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GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM

2024 PROGRESS REPORT



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FOREWORD

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Ten years ago, the Global Environment Facility established the Global Wildlife Program, led by the World Bank, to combat wildlife trafficking between Africa and Asia. Since then, the program has grown and evolved into a comprehensive approach—both geographically and thematically—to tackle a range of interconnected threats to wildlife in 38 countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Today, the GWP constitutes one of 11 GEF-8 integrated programs, underscoring the importance of transforming the drivers of wildlife loss and ensuring that countries and communities benefit from these natural assets.

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The GWP's expanding results contribute to global targets and national and sub-national priorities, and benefit wildlife, habitats, and people. To further enhance global and transboundary impact, the GWP knowledge platform fosters collaboration, exchange, and learning across countries, while amplifying impact and enhancing the global knowledge base on wildlife conservation.

GWP countries have brought over 28 million hectares of wildlife habitat under more effective management both within protected areas and across connecting landscapes. The management of almost 100 project sites has been strengthened through more effective anti-poaching patrolling systems, professionalized and better equipped rangers, and use of technology. This has been delivered in partnership with Indigenous People and local communities, who have played a leading role in addressing wildlife crime and sustainably managing wildlife.

The results are also evident in the reduction of poaching in some GWP countries, including declines in rhinoceros poaching in South Africa's wildlife reserves and in the poaching of Sumatran tigers and elephants in Indonesia's Leuser Ecosystem. These results have been bolstered by comprehensive efforts to strengthen law enforcement across wildlife trafficking chains and targeted attention to address demand in consumer markets.

The GWP is also delivering development dividends from wildlife conservation to communities. At present, about 800,000 people have benefited, including local communities living alongside wildlife and protected areas. Communities have become increasingly involved in local natural resource management decisions. Almost 500 community-based natural resource management groups have been created or strengthened and another 50 community agreements on the sustainable use of resources have been established.

Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) is a growing concern across many countries. Efforts to prevent and mitigate HWC have been strengthened through new policies, enhanced rapid response and incident reporting systems, and the scaling up of barriers and deterrents that can offer relief for local communities. A GWP workshop on human-elephant conflict in Kenya facilitated continent-wide discussion on the effectiveness of various site-based solutions in reducing impacts, offering practical insights to support scaling and replication.

Communities have benefited economically from healthy wildlife populations and habitats, including through nature-based tourism. World Bank analysis indicates that every dollar invested in protected areas and tourism yields at least a six-fold return. In Bhutan, two hundred new nature-based tourism jobs have been created around Bumdeling and Sakteng Wildlife Sanctuaries. In Belize's northeast forested landscape, ecotourism development has opened new income-generating opportunities for women. More than one thousand community members in Botswana have enhanced their skills in value chain development and small business establishment and expansion.

The results and impact achieved by the GWP are a testament to the dedication and hard work of the hundreds of project team members, partners, and supporters. Their unwavering commitment to wildlife conservation and sustainable development is the cornerstone of this success. Equally significant is their commitment to knowledge exchange and learning—openly sharing expertise, successes, and lessons through the GWP knowledge platform to enable others to adapt and replicate effective approaches. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to the entire GWP community for their dedication, commitment, and continued partnership.

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank	GWP	Global Wildlife Program
ANIDERS	Animal Intrusion Detection and Repellent Systems	HAWEN	Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network
BIOFIN	The Biodiversity Finance Initiative	ICCWC	International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime
CAMPFIRE	Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources	IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
CBO	Community-Based Organization	IWT	Illegal Wildlife Trade
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
CONSERVE	Indonesia GEF-7 Catalyzing Optimum Management of Natural Heritage for Sustainability of Ecosystem, Resources and Viability of Endangered Wildlife Species Project	MAATE	Ministry of Environment and Ecological Transition
CI	Conservation International	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	MTR	Mid-Term Review
CIWT	Indonesia GEF-6 Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade Project	NRC	Natural Resource Committee
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	PIR	Project Implementation Report
CO₂e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent	SAWEN	South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network
DNP	Department of National Parks	SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
DWNP	Department of Wildlife and National Parks	TE	Terminal Evaluation
EWCA	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
FATF	Financial Action Task Force	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
FCS	Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
GEF	Global Environment Facility	WB	World Bank
GEF-6	Global Environment Facility Sixth Replenishment	WBE	Wildlife-Based Economy
GEF-7	Global Environment Facility Seventh Replenishment	WCCB	Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
GEF-8	Global Environment Facility Eighth Replenishment	WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	WEN	Wildlife Enforcement Network
GPS	Global Positioning System	WMA	Wildlife Management Area
		WWF	World Wildlife Fund

All dollar amounts are US dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Section 1

GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Global Wildlife Program (GWP), bringing together 38 countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, is among the largest global wildlife conservation partnerships. It facilitates collaboration on wildlife and landscape conservation, drives programmatic learning across participating countries and regions, and promotes inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

Led by the World Bank and funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the GWP was launched in 2015, during the GEF's sixth replenishment phase, GEF-6. The initial phase focused on combating wildlife poaching, trafficking, and demand for illegal wildlife products. In the GEF's seventh replenishment phase, GEF-7, the GWP expanded its scope to include the promotion of wildlife-based economies, recognizing the link between creating nature-based financial opportunities and jobs for communities and conserving natural resources, wildlife, and their habitats. During the GEF-8 phase, the GWP will deliver a broadened

mandate of transforming systems that drive wildlife loss. It will retain focus on illegal wildlife trade and wildlife-based economy and add efforts to address unsustainable wildlife trade, reduce the risk of zoonotic disease spillover, and strengthen human-wildlife coexistence. The GWP phases are structured around technical components reflecting these topics (Figure 1.1), with a cross-cutting component for programmatic knowledge exchange that enhances learning and accelerates progress across all phases.





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The GWP is funded by \$359 million* in GEF financing and over \$2.2 billion in cofinancing from participating national governments, development partners, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector. The GEF-8 phase of the GWP adds 15 new national projects, bringing the total number of countries under the GWP to 38, (Map 1.1). Together, GWP participating countries are taking decisive action to conserve terrestrial, freshwater, and marine wildlife and habitats by tackling the causes of wildlife decline and ensuring that countries and communities benefit from these natural assets. Collectively, GWP projects aim to achieve the following conservation impacts through on-the-ground activities in participating countries:

- ◆ Improve the management of 87 million hectares of land globally by creating new protected and conserved areas, enhancing the management effectiveness of existing protected areas, advancing the sustainable management of landscapes, and restoring degraded ecosystems.
- ◆ Reduce global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 109 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e).
- ◆ Positively affect local communities and stakeholders, with 2.6 million expected beneficiaries, about half of them women.

The approaches and tools that help the program make strides toward these goals include a

Note: *GEF approved a total of \$365 million across all three GWP phases. The \$359 million figure reflects funding amounts returned to the GEF when two projects were cancelled after the GEF CEO's endorsement.



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combination of community engagement, behavior change, technological innovation, and cross-border and cross-sector collaboration. Through enhanced community involvement, particularly by engaging underrepresented groups in conservation, the GWP has successfully implemented community-led conservation projects that empower local communities and provide sustainable, diversified livelihoods. The program is also championing greater use of social and behavior change approaches to wildlife conservation challenges. National GWP projects have integrated cutting-edge technologies, such as drone surveillance and AI-powered monitoring systems, to boost the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-poaching efforts and habitat management. These projects have built global knowledge and generated data on wildlife population trends and threats. The GWP also facilitates joint conservation initiatives that address cross-border wildlife trafficking chains or transboundary wildlife and habitat conservation.

GWP countries implement national projects with a strong emphasis on the local context. At the same time, since many countries face similar threats to wildlife, there is significant value in learning from each other and working together as a global network. In its role as lead agency, the World Bank enables this exchange and learning through the GWP global knowledge platform. The platform supports projects in implementing and sustaining their work by (1) connecting countries in cross-border collaboration; (2) advocating the exchange of lessons and scaling

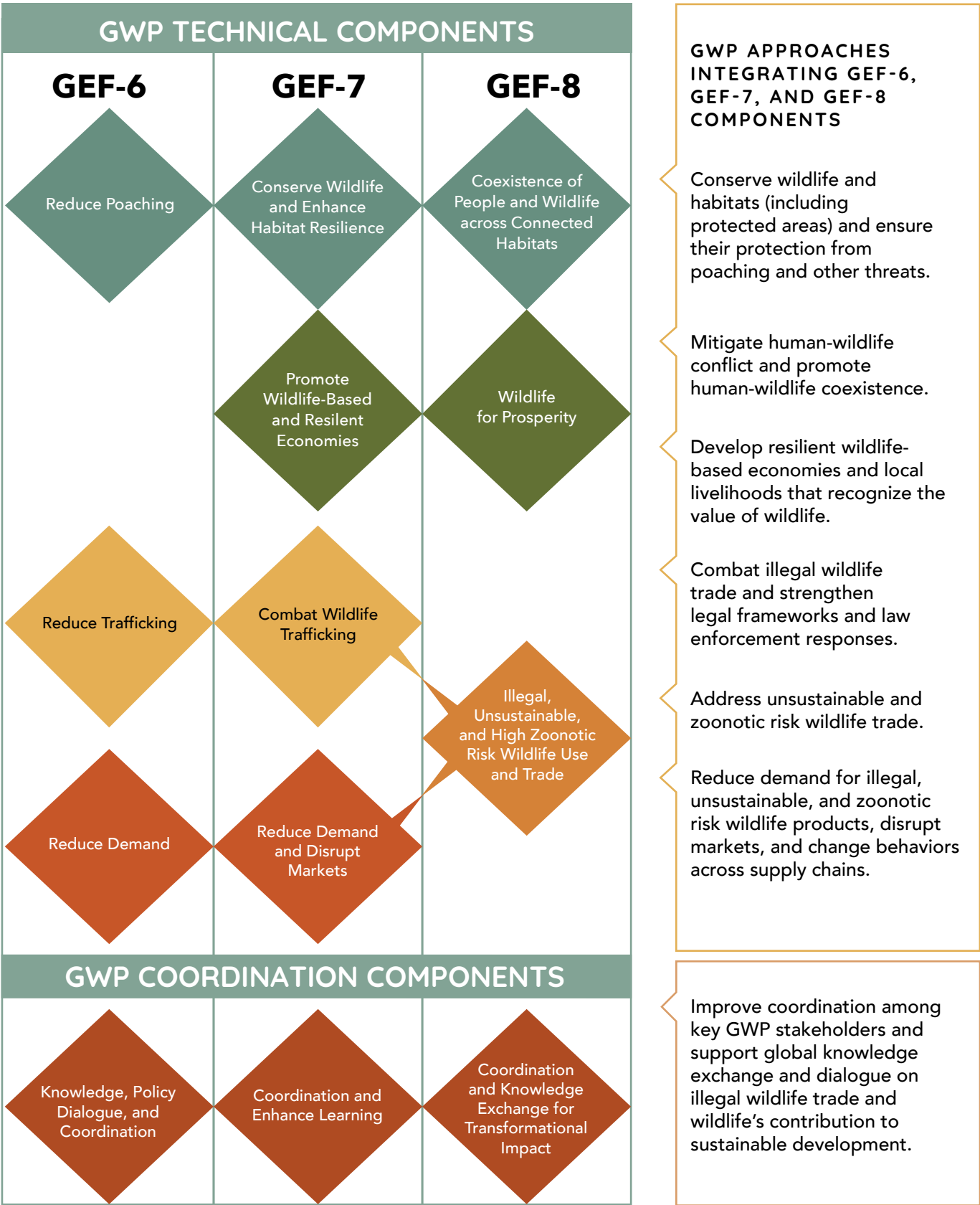
up good practices; (3) promoting partnerships and engagement across sectors; and (4) building institutional capacities to achieve wildlife conservation and development objectives.

Government ministries and local partners, including nongovernmental organizations, function as executing entities that steer progress and ensure the successful delivery of GWP projects in each participating country. Seven GEF agencies support governments in developing and implementing projects under the GWP: the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Conservation International (CI), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank, and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US). Close partners include the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Secretariat, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) Secretariat, TRAFFIC, WildAid, and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). Through a wide range of activities, the GWP supports the implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and contributes to the achievement of multiple targets within the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including those that address threats to wildlife, promote the conservation of habitats and landscapes, and ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably and its benefits shared equitably.

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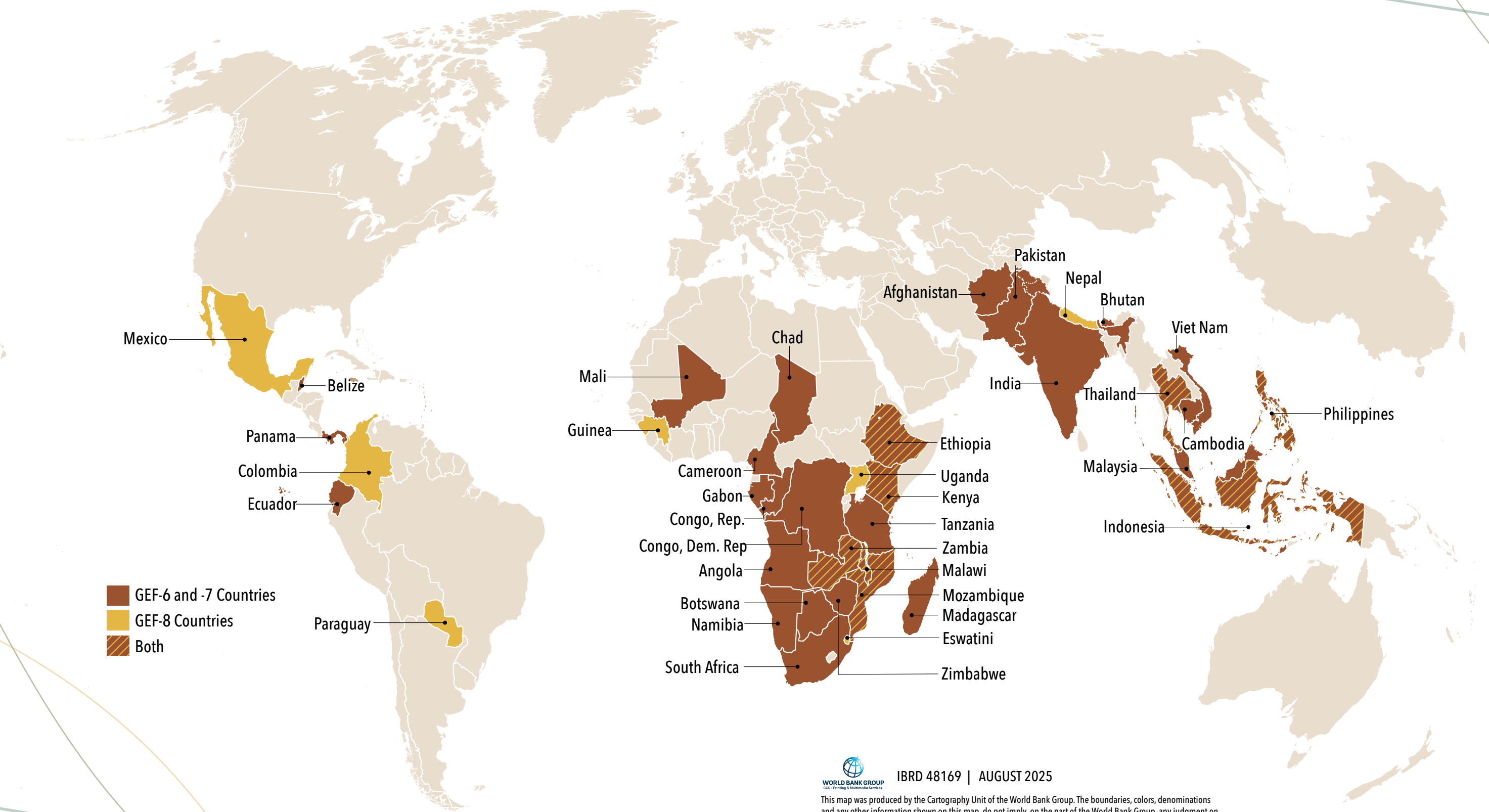
Figure 1.1 Evolution of GWP Components Across Three GEF Phases



Source: Original figure based on program frameworks for each GEF phase of the GWP.

Note: GEF-6, GEF-7, GEF-8 = Global Environment Facility (GEF) sixth, seventh, and eighth replenishments, respectively.

38 countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America in the GWP



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Section 2

GWP RESULTS AND IMPACT

This section provides an overview of project accomplishments across the Global Wildlife Program as of the end of June 2024. It shows aggregated program impacts to date, highlights specific achievements of GWP national projects, and outlines the collective GWP contribution towards the GEF Core Indicators.

The GWP is driving significant progress in wildlife conservation and habitat protection while simultaneously fostering local development benefits. GWP countries are safeguarding natural resources through strengthened laws and strategies, maintainable management practices, and community support initiatives. These efforts enhance coexistence with wildlife, ensure that local communities reap rewards from conservation, and raise awareness of its critical value—all contributing to a more balanced and sustainable future. Figure 2.1 presents selected cumulative results under the GWP technical themes.



