



# GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM



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# A Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation & Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development

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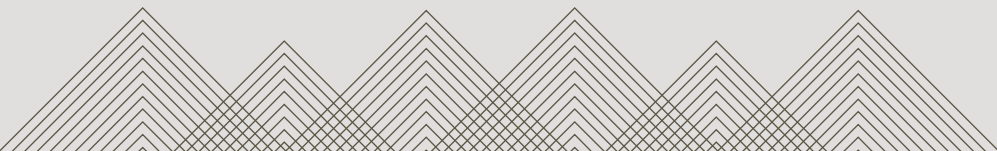


## ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE IS A GLOBAL CHALLENGE

This is why the Global Environment Facility (GEF) responded to the international call for action to combat illegal wildlife trade (IWT) by launching the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) in 2015. The GWP is one of the largest global partnerships created to combat wildlife poaching, trafficking, and demand. In 2019, the GWP expanded its focus to include the promotion of wildlife-based economies to create economic benefits from conserving wildlife and habitats.

# THROUGH AN INVESTMENT OF \$230 MILLION IN GEF FINANCING AND \$1.3 BILLION IN CO-FINANCING, THE GWP BRINGS TOGETHER NATIONAL EFFORTS IN 32 COUNTRIES

The GWP's projects across Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, along with a global grant, create a collaborative program that facilitates connections across borders and the sharing of experiences, lessons, and best practices. The GWP addresses issues such as: IWT, human-wildlife conflict (HWC), and lack of sustainable livelihood opportunities for local communities. The program enables cooperation and knowledge sharing across national and local governments and partners to create long-lasting impact.





## GLOBAL CONSERVATION IMPACT

Collectively, GWP national projects are aiming to achieve the following conservation impacts through on-the-ground activities:



Supporting the improved management of 59 million hectares of land, including improved management effectiveness of over 135 protected areas.



Preventing the emission of over 58 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent.



Positively impacting local communities and stakeholders, with 1.9 million expected beneficiaries.

# GWP COUNTRIES



# OUR APPROACH

GWP activities work to conserve global biodiversity, improve livelihoods for local communities, and enhance resilience.

We focus on:



**Conserving  
Wildlife & Habitats**



**Promoting  
Wildlife-Based Economies**



**Combating  
Wildlife Crime**



**Reducing  
Demand**



# CONSERVING WILDLIFE & HABITATS

Ladakh, India © Sayeed Farhad Zalmi/UNDP

**GWP projects cover globally significant ecosystems and major biomes and conserve a range of wildlife, including flagship species threatened by IWT.** These include elephants, rhinos, and pangolins; big cats such as lion, jaguar, and snow leopard; as well as endemic species such as lemurs of Madagascar, the Borneo orangutan, and Nigeria-Cameroon chimpanzee.

Projects are working on multiple interventions such as establishing protected areas and community conservancies, improving management and sustainable financing for protected and conserved areas, building institutional capacity to conserve wildlife, and developing integrated landscape management plans to reduce threats and improve connectivity between wildlife habitats.



# CONSERVING WILDLIFE AND HABITATS

## Country Examples



### **ANGOLA**

Developing an anti-poaching strategy and action plan and improving management of two transfrontier conservation areas.



### **BOTSWANA**

Adopting a landscape approach to secure wildlife corridors and reduce pressure on conservation areas by using an invasive plant species to produce charcoal and livestock fodder.



### **CONGO, DEM. REP.**

Finalizing the process of establishing Kabobo and Ngandja as National Reserves.



### **REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

Establishing a collaborative park management structure in Ntokou-Pikounda through a five-year partnership between the government and the Wildlife Conservation Society.



## INDIA

Developing National Species Recovery Action Plans for caracal, fishing cat, and clouded leopard informed by a national database and atlas on wild cats.



## INDONESIA

Supporting the establishment of Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) and working with forest concessions to create wildlife corridors.



## MALAWI

Implementing the first community conservation and sustainable use wetland area management plan.



## MALI

Strengthening the anti-poaching unit with additional staff, equipment, operational funds, specialized training, mentoring and surveillance support.



