



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Naoko Ishii
CEO and Chairperson

September 11, 2017

Mr. Nessim Ahmad
Director
Asian Development Bank
No. 6 ADB Avenue
Mandaluyong City, Philippines

Dear Mr. Ahmad:

I am pleased to inform you that I have approved the medium-sized project detailed below:

Decision Sought:	Medium-sized Project (MSP) Approval
GEFSEC ID:	9658
Agency(ies):	ADB
Focal Area:	Biodiversity
Project Type:	Medium-Sized Project
Country(ies):	Philippines
Name of Project:	Combating Environmental Organized Crime in the Philippines
Parent Program:	Global: Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development (PROGRAM)
Indicative GEF Project Grant:	\$1,834,862
Indicative Agency Fee:	\$165,138
Funding Source:	GEF Trust Fund

Break-down of Indicative Agency Fee				
Agency	Trust Fund	Fees committed at Council Approval	Fees to be committed at CEO Endorsement	Total (US\$)
ADB	GET	\$66,055	\$99,083	\$165,138

This approval is subject to the comments made by the GEF Secretariat in the attached document. It is also based on the understanding that the project is in conformity with GEF focal areas strategies and in line with GEF policies and procedures.

Sincerely,

Naoko Ishii
Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson

Attachment: GEFSEC Project Review Document
Copy to: Country Operational Focal Point, GEF Agencies, STAP, Trustee



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project
 TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

For more information about GEF, visit TheGEF.org

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Combatting Environmental Organized Crime in the Philippines			
Country(ies):	Philippines	GEF Project ID: ¹	9845
GEF Agency(ies):	(select) ADB (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	Submission Date:	18 May 2017 Re-submission: 14 July 2017
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	36
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of Parent Program	Global Wildlife Program (GWP)	Agency Fee (\$)	\$165,138

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD-2 Program 3 (select)	Reduce Threats to Globally Significant Biodiversity	GEFTF	1,834,862	1,325,757
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
Total project costs			1,834,862	1,325,757

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To combat environmental organized crime in the Philippines through legal and institutional reform, capacity building in the law enforcement chain, and demand reduction measures.

Project Components/Programs	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
1. Reforming and mainstreaming policy, legal, and regulatory instruments	TA	1.1 Strengthened legal frameworks to address key concerns in national efforts to combat wildlife crimes	1.1.1 Revisions to the Wildlife Act and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) are drafted by Year 2 and reach the second hearing in the Senate by Year 3. [ICCWC Outcome 5, Indicator 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 40]	GEFTF	220,000	165,000

¹ Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT programming directions](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			<p>1.1.2. Local ordinances in project sites (one city and one provincial level) are drafted to support the revisions of the Wildlife Act and its IRR by Year 2</p> <p>[In support of ICCWC Indicator 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 40]</p> <p>1.1.3. Joint department resolution recognizing wildlife crime a serious transnational crime is signed by Year 3</p> <p>[ICCWC Indicator 1, 2, 3]</p> <p>1.1.4. Adoption of WildLEAP through a signed memorandum circular from the DENR Secretary by Year 2</p> <p>[ICCWC Indicator 2]</p> <p>1.2 Increased sharing of information and knowledge to facilitate multi-agency coordination and support adoption of enforcement tools and methods</p> <p>1.2.1 Law enforcers are trained on use of the Environmental Law Enforcement Management Information System (ELEMIS) and CITES e-permitting system</p> <p>[Aichi Target 19; ICCWC Indicators 18,19, 20, 21,22,23]</p>			
2. Enabling institutional capacity development in tactical operations addressing wildlife crimes	TA	2.1. Long-term capacity building program for wildlife crime law enforcement initiated	<p>2.1.1 Capacity gaps assessed across law enforcement chain</p> <p>2.1.2 Key IWT capacity development modules on intelligence gathering and case building; and prosecution / adjudication developed and packaged for delivery</p> <p>2.1.3 Training</p>	GEFTF	635,688	785,757

			<p>delivered to selected actors in the law enforcement chain, with special focus on the DENR, Police Environment Desk Officers (PEDOs), National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), prosecutors and judges in project sites (Metro Manila, Cebu, Butuan)</p> <p>Output 2.1.4 Preliminary assessment on port monitoring and tracking systems undertaken in Cebu and Butuan</p> <p>Output 2.1.5 Scientific and technological innovations for IWT monitoring and law enforcement assessed</p> <p>[ICCWC Indicator 9, 18, 34, 42]</p>			
3. Reducing demand for illegal wildlife trade products and derivatives	TA	3.1. Demand reduction measures implemented for identified priority species, with at least two species to represent endemic and transshipped species	<p>3.1.1 Economic valuation studies completed</p> <p>[ICCWC Indicator 45, 49, 50]</p> <p>3.1.2 Audience-segmented communications materials engaging Key Opinion Leaders and other influencers are produced and delivered</p> <p>[Aichi Target 1; ICCWC Indicator 46, 50]</p>	GEFTF	795,688	275,000
Subtotal					1,651,376	1,225,757
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				GEFTF	183,486	100,000

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	In-Kind	575,757
Donor Agency	Asian Development Bank	Technical Assistance	750,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			1,325,757

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a)} (b) ²	Total (c)=a+b
ADB	GEF TF	Philippines	Biodiversity	(select as applicable)	1,834,862	165,138	2,000,000
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total Grant Resources					1,834,862	165,138	2,000,000

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#)

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁵

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>hectares</i>

⁵ Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period.

3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	metric tons
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries: 1</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries: 0</i>

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Fund) in Annex D.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF⁶

A.1. *Project Description.* Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁷ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Summary of Changes from PIF

Project Outcomes	Project Outputs
Component 1. Reforming and mainstreaming policy, legal, and regulatory instruments	
Component 1 outcomes are (i) strengthened legal frameworks to address key concerns in national efforts to combat wildlife crimes and (ii) increased sharing of information and knowledge to facilitate multi-agency	The output will focus on reforming Republic Act (RA) 9147 or the Wildlife Conservation and Resources Act (“Wildlife Act”) and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR). It will no longer include reforms to the Philippine Fisheries Code since it was amended by RA

⁶ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF , no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

⁷ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project’s consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

<p>coordination and support adoption of enforcement tools and methods. The latter was previously in Component 2 of the original PIF, and has been moved to Component 1, recognizing that information sharing is necessary in mainstreaming regulatory instruments.</p>	<p>10654 in February 2015, and its amended IRR was released in September 2015.</p> <p>Instead of amending legislation and supplementary guidelines, the current project proposal will include drafting local ordinances in project sites (city and provincial levels) in support of the amended Wildlife Act.</p> <p>The revised proposal will also have new outputs - a joint department resolution recognizing wildlife crime a serious transnational crime, and the adoption of the Wildlife Law Enforcement Plan (WildLEAP) through a memorandum circular.</p> <p>The training and piloting of the CITES e-permitting system has been moved from Component 2 to Component 1, and will include capacity enhancement for an additional existing software, the Environmental Law Enforcement Management Information System (ELEMIS), already being used by selected bureaus in the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to centralize and standardize data collection. Work on CITES e-permitting has been elaborated more, following interaction with the CITES Secretariat, ICWWC and other stakeholders in the GWP-supported forum.</p>
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Component 2: Enabling institutional capacity development in tactical operations addressing wildlife crimes

<p>Components 2 and 3 from the original PIF were merged into one project outcome: long-term capacity building program for wildlife crime law enforcement developed and initiated. This component targets the similar key institutions and agencies in the law enforcement chain, but instead of targeting finance, the project will target the Police Environment Desk Officers (PEDO), which was revived in February 2017.</p> <p>Activities related to the WildLEAP in this component have been removed because the WildLEAP was developed and formulated through a national stakeholder consultation in November 2016.</p>	<p>The number of ‘project sites’ have been reduced to Butuan (city), Cebu (city and province, including port) and Metro Manila.</p> <p>Capacity gaps will first be assessed across the law enforcement chain to ensure that the capacity development toolkits will be utilized and maximized by the identified key institutions and agencies in the law enforcement chain. The target groups for training have been reduced to: a) those involved in intelligence gathering and case building; b) prosecutors and judiciary; c) three project sites. The key targets will include DENR, PEDO-PNP, National Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice and prosecutors.</p> <p>Modules will be based on the Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations of DENR; the Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit of the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC); and the International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICWC) Indicator Framework for Combatting Wildlife and Forest Crime. The capacity-building activities will be delivered primarily to stakeholders in three project areas that have been identified as hotspots, and monitoring and evaluation activities will be conducted annually.</p> <p>An activity on assessing science and technology innovations for wildlife crime monitoring and enforcement has been added.</p>
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Component 3: Reducing demand for illegal wildlife trade products and derivatives

<p>The current project proposal will still implement demand reduction measures for wildlife, wildlife products, and derivatives. However, from seven target species (imported and endemic), the number of species has been reduced to two to ensure focused and realistic aims. The two species will represent transshipped and endemic species.</p>	<p>Economic valuation studies have been added to generate data that will inform policies and demand reduction measures. These studies will be linked to Component 1, particularly in view of the need for natural resource damage assessments that are related to valuation of endangered or threatened species.</p> <p>Audience-segmented communication materials engaging key opinion leaders and other influencers will still be created and delivered. However, instead of receptions, lectures, and engagement events with business leaders, the Catholic Church and other religious communities as stated in the PIF, the target audiences will be identified based on consumer research studies. The consumption of target species may be considered as</p>
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	part of the baseline data, depending on the species selected.
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	The number of documents written, reviewed, and submitted for the CITES Standing Committee will no longer be an output, but will be considered as supporting data to the demand reduction measures.
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Updated information

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

The global illegal wildlife trade (IWT) is driving many species toward extinction, disrupting fragile ecosystems, and facilitating the spread of pathogens and infectious diseases in humans, domestic animals, and native wildlife (Hansen, et al 2012; iTHINK, 2016). Live and dead endangered species alike continue to be overexploited for food, trophies, ornaments, medicine, pets, and other uses, resulting in the decline of wild populations at unprecedented rates. The demand for rhinoceros horn has driven the populations of the critically endangered black rhino down from 65,000 individuals in 1970 to 2,300 in 1993. Conservation programs have helped increase the numbers to 5,042-5,455 individuals (Save the Rhino, 2017). Sumatran and Javan rhinos are also listed as critically endangered, with fewer than 100 Sumatran rhinos in the wild, and an estimated 58-61 Javan rhinos in a single population in Ujung Kulon National Park (Save the Rhino, 2017). In March 2017, poachers broke into a French zoo, shot a four-year-old white rhinoceros in the head, and removed its large horn with a chainsaw (Willsher, 2017). Tigers, poached for their bones, paws, and skin, hit its lowest population count in 2010, with only 3,200 individuals in the wild from 100,000 in 1900 (Moore, 2010). The demand for ivory has caused African savannah elephant populations to plummet by an estimated 144,000 from 2007 to 2014, and populations continue to decrease by 8% annually, primarily due to poaching, followed by habitat loss (Chase et al, 2016).

According to the World Bank's Global Wildlife Program (GWP), the value of IWT is estimated at \$7.8-10 billion per year, making wildlife crime the fourth most lucrative illegal business after narcotics, human trafficking, and arms (2016). Economic development, growing wealth, poverty, and culture are strongly linked to the growing incidences of wildlife poaching and consumption (TRAFFIC, 2008; UNODC, 2016). Economic development provides the means to access wildlife rich areas, such as the construction roads and forestry projects. It also facilitates trade between and among countries, providing an avenue for IWT. Growing wealth allows people to afford luxury wildlife products that were previously inaccessible to them, and the acquisition of such products becomes a way to display and affirm their socio-economic status. Poverty drives IWT by providing livelihood to local communities that poach. For some cultures and traditions, certain wildlife products and their derivatives are believed to contain medicinal properties and are used in traditional medicine. There are also cultures that condone the presentation or exchange of wildlife products such as ivory and rhino horn as gifts to show respect.

Southeast Asia has been described as "both a center for the consumption of wildlife products" and "key supplier of wildlife products to the world" (TRAFFIC, 2008). In addition to the decline of tiger, elephant, and rhino populations, Southeast Asia is also the supplier to the global market and/or consumer of pangolins, freshwater turtles and tortoises, agarwood, and wild orchid species. The unregulated and illegal wildlife trade could have significant short-term and long-term conservation impacts to the region's biodiversity, and undermine efforts to achieve sustainable development and poverty alleviation (TRAFFIC, 2008).

The Philippines is both a consumer, source, and transit point of wildlife that is illegally traded, threatening endemic species populations, economic development, and biodiversity. The country has been a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) since 1981. The value of IWT in the Philippines is estimated to be PhP 50 Bn/year (Manila, 2016), roughly equivalent to USD 1 billion.

In the Philippines, the national government agency mandated to manage terrestrial wildlife, turtles, tortoises, dugongs, and protected areas is the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) particularly its Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB). The DENR-BMB also serves as the CITES Management Authority of the Philippines (as well as BFAR for marine species except turtles, tortoises and dugongs, and Palawan Council for Sustainable Development for species originating in this province). Marine wildlife and fisheries are managed under the Department of Agriculture's (DA) Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR).

The DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR have initiated efforts to combat wildlife trafficking. However, IWT persists. In January and February 2017 alone, there were three enforcement operations that led to apprehensions. On January 14, 2017, 58 pangolins, 14 boxes of seahorses, and a box of sea dragons meant for export to other Asian countries were seized by the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) in the North Harbor in Manila. The contraband, labeled as "scrap plastics," was estimated at PhP 1 million (US\$20,000) (Macairan, 2017). Plants are also under threat. On February 21, 2017, a joint wildlife law enforcement operation led

to the arrest of an illegal trader in Agusan del Norte, southern Philippines, during a buy-bust operation, following three weeks of cyber-monitoring by law enforcement agencies. The enforcement team seized at least 1,000 endemic, threatened species of pitcher plants and orchids from the trader's resident and private plant nursery, including the critically endangered lady slipper orchids. The trader had been illegally exporting plants to various countries for years. The trader faces criminal charges before the Court in Agusan del Norte (De Leon, pers. comm., 2017 February 23).

Marine resources are not spared. In 1998, the landmark Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) 193 prohibiting the taking or catching, selling, purchasing and possessing, transporting and exporting of whale sharks and manta rays, was passed (DA-BFAR, 1998). It was the first species-specific policy protecting sharks and rays, and contributed to the growth of tourism activities built around whale sharks and manta rays. On February 25, 2017, 19 years after the FAO was passed, the PCG apprehended a couple from Bohol for possessing two tons of manta ray meat. The couple reportedly bought the meat for PhP40,000 (US\$800), which they intended to dry and re-sell for at least PhP300 (US\$6) a kilogram (Udtohan, 2017).

During the 1st Wildlife Law Enforcement Summit and National Stakeholders Consultation for the Wildlife Law Enforcement Action Plan (WildLEAP), held on November 22-24, 2016, in Davao City, the DENR-BMB identified seven major challenges and gaps in combatting wildlife crimes: (i) ensuring constant monitoring of priority areas in terms of wildlife poaching, illegal trade, and/or as trade route; (ii) wildlife trade through the internet, making it difficult to determine if traders are legitimate or not, as those involved can use proxy names and accounts; (iii) continuous trans-border poaching and killing of wildlife; (iv) inadequate resources to track and crack down well-organized wildlife crime syndicates, as groups of local illegal traders with foreign partners exist in the Philippines; (v) strengthening and sustaining inter-agency collaboration; (vi) policy gaps, especially in terms of penalty as deterrent; and (vii) providing incentives to informants (Manila, 2016). The Commission on Audit currently prohibits the DENR from allocating budget for intelligence gathering and buy-bust operations, because DENR is not a primary law enforcement agency, but only has an enabling and support role for law enforcement. Intelligence funds are allocated to agencies such as the police and armed forces.

In the same Summit, Senior Assistant City Prosecutor of the Department of Justice (DOJ), identified other challenges from the judiciary perspective: (i) institutional indifference to treat environmental offenses as serious crimes; (ii) lack of logistics; (iii) weak capacity-building programs; (iv) political interference; and (v) insufficient technical efficiency to gather the necessary evidence to prosecute these types of crimes.

There are several notable cases of wildlife crimes involving government employees, making prosecution even more difficult: wildlife law enforcement operations conducted in the North Manila Cemetery involved a councilor of Caloocan City; one case of smuggling via the Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA) involved an officer from the Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC); and the former park superintendent of the Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Nature Center in Quezon City was accused of stealing 793 kilos of ivory tusks that were scheduled to be destroyed by the DENR (Manila, 2016; DLA Piper, 2014). In July 2016, a regional director of the Department of Health (DOH) was caught on video smuggling and distributing turtle eggs to staff members. The incumbent DOH Secretary, Dr. Paulyñ Ubial, is asking the DENR for "clemency," "compassion," and "forgiveness" (Maliwanag, 2017).

The involvement of government officials in illegal wildlife trade, low conviction rates, and lenient penalties enable wildlife crimes to continue and make the Philippines an easy transit point for wildlife and wildlife products, such as ivory, rhino horns, and pangolins (DLA Piper, 2014; Ranada, 2016a).

Other challenges hindering effective enforcement are (1) alleged political pressure from foreign governments when violations are committed by foreign nationals, resulting in dismissal of cases; (2) spiritual and cultural beliefs of indigenous peoples (IP) and other nearby nations (e.g., the perceived health benefits of pangolin scales); and (3) poverty (DLA Piper, 2014, Ranada, 2016b). As mentioned in the PIF, 12 Chinese fishermen were apprehended in Tubataha Reefs Natural Park on April 2013 after their 48-meter boat hit and damaged part of the marine park and UNESCO World Heritage Site. Their boat contained 400 boxes containing 2,000 dead pangolins from at least three countries. In December 2016, the Court of Appeals (CA) reversed an earlier ruling of the Puerto Princesa Regional Trial Court, which found 12 Chinese fishermen guilty of violating the Tubataha Act of 2009. In the CA's decision, they acquitted the Chinese fishermen "for failure of the prosecution to prove their guilt beyond reasonable doubt" due to "weak evidence" (Rappler.com, 2016). Many observers believe that this decision shows a lack of appreciation for wildlife laws, and have suggested that prosecutors should have packaged the case to include a range of offenses under the Wildlife Act, Fisheries Code, etc. Prosecutors do not yet see ancillary legislation as tools to strengthen wildlife crime prosecutions.