Figure 2.1 Cumulative GWP Project Results through the End of FY24



REDUCE TRAFFICKING

18

New or revised wildlife-related legal or regulatory instruments supported

7

New or revised strategies drafted to enhance national abilities to fight wildlife crime

14

Trade seaports with assessed or strengthened counter-wildlife trafficking capabilities

59,578

Law enforcement, criminal justice, and wildlife management staff trained in wildlife crime prevention

13

Interagency coordination mechanisms established and 23 strengthened

9

Countries with improved transboundary collaboration

221

Joint law enforcement operations and investigations conducted (subnational, national, or transnational)

12

Countries equipped with specialized technologies and tools (databases, apps, forensic labs)

PROMOTE WILDLIFE-BASED & RESILIENT ECONOMIES



\$3.2 MILLION

in small grants awarded to diversify livelihood options

5

Collaborative management partnerships for protected areas supported

49

Community agreements on sustainable use of resources formalized

18

Human-wildlife conflict strategies and management plans prepared

13

Countries using interventions such as barriers and deterrents to prevent or mitigate human-wildlife conflict

6

Human-wildlife conflict incident reporting and registry systems, apps, or databases developed

2,666

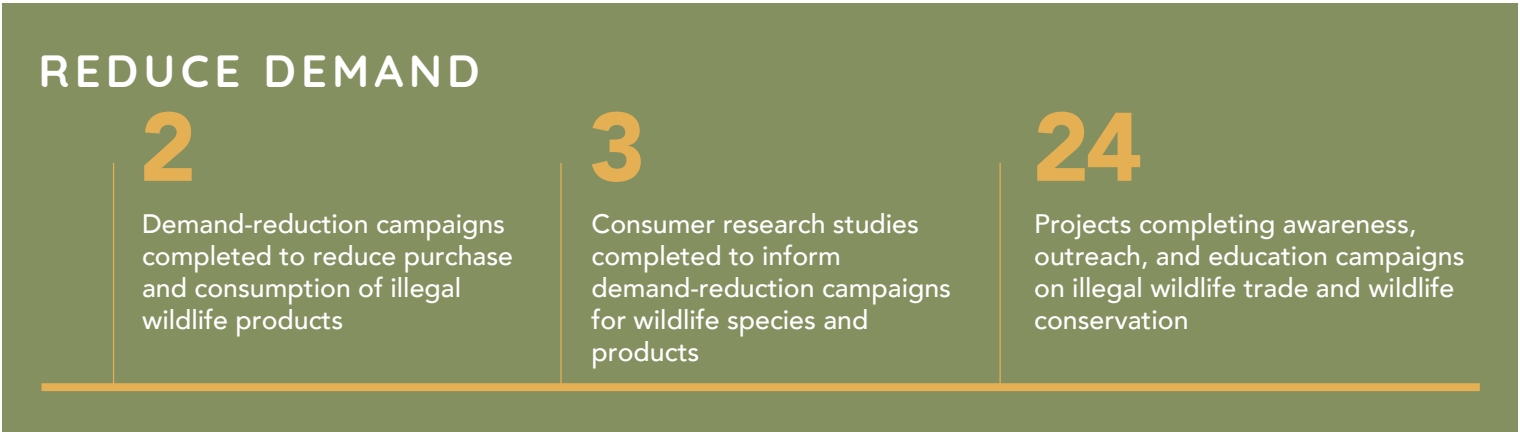
Community members trained in human-wildlife conflict prevention or mitigation

6

Human-wildlife conflict response teams created

7

Countries that carried out research to improve human-wildlife conflict understanding



Source: Original figure based on aggregate results as of the end of June 2024.

Note: Results are based on cumulative data from the start of GWP until the end of June 2024. Data were collated from several sources, including the annual project implementation reports submitted by projects to the Global Environment Facility Secretariat, mid-term reviews, and terminal evaluations completed by June 2024.



Project Impacts

Reduce Poaching, Protect Wildlife, and Conserve Habitats

Across GWP projects, efforts to reduce wildlife poaching and protect wildlife are improving the management of protected areas, expanding monitoring of key species, strengthening coordination among law enforcement agencies, and improving the engagement of local communities in conservation.

The program is nearing 100 project sites with strengthened anti-poaching measures, with 32 of these sites reporting a decline in poaching of key species. Wildlife and biodiversity surveys and assessments have been completed in 23 sites to date, and 14 countries have engaged community rangers in wildlife monitoring efforts to improve surveillance and protection on the ground.

Highlights in wildlife protection include:

Reduce Poaching and Protect Wildlife

◆ The **South Africa** wildlife-based economy project is reducing rhino poaching and supporting population recovery across 18 reserves. Early reporting shows an 80 percent reduction in poaching since the project began. Rhino population numbers are showing positive trends, with black rhinos

increasing by 9 percent and white rhinos by 7 percent. Ongoing training of rangers and equipment support is expected to further strengthen anti-poaching capabilities and sustain these gains throughout the reserves.

◆ **Ethiopia** reduced elephant poaching by more than 75 percent in targeted protected areas, despite rising and complex pressures across the landscapes including human-wildlife conflict and armed conflict in one region. This success was achieved through strengthened protected area management across 1.5 million hectares, including training of rangers in law enforcement, increased use of drones for surveillance, and enhanced collaboration between protected area staff, local administrations and communities in site-level task forces to prevent wildlife crime.

◆ In **India**, the SECURE Himalaya project is strengthening snow leopard conservation across six high-altitude landscapes. A comprehensive population survey supported by the project found 718 snow leopards within 12 million hectares. The survey established that India contains 10–15 percent of the global snow leopard population within 5 percent of the global

habitat. The project has implemented wildlife conservation strategies and landscape restoration activities to support long-term sustainability and climate adaptation. Good practices and knowledge products developed through the project are now being used by International Big Cats Alliance member countries to replicate successful approaches for species conservation and sustainable livelihoods in similar high-altitude ecosystems.

- ◆ In **Belize**, community members have been trained in survey techniques, enhancing understanding of local wildlife management practices and hunter-prey dynamics. Landowners and tour guides also participated in surveying community lands to assess game species abundance and jaguar presence. A total of 100 camera traps were distributed across target areas, generating substantial new data for the now-operational national jaguar monitoring database. The new information will help inform proposed amendments to the Wildlife Protection Act, to better align conservation objectives with community needs.
- ◆ **Panama** completed the first National Census of Jaguars and Terrestrial Mammals, surveying over 141,000 hectares, including six protected areas and three mixed-use landscapes. A total of 794 camera traps were deployed across 355 monitoring stations, with jaguar presence recorded in most areas. The census engaged 518 participants—more than double the initial target—including authorities, researchers, and community members through field expeditions, training, monitoring, and data analysis. The collected data will support jaguar population tracking and inform future conservation actions.
- ◆ In **Zimbabwe**, the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) program was implemented in the Mid-Zambezi Valley Region across national park and safari areas. The initiative included installing SMART software, setting up the data model, generating reports, and designating the Zimbabwe Institute of Wildlife Conservation as the central hub for all SMART training.



Seventy field officers received refresher training, and 30 participated in train-the-trainer sessions on using SMART.

- ◆ Integrated management of the Ouadi-Rime Ouadi-Achime Wildlife Reserve in **Chad** has strengthened anti-poaching efforts, with 80 percent of the reserve now covered by patrols, surpassing the project's 70 percent target. Over 15,300 kilometers have been patrolled. Community engagement efforts, including awareness campaigns, school supply distribution, and training for eco-guards, technical staff, and customary authorities, have reinforced wildlife protection.
- ◆ In **Botswana**, the project supported the establishment of the National Joint Operations Center, as well as three interagency forums: the National Anti-Poaching Coordination Committee, the National Anti-Poaching Executive Committee, and four District Anti-poaching Committees. The team traveled to Bambanango Private Game Reserve in South Africa to learn lessons from their experiences with joint operations, associated information sharing systems, and use of new technologies to manage protected areas.
- ◆ In **Indonesia**, the CONSERVE project established Cacatua Ranger Women to conserve yellow-crested cockatoos. To date, 20 women living in the Moyo Satonda National Park buffer zone have been trained in bird and wildlife watching, patrolling, and potential nature-based tourism development.



© GWP/Indonesia CONSERVE

Conserve Habitats

GWP projects continue to advance wildlife habitat conservation through improved management of protected and conserved areas, enhanced community stewardship, and progress in integrated landscape planning and transboundary collaboration. To date, 58 management plans for protected or conserved areas have been developed or revised. A total of 40 protected areas have reported improved management effectiveness. Highlights include:

- ◆ In **Ecuador**, female park rangers from project landscapes attended the first National Meeting of Women Park Rangers of the National System of Protected Areas, organized by the Ministry of Environment and Ecological Transition in collaboration with partners. The meeting discussed opportunities created by applying a gender lens to conservation, protected areas, and indigenous territories, and considered regulations and institutional protocols to prevent workplace discrimination, harassment, and violence against women.
- ◆ In **Kenya**, the management of the newly established Mbale, Dawida, Mara Ripoi, and Mbokishi conservancies in the Maasai Mara and Tsavo ecosystems has been strengthened by governance and management trainings and the preparation of management plans. These steps have brought a cumulative area of 36,137 hectares—157 percent of the project target—under enhanced management. The improved conservancy management provides higher-quality habitats for wildlife breeding and dispersal, and greater landscape connectivity.
- ◆ In **India**, the wild cats project delivered a transboundary consultation workshop with Nepal and Bhutan to scope areas of joint action to conserve small cats and their habitats. These transboundary landscapes are important because of the possible movement of species across borders. A draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on joint areas of collaboration has been drafted.

- ◆ In **Mali**, community-led efforts have resulted in the creation of 186,597 hectares of grazing and forest reserves. Additionally, 180,000 hectares have been designated for implementing community natural resource management plans, bringing the total area under community management to 366,597 hectares. These and other actions are contributing to an increase in the extent of forest and woodlands in the project landscape.
- ◆ The **Indonesia** CONSERVE project has enhanced protected area management in the Moyo Satonda landscape. The Natural Resources Conservation Agency of West Nusa Tenggara finalized the long-term management plan, developed and legalized the zonation plan, and established a site plan for the ecotourism master plan of Moyo Satonda National Park. This is a notable achievement, as it is rare for a newly designated national park to complete key management instruments so soon after designation.
- ◆ In **Zambia**, the project took a holistic approach to landscape management. Protected area management was strengthened through infrastructure development, boundary management, and patrolling equipment. In addition, the project increased forest area under sustainable management by 72,840 hectares and exceeded the target for community forest management agreements with the Forestry Department, with 28 agreements signed against a target of 15. These results were achieved by developing and implementing participatory land and resource use planning, establishing community forest management groups, creating alternative income-generating activities, building capacity, providing equipment, and developing infrastructure.
- ◆ A **Mozambique** team from the Gorongosa Restoration Project and community members from the community conservation areas of Cheringoma, Bebedo, Nhampoca, Nhamacuenguere, and Piro conducted an exchange visit to Gonarezhou National Park in Zimbabwe. The objective was to learn from the Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) program and Zimbabwe's community conservancy model, with a focus on governance structures and community capacity to manage natural resources, local enterprises, and human-wildlife coexistence. Participants also shared experiences in managing community conservation areas and addressing human-wildlife conflict.



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Project Impacts

Project Impacts: Promote Wildlife-Based Economies

The GWP continues to promote sustainable nature-based economies, diversifying local livelihoods, creating green jobs, and addressing human-wildlife conflict to ensure long-term resilience. As of 2024, 496 community-based natural resource management groups have been created or supported. Over 150 small cooperatives and community-based organizations have been involved in GWP projects, and more than \$3 million has been invested in small grants to diversify livelihood options. Responding to the increasing challenge of human-wildlife conflict, 2,666 community members have been trained in human-

wildlife conflict prevention and mitigation, and 18 human-wildlife conflict strategies and management plans have been developed. Highlights include:

Promote Nature-Based Economies

- ◆ The project in **Bhutan**, with support from BIOFIN, developed operational guidelines to retain park entry fees for Jigme Dorji Wangchuk National Park. Revising the flow of entry fees to generate conservation revenues will also be implemented in Bumdeling

Wildlife Sanctuary and Sakteng Wildlife Sanctuary. The project created 21 ecotourism enterprises and almost 200 new nature-based jobs (75 of them filled by women) in the project landscape. Additionally, 16 tour operators have been certified as Green Tour Operators, meeting the Green Certification Standard set by the Bhutan Standard Bureau. Ten hotels and lodges have received green certification.

- ◆ In **Tanzania**, the project supported the development of management plans for wildlife management areas (WMAs). As a result, the WMAs have attracted new investors and partners, leading to increased benefits shared with local communities. In 2023, Mbomipa WMA disbursed \$14,000 to member villages to facilitate community development projects in health, education, and water, as well as health insurance for elders. Gender inclusion has also been strengthened in WMA governance. Women now represent 4 out of the 10 elected members in the governing body of the newly established Chamwino WMA, and for the first time, a woman was elected chairperson of the Waga WMA.

- ◆ Over 33,000 households in **Zambia** received an increase in monetary benefits because of the project, and more than 163,000 households received nonmonetary benefits, such as gains in knowledge (on topics including climate-smart agriculture and soil fertility), skills, social capital, health, and nutrition. The project helped reduce the reliance of local communities on environmentally harmful practices such as deforestation and expansion of agricultural land into forests. Subgrants supported livelihood diversification by enabling initiatives such as beekeeping, fish farming, and rearing poultry, goats, and sheep through a pass-on system whereby the livestock's offspring are passed onto other farmers.
- ◆ In **Namibia**, over 400 people across the three hotspot landscapes have received or are completing formal skills training courses and accreditation that will help them qualify for employment. They were trained in topics ranging from business management to hospitality and tourism, tour guiding, financial management, conservancy management, natural resources



management, and game guard roles and responsibilities. On average, 68 percent of community conservancies in the project landscapes are generating sufficient income to cover operational costs and provide benefits to members, exceeding project targets.

- ◆ In the villages of San Pedro Columbia and Big Falls in **Belize**, women (many of whom are seasonal farmers) received training in using wildlife monitoring cameras and are contributing to the creation of a local wildlife species catalog. This catalog will help promote ecotourism in their villages, which will open new income-generating opportunities for women and further challenge traditional gender roles. The activity found that women's participation led to more comprehensive ecosystem data.

- ◆ **Botswana** supported the development of two ecotourism campsites and four value chain projects, including in charcoal and fodder, crafts (sewing, carpentry, leatherwork, beadwork), veld products, and salt mining. Over 1,000 members of the community (48 percent female) have engaged in the value chain projects.

- ◆ The **India** SECURE project is integrating community livelihood initiatives into village-level institutions, such as self-help groups and farmer producer organizations, to ensure that positive impacts continue to benefit communities after the project closes. Strengthened value chains include community ecotourism, nontimber forest products and medicinal plants, handicrafts, dairy production, and renewable energy solutions. For instance, the project established India's first Dark Sky Reserve in Hanle, covering 107,300 hectares, which has reduced light pollution, boosted astrotourism, and boosted local incomes. Twenty-five community telescopes have been installed and local young people trained to operate them.

- ◆ In **Mozambique**, four community conserved areas have been officially declared and are being supported with the development of nature-based commercial initiatives. A total of 12 community projects were approved to receive small grants, for beekeeping, fish farming, cashew production, community tourism, and chicken farming. Community members received training in governance, business management, and financial management and have been supported to establish community bank accounts.



- ◆ **Cambodia** finalized its Destination Vision and Investment Plan, which sets up a framework for policy reforms to help promote private sector investments in ecotourism. Ecotourism trails emerged as a priority area for investments, and one trail line in Kulen National Park is now under construction.

Address Human-Wildlife Conflict

- ◆ In **Panama**, the project reduced retaliatory killings of jaguars by 84 percent through anti-predation measures across 10 cattle ranches. These cost-effective human-wildlife conflict prevention measures include electric fences, fodder and protein banks, safe conditions and areas for calf raising, fencing of wooded areas, pasture management, and health management. In addition, the project provided technical assistance and training to implement these measures.
- ◆ In the **Indonesia** CIWT project, cases of conflicts with tigers decreased by 50 percent in the Ulu Masen landscape. The decrease is due to improved measures such as tiger-proof livestock enclosures. The project trained people in two villages on how to build these enclosures to better protect livestock from predation.
- ◆ In **Namibia**, the project trained 234 people on human-wildlife conflict investigations, policy, and self-reliance review at the hotspot landscapes. The trained staff can now conduct human-wildlife conflict investigations and have shown improvement in interpreting human-wildlife conflict policy and completing investigative reports. The project is now facilitating the implementation of 17 approved human-wildlife conflict management and action plans within hotspot landscapes. These comprehensive plans outline strategies for addressing human-wildlife conflict within the conservancies, encompassing processes for reporting, responding, verifying, and documenting incidents.
- ◆ The project in **Mozambique** conducted 43 awareness-raising campaigns on human-wildlife conflict prevention and mitigation strategies, reaching 608 community members (314 women) in the Pungue



corridor and north of Gorongosa National Park. To address conflicts linked to elephant migration, the project implemented a coexistence strategy for the districts of Gorongosa and Cheringoma. The strategy includes environmental education for community members and schoolchildren and conflict management training.

- ◆ The **Tanzania** project engaged over 370,000 people in the Ruaha-Rungwa ecosystem in the deployment of site-based solutions for human-wildlife conflict. These include chili, onions, and beehive fences to deter elephants, income generation, and training 52 village game scouts as conflict responders. In the Itigi district, at least three villagers who participated in the training on chili blocks have started producing more to sell, increasing their income.
- ◆ In **India**, SECURE Himalaya piloted early-warning Animal Intrusion Detection and Repellent Systems (ANIDERS) in the Gya-Meru village cluster. The pilot resulted in a 50 percent to 75 percent reduction in crop

damage by blue sheep over two agricultural seasons. This intervention will now be scaled up by the Department of Wildlife Protection throughout high-altitude Himalayan landscapes. In Himachal Pradesh, a wildlife information management system and a mobile app for reporting human-wildlife conflict cases, submitting compensation claims, and real-time incident reporting has been developed to help manage conflict.