## ZAMBIA

Reviewing options for long-term financing of Zambia's protected area system including conservation trust funds.



## ZIMBABWE

Supporting anti-poaching operations by providing equipment (e.g., trackers, drones, vehicles, satellite phones) and infrastructure for protected area management.



**IN THE  
SPOTLIGHT**



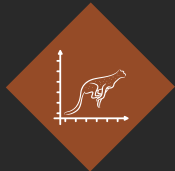
**JAGUARS**



GWP projects in Latin America and the Caribbean are actively working to conserve jaguar populations and habitat by reducing threats such as deforestation, trafficking of jaguar parts, and HWC.



**Belize:** Setting up a national information management system using camera trap data to better monitor jaguar movements. The project is promoting alternative livelihood sources through tourism and sustainable use of wildlife to reduce HWC.



**Ecuador:** Supporting decision makers with data on the national jaguar census and training officials to detect and combat wildlife crime. The project is developing community management plans to improve alternative sources of protein and livelihoods.



**Panama:** Strengthening connectivity through integrated landscape planning and increasing finance through environmental offset programs. The project is piloting jaguar-centric farm management plans and establishing a center for information and capacity building.



**IN THE  
SPOTLIGHT**



**SNOW  
LEOPARDS**



The elusive snow leopard, listed as ‘Vulnerable’ by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), resides in extreme mountain habitats across a vast area in northern and central Asia’s high mountains, including the Himalayan region. Some of the biggest threats facing snow leopards are hunting, habitat loss, retaliatory killings as a result of HWC, and poaching. Climate change is a significant threat that could result in a loss of up to 30% of the snow leopard habitat in the Himalayas. GWP activities include:



**Afghanistan:** Mobilizing local communities around Wakhan National Park to conserve snow leopards and their habitats through a community ranger program, construction of predator-proof corrals, and livelihood opportunities such as tree planting.



**India:** Promoting the sustainable management of alpine pastures and forests in the high range Himalayan ecosystems to secure the conservation of snow leopard and their habitat, ensure sustainable livelihoods, and mitigate illegal trade in wildlife. India launched the world’s first methodology for monitoring and assessing snow leopard populations—the Snow Leopard Population Assessment of India (SPAI) protocol.



2

**PROMOTING  
WILDLIFE-BASED  
ECONOMIES**

**Nature-based tourism is the largest global, market-based contributor to financing protected area systems and can support biodiversity conservation, poverty alleviation, and economic growth.**

The GWP supports countries to establish diversified, resilient, wildlife-based livelihoods through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including nature-based tourism. With the sector hard hit due to the COVID-19 pandemic, GWP projects are helping recovery efforts by developing enabling policies and regulations to promote private sector engagement. The projects are creating opportunities for communities to benefit from conservation while reducing their costs from HWC—a serious threat to wildlife and local livelihoods in many countries. They are developing national-level policies to manage and mitigate HWC in addition to collecting data on conflict incidences.



# PROMOTING WILDLIFE-BASED ECONOMIES

## Country Examples



### **BHUTAN**

Developing ecotourism concessions including community and youth-owned enterprises to generate conservation financing, diversify local livelihoods, and offset HWC costs.



### **CAMBODIA**

Developing community-based ecotourism through improving land tenure, supporting skills development, and creating formal jobs.



### **CHAD**

Reviewing the effectiveness of human-elephant conflict actions and exploring approaches such as environmental risk insurance schemes and locally based community reserve compensation schemes.



### **REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

Investing in income-generating agroforestry microprojects as an alternative to poaching to support livelihoods.



### **KENYA**

Creating two community wildlife conservancies and establishing a small grants facility to ensure their long-term sustainable financing.



### **NAMIBIA**

Establishing a national HWC information management center and three regional HWC response management units.



### **NIGERIA**

Developing ecotourism products based on wildlife and wilderness around protected areas including developing microenterprise and community-private sector partnerships.



### **SOUTH AFRICA**

Creating a Biodiversity Economy Node Master Plan to facilitate public-private partnerships, strengthening existing viable businesses, and providing investment, training, and mentorship.