In 2001, there was a case of the killing, cooking, and eating of a Philippine eagle, a flagship species and classified as critically endangered. Tribal leaders reportedly commented that the release of eagles back into the wild needed free and prior informed

consent from relevant IP groups, and that the involvement of IPs needed to be integrated when planning releases (DLA Piper, 2014). Though this does not excuse the killing and consumption of the eagle, it presents an opportunity for IPs to be recognized and included as stakeholders to wildlife management and conservation. Poverty remains a constant barrier -- in 2012, fisherfolk had the highest poverty incidence at 39.2%, leading them to gather corals, turtles, and other protected species for transactions with brokers and intermediaries (Ranada, 2016a).

Recognizing the threats of illegal wildlife trade to Philippine biodiversity and economic development, the Philippine government has passed legislation, created inter-agency groups to combat wildlife trafficking, organized capacity-building activities across the law enforcement chain, and initiated awareness campaigns. These efforts are integrated into the GEF project components.

2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

COMPONENT 1: Reforming and mainstreaming policy, legal, and regulatory instruments

Comprehensive legislation to protect wildlife and natural resources exist in the Philippines. The primary policies are the National Integrated Protected Areas System Act (“NIPAS Act,” Republic Act 7586), passed in 1992; the Philippine Fisheries Code (“Fisheries Code,” Republic Act 8550), passed in 1998; and the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act (“Wildlife Act,” Republic Act 9147), passed in 2001. The Philippines also has domestic ancillary legislation that can be used with environmental laws: the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001; Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act 1960; Philippines Revised Penal Code 1930; and the Act Defining and Penalizing the Crime of Plunder 1991. In addition to domestic ancillary legislation, the Philippines is a member of a number of international instruments combatting transnational crimes, which are connected with wildlife crime: (i) the United Nations Convention against Corruption, ratified in 2006; (ii) the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime, ratified in 2002; and (iii) the ASEAN Declaration on Transnational Organised Crime and implementing instruments. Executive Order No. 62 created the Philippine Center on Transnational Crime, which implements a program of action of all law enforcement intelligence and other agencies for the prevention and control of transnational crime, while Executive Order No. 265 established a Special Envoy on Transnational Crime and designation of special prosecutors in all provincial and city prosecution offices to handle trafficking cases (DLA Piper, 2014). These instruments have not been utilized for wildlife crimes so far.

The Fisheries Code was amended in February 2015, following the European Union’s (EU) issuance of a yellow card warning to the Philippines to address rampant illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing. The yellow card warning was the final warning before the EU imposed trade sanctions, which would have resulted in a loss of PhP 9.4 billion (US\$ 190 million) worth of fisheries export (Cinches, 2015). Though proposals for its amendment began in 2012 from civil society organizations alarmed about country’s dwindling fish stocks, the political and economic pressure from the yellow card prompted the Philippine government to pass the amendments within eight months. Republic Act 10654, amending RA 8550, was passed in February 2015, and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) were passed in September 2015.

The NIPAS Act and Wildlife Act have not been amended since they were passed, but proposed amendments have been submitted to the Philippine Congress. **This GEF project focuses on the amendment of the Wildlife Act because it is the primary legislation related to wildlife management and conservation, and wildlife crimes.** Bills with proposed amendments to the Wildlife Act have been filed in the House of Representatives (HOR) (Lee, 2016) and Senate (Defensor-Santiago, 2014) as a response to IWT cases, but national consultations were not organized for both bills. Both have been pending in their respective committees since they were filed.

The Wildlife Act holds a Category 2 status of legislative progress, which means it does not meet all the requirements of CITES because it lacks provisions that deal with “introduction from the sea.” Critical attention needs to be given to the maximum penalties in the Act, which are much lower than maximum penalties for ancillary offenses, such as money laundering, tax evasion, and theft. Given that wildlife crimes generally form part of wider criminal activity, the penalties of the Wildlife Act must be reviewed and increased (DLA Piper, 2014).

The amendment of the Wildlife Act is one of the priority interventions identified in the WildLEAP. The WildLEAP’s timeline is from 2017 until 2028, in line with the Philippines Biodiversity Action Plan (PBSAP). The stakeholders identified other short-, medium-, and long-term interventions to improve wildlife law enforcement in the Philippines, which were considered in the design of this GEF project. The WildLEAP’s vision is, “By 2028, we envision a proactive, competent, effective, and efficient wildlife law enforcement network and empowered stakeholders that protect and conserve wildlife resources for sustainable development.” The WildLEAP is currently in review by the DENR-BMB, and will require a signed memorandum order from the DENR Secretary to be officially adopted.

There have been efforts to improve knowledge-sharing mechanisms between and among law enforcement agencies. The DENR has an e-filing system, which was originally designed for forestry products and trade. This e-filing system is being phased out and replaced by the Environmental Law Enforcement Management Information System (ELEMIS), a web-based system that aims to (i) facilitate gathering, recording and analysis of evidence on incidents related to environmental law violation; (ii) serve as a tool for enforcers to prepare necessary forms or reports from apprehension to filing of cases; (iii) track down and monitor status of incidents/cases, including seized/confiscated items; (iv) provide vital information and other ELE agencies as basis for action, planning and decision-making; and (v) promote transparency in ELE and accountability among enforcers and managers. The ELEMIS will be able to store photos of species, which may reduce the need for training in species identification. Using ELEMIS is part of DENR's Information Systems Strategic Plan of 2015-2017 (although there have been some implementation delays). In 2016, DENR began training employees in the Forestry Management Bureau (FMB), BMB, and Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) to cover forestry, protected areas, and mining cases, respectively (Luminog, 2016).

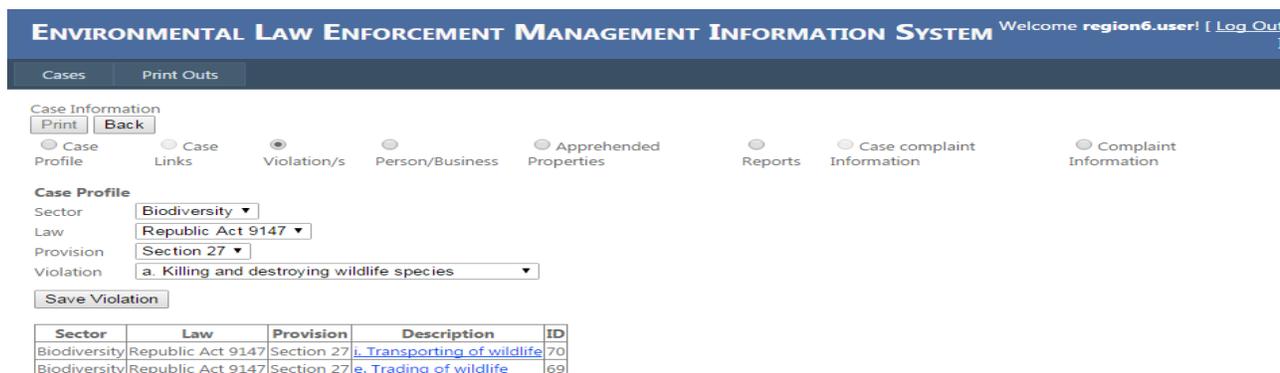


Image 1. Screenshot of ELEMIS (Luminog, 2016)

The eCITES program supported by the CITES Secretariat, proposes to automate permit processing, support electronic information exchange for collaboration and integrate CITES into the global system of trade controls and electronic risk management. According to the Secretariat, benefits of eCITES are as follows: (i) Automation leads to formalised procedures & increased transparency, (ii) Electronic payments reduce cash transactions, (iii) Reduced opportunities for corruption, (iv) Facilitate electronic data exchange with Customs authorities, (v) Enable automated risk assessment and targeted inspections, (vi) Support reliable, electronic data for better reporting and statistics, and (vii) Generate electronic data for traceability systems. eCITES poses a number of challenges for many countries: (i) eBusiness transaction processing is multi disciplinary and technology-laden, (ii) CITES permit process is complex, (iii) Software solutions require advanced functionality, (iv) Low permit volumes limit options for cost recovery. The approach should be one that reduces development costs as well as project complexity using standard project management and standard software packages. There is an eCITES Implementation Framework in place, as well as an off the shelf software solution (supported by UNCTAD) on a platform called ASYCUDA. CITES Secretariat recommends 4 basic stages for full, end to end implementation of the system: a) ePermitting: automate CITES permit request, issuance and payment, b) eControl: electronic information exchange with Customs & automated risk management, c) eReport: electronic information for automated reporting (to CITES Secretariat, UNEP WCMC and CITES Reporting), and d) eExchange: electronic permit exchange between Authorities of different countries (Markus Pikart, CITES Secretariat, 2017).

The Philippines has started to establish a CITES e-permitting system, which aims to “assist countries to more effectively regulate and facilitate legal, sustainable and traceable trade in CITES-listed species” (CITES, 2013). A pilot system has been developed through support from UNDP/GEF “Partnerships for Biodiversity Conservation: Mainstreaming in Local Agricultural Landscapes/Biodiversity Partnerships Project” (BPP). A CITES Implementation Framework has been developed through various stakeholder consultations. This proposed CITES Electronic Permitting and Management Information System (CEPMIS) is aligned with the technical requirements of the CITES ePermitting tool kit, and has been designed for permit applicants, permit processors and approving officials only. The pilot system in the Philippines has some bandwidth and interoperability constraints, and is still being tested.

COMPONENT 2: Enabling institutional capacity development in tactical operations addressing wildlife crime

In the last decade, the Philippine government has increased efforts to improve environmental law enforcement and adjudication through the establishment of environmental courts (“green courts”) in 2008, publication of the Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations and promulgation of the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases in 2010, and a series of capacity-building trainings and seminars (PhilJA, 2012).

A list of capacity-building activities from DENR-BMB and other sources (e.g., news clips, project reports, PowerPoint presentations) related to IWT and environmental laws in the Philippines is in Table 1 below. These activities were conducted from 2008-2016. It can be observed that the number of activities increased after 2010, when the Environmental Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases was promulgated, and the Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations was published.

Dates	Location	Activity/Event	Description	Profile of Participants	# of participants
August 4-6, 2008	Manila, Philippines	Environmental Law Training	Pilot a new environmental training curriculum for Philippine judges	Judges from the selected branches of the 117 designated environmental courts	25
2010	Manila	Environmental Laws and Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases	The DENR and Philippine Judicial Academy conducted four capacity-building seminars on environmental laws and Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases.	Judges from the selected branches of the 117 designated environmental courts	80
December 6-7, 2010	Eurotel-North Edsa, Quezon City	Training on Wild Fauna Marking and Identification System		DENR-Regional and Field Offices, LGUs, PCSD	35
February 2011	Manila	Resource Persons Discussion Workshop	To improve and build on the strengths of the seminar series, resulting in the improved training curriculum agreed upon by the Training Curriculum Committee	Resource persons	Unknown
July 9-13, 2012	Camelot Hotel, Quezon City	Training of Trainers (TOT)	Training of Trainers (TOT) on Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations	PCG, PNP, NBI, PPA, DENR Regional Offices	49
February 15-17, 2012	Mallberry Suites Business Hotel, Cagayan de Oro City	Capacity-Building Seminar-Workshop on Environmental Laws and the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases	Overview of Constitutional, Statutory and Regulatory Provisions Related to Environmental Justice, Land Tenural Instruments in the Philippines, Brown Laws, Blue Laws; Rules of Procedure for	Court of Appeals - CA-CDO justices, court attorneys, mediators	50

			Environmental Cases; Civil and Criminal Procedure; Evidence, and Use of ADR Mechanisms in Environmental Litigation		
March 28-30, 2012	Manila	12th Multi-Sectoral Capacity Building Seminar-Workshop on Environmental Laws and the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases	Eight seminar to apply the improved curriculum from PhilJA	Judges, clerks of court, mediators, prosecutors, PAO lawyers, DENR, PNP, PCG, NCIP, and BFAR	80
July 9-13, 2012	Hotel Dominique, Tagaytay City	TOT 02	Training of Trainers (TOT) on Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations	PCG, PNP, NBI, PPA, PN, PCSD, Zamboanga City LGU, Pasay LGU, NALEC-SCENR, BFAR, DENR-ARMM, DENR Regional Offices	53
November 12-16, 2013	Subic Holiday Villas, Olongapo City	TOT 03	Training of Trainers (TOT) on Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations	PCG, PPA, PNP, NBI, BOC, PCSD, LGU, DOJ, DENR Regional Offices	41
December 10-12, 2013	La Breza Hotel, Quezon City	Training on Ivory Identification and Marking System and Workshop on the Trade in Elephant Ivory in the Philippines		BOC, PCSD, NMP, DENR-Region 1, 3, 7, 10, 11, 12, and NCR, BMB, DENR-Office of the Staff Bureaus	27
November 12-14, 2014	Eurotel-Clark, Angeles, Pampanga	Training on Ivory Identification and Marking System and Workshop on the Trade in Elephant Ivory in the Philippines		BMB, DENR-Regions 3, 4A (CALABARZON), 6, 7, and NCR, BOC, NMP	29
November 17-19, 2014	Eurotel-Clark, Angeles, Pampanga	Training on Ivory Identification and Marking System and Workshop on the Trade in Elephant Ivory in the Philippines		BMB, DENR-Regions 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, BOC, NMP, PCSD, MIAA	31
November 24-28, 2014	Subic Holiday Villas, Olongapo City	TOT 04	Training of Trainers (TOT) on Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations	BOC, PNP Anti-Cybercrime, PNP-AVSEGROUP, PN, NBI, PCG, PPA, LGU, NGO, OPAEP, DOJ, DENR Regional Offices,	45

March 18-20, 2015	ADB HQ, Ortigas	1st Southeast Asian Youth Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade		Youth leaders	40
June 30, 2015	Brentwood Suites, Quezon City	Stop Illegal Wildlife Trade Campaign	Orientation-seminar on National and International Policies on Ivory and Wildlife Trade (for air and sea port authorities/entities)	Ninoy Aquino International Airport - DOTC-OTS, BOC, Customs Police, Philippine Airlines, Thai Airways, Cebu Pacific, DENR-NCR	43
July 30, 2015	Crown Regency Suites & Residences, Lapulapu City, Cebu	Stop Illegal Wildlife Trade Campaign	Orientation-seminar on National and International Policies on Ivory and Wildlife Trade (for air and sea port authorities/entities)	Mactan-Cebu International Airport - BOC, PNP-AVSEU, DOTC-OTS, DA-Veterinary Quarantine Service, BPI-Plant Quarantine Service, BFAR, DENR-Region 7, U-Freight Services Cargohaus, Skylogistics, Inc., Cebu Pacific Air, Ground Air Logistic Corp. (GALCO), Federal Express Pacific, Inc. (FEDEX), Flash Cargo Services, LBC	47
September 7-11, 2015	Puerto Princesa City, Palawan	TOT 05	Training of Trainers (TOT) on Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations	DENR Regional Offices, DENR-OASFO, DENR-OUAIS, DENR PWRC, DOJ-QC, NBI-Manila, BOC-MCIA, DOTC-OTS, PPA, LGU, NGO, PCSD, PNP-Maritime Group, PNP-CIDG, PCG, PNP-AVSEGROUP, Palawan Provincial Office, PPSR National Park, Rescue 165, WESCOM, AFP, PN, Office of the Provincial Prosecutor, Palawan	70

2015-2016	Manila	TOT for the NPS	ToT on the prosecution of environmental cases which include forestry, wildlife, protected area, fisheries, air and water pollution	Regional Prosecution Offices, City and Provincial Offices in Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao.	Unknown
May 5, 2016	Nature's Village Resort, Talisay City, Negros Occidental	Stop Illegal Wildlife Trade Campaign	Orientation-seminar on National and International Policies on Ivory and Wildlife Trade (for air and sea port authorities/entities)	Bacolod-Silay International Airport - PNP-AVSEGROUP, DOTC-OTS, BOC, BPI, PCG, NBI, DILG, PPA, LBC, DENR-NIR	28
August 16-19, 2016	PWRCC, Puerto Princesa, Palawan	Wildlife Forensics and Taxidermy Training		DENR-Regions 4B and 7, Katala Foundation, PCSD, WPU	20
November 8, 2016	Grand Astoria Hotel, Zamboanga City	Stop Illegal Wildlife Trade Campaign	Orientation-seminar on National and International Policies on Ivory and Wildlife Trade (for air and sea port authorities/entities)	Zamboanga City International Airport - JRS, BPI, PAL, DENR-Regional Offices, MARINA, BFAR, PNP-Aviation, DOTC-OTS, PNP-AVSEGroup, LGU-Zamboanga	71
November 21, 2016	The Ritz Hotel at Grand Oases, Davao City	Stop Illegal Wildlife Trade Campaign	Orientation-seminar on National and International Policies on Ivory and Wildlife Trade (for air and sea port authorities/entities)	Francisco Bangoy International Airport and Sasa Wharf - BOC, BAI-VQS, DA-FQS, DOTC-OTS, PNP-AVSEU, PCG, CAAP, PCG, PCTC, BFAR, BPI-PQS, JRS, PNP-MG, DENR-Region 1	47
November 22-24, 2016	The Ritz Hotel at Grand Oases, Davao City	1st Wildlife Law Enforcement Summit and National Stakeholders Consultation Workshop for WildLEAP		TOT graduates, CSOs, WEOs, law enforcement agencies	160

Table 1. Summary of Capacity-building Activities related to Environmental Law and Illegal Wildlife Trade⁸

⁸ Table 1 is exclusive of capacity-building activities led by BFAR due to the scope of this project.
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-August2016

Since the DENR-BMB published the Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations, the agency has designated and mobilized at least 1,200 wildlife enforcement officers (WEO); trained 250 wildlife enforcement officers from various agencies and local government units (LGU) through the Training of Trainers (ToT); created and mobilized Wildlife Traffic Monitoring Units in 15 seaports and nine airports; and strengthened multi-agency collaborations through memoranda of agreement and the creation of an inter-agency task force for illegal logging and mining (Manila, 2016). In June 2013, the DENR established the Philippine Operations Group on Ivory and Illegal Wildlife Trade (POGI), a multi-sectoral group to combat wildlife poaching and illegal trade. The task force includes the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), BOC, the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA), and the Criminal Investigation and Detection Group (CIDG).