- ◆ In **Ecuador**, the project successfully completed two “Jaguars Forever” workshops, which have had a notably positive impact on local communities. Aimed at community teachers, these workshops provided educational tools and knowledge on the ecology and conservation of jaguars while also promoting peaceful coexistence between humans and wildlife. The project has strengthened local capacity for environmental education and engendered a culture of conservation and respect for the environment among youth.



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Project Impacts

Project Impacts: Reduce Trafficking and Combat Wildlife Crime

GWP projects continue to strengthen capacities, laws, and collaboration to reduce wildlife trafficking. Cumulatively, countries have revised 18 wildlife-related legal and regulatory instruments and enhanced crime-fighting abilities by training almost 60,000 law enforcement, criminal justice, and wildlife management staff. Nine countries have demonstrated improved transboundary collaboration, and 12 countries are equipped with specialized technologies and tools, including databases and forensics labs. Highlights include:

- ◆ In **Mali**, the wildlife crime investigation unit is now fully operational and includes a warehouse for storing seized products. The project also trained 106 people—from customs, police, and judiciary departments to prosecutors, legislators, and community members—in the laws and legislation

related to species protection, CITES, and illegal wildlife trade, ensuring a more unified approach to wildlife protection.



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- ◆ **Chad** achieved significant progress in strengthening the legal framework for combating wildlife crime coupled with ongoing capacity building. The legislative review of forest laws and regulations has been finalized, including a review of ongoing litigation, legal action, and prosecution of wildlife criminals. The project is now working on implementing regulations and providing capacity building for conservation officers and training judges and magistrates on wildlife protection. More than 8,300 people, 50 percent of them women, have participated in training and awareness-raising sessions on the environment and conservation protection. Training modules on the protection of flora and fauna and an environmental education program have also been developed.



- ◆ Under the **Indonesia** CONSERVE project, a task force was created to broaden collaboration on handling illegal forestry and wildlife cases. This included the Environmental and Forestry Services in Aceh and the Center for Security and Law Enforcement in Sumatra. Together, the project team and three laboratory universities in Aceh, Bengkulu, and West Nusa Tenggara explored increasing capacity for DNA investigations related to illegal wildlife trade.

- ◆ In **Ecuador**, a milestone agreement has been reached between WCS (the executing agency for the GWP Ecuador project), the Quito airport authority, and the Municipality of Quito to improve interagency coordination in countering wildlife trafficking. A roadmap for activities, including training airport personnel and gathering information in Quito airport terminals, is underway. Additionally, the project supported a cohort of 20 lawyers, biologists, and staff of the Ministry of Environment and Ecological Transition (MAATE) in their work on wildlife trade prosecution to receive university-level certification on environmental law, penal codes, and procedures. A MAATE official trained by the project successfully participated in an operation that resulted in wildlife confiscation and the prosecution of an individual sentenced through direct proceedings for crime against wildlife.

- ◆ The **Madagascar** project has begun developing a National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy and national strategic guidelines for protected area management. The project is also in discussion with the CITES Secretariat to introduce the ASYCUDA e-CITES system in Madagascar. The electronic permitting system prevents opportunities for corruption and fraudulent permits through trade in CITES-listed species.

- ◆ The **India** SECURE project has been a catalyst for transboundary collaboration. In 2024, a joint meeting with the South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN), chaired by SAWEN's Secretary General, resulted in several crucial agreements. These included a strategic plan focused on combating transnational wildlife crime and illegal trade, and real-time information sharing between the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) of India, WCCB Nepal, and SAWEN. The project has also supported the establishment of the International Big Cat Alliance Secretariat and facilitated its first international steering committee meeting, in India, attended by representatives from 14 countries.

- ◆ The **South Africa** wildlife-based economy project supported the development of a new forensic tool, the Lion Localiser. This software tool uses mitochondrial DNA for inferring the provenance of lions.
- ◆ The **Tanzania** project supported the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and partners including the PAMS Foundation and UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in conducting four specialized trainings on law enforcement. The trainings helped 128 law enforcement personnel build capacities and gain skills on intelligence, operations, investigation, and prosecution. The project finalized antipoaching operational guidelines and a Standard Operating Procedure/ Operational Manual for intelligence sharing, joint operations, and handling informants and submitted them to the chair of the National Wildlife and Forest Conservation Services for adoption.
- ◆ In **Botswana**, the development of the Joint Operation Center and the National Antipoaching Strategy have continued to reinforce the interagency collaboration between the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP), the Police Service, the Defence Force, and the Directorate of Intelligence Services. The project is also piloting an integrated electronic case management system to support information sharing between the DWNP and the Directorate of Public Prosecution for improved illegal wildlife trade case analysis and monitoring.
- ◆ The **South Africa** illegal wildlife trade project successfully held the Pafuri-Sengwe Transboundary Community Exchange, engaging 183 community members and stakeholders, including traditional leaders. The exchange promoted collaboration between communities and protected areas, bolstering relationships to address shared challenges, particularly illegal wildlife trade and human-wildlife conflict. Following the event, there was an increase in community communication on poaching activities to protected area staff and liaison officers indicating a strengthened network.

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Project Impacts

Project Impacts: Reduce Demand and Disrupt Markets

Awareness, outreach, and educational campaigns for the conservation of wildlife and prevention of illegal wildlife trade have been used across 24 projects. The impacts of these campaigns contribute to behavior change, helping reduce purchase and consumption of illegal wildlife products and reduce involvement in trafficking chains. Highlights include:

- ◆ In North Sulawesi, there is a strong cultural tradition of eating “wild meat”. To encourage a shift away from the practice, the **Indonesia** CIWT project conducted community awareness-raising programs, including educational materials and community discussions. The programs highlighted the tradition’s ecological impact and promoted alternative protein sources. Subsequent interviews with community members, including women, youth, and hunters, showed an increased willingness to
- change behavior and a greater interest in protecting endangered species.
- ◆ The project in **Belize** conducted extensive social surveys in Indigenous Mayan communities to gather data on hunter-prey dynamics and hunting practices and to assess the level of household consumption of game meat. Informing future conservation efforts, the data will provide critical insights to increase understanding of the motivations driving game meat consumption.
- ◆ In **Mozambique**, the project has supported community members managing conservation areas in Dondo, Nhamatanda, Gorongosa, and Cheringoma by increasing their awareness of sustainable natural resource use. This has encouraged positive behavior changes, leading to the voluntary surrender of over 600 illegal fishing and poaching tools.

GWP RESULTS: PROGRESS ON ACHIEVING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

The GWP has made substantial cumulative progress toward its GEF Core Indicator program targets to create terrestrial protected areas and improve protected area management, restore land and improve management of land for biodiversity, deliver climate mitigation, and benefit people through GEF-financed investments. Figure 2.2. illustrates the cumulative GEF-6 and GEF-7 project progress toward the targets.

By the end of June 2024, over 26 million hectares of protected areas in Africa and Asia had been brought under enhanced management. Under GEF-6, 11 projects reported 20.2 million hectares of protected or conserved areas brought under improved management—amounting to 64.7 percent of the GEF-6 target. The GEF-7 projects accounted for 6.2 million hectares under improved protection, reaching 30.1 percent of their target.

Land restoration efforts exceeded expectations, with GWP projects restoring almost 570,000 hectares. Most of this progress comes from

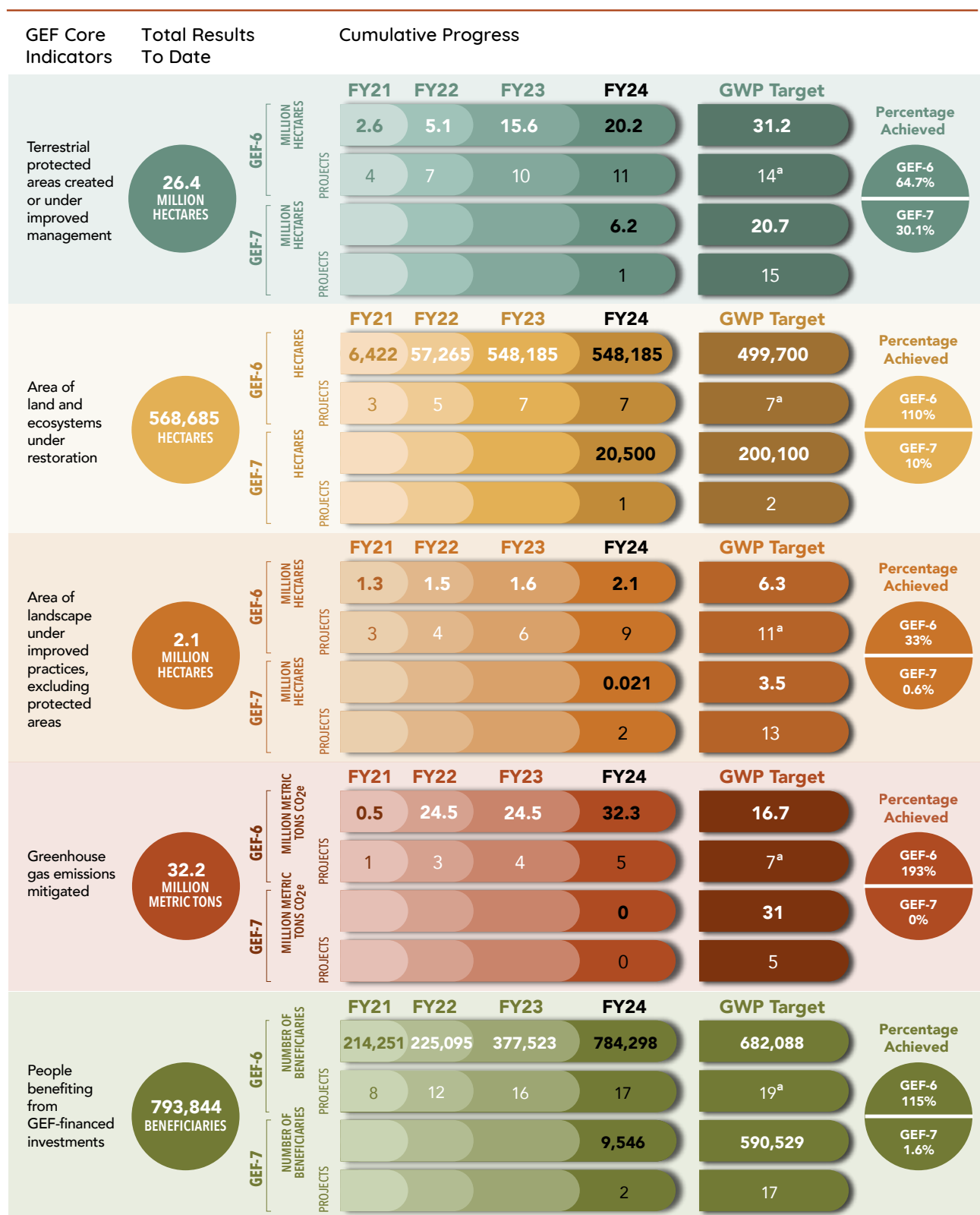
GEF-6 projects, where the target of 499,700 hectares was surpassed. In addition, GEF-7 projects restored 20,500 hectares.

Over 2.1 million hectares of land outside protected areas are under enhanced management for biodiversity. This is mostly a result of GEF-6 projects, which have achieved 33 percent of their 6.3-million-hectare target, with a contribution of 21,120 hectares from GEF-7 projects.

GWP habitat conservation, ecological connectivity, and integrated land management efforts also contribute to climate change mitigation. GEF-6 projects reduced emissions by 32.3 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent—well above their target of 16.7 million metric tons. This indicator likely underreported the actual impact as only a few projects are reporting against this core indicator.

Importantly, almost 800,000 people have benefited from GWP interventions. Direct beneficiaries of GWP projects include local communities, Indigenous Peoples, and government officials working on wildlife conservation and crime prevention. GEF-6 projects have benefited 784,298 individuals, surpassing their original target by 15 percent. GEF-7 projects had reported 9,546 direct beneficiaries as of June 30, 2024.

Figure 2.2 GWP GEF-6 and GEF-7 Contributions to GEF Core Indicators, as of June 30, 2024



Source: GWP global coordination project analysis.

Note:

- a Projects shows the number of projects in the GWP portfolio that are expected to report results against each GEF core indicator. The GEF-6 targets are still estimates, as not all GEF-6 projects have transitioned to reporting via GEF Core Indicators.



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Section 3

GWP KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE AND LEARNING

The GWP's knowledge platform is a vibrant hub for exchange, capacity building, and innovation. The GWP global coordination project is evolving the platform to drive learning and collaboration across the project's network of projects and partners. Guided by the knowledge needs identified by project teams, this platform offers an expanding suite of tools and resources—from technical guidance notes and curated e-libraries to interactive knowledge exchanges, events, and mentoring opportunities—available both in person and online. As a cornerstone of the GWP, the knowledge platform encourages peer-to-peer learning among national project teams while fostering deeper engagement with conservation and development partners, amplifying the GWP's collective impact on the ground.

Figure 3.1 Top GWP Knowledge Needs, 2018-24

2018	2019	2020/2021	2022	2023	2024
Community engagement, human-wildlife conflict, and CBNRM 1	Wildlife crime and trafficking 1	Community engagement 1	Community engagement in NRM and co-management 1	Human-wildlife conflict and coexistence 1	Community engagement 1
Protected area management and transboundary conservation 2	Data, intelligence, and information gathering 2	Human-wildlife conflict 2	Anti-poaching and site-based law enforcement 2	Multistakeholder coordination (incl. private sector) 2	Monitoring and assessment of results/impact 2
Innovation technologies to reduce illegal wildlife trade 3	Community engagement and livelihoods 2	Integrated landscape management 3	Human-wildlife conflict and coexistence 3	Community engagement 3	Multistakeholder coordination (incl. private sector) 3
Livelihoods and wildlife-based tourism 4	Human-wildlife conflict 3	Wildlife-based economies 4	Wildlife law enforcement capacity and coordination 4	Integrated landscape management and connectivity 4	Integrated land management, corridors, and connectivity 4
Legislation, judiciary, and prosecution 5	Protected area management monitoring and financing 5	Law enforcement 5	Wildlife species conservation 5	Wildlife species conservation 5	Social and behavior change 3
International donor coordination 5	Wildlife-based economies 3	Protected area management 5	Conservation technology 6	Law enforcement capacity and coordination 4	Human-wildlife conflict and coexistence 4
Law enforcement and anti-corruption techniques 6	Policy, laws, and political will for wildlife conservation 6	Policy and legislation 6	Rangers' capacity and workforce development 7	Nature-based tourism development 5	Law enforcement capacity and coordination 5
Behavior change and demand reduction 7	Conservation of habitats and endangered species 7	Demand reduction 7	Collaborative management partnerships for protected areas 8	Behavior change 6	Wildlife-based livelihoods 6
Integrated landscape management 8	Judiciary, enforcement, and prosecution 4	Covid-19 recovery 8	Protected and conserved area planning, financing, and establishment 9	Conservation financing mechanisms (incl. private sector) 7	Protected and conserved area planning, financing, and establishment 6

Source: Global Wildlife Program (GWP) knowledge needs surveys of project countries.

Note: Colors represent thematically related topics recurring across years. They indicate similar themes rather than exact matches. Multiple items with the same ranking indicate knowledge needs of equal priority for support under the GWP knowledge platform. One survey was done for the years 2020 and 2021 combined. CBNRM = community-based natural resource management; NRM = natural resource management.

TECHNICAL AND KNOWLEDGE NEEDS

The activities delivered under the GWP knowledge platform are directly shaped by the emerging needs and realities of the national projects. As projects move from concept and design to implementation, and as they adapt to shifting local and global contexts, their knowledge needs naturally grow and change. With the GWP GEF-8 cohort now joining the established GEF-6 and GEF-7 projects, it is more important than ever that the platform continue to respond to the full spectrum of needs across GWP national projects—fostering inclusive learning and targeted support at every stage of implementation.

To ensure that the knowledge platform remains responsive and relevant, the global coordination project conducts an annual knowledge needs survey to identify evolving technical and learning priorities across the GWP portfolio. The insights captured in the survey, as well as ongoing feedback from project teams and partners, are critical to informing the design and delivery of tailored knowledge activities, resources, and support.

The GWP's highest-ranking knowledge needs over time are highlighted in Figure 3.1, illustrating how gaps and opportunities identified by project countries have changed throughout the project cycle.