3

## COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME

Pangolin Scales, Cameroon © A. Walmsley/TRAFFIC

**GWP projects are working to disrupt illegal wildlife supply chains and strengthen law enforcement responses.**

Trafficking of wildlife is not only a threat to species survival but also exacerbates underlying issues of weak governance and corruption. Project interventions include enhancing policy and regulatory frameworks, strengthening law enforcement capacity and coordination, enhancing border controls, and improving intelligence gathering and data sharing mechanisms between agencies and countries.

Seizure of ivory tusks hidden in a shipping container ©TRAFFIC



# COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME

## Country Examples



### **ETHIOPIA**

Operationalizing two IWT regional task forces and a national environmental crime unit.



### **INDONESIA**

Establishing a Wildlife Crime Law Enforcement Task Force and improving enforcement capacity through command centers and operation rooms.



### **MADAGASCAR**

Introducing an eCITES permitting system for CITES-listed species to reduce risks of corruption and fraudulent permits.



### **MALAYSIA**

Developing a national wildlife crime investigation and prosecution training program for all public agencies involved in combating wildlife crime across Malaysia.



### **MOZAMBIQUE**

Installing electronic surveillance systems at warehouses that store ivory and rhino horn.



### **PAKISTAN**

Establishing a national wildlife crime and trade monitoring network and a secure database to collect and access actionable IWT data.



### **PHILIPPINES**

Developing a machine learning tool to harvest data of potential illegal trade from social media sites to help law enforcement track online IWT faster and more efficiently.



### **TANZANIA**

Reviewing and updating the National Strategy to Combat Poaching and the Illegal Wildlife Trade.



### **THAILAND**

Strengthening inter-agency coordination, cooperation, and information sharing through the Thailand Wildlife Enforcement Network (ThaiWEN).



4

## REDUCING DEMAND

Through the GWP, actions are being taken to reduce demand for illegal wildlife products and change behaviors across illegal supply chains. GWP projects are creating targeted behavior change interventions and awareness campaigns locally and nationally and delivering activities to change consumer behavior.

## Country Examples



### **PHILIPPINES**

Conducting a national IWT campaign based on results from consumer research for marine turtles and parrots.



### **THAILAND**

Developing targeted social and behavioral change communication campaigns to reduce consumer demand for illegal wild meat and use of wildlife for amulets.



### **VIETNAM**

Raising awareness of civil servants about IWT and conducting central and provincial-level awareness raising with support from media, communications agencies, and NGOs.



## COMBATING IVORY TRAFFICKING

A decade ago, elephant poaching was at an all-time high and elephant tusks were seized in record numbers. In the past decade, through relentless action, coordination, and collaboration, the poaching of African elephants and availability of ivory in illegal markets is in decline. However, poaching remains a considerable threat to the critically endangered African forest elephant and endangered African savanna elephant and coordinated efforts must continue to stem poaching, trafficking, and demand. The GWP includes 19 of the countries that have been identified by CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) assessments as those most affected by the illegal trade in ivory, with many projects supporting implementation of National Ivory Action Plans and further strengthened efforts across ivory trafficking chains.



## GWP activities to reduce ivory trafficking include:



**Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of Congo:** Investing in patrolling, park surveillance, and infrastructure and helping rangers with equipment and training to improve site-based law enforcement.

**Mozambique:** Increasing community governance, patrolling, and monitoring of key elephant poaching sites with innovative technology.

**Zimbabwe:** Employing community scouts and training rangers—including female rangers—to improve patrolling and reduce poaching.



**Tanzania:** Providing training and equipment to strengthen intelligence-led anti-poaching and law enforcement.

**Philippines:** Strengthening legal frameworks including amendment of the Wildlife Act, Administrative Orders, and a Joint Resolution against wildlife crime.

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**Gabon:** Supporting the establishment of a wildlife genetic analysis laboratory and DNA forensics techniques to trace ivory to source sites and identify hotspots.