During the GEF project proposal preparation, WEOs and graduates of the ToT program were consulted. According to the respondents, the ToT increased their appreciation for wildlife and awareness on wildlife crimes, and fostered interest in combatting wildlife crimes, resulting in increased interceptions and apprehensions in their agencies. They also stated that the training establishing lasting networks. During apprehensions, they still communicate with their ToT classmates for information and/or inter-agency cooperation. They cited several areas for improvement: (i) holding follow-up or refresher courses, since the skills and knowledge are forgotten if not used; (ii) creating intermediate or advanced modules for those who have completed the ToT; (iii) supporting training in their respective agencies, since the program is called “Training of the Trainers,” the name suggests that they should be able to train others, but they cannot lead a ToT in their agencies due to lack of experience and resources; and (iv) monitoring and evaluation activities to assess retention and use of the knowledge.

From 2010-July 2016, the DENR-BMB and partner agencies conducted 156 enforcement operations involving 255 violators and/or suspected violators, and seized about 20,000 undocumented wildlife specimens. From these operations, 79 criminal complaints and/or cases were filed in various Courts, with 10 cases resolved—eight cases with convictions and two were dismissed (Manila, 2016). There are various reasons why the rate of conviction is low: i) unfamiliarity of wildlife cases; ii) wildlife crimes viewed as “victimless crimes” compared to crimes under the Revised Penal Code such as murder, rape, and kidnapping; iii) inadequate competency to execute the correct procedure; iv) improper way of preserving the evidence gathered; v) unavailability or loss of object evidence; and vi) failure of the complaining witness, expert witness and/or eyewitness to appear during trial. It has also been observed that most of the time, there is no proper coordination between the prosecutor and the law enforcer/wildlife representative, thus resulting in poor presentation of the case in Court (Aquiatan, pers. comm., 2016).

In 2008, the Supreme Court issued an Administrative Order establishing 117 “green courts” in order to address the problem of judges’ unfamiliarity with environmental laws and the growing backlog of cases. Nearly a decade later, the potential for its use has not been fully explored. At times, knowledge about its existence results in disinterest on the part of other courts to handle environmental cases. Green courts still hear regular cases -- the hearing on environmental laws is only an additional task. The goal must be for all courts to be able to handle environmental cases (Aquiatan, pers. comm., 2016). Training needs to be provided to the judiciary and prosecutors on the relationship between wildlife, wildlife crime, and their links to bribery and corruption offenses for strong prosecutions (DLA Piper, 2014). In 2014, the DOJ’s National Prosecution Service (NPS) initiated the development of a training program on the prosecution of environmental cases, which include forestry, wildlife, protected area, fisheries, air and water pollution. From 2015-2016, the DOJ conducted trainers’ training for Regional Prosecution Offices, City and Provincial Offices in Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao (Bisquera-Sheen, 2016). The Philippine Judicial Academy has also created materials and training programs on environmental laws and the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases.

The Philippine National Police (PNP) has also taken steps to be part of combatting wildlife crimes. The PNP has included wildlife laws in the Investigation Officers Basic Course and basic course for the new recruits; have taken part in actual operation as part of POGI; actual operation by the PNP Maritime group; leads intelligence gathering through the cybercrime division of the CIDG; and has activities such as underwater cleanups (Bisquera-Sheen, 2016). In February 2017, the PNP announced the revival of the Police Environment Desks in the provincial police offices and city and municipal police stations. The Police Environment Desk Officers (PEDO) will be responsible for recording, responding, and investigating all environmental crimes brought to the PNP’s attention such as illegal fishing, illegal logging, and illegal wildlife trafficking, among others (Guidote, pers. comm., 2017). The PEDO was initially established in Central Visayas in 2001 and participated in trainings on environmental laws led by the University of the Philippines Law Center and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) from 2001-2002 in Cebu and Davao. As of February 2017, only Bicol and the Central Visayas Regions have existing PEDOs (Guidote, pers. comm., 2017). This presents a unique and important opportunity to build the capacity of the PEDOs at the onset of their revival to be trained on relevant environmental laws and ancillary legislation.

The NBI has an Environmental Crime Division (EnCD), formerly called the Environment and Wildlife Protection and Investigation Division. The NBI is part of POGI, and the EnCD in particular works closely with the DENR in combatting illegal mining, illegal logging, and IWT. In 2014, data revealed that out of the 1,294 cases of violation of the Philippine Forestry Code, only 191 persons have been convicted, prompting the DENR to sign a memorandum of agreement with NBI for NBI “to provide technical expertise in planning investigations and filing of criminal and administrative charges against suspected illegal loggers, their financiers, and backers from government” (Ranada, 2014). In April 2016, the DENR-MGB issued a Deputation Order to strengthen the EnCD personnel’s role in law enforcement, giving them authority to conduct arrests; confiscate equipment, tools, and conveyances; and conduct monitoring and investigation of illegal mining activities (DENR-MGB, 2016). In January 2017, DENR issued Special Order No. 2017-47, strengthening and updating the authority and command of NBI and widening the scope of responsibility to include regulatory concerns on illegal logging and other environmental crimes (DENR-MGB, 2017).

The BOC established an Environmental Protection Unit in 1996, and selected members of the BOC have been designated as WEOs. The BOC has participated in wildlife law enforcement operations, notably in ivory confiscations. From 1996-2009, there were eight ivory confiscations in the Philippines, six led by the BOC (Bisquera-Sheen, 2016).

The efforts of the PNP, DOJ, NBI, and BOC have been recognized in the annual DENR Wildlife Law Enforcement Awards (originally called the POGI Awards). On its 1st year, in 2013, 17 officers of the PNP-Maritime Group Special Boat Unit and six members of the PNP were awarded (DENR, 2013). On its 4th year, five personnel from the DOJ, nine from the BOC, and 34 from NBI were among the awardees (DENR, 2017).

COMPONENT 3: Reducing demand for illegal wildlife trade products and derivatives

The *Analysis of International Funding To Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade* report revealed that majority of international funding (46%) is allocated to protected area management to help prevent poaching, while 6% went to research and assessment, and another 6% for communication and awareness raising (World Bank, 2016). The report states that, “efforts to reduce demand for illegal wildlife and wildlife products are an important consideration in combating IWT” (World Bank, 2016).

Since the DENR-BMB intensified their anti-illegal wildlife trade program, its information, education, and communication (IECs) campaigns have focused on targeting the law enforcement chain through orientations and seminars on national and international policies; a seminar on investigating wildlife and timber trafficking; workshops with airport and seaport personnel; and the annual celebration of World Wildlife Day on March 3 (Manila, 2016). At the National Stakeholders Consultation for WildLEAP, it was emphasized that strategies under the WildLEAP should include behavior change and demand reduction to lessen the collection of wildlife. A presentation by NGO Tanggol Kalikasan on “State of Wildlife Law Enforcement” reinforced that activities thus far have focused on law enforcement, not on behavior change and demand reduction. It is envisioned that at the end of WildLEAP in 2028, demand for wildlife should be reduced and market denial⁹ should be conducted. The creation of IEC campaigns and use of social media are among the interventions identified in the WildLEAP, however the main challenge lies in operationalization.

Demand reduction measures in neighboring countries have shown some success. According to a 2014 WildAid report on reducing shark fin consumption in China, 85% of Chinese consumers surveyed online said they stopped eating shark fin soup within the past three years (2011-2014), and two-thirds of these respondents cited awareness campaigns as a reason for ending their shark fin consumption. TRAFFIC-Vietnam and Save the Rhino International conducted consumer research in 2013, and launched an evidence-based social marketing campaign called “Strength of Chi” in 2014 to reduce demand for rhino horn. The Chi campaign partnered with the Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Health, and the Central Committee of Propaganda and Education to reach a wide audience. Initial research in 2016 showed “some success in changing rhino horn the consumers’ attitudes and behavior” (Offord-Woolley, 2016).

Data from DENR-led wildlife enforcement operations have already yielded results that may be useful for demand reduction campaigns. The DENR’s records show that the National Capital Region (NCR) and Palawan had the highest number of enforcement operations, with 45 and 50 operations respectively. From the seized wildlife, 54% were reptiles and amphibians (e.g., turtles, tortoises, snakes, lizards); 32% arthropods (spiders, scorpions); 12% birds, and 2% mammals. The BOC’s records had similar results, stating snakes, monitor lizards, and turtles as the most common illegally traded species for export, and assorted spiders, live pigeons, impala, rhino horns, tarantulas, scorpions, elephant tusks, and bird’s nests as the most common

⁹ Market denial is the act of conducting covert operations in areas where illegal products or products caught through illegal means may be sold, such as public markets and pet shops.

illegal wildlife for import (Ditona, pers. comm., February 22, 2017). On February 27, 2017, the BOC turned over six rhino horns seized in Manila in 2012 to the DENR-BMB. Internal issues caused the four-year delay in the turnover. The contraband was labeled as “cashew nuts” and originated from Mozambique. They are estimated to be worth PhP 74 million (about US\$ 1.5 million) (DENR, 2017). A table of commonly traded species compiled by a WEO is available in Annex D. Although this list is not comprehensive, it gives us an indication of demand and supply patterns as well as geographies.

Economic valuation studies can complement existing data, and can support broader natural resource damage assessments. Valuation studies for protected areas, natural resources, and endangered species in the Philippines have been conducted and used for policy analysis, creation, and amendment. The World Bank has a program called Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES), wherein results will provide an understanding of how the government can address “competing claims on the country’s natural resources” and “inform government strategies” (WAVES, 2017). There have also been research conducted on the economic valuation of mangroves (see Bann, 1998); the economic aspects of marine turtle use and conservation (see Troëng and Drews, 2004); Conservation Value of Endangered Species in the Philippines: A CVM Exercise (see REECS, 2006); the cost of environmental damage and net benefits of priority interventions in the forestry sector (see Carandang, 2008); and economic value of Tubbataha (see Subade and Fancisco, 2014).

Consumer research on wildlife consumption have yet to be conducted in the Philippines. Among the biggest challenges in the conduct of such research will be to find ways to determine the “intent to buy”. What are the indicators? How can this be measured and then translated into behavior change initiatives? There is great potential for social media to be used as a tool for awareness raising and demand reduction measures. The Philippines is well known for its widespread use of “social media”, with some estimates that average Filipinos spend up to 53 hours a week, 11 hours more than the global average use of social media (Wave7, 2014). While Facebook is being used as a platform to conduct illegal wildlife trade, it is also being used to raise awareness, and monitor and report illegal trading. During project preparation, an agent from the NBI Environmental Crime Unit and a member of DENR-POGI shared that they have multiple Facebook accounts to monitor and transact with illegal traders as part of buy-bust operations. The NBI, DENR-BMB, BFAR, and DENR-7 have reported that concerned citizens send tips and photos of possible illegal wildlife trade and/or captivity cases to their Facebook accounts. Moreover, Facebook pages run by individuals or organizations, such as the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines and Wildlife Trade Watch Philippines, are used to raise awareness on the trade and the value of the species, and educate the general public on the issue. There is also a closed Facebook group called Wildlife Enforcers and Informants’ Network with NGO representatives and DENR-BMB staff to exchange information on illegal wildlife trade cases.

3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area¹⁰ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

For this GEF project, the original objective presented in the PIF remains the same: to combat environmental organized crime in the Philippines through legal and institutional reform, capacity building in the law enforcement chain, and demand reduction measures. Project preparation has helped (i) prioritize outcomes that are realistic given the timeframe and resources, and (ii) identify stakeholders, activities, and sites where impact can be maximized. The consultations and review of related literature have provided additional insights and data to support the choice of activities for implementation. These are incorporated into the narrative on the proposed alternative scenario. The Theory of Change for the project, aligned with the World Bank Global Wildlife Program (GWP) is presented below:

¹⁰ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project’s consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving..

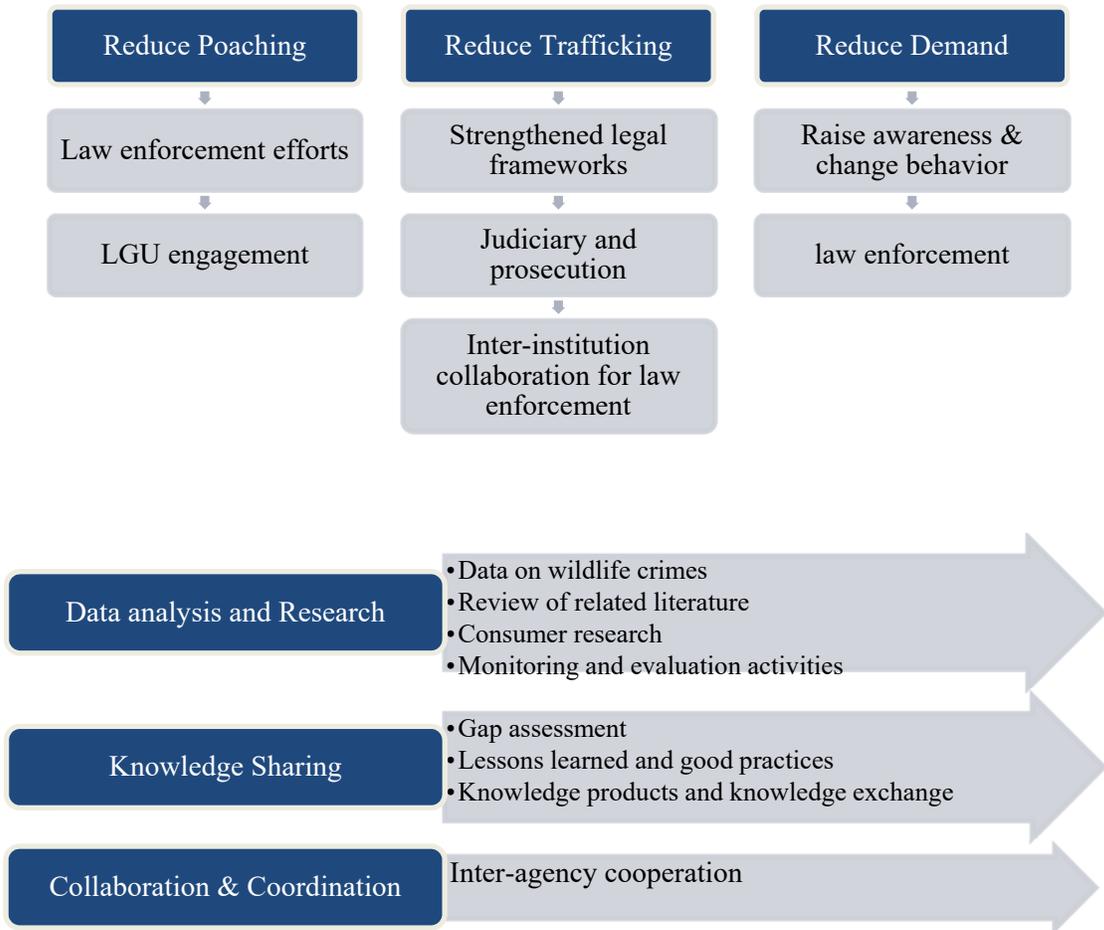


Image 2. Theory of Change

The project will focus primarily on supporting DENR’s mandate and jurisdiction over all terrestrial wildlife, dugongs, turtles, and tortoises. The activities will not give direct coverage to marine species, marine ecosystems, and the Philippine Fisheries Code and subsidiary legislation, as it was amended in 2015. Capacity-building and training will, however, prepare the foundation for continuing work in both marine and terrestrial biodiversity at species and ecosystems levels.

The main sites for this project are Metro Manila, the island of Cebu (primarily metro area), and Butuan City. The DENR has identified the three sites as hotspots where illegal wildlife trade persists due to accessibility and economic development. Butuan City is a constant transit point for illegal shipments to Indonesia, and has not received sufficient attention and resources to combat wildlife trade so far. Each site belongs to one of the three island groups of the Philippines (Metro Manila in Luzon, Cebu in Visayas, and Butuan in Mindanao) to ensure representativeness.

The GEF project will be organized in three components, explained below:

COMPONENT 1: Reforming and mainstreaming policy, legal, and regulatory instruments

This component addresses policy gaps, specifically amendment of the Wildlife Act and the creation of subsidiary local ordinances in identified hotspots, and building the capacity of government personnel for the ELEMIS and CITES e-permitting system.

The amendment of the Wildlife Act is one of the major interventions identified in the WildLEAP due to its low penalties and provisions that leave much room from interpretation, resulting in low conviction rates. Strong principal legislation can act as

deterrents if the penalties for violating that law are proportionate to the prohibited activity (DLA Piper, 2014). Data collected by DENR since the Wildlife Act was passed in 2001 and the experience of agencies in the law enforcement chain will guide its amendment, as well as insights from IP groups, civil society organizations (CSOs), and people's organizations (POs). Local ordinances in identified hotspots will be drafted to support the amendments and strengthen the local government's mandate to manage and conserve natural resources. These activities and outputs are in line with ICCWC Outcome 5 and Indicators 28-33 and 40.

To further strengthen the proposed legal frameworks, a joint department resolution recognizing wildlife crime a serious transnational crime, and a memorandum circular adopting WildLEAP will be signed. These will contribute to ICCWC Indicators 1-3.

To mainstream policy, legal, and regulatory instruments, a series of capacity-building activities to train employees of DENR and its regional and local offices in project sites on the ELEMIS and the CITES e-permitting system will be conducted. This aims to increase sharing of information and knowledge to facilitate multi-agency coordination, and support adoption of enforcement tools and methods. The activities are in line with DENR's plan for ELEMIS, which are (i) finalizing programming of basic elements and functionalities; (ii) implementation in pilot regions; and (iii) improve the system and link it with other agencies, such as NBI, BFAR, and other bureaus within DENR. These will contribute to ICCWC Indicator 19.

Environmental Law Enforcement Management Information System (ELEMIS)

Standardized data collection systems, particularly the ELEMIS and CITES e-permitting system, can improve enforcement operations and the judicial process. Work under this Component will support the deployment of ELEMIS, as the architecture is essentially developed, and the system is operational today. As mentioned above, ELEMIS is already in use for forest and mining sectors. Wildlife will be an additional data layer, and will be set up so that all personnel of the DENR assigned with wildlife law enforcement functions can enter data. Each officer will have specific access code. Encoding will be as often as necessary (e.g. every enforcement operation; everytime a wildlife-related crime report is received from any source; if there is new development in the case filed in court; etc.). Sources of data for the ELEMIS will include actual law enforcement reports, with or without confiscations; reports of action/s taken by concerned DENR office on any wildlife-related information received from any sources; case documents filed in Court; among others. The ELEMIS will hold information that are part of necessary forms or reports from apprehension to filing of cases; monitor status of incidents and cases; record confiscated items (types, state, and quantity); and be a basis for decision-making.