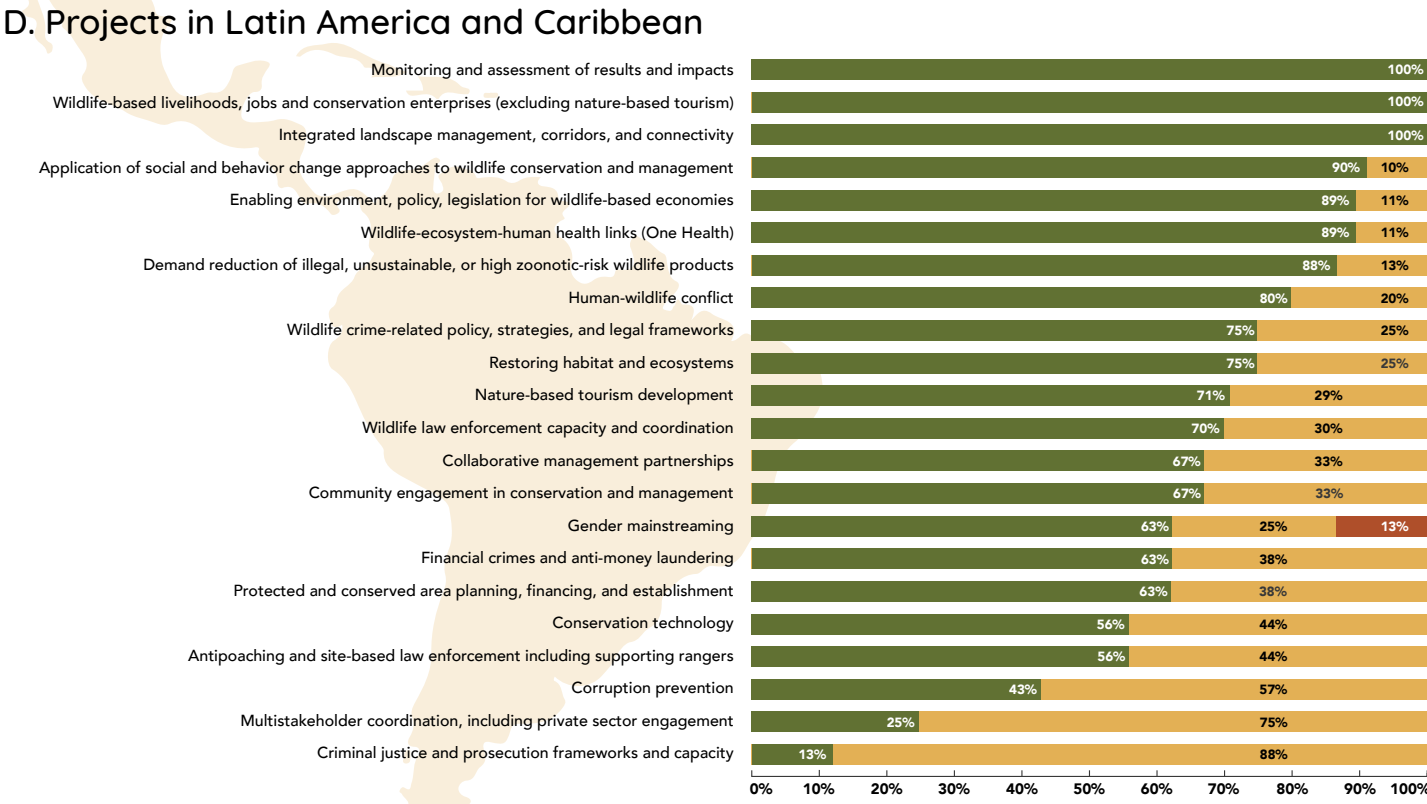
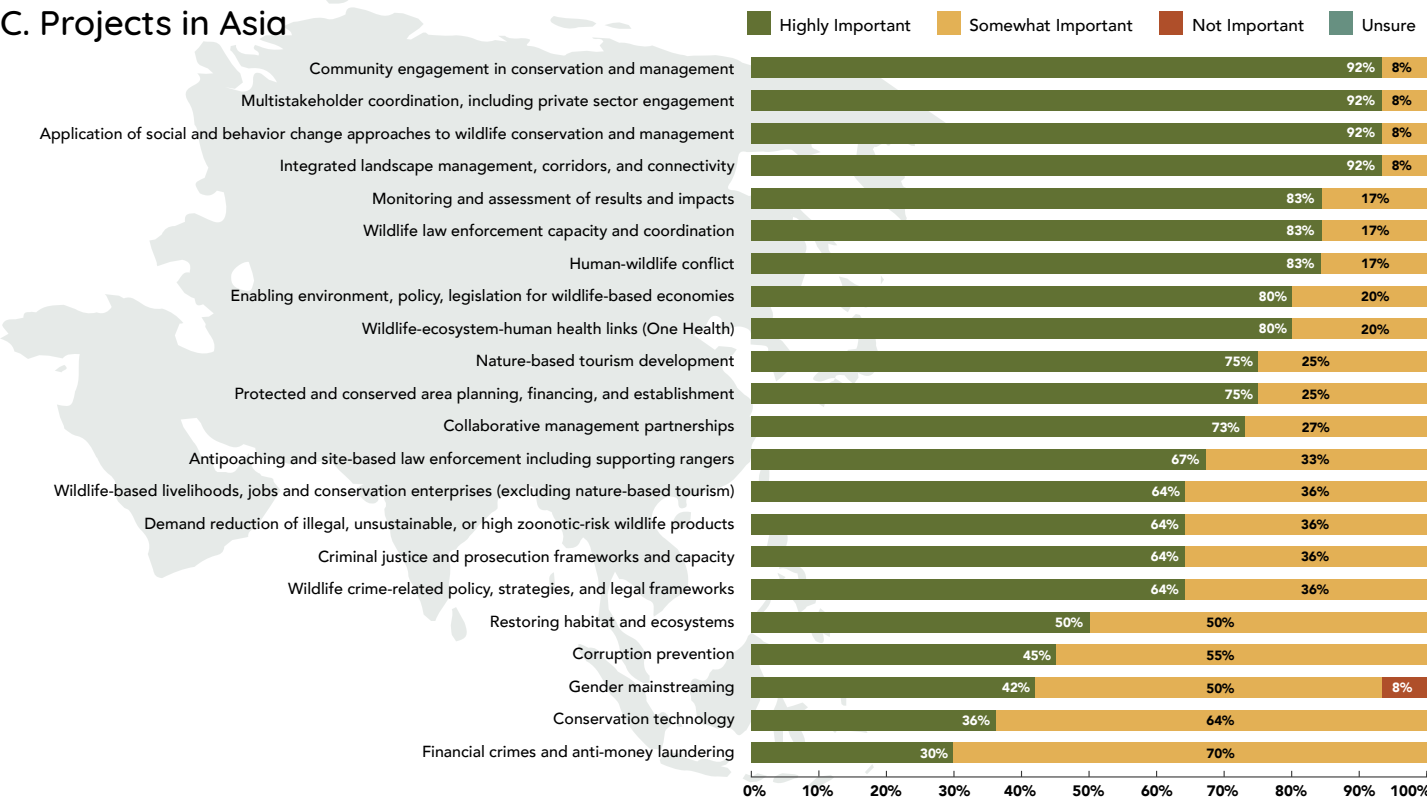
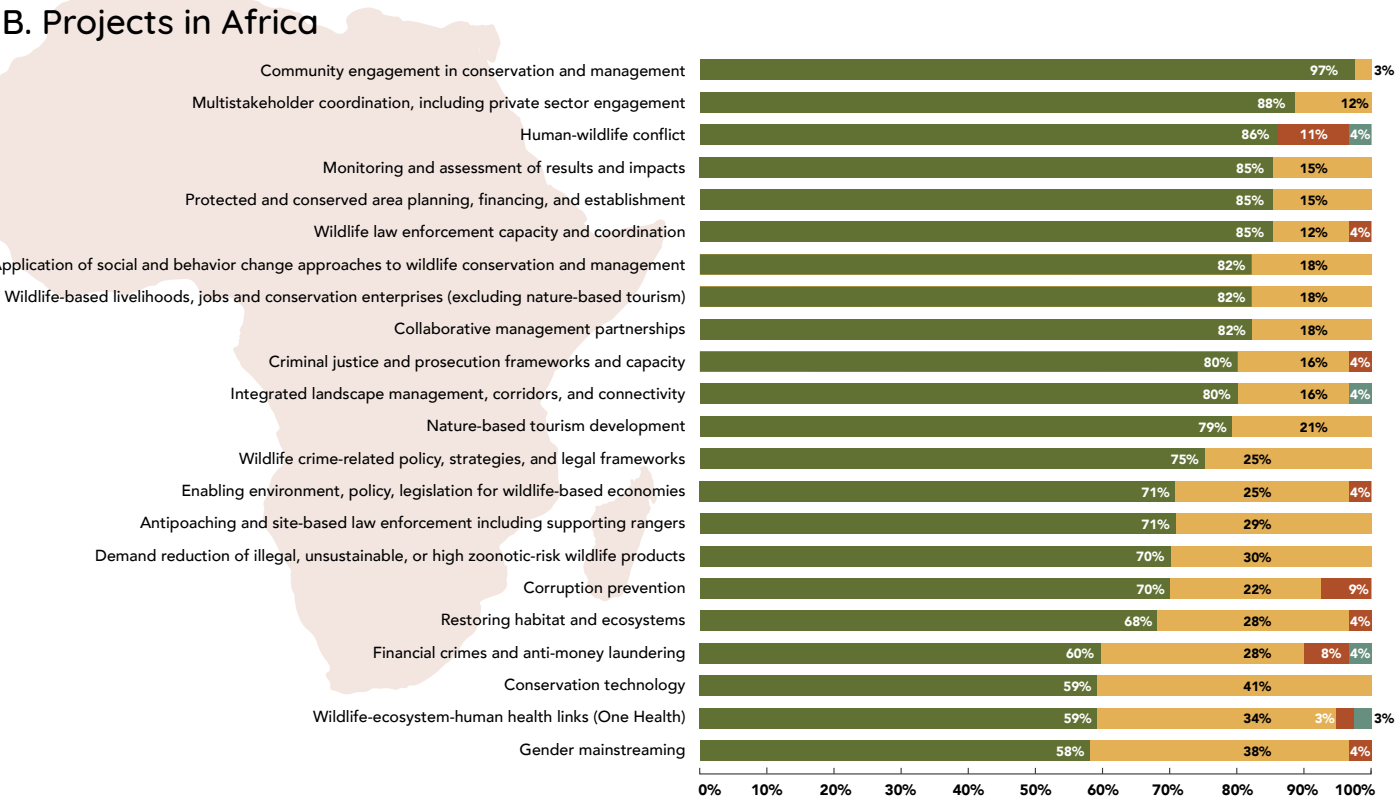
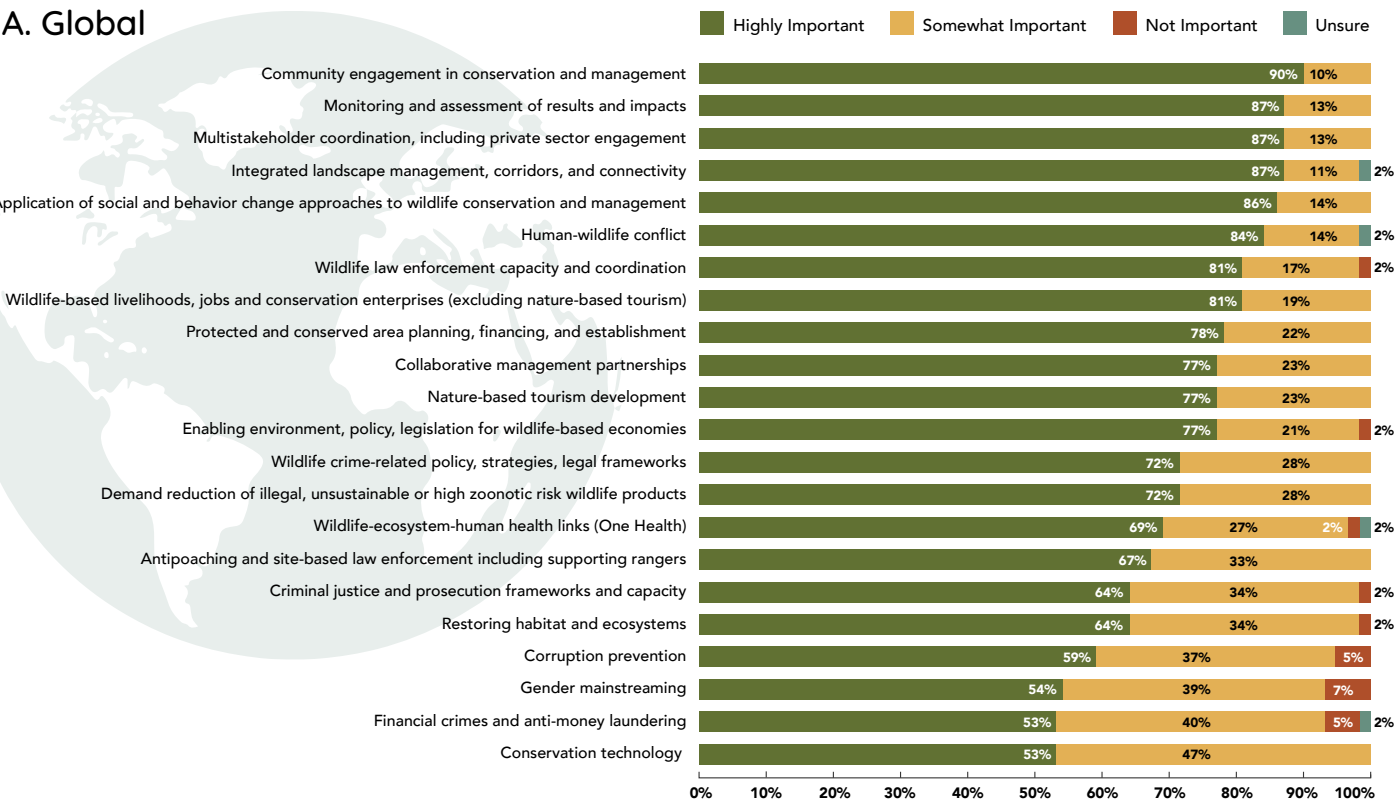
In 2024, *community engagement in conservation* emerged as the top knowledge priority, with 90 percent of respondents rating it “very important” for technical support (Figure 3.2A). When asked why this topic mattered, respondents cited plans to build local capacity for jobs and enterprises (87 percent), develop benefit-sharing schemes (80 percent), engage Indigenous Peoples (73 percent), and work with community-based organizations and groups

(60 percent). This topic has consistently ranked among the top three knowledge priorities since 2018, underscoring its central role in achieving long-term project success.

Three topics—*monitoring and assessment of results and impact*, *multistakeholder and private sector engagement*, and *integrated landscape management and connectivity*—were ranked “very important” by 87 percent of respondents (Figure 3.2A). These topics were also identified as important in previous years; however, M&E was captured in a separate question on understanding priorities for project management and implementation support. This year, respondents prioritized project management and technical conservation topics together, offering a more nuanced assessment of the relative importance of all topics covered by the GWP knowledge platform. While meeting knowledge needs in core conservation thematic areas remains essential, it is critical that the platform is also focused on developing events and knowledge products that improve implementation effectiveness, impact measurement, and strategic engagement.

Figure 3.2. shows the top 2024 knowledge needs of GEF-6, GEF-7, and GEF-8 projects, globally and disaggregated by region. In Africa, *community engagement in conservation* was ranked highest, followed by *multistakeholder engagement* and *human-wildlife conflict and coexistence*. In Asia, *community engagement* and *multistakeholder engagement* also led, with *social and behavior change approaches to wildlife conservation and management* emerging as the third-highest priority. In contrast, Latin America and the Caribbean prioritized *wildlife-based livelihoods (excluding nature-based tourism)*, *integrated landscape management and connectivity*, and *policy and legislative enabling environments for wildlife-based economies*—indicating distinct regional interests and needs.

Figure 3.2 Top GWP Technical and Knowledge Priorities, 2024



Source: GWP 2024 technical and knowledge needs survey of project countries.

GWP LESSONS AND INSIGHTS

As GWP implementation continues, new experiences, lessons, and good practices are added to the GWP's growing knowledge base. Some insights from the GWP knowledge platform in 2024 are outlined below.

1. Connections across borders are delivering range-wide action and driving renewed commitment to wildlife conservation.

This year saw increased attention on building transboundary and range-wide collaboration to conserve iconic species. While international

collaboration is an important goal of the GWP, in 2024, targeted initiatives to scale up transboundary action on flagship species were particularly prominent.

In Asia, the GWP was a supporting partner of the [Sustainable Finance for Tigers Conference](#) in Bhutan (Box 3.1). Tiger conservation is an important topic for the GWP, with eight tiger range countries participating in the GWP on topics such as combating illegal trade in tiger parts, building human-tiger coexistence, and restoring and connecting tiger landscapes. The tiger also highlights the success of transboundary action. Due to concerted efforts and partnerships, the global tiger population has rebounded from a historic low of 3,200 to over 5,000 tigers in the wild today.

