use of face masks, hand sanitizers will be provided. Moreover, all project staff will be required to show vaccination cards before going on field visits. Where any project staff is displaying symptoms of a Covid infection, they will be immediately required to isolate, and get tested, along with all individuals who may have been in contact with that</p>
<p><i>Risk 8 - Climate change could impact the effectiveness of proposed livelihood alternatives, and thereby making them non-viable options for the communities, causing them to revert back to poaching and IWT.</i></p>	<p><i>Low</i></p>	<p>The project will design climate responsive livelihood alternatives.</p>

**6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination**

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.



Implementation arrangements section of the project have been structured to enable effective oversight and coordination while ensuring that the project activities are managed & implemented by the PMU and PIUs (provincial level) in an efficient manner with coordinated reporting.

**Project Steering Committee (PSC):** PSC of the IWT project will provide the project oversight and strategic advice to the IWT project. PSC will be responsible for making management decisions for the IWT project, in particular when guidance is required by the NPD/NPM of the IWT project. IWT-PSC will play a critical role in project monitoring and evaluation; it will also ensure that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems with external bodies by taking inputs from the Grievance Redressal Committee under the IWT-PSC. As suggested in the draft, IWT-PSC should be chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change (PSC members should be decided through stakeholders' consultation).

**IUCN (GEF Implementing Agency):** IUCN (GEF Implementing Agency) will provide support to the MoCC (Executing Agency of the IWT project) so that the MoCC/NPD establishes & operationalizes the PMU (Project Management Unit) at WWF-Pakistan's office in Islamabad, and the PIUs (Project Implementation Units) at the provincial level. IUCN, through a designated official from its Islamabad Office, will assume the Project Assurance role in supporting the Project Steering Committee (PSC) by performing objective and independent project oversight and outcome-based monitoring functions. IUCN is the GEF Implementing Agency; therefore, all project-related audits should be conducted following the IUCN financial rules/regulations and the related audit policies.

**Ministry of Climate Change (Executing Agency):** Owing to the diverse nature of the planned activities, IWT project management arrangements will require a unique approach to effectively manage activities through the PMU i.e. WWF-Pakistan & four provinces/locations (Punjab, Sindh, KP, GB). As such, management arrangements for the IWT project will require central coordination through the PMU, headed by the designated focal person from MoCC as the NPD and WWF-Pakistan. PMU functions will include: coordinate with WWF-Pakistan for implementing the outputs, consolidate work plans, progress & financial reports for presentation to the IWT-PSC for approval. PMU will be responsible for the results-based management and reporting of the project.

**WWF--Pakistan (The PMU)** of IWT project will provide a clearing house mechanism for information, communication, monitoring and evaluation, and will coordinate with the responsible parties i.e. WWF-Pakistan for the consolidation of work plans, and project progress and financial reports for the PSC. PMU, under the direction & guidance of NPD, MoCC should facilitate the agreements with WWF-Pakistan. PMU will act as the secretariat to the IWT-PSC and coordinate with all partners/stakeholders for the management of project activities. PMU will also be responsible for day-to-day basis. The main roles and responsibilities of key PMU staff are as follows:

Position	Role in the project
National Project Manager (NPM)	<p>Co-reporting to the NPD and WWF-Pakistan, S/he will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overall project coordination and management, horizontally among PMU, WWF-Pakistan, IUCN, federal level stakeholders including Pakistan Customs, academia, media etc.; and laterally with PMIUs, the provincial forest departments, wildlife departments, P&amp;D department, police, regional-level federal agencies including Pakistan customs, security, information and intelligence agencies, and other relevant stakeholders;</li> <li>- Providing technical backstopping to the NPD, PMIUs, provincial Wildlife departments in conducting activities;</li> <li>- Preparation of work-plans, budgets; progress reporting to the donor, MoCC, WWF-Pakistan and IUCN on quarterly and annual basis;</li> <li>- Assisting MoCC, WWF-Pakistan, IUCN in their requirements of roles and information; and</li> <li>- Supporting MOCC in recruitment of staff, consultants and experts and other procurements for the project; and administration and financial management.</li> <li>- Act as Secretary of NWCTMN and support its functions.</li> </ul>
Gender and Safeguard specialist	<p>Reporting to the NPM, Gender and ESMS/ Safeguard specialist will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of the Gender Plan as finalized in the Project inception</li> <li>- ensuring gender mainstreaming and engagement of women in project activities appropriately in the local cultural settings; and</li> <li>- supporting the involvement of marginalized, vulnerable and indigenous people in the project activities for getting benefits to these.</li> </ul>
Communication Coordinator	<p>Under the direct supervision of the NPM, the Communication Officer will develop the Communication strategy support in its implementation including development of awareness material, raising awareness of main stakeholders including community and promotion of project objectives and interventions.</p>
Finance & admin Coordinator	<p>Reporting to the NPM, Finance &amp; admin Officer will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supporting NPM in administrative, logistical and financial and accounting support including recruitment of staff, consultants and experts and other procurements for the project;</li> <li>- administration and financial management,</li> <li>- Coordinate financial audit of the project.</li> </ul>

Livelihood and Community Engagement Coordinator	<p>Reporting to the NPM, Livelihood and Community Engagement Officer will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- supporting the affected groups and natural resources dependent communities with introduction of appropriate livelihood entrepreneurship opportunities, in particular to compensate for the loss of jobs and restraints to over harvesting (beyond subsistence) wildlife.</li> <li>- capacity building of affected groups in skills development, value addition, introduction of easy to adopt technologies,</li> <li>- linking with markets for raw materials and sale of products and also linking them with development agencies.</li> </ul>
M&E Coordinator	<p>Under the direct supervision of the NPM, the M&amp;E Officer will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- monitor the project activities and other interventions for timely completion, quality, results, and lessons Learned or best practices at the provincial and national levels;</li> <li>- coordinate and facilitate external mid-term review and terminal evaluation</li> <li>- facilitating access to and disseminating best practices of combating poaching and IWT. Near the end of project completion, also disseminating the best practices generated by this project. Documenting and disseminating the relevant traditional knowledge is yet another opportunity.</li> </ul>
Database IT Specialist	<p>Under the supervision of the NPM, the Database IT Specialist will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist in designing the central Digital database regarding legal and illegal harvest and trade of wildlife and wild plants, their parts, products and derivatives with nodes in provinces; and Pakistan Customs,</li> <li>- Operate the central database in CITES Management Authority and nodes in the provinces and Pakistan Customs.</li> </ul>
Wildlife Expert	<p>Under the supervision of the NPM, the Wildlife Expert will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide wildlife related technical support to the Database IT Specialist</li> <li>- Support CITES Management Authority in tracking IWT of CITES and non-CITES species besides the legal and outflow and inflow of wildlife trade</li> </ul>

### Responsible Parties (WWF)

WWF-Pakistan [Punjab, KP, Sindh, GB] will designate a representative for managing the activities of their respective PIU (Project Implementation Unit) and to coordinate with the PMU under its direction for work planning, implementation, and reporting of the project activities.