How will ELEMIS support INTERPOL based "intelligence-led" enforcement at sub-regional, regional and international levels?

The Interpol National Central Bureau (NCB) Manila is under general supervision and control of the Philippine Center on Transnational Crime (PCTC) located within the Office of the President. The NCB is housed under the Directorate for Operations in PCTC. The NCB: a) collects documents and criminal intelligence, which have a direct bearing on international police co-operation from sources in that own countries, and pass this material on to the other NCBs and the INTERPOL General Secretariat, b) Ensures that police action or operations requested by another country's NCBs are carried out on their territory., c) Receives requests for information, checks, etc. from another NCBs and reply to such request, d) Transmits request for international co-operation made by their own courts or police departments to the NCBs of other countries; and e) Heads of the NCBs attend Interpol General Assembly sessions as members of their countries delegations, and subsequently ensure that the Assembly's resolution are implemented. NCBs from different countries communicate directly among themselves. However, they keep the Interpol General Secretariat informed of their investigations so that the latter can perform its task of centralizing information and coordinating cooperation.

INTERPOL has developed the I-24/7 global police communications system to connect law enforcement officers in member countries. It enables authorized users, such as the NCB, to share sensitive and urgent police information with global counterparts at any given time. I-24/7 is a network that enables investigators to access INTERPOL's range of databases to undertake searches, cross-reference data and communicate directly. The I-24/7 system is now being extended beyond the NCBs to other front line users, such as customs and immigration officers. The network will underpin all INTERPOL operational activity. Activities proposed in this project will help strengthen information links between the ELEMIS users and the NCB authorities using the I-24/7 network; as well as provide substantive content (ie. intelligence).

CITES Electronic Permitting Management Information System (CEPMIS)

The main issues with current forms of trade clearance related to wild fauna and flora include: a) unnecessary and excessive data and documentation requirements, b) lack of transparency of Customs authorities, c) excessive clearance times, d) lack of

coordination, and e) absence of modern techniques. Trade facilitation promoted by CITES Secretariat aims to: a) harmonize applicable laws and regulations, b) simplify administrative and commercial formalities, procedures and documents, c) standardize and integrate information and requirements, d) use of technologies to exchange information efficiently, e) promote transparency, making information available. Trade facilitation under CITES requires a blend of CITES requirements, general trade requirements and information technology requirements. It also includes the widely used UN Layout Key, a guideline for designing trade documents and the basis of the EU Single Administrative Document, the International Bill of Lading and other such documents. Other requirements include the UN Location Code for over 40,000 trade locations in the world, using Country Codes adopted as ISO standard. (CITES, 48th Meeting of the Committee of Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora).

The CITES e-permitting system should aim to enhance the efficient exchange of information between trade and government, often using a “Single Window” - a facility that allows parties involved in international trade and transport to lodge standardized information and documents with a single entry point to fulfill all import, export, and transit-related regulatory requirements. If information is electronic, then individual data elements should only be submitted once. Single Window can enhance the availability and handling of information, expedite and simplify information flows between trade and government and can result in a greater harmonization and sharing of the relevant data across governmental systems, bringing meaningful gains to all parties involved in cross-border trade.

According to CITES, “the scope of a project for electronic CITES permits is not restricted to the issuance of electronic CITES permits. The final objective of the implementation of electronic CITES permits is to improve and automate all business processes related to CITES permit issuance, exchange, control and reporting.” An electronic CITES permitting system which is in final stages of implementation, would be required to support the following: “a) Automated permit request and issuance including electronic requests of permits by traders, scheduling of inspections, recording of inspection results and issuance of permits to simplify procedures, reduce transaction time and make best use of the resources of the management authority, b) Electronic payments of fees to increase revenue and reduce opportunities for corruption, c) Electronic information exchange and workflow between government agencies, in particular between the Management Authority and Customs to strengthen controls, d) Implementation of modern risk management methods based on past compliance of traders which may lead to preferential treatment of compliant traders, e) Exchange of trusted and up-to-date permit information between authorities in the exporting and importing country, f) Automated generation of data for annual trade reports and other relevant reports.” Ostensibly, a complex undertaking of this sort, cannot be done in a single action. CITES electronic permitting projects, should be broken up in to a series of incremental, and manageable subprojects, “each with its own objectives and specific value for the stakeholders. Parties can then implement their electronic permitting system in a stepwise approach.” (CITES Secretariat, “eCITES Implementation Framework”, pp 6-7).

As mentioned above, the Philippines has taken early steps in the establishment of its eCITES Implementation Framework. A Single Window service provider has been established (intercommerce.com.ph). Management Authorities include the BMB-DENR, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (Department of Agriculture) and the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development. Among these, the BMB-DENR is the lead. Process flow has been identified for administrators and BMB, as well as for existing and new users. The CEPMIS, now, is essentially a permit processing system. The data and information entered therein capture those provided in the standard CITES Permits issued by all member-countries to the Convention. It is designed for permit applicants, permit processors, and approving officials only, each user having its specific access code. It has the capability to generate reports for submission to the CITES Secretariat. The development of CEPMIS is part of Philippines adherence to CITES and in pursuit of DENR thrust towards paperless transactions. All permits being issued by the DENR will very soon be done online. DENR has started developing the system for other wildlife permits (collection, transport, special use, farm, etc) – although not yet linked with Bureau of Customs. However, since permits have to be printed by the holder and present the printed copy to the BOC at the port of entry/exit for validation with the shipment, linking the CEPMIS to Customs may not be necessary. Philippines has only a few wildlife importers/exporters, some of which have been consulted and will be involved in the pilot testing and simulations. There will be a need to train all the legitimate wildlife traders on the use/application of the system. The main aim of the country is to facilitate the processing of CITES permit applications, and corresponding government action on such applications, provide the applicants the mechanism to track status of their applications online, prevent forgery of permits and thus contribute in addressing illegal wildlife trade, and facilitate generation of wildlife trade reports for submission to CITES Secretariat. It should be noted that further pilot testing is training is needed – some of which will be supported in this GEF project- prior to DENR recommending the system for formation adoption for national level implementation, to the Office of the Secretary.

Outcomes, Outputs, and Activities

Outcome 1.1 Strengthened legal frameworks to address key concerns in national efforts to combat wildlife crimes

Output 1.1.1 Revisions to the Wildlife Act and its IRR are drafted by Year 1, submitted to the House of Representatives (HOR) and Senate by Year 2, and reach at least second hearing by Year 3

Activities

1.1.1.1 National stakeholder consultations in each island group (Year 1): The starting point for this proposed GEF project will be to convene stakeholders in the law enforcement chain, CSOs, IPs, and POs in Year 1, held in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. Attendees will be representatives from the DOJ, prosecutors and legal practitioners (Integrated Bar of the Philippines), NBI, PNP, PCG, BOC, Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), DENR, Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD), and relevant community-based IPs, CSOs, and POs to gather their recommendations for the amendments to the Wildlife Act. There will be at least 50 participants per consultation, at least 30% of which would be female. This activity will not only raise awareness on the national effort to amend the Wildlife Act, but also engage the stakeholders that will have the greatest impact and involvement in law compliance and enforcement.

1.1.1.2 International and regional policy review (Year 1, Q1-2): Wildlife conservation and protection policies in the region (i.e., Southeast Asian countries, China) will be reviewed in consideration of international and regional cooperation. As a source and consumer of wildlife and transit point, the Philippines is in a strong position to collaborate with neighboring countries on legislative, enforcement, and judicial initiatives, e.g., species-by-species, port-to-port, customs-to-customs. Key resources for policy review will be the *ICCWC Toolkit*, *ASEAN Handbook on Legal Cooperation to Combat Wildlife Crime*, and *Empty Threat: Does the law combat illegal wildlife Trade? An eleven-country review of legislative and judicial approaches*.

1.1.1.3 Awareness raising campaigns (Year 1-2): The campaigns will target legislators to increase their awareness, appreciation, and understanding of the Wildlife Act and its IRR. Knowledge products such as policy briefs and guidebooks will be produced, and knowledge exchange events, such as policy forums and photo exhibits in the Congress, will be organized.

1.1.1.4 Senate hearings in aid of legislation (Year 2-3): The proposed amendments to the Wildlife Act and its IRR will be submitted to the HOR and Senate by Year 2. Stakeholders from outside Manila, specifically representatives from IP groups, CSOs, and POs will be supported to attend and serve as resource persons during the hearings. One of the considerations for the amendment of the Wildlife Act is a provision for retribution, wherein the party that caused the damage to the wildlife or protected area will be held accountable for the fines and penalties. In this connection there will be a direct link with Activity 4.1.1 below – which supports economic valuation work.

Output 1.1.2 Local ordinances in project sites (at city and one provincial level) are drafted to support the revisions of the Wildlife Act and its IRR

Activities

1.1.2.1 Local stakeholder consultations (Year 2): When the draft of the amended Wildlife Act is submitted in the Congress, local stakeholders, including CSOs, POs, and IP groups, will be brought together in the project sites (i.e. identified hotspots) to gather their recommendations for local ordinances in support of the Wildlife Act.

1.1.2.2 Awareness raising campaigns (Year 2): The campaigns will target local legislators and relevant stakeholders (POs, IP groups, tourists) to increase their awareness, appreciation, and understanding of the local ordinance. Knowledge products, such as posters, policy briefs and brochures, will be produced in English and the local language, distributed to offices of legislators, and displayed in seaports, airports, and communal spaces (e.g., parks, community centers).

1.1.2.3 Local council hearings (Year 2-3): The local ordinances will be submitted to the local councils for hearing.

Output 1.1.3 Joint department resolution recognizing wildlife crime as a serious transnational crime

Activities

1.1.3.1 Interdepartmental meetings with the Department of Tourism (DOT), DILG, DENR, and DA (Year 1): Individual meetings will be organized with the offices of the Secretaries of the respective Departments to inform them of the relevance and implications of the Wildlife Act to their agencies. The individual commitments of the agencies to increase law compliance and enforcement will also be determined through these meetings.

1.1.3.2 Signing of the joint department resolution (Year 2): All Department Secretaries (or their representatives) will be brought together to sign the joint department resolution recognizing wildlife crime as a serious transnational to send a strong message that the government is working in unified and coordinated manner to combat IWT.

Output 1.1.4 Adoption of WildLEAP through a memorandum from the DENR Secretary

Activities

1.1.4.1 Departmental meeting with the DENR Secretary (Year 1): A meeting with the DENR Secretary and a maximum of 20 representatives from the DENR-BMB, relevant law enforcement agencies, WEOs, CSOs, and IP groups will be organized to present the final draft of the WildLEAP.

1.1.4.2 Signing of the memorandum circular (Year 1): A memorandum circular will be signed by the DENR Secretary to officially adopt WildLEAP.

Outcome 1.2 Increased sharing of information and knowledge to facilitate multi-agency coordination and support adoption of enforcement tools and methods

Output 1.2.1 Law enforcers trained on use of Environmental Law Enforcement Management Information System (ELEMIS) and CITES e-permitting system and their sustained implementation¹¹

Activities

1.2.1.1 Training and capacity-building for ELEMIS in Metro Manila, Cebu, and Butuan (Year 1): This activity aims to train up to 30 personnel from DENR (including provincial, city / municipal officers at project sites in Metro Manila, Cebu and Butuan), PEDO, BOC (optional), and port personnel (optional) (at least 30% female participants and 10% female trainers) in each site on the use of ELEMIS. The training will be designed in consultation with the US DOI International Technical Assistance Program (ITAP) under the Philippines Partnership for Biodiversity Conservation project.

1.2.1.2. Monitoring and evaluation event for ELEMIS in Metro Manila, Cebu, and Butuan (Year 2 and 3): Site visits will be conducted in the three sites to monitor and evaluate the use of ELEMIS and the skills acquired during the training. Key informant interviews will be done to make recommendations for follow-up courses or modifications to existing teaching materials. Reports related to M&E will also support budget requests within DENR for long term maintenance of the ELEMIS.

1.2.1.3 Workshop to develop Philippines eCITES Master Plan (Year 1): As recommended by the CITES Secretariat during project preparation, a workshop will be conducted to bring together representatives of all key stakeholders in the CITES e-permitting chain. Drafting the masterplan is an opportunity to reach out to all stakeholders, test their readiness, integrate concerns and then come up with a detailed approach (masterplan) that addresses/mitigates the findings. The masterplan should aim to confirm support or “buy in” from the high level decision makers or their representatives. This offers a good opportunity to establish a high level inter-agency steering committee that will keep the middle management in the agencies engaged during the project execution. It is unlikely that middle management will support the initiative on an inter-agency activity if they don't receive clear instructions from their superiors. Another consideration during master plan development will be financing for long term maintenance of the system. ePermits (if implemented properly) will reduce trade transaction time and risks (consignments are delayed or stopped because of formal error in the document etc) for traders. Traders are ready to pay a moderate fee for electronic permits. The Philippines charges a per document fee for electronic documents, so fees for electronic CITES permits should be in line with fees for other electronic trade documents. The country has already started implementing electronic Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary certificate scheme, which is also required under CITES.

1.2.1.4 CITES e-permitting system reviewed, tested and operational for DENR as Management Authority (Year 1 and 2): As recommended by the CITES Secretariat during project preparation, a multi agency steering committee will be struck. This might be done in two phases, depending on readiness of various parties. First this will consist of senior officials from DENR, DA-BFAR, the Single Window Service Provider, wildlife traders /breeders, scientists and information systems

¹¹ Some of the agencies / staff receiving the training overlap, so trainings will be coordinated so that CITES e-permitting and ELEMIS training can be done “back to back”. Same applies with the M&E activities.
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specialists to review the existing Implementation Framework, the functionalities of the e-permitting software and validate against the CITES technical requirements as defined in the tool kit and various guidances. The group will also deliberate on a number of factors related to the “as is” scenario recommended by CITES, including the current volumes of trade in relation to medium term needs. The group will specifically work with the Department of Science and Technology (DoST) to ensure bandwidth concerns are addressed. When “readiness” of the system is assured at a later date, an expanded group, including BFAR, PCSD, Customs and other agencies and stakeholders, will further look at the “to be” scenarios, which will anticipate future requirements in order to scale up to a national system, and eventually consider graduating to eControl (interoperability with Bureau of Customs) and eExchange levels of operation based on the results of ongoing work of CITES.

1.2.1.5 Awareness creation and capacity-building / training for CITES e-permitting systems in Metro Manila, Cebu, and Butuan (Year 1): This activity aims to train up to 30 personnel (at least 30% female participants and 10% female trainers) from the DENR (including provincial, municipal, and city officers), DA-BFAR, port personnel, wildlife traders/breeders with CITES permits, and the BOC on CITES e-permitting systems. This will be done initially, through various simulations will all the parties. If necessary, an expert from the CITES Secretariat will be engaged to provide advice and guidance, under this suite of activities.¹²

1.2.1.6 Monitoring and evaluation activities for CITES e-permitting in Metro Manila, Cebu, and Butuan (Year 2 and 3): Site visits will be conducted in the three sites to monitor and evaluate the use of CITES e-permitting systems and the skills acquired during the training. Key informant interviews will be done to make recommendations for follow-up courses or modifications to existing teaching materials; and scaling up the system as indicated in activities above.

The activities above will address Aichi Target 19; and ICCWC Indicators 18,19, 20, 21,22,23

COMPONENT 2: Enabling institutional capacity development in tactical operations addressing wildlife crimes

For legal and policy frameworks to be considered successful, they must be effectively implemented and enforced, and the agencies across the law enforcement chain must have a clear understanding of their content and procedures (TRAFFIC, 2008; ICCWC, 2016). As such, wider issues of governance are tackled (TRAFFIC, 2008).

Component 2 will establish a strong foundation to enable institutional capacity in tactical operations across the law enforcement chain, with focus on the DENR, PEDO, NBI, BOC, prosecutors, judges, and port personnel. The revival of the PEDO presents an opportunity to build the capacity of the PNP to respond to wildlife and other environmental crimes at the onset of its institutionalization. The NBI has an increasing number of environmental crime-related operations, many of which have been successful. The BOC has a positive track record for seizing illegal wildlife in the Manila and Cebu ports. Prosecutors and judges need to be engaged for immediate and effective prosecution.

This component has been designed to address gaps, challenges, and recommendations identified in the 1st Wildlife Law Enforcement Summit, as well as expert opinion from various DENR and law enforcement practitioners, NGOs and civil society groups and international organizations. Specific priorities include, (a) enhancing capacity building and wildlife law enforcement network; (b) strengthening and sustaining inter-agency collaboration; and (c) improving skills to prepare and present wildlife cases in court. This project component also contributes to achieving ICCWC Indicators 9, 18, 34, 42. It will also review and assess various scientific and technological innovations that are being applied, or have potential applications in facilitating monitoring and law enforcement in the IWT.

How will a project with limited resources approach capacity development and training? Initially, there was a penchant to just focus training on one or two stakeholder groups in the law enforcement chain (e.g. chose between central and local government agencies, prosecutors, judiciary, local communities etc). However, as discussions during the recent “Africa-Asia Pacific Symposium on Strengthening Legal Frameworks to Combat Wildlife Crime” (Bangkok, 04-05 July, 2017) confirmed, all actors in the chain are important, and need to be inextricably linked in order to promote effectiveness at a systems level. The approach of the GEF project will be to focus on the three project areas, Metro Manila, Cebu and Butuan City and on three subject matter domains. Primary curriculum development will focus on intelligence gathering and case building – and include relevant targeted participants targeted for training (e.g. NBI, PNP). This was confirmed as an area requiring additional support, during project preparation, because in order for cases to prosper they need to be properly packaged. Resources permitting, a secondary curriculum development activity would focus on prosecutors and the judiciary, to increase awareness and understanding of

¹² The project would cover travel, accommodation and incidental costs for CITES Secretariat expert. Professional fees are covered by the CITES Secretariat.

environmental cases. It should be noted that the activities below are specific in the numbers of participants that will be targeted. Third, special efforts will be made to work with one port in collaboration with the UNDP project referenced below. Fourth, it should be noted that capacity development and training activities will be coordinated with, and perhaps enhanced by, the USAID PROTECT Wildlife Project. PROTECT (with funding of around \$25 million, including contractor fees) expects to devote 20-25% of its resources to capacity building for enforcement agencies. The coordinating mechanism between the two projects will be the office of the Chief, Wildlife Resources Division, BMB-DENR, and through a dedicated GEF-supported Project Manager.