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Box 3.1 Securing the Future for Tigers and Their Habitats

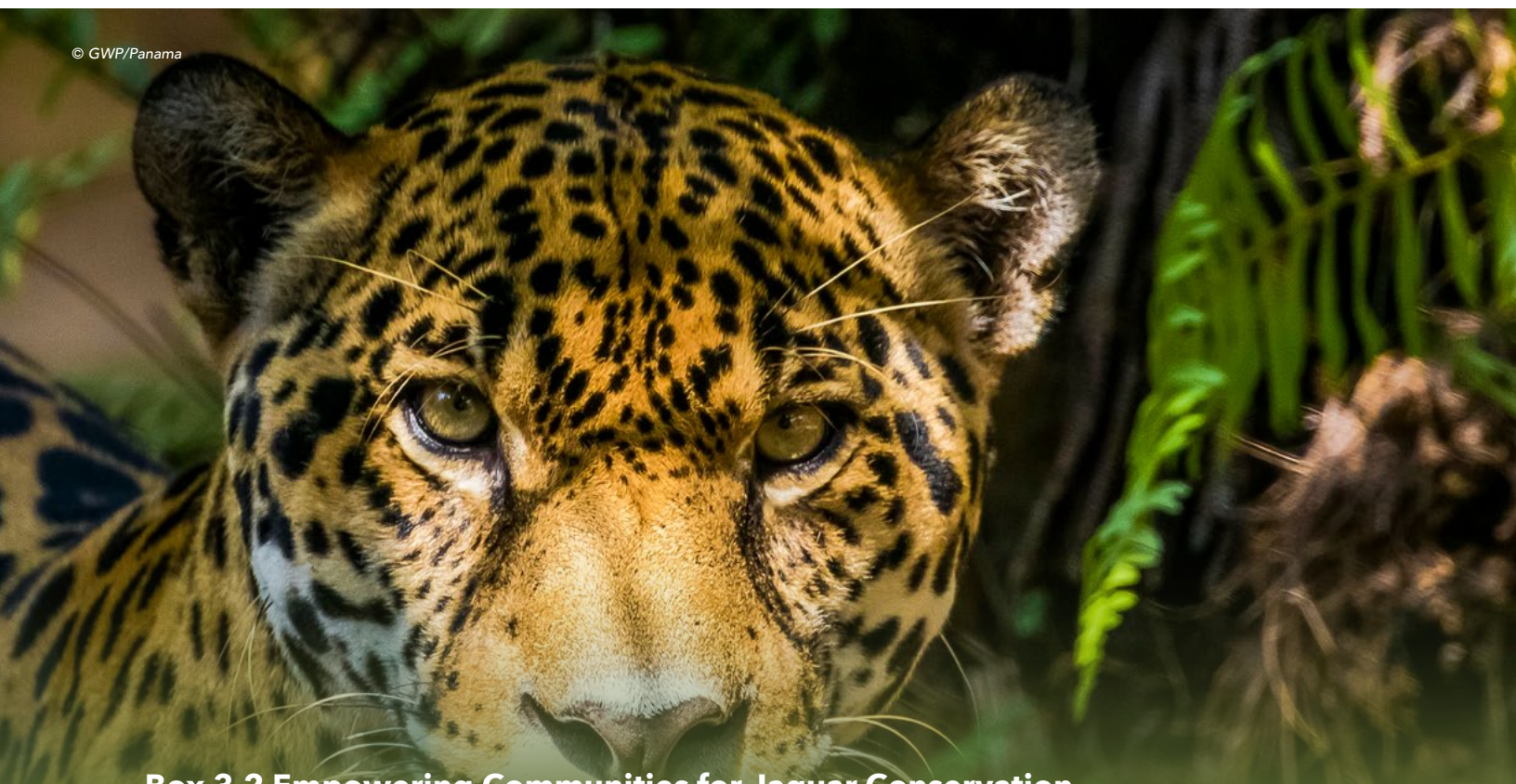
Tiger landscapes are essential for over 100 million people across Asia. They support biodiversity, sequester carbon, and are a foundation for nature-based development. To raise awareness of the importance of tigers and their landscapes, the GWP was a supporting partner of the Sustainable Finance for Tigers Conference in Bhutan, hosted by the Royal Government of Bhutan under the Royal Patronage of Her Majesty Queen Jetsun Pema Wangchuck and convened by the Tiger Conservation Coalition. Attendees recognized tigers as an indicator species and committed to promoting their conservation as part of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. They issued a **joint statement** including a joint effort to raise an additional \$1 billion for tiger conservation over the next decade, culminating with the Year of the Tiger in 2034. By engaging both the private and public sectors, tigers and their landscapes will benefit from a base of reliable, sustainable financing.

Jaguars are another charismatic species for which GWP efforts are contributing to range-wide action. GWP projects in six jaguar range states are supporting the Jaguar 2030 Roadmap (Box 3.2) by deploying technology to study jaguar habitats and monitor jaguar numbers, training teachers in jaguar conservation, educating local media for more balanced reporting on the benefits of conservation, working with farmers and ranchers whose land abuts jaguar habitats to improve human-jaguar co-existence, and

increasing capacities to combat increasing illegal trade in jaguar parts.

Transboundary collaboration underpins the sharing of experiences throughout the GWP. The success of the knowledge platform relies on the willingness of countries to openly share their challenges, lessons, and good practices so that other countries can learn from their mistakes and adapt and replicate their successes. A highlight of the year was the exchange of experiences

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Box 3.2 Empowering Communities for Jaguar Conservation

The jaguar, the third-largest cat in the world, is the apex predator critical to maintaining healthy, balanced ecosystems from Mexico to Argentina. Conservation efforts focused on jaguars have beneficial effects that trickle down to other wildlife and the landscapes where they roam. Reflecting strong commitments and partnership, range states endorsed the **Jaguar 2030 Conservation Roadmap for the Americas**, with the goal of protecting and connecting jaguar habitats.

The GWP is making a significant impact on jaguar conservation in its projects in six Latin American countries: Belize, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, and Paraguay. Together, they are helping mitigate and reverse the negative impacts from the loss of almost 50 percent of jaguar habitats due to factors like logging and agriculture.

Community-based approaches are a critical component of these initiatives. Over the past three years, GWP Panama has grown its outreach for human-wildlife conflict prevention and mitigation training from an initial group of 56 to nearly 400, more than half of them women. Coupled with technology like camera traps and GPS collaring, local ranchers now have data to understand jaguar movements so they can tailor grazing plans for their cattle that take them out of the paths of jaguars. Ecuador is empowering locals to be stewards of their land by supporting community-based natural resources management groups. Belize is developing human-wildlife conflict reporting systems to improve the quality of local data on incidents between humans and jaguars. These efforts are improving circumstances for both people and wildlife.

on managing human-elephant conflict—an increasing threat to wildlife conservation and sustainable development across Africa. Following a technical [workshop in Nairobi](#) (Box 3.3), the GWP published a [guidance note](#) on scalable solutions to human-elephant conflict based on insights and experiences from over 20 countries in Africa.

Mitigating human-wildlife conflict and building human-wildlife coexistence remain a priority topic for most GWP countries. In response, the GWP knowledge platform continues to develop

events that discuss identified technical and knowledge needs. This year, the GWP delivered webinars on [early warning systems for human-wildlife conflict](#) and understanding climate change and [social drivers of human-wildlife conflict](#), as well as a knowledge exchange on [human-wildlife conflict databases](#), to further scale up the sharing of good practices. GWP countries have expressed interest in exploring the use of insurance for human-wildlife conflict, and an assessment of lessons from other sectors is planned.

Box 3.3 Local Solutions Shine at Human-Elephant Conflict Workshop

The GWP partnered with the Elephant Protection Initiative Foundation to host a workshop in Nairobi on effective local solutions to human-elephant conflict. The workshop was in response to a GWP [survey](#) that revealed that human-elephant conflict is most pronounced in Africa. With participants from over 20 countries, the workshop discussed the shifting status of key challenges impeding management of human-elephant conflict. Countries reported substantial progress in building political will, developing national policies, and strengthening cross-sector coordination, while challenges like limited access to equipment, insufficient resources to implement policies, and lack of economic opportunities for local communities are increasing.

The workshop showcased promising local solutions to human-elephant conflict: participants considered that nearly three-quarters of the potential solutions discussed were both high impact and easy to implement. These included beehive fences that both deter elephants and provide additional income for communities, early warning systems, and community education that fosters stewardship.

Workshop proceedings were published in the guidance note [“Human-elephant Conflict and Coexistence: Experiences and Scalable Solutions from Africa.”](#)



2. The number of connections between projects continues to escalate, as the mature GWP knowledge platform facilitates peer-to-peer exchange.

Over the past 10 years, the GWP has emerged as a dynamic knowledge exchange and learning community. Initially reliant on webinars and external speakers, the knowledge platform now covers a diverse range of events and knowledge activities, with a shift over time toward peer-to-peer exchange and profiling expertise from participating countries and the Global South. Direct exchange between participating countries is continually growing, as interest in sharing experiences and good practices is high.

This year witnessed the first formal GWP twinning exchanges between countries. What began as an exercise to foster exchange between projects during the 2023 annual conference has developed into a formal exchange program. In 2024, GWP Twinning officially launched with the first proposals selected for funding under the global coordination project; co-financing came from national projects. Some projects proactively establish their own exchanges, such as in the case of GWP Bhutan, which visited Uganda to learn about nature-based tourism (Box 3.4). The incoming GEF-8 projects have been encouraged to integrate twinning exchanges into their projects to learn from earlier GWP projects and facilitate the transfer of experiences across GEF phases.



Box 3.4 GWP Twinning in Action: Bhutan-Uganda Knowledge Exchange Visit

GWP Bhutan arranged an in-person knowledge exchange with GWP Uganda to learn more good practices for ecotourism and human-wildlife conflict management. The twinning experience included visits to two national parks that provided insights into Uganda's conservation history, tourism, business development, revenue-sharing programs, and partnerships with local communities. Damcho Rinzin, a delegation member from the Bhutan Ministry of Tourism, summed up the experience this way: *"Uganda presented an excellent opportunity to learn from another country with a mature ecotourism sector. By spending this focused time with them, our team was able to take back a number of new ideas that we can directly apply to our work."*



Box 3.5 GWP 2024 Annual Conference, Panama

The Global Wildlife Program hosted its annual conference in Panama City, Panama, from January 20–24, 2025. With over 100 participants, the event brought together 30 countries from Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean to share lessons on combating wildlife crime, managing human-wildlife conflict, and building wildlife-based economies, while strengthening collaboration and knowledge exchange across the program.

The GWP coordination team worked with participants to shape an engaging agenda and organized a field trip to Soberanía National Park, the Panama Nature Centre wildlife rehabilitation center, and the Miraflores Panama Canal Visitor Center. The five-day event introduced several new elements, including the program's first knowledge co-design session to define future GWP activities. Sessions covered transboundary collaboration, behavior change and communications, a good practice showcase, and expert clinics, enabling participants to share tools, explore new approaches, and align efforts around pressing conservation and development challenges.

In addition to accelerating learning and exchange, GWP Twinning enables countries to advance discussions on targeted technical collaboration. Projects benefit from an immersive learning experience, gaining insights into methodologies, innovations, and operational strategies relevant to their work. After the event, twins share their lessons with the broader GWP network, accelerating knowledge transfer and the replication of successes across the program. Topics for the pilot included environmental legal frameworks, governance and conservation for landscape connectivity, human-wildlife conflict management, and community engagement.

Peer-to-peer collaboration was also emphasized at this year's annual conference in Panama—the first time a GWP annual conference was held in Latin America (Box 3.5). The conference program included a participatory session where countries worked together to co-design potential activities for the GWP knowledge platform. The proposals included a toolkit for community engagement to support project sustainability, a GWP monitoring and evaluation (M&E) community of practice to build capacities to track and report project

and program impact, a peer exchange to swap experiences and good practices on integrated landscape management, and a toolkit to support private sector mapping and engagement. The GWP coordination team is following up on the proposals, starting with establishing a M&E community of practice.

3. Connections across sectors and with a growing range of partners remain pivotal to the success and sustainability of wildlife conservation.

GWP projects and partners recognize the importance of engagement across sectors to achieve lasting impact. This year, the knowledge platform explored how to engage the media sector to support government efforts to mitigate human-wildlife conflict. The media plays a significant role in shaping perceptions of human-wildlife conflict. With human-wildlife conflict a growing concern for many governments and communities, cultivating positive working relationships with the media is crucial to build



Box 3.6 Connecting with the Media on Wildlife Conservation

A regional workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean on media engagement for human-wildlife conflict and coexistence was hosted by the GWP in partnership with the Panama Ministry of Environment and Yaguara Panama Foundation as executing agencies of the GWP Panama project. The 40 participants from 10 countries represented the GWP and Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program, the United Nations Development Programme, and nongovernmental and technical partners.

“Media is a powerful stakeholder in advancing human-wildlife conflict management efforts. The responsibility to report accurately on human-wildlife conflict is equally shared between the conservation and media sectors,” emphasized Virat Singh, a communications and engagement strategist who led the workshop. Challenges like the rapid spread of misinformation on social media, a focus on negative stories, and sensationalism in reporting can lead to public pressure for misguided mitigation efforts.

Journalists shared perspectives on human-wildlife conflict reporting and projects, and their media engagement approaches. Discussions covered news consumers, hosting scientific trainings for the media, improving information-sharing through WhatsApp groups, debunking myths that lead to fear of conflict species, and creating positive wildlife conservation content.

Attendees gained skills in determining media engagement entry points, identifying and training spokespersons, writing press releases, and leveraging photos and videos.

human-wildlife coexistence. The GWP completed two [virtual exchanges](#) on engaging media, followed by an in-person [regional workshop](#) (Box 3.6) for Latin America and the Caribbean focused on media engagement in human-jaguar conflict.

The finance sector is also an important partner for the GWP. The coordination project has provided targeted support to countries on addressing illicit financial flows linked to wildlife crime. This is a topic that receives less attention

in GWP national projects, so the knowledge platform helps raise awareness and connect the wildlife and natural resources agencies executing GWP projects to broader work underway on anti-money laundering and corruption. The importance of strengthening coordinated efforts across government, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and the public was outlined in a [blog](#) on following the money from environmental crimes. GWP projects are also looking to engage the finance sector to scale up financing for

wildlife conservation, using innovative funding mechanisms, with a particular interest in bonds and carbon credits to finance species and habitat conservation.

Partnerships with the tourism sector are also contributing to finance flows. In many countries, visitor entrance fees, tourism concessions and leasing fees, and other financial mechanisms account for a substantial proportion of the budgets for protected and conserved areas. The GWP held a [knowledge exchange](#) on optimizing tourist entrance fees for protected area management, facilitating discussion on how entrance fees work, how they are determined, their risks, and how such fees can be an avenue for community engagement through benefit sharing. Further, the GWP, in partnership with PROGREEN and PROBLUE, raised understanding of the local economic impacts of nature-based tourism through new assessments in [Madagascar](#) and [Uganda](#). The studies explored how tourism boosts local incomes and revenues, with impacts that ripple across communities. For example, in Uganda, each tourist dollar spent generates over \$2 in local income near Queen Elizabeth National Park. The government's \$3 million annual investment in this park generates almost \$70 million in economic benefits to surrounding communities through tourism. In both countries, tourism-related jobs employ a higher percentage of women than non-tourism sectors, reinforcing the global trend of tourism as an important job market entry point for women. These benefits help offset the costs that local communities face from increasing human-wildlife conflict.

The annual conference in Panama profiled the importance of working with other sectors. A good practice showcase invited projects to share their practical solutions to wildlife conservation challenges. Common themes emerged from the showcase, notably the importance of multistakeholder collaboration and community engagement. Participants voted for the good practices offering the greatest

potential for replication in their country, with Asia and Latin America most interested in approaches that place local communities at the heart of conservation. The top good practices from this region underscore the importance of codeveloping solutions and ensuring local ownership:

- ♦ **Ecuador:** *Empowering educators for jaguar conservation through the "Jaguars Forever" workshop.* To replicate this model, participants want to know more about what educational materials are needed and guidance on building relationships with schools.
- ♦ **Colombia:** *Scaling local solutions to human-jaguar conflict.* To apply this approach elsewhere, participants expressed an interest in learning more about the "diploma" program and successfully training local leaders in human-wildlife conflict issues.
- ♦ **Nepal:** *Benefit sharing and green economies in buffer zones.* Key knowledge needs for scaling include understanding Nepal's benefit-sharing methodology and criteria for selecting sites that will be successful and self-sustaining.

Participants from Africa favored the good practices that promote cross-sector coordination and institutional resilience. The top choices highlight the value of bringing together diverse stakeholders and investing in systemic capacity-building:

- ♦ **Malawi:** *Engaging media and local leaders to prevent human-wildlife conflict.* Participants noted the requirement, in order to replicate this process, to perform an assessment of the specific issues to be addressed and bring in expertise in strategic communications.
- ♦ **Ethiopia:** *Integrated capacity building to combat wildlife crime.* Scaling this model requires financial support for sustained training programs and institutional development.



- ◆ **South Africa:** *Creating multistakeholder coordination fora for landscape management.* Participants shared the need, in order to adapt this model, for stakeholder mapping, frameworks for structured engagement, and strategies to mobilize stakeholders with the right expertise.

Across all regions, the discussions underscored a shared recognition: many promising solutions exist within the GWP, and with practical guidance, technical expertise, and peer learning, they can be successfully applied in new contexts to help build bridges with other partners and sectors.