**Each PIU** will have a Provincial Coordinator and related staff responsible for implementing their unit's work at the provincial level under the supervision of NPM of the IWT project at PMU.

WWF-Pakistan [Punjab, KP, Sindh, GB] will provide office space to the staff at the project sites. WWF-Pakistan will also make arrangements for inducting staff, organize meetings and provide in-kind contributions for coordination with participating bodies/CBOs. The main roles and responsibilities of key PMU staff are as follows:

Position	Role in the project
Provincial Coordinator	<p>Reporting to the NPM, S/he will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overall project coordination and management at the provincial level,</li> <li>- Provincial level coordination with WWF-Pakistan, stakeholders including Pakistan Customs, academia, media etc.</li> <li>- Providing technical backstopping to the NPM in conducting activities;</li> <li>- Preparation of provincial level work-plans, budgets; progress reporting to the PMU on quarterly and annual basis;</li> <li>- Supporting PMU in recruitment of provincial level staff and experts and other procurements for the project; and administration and financial management.</li> </ul>
Wildlife Crime Prevention Officers	<p>Wildlife Crime Prevention Officers will be based at the project site offices and work closely with designated staff of provincial wildlife departments and local communities under the overall supervision of the Site Coordinator. Their role would entail working towards the development and implementation of site-specific wildlife crime prevention strategies. They will also support in improving interagency collaboration and coordination between wildlife departments and local communities, along with being responsible in supporting the PMU and NPM in designating and rolling out of SMART and its usage. They will also support capacity building, developing SOPs, improvement of wildlife check posts, 24/7 information system, prosecution and sensitization of judicial offices through Judicial academies are the real challenges at site level.</p>
Social mobilization /community engagement officers	<p>Social mobilization/community engagement officers (men and women) will be based at the project site offices, and work closely with the designated staff of provincial wildlife departments and local communities under the overall supervision of the Site Coordinator. They will take lead in the community inclusion and engagement in all the project interventions and activities. They will also work towards the development and implementation of site-specific community livelihood strategies with a careful consideration of gender specific aspects, and ensure effective engagement of women. The staff will also lead social mobilization planning and its implementation, formulation of village level community groups and women organizations. They will be supporting the communities in effective adaptation of livelihood interventions and assists in their effective capacity building for effective take-up. They will also assist NPM, Site Coordination and safeguards in compliance of ESSM at site level and for each intervention of the project.</p>

### HR Arrangements

WWF-Pakistan will make recruitment of all project staff, contracting of consultants and service providers, as required by the contracting arrangement. WWF-Pakistan will manage the project financing and spending under the oversight of IUCN as required by the contracting arrangements.

### Financial Arrangements

PMU will have separate funds for the management of overall project activities in a coordinated manner. In order to receive the advance funds from IUCN (GEF-Implementing Agency), the MoCC (Executing Agency) should open a project bank account (Standard Chartered Bank or any other) to be used only for receiving the advances from the GEF-IP (IUCN) and to make payments of the project. The opening/closing of the bank account and authorization for use would be the responsibility of the MoCC through NPD of the IWT project. The project bank account should jointly be operated both by the NPM of the project. Any



changes to the signatories or closure of the project bank account should be authorized and communicated to the bank by the NPD of the IWT project through IUCN (GEF-Implementing Agency). Based on the approved AWP, the NPD & NPM should submit a request to IUCN for the release of advance funds.

IUCN is the GEF Implementing Agency; therefore, all financial disbursement/financial reporting should be made following the IUCN financial rules/regulations; necessary procedures/guidelines (if needed) would also be made as per the requirement of the IWT project jointly by the GEF-IP (IUCN) and the Executing Agency (MoCC) through the PMU/NPD of the project. Also, the procurement committees (goods and services) should be constituted by the Executing Agency/NPD in consultation with the GEF-IP/IUCN during the project implementation phase.

On the approval of the project annual work plans, WWF-Pakistan will request advance funds to the Executing Agency through PMU, based on the submission of their work plans and reports to the NPD/PMU. The PMU would review & consolidate all work plans & reports. After submission, IUCN (GEF-IP) should release funds to the PMU (for PMU use, and further transfer to the PIUs for implementation of provincial activities) for the implementation of work plans at federal & provincial levels.

#### **7. Consistency with National Priorities**

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The proposed project and all its components are aligned with the following national and provincial policies, strategies, plans and laws.

<b>Policies/Strategies</b>	<b>Description</b>
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<p><b>The Pakistan Vision 2025</b></p>	<p>This policy has identified decline in biodiversity and natural resources due to the rapidly growing population in Pakistan as one of the major issues, hence putting pressure on the country's natural resources to meet its demands. Protecting natural resources and addressing climate change has thus been prioritized. One of the key goals for responding to climate change includes promoting long term sustainability, conservation and protection of natural resources.</p>
<p><b>National Wildlife Policy, 2021</b></p>	<p>The objectives of this policy include (i) ensuring the sustainable development of wildlife resources in the face of challenges posed by illegal trade and climate change, (ii) facilitating and ensuring effective implementation of international conventions and agreements related to international wildlife trade, migratory animals, protected areas and biodiversity conservation and (iii) using wildlife species as key indicators of the health of an ecosystem.</p> <p>The policy proposes measures regarding Wildlife Trafficking, Migratory and Resident Species, Enhancement of the Protected Area System, Conservation and Wise-Use of Wetlands including Floodplains, National Wildlife Management Priorities, Human-Wildlife Conflict, Trophy Hunting, Disposal of Confiscated Live Wildlife Species, their Parts and Derivatives, Uniform and Scientific Management of Zoos and Safari Parks, Cruelty to Wild Animals, Habitat Conservation and Wildlife Based Ecotourism.</p>