One of the most critical elements of capacity building, will be to ensure that stakeholders, including government agencies and front line practitioners, understand the nature and types of benefits that can be derived from strengthened law enforcement efforts. Early thinking would suggest the following benefits, which might accrue: a) increased levels of trust and confidence of agencies at the community level, b) strengthened morale among government corps, c) improved operational efficiency at local / provincial/regional/divisional levels, d) collection of fees (e.g. penalties, user payments etc) which can be re-invested in ecosystem rehabilitation or equipment (ie via the Wildlife Management Fund), e) strengthened arguments for augmentation in annual budget allocations, f) enabling conditions created for enhanced livelihood opportunities in selected communities.

Outcome 2.1 Long term capacity building program for wildlife crime law enforcement initiated

Output 2.1.1 Capacity gaps assessed across law enforcement chain

Activities:

2.1.1.1 Generate an inventory of all capacity-building and training conducted on IWT across the law enforcement chain (Year 1, Q1-2): The list presented below will serve as the starting point for capacity gap assessment. A more detailed inventory will be developed and provide more details on agencies and audiences have been trained on which topics, and which materials and methods were used.

2.1.1.2 Conduct key informant interviews with selected recipients of the training to assess applicability, use and retention levels of skills learned to improve training design and methods (Year 1, Q3-4): From the inventory generated, selected participants of the trainings will be interviewed. Qualitative data collected from the interviews will contribute to the strengthening or consolidation of existing modules, and development of new modules, materials, and methods.

2.1.1.3 Conduct a series of consultations with DENR, NBI, judges, prosecutors, and personnel from the BOC, Cebu Port Authority, Port of Nasipit (Butuan), and PEDO (PNP) about specific capacity-building needs (Year 1, Q1-2): This activity will help tailor the modules to the specific needs of each agency or position. The interviews conducted in the Cebu Port and Port of Nasipit can be an opportunity to inform and support the pilot the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Port Monitoring and Anti-Trafficking Evaluation (PortMATE) tool as an initial assessment of current capacity to tackle wildlife trafficking (UNDP, 2016). It will be essential to ensure that benefits of and incentives for, such capacity development are clearly discussed, understood and agreed by all stakeholders - and eventually internalized into the training under 3.2.1 below.

Output 2.1.2 Key IWT capacity development modules on intelligence gathering and case building; and prosecution / adjudication developed and packaged for delivery

Activities:

2.1.2.1 Development of capacity development and training modules specifically for DENR (e.g., central, regional, provincial / local and WEOs); NBI and PNP-PEDO (Year 1, Q3-4): The development of capacity development modules will build on the content of existing modules from local and international organizations and institutions, some of which are presented in Table 2 below. Curriculum development and law enforcement specialists will be engaged to co-facilitate stakeholder consultations and workshops that will provide the content for the modules. The aim for this activity is to provide more customized content for each agency and clarify each agency's role as independent actors and as part of the wildlife law enforcement chain. The modules will also integrate, to the extent relevant, police performance, customs performance, prosecution performance, and court performance indicators in the ICCWC Toolkit. The modules will be pre-tested prior to roll-out at the three project sites. It is expected that this work will be undertaken in consultation with USAID funded PROTECT Wildlife Project as referenced above; and may also involve consultations with the USAID funded Wildlife Asia project, administered through the Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA); and UNODC through its national office in Manila and operation in Viet Nam.

2.1.2.2 Development of capacity development and training models specifically for prosecutors and judges (DOJ, legal practitioners) (Year 2, Q.2-3): Should resources permit, the development of capacity development modules will build on the content of existing modules from local and international organizations and institutions, some of which are presented in Table 2 below. Curriculum development and law enforcement specialists will be engaged to co-facilitate stakeholder consultations and workshops that will provide the content for the modules. The aim for this activity is to provide more customized content for each agency and clarify each agency’s role as independent actors and as part of the wildlife law enforcement chain. The modules will also integrate, to the extent relevant, police performance, customs performance, prosecution performance, and court performance indicators in the ICCWC Toolkit. The modules will be pre-tested prior to roll-out at the three project sites. It is expected that this work will be undertaken in consultation with USAID funded PROTECT Wildlife Project as referenced above; and may also involve consultations with the USAID funded Wildlife Asia project administered through the Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA);) and UNODC through its national office in Manila and operation in Viet Nam.

Table 2. Summary of Existing IWT Toolkits from Local and International Institutions

DATE, YEAR	LEAD AGENCY	PUBLICATION/TOOLKIT	DESCRIPTION
2009			
November	DENR-BMB	Wildlife Law Enforcement: Manual of Operations	
2010			
April 29, 2010	Supreme Court	Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases	Outlines the detailed procedures of the rules that empower the courts to issue environmental protection orders as an immediate action to protect the environment and the environmental rights of citizens. It also empowers the citizens to petition for the suspension or stoppage of destructive, environmental and development activities through the provisions for citizen’s suit and “Writ of Kalikasan”.
	DENR-BMB	Wildlife Rescue Center Manual of Operations	
2012			
	Philippine Judicial Academy	Citizen's Handbook on Environmental Justice	To make the Environmental Laws and Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases more useful to the community

November	UNODC	Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit	The Toolkit is designed mainly to assist government officials in wildlife and forestry administration, Customs and other relevant enforcement agencies. It will help them to conduct a comprehensive analysis of possible means and measures to protect wildlife and forests and monitor their use and thus, to identify technical assistance needs.
2012	TRAFFIC-WWF	Wildlife Crime Scorecard: Assessing compliance with and enforcement of CITES commitments for tigers, rhinos, and elephants	
2013			
2013	PhilJA	Laws, Rules, and Issuances for Environmental Cases	
2013	PhilJA	Access to Environmental Justice: A Sourcebook on Environmental Rights and Legal Remedies	The creation of the Sourcebook was conducted in conjunction with a Capacity Assessment Report on Environmental Justice, both of which are the products of the project entitled “Development of Framework and Capacity Assessment on Environmental Justice.”
2014			
September 17, 2014	Freeland	WildScan	WildScan is a comprehensive species identification and response mobile application designed to combat wildlife trafficking. The application is designed to help frontline wildlife law enforcement agencies correctly identify, report and handle marine, freshwater and terrestrial animals caught in the illegal wildlife trade.
2016			
2016	USAID	Measuring Impact: Measuring Efforts to Combat Wildlife Trade: A toolkit for Improving Action and Accountability	
2016	Freeland	PROTECT Managers Manual	A Guideline for Protected Area Protection and Enforcement Managers

2016	Freeland	DETECT Investigations Manual	For Investigating Violations of Wildlife Law
2016	Freeland	PROTECT Enforcement Manual	For Counter Poaching Operations
January 21, 2016	Freeland	Wildlife Friendly Skies	A training course for employees of commercial airlines on how to stop wildlife trafficking.
July 2016	UNODC	ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime: A self-assessment framework for national use	Assessment guidelines
2016	FREELAND	ASEAN Handbook on Legal Cooperation to Combat Wildlife Crime	The handbook will provide criminal justice and law enforcement officials from the ASEAN region with a strategic tool that outlines key wildlife laws in all 10 ASEAN Member States and an array of wildlife national laws for the prosecution of wildlife criminals.
November	FREELAND	iTHINK	Wildlife Conservation Global Forum and Behavior Change Campaign Toolkit
2017			
January	US Wildlife Trafficking Alliance	Travel and Tourism Toolkit	The toolkit includes educational pamphlets, public service announcements, infographics, and films that highlight the importance of ending demand for illegal wildlife products with beautiful and powerful imagery.
In press	DENR-BMB, ASoG	WildLEAP	Wildlife Law Enforcement Action Plan

Output 2.1.3 Training delivered to selected actors in the law enforcement chain, with special focus on DENR, NBI, PNP-PEDOs, judges, and prosecutors in project areas (Metro Manila, Cebu and Butuan) (Y2, Q1-24; Y3, Q1)

The table below identifies a number of modules which may be considered/developed/enhanced by the GEF project, based on the Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations and ICCWC Toolkit. Topics 2, 5, 7, 16 to 19 are from the ICCWC Toolkit and currently not part of existing modules of ToTs, but have been identified as courses that would be beneficial to the wildlife enforcement chain. Eighteen (18) and 19 in particular would be helpful in the revision of the Wildlife Act.

Table 3. IWT Capacity Development Modules

1.	National Environmental Laws, Ancillary Legislation, Rules of Procedure on Environmental Cases, and related International Conventions
2.	Intelligence Gathering and Exchange: informants, patrols and checkpoints, proactive Investigations
3.	Wildlife Smuggling Detection Techniques
4.	Protocol on Investigation, Surveillance, and Regulatory Monitoring
5.	Witness and victim protection
6.	Forensics and crime scene investigation
7.	Financial investigations
8.	Protocol on Arrest, Search, and Seizure
9.	Protocol on Detention
10.	Protocol on Apprehension
11.	Seizure and Handling of Seized Specimens
12.	Filing and Prosecution of Cases
13.	Procedure for Administrative Seizure and Confiscation
14.	Protocols in Airports and Seaports
15.	Custody of Seized and Confiscated Wildlife Specimens By-products, and Derivatives
16.	Border Control and Customs
17.	International cooperation on criminal matters
18.	Sentencing and Sanctions
19.	Restitution, compensation, and restoration

Activities:

2.1.3.1 Training in Metro Manila, Cebu, and Butuan targeting up to 50 participants per training from the DENR, NBI, PNP-PEDO, judges and prosecutors (Year 2, Q1-2) (at least 10% of participants from DENR, NBI and PNP are female and at least 20% of prosecutors and judges are female, at least 30% of trainers are female). The program will be delivered using mixed-methods: lectures, on-site demonstration, structured role-play and games, and a site visits to identified protected areas. Role-play situations may include playing each other's roles for appreciation and understanding of each agency's functions. The training will include, but not be limited to, sessions on intelligence gathering, wildlife forensics, case handling, legal procedures, the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases, and environmental laws. Efforts will be made to draw on international resources, for example the Intelligence-Led Enforcement approach of INTERPOL (see above for explanation).

2.1.3.2 Monitoring and evaluation activities in Metro Manila, Cebu, and Butuan with the same participants to assess retention and use of skills learned (Year 3, Q1-2): Visits will be conducted in the three sites to monitor and evaluate knowledge retention, skills acquired, and network building. Key informant interviews will be done to make recommendations for follow-up courses or modifications to existing teaching materials. In order to address concerns expressed in paragraph 26 above, ToT graduates will be among the key targeted participants in M&E activities.

2.1.3.3 Follow-up training in Metro Manila, Cebu, and Butuan targeting up to 50 participants per training from the DENR, NBI, PNP-PEDO, judges and prosecutors: The training should incorporate improvements and modifications from Year 2. To ensure sustainability and networking building, selected graduates of the trainings conducted in Year 2 will be trainers in Year 3. ToT graduates will be asked to co-facilitate discussions, and/or be given 5-10 minutes to share their experiences and outputs. They may not be ready to lead *entire* training, but knowing that they actually have the opportunity to train others should give them a greater sense of accountability and responsibility. This technique has been successful for youth trainings — where a number of alumni are brought into new trainings as facilitators, so they learn how to run the same program. Sometimes they are asked to chair sessions, facilitate discussions, mentor the new participants, and share their experiences

in implementing projects. It not only builds their confidence but also gives them an opportunity to give back to the program.

2.1.3.4 Participation in international trainings, conferences and forums: Selected representatives from law enforcement agencies will be supported to participate or share information at various international / regional trainings, international conferences and forums under the GWP or similar programs. Upon return, they will present the knowledge and/or skills gained from the conferences and forums during the monitoring and evaluation activities and/or follow-up trainings. Potential conferences to attend are the Conference of Parties (CoP) to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), which will be held in Manila in October 2017, and the next CoP to the CITES in Sri Lanka in 2019.

Output 2.1.4 Preliminary assessment on port monitoring and tracking systems undertaken in Cebu and Butuan (linked to Activity 2.1.1.3).

Activities:

2.1.4.1 Consultations with port authorities in Cebu City and Butuan City, as well as relevant Philippine Port Authority and Bureau of Customs officials to determine feasibility of capacity development under the PortMATE. This will involve a structured questionnaire, supplemented by one on one interview and review of relevant data and reports on confiscations, intelligence operations etc. This work will be undertaken in close consultation and coordination with the UNDP/GEF Ports of Excellence project.

Output 2.1.5 Scientific and technological innovations for IWT monitoring and law enforcement assessed.

Activities:

2.1.5.1 Review of state of art on technology applications in IWT monitoring and law enforcement: The Philippines project team will help DENR and its partners gain a better understanding of how advanced technologies can be applied to help combat illegal trade in wildlife. Initial reviews during project preparation have identified a number of existing technological tools that have been developed to aid in detection, identification, DNA analysis, and various database development solutions (see Table 4 below). The project will continue to assess potential applicability of these and other emerging scientific and technological innovations. Some may be deployed through the project if resources permit. For others, such as airport/seaport scanning equipment or DNA sequencers, the project team will identify sources of funding, and prepare proposals to secure additional resources from relevant institutions or agencies.

Name, Proponent, and Type	Description and Link
Detection	
<p>Mobile phones using acoustic traps [No specific name for equipment]</p> <p>Rainforest Connection</p>	<p>Using networks of recycled mobile phones with solar panels and antennas that act as sensors, the Rainforest Connection is tracking illegal logging in Borneo. The phones, mounted in waterproof cases throughout the forest, record and transmit sounds associated with illegal activity, such as plane or truck engines, chainsaws, explosions, and gunfire, to a cloud-based server for analysis. The devices make it possible to catch illegal loggers in the act of cutting down trees.</p> <p>https://rfcx.org/</p>
<p>Turtle Tracks</p> <p>Paso Pacifico & Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology</p> <p>3D printed eggs with GPS tracker and SIM card</p>	<p>Turtle Tracks aims to help stop the international trade in sea turtle eggs by putting 3D-printed dummy sea turtle eggs equipped with a GPS tracker, SIM card, and power pack in nests. It intends to generate maps to show how and where the eggs are traded to better understand the demand and route, and make results available to law enforcement agencies in the national and local levels. They cost around £35 each.</p> <p>http://www.gizmodo.co.uk/2017/02/3d-printed-fake-turtle-eggs-use-gps-to-track-poachers/</p>
<p>ThruVis</p> <p>Digital Barriers</p> <p>Scanners for airports</p>	<p>Digital Barriers has been deploying a small, compact, lightweight camera technology around the world called ThruVis. Together with customs agencies, ThruVis screens people in real time and at a distance, as they are walking through various locations. It is meant to screen concealed, anomalous objects on the person, whether it's metal, ceramic, plastic, paper currency and ivory- even a bag full of tropic fish. ThruVis has been deployed in northern Europe and the Americas, as well as at some of the busiest customs agencies in South East and Central Asia.</p> <p>https://www.digitalbarriers.com/thruvis</p>
<p>Thermal imagery cameras [No specific name for equipment]</p> <p>WWF & FLIR</p>	<p>WWF and FLIR partnered to create thermal imagery cameras to remotely track illegal entry into parks and protected areas. Placed on the perimeter of conservation areas, along roadways and footpaths, the cameras send automatic alerts to rangers when they detect poachers entering a protected area. The cameras' software enables them to distinguish between natural movements, like swaying branches, and human motion. It has been deployed in Kenya's Maasai Mara National Reserve and five miles of the border road.</p> <p>https://www.worldwildlife.org/stories/wwf-develops-a-new-technology-to-stop-poachers-in-their-tracks</p> <p>http://www.flir.com.hk/cs/display/?id=52223</p>
<p>Hejje</p> <p>Bandipur Tiger Reserve H.C. Kantharaj & KeyFalcon Solutions of Bangalore</p>	<p>In India, officials launched an app called Hejje that allows rangers to use smartphones to track tiger movements and notate important landscape features such as water levels, forest fires, and suspicious human activity through instant photo messaging. Park officials can respond in real time.</p> <p>http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/hejje-mobile-application-for-tracking-tigers-launched/article5649714.ece#</p>

Mobile app	
Virtual Watch Room & Eyes on the Sea Pew Charitable Trusts & Satellite Applications Catapult Satellite imagery	Using real-time satellite imagery and tracking, Eyes on the Sea and the Virtual Watch Room system can identify vessels that are acting suspiciously so authorities can take action to stop illegal fishing. http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/fact-sheets/2015/01/virtual-watch-room
Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) Various: Save the Rhino	The UNEP Global Environmental Alert and other publications report the use of UAVs (also called drones) for conservation. Drones have been used to monitor the activity of orangutans in Southeast Asia, monitor alligator populations in the Everglades, and poaching for rhinos in Kenya. https://na.unep.net/geas/getUNEPPageWithArticleIDScript.php?article_id=113
Identification Technology	
WildScan Freeland Mobile application	WildScan is a comprehensive species identification and response mobile application designed to help frontline wildlife law enforcement agencies correctly identify, report and handle marine, freshwater and terrestrial animals caught in the illegal wildlife trade. The mobile application contains a unique identification function, high resolution photos and critical information for over 300 endangered species and illegal wildlife products commonly trafficked into and throughout Southeast Asia, as well as essential animal care instructions and a simple reporting system. WildScan is currently available for free on Apple and Android devices in English, Khmer, Bahasa Indonesia, Thai and Vietnamese. www.freeland.org/programs/wildscan/
Wildlife Alert Wildlife Conservation Society Mobile application	Military personnel often choose wildlife products as souvenirs for family and friends. The Wildlife Alert app can help military personnel identify products made from animal fur, skin, horns, or ivory and provides guidance on what items can or cannot be traded. https://apps.wcswildlifetrade.org/
Wildlife Guardian Wildlife Conservation Society Mobile application	Wildlife Guardian is used for the identification of animals and animal products in China. Launched initially in 2011, the app has strong support from the CITES Management Authority of China, Anti-smuggling Bureau of China Customs and China Wildlife Conservation Association. It provides a platform that allows users to identify 475 species by selecting the correct match for up to five body parts or features, and provides the user with guidelines to identify wildlife products from ivory to big cat claws. https://newsroom.wcs.org/News-Releases/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/5723/Stopping-Wildlife-Crime-Theres-An-APP-For-That.aspx
DNA Analysis and/or Database	
RhODIS® and eRhODIS https://erhosis.org/ University of Pretoria, Samsung	The DNA- and IT-based Rhino DNA Indexing System (RhODIS®) and Electronic Rhino DNA Indexing System (eRhODISTM) provide forensic tracing for African rhinoceroses and their parts (including horns), linking parts back to source animals and criminals to specific crimes. The project aims to increase its impact through development and validation of an internationally available rhinoceros nuclear DNA analysis kit. The DNA analysis of ivory, when compared with DNA-based mapping of elephant populations, allows investigators to pinpoint the origins of illicit ivory and focus