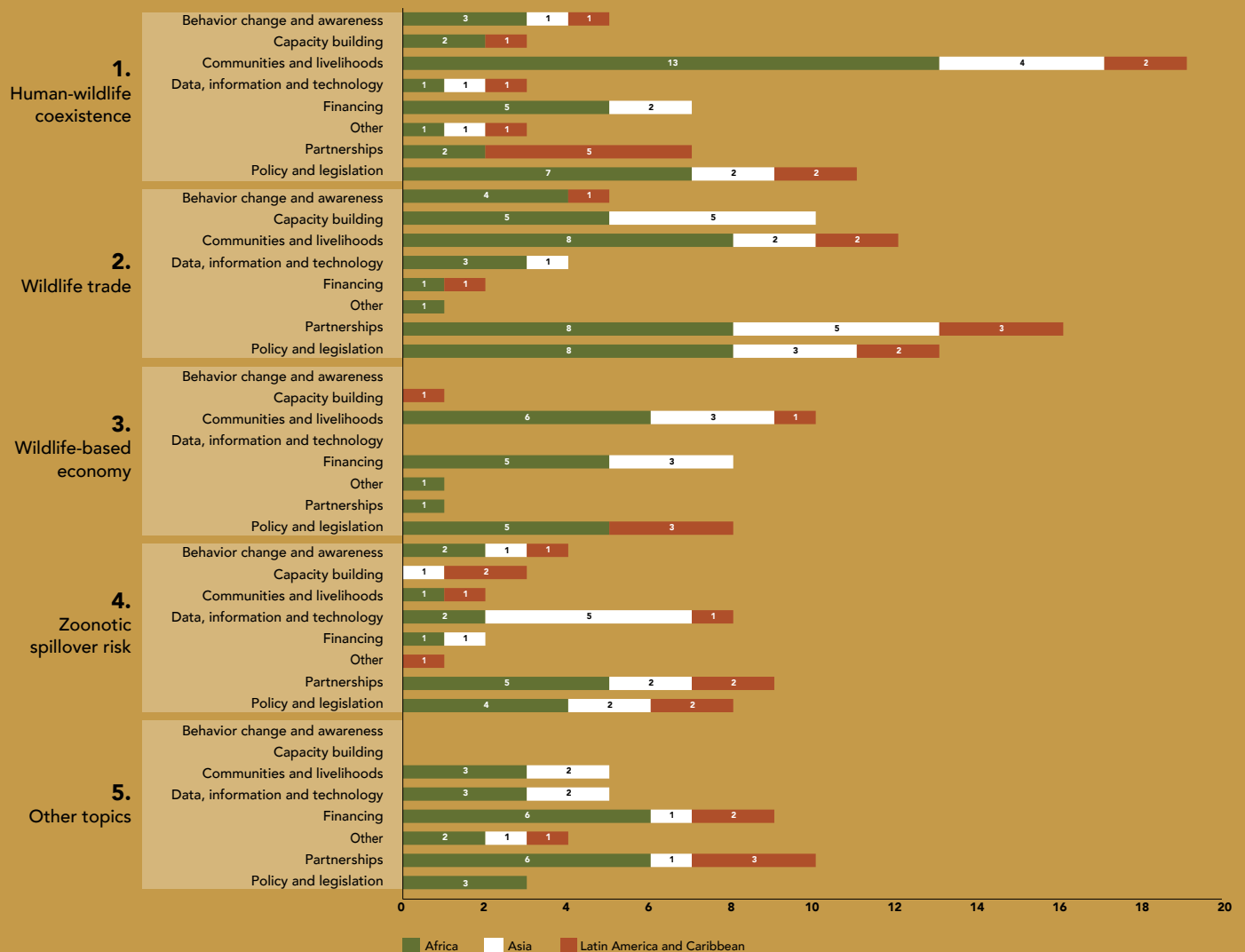
The importance of working in partnership was also reflected in an annual conference discussion where countries reflected on their

current technical priorities and opportunities for wildlife conservation, given progress made to date (Box 3.7). Responses were grouped according to the “lever of change” that countries would use to realize the opportunity—whether behavior change, capacity development, policy strengthening, use of technology, community engagement, new partnerships, or an innovative financing solution. Levers that resonated most among participants were empowering communities and diversifying livelihoods, building partnerships, and sustainable financing. This reflects the maturation of the GWP as projects look for more ways to sustain their work, connect with local communities, and form relationships with the economic sectors most relevant in their local environment.

Box 3.7 Charting the Course: Future Opportunities

During the 2024 annual conference in Panama, the GWP gathered from over 100 project representatives' input on their most important opportunities for wildlife conservation in their country. Participants shared opportunities within several themes: human-wildlife coexistence, wildlife trade, wildlife-based economies, and zoonotic spillover risk, plus a category for new and emerging topics. Responses from the three regions were grouped according to the "lever of change" that would be used to realize each opportunity, as outlined in the figure.

Thematic Opportunities by Lever of Change and Region



Source: 2024 GWP Annual Conference



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Feature

SHOWCASING SUCCESS: GOOD PRACTICES IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Good Practices from Asia and Latin America: Partnerships and Community Engagement

Colombia:

Utilizing a “Peasant Pedagogy Approach” to Address Negative Jaguar Interactions – *Jenny Gallo*

The core concept of this training is to identify and scale existing local solutions. This approach finds local solutions already in use, trains community members as promoters of these practices, and facilitates knowledge exchange through farm visits. Training programs focus on empowering local leaders as knowledge disseminators.



© GWP/Colombia

Ecuador:

Empowering Educators for Jaguar Conservation through the “Jaguars Forever” Workshops – *Galo Zapata-Rios*

“Jaguars Forever” workshops train teachers to educate students and communities about jaguars, their ecological role, threats, and conservation strategies. Impact is measured by pre- and post-workshop assessments, which also contribute to improving workshop content. The curriculum is easily adaptable to local contexts and species.



© GWP/Ecuador

Ecuador:

Strengthening Jaguar Conservation through Landscape-Scale Management and Sustainable Livelihoods – *Paul Aulestia*

As part of proactively addressing human-jaguar conflict, the project helps build local government’s capacity for landscape management while undertaking participatory planning to engage communities in developing wildlife management plans, including exploring alternative livelihoods.



© GWP/Malaysia

Malaysia:

Utilizing a Strategic Planning Session to Overcome Project Delays – *Norizal Khushairi bin Mohamad Zamri*

This dedicated, inclusive workshop welcoming all stakeholders to a neutral venue was key to fostering open communication and collaboration to overcome project delays. A shift in focus toward transparency and working together in person brought the project back on track for successful implementation.

India:

Coexistence of People and Wildlife through Integrated Landscape Management Planning – *Subrato Paul*

Establishing multistakeholder platforms for collaborative planning is crucial to this project’s integrated landscape management success. The result is the identification and mapping of high conservation value areas to create tailored management plans. To ensure long-term success, sustainable livelihood initiatives are also included.



© GWP/Annual Conference Panama



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Nepal:

Implementing a Benefit-Sharing Mechanism and Green Economy within Chitwan National Park's Buffer Zone Communities
– *Ram Chandra Kandel*

This project shares park income with communities and promotes sustainable tourism-related enterprises within buffer zones. Benefit-sharing mechanisms are highly replicable and directly link conservation success to community economic wellbeing.

Nepal:

Community Engagement in Human-Tiger Conflict Management – *Hari Bhadra Acharya*

By facilitating collaboration between buffer zone communities, park authorities, and other stakeholders, this initiative mitigates conflict and improves wildlife monitoring. Establishing strong communication channels between communities and park authorities and developing a clear, accessible wildlife damage relief plan are part of its success.

Paraguay:

An Integrated Approach to Developing a GWP Project
– *Laura Villalba*

This places an emphasis on working with diverse sectors, creating strategies in protected and productive areas, participation incentives, clear communication, and improved legal conditions. The result of the design is a program that promotes jaguar conservation while benefiting local communities.



© GWP/Paraguay

Chad:

Bushfire Prevention – *Tahir Brahim Adouma*

Environmental communication campaigns in this project raise awareness of bushfire prevention and help protect landscapes. Creating firebreaks around sensitive areas using mechanical ploughing and controlled burning for maintenance is also a key strategy. Additionally, mobilizing stakeholders through local community committees and supplying them with firefighting equipment contributes to effective bushfire management.

© GWP/Chad



© GWP/Namibia



Namibia:

Elephant-Proof Walls and Water Troughs – *Raili Hasheela*

Construction of elephant-proof walls and separate water troughs for livestock and wildlife are simple solutions to mitigate human-wildlife conflict. Community involvement in the construction process reduces costs and encourages a local feeling of ownership. Success is escalated by using approved technical specifications for durable infrastructure.

Ethiopia:

Integrated Capacity Building to Combat Wildlife Crime – *Fanuel Kebede*

This multistakeholder approach to combating wildlife crime trains high-level officials to improve their awareness of and commitment to wildlife crime prevention. Commitment becomes action through national and regional task forces and environmental crime units. This supports the goal of mainstreaming wildlife crime prevention and creates an effective communication network to enhance coordination and response.

© GWP/Annual Conference Panama



South Africa:

Multistakeholder Coordination Fora
– Lucia Motloung

For successful multistakeholder coordination fora, it is important to conduct stakeholder mapping, consultations, and workshops to develop a common vision and master plan for landscapes. These efforts promote information sharing, capacity building, and collaborative landscape management, which are essential for effective conservation.



Malawi:

Community Engagement for Conservation
– Kennedy Nzeru

Through awareness-raising programs, this initiative shifts community perceptions of conservation. Revamping local structures such as Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Natural Resource Committees (NRCs) to foster participation was highlighted as a key strategy. Providing livelihood support, and engaging local leaders and district councils are components that encourage community buy-in.

South Africa:

Strengthening Community Capacity
– Lazaro Sibiya and Mercedes Marele

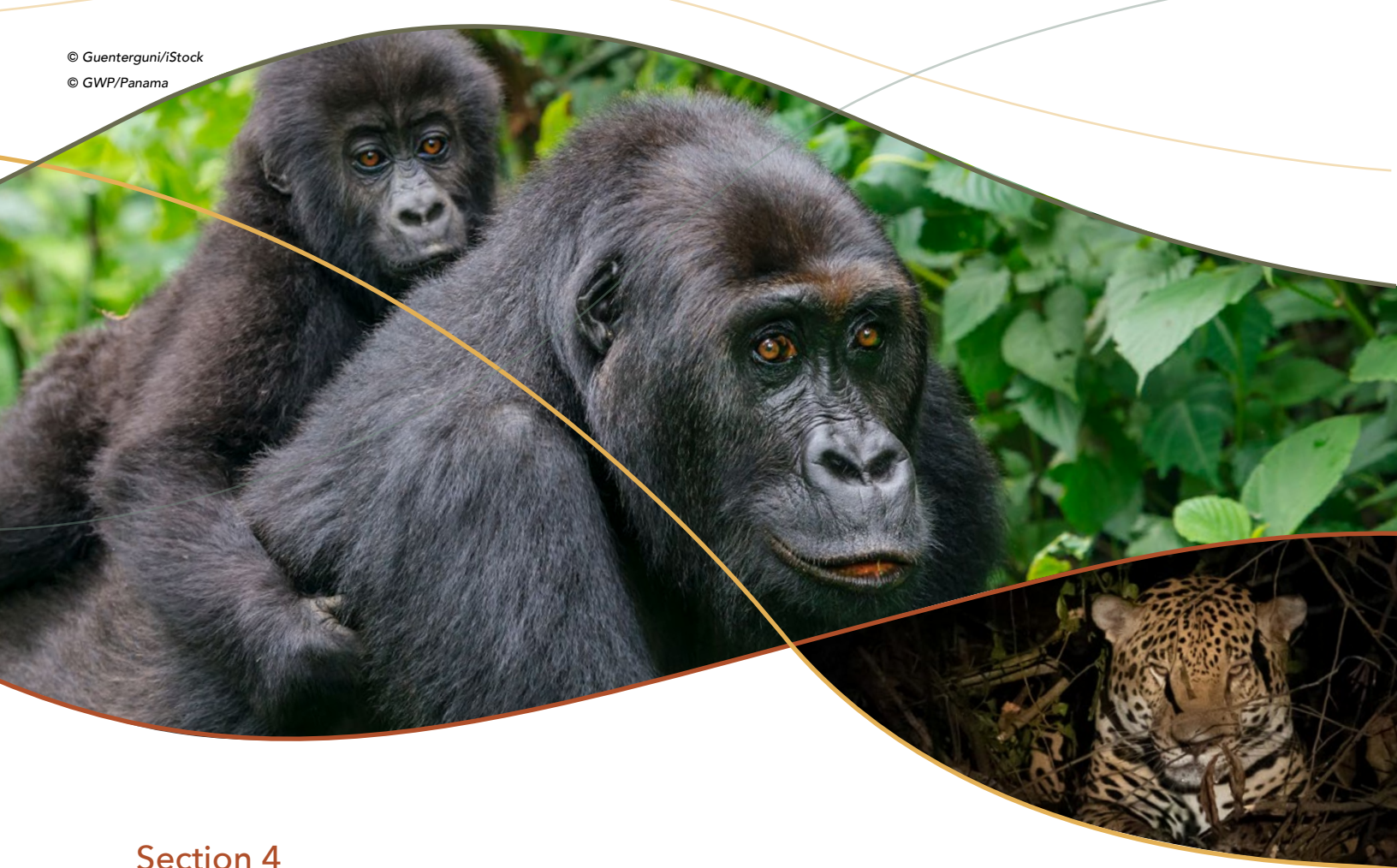
This program employs local youth and provides them with conservation training to become Environmental Monitors. They contribute to conservation goals through daily fence patrols and maintenance. The program also strengthens communication and collaboration between communities and conservation partners.

Malawi:

Media and Local Leaders Engagement to Prevent Human-Wildlife Conflict – Leonard Chilando Moyo

Both the media and local leaders play an important role in preventing human-wildlife conflict. In this case, the media were engaged to educate the public on human-wildlife conflict prevention. By connecting with traditional leaders, this approach used trusted voices to disseminate information within communities. This network was used to request help when it was time to build fences. By actively soliciting local involvement from the beginning, communities felt a sense of ownership of the project and benefited from employment opportunities.





Section 4

GWP IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

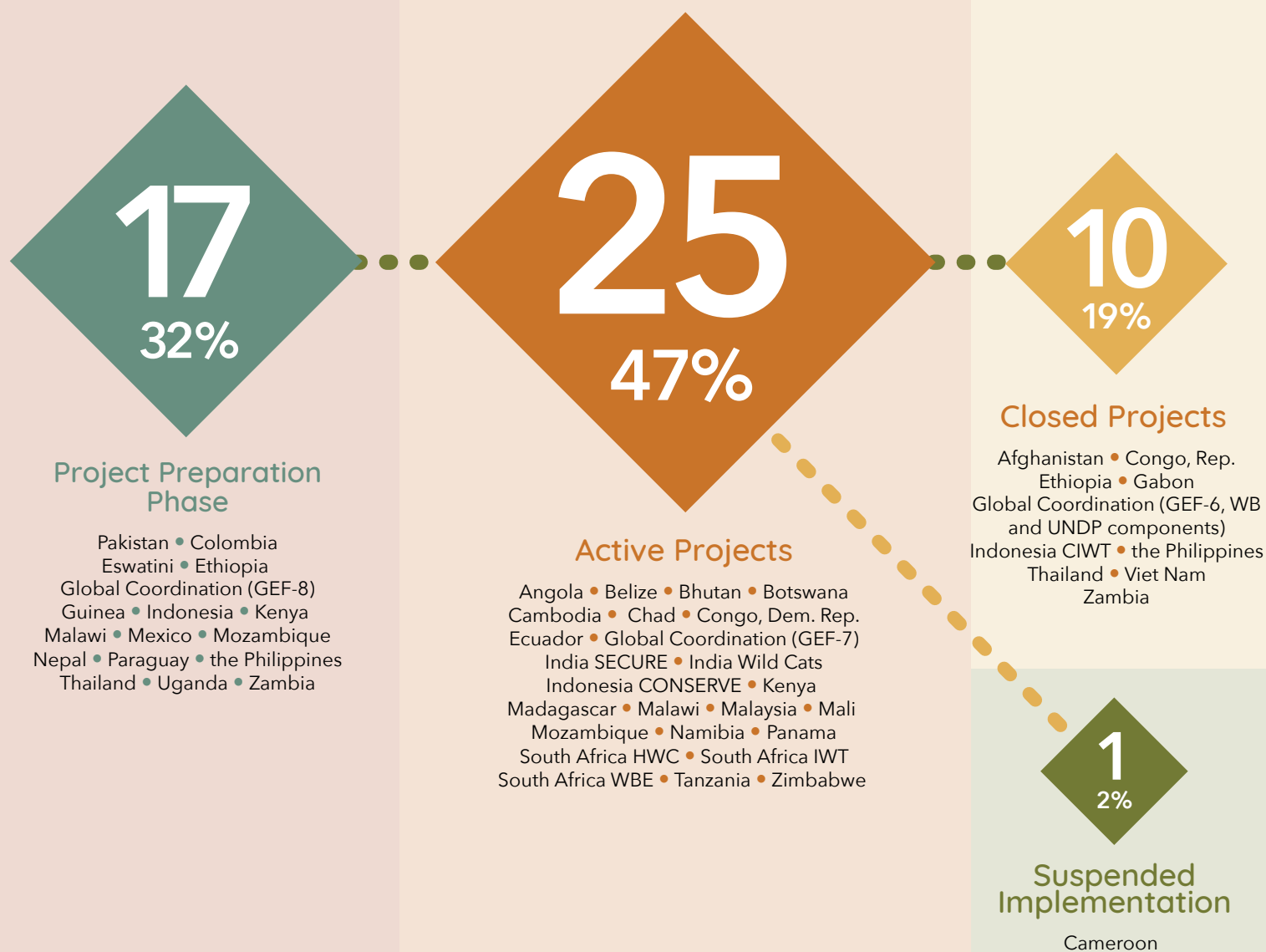
Using results from project implementation reports (PIRs), mid-term reviews (MTRs), and terminal evaluations (TEs), this section updates the status of implementation progress across the GWP portfolio. It reports on financial status, performance progress, and risk ratings to understand how projects are progressing.

Implementation Status

As of June 30, 2024, the GWP portfolio comprised 53 projects from 38 countries, as shown in Figure 4.1. Of these projects, 20 were from the GEF-6 phase of the GWP, 17 from the GEF-7, and 16 from the GEF-8 phase. The project concepts from the GEF-8 phase were approved by the GEF Council on February 9, 2024, and are currently in the project preparation phase. The GEF-7 project in Pakistan remained in the project preparation stage with an exceptional extension granted until June 30, 2026. Twenty-five projects are

under implementation. In Cameroon, the GEF-6 project remained suspended for reformulation to address issues related to incomplete safeguard instruments and finalization of an updated project document. Ethiopia, Global Coordination (GEF-6, UNDP component), Indonesia CIWT, Thailand, and Zambia completed their projects over this reporting period, bringing the total number of closed projects to 10. The Afghanistan project was cancelled by UNDP in September 2023 due to political changes in the country.

Figure 4.1 GWP Project Portfolio, by Phase of the Project Cycle, as of June 30, 2024



Source: GWP global coordination project analysis.

Note: GEF-6, GEF-7, GEF-8 = Global Environment Facility (GEF) sixth, seventh, and eighth replenishment, respectively; Indonesia CIWT = Indonesia GEF-6 Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade Project; Indonesia CONSERVE = Catalyzing Optimum Management of Natural Heritage for Sustainability of Ecosystem, Resources and Viability of Endangered Wildlife Species; IWT = illegal wildlife trade; UNDP = United Nations Development Programme; WB = World Bank; WBE = wildlife-based economy; SECURE = Securing Livelihoods, Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of High Range Himalayan Ecosystems.