<p><b>National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2017 ? 2030</b></p>	<p>The two main goals of the Strategy are (i) to conserve biodiversity at priority sites, focusing on in-situ site-specific conservation work, high priority ex-situ conservation, combating wildlife trafficking, and illegal timber trade; (ii) to mainstream biodiversity as an essential element of human development increasing awareness of how biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services contribute to human well-being, sustain development outcomes, and promote integration - organized around cross cutting issues , with key sectors such as agriculture, poverty alleviation, climate change, health, democracy and governance, economic growth, and trade.</p>
<p><b>National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2012</b></p>	<p>This policy focuses on expansion of protected areas in the country with respect to ecological parameters, including conservation of wildlife and their habitats.</p>
<p><b>The National Forest Policy 2015</b></p>	<p>This prescribes facilitating implementation of international conventions and agreements related to forestry, wetlands, biodiversity and climate Change.</p>
<p><b>The Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012</b></p>	<p>This aims for fulfilling the obligations of CITES in Pakistan.</p>
<p><b>National Environment Policy 2005</b></p>	<p>The policy focuses on encouraging involvement of local communities in conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity through provision of incentives and responsibilities, effective implementation of biodiversity action plan and meeting international obligations effectively, in line with the national aspirations.</p>
<p><b>Custom Act 1969, Import Policy Order 2013 &amp; Export Policy Order 2013</b></p>	<p>These policies provide for international trade of wild animals, their parts, products and derivatives, and restrictions on the smuggling of wildlife.</p>

<p><b>Provincial and territorial Wildlife laws</b></p>	<p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Punjab Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act, 1974,</li> <li>ii) The Punjab Protected Areas Act, 2020,</li> <li>iii) Punjab Urial Conservation, Protection, &amp; Trophy Hunting Rules, 2010,</li> <li>iv) Sindh Wildlife Protection Act 1972,</li> <li>v) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Act, 2015,</li> <li>vi) Balochistan Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 2014,</li> <li>vii) Balochistan Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Rules, 2015 and</li> <li>viii) Gilgit Baltistan Wildlife Act, 1975 (the draft Act of GB is under consideration).</li> </ul>
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## 8. Knowledge Management

**Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.**

The Knowledge Management Approach of the project will have a multifaceted approach, and will be in-built for all components. The component 4 in particular, focuses on integrating knowledge management and communication. The KM investments, through different activities, will continue to be functional beyond the life of the project with needful capacities and sustainability plans in Pakistan. The project envisages to develop a knowledge management strategy with guidelines for the staff and will also support in developing tangible targets to determine the effectiveness of the KM and communication approaches of the project.

The aim of the KM approach would be to ensure optimum communication and visibility of project processes, progress, results and opportunities for replication and upscaling. For this purpose, a project knowledge and data management system will be developed at PMU level, which will be linked to the NPD and PIU. This data system will be responsible for the collection of standardized data and reporting formats for all the project documents. Details of project partners and beneficiaries engaged in various interventions of the projects will also be recorded using standardized formats. A catalog of common terminologies, abbreviations and acronyms will be made part of this system. The system will also be responsible for maintaining records and keeping track of all knowledge products generated during the life of the project. The knowledge and data management system will also be linked with the geospatial platform and will

serve as a repository, including user-friendly data for decision-makers, technicians, organizations, institutions, and producers.

Development of a National Wildlife Crime Control Strategy with monitoring mechanisms will serve as a roadmap to sustain coordinated efforts of wildlife crime prevention in Pakistan. The resulting knowledge and monitoring indicators will be critical for enabling policy makers and wildlife protection authorities in assessing progress of the country towards meeting its targets in combating wildlife crimes, and offer an opportunity for improvement in the relevant policies and prevention frameworks.

Lessons learnt from the adoption of SMART-based wildlife crime monitoring and patrolling strategies will be documented and shared, and will incorporate details that would help to understand exactly how such innovative mechanisms can be adopted at different PAs in Pakistan at a provincial level, thus enabling their adaptation, uptake and potentially, further replication.

Similarly, the lessons learnt and stories developed around the implementation of community engagement and livelihood interventions for disincentivizing wildlife crime, will also be documented. The project approach to capture those lessons are described under components 3 and 4. Expected lessons are related to the effectiveness of various interventions, their limitations, the nature of the cost-benefit curve relating to increased benefits to engage in wildlife protection and support in wildlife crime prevention etc. The project will carefully document its approach and methodology and ensure that its results are effectively communicated / shared amongst experts, policymakers and the general public with Pakistan and beyond.

The Knowledge Management Approach of the project will also seek to create a national wildlife crime portal and database, supplemented by the data of wildlife seizures and confiscations from all over Pakistan, together with citizens' reported cases. Continuous accessibility even after the completion of the project will be provided to the national wildlife crime monitoring networks and wildlife departments in adaptive management and planning.

The project outputs also incorporate knowledge management networks in the form of the national wildlife crime and trade monitoring networks, national coalition supporting wildlife crime forensic, and technical and academic agents from research institutions. This in turn will promote knowledge-sharing among project participants. At the community level, this will be achieved through establishing wildlife crime prevention coordination networks. Alliances with the private sector will be explored and leveraged to sustain investments in livelihood opportunities.

The project has already learned from other countries' experience to combat IWT, manage PAs and develop sustainable communities, and will continue to avail these opportunities to learn from other countries and their projects, especially from the GWP family, as well as sharing its own lessons with them (successes and failures) during the implementation phase. South and South-East Asian countries are the most relevant project peers to share experiences and best practices with, leading to stronger inter-agency and international cooperation to fight IWT. The project will also look for best practices on PA co-management and sustainable community development from these countries to ensure effective delivery of the Outputs under Outcome 3. This learning exchange will be implemented in the framework of the project under Output 4.2.1 through the following mechanisms:

- ? GWP project network and knowledge exchange platform <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/global-wildlife-program/publications> ;
- ? Meetings of the appropriate CITES Committees and regional thematic groups;
- ? South-South Galaxy platform <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/south-south-galaxy/>;
- ? IUCN PANORAMA Solutions <https://www.iucn.org/resources/conservation-tools/panorama>;

? South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (sawen.org) and other platforms.

In addition to bringing Pakistan to the fore at global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNEP could support engagement with the global development discourse on IWT, livelihoods and CITES. The project will also provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on IWT in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Pakistan.

Specifically, under Output 4.2.1 the project will use following communication tools:

- ? A project Communication and Knowledge Management (KM) Strategy which will be developed during the inception phase;
- ? A project page on the MoCC and WWF-Pakistan web-sites with available project reports, publications, press-releases, datasets, drafts and final legislative documents etc.;
- ? Six month or annual project information bulletin;
- ? Special paper publications, including manuals, guidance, methodologies, etc.;
- ? Publications and presentations at the Virtual Knowledge Exchange hosted by the Global Wildlife Programme;
- ? Collaborative and experience exchange meetings with other GWP projects in Africa and Asia, and other relevant projects;
- ? Exchange visits for local communities and LEAs to demonstrate best practices;
- ? Publications in mass media, conservation, and scientific journals;
- ? Stakeholder Knowledge Exchange Events hosted by MoCC and WWF-Pakistan. Knowledge-sharing activities include workshops on approaches and tools to combat wildlife crime, reducing trafficking and demand for wildlife and wildlife products, engaging local communities in wildlife conservation, and reducing human-wildlife conflict. These workshops will be attended by GWP country partners, technical specialists, and GEF implementing agencies.
- ? GWP's monthly virtual knowledge exchange information sessions to address topics such as community-based wildlife tourism, strengthening policy and legal frameworks to combat wildlife crime, applying innovative technology to reduce poaching, the power of multimedia for development and conservation, and changing consumer behavior to reduce demand.
- ? Coordination platform among project executors and donors; and
- ? Other available communication tools and approaches.