**Kenya:** Establishing a multi-agency unit at the Kenya-Tanzania border to reduce trafficking through Kenya to South-east Asia.

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**Ethiopia:** Developing a database for confiscated raw ivory and a gold standard ivory storage and management system.



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**Global efforts on maritime trafficking led by UNDP** targets seaports in East Africa implicated in ivory trafficking and strengthening responses through capacity development, awareness raising, and private sector engagement.



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**Thailand:** Implementing a targeted campaign to reduce consumer demand for ivory as amulets and raising awareness of the illegality of African elephant ivory and penalties that apply.

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# GWP GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM

GWP Knowledge Exchange to Reduce Human-Wildlife Conflict and  
Enhance Coexistence, Gabon

The global coordination grant led by the World Bank strengthens coordination between projects, donors, and partners, increases collaboration, promotes knowledge management and communications, and implements a program monitoring framework to track impact and results.

Knowledge sharing and management is a core component of the GWP. Projects share lessons learned, generate best practices, and exchange information in support of conservation and sustainable development. The GWP knowledge platform includes webinars, in-person knowledge exchange events, training sessions, and coordination mechanisms. Communications and knowledge products such as publications, e-books, feature stories, and videos are all available on the GWP website.



GWP Study Tour on Human-Elephant  
Conflict Mitigation and Co-Existence,  
Sri Lanka

Some key GWP publications include:



Collaborative Management Partnerships Toolkit



Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade



Tools and Resources for Nature-Based Tourism and e-book



Banking on Protected Areas: Promoting Sustainable Protected Area Tourism to Benefit Local Economies



Illegal Logging, Fishing, and Wildlife Trade: The Costs and How to Combat It



Tools and Resources to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade

# GWP NATIONAL PROJECTS

Country	Project	Total Grant \$ millions	GEF Agency	Executing Partner(s)
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Conservation of Snow Leopards and Their Critical Ecosystem in Afghanistan	2.7	UNDP	WCS / National Environment Protection Agency / Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
<b>Angola</b>	Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development	14.8	Conservation International	Angola National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas
<b>Belize</b>	Enhancing Jaguar Corridors and Strongholds Through Improved Management and Threat Reduction	1.2	UNDP	Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, Forest Department
<b>Bhutan</b>	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into the Tourism Sector in Bhutan	4.9	UNDP	Tourism Council of Bhutan
<b>Botswana</b>	Managing the Human-Wildlife Interface to Sustain the Flow of Agro-Ecosystem Services and Prevent IWT in the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands	6.0	UNDP	Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism / Ministry of Agriculture / Kgalagadi/Ghanzi Councils
<b>Cambodia</b>	Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project	4.4	World Bank	Ministry of Environment
<b>Cameroon</b>	Integrated and Transboundary Conservation of Biodiversity in the Basins of Cameroon	3.9	UNDP	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
<b>Chad</b>	Chad Local Development and Adaptation Project (ALBIÄ)	4.5	World Bank	Ministry of Environment and Fisheries

Country	Project	Total Grant \$ millions	GEF Agency	Executing Partner(s)
<b>Congo, Dem. Rep.</b>	Kabobo-Luama Protected Area Landscape Management	3.7	UNDP	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development / WCS / Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature
<b>Congo, Rep.</b>	Strengthening the Management of Wildlife and Improving Livelihoods in Northern Republic of Congo	6.5	World Bank	Ministry of Forest Economy
<b>Ecuador</b>	Integrating Landscape Considerations in Wildlife Conservation, with Emphasis on Jaguars	1.8	UNDP	WCS
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Area Estate	7.3	UNDP	Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission / Ethiopia Wildlife Conservation Authority / Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute
<b>Gabon</b>	Wildlife and Human-Elephant Conflict Management	9.1	World Bank	National Agency of National Parks / General Directorate of Wildlife and the Protection of Nature
<b>India</b>	Securing Livelihoods, Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of High Range Himalayan Ecosystems (SECURE) Himalayas	11.5	UNDP	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
<b>India</b>	Strengthening Conservation and Resilience of Globally Significant Wild Cat Landscapes Through a Focus on Small Cat and Leopard Conservation	4.5	UNDP/WWF	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
<b>Indonesia</b>	Combating Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species	7.0	UNDP	Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Directorate General of Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry)
<b>Indonesia</b>	Catalyzing Optimum Management of Natural Heritage for Sustainability of Ecosystem, Resources and Viability of Endangered Wildlife Species (CONSERVE)	6.3	UNDP	Ministry of Environment and Forests, Directorate General of Natural Resources Conservation and Ecosystem