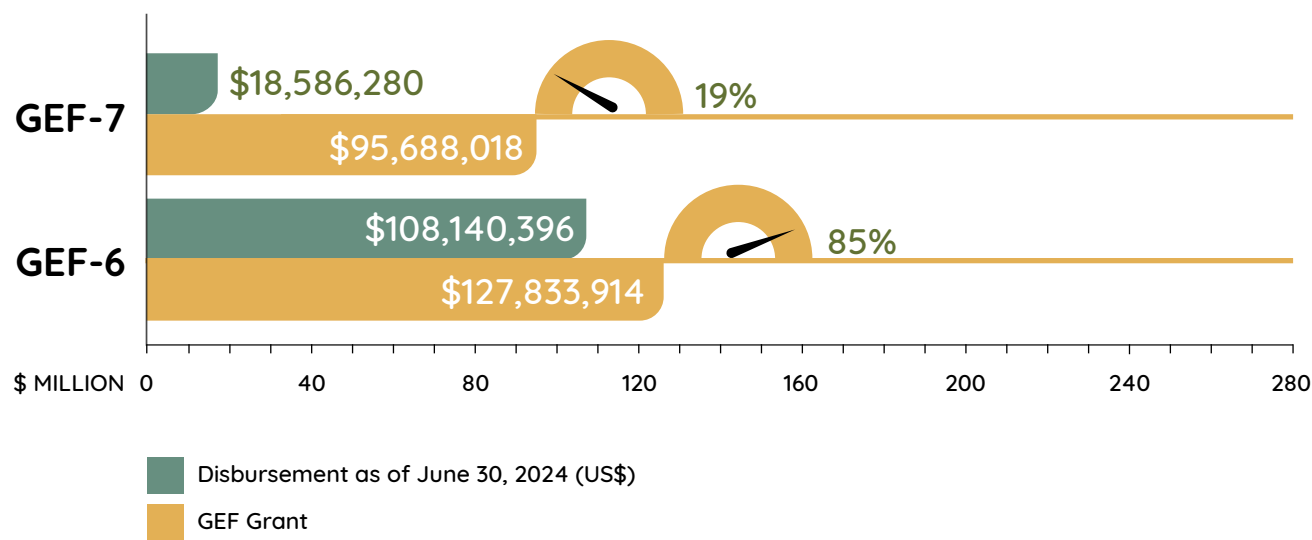


Financial Status

Across GEF-6 and GEF-7, the GEF has provided nearly \$224 million in financing to 32 GWP projects. As of the end of June 2024, \$127 million of the financing has been disbursed. As Figure 4.2 shows, most of the funding was used by GEF-6 projects, which have disbursed \$108

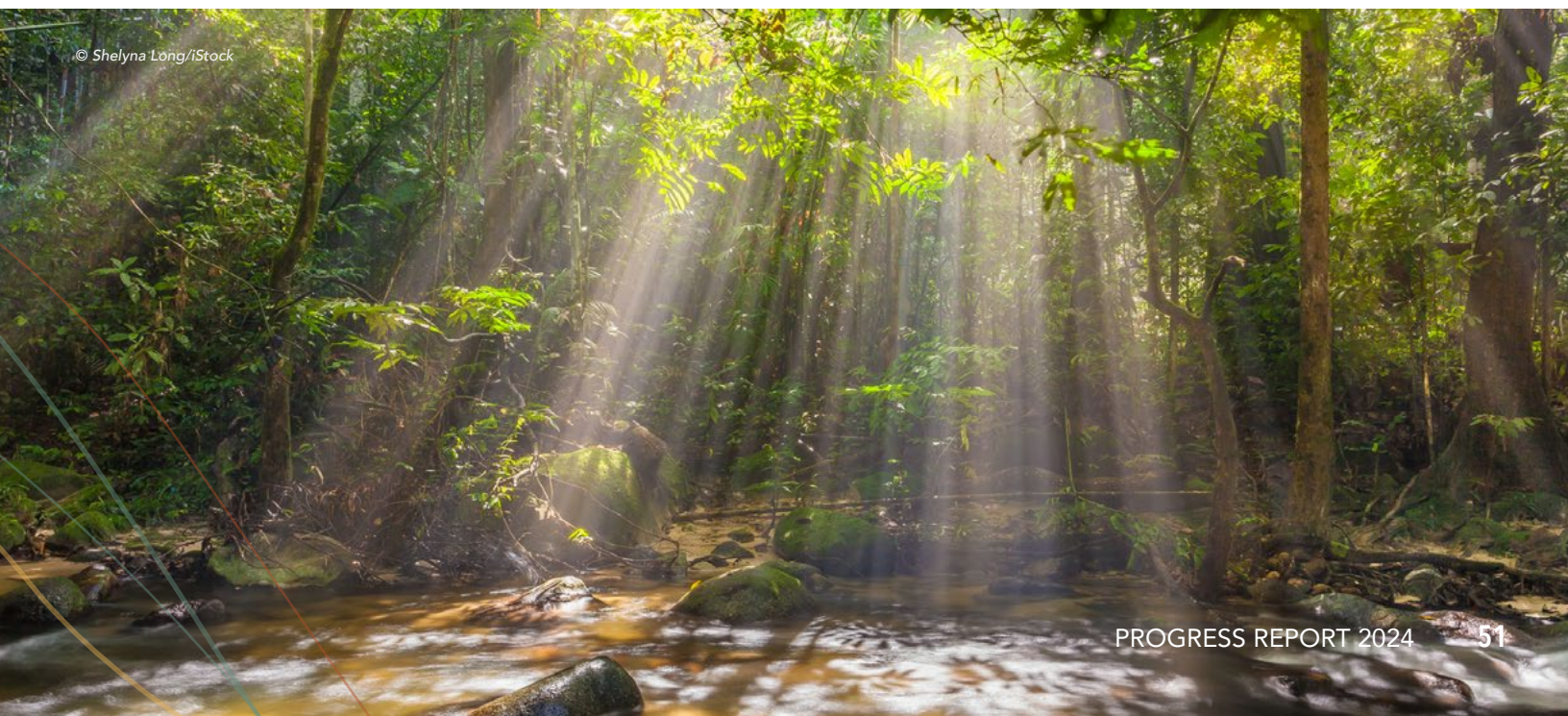
million. Projects funded by GEF-7 are mostly still in the early stages of implementation and have disbursed 19 percent of the total GEF-7 funding, which amounted to almost \$19 million.

Figure 4.2 Total GEF Grant vs. Disbursement by GEF Phase, as of June 30, 2024



Source: GWP global coordination project analysis.

Note: GEF-6, GEF-7 = Global Environment Facility (GEF) sixth and seventh replenishment, respectively.



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GWP Performance Progress

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT RATINGS

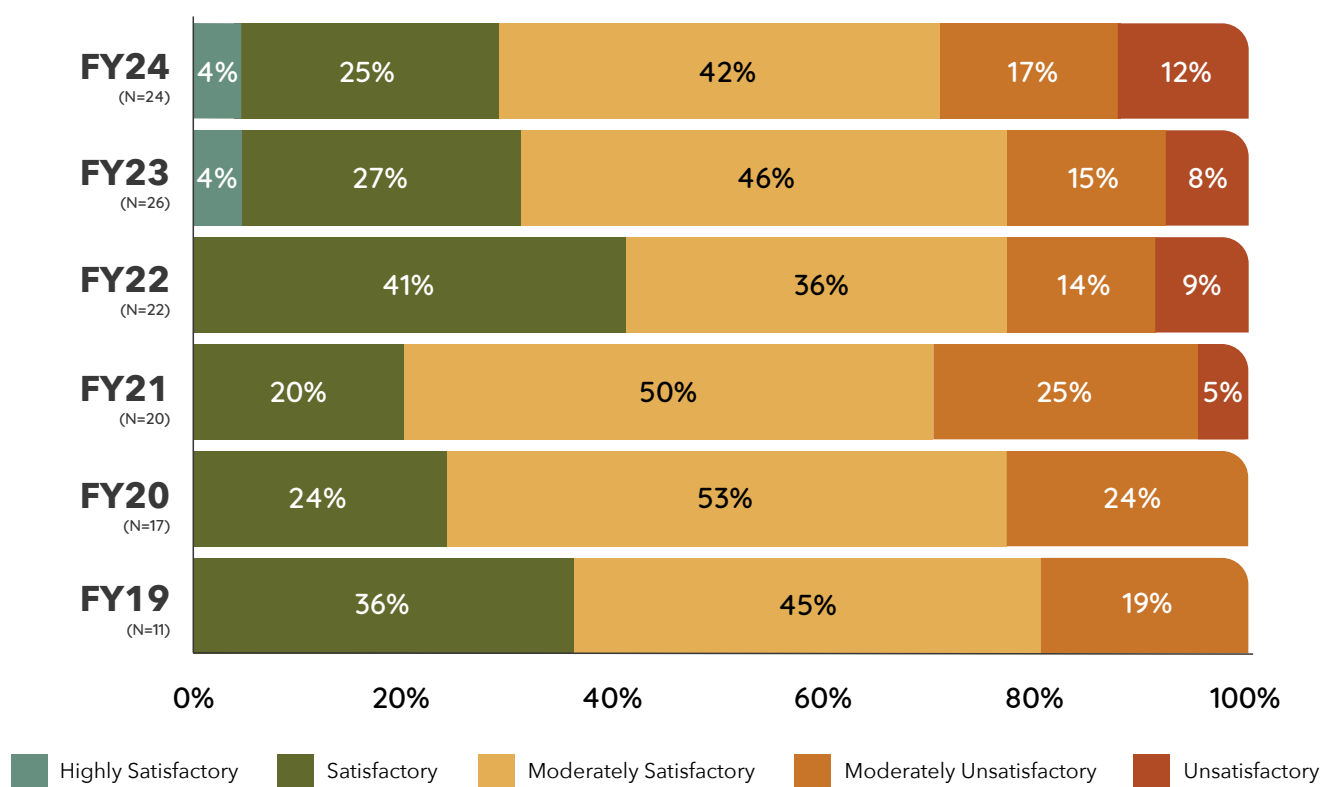
Twenty-four GWP projects—10 GEF-6 and 14 GEF-7 projects—submitted PIRs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024. Each project rated its progress toward the identified development objective based on the reported achievement of project targets.

This reporting year, 71 percent of the projects were rated in the “satisfactory” range. The project in Panama continues to perform exceptionally well, receiving a “highly

satisfactory” rating. Twenty-five percent, or six projects, received a “satisfactory” rating, and 42 percent were “moderately satisfactory.” Seventeen percent of projects were rated “moderately unsatisfactory,” and three projects (12 percent) were rated “unsatisfactory.” These results are broadly similar to the proportion of projects in each rating category last year (Figure 4.3).

Reflecting this, most projects received similar ratings to last year, as shown in Table 4.1. More than half (58 percent, or 14 projects) reported no change in their rating, with most continuing to receive “satisfactory” or “moderately satisfactory” ratings. During the reporting period, four projects (17 percent) improved their progress toward development objectives, while the rating of three projects (12.5 percent)

Figure 4.3 GWP Project Implementation Report Ratings, FY19–FY24



Source: GWP global coordination project analysis.

Note: The figure shows the proportion of projects allocated to each rating category across years. The number of projects submitting progress reports and receiving progress ratings changes each year.

declined. The projects in Cameroon and the India Wild Cats project, which were being restructured, received an “unsatisfactory” rating. The Cameroon project remains suspended pending CEO re-endorsement, and the India Wild Cats Project was finalizing the transfer of the full project to UNDP.

In FY24, more GEF-7 projects began implementation, with three submitting their first PIR. These projects reported mixed ratings, with Ecuador rated “moderately

satisfactory” and Angola and Malaysia within the “unsatisfactory” range, reflecting early implementation delays and challenges. For example, Malaysia was rated “unsatisfactory” due to delays caused by financial transfer challenges and a government restructure. Similarly, inception of the project in Angola was delayed by slow recruitment of project staff and changes in government contacts.

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Table 4.1 Ratings Toward Project Development Objectives, as of June 30, 2024

Rating (FY24)	%	Country Projects	Rating Change from FY23*
Highly satisfactory or targets achieved	4%	Panama	=
Satisfactory or on track to achieve targets	25%	India SECURE	=
		Indonesia CONSERVE	↑
		South Africa IWT	=
		South Africa WBE	↑
		Tanzania	=
		Zimbabwe	=
Moderately satisfactory or minor shortfalls	42%	Belize	=
		Bhutan	=
		Botswana	=
		Chad	=
		Congo, Dem.Rep.	↑
		Ecuador	NA
		Kenya	=
		Mali	=
		Mozambique	=
		Namibia	↑
Moderately unsatisfactory or major shortfalls	17%	Angola	NA
		Cambodia	↓
		Madagascar	=
		Malawi	↓
Unsatisfactory or unlikely to achieve targets	12%	Cameroon	=
		India Wild Cats	↓
		Malaysia	NA

Source: GWP global coordination project analysis.

*Note: ↑ rating improved since last FY; ↓ rating worsened; = no change in the rating; NA no rating available for previous FY (the first year that the PIR was submitted). IWT = illegal wildlife trade; SECURE = Securing Livelihoods, Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of High Range Himalayan Ecosystems; CONSERVE = Catalyzing Optimum Management of Natural Heritage for Sustainability of Ecosystem, Resources and Viability of Endangered Wildlife Species; WBE = wildlife-based economy.

Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation Ratings

As of June 30, 2024, 21 projects had completed their MTRs, five of which took place in the reporting year. The project in Tanzania received a MTR rating of “highly satisfactory” toward its development objective, while the project in Belize received a MTR rating of “satisfactory”. Chad and South Africa WBE (World Bank pillar) were rated “moderately satisfactory” (Table 4.2). The project in Bhutan received a MTR rating of “moderately unsatisfactory” due to a complex post-COVID-19 context, which led to a slow inception process. However, the project has

demonstrated adaptive management, and the MTR recommends further changes to adaptive management capacity and strategic direction to make the best use of the remaining time and resources available.

Between June 2023 and June 2024, five additional projects completed their terminal evaluations. Projects in Ethiopia, Thailand, Zambia, and Indonesia CIWT received a “satisfactory” rating towards their project development objective based on clear results and impacts (see spotlights on these recently completed projects for their achievements). Meanwhile, the terminal evaluation rating for the UNDP component of the Global Coordination project (GEF-6) was “moderately satisfactory.”

Table 4.2 Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation Ratings for Progress Toward Project Development Objective, as of June 30, 2024

Mid-Term Review Rating		Terminal Evaluation Rating	
Highly Satisfactory	1	Tanzania	0
Satisfactory	7	Belize	6
		Ethiopia	Ethiopia
		India SECURE	Gabon
		Kenya	Global Coordination Project (GEF-6, WB component)
		Malawi	Indonesia CIWT
		Mozambique	Thailand
		Zimbabwe	Zambia
Moderately Satisfactory	7	Afghanistan	4
		Cambodia	Congo, Rep.
		Chad	Global Coordination Project (GEF-6, UNDP component)
		Congo, Rep.	Philippines
		Indonesia CIWT	Viet Nam
		South Africa WBE (WB component)	
		Zambia	
Moderately Unsatisfactory	5	Bhutan	0
		Botswana	
		Gabon	
		Mali	
		Thailand	
Unsatisfactory	0		0
Highly Unsatisfactory	0		0

Note: CIWT = Indonesia GEF-6 Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade Project; WBE = wildlife-based economy.



Risk Management

The GWP works with governments and development partners to effectively identify and manage project-related risks. Over the reporting year, four projects reported either a “high” or “substantial” level of risk (Figure 4.4). Cameroon and Namibia were rated “high” risk for recurrent reasons including institutional challenges and low capacity, and the potential impacts of climate change on project objectives. Despite that, the risk ratings show improvement from the last fiscal year, when six projects received a risk rating of “high” and four “substantial.”

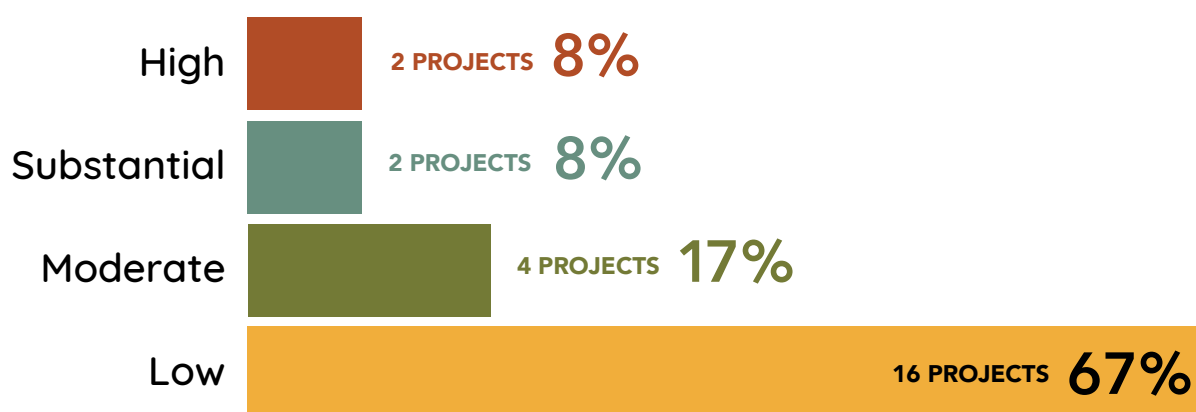
Additionally, the percentage of projects that rated their overall risk as “low” rose from 54 percent last year to 67 percent this reporting year. In these cases, projects cited increased stability within countries, improved institutional capacity, and further recovery from COVID-19 disruptions as reasons for the change in ratings.