A detailed communication plan is included as **Annexure XII** in the Prodoc.

## **9. Monitoring and Evaluation**

### **Describe the budgeted M and E plan**

The full M&E Plan for the project is described in Annexure IV of Prodoc. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of the project with further details is also attached at Annexure VI. A summary of the project M&E budget is provided in the table below.

**Table 7. M & E indicative Budget**

Key M&E Activities	Frequency	Responsibility	Indicative Budget (GEF funded) USD	Notes
Inception workshop & report	Within 2 months after the ProDoc signed by the relevant parties	NPM & IUCN	13,000	
M&E of GEF core indicators in and project results framework	Annually	NPM & IUCN	22,250	
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually	NPM & IUCN		To be charged to the GEF Agency Fee
M & E against IUCN programme, portfolio and project Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan, process framework, and gender action plan etc.	Day to day	IUCN & NPM	23,250	
Supervision missions (of IUCN & GEF)	Periodically	IUCN		To be charged to the GEF Agency Fee
Independent Mid-term review	During 2 <sup>nd</sup> year of project implementation	NPM & IUCN	29,000	
Independent Terminal evaluation	3 months prior to the final TPR meeting	NPM & IUCN & Third party	29,000	
<b>Total:</b>			<b>116,500</b>	

#### 10. Benefits

**Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)?**

The project will provide socio-economic benefits to at least 4,000 people (40% women) as direct project beneficiaries, with 95% of those being local people from the project sites. The project will also benefit ethnic communities/indigenous groups through sustainable use of natural resources and alternative livelihood opportunities. Moreover, the project is expected to minimize socio-economic losses from poaching, IWT and habitat destruction in the project area by about 50% during its lifetime via increased law enforcement, coordination of law enforcement agencies, involvement of local communities in project initiatives and effective protected areas management. Successful demonstration and adoption of livelihood initiatives, increased environmental sustainability, better adaptation to climate change, sustainability of local institutions (CBOs) created and strengthened by the project, and empowerment of women and vulnerable groups among the communities, will provide additional socioeconomic benefits and result in increase in many indirect beneficiaries as well.





## 11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

### Overall Project/Program Risk Classification \*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

#### Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

The project aims to effectively control poaching and IWT in Pakistan through a combination of interventions at the national, provincial, and local levels. At the national level, the project seeks to update national and provincial wildlife crime policy and legislation, strengthen relevant institutions through improvements in data storage and management and inter-agency cooperation amongst others. At the federal and provincial levels, the project seeks to build capacity of law enforcement agencies to detect, intercept, investigate and prosecute wildlife crime. The project also seeks to intervene in four priority sites: the Indus River Game Reserve, DIK (KP); the Indus Dolphin Reserve Frontage of Kashmore (Sindh); the Tilla Joggian and Jalapur Sharif Game Reserve (Punjab) and the Misgar Community Controlled Hunting Area (Gilgit-Baltistan). At the site level, the project aims to develop zero-poaching frameworks (ZPF), which include community-based anti-poaching mechanisms, human-wildlife conflict management plans, site specific and species-specific management plans. These ZPFs will be combined with essential enforcement activities, incentives, and livelihood activities for local communities. These plans will be agreed with key stakeholders, approved by relevant government agencies, and implemented through collaborative efforts with a range of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that are already implementing community centered conservation activities within these landscapes. Based on the context in which the project is to be implemented, some of the proposed activities include negative social risks that could have potential negative impacts in the absence of specific and dedicated mitigation measures being taken.

#### Standard on Involuntary Resettlement and Access Restrictions

Component 3 of the project (Output 3.1.1 activity 3.1.1.3) includes the development of zero poaching frameworks (ZPF) at the 4 priority sites which include enforcement, community-based anti-poaching mechanisms and prosecution, amongst others. Given the high level of reliance of local communities on

the natural resources found in the PAs of each priority site (including protected species), it is very likely that **the LE activities will cause economic displacement of some kind**. Additional project activities that could cause economic displacement include activity 3.1.2.3: Strengthen wildlife check-posts at key illegal wildlife supply line/routes equipped with trained staff, detectors and identification guides/pictures).

To avoid these potential adverse impacts the project intends to develop the ZPFs in a participatory manner to ensure that the regime of proposed enforcement is agreed with all affected local communities and well known to them. The project aims to conduct consultations with all communities in the project area in order to obtain their informed consent and ensure that the agreements do not violate traditional land and forest right systems of the local and indigenous populations. The project intends to mitigate some of the economic displacement through the development of alternative income generating activities (IGA) (activity 3.1.3.3) at each priority site. However, while a dedicated social mobilization/community engagement officer is to be hired for each priority site, no detailed stakeholder analysis or engagement plan exists for each site. There is also no clear procedure for determining appropriate IGAs or identifying beneficiaries beyond the intention to develop ?Site-specific livelihood plans? as part of activity 3.1.3.3 (p.92).

Therefore, a **stakeholder mapping/analysis and engagement plan should be developed for each site as a priority during the inception phase**. The SEP should at a minimum avoid language being a barrier for certain groups and ensure that no unintended discrimination or unjustified preferential treatment of certain ethnic groups (or within ethnic groups) occurs ? including in terms of gathering of inputs and selection of beneficiaries (at least Level 3 consultation according to IUCN Guidance). These will **need to be reviewed and approved by IUCN during the first supervision mission**. The chronology between the activities designed to produce ZPFs and livelihood plans and their respective consultations needs to be clarified so as to ensure that the consultations take place before the ZPF and livelihood plans are finalised. Also, as a further precautionary measure the proposed livelihood measures should be monitored during the supervision mission to be certain about their effectiveness / feasibility.