DNA analysis of ivory University of Washington	enforcement on high-risk areas. http://www.sciencemag.org/content/early/2015/06/18/science.aaa2457.full.pdf
International Barcode of Life University of Guelph DNA barcoding	DNA barcoding allows researchers to identify species from very small fragments of genetic material. The International Barcode of Life is an initiative of scientists and conservationists in 25 countries, including the Philippines through the UP Institute of Biology, is creating a global DNA barcode library of species. http://www.barcodeoflife.org/content/about/what-dna-barcoding
Hand-held nanopore DNA sequencer University of Leicester & Oxford Nanopore Technologies	The hand-held nanopore DNA sequencer's goal is to fully automate DNA sequencing and species identification at a crime scene in approximately one hour rather than days. This could be used to test blood stains on the machete of a poacher, identify bushmeat from endangered animals such as chimpanzees at local markets, and even detect the frequent illegal substitution of products derived from protected species in the caviar trade. http://www2.le.ac.uk/offices/press/press-releases/2016/may/using-portable-nanopore-dna-sequencers-to-combat-wildlife-crime
Database Solutions	
Wildlabs.net Website and online community	WILDLABS.NET is a community of conservationists, technologists, engineers, data scientists, entrepreneurs and change makers. Information, ideas, tools and resources are shared to discover and implement technology-enabled solutions to some of the biggest conservation challenges facing our planet. https://www.wildlabs.net/
Wildleaks Website and online community	Wildleaks, translated into 16 languages, allows users to anonymously report wildlife crimes all over the world. The site has provided law enforcement and journalists with valuable information on crimes related to ivory, rhino horn, big cats, apes, pangolins, birds, and timber. WildLeaks is the world's first whistleblowing initiative dedicated to wildlife and forest crime. http://wildleaks.org
Data Mining & Analysis	
Global Database of Events, Language, and Tone (GDELT) http://www.gdeltproject.org/ Realtime network diagram and database	Funded through Google, GDELT tracked broadcast, print, and web media from across the globe for three months to map wildlife crime. The result is an interactive map that allows users to explore media on rhino poaching in South Africa, elk poaching in Canada, wildlife trafficking in Croatia, and overfishing in Brazil.
Healthmap Wildlife Trade Nikkita Patel, the University of Pennsylvania Database	The HealthMap Wildlife Trade database, developed by, similarly uses media accounts to track trends in wildlife crime to identify important geographic choke points along the illegal wildlife trade chain to help law enforcement interdict traffickers. https://www.wired.com/2015/06/using-news-reports-track-wildlife-black-markets/
Environmental Crimes Fusion Cell C4ADS Mapping	C4ADS produces an interactive and constantly updated map that tracks large-scale ivory seizures, ammunition used in poaching, and written reports and other information on ivory, tiger, and timber supply chains. The map and accompanying analysis, freely available to law enforcement and shipping professionals, can help under-resourced conservation organizations fight transnational trafficking syndicate.

	http://www.c4adswildlife.org/
<p>Spatial monitoring and reporting tool (SMART) and CyberTracker</p> <p>ZSL, Panthera, WWF, North Carolina Zoo, WCS, Frankfurt Zoological Society, Global Wildlife Conservation, Peace Parks Foundation</p> <p>http://smartconservationtools.org/</p>	<p>This free software kit, now used in 120 conservation areas in 27 countries, integrates data from ranger patrols, analyzes local poaching trends, and measures progress in law enforcement to help rangers improve their effectiveness in combating wildlife crime. It is a combination of software, training materials and patrolling standards to help conservation managers monitor animals, identify threats such as poaching or disease and make patrols more effective.</p> <p>Note: The SMART map indicates that there is a national application of SMART in the Philippines but no information is not readily available (e.g., partner, species, sites).</p>

Table 4: Some scientific and technological applications for IWT monitoring and enforcement

COMPONENT 3: Reducing demand for illegal wildlife trade products and derivatives

The Wildlife Act, Fisheries Code, and NIPAS Act, coupled with increasing law enforcement operations and capacity-building activities, have led to an increase in IWT apprehensions. While these have contributed to the Philippines' overall conservation efforts, demand reduction campaigns for wildlife, their by-products, and derivatives remains critical and underexplored. Demand reduction measures can help create better understanding, and address underlying causes and motivations for IWT, reduce illegal behavior, and consequently, reduce the need for law enforcement operations (Felbab-Brown, 2011).

Though there have been efforts to raise awareness on wildlife trade such as road shows, mall exhibits, online posters, and videos, the communication campaigns have been fragmented and short-lived. Social media has been used to report and monitor possible wildlife trade cases and raise awareness on species being traded, particularly charismatic species such as turtles and birds. Its potential as a platform for demand reduction campaigns has yet to be fully utilized.

Dialogue with various stakeholders during project preparation, supported allocation of a relatively higher proportion of project resources to demand reduction activities vs law enforcement and policy. The main rationale for this is that demand reduction is seriously underinvested. The World Bank analysis of international funding of activities to tackle the illegal wildlife trade by intervention category indicated very low (around 5-6%) proportion of investments in communications and awareness (essential for demand reduction) by multilaterals, bilaterals, UN agencies and international NGOs. The study observed that "efforts to reduce demand for illegal wildlife and wildlife products are an important consideration in combating IWT. Demand reduction activities complement anti-poaching and anti-trafficking interventions." (World Bank, 2017, pp.17-19). Furthermore, within the GWP itself, actions devoted to demand reduction are a paltry \$ 2 million (much of which is from this GEF project in the Philippines), supplemented by only \$ 4 million in knowledge management, while the remaining \$125 million is allocated for other activities, primarily reduced poaching and trafficking under protected area management efforts. Given that: a) policy and law enforcement activities in the Philippines will be complemented in large measure by the USAID PROTECT Wildlife Project, b) costs of consumer research studies and multimedia initiatives (especially those which seek to engage high profile individuals), are relatively high, and c) perceptions that corruption levels are still significant among certain agencies, it is believed that solid efforts in demand reduction to address long term behaviour change, represent a smart investment.

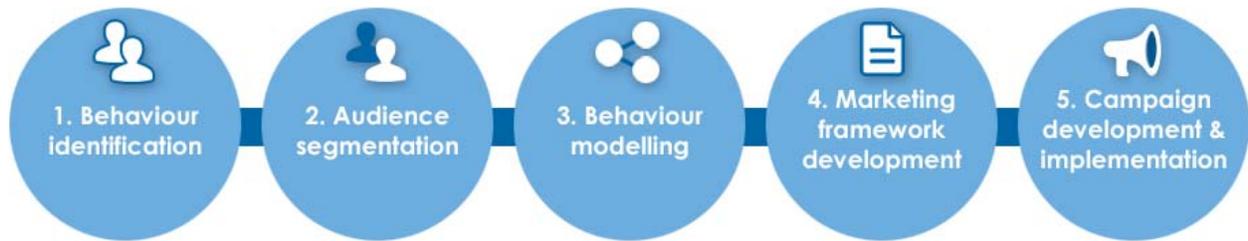


Image 3. TRAFFIC’s 5-step approach to demand reduction

The 5-step approach to demand reduction will be used as a guide for this component (refer to image above). Through consumer research and desk research, the specific behavior/s that the demand reduction measures will address and motivations for acquiring wildlife and wildlife products will be identified. Economic valuation studies will also be conducted to complement the research and support policy reforms under Component 1. The target audiences will be segmented based on values, product use, and demographics (e.g., age, gender, socio-economic status). Based on initial key informant interviews during project preparation, motivations are related to socio-economic status (e.g., buying expensive and endangered animals to display wealth); machismo (e.g., the more dangerous the animal is, the stronger and tougher one appears); entertainment/amusement (e.g., betting on spiders during fights; fascination with “talking” birds); and potential for breeding and consequently, income (e.g., collectors are also known to breed and trade). The GEF project will engage qualified environment communicators to refine, package, and deliver messages, with a view to avoiding excessive conservation branding – which many believe “turns off” the target audience. Innovative messaging approaches will be sought (see below).

Behavior modeling will involve identifying key opinion leaders (KOL) and influencers, who may be media personalities, religious leaders, and/or government officials. Marketing framework development will create the strategy to (i) enlist the support of the KOLs and multi-media platforms (e.g., websites, newspapers, TV, radio), and (ii) outline the multi-media knowledge products, activities, and key messaging to appropriate audiences.

Social media will be one of the main platforms for the demand reduction campaigns. Besides being a platform that facilitates illegal wildlife trade, social media in the Philippines has been proven to be a powerful tool for mobilizing stakeholders for various social causes, such as rescue and rehabilitation efforts after natural disasters (e.g., typhoons, earthquakes, landslides) and political protests. Online petition sites, such as change.org and bataris.org.ph have been used to increase awareness on various environmental issues and put pressure on government officials and other persons/institutions of authority (e.g., petitioning BFAR to vote yes to list thresher sharks and mobula rays on CITES Appendix II). Social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter will host short videos, infographics, and posters about IWT, and the posts will be boosted (i.e., paid posts) to increase social media presence.

Celebrities have been tapped to promote environmental causes in the past, but most efforts have focused on climate change (e.g., WWF Philippines’s Earth Hour campaign, the Climate Change Commission’s Greeneration campaign). Using celebrities and other social media influencers (e.g., travel bloggers, development advocates) can play a role in awareness raising, which is a pre-condition for behavior change. Each celebrity and social media influencer has his/her own network and audience that may not be accessible to environmental communicators because members of his/her network has no inherent interest in wildlife, environment, and conservation issues. For this project, celebrities and social media influencers who have exhibited interest in wildlife and ecotourism will be tapped as KOLs. Since the proposed campaigns will avoid excessive conservation branding, wildlife and ecotourism could be the more relatable entry points of the general public to IWT, compared to law enforcement and legislation.

Potential media partners are the largest television networks: ABS-CBN, TV5, and GMA7. A partnership with cinemas in malls will be explored (i.e., Ayala Malls, Robinsons, SM) to produce and show 15 to 30 second public service announcements about IWT before movies. Radio ads will also be conceptualized, and may be incorporated in radio dramas. A series of feature stories about traded species, wildlife law enforcers, and IWT in online publications such as CNN Philippines and Rappler will be published. Special discounted or waived rates will be negotiated with the media platforms as an opportunity for them to create corporate social responsibility initiatives. These media platforms will be approached in Year 1 after project inception to assess initial interest. If interest is expressed, partnerships will be proposed and secured.

Throughout the project timeline, there will be a continual refinement and reinforcement of messages through monitoring and evaluation activities, and exploration of more financing options to sustain the demand reduction measures. The GEF project will also use law enforcement activities under Component 2 as “disruptor” to buy time for campaigns to take hold, acknowledging that behaviour change is a long term proposition.

Activities under Component 3 are inline with ICCWC Indicators 45, 46, 49, and 50.

Outcome 3.1 Demand reduction measures implemented for identified priority species, with at least two species to represent endemic and transshipped species

Output 3.1.1 Economic valuation studies for two priority species completed.

Activities:

3.1.1.1 Economic valuation study (ies) conducted for two species through key informant interviews and analysis of secondary data (Year 1). The objective of the study is to generate data that will inform policies and demand reduction measures. The study will look at the opportunity cost and use- and non-use values of at least two species: one endemic species and one transshipped species. These types of studies can help stakeholders understand the benefits associated with protecting certain species, whether threatened or endangered. They are also associated with natural resource damage assessments which are important in mitigating adverse environmental impacts of human actions (Kotchen and Reiling, 1998). In this sense there will be a linkage between this output and policy related activities in Component 1. One of the considerations for the amendment of the Wildlife Act is a provision for retribution, wherein the party that caused the damage to the wildlife or protected area will be held accountable for the fines and penalties. The Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park Act of 2009 (RA 10067) is one Philippine law that applies such. In January 2013, the USS Guardian minesweeper ran aground in Tubbataha, damaging 2,345 sqm. of coral reefs. The average fine for ship grounding in Tubbataha is estimated at PhP12,000/sqm. The figure was based on a 2006 study done by environmental economists using productivity and restoration as factors. In 2015, the U.S. government paid 87 million pesos (although no breakdown of this is available)(BBC, 2015).

Two key points should be noted here. First, any surveys conducted in the conduct of the economic valuation study, for example to assess willingness to pay or other method, will be linked to the consumer research / market surveys designed and conducted under activities 4.2.1 and 4.2.5 (see below). Second, economic valuation cannot be a sole determining factor, and is probably better understood in context of larger ecosystem or habitat valuations. Species selection criteria will be finalized during project inception. Indicators may include (i) the number of apprehensions / seizures (based on the emerging data on commonly traded species – see Annex F); (ii) roles of species as providers of ecosystem services in order to capture wider support; (iii) commercial value; (iv) cultural value; (v) availability of scientific data; (vi) appeal to the general public; (vii) coordination with other projects doing similar work. For example, raptors (i.e. birds of prey), such as the Philippine eagle, are iconic and important flagship species which play an important role as providers of both regulating (rodent pest control and removal of livestock carcasses) and cultural ecosystem services. Scorpions are less charismatic but highly traded. According to anecdotal evidence, the higher the level of scorpion venom, the more impressive and “macho” its possession is. Other angles (e.g., commercial and cultural value) may be explored to create a campaign for it.

3.1.1.2 Results are presented to key stakeholders (Year 1, Q4): The results of the economic valuation study will be presented to key Congresspersons, to the consumer research group, and local government officials, POs, IP groups, and CSOs in Metro Manila, Butuan, and Cebu. The study will help legislators in particular understand the use and non-use economic values of species, and current and potential loss of not protecting the species. The results will also be incorporated into the design of demand reduction campaigns. It should be noted that economic value will not be the sole criteria by which species may be considered under demand reduction efforts under 4.2 below.

Output 3.2.1 Audience-segmented communications materials engaging Key Opinion Leaders and other influencers produced and delivered

Activities:

3.2.1.1 Pre-campaign consumer research studies (Year 1, Q1-3): A consumer research study targeting local communities as well as middle-class and upper-middle class respondents, will be designed and delivered at the three project sites. Though there is no comprehensive data on the profile of traders and suspected traders, anecdotal evidence shows that there

are links between these sectors and the motivations for acquiring wildlife and wildlife products, e.g., display of wealth. Potential audiences under these socio-economic classes are (i) youth and/or students, who will be the future generation of decision-makers; (ii) mothers and wives, who are household-level decision makers; and (iii) hobbyists or members of wildlife trade groups and/or pet trading groups. The questionnaires will have questions on knowledge, attitudes and practices related to certain types of wildlife, wildlife conservation, uses of wildlife, at the project sites in Manila, Cebu, and Butuan. To illustrate, some sample questions for a survey are presented below. This will be expanded during project implementation, for example, to qualify whether species were CITES appendix I, II, III - and what the ramifications were on each.

Knowledge

Name the species below. Leave it blank if you do not know.



1. Among the animals above, which ones are protected by Philippine laws?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- None of the above
- All of the above

2. A marine turtle is a mammal.

- True
- False
- I don't know.

3. Elephant tusks grow back when cut.

- True
- False
- I don't know.

4. Which government department is responsible for environmental policy?

5. Which government department is responsible for enforcing wildlife-related laws?

Attitudes

4. When walking in the park, I prefer to see beautiful animals such as butterflies than ugly ones such as spiders.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- No opinion
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

5. If more land is needed to boost economic growth, it is sometimes necessary to clear forests.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- No opinion
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

Practices

1. Have you ever owned a pet? If yes, what pets? Where did you buy them?
2. Have you ever given wildlife (plant or animal) or wildlife products as a gift? If yes, what kind of wildlife and why that specific animal or plant?
3. Have you ever received wildlife (plant or animal) or wildlife products as a gift? If yes, what kind of wildlife? In the last seven days, how many hours have you spent on social media?
4. Which social media platform do you spend the most time on (Facebook, Snapchat, Twitter, Instagram)?
5. Which news channels do you follow on social media? Check all that apply.

Rappler CNN Philippines ABS-CBN GMA 7 TV5
 Others (please specify): _____

6. Which media platform among those you checked do you feel are most credible? Why?
7. If you found out that your neighbor was keeping a marine turtle as a pet, would you report it? Why or why not? If yes, who would you report it to?

3.2.1.2 A review of related literature (Year 1, Q1-2): News clips on IWT in the Philippines (from TV, national broadsheets, and local newspapers in Cebu and Butuan) will be collated and reviewed to determine how the issue is portrayed in the media and if there is long-term coverage of cases and their development. Police reports and related to IWT will also be reviewed to assess how police view and record IWT cases. From the data gathered, causal links, relationships, and trade routes will be identified / mapped. The results of the report will be presented to the consumer research firm and the capacity-building activities in Component 2.

3.2.1.3 Creation of campaign plan and corresponding materials (Year 1, Q3-4): Evidence-based campaigns will be developed, and corresponding materials will be created for specific consumer subgroups based on issues that matter to them, e.g., fitting in/social acceptance, causal link between IWT and impacts on the species and ecosystem services, etc. Materials will include, but are not limited to, advertisements on social media platforms, radio, TV, and print; and merchandise, such as t-shirts, pins, and stickers. This activity will be undertaken in collaboration with local /national NGOs, international demand reduction specialists, and be coordinated with other demand reduction measures under the GWP in South East Asia (Thailand and Viet Nam).

3.2.1.4 Implementation of campaign (Year 2, Q1-4; Year 3, Q1-3): Audience-segmented communication materials engaging Key Opinion Leaders and other influencers will be rolled out on social media platforms, radio, TV, and print, leveraging on potential donated and/or discounted airtime and advertising space from media partners.

3.2.1.5 Post-campaign market research studies (Year 3, Q4): The post-campaign consumer research studies in project areas, will assess if awareness on illegal wildlife trade issues has increased. Initial signs or indicators of behavior change may be identified and will be used to design additional, future campaigns.