Country	Project	Total Grant \$ millions	GEF Agency	Executing Partner(s)
<b>Kenya</b>	Combating Poaching and IWT in Kenya through an Integrated Approach	3.8	UNDP	Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife
<b>Madagascar</b>	Sustainable Management of Conservation Areas and Improved Livelihoods to Combat Wildlife Trafficking	5.8	UNEP	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
<b>Malawi</b>	Lower Shire Valley Landscape Project, part of the Shire Valley Transformation Program I	5.6	World Bank	Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy, and Mining / Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Water Development / African Parks Network
<b>Mali</b>	Community-Based Natural Resource Management that Resolves Conflict, Improves Livelihoods, and Restores Ecosystems throughout the Elephant Range	4.1	UNDP	Ministry of the Environment, Sanitation, and Sustainable Development / Mali Elephant Project
<b>Malaysia</b>	Building Institutional and Local Capacities to Reduce Wildlife Crime and Enhance Protection of Iconic Wildlife	7.1	UNDP	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
<b>Mozambique</b>	Strengthening the Conservation of Globally Threatened Species through Improving Biodiversity Enforcement and Expanding Community Conservancies around Protected Areas	15.8	UNDP	National Agency for Conservation Areas / Gorongosa Restoration Project / WCS
<b>Namibia</b>	Integrated Approach to Proactive Management of HWC and Wildlife Crime in Hotspot Landscapes	6.2	UNDP	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
<b>Nigeria</b>	Improved Management Effectiveness of Gashaka-Gumti and Yankari Protected Areas to Conserve Threatened Wildlife Species, Build a Wildlife Economy, and Enhance Community Benefits	3.5	UNDP	Ministry of Environment
<b>Pakistan</b>	Strengthening Governance and Capacity for Combating IWT	2.7	IUCN	Ministry of Climate Change / WWF / IUCN / Provincial wildlife departments

Country	Project	Total Grant \$ millions	GEF Agency	Executing Partner(s)
<b>Panama</b>	Conservation of Wildcats and Prey Species Through Public-Private Partnerships and Human-Jaguar Conflict Management	1.8	UNEP	Ministry of Environment / Yaguará Panamá Foundation
<b>Philippines</b>	Combating Environmental Organized Crime	1.8	ADB	Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources
<b>South Africa</b>	Strengthening Institutions, Information Management, and Monitoring to Reduce the Rate of IWT	4.9	UNEP	Department of Environment, Forests, and Fisheries
<b>South Africa</b>	Reducing Human Wildlife Conflict Through an Evidence-Based and Integrated Approach	3.4	UNEP	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
<b>South Africa</b>	Catalyzing Financing and Capacity for the Biodiversity Economy around Protected Areas	13.4	UNEP/ World Bank	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries / South African National Biodiversity Institute / National Prosecuting Authority / South African National Parks / iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority
<b>Tanzania</b>	Combating Poaching and IWT in Tanzania through an Integrated Approach	5.4	UNDP	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Wildlife Division
<b>Thailand</b>	Combating IWT, focusing on Ivory, Rhino Horn, Tiger and Pangolins	4.0	UNDP	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation; Royal Thai Police / IUCN / TRAFFIC / TRACE
<b>Vietnam</b>	Strengthening Partnerships to Protect Endangered Wildlife	3.0	World Bank	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
<b>Zambia</b>	Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project	8.1	World Bank	Ministry of Agriculture / Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Forestry Department
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	Strengthening Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management and Climate-Smart Landscapes in the Mid to Lower Zambezi Region of Zimbabwe	10.0	UNDP	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry

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