Finally, the following observations relate to the proposed project budget:

- ? While the budget includes consultant time for developing 4 ZPFs and community mobilizers to accompany the consultation process, **there do not appear to be provisions to cover the additional consultation costs** (travel, venue hire, production of documents etc.), essential for the consultation process.
- ? The budget for livelihood activities for the 4 sites seems low given how much the theory of change relies on the provision of such alternatives to change behaviour. According to Annex III (project budget) the budget allocated to this activity is just over 400k USD for the four sites (approx. 100k each) with a plan to ?connect communities and their organisations to donors and investors? to ensure the sustainability of this approach. **This is a risky strategy and does not meet the Standard?s requirement of mitigating all impacts caused by the project.**

On this basis, **the Standard is Triggered**. Triggering this standard means that a Process Framework (PF) **has been developed as part of the ESMF/ESMP**. This Framework describes the participatory processes to be followed when developing site-based activities (stakeholder analysis, engagement, defining negative impacts, defining criteria for beneficiaries etc.). The ESMF clarifies which project activities can be built upon as part of the process framework, and where additional resources and activities are needed.

### **Indigenous Peoples Standard**

Pakistan?s official documentation, such as its Constitution, do not acknowledge Indigenous Peoples. Instead, in reports to international Conventions such as Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural

Rights, typically refers to them as "ethnic minority groups" or "tribal".<sup>[1]</sup> Pakistan's 1998 census brings up tribes in the category of "others". The major groups of tribal people are the tribal fishing people, the pastoral groups of the Middle Indus Valley, the Baloch tribes, fisherfolk of coastal areas, tribal people of Sindh, tribal people of Gilgit-Baltistan, tribal people of Chitral valley, tribal people of Potohar region, and the tribal people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and FATA.<sup>[2]</sup> At least two of the proposed sites - Indus Dolphin Reserve Frontage of Kashmore (Sindh) and Misgar Community Controlled Hunting Area (Gilgit-Baltistan) - have been identified as including Indigenous peoples.

The project aims to conduct consultations with all communities in the project area in order to obtain their informed consent and ensure that the agreements do not violate traditional land and forest right system of the local and indigenous populations. While a dedicated social mobilization/community engagement officer is to be hired for each priority site, the methodology and process followed to identify, assess and engage the entire range of local stakeholders (including indigenous peoples) at the site levels is not yet clearly laid out. Therefore, a **stakeholder mapping/analysis and engagement plan** has been developed for each site as a priority, **including a specific focus on mapping the stakeholders that self-identify as Indigenous Peoples, Ethnic Minorities or Tribal** as defined in Pakistan's legislation (in accordance with the reports provided to Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights). There is also no clear procedure for determining appropriate IGAs or identifying beneficiaries beyond the intention to develop "Site-specific livelihood plans" as part of activity 3.1.3.3 (p.92). All ZPFs and livelihood plans (activity 3.1.3.3) should only be implemented after consultation with and explicit authorization by the ethnic minorities/tribal groups following the guidelines included in the ESMF/ESMP.

Triggering this standard means that specific measures need to be taken to ensure the project conforms with the Standard's guiding principles.<sup>[3]</sup> Given the time restrictions, instead of **developing a stand-alone Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)** it has been decided that the ESMF includes **substantive elements of an Indigenous Peoples' Process Framework**. Given the importance of stakeholder consultation for all the site-based activities in Component 3, the ESMF outlines a participatory process to avoid and mitigate the potential negative impacts of the project, paying special attention to the identification of local stakeholders (including IPs) at each site, ensuring their inclusion in the planned consultations in a culturally appropriate manner and only moving ahead with the activities after having secured consent (Level 4 consultation according to IUCN Guidance). Furthermore, ZPFs and livelihood plans (activity 3.1.3.3) should only be formalized and implemented after **explicit authorization by the ethnic minorities/tribal groups has been granted** (Level 4 consultation according to IUCN Guidance).

### **Environmental and Social Risks (not linked to Standards)**

**Potential impact 1: discrimination based on gender.** As noted in the gender analysis "While Pakistan's constitution enshrines the principles of equality and non-discrimination, gender inequality persists in many areas of women's lives" (p.188). The analysis also notes that "In rural communities women's roles in governance and decision-making are negligible" (p.189). Management activities to control poaching, IWT, and Natural Resource Management that will be supported by the project are traditional male domains in Pakistan. Thus, the project can potentially give some advantages in this field to males and potentially discriminate against women with regard to participation in the project management and activities, including development and implementation of the community pilot projects on sustainable livelihood. The project aims to strengthen law enforcement at the national level and in the project areas and enforce anti-poaching legislation, which could affect different offenders including women involved in illegal bushmeat trade, gathering of firewood and other resources in PAs for their livelihood. Given the context, women's (especially female-led households) participation in the

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development and implementation of ZPFs may potentially be limited unless specific measures are taken. To improve this situation and address the gaps in the context of the GEF project, gender and social measures have been considered in the project design, and gender accountability is a cross-cutting issue that will be tracked as part of the project M&E system. During the project development, the PPG team tried to involve as many women as possible in the consultation process. However, overall women's participation was much lower (10% only) due to traditional male dominance in anti-poaching, wildlife, and environmental management issues at the national level and in the project areas. This potential impact has been well considered in the project design and several activities (3.1.1.2; 3.1.3.1; 3.1.3.2 and 3.1.3.3) as well as the Gender Action Plan in Annex XI aim to guide the design and implementation of activities in such a way to prevent the exclusion or discrimination of women from benefits provided by the project. The implementation of these measures should be sufficient to mitigate this risk **provided a comprehensive stakeholder analysis and engagement plan is developed at each priority site.**

**Potential impact 2: gender-based violence.** The Gender Analysis notes the high occurrence of gender-based violence (GBV) in rural areas in Pakistan (p.193). The project's enforcement activities, which are likely to cause economic displacement may also in turn exacerbate gender-based violence, if the economic displacement experiences by project affected stakeholders is not effectively mitigated. Due to the fact that further work is needed to define the activities (ZPF and IGAs) at each site, **the combined ESMF/ESMP has outlined a procedure for screening site-based activities as they are developed to identify specific risks of this nature, in accordance with the IUCN ESMF guidance note.**

**Potential impact 3: risks to health, safety and security of local communities,** including vulnerable groups (including human rights abuses). The increased presence and activities of government law enforcement staff may impose significant risk for health and life of local communities (including women and other vulnerable groups) and indigenous people involved in poaching or other illegal activities, either directly (through failure to follow good practices, potentially leading to human rights abuses) or indirectly (e.g., risk of collateral damage and potential injuries of poachers). The Security and Human Rights Questionnaire that has been used for assessing these specific risks, notes the absence of Code of Conduct, SOPs, lack of supervision of enforcement activities or formal grievance procedures compound this risk. Furthermore the training undergone by rangers does not cover human rights, community relations, conflict resolution or gender based violence and sexual harassment, though the project intends to incorporate these elements into the training that will be provide to wildlife department staff and customs officials (activities 2.1.1.2 and 2.1.1.3).