4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing;

Poaching and illegal wildlife trade is reaching crisis levels. In order to make meaningful inroads, efforts must be made at all levels. The baseline situation shows that national efforts are being made, but illegal wildlife crimes continue and face numerous challenges in enforcement. As discussed in the PIF, the proposed GEF support will enhance current efforts and “business as usual,” and aid in both creating the opportunities for, and strengthening decision making processes for committing to, developing and implementing legislation and strategic planning. It will also build awareness and capacity for reduction of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife parts.

In the baseline, it is observed that a number of international and national agencies are tackling wildlife trade from the perspective of species-based conservation efforts, site-based investments, regional meetings, technical capacity building, and general public awareness campaigns. These provide a foundation for the proposed GEF project to inject the necessary momentum at the legislative and ministerial level through Component 1; the law enforcement chain through Component 2; and specific audiences in Component 3. The planned activities will create enabling conditions for a more cohesive, effective, and sustainable approach.

Building on the baseline, working through partners, notably the ICWWC, and with GEF support, the project seeks to deliver political and legal increments. Component 1 will build on the baseline of regional political momentum and commitments undertaken through the work of DENR, law enforcement NGO, Tanggol Kalikasan, and the Ateneo School of Government (ASoG). It emphasizes the need for policy change at the national and local levels. This component will build on the baseline policy analysis, and support policy, legal, and regulatory reform processes in the Philippines. Component 2 will add value by building institutional and organizational capacity and delivery capacity building which is highly localized, targeting specific sets of actors in the law enforcement chain. Component 3 will support development and implementation of evidence-based complementary demand reduction measures. Additional co-financing may come from discounted or waived media placements.

5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and

As discussed in the PIF, global environmental benefits anticipated under this GEF project would include (i) conservation of globally significant biodiversity, and (ii) sustainable use of the components of globally significant biodiversity.

6) *innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.*

The GEF project is intended to support, enhance, and build on existing initiatives of the Philippine government for maximum impact and sustainability.

Under Component 1, the amendments to the Wildlife Act and the local ordinances in support of the amended Wildlife Act are meant to establish institutional national and local frameworks to address wildlife crimes. The project will adopt and support the implementation of WildLEAP, the first Wildlife Law Enforcement Plan of the Philippines. The joint department resolution will foster cooperation among various Departments, including the DOT, to bring attention to the relevance of ecotourism and species conservation to biodiversity and biodiversity loss, and the DILG, to strengthen the local government units' mandate to manage and conserve wildlife resources. In combatting wildlife crimes, usually only the DA-BFAR, DENR, and law enforcement agencies are engaged. Moreover, by supporting the use of ELEMIS and the CITES e-permitting systems, knowledge exchange will be facilitated among government agencies, and encourage transparency and accountability.

The modules to be developed under Component 2 are foundational and aimed at training career-track civil service and other personnel to avoid dependence on government officials who are elected and/or re-elected every three years. The capacity-building activities are designed to have follow-up activities in the following years of the project timeline, and incorporate monitoring and evaluation methods. Previously, capacity-building activities have been one-off, with minimal to no monitoring and evaluation methods. The follow-up activities will help assess retention of information and skills, and improve module content. One activity set under this component will also review and assess science and technology innovations which advance monitoring and law enforcement capabilities and will test some of these as appropriate.

The target audience for the capacity-building activities will include the PEDOs, a critical point in the law enforcement chain that has been underutilized since the position's creation. The modules and training methods can be adopted in the PNP Academy and Public Safety College. They may also be replicated and implemented in other hotspots in the Philippines, in coordination with DENR-BMB and other project sponsors such as USAID. Another potential area for scaling up could be creating a higher level of training modules for the individuals already trained.

To date, there have been few, if any, evidence-based, long-term demand reduction campaigns in the Philippines to address IWT. The campaigns under this project will be the first of its kind. The demand reduction component will employ an audience segmentation approach and customize social marketing and advocacy campaigns specific to species and various sub-markets. One unique feature will be focused efforts to use social media platforms to increase knowledge, attitudes and practices. The project team will be working with the some of the most advanced experts in this field. After the campaign timeline, demand reduction measures can expand to other target audiences, project sites, media platforms, or other species that are commonly traded.

A.2. *Child Project?* If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

This GEF project is one of the 19 national projects under the World Bank’s GWP. The ADB/GEF project has been aligned with the main three GWP Components, presented in the table below. Results from the ADB/GEF child project will flow into the consolidated program level results.

Table 5. Alignment of the GEF project with GWP Components

Project Components	Relevant GWP Components
COMPONENT 1: Reforming and mainstreaming policy, legal, and regulatory instruments	COMPONENT 4: Knowledge, policy, dialogue, and coordination
COMPONENT 2: Enabling institutional capacity development in tactical operations addressing wildlife crimes	COMPONENT 2: Reduce wildlife trafficking
COMPONENT 3: Reducing demand for illegal wildlife trade products and derivatives	COMPONENT 3: Reduce demand

It is of note that the ADB/GEF project has also started to coordinate with three other projects in SE Asia under the GWP -Thailand, Viet Nam and Indonesia. Conference calls during project preparation sought to share information on demand reduction approaches. This collaboration is expected to continue during implementation – which will contribute to more consolidated results.

A.3. *Stakeholders.* Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes /no)? and indigenous peoples (yes /no)? ¹³

The project has been designed in close consultation with DENR-BMB, World Wild Fund for Nature (WWF)-Philippines (locally registered as Kabang Kalikasan ng Pilipinas Foundation), and the Ateneo de Manila University School of Government (AsoG), Tangol Kalikasan, Wildlife Conservation Society, USAID-supported projects, US Department of Interior (DOI) International Technical Assistance Program (ITAP), UNDP and other stakeholders. It has also been presented and discussed in several multistakeholder fora, including the GWP Conference on Reducing Wildlife Trafficking (Hanoi, 2016) and the Philippines 1st Wildlife Law Enforcement Summit (Davao, 2016) as well as various seminars supported by the GWP Secretariat (for example, Webinar on eCITES). An internal DENR project review was conducted at ADB headquarters on 27 April 2017.

To learn more about the needs of and experiences in wildlife law enforcement chain, representatives from the PCG, BOC, BFAR, DENR, BOC-Environment Protection Unit, DOJ, NBI-Environmental Crime Division, USAID-Protect Wildlife, WEOs, and University of the Philippines-Wildlife Forensics Center were interviewed and consulted, as well as individuals who specialize in environmental economics, species identification, and wildlife law enforcement. The Executive Director of the Cebu Chamber of Commerce and Industry was also interviewed to explore areas for the business sector to be engaged in campaigns and/or demand reduction activities.

Table 5 below identifies key stakeholders for project implementation.

¹³ As per the GEF-6 Corporate Results Framework in the GEF Programming Directions and GEF-6 Gender Core Indicators in the Gender Equality Action Plan, provide information on these specific indicators on stakeholders (including civil society organization and indigenous peoples) and gender.

Table 5. Project Stakeholder Involvement Plan

Organization	Role in GEF Project
National and Subnational Government	
DENR	As the government agency that has jurisdiction over all terrestrial animals, turtles, tortoises, dugongs, and nationally protected areas, the DENR-BMB serves as the overall executing agency of the project that will set the strategic direction and lead implementation. Under the DENR-BMB, the Wildlife Resource Division and POGI have enforcement functions.
BMB	
Wildlife Resource Division	
POGI	
Philippine Congress (House of Representatives and Senate)	The Philippine Congress will be a partner reforming the Wildlife Act. The proposed amendments will be submitted to the House of Representatives and Senate, then harmonized based on the outcomes of the committee hearings.
DENR Regional, Provincial, and City Offices	Selected employees in the regional, provincial, and local offices whose work is relevant to wildlife law enforcement and information systems will be participants for the capacity-building activities related to the ELEMIS, CITES e-permitting systems, and law enforcement.
DENR-Knowledge and Information Systems Service	Personnel from the DENR-Knowledge and Information Systems Service will lead the ELEMIS training in Metro Manila, Cebu Province, and Butuan City.
DOJ	The DOJ has existing training programs and materials that will be used to train prosecutors on environmental laws, with special focus on the Wildlife Act and the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases.
PNP-PEDO	PEDOs in Metro Manila, Cebu Province, and Butuan City will be recipients of capacity-building activities under Component 2.
BOC – EPU	Members of the BOC-EPU will be engaged during activities related to “Ports of Excellence” work under Component 2.
Port personnel in the Cebu Port Authority and Port of Nasipit	The port personnel in the Cebu Port Authority and Port of Nasipit of Butuan City will be subject to assessment activities under Component 2 (particularly under the purview of the UNDP GEF project on Port MATE).
International Agencies / Organizations	
World Bank – Global Wildlife Program	The GWP seeks to address the illegal wildlife trade across 19 countries in Asia and Africa, including the Philippines. The GWP will serve as a platform for knowledge exchange and coordination, and support on-the-ground actions. This project will learn from past projects and contribute to the objectives of the GWP.
CITES Secretariat	Personnel from the CITES Secretariat will be invited to be resource speakers and trainers during the CITES e-permitting systems training.
UNDP	The PortMATE tool will be one of the frameworks used to assess the capacity of Cebu ports and the Nasipit Port for combatting wildlife trafficking.
UNODC – ICCWC	The UNODC-ICCWC’s Toolkit and Indicators will be used as part of research, assessments, and monitoring and evaluation framework of the project. Collaboration with UNODC technical experts for capacity development and training under Component 2 will be sought – via the national office in Manila and through specialists based in Viet Nam.
USAID-Protect Wildlife	USAID-Protect Wildlife (“USAID-Protect”) is a 5-year Technical Assistance Grant to (i) reduce threats to biodiversity; (ii) reduce poaching and use of illegally harvested wildlife and wildlife products; and (iii) improve relevant ecosystem goods and services that redound to increased wildlife conservation and human well-being. USAID-Protect has five strategic approaches (SA) for implementation: (1) Behavior change targeting

	<p>decision makers and on-site resource managers; (2) Intensifying public and private sector financing; (3) Building capacities of LGUs, CSOs, and Communities; (4) Linking universities' research and development with conservation; and (5) Building capacities of national and local wildlife enforcement agencies. This GEF project is in line with SA 1, 3, and 5, and activities will be coordinated with USAID-Protect to complement efforts and eliminate redundancies. For USAID-Protect's first year, the project will be focusing on Palawan, including Tubbataha Reef, and the Sulu Archipelago southwest of Zamboanga City. Field level coordination between the GEF project and USAID may be carried out in Butuan-General Santos City corridor, and Zambales-Metro Manila corridor. The GEF project will be complemented by the USAID PROTECT in areas related to policy / regulatory concerns (Component 1), as well as capacity development under Component 2. Demand reduction work under Component 3 will be coordinated between the two projects (for example, PROTECT Wildlife may focus on marine species or issue-based themes; where as the GEF project will likely be concerned with ivory and one terrestrial species (under the Wildlife Act). The coordinating mechanism between the two projects will be the office of the Chief, Wildlife Resources Division, BMB-DENR. A dedicated GEF Project Manager will ensure coordination at the day to day operational level.</p>
US Department of Interior, International Technical Assistance Program (ITAP)	<p>The GEF project will have direct interaction with international technical experts deployed by the US-DOI under the Philippines Partnership for Biodiversity Conservation in activities related to deployment of ELEMIS (Component 1) and ecosystems valuation (Component 3).</p>
Freeland	<p>Freeland is a potential partner for all three components because of its extensive experience in combatting illegal wildlife trade and poaching in Southeast Asia. Freeland has produced toolkits applicable to this project, particularly the ASEAN Handbook on Legal Cooperation to Combat Wildlife Crime, which outlines key wildlife laws in all 10 ASEAN Member States and an array of wildlife national laws for the prosecution of wildlife criminals; DETECT Investigation Manual for investigating violations of wildlife law; PROTECT Enforcement Manual for counter poaching operations; Wildlife Friendly Skies, a training course for employees of commercial airlines on how to stop wildlife trafficking; and iTHINK, the Wildlife Conservation Global Forum and Behavior Change Campaign Toolkit.</p>
TRAFFIC	<p>TRAFFIC is a potential partner for demand reduction measures due to their experience in leading awareness and behavior change campaigns globally, particularly in Germany, South Asia, East Asia, and Southeast Asia. TRAFFIC develops insight into consumer attitudes and purchasing motivation, which guides the design of effective communication interventions aimed to dissuade purchasing of illicit wildlife goods. TRAFFIC and WWF have also published a Wildlife Crime Scorecard for rhinos, elephants, and tigers, which may be applicable for this project.</p>
WildAid	<p>WildAid is a potential partner for demand reduction measures due to their experience in implementing internationally acclaimed campaigns with key opinion leaders at little to no cost by leveraging their networks and establishing partnerships with media outlets. They have done campaigns with celebrities and thought leaders to reduce demand for rhino horn, ivory, shark fins, among others.</p>

Wildlife Conservation Society	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) has over 50 country programs based on the ground to stop poaching. Its strategies are documenting the crisis; taking action to stop the killing; stopping the trafficking; stopping the demand; and influencing both national and intergovernmental policy. WCS is exploring the possibility of starting a program in the Philippines. WCS has links to the Oxford Martin Programme on the Illegal Wildlife Trade, based in the University of Oxford, which is an international hub for interdisciplinary research into the illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade.
Non-Governmental Organizations / Civil Society Organizations (Philippines-based)	
Ateneo School of Government (ASoG)	This project will leverage on the expertise and experience of ASoG in policy, legislative, and regulatory analysis and reform for Component 1 and 2. ASOG has considerable experience in development of modules for law enforcement agencies through its ongoing work with the Department of Finance in the Philippines. ASOG also facilitated the stakeholder process, and drafted the WildLEAP.
WWF-Philippines	This project will leverage on the networks and experience of WWF-Philippines in leading wildlife conservation, awareness campaigns and engaging key opinion leaders and influencers.
PhilJA	PhilJA has existing training programs and materials that will be used to train prosecutors and judges on environmental laws, with special focus on the Wildlife Act and the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases.
Indigenous Peoples (IP) Groups	The project will engage members of IP groups to provide inputs to the amendment of the Wildlife Act. For the creation of local legislation, the project will work with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples office in Cebu to identify IP groups in Cebu, and IP groups in or around Butuan City. Caraga, the administrative region Butuan City is under, is home to five major ethnic tribes, namely the Manobo, Higa-onon, Mamanwa, Banwaon and Mandaya (PIA, 2012).
Tangol Kalikasan and other CSOs	Capacity-building activities will engage local CSOs in project sites and leverage / build on the existing training programs and materials of the Environmental Law Assistance Center as well as Tanggol Kalikasan through coordinating linkages with the US Department of Interior (DOI) International Technical Assistance Program Partnership for Biodiversity Conservation III.

A.4. *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment*. Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes /no)?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes /no)?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women X%, men X%)? ¹⁴

The World Economic Forum's *The Global Gender Gap Report 2016* ranked the Philippines as the top country in Asia-Pacific, and seventh out of the 144 countries surveyed. This means that the Philippines has nearly closed the gap between men and women in four areas: Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, Economic Opportunity, and Political Empowerment (WEF, 2016). Women's rights are protected in the Philippines through the following key legislation, principles, and documents: the gender equality principle in the 1987 Philippine Constitution; the Philippine Development Plan for Women 1989-1992, adopted through Executive Order No. 348; Women in Development and Nation Building Act 1991 (Republic Act 7192); the Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 (Republic Act 9262); the Magna Carta for Women (Republic Act 9710), passed in 2010; and the establishment of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women in 1975 (Presidential Decree No. 633), which was renamed to the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) in 2009. The PCW is the primary policy-making and coordinating body on women and gender

¹⁴ Same as footnote 8 above.

equality concerns, catalyst for gender mainstreaming, authority on women's concerns, and lead advocate for women's empowerment, gender equity, and gender equality in the country.

Proposal Preparation

This project recognizes the valuable role that women hold in leading the management and conservation of natural resources in the Philippines. The points of contact for the DENR-BMB, ASoG, WWF, and DOJ were all women. Women set the strategic direction of the entire GEF project.

Project Activities

As indicated in the PIF, a project gender framework will be socialized at the inception to guide implementation. The elements of the project gender framework are described below. Project components will integrate the participation, supervision, and/or leadership of women, with defined sets of target indicators - and briefly discussed:

Component 1: Reforming and mainstreaming policy, legal, and regulatory instruments

During the national stakeholder consultations for the amendment of the Wildlife Act, at least 30% of participants must be female.

In the Philippine Congress, the amendment for the Wildlife Act will require leadership from women. Six out of the 24 Senators are female, including the Chairperson of the Environment and Natural Resources, Sen. Cynthia Villar. This committee is where the proposed amended bill will be referred. Sen. Villar also chairs the Committee on Agriculture and Food, where she led the amendments of the Philippine Fisheries Code in 2015.

In the House of Representatives, there are 87 female representatives, including the first openly transgender woman in the history of Philippine Congress, elected in 2016; 205 male; and 5 vacant seats. The main author of the amended Wildlife Act in its current form is female, Rep. Delphine Gan Lee.

Among the Department heads whose signatures will be in the joint resolution, the current Secretary of the DENR is female, Sec. Gina Lopez. Sec. Lopez will also be signing the memorandum adopting WildLEAP.

For the CITES e-permitting training and the ELEMIS training, the project aims for at least 30% female participants, and 10% female trainers.

Component 2: Enabling institutional capacity development in tactical operations addressing wildlife crimes

Law enforcement agencies in the Philippines are still male-dominated. As of 2012, the PNP had 11,000 women out of 145,000 staff members (Yap, 2012). As of 2015, the Army's 6th Infantry Division had 87 females out of 5,000 organic officers and personnel. Only three female officers in the PNP have achieved the rank of chief superintendent, and two retired in 2015 (Robillos, 2015).

The capacity-building activities with the DENR, NBI, PEDO, BOC, and port personnel aims to engage at least 10% women as participants, and 30% women as trainers, while the capacity-building activities with prosecutors and judges aims to engage at least 20% women as participants, and 30% women as trainers.

Component 3: Reducing demand for illegal wildlife trade products and derivatives

The project aims to engage at least 50% female respondents during the pre- and post-market research study on demand reduction and the economic valuation studies. One recommended target audience for the demand reduction campaign will be women who are household-level decision makers.