To avoid or at least mitigate the risk, the project plans to invest considerable resources to train and mentor the law enforcement personal in accordance with the highest standards for security and personal safety, including treating arrested or suspected offenders, during patrolling and special operations. To mitigate the risk of human right violation in the project areas, the project will include the human rights subject into all training and mentoring programs for law enforcement staff. As noted above, insufficient technical capacities of agencies may impose potential danger and violation of human rights to wildlife crime offenders, including local and indigenous people involved in poaching, logging, and other illegal activities. Given the high level of illiteracy among local communities in the project area they may have difficulties to report abuse of their human rights by the project in writing. **A Grievance Redress Mechanism is intended to be established at each site (see Output 3.1.3)** to mitigate potential adverse impact of increased law enforcement, including on marginalized local people as a risk group, as well as women, and including GBV. According to the Prodoc, access to the GRM channels for local and indigenous communities will be ensured by Technical Committees established in the project sites. The PMU, Technical Committee and project partners will work together to inform local people about their rights and GRM mechanism to allow submission of the grievances verbally through community traditional leaders and local administrations. **However, no standalone GRM design document exists, nor is there a separate budget line to ensure its functioning. This will need to be addressed in the inception phase as a priority based on the guidance in the ESMF/ESMP.** In addition to these measures, **further site-based security risk assessment will be needed to determine the extent of the security and safety risks to local communities posed by LE activities supported by the project**

**following the procedure outlined in the combined ESMF/ESMP** based on IUCN guidance. It is also recommended that the issue of human rights abuses and complaints **be the focus of a supervision mission** to assess whether the revised curriculum and GRM are functioning effectively.

**Potential impact 4: threats to safety and security of project staff, contractors and volunteers (if applicable).** The law enforcement work (patrols, arrests etc.) carried out by government rangers pose potential risks to the safety and security of those implementing them. Though not fully fleshed out, activities 3.1.1.3 and 3.1.1.4 also foresee a role for community-based monitoring of poaching and IWT and information exchange with wildlife authorities. Given the economic reliance of many local inhabitants on poaching and IWT, the existence of politically influential elites involved in IWT and organised traffickers (potentially in Indus Dolphin Reserve site, see Security and Human Rights Questionnaire), there is the potential for such community engagement to expose them to security and safety risks. **Further site-based security risk assessment will be needed to determine the extent of the security and safety risks following the procedure outlined in the combined ESMF/ESMP. Specialised technical expertise may need to be brought in to develop mitigation measures based on the likelihood and severity of the identified risks.** This expenditure has been included in the budget for the ESMF/ESMP.

**Potential impact 5: elite capture of project benefits.** Annex XIV of the Prodoc provides additional information on each priority site. On p 289, it is recognised that elite culture and political interference influence the enforcement work of the wildlife department. Furthermore, Elite capture at village levels is widely recognised as a political economy challenge facing community-based conservation and community-based interventions against IWT. **Further site-based screening will be needed to determine the extent of the risk of elite capture at each site following the procedure outlined in the combined ESMF/ESMP**

**Potential impact 6: transmission of disease.** Project meetings, workshops, and trainings may accelerate the risk of COVID-19 contraction by the project partners and stakeholders in case of repetitive COVID pandemics. Annex XVII outlines the planned COVID-19 mitigation measures.

**Potential impact 7: exclusion of stakeholders from decision-making and benefits.** As noted in the Prodoc (p.51 amongst others) one of the major challenges is ensuring the involvement of vulnerable groups in decision making, project activities, awareness raising, capacity building and their ability to benefit from services provided by the project. Furthermore, vulnerable groups are most likely to be affected by the access restrictions mentioned above. Though not explicitly detailed in the stakeholder analysis section (p. 31), the Prodoc provides information on the vulnerable groups present at each priority site, including women, youth, indigenous/tribal peoples and others, such as nomadic fishers. A more detailed identification and analysis of particularly vulnerable groups will need to be carried out at site level to ensure that they are adequately consulted and included in activity design and can benefit from them. **The absence of a detailed and comprehensive stakeholder analysis, or engagement plan for each site is a major gap, that needs to be addressed with the utmost priority during the inception phase.**

## Conclusion

The project has been classified as a moderate risk project at ESMS Screening stage, however, this is based on the assumption that all recommendations and mitigation measures specified in this chapter (based on the ESMS Screening and Clearance) and further defined in the ESMF/ESMP are implemented, with a particular focus on stakeholder analysis and engagement, as well as establishment of the GRM in the inception phase of the project. If implementation is not done or is incomplete, the project may need to be classified as high risk following the review during the first supervision mission.

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[1] W. Wagha, Country Technical Notes on Indigenous People? Issues: Islamic Republic of Pakistan, International Fund for Agricultural Development, 2012.

[2] Seyal, W., A., and ul-Hassan, T., (2017) Representation of indigenous People in Pakistan.

[3] This includes: Ensuring that indigenous peoples are consulted in a culturally appropriate way and are active and effective participants in decision-making processes relevant to them in the context the project; having specific measures in place to avoid any negative impacts on them; if avoidance is not possible, appropriate mitigation measures including compensation are put in place to prevent any net loss of rights and livelihoods; being aware of customary management regimes and support their improvement

#### Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
<b>ESMS Screening Report_Pakistan IWT_GEF_Version_25_Mar_2022</b>	<b>CEO Endorsement ESS</b>	
<b>ESMS Screening Report_POXX_Pakistan IWT_GEF_Version 22dec2021</b>	<b>CEO Endorsement ESS</b>	

**ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK** (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

	<b>Objective/ Outcome</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Mid-term targets</b>	<b>End of project Target(s)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions / Risks</b>	
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		<p>2. Number of community members people (male &amp; female), directly benefiting from strengthened and diversified livelihoods through solutions for management of natural resources and living in harmony with wildlife provided by the project</p>	0	<p>~ 200 people (at least 40% are women)</p> <p>~200 community members supporting wildlife crime data collection and reporting</p> <p>Four site specific wildlife crime prevention and livelihood plans</p>	<p>&gt;= 4,000 people (at least 40% are women)</p> <p>50% increase in income generation through alternate and supplementary income generation in target communities</p> <p>&gt;500 community members supporting in wildlife crime related data collection and information sharing</p>	<p>Reports &amp; records of Community organization, quarterly and annual progress reports, monitoring reports, MTR report, External evaluation report</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communities are interested in the livelihood options provided by the project and ready to share their contribution for livelihood initiatives</li> <li>- Women will participate in tailoring, embroidery, handicrafts like basket making etc.</li> <li>- Livelihood diversification opportunities are good substitute of poaching and IWT</li> <li>- Livelihood and zero-poaching strategies are inclusive of communities needs</li> </ul> <p><u>Risk:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vulnerable, marginalized and indigenous people may not be included or not participate in livelihood initiatives</li> <li>- Women from conservative communities /</li> </ul>
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Component 1	Outcome 1.1: Wildlife crime policy and regulations strengthened and inter-agency coordination improved to prevent and control poaching and illegal wildlife trade at national and provincial levels	3. National Wildlife Crime and Trade Monitoring Network (NWCTMN) in place and functional	0	NWCTMN notified and developed working procedures	NWCTMN key stakeholders as members and conducting at least 4 meetings annually for monitoring poaching and IWT and to enhance inter-agency coordination	<p>1. ToRs and Notification of establishing NWCTMN.</p> <p>2. Minutes of meetings</p> <p>3. Summary for institutionalizing MoCC's ?Directorate of Wildlife Crime and Trade Monitoring?</p> <p>4. Minutes of meetings</p> <p>6. Inter-agency MoUs for the WCTFs; and</p> <p>7. Annual work plans for the WCTFs</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u></p> <p>- The NWCTMN would mobilize key sector/stakeholders against wildlife trafficking using high-level formal commitments backed up by the sharing of actionable intelligence</p> <p>-LEA and relevant agencies are interested &amp; willing to establish &amp; run the networks;</p> <p>-National and provincial Government supports establishment of the NWCTMN</p> <p><u>Risk:</u></p> <p>- Inter-agency coordination with non-wildlife protection agencies could be affected due to the lack of interest in wildlife crime</p>
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		4. Total number of national and provincial wildlife crime legislation documents reviewed addressing wildlife crimes with recommendations in the project framework	0	~4	>= 6  (Amendments in Customs Act, 1969 proposed; and Amendments in Provincial Wildlife Laws of 4 provinces and GB proposed for the consideration of relevant departments)	Summaries of recommendations shared with the departments and cabinets	<u>Assumptions:</u> - The relevant Provincial Departments, federal ministries including MoCC take active part in strengthening existing Legal framework; .  <u>Risks:</u> - Government's lack interest in prioritizing update of legislation
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Component 2	Outcome 2.1 Provincial & federal institutional capacities improved for detection and prosecution of wildlife crime	6. Capacity of Pakistan to combat wildlife crime measured by ICCWC IF assessment	~15% (would be reassessed in the Year 1 of the project)	>25% increase in capacity	>=55%	ICCWC IF Workshop and Assessment Reports on the Year 1 and Year 3	<u>Assumption:</u> -Pakistan and provincial governments and their LE Agencies are fully committed to fight IWT; -LEA Officers trained by the project apply wildlife crime enforcement skills -
		Percentage of staff with adequate staff, equipment, and support for operations and infrastructure are in place for enforcement personnel to successfully carry out targeted action for wildlife crime prevention					
		7. Average capacity of target ports, dry ports, airports, and border posts to intercept wildlife trafficking measured by the PortMATE tool	~40% (should be reassessed in the Year 1 of the project)	>50%	>=65%	PortMATE Workshop and Assessment Reports on the Year 1 and Year 3 at the target exit/entry points of Pakistan	

Component 3	Outcome 3.1 Poaching of wildlife species reduced and management effectiveness enhanced at the 4 priority sites	Total number of local community members in the project sites participating in the informants/watchers network and reporting wildlife crime to LE agencies	0	~200 community members supporting wildlife crime data collection and reporting	~500 community members supporting wildlife crime data collection and reporting	Zero-Poaching Frameworks document, events? implementation reports, quarterly and annual progress reports, SMART reports, MTR report, End line evaluation report, press clippings, annual METT assessments	<u>Assumption:</u> - Technical expertise is available for implementation of the Zero poaching framework.  - The relevant Provincial Departments are willing to develop the framework, Safe Systems Approach, First Line of Defense and its implementation.  - Government will approve
		10. Total number of local community members in the project sites utilizing alternative livelihood options provided by the project	0	~2000	>=4,000		

		<p>11. Protected Areas Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT):</p> <p>? Indus River Game Reserve (GR) D.I. Khan, KP</p> <p>? Indus Dolphin GR (Right Bank), Sindh</p> <p>? Tilla Jogian GR, Salt Range, Punjab,</p> <p>? Jalapur Sharif Wildlife Sanctuary, Salt Range, Punjab</p> <p>? Misgar Community Controlled Hunting Area (CCHA)</p>	<p>PA METT and WCPF scores:</p> <p>?</p> <p>Indus River GR D.I. Khan, KP = 28</p> <p>?</p> <p>Indus Dolphin GR (Right Bank), Sindh = 48</p> <p>?</p> <p>Tilla Jogian GR, Salt Range, Punjab = 48</p> <p>?</p> <p>Jalapur Sharif Wildlife Sanctuary, Salt Range, Punjab = 47</p> <p>?</p> <p>Misgar CCHA = 64</p>		<p>PA METT score of 5 PAs (total area of 196,410 ha) increased by 10 points each</p> <p>WCPF scores</p>		<p>the framework and support its implementation.</p> <p>- Relevant skills available at the national &amp; provincial levels</p> <p><u>Risk:</u></p> <p>- The department may not be ready to adopt Safe Systems Approach and First Line of Defense and SMART</p> <p>- Influential hunters and poachers are not accountable &amp; amenable</p> <p>Limited interest of communities in engaging with the wildlife conservation and livelihood</p>
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		<p>12. Annual number of cases of poaching recorded in each of the project sites</p> <p>Wildlife Crime Prevention Frame-work score increased by 50%</p>	<p>Baseline will be established in Year 1 of the project</p>	<p>Drop of the number of poaching cases by 25%</p>	<p>Drop of the number of poaching cases by 50%</p>		
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<p>Component 4</p>	<p>Outcome 4.1 Demand for illegal wildlife and wildlife products reduced</p> <p>Outcome 4.2 Holistic, long-term planning and monitoring in place for wildlife</p>	<p>13. Percentage of people in Pakistan reporting zero consumption of wildlife products</p> <p>Percent and number of wildlife crimes reported by community members to the appropriate authorities increased in percentage</p>	<p>Baseline established during Year-1 of the project</p>	<p>&gt;= 15% from the baseline</p>	<p>&gt;= 30% from the baseline</p>	<p>Behavior change surveys using strategies and feedback process including online questionnaire, WhatsApp, paper-based, SMS Communication strategy document</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nature and quality of awareness material is purpose specific.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevant stakeholders may not be focused fully in awareness raising initiatives.</li> </ul> <p>Assumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Foreign offices are helpful in supporting trans-boundary initiatives.</li> </ul> <p>Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existing regional, political climate is not conducive to regional MoUs/Agreements for IWT Cooperation.</li> </ul>
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	and habitat protection in Pakistan	14. Number of the project lessons and best practices used by other projects in Pakistan and abroad; and across the GWP member countries.	0	~5	>=10	Number of MoUs,  Analysis of reports and publications of other projects  Analysis of reports and publications of other projects.  System in place for labeling exports of targeted products	<u>Assumption:</u> Other projects are interested to use lessons and best practices developed by IUCN project;  Other projects mention use of the project?s lessons and best practices  <u>Risk:</u> Quality of the project lessons and best practices formulation is insufficient to apply them for other projects
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**ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).**