A.5 Risk. 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):

Table 6. Project Risks and Proposed Measures

Risk	Proposed measure
Limited collaboration across agencies	The project will be participatory and inclusive by bring national government agencies, local government units, IPs, POs, and CSOs together. Capacity-building activities and national stakeholder consultations will foster relationships, strengthen networks, clarify roles, and encourage joint action. Annual monitoring and evaluation activities will help sustain relationships and networks formed.
Influential and vested interests stall progress for legal reform	<p>Efforts to combat environmental organized crime cannot be effective and sustainable without political will. Such political commitment will be necessary to address the supply and marketing of threatened, vulnerable, and endangered species.</p> <p>The project will devote significant attention to high-level government engagement, particularly with the legislative and judiciary, to encourage good governance that emphasizes transparency and accountability. The dialogue will be through a hybrid of measures, including working level meetings, focused training, and information sessions in order to leverage maximum political commitment.</p>
Low priority for wildlife crime	<p>Wildlife crime in the Philippines is still considered petty and victimless compared to other crimes in the Revised Penal Code, such as kidnapping, human trafficking, and drugs. The current administration, in particular, has waged a “war on drugs,” which serves as the cornerstone of the administration’s domestic policy (CFR, 2016).</p> <p>The series of capacity-building activities are intended to increase awareness and appreciation for wildlife and wildlife crimes and foster inter-agency cooperation. The proposed joint administrative order to recognize wildlife crime as a serious transnational crime will help law enforcement understand that there are sometimes inextricable linkages between wildlife crimes and other types of crime. The adoption of WildLEAP will declare the government’s commitment to act on wildlife crimes. The economic valuation studies can provide data to link biodiversity loss cause by wildlife crimes to economic development in relation to ecotourism and ecosystem services.</p>
Change in political leadership	<p>Change in political leadership at national and subnational levels is inevitable. The proposed amendments to the Wildlife Act, the creation of local ordinances in support of the Wildlife Act, the joint department resolution and memorandum for the adoption of WildLEAP will institutionalize policies and policy reforms.</p> <p>Through the capacity-building activities, the project will empower career track civil service officers at the national government agencies and local government units to avoid dependence on government officials in positions that need to be elected or re-elected every three years. Furthermore, the demand reduction measures will focus on the consumer end to initiate, sustain, and achieve long-term behavior change.</p>
Economic development	Regular and sustained pressure needs to be applied to help decision-

<p>priorities overshadow natural resource management, and initiatives may put pressure on local livelihoods and alternative sources of income</p>	<p>makers understand the economic costs of inaction, and the economic implications of continued biodiversity loss, especially to ecotourism and ecosystem services. The knowledge management strategy will support efforts to mainstream this into economic development planning processes, supporting WildLEAP and PBSAP implementation in this connection. More specifically, methods and data from the economic valuation studies will be considered and integrated in the policy reforms, development of capacity-building tools for law enforcement agencies, and the demand reduction measures.</p> <p>This project will not offer livelihood programs, but there are opportunities to leverage on existing initiatives from institutional partners, local governments, and CSOs to explore livelihood programs.</p>
<p>Physical security</p>	<p>There is an increasing number of documented extrajudicial killings since July 2016, with over 6,000 deaths of suspected drug deals and users (US Department of State, 2017). The Philippines has also been described as the “second most deadly country for environmental activists in 2015, with 33 killings” (Global Witness, 2016).</p> <p>This project will build alliances between and among national government agencies, local governments, CSOs, and local communities; strengthen intelligence gathering networks and methods; and to the extent possible, avoid project activities if threat levels are high. The project will also introduce adaptive management measures, and encourage institutional partners to allocate sufficient budget for tactical responses.</p>
<p>Obstruction to wildlife law enforcement officers or operations</p>	<p>Illegal wildlife traders have been recorded to file lawsuits against law enforcement agents for grievances like illegal arrest or qualified theft (Ranada, 2016b). The capacity-building activities for law enforcers will include modules on building cases and collecting evidence to prevent the aforementioned grievances, and the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases, which contains the Strategic Lawsuit against Public Participation, defined as “a legal action filed to harass, vex, exert undue pressure or stifle any legal recourse that any person, institution or the government has taken or may take in the enforcement of environmental laws, protection of the environment or assertion of environmental rights” (Supreme Court, 2010).</p>

A.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.

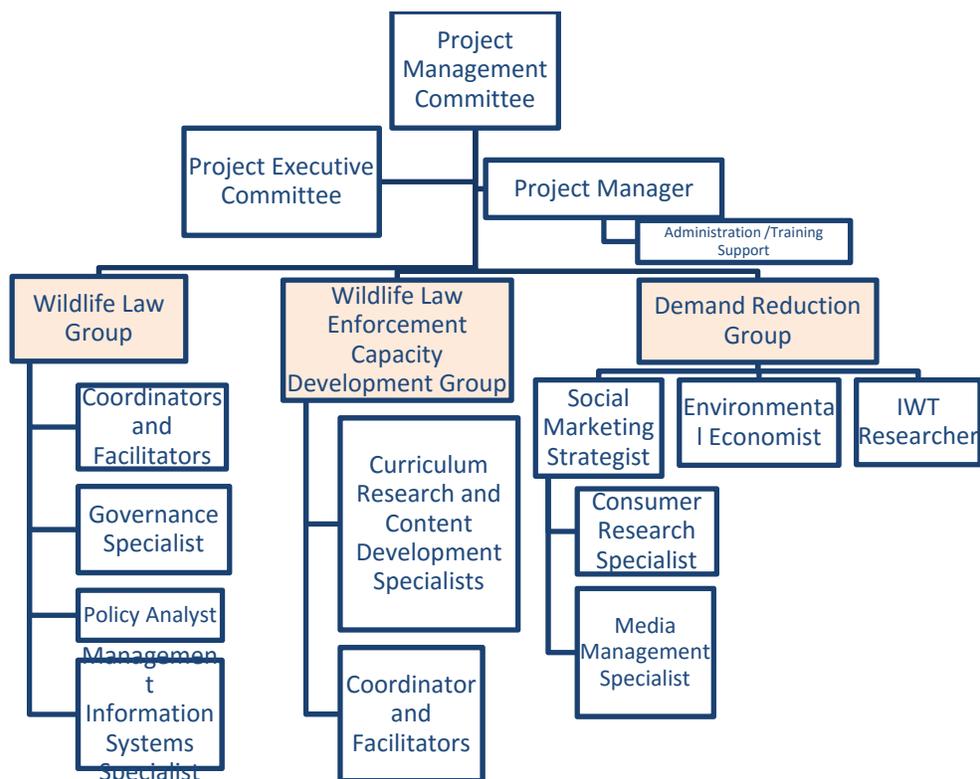


Image 4. Project Management Structure

The roles and description of roles and responsibilities are outlined in Table 7. Basic terms of reference for key personnel are presented in Annex E.

Table 7. Roles, Agencies, and Description of Roles

Roles	Departments / Agencies	Description of Roles / Responsibilities
GEF Agency	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	General oversight (technical and financial), including management of procurement processes Linkages with other relevant programs and projects including GWP, ADB technical assistance and investments
GEF Executing Partner	Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB)	Coordination with Philippines GEF National Steering Committee Facilitate project cycle Chair Project Management Committee Host GEF Project Management Unit (PMU)
Project Management Committee	Chair: DENR Secretary: BMB /PMU Members: ADB, DENR-BMB, DENR-FASPO, DENR Policy and Planning	Meets: Annually Main roles: Validate annual work plan Validate major outputs Recommends changes to project framework Helps coordination with PROTECT – Wildlife and other projects

		Facilitate policy dialogue
Project Management Unit (PMU)	DENR-BMB	Lead <u>technical</u> execution of project Prepare quarterly work plans and budgets Guide contractor performance Advise on project operations Establish and implement project operational, administrative and financial management systems and processes Monitor contract performance Recommend payments to contractors Prepare technical and financial reports Prepare required GEF monitoring and tracking tools and reports Act as Secretariat for Project Management Committee and various other project meetings Regular liaison and coordination with project partners / stakeholders

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7 Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

Global environmental benefits anticipated under this GEF project would include: i) conservation of globally significant biodiversity, and ii) sustainable use of the components of globally significant biodiversity.

The GEF project does not cover livelihood opportunities for local communities, but can foster relationships by establishing links with USAID PROTECT Wildlife, and between and among social enterprises, CSOs, and LGUs through capacity-building activities and knowledge exchange events.

A.8 Knowledge Management. Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

Elements of a KM approach are listed below:

Objectives:

- Improve knowledge management processes within the DENR-BMB and across the law enforcement agencies to enhance program delivery
- Strengthen the absorptive capacity of participants in capacity-building activities to internalize, apply, and retain knowledge and skills, and
- Facilitate the flow of knowledge between and among project stakeholders, beneficiaries, and decision-makers.

Principles:

- Encourage engagement, transparency, and accountability in project implementation
- Use multimedia approaches (print, broadcast, web), with emphasis on social media

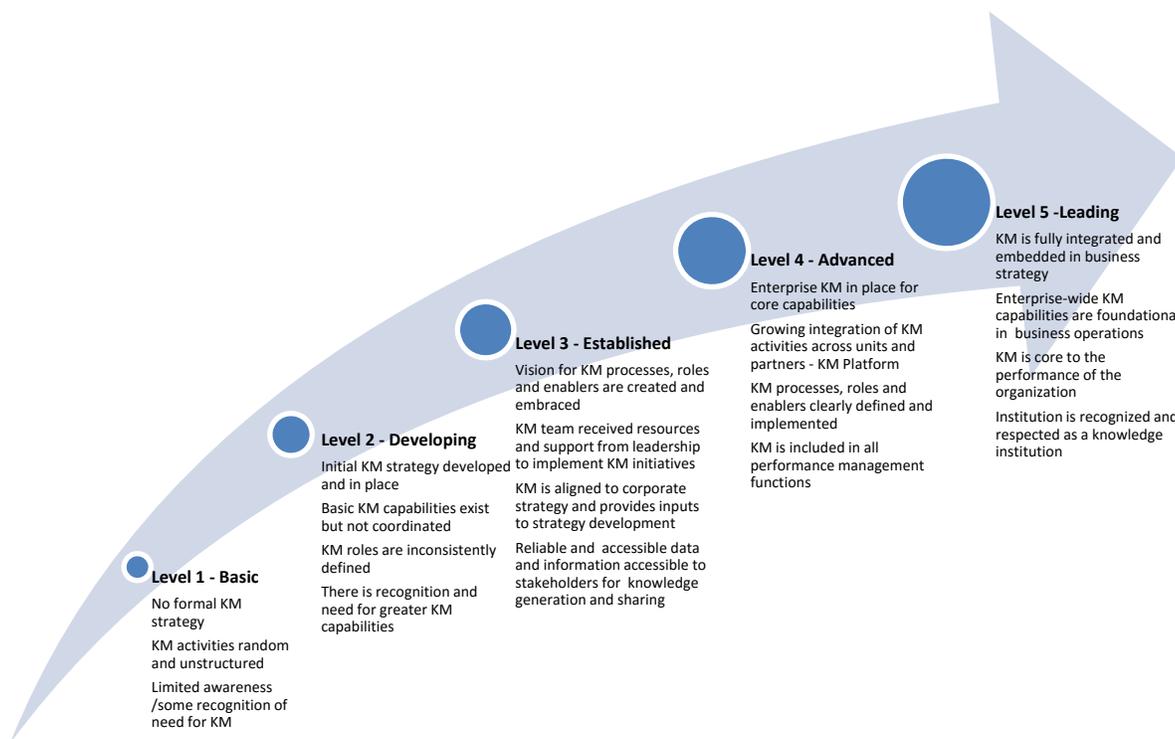
- Engage key opinion leaders at national and local level
- Capture key messages from research and create audience-segmented communications campaigns
- Translate selected knowledge products into at least one local language
- Use and build on existing knowledge platforms (ELEMIS and CITES e-permitting)

Key resources include existing toolkits, references, manuals, handbooks, and other materials provided by the World Bank’s GWP; the GWP Tracking Tools; ICCWC; UNDP, FREELAND, PhilJA, and DENR-BMB (see Table 2).

The project will work closely with the DENR-BMB’s Planning Division, which handles knowledge management, and the Information, Education, and Communication team under the Partnership and Engagement Section of Caves, Wetlands, and other Ecosystems to ensure that the knowledge products are in line with their priorities and objectives. It will contribute to a dedicated KM strategy for the Wildlife Resources Division as part of a broader initiative within the BMB.

Knowledge management maturity assessment model

The aspiration will be to guide DENR-BMB to advance from Level 2 to Level 3 in the life of project.



Specific knowledge management products and activities for the project are briefly outlined below:

Component 1: Reforming and mainstreaming policy, legal, and regulatory instruments

The project will produce knowledge products related to the amended Wildlife Act and its IRR, such as brochures, pamphlets, manuals, and policy briefs. Knowledge exchange activities aimed at legislators will also be organized, such as policy forums and photo exhibits in the Congress. Posters, brochures, and short public service announcements will be produced in English and one local language to publicize local ordinances in support of the amended Wildlife Act. These materials will be displayed in seaports, airports, and public spaces in Metro Manila, Cebu, and Butuan, such as community centers.

Building the capacity of government employees and other relevant personnel to use ELEMIS and CITES e-permitting will result in standardized information to facilitate evidence gathering, case monitoring, and transparency between and among agencies. Intelligence sharing across national and sub-national agencies, as well as international agencies (such as CITES Secretariat and INTERPOL) will be encouraged.

Component 2: Enabling institutional capacity development in tactical operations addressing wildlife crimes

The development of the modules for the DENR, NBI, BOC, PEDO, and port personnel will build on these existing toolkits and modify them based on the local context, and the outcomes of initial capacity-building activities.

The capacity-building activities also will serve as a knowledge exchange platform where participants will share challenges, successes, and opportunities for collaboration. Decision-makers and active personnel from the partner law enforcement agencies will be supported to attend international trainings and conferences, and are expected to share skills and knowledge gained when they return through monitoring and evaluation activities and follow-up training.

Component 3: Reducing demand for illegal wildlife trade products and derivatives

For the demand reduction measures, a range of multi-media knowledge products will be produced for social media platforms, radio, TV, and print. Printed knowledge products, such as posters and brochures, will be in English and at least one local language.

At the end of the project, the policy analyses, economic valuation studies, and results of the market research studies will be summarized into user-friendly forms and made available online and in print.

B.1 Consistency with National Priorities. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.:

As discussed in the PIF, the project is consistent with national priorities expressed in the Philippines Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (PBSAP). It directly supports interventions under the WildLEAP, which was designed in line with the PBSAP.

The project will likewise support the Philippines’ commitments to the following international conventions: CITES; CMS; Convention against Corruption; Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime; the ASEAN Declaration on Transnational Organised Crime; and the Convention on Biological Diversity, particularly in meeting the following Aichi targets:

Table 8. Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Relevant Project Outputs/Outcomes

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Relevant Project Outputs/Outcomes
Strategic Goal (SG) A, Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	Output 1.3: Joint department resolution recognizing wildlife crime a serious transnational crime Outcome 2. Increased sharing of information and knowledge to facilitate multi-agency coordination and support adoption of enforcement tools and methods Output 4.2. Audience-segmented communications materials engaging Key Opinion Leaders and other influencers, produced and delivered
SG A, Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated	Output 1.4: Adoption of WildLEAP through a memorandum from the DENR Secretary

into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	Output 4.1. Economic valuation study for two species is completed
SG C, Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	Outcome 1: Strengthened legal frameworks to address key concerns in national efforts to combat wildlife crimes Outcome 2: Long-term capacity building program for wildlife crime law enforcement developed and initiated Output 3.1. Demand reduction measures implemented for identified priority species, with at least two species to represent endemic and transshipped species
SG E, Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	Output 1.1: Revisions to the Wildlife Act and its IRR are drafted by Year 1, submitted to the HOR and Senate by Year 2, and reach at least 2nd hearing by Year 3 Output 1.2: Local ordinances in project sites (a city and a province) are drafted to support the revisions of the Wildlife Act and its IRR

The project contributes the attainment of the following Sustainable Development Goals: 5 (Gender Equality); 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities); 12 (Responsible Consumption); 13 (Protect the Planet); 14 (Life Below Water)¹⁵; 15 (Life on Land); 16 (Peace and Justice); and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

By building the capacity and networks of national government agencies, local governments, IPs, POs, and CSOs, the project will raise awareness on and strengthen compliance to the following national policies: the Wildlife Act, Fisheries Code, NIPAS Act, and Local Government Code.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget	Time Frame
Inception Workshop	DENR-BMB; ADB	\$ 2,000	Within 2 months of project start-up

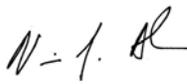
¹⁵ Turtles and tortoises are under DENR jurisdiction.
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-August2016

Inception Report with Annualized Work Plan	DENR-PMU	N/A	1 month after project inception meeting
Measurement of project indicators (outcome, progress and performance indicators, ICCWC Indicators, GWP tracking tools)	DENR-PMU	N/A	Outcome indicators: start, mid and end of project; ICCWC indicators: annually; GWP tracking tools: annually
Semi-annual progress and operational reports to ADB and GEF	DENR-PMU	N/A	Q4, Year 2
Project Management Committee meetings	DENR-PMU	N/A	Annual
Project Implementation Reports (PIRs)	DENR-PMU	N/A	Annually, as part of reporting routine
Mid Term Review	ADB, DENR-BMB	\$7,500	At mid-point of project implementation
Terminal Evaluation	ADB, DENR-BMB	\$7,500	At least 6 months prior to project termination date
Project Semi-Annual and Final Reports	DENR-PMU	N/A	Semi-annually; final report within 2 months of the project completion date
Co-financing report	ADB, DENR-BMB	N/A	Within 1 month of the final reporting period
Total M&E Plan		\$17,000	

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁶ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Nessim Ahmad, Deputy Director General, Concurrently Chief Compliance Officer and GEF Executive Coordinator, AsDB		07/14/2017	Bruce Dunn, Principal Environment Specialist and GEF Coordinator	+6326324444	bdunn@adb.org

¹⁶ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-August2016

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).

SEE ANNEXES A1 and A2: Revised ADB Design and Monitoring Framework and associated Cost Estimates and Financing Plan

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).

No comments specific to the child project PIF were received. Please refer to attached GEF Secretariat Review Sheet on the Request for CEO Endorsement (with Agency Responses).

SEE ANNEX B: GEF Review Sheet MSP with ADB Response

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS¹⁷

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: N/A			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Total	0	0	0

¹⁷ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A