**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:**

<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Consultants (International & National)	86,210	23,985	62,225
Travel	8,390	204	8,186
National workshop and meetings	4,700	0	4,700
Stationary, printing & communication	500	0	500
Incidental	200	0	200

Total (Includes 8% withholding tax & 16% sale tax)	100,000	24,189	75,811
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## ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

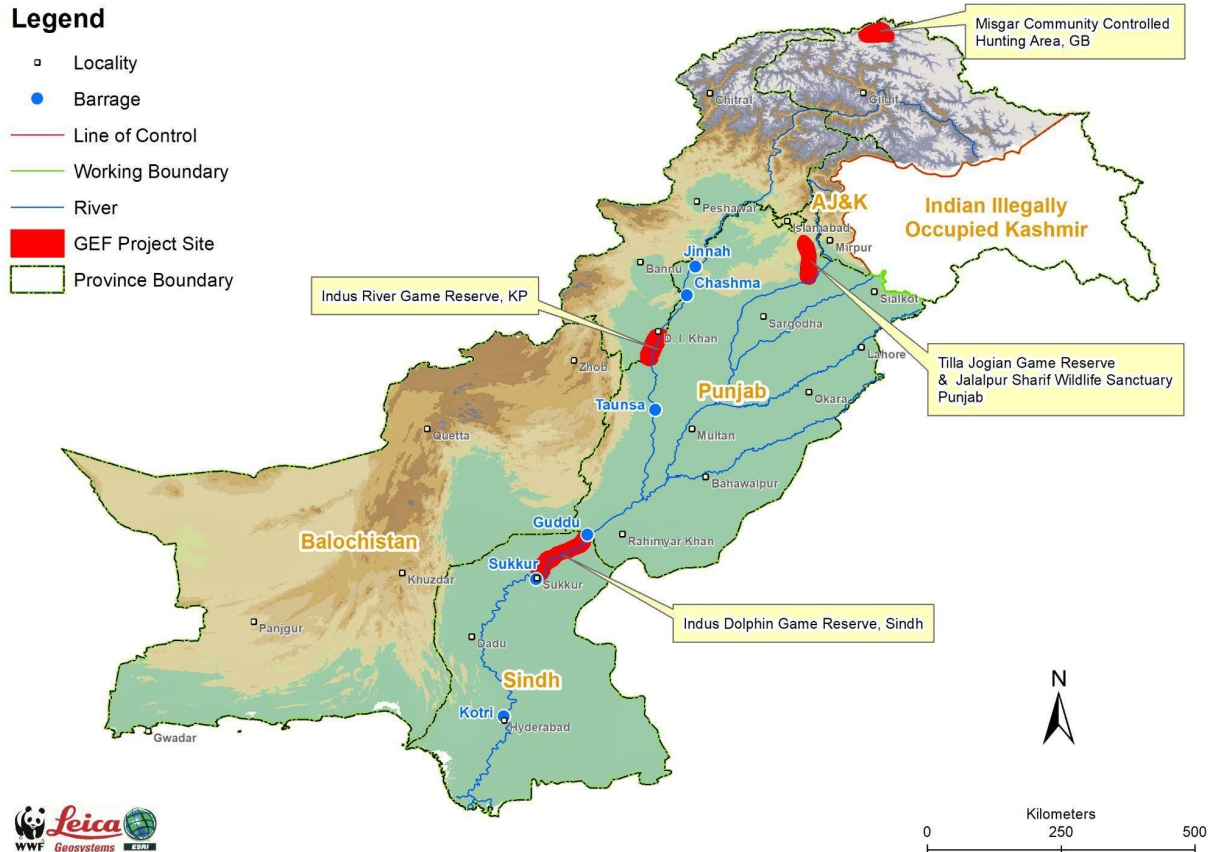


Figure: Project map

Geo-referenced information of four project sites is as follows:

1. Indus Dolphin Game Reserve (IDGR):  
It is located within 27°36'N ? 28°27'N, 68°48'E-69°42'E coordinates
2. Indus River Game Reserve (IRGR):  
Its coordinates are N: 31° 46' 21??; to 31° 55' 13?? and E: 070° 59' 44??; to 070° 59' 84??.
3. Salt Range, Punjab:  
Jalalpur Sharif Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Tehsil Pind Dadan Khan, District Jhelum. Geographically, it is situated between 32° 12' 21?? N Latitudes and 73° 26' 22?? E Longitude. Tilla Jogian National Park is located in Tehsil and District Jhelum and was designated. Geographically, it is situated between 32° 49' 32?? N Latitudes and 73° 23' 18?? E Longitude
4. Misgar is situated between Longitude 36° 45' to 37° 5' N, and Latitude at 74° 2' to 74° 5' E.

## ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)					
	Component 1: Strengthen policy and regulatory framework, and improve inter-agency coordination to address poaching and illegal wildlife trade	Component 2: Build and increase capacity of relevant institutions and authorities to detect, control and prevent wildlife crime	Component 3: Reduce poaching and illegal trade of key wildlife species by at least 50% in four high priority sites	Component 4: Raise awareness, enhance knowledge management and develop monitoring mechanisms to curb poaching and illegal wildlife trade								
	Output 1.1.1	Output 1.1.2	Output 1.1.3	Output 2.1.1	Output 2.1.2	Output 2.1.3	Output 3.1.1	Output 3.1.2	Output 3.1.3	Output 4.1.1	Output 4.2.1	
This will include developing, designing, and publishing knowledge products and communication materials		294			18,993		3,528	0	236	32,817		67,928



Staff cost on central and Provincial management office	35,74	26,78	34,70	110,5	24,03	22,27	92,80	77,87	210,8	37,80	32,53	705,993
	6	9	6	52	6	6	0	8	73	0	7	
	127,5	95,61	123,8	394,6	85,79	79,51	331,2	277,9	752,6	134,9	116,1	2,519,9
	89	9	79	00	4	1	36	73	80	22	37	40

**ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet**

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

**ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows**

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

**ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows**

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).