According to the World Bank's 2024 list of fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS), seven GWP countries were categorized as FCS (Table 4.3). The World Bank categorizes countries as

having either “conflict” or “institutional and social fragility” without assigning an intensity level. Under this rating system, five GWP project countries are designated as experiencing “conflict” and two as experiencing “institutional and social fragility.” These countries reported direct impacts on project implementation. For example, Zimbabwe delayed the completion of the terminal evaluation due to “high” risks related to unstable political and economic conditions, limited currency flow, and elections.

Countries listed under “conflict” often face security threats, as a threshold number of conflict-related deaths relative to the population determines the classification. However, through adaptive management and flexible implementation strategies, most of these projects have continued to make progress. For instance, the political situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo caused delays in the project launch due to provincial instability; however, the project implementation progressed, with the rating toward project development objective improved from “moderately unsatisfactory” to “moderately satisfactory.” In Ethiopia, the project faced challenges related to political instability and occasional conflict, particularly in the Kafta Shiraro National Park. Despite

Figure 4.4 Overall Risk Rating in Project Implementation Reports, By Percentage of Projects, as of June 30, 2024



Source: GWP global coordination project analysis, using the 2024 project implementation review data [n=24].

these challenges, the project closed with a “satisfactory” rating at its terminal evaluation. In Mozambique, insecurity around the northern part of the country, particularly in Cabo-Delgado province, created instability and dispersed

target communities. This insecurity attracted few qualified staff, delaying activities such as the establishment of community conservation areas and animal census.

Table 4.3 GWP Countries Listed as Fragile and Conflict-Affected for FY24

Category	Countries
Conflict-Affected	Cameroon
	Congo, Dem. Rep.
	Ethiopia
	Mali
	Mozambique
Institutional and Social Fragility	Chad
	Zimbabwe

Source: Original data from the World Bank’s FY24 list of fragile and conflict-affected situations.

Feature

SPOTLIGHT ON RECENTLY COMPLETED PROJECTS

Thailand

The Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade, focusing on the Ivory, Rhino Horn, Tiger, and Pangolin project in Thailand, strengthened the country's capacity to address illegal wildlife trade by enhancing law enforcement, improving interagency and international cooperation, promoting community engagement, and supporting demand reduction efforts. The project targeted key species threatened by trafficking—elephants, rhinos, tigers, and pangolins—through technology, training, behavior change, and awareness-raising efforts. Key achievements include:

Strengthened Law Enforcement Capacity

- ◆ In 2019, Thailand undertook a comprehensive baseline assessment using the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) Indicator Framework, marking a critical step in evaluating its wildlife law enforcement capacity. The assessment resulted in key



TERMINAL EVALUATION RATINGS:

OUTCOME: *Satisfactory*

QUALITY OF UNDP OVERSIGHT: *Satisfactory*

QUALITY OF M&E: *Satisfactory*

PROJECT OVERVIEW:

GRANT AMOUNT:
US\$4.0 million

GEF PHASE: GEF-6

KEY DATES: 2018-2023

GEF AGENCY: UNDP

EXECUTING ENTITY:

Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Royal Thai Police, IUCN, TRAFFIC, TRACE

THAILAND

recommendations, including expanding the Thai Wildlife Enforcement Network (Thai-WEN) membership and mandate, adopting an intelligence-led approach, and employing specialized investigation techniques to investigate and prosecute wildlife crime. Enforcement capacity was strengthened at 47 border wildlife checkpoints across the country through Thailand's Provincial WEN network. Capacity was also strengthened through enhanced chain-of-custody protocols for wildlife crime scene evidence and the national Wildlife Forensics Lab capacity, ensuring greater legal integrity during prosecution.

Enhanced Cooperation Across Agencies and Borders

- ◆ Under the project, the Wildlife Crime Intelligence Unit was institutionalized as a national information hub, integrating wildlife and forest crime databases with agencies

such as the Department of National Parks (DNP) Special Operations Unit, the Royal Thai Police, and the Customs Department to support joint operations. Specialized task forces were established to target high-profile cases involving species such as the wild hawk and tiger, with focused monitoring of online wildlife cybercrime—particularly on platforms like Facebook.

At the regional level, the project strengthened bilateral cooperation with Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Malaysia. This culminated in the drafting of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on technical collaboration to combat illegal wildlife trade, facilitating cross-border information sharing, conducting joint investigations, and harmonizing enforcement protocols.

Action to Reduce Demand in Consumer Markets

- ◆ Thailand led the most extensive demand reduction efforts among GWP projects to date, using standardized market research and targeted social and behavior change communications to curb demand for illegal wildlife products and support law enforcement.

The Kind Dining campaign focused on reducing consumption of high zoonotic-risk wild meat by appealing to young, urban consumers who saw themselves as modern and socially conscious. To strengthen the impact, the campaign enlisted trusted and influential figures, including a popular actor, a wildlife veterinarian who highlighted health risks, and a Michelin-star chef who promoted quality meals without wild meat. The campaign engaged over 800,000 people, with post-campaign surveys showing a rise from 26 percent to 34 percent of consumers who viewed wild meat as socially unacceptable.

The Mercy is Power campaign was designed to invoke spirituality to reduce the demand for elephant ivory and tiger products such as amulets and small carvings. The initiative drew on the Thai tradition of Yan or yantras, which are sacred images used to ward off danger and bring about good luck. It aimed to shift the desire for animal products and replace it with digital yantras with tiger and elephant images. Twenty celebrities and 12 social media content creators helped amplify the core messages. Post-campaign surveys showed that 32 percent of surveyed consumers agreed to reduce their purchases, surpassing the 30 percent target.

The Demand Reduction Steering Group, established under the Thai Wildlife Enforcement Network, was created as a coordination mechanism for demand reduction campaigns to align campaign messaging with enforcement priorities by using social and behavior change communication approaches and public engagement.

Improved Community Engagement

- ◆ At the community level, a Small Grant Mechanism was launched across four demonstration sites to increase local participation in wildlife crime surveillance. Four community MoUs were drafted on wildlife protection, and in combating illegal wildlife trade across the borders. In addition, checkpoint chiefs reported training local community members and schoolchildren to raise awareness of poaching and illegal wildlife trade. Participants were encouraged to share these messages within their communities, reinforcing the broader impact of the project's law enforcement efforts.



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Zambia

The Integrated Forest and Sustainable Land Management project improved landscape management and increased benefits for rural communities in the Eastern Province. It expanded sustainable forest areas, promoted alternative livelihoods, strengthened local resource governance through land rights transfer and forest officer training, and supported equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms. Key achievements include:

Improved Landscape, Forest, and Protected Area Management

- ◆ The project enhanced landscape management by expanding sustainable forest areas, strengthening protected area management, and improving wildlife conservation. It exceeded targets by increasing sustainably managed forest land by 72,840 hectares and signing 28 Community Forest Management Agreements. These agreements grant Community Forest Management Groups—formed with the project’s support—the right to manage forest areas, following recognition by the Director of Forestry, consent from the local chief, and a forest management plan. Communities control access, use, and management of designated forests, including harvesting and trading forest products, and are responsible for

TERMINAL EVALUATION RATINGS:

OUTCOME: *Satisfactory*

WORLD BANK PERFORMANCE: *Satisfactory*

QUALITY OF M&E: *Substantial*

PROJECT OVERVIEW:

GRANT AMOUNT:

US\$8.1 million

GEF PHASE: GEF-6

KEY DATES: 2017-2024

GEF AGENCY: World Bank

EXECUTING ENTITY:

Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, and Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Forestry Department

ZAMBIA

their conservation and sustainable use. Each community group manages an average of 2,600 hectares.

The project strengthened protected area management by developing infrastructure, including administrative offices, camp houses, guard houses, entry gates, and upgraded loop roads. A total of 50 km of roads in Lukusuzi and 25 km in Luambe were built and improved. These upgrades enhanced access for park management and supported ecotourism.

In addition, the project encouraged sustainable forest use through the

development of a benefit-sharing guide and the implementation of performance-based incentives. These mechanisms promoted equitable distribution of benefits and long-term cooperation within communities.

Strengthened Institutions

- ◆ Local resource management was further strengthened through the training of almost 600 honorary forest officers to support the protection and management of forest areas in their respective communities alongside the Forestry Department and the Zambia Police Services. A training manual was adopted nationwide, and honorary forest officers were institutionalized, formally recognizing and empowering them for forestry supervision and long-term landscape management.

Increased Economic and Nonmonetary Benefits for Communities

- ◆ The project exceeded its beneficiaries target, reaching over 162,000 people compared to the goal of 40,000. Of these, 15 percent reported increased monetary benefits, improving their financial livelihoods. In addition, 73 percent of the beneficiaries

experienced nonmonetary benefits. These included improvements in knowledge (for example, climate-smart agriculture and soil fertility), skills, social capital, health, and nutrition, which, while less tangible, are crucial for the overall adoption of technologies, resilience, and future economic opportunities.

Climate Co-benefits

- ◆ The project generated carbon sequestration benefits through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable forest management, and afforestation. Climate-smart practices such as agroforestry were promoted, including the integration of nitrogen-fixing trees with over 5 million seedlings planted. In total, 162,334 hectares were brought under climate-smart agricultural practices, 72,840 hectares of forest under sustainable management, and woodlots (afforestation) were developed over 115 hectares. These activities are expected to generate a reduction in emissions of approximately 7.84 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) over 20 years as calculated using the EX-ACT tool.



Indonesia

The Combating Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species in Indonesia (CIWT) project was designed to significantly strengthen wildlife law enforcement efforts in Indonesia, contributing to the reduction of illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade and the protection of globally significant biodiversity. The project focused on enhancing the national legal and regulatory frameworks, bolstering the capacity of law enforcement agencies, and improving institutional coordination to more effectively detect, investigate, and prosecute wildlife crimes. Additionally, the project recognized the critical role of local communities and women by building their capacity to participate in and support wildlife protection efforts. To assess progress, the project implemented the ICCWC Indicator Framework through a two-phase, multistakeholder dialogue—first at project inception to identify enforcement challenges, and again at project completion to evaluate impact and outcomes. Key achievements include:

Strengthened Institutional Capacity and Collaboration

- ◆ The CIWT project successfully completed the National Strategy and Action Plan for Combatting Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species (NASTRA CIWT). This plan serves as a “legacy-making” national roadmap for tackling illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia and is the first strategy of its kind to use system dynamics modeling for combating illegal wildlife trade.

The project fortified institutional collaboration by supporting the establishment of two formal interagency task forces. The first, the Interagency Taskforce on Illegal Wildlife Trade, was created to enhance coordination among enforcement agencies in tackling wildlife trafficking. The second taskforce was formed to handle alleged money laundering linked to environmental crimes and to strengthen financial investigations and legal action against environmental crime networks. The project also facilitated interagency collaboration agreements,

TERMINAL EVALUATION RATINGS:

OUTCOME: *Satisfactory*

QUALITY OF UNDP OVERSIGHT: *Satisfactory*

QUALITY OF M&E: *Satisfactory*

PROJECT OVERVIEW:

GRANT AMOUNT:

US\$7.0 million

GEF PHASE: GEF-6

KEY DATES: 2017-2024

GEF AGENCY: UNDP

EXECUTING ENTITY:

Ministry of Environment and Forests, Directorate General of Natural Resources Conservation and Ecosystems

INDONESIA

including the development of standard operating procedures for exchanging data on wildlife crime and partnership on customs inspections.

Scaled Up Cyber Patrol Operations

- ◆ The project supported the operationalization of a National Cyber Patrol Unit and Intelligence Center to monitor and investigate online trafficking of protected wildlife. The project received international recognition for its development of cyber patrolling, which uses advanced monitoring techniques and cyber profiling to track wildlife trafficking transactions across digital platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, and e-commerce sites. These efforts significantly enhanced enforcement capacity, response times, and prevention. For example, the results of the Cyber Patrol Unit's daily monitoring of online trade in protected wildlife in 2021 identified and located 796 accounts associated with discussion around illegal wildlife products. The project also shared its experiences from this work with the GWP community, presenting Lessons Learned on Establishing and Operationalizing Cyber Patrols in Indonesia at the exchange learning workshop in Mombasa in 2019.

Communities Engaged to Address Drivers of Illegal Wildlife Trade

- ◆ The project worked closely with communities to address key drivers of illegal wildlife trade, particularly human-wildlife conflict, hunting practices, and cultural traditions of eating meat from animals harvested from the wild. This included the development of human-wildlife conflict mitigation strategies, such as community-based monitoring systems and conflict mitigation plans that engage local communities.

Training sessions, workshops, and educational programs targeting hunters raised awareness of wildlife protection laws and the ecological impacts of overhunting, while promoting sustainable hunting practices. The project also explored and promoted alternative livelihood options to reduce dependence on hunting, and involved hunters in wildlife monitoring and enforcement, leveraging their knowledge of local ecosystems.

Gender Equality in Conservation

- ◆ The project emphasized gender inclusion by increasing women's participation in combating illegal wildlife trade and advancing conservation efforts. Capacity-building activities included gender-sensitive and leadership training, as well as support for women to become forest rangers and community leaders. The Perempuan Inspiratif Mitra Polisi Kehutanan—Inspiring Women Partners of Forest Rangers—was established to engage women in protecting Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park. Fifteen locally recruited members now lead conservation efforts in the area. This initiative was adopted and replicated from the GWP project in Zimbabwe, following a GWP conference where Indonesia was able to see first-hand the women ranger's workforce that had been established.



Ethiopia

The Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Area Estate project made significant contributions to reduce illegal wildlife trade and poaching by strengthening the management of protected areas and enhancing national and cross-border law enforcement systems. The project established interagency coordination platforms, expanded capacity building for law enforcement and judicial actors, and promoted regional cooperation to address transboundary wildlife crime. It also supported community engagement through natural resource use agreements, increasing local participation in conservation. Key achievements include:

Poaching Reduction

- ◆ Poaching of elephants declined by over 75 percent at project sites of Kafta Shiraro, Chebera Churchura, Mago and Omo National Parks, and Babile Elephant Sanctuary, because of integrated protected area management, targeted law enforcement, and strengthened community partnerships. Protected area management plans were approved for all sites. Further, agreements were developed and established with communities and Indigenous Peoples across project sites, granting them formal roles in the conservation and protection of nearby protected areas.

Additionally, over 800 community members received training on locally developed by laws governing sustainable use of natural resources. These communities now form part of task forces that work tirelessly to conserve the environment and have become a strong ally in conservation efforts.

Integrated Capacity Building for Wildlife Law Enforcement

- ◆ An integrated capacity-building approach underpinned efforts to combat wildlife crime, beginning with the establishment of an interagency collaboration platform that brought together the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change,

TERMINAL EVALUATION RATINGS:

OUTCOME: Satisfactory

QUALITY OF UNDP OVERSIGHT:

Highly Satisfactory

QUALITY OF M&E: Highly Satisfactory

PROJECT OVERVIEW:

GRANT AMOUNT:

US\$7.3 million

GEF PHASE: GEF-6

KEY DATES: 2017-2024

GEF AGENCY: UNDP

EXECUTING ENTITY:

Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) and Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI)

ETHIOPIA

the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA), and key law enforcement bodies including the Federal Police Commission, Customs Commission, and Ministry of Justice, Defense Forces, and Judiciary. Formal agreements with law enforcement training colleges and training centers enabled the integration of wildlife crime modules into standard curricula, ensuring broader and sustained reach. Targeted training sessions were also delivered to protected area staff, law enforcement officers at Bole International Airport, land border points, and customs personnel, as well as prosecutors and judges. As a result of these efforts, the wildlife crime conviction rate at national level rose to 97 percent, compared to 75 percent in 2020.

Scaled Up Enforcement Coordination

- ◆ The project mobilized a wide range of actors to improve wildlife crime response at the national and site levels. This included the formation of national and regional task forces and the establishment of an Environmental Crime Unit within the EWCA.

At the project sites, task forces were composed of protected area staff (wardens, experts, and rangers), local police, local administrations, and community leaders. These teams improved site-level law

enforcement and were mandated to support investigations, enforcement, and interagency collaboration.

The project motivated cross-border collaboration through the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN). Bilateral MoUs were signed between Ethiopia and neighbouring countries Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, and Sudan to formalize cooperation in combating illegal wildlife trade. These efforts have enhanced real-time intelligence sharing, strengthened joint enforcement operations, and reduced trafficking incidents along key cross-border trafficking routes.

Before the project, arrests of traffickers were frequent, but these cases have dropped significantly, with some areas now reporting zero incidents of illegal wildlife trade. Key actions included establishing a dedicated wildlife crime unit at the airport and ongoing capacity building for customs and airport security staff. Awareness-raising posters outlining sentencing penalties linked to wildlife crime were produced and displayed across the airport for international travellers—the first time such an attempt has been made to sensitize individuals traveling from, to or through Ethiopia.

Enhanced Controls at Bole International Airport

- ◆ A key impact of the project has been the substantial decline in wildlife trafficking across the country, especially at Bole International Airport, in Addis Ababa.

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APPENDIX A

List of GWP Projects with Executing Entities

Table A.1 List of GEF-6 and GEF-7 Projects with Executing Entities and Grant Amounts

COUNTRY	NAME	EXECUTING PARTNERS	GRANT AMOUNT	GEF AGENCY
Angola	Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development	Angola Ministry of the Environment	\$14.8 million	CI
Belize	Enhancing Jaguar Corridors and Strongholds Through Improved Management and Threat Reduction	Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, Forest Department	\$1.2 million	UNDP
Bhutan	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into the Tourism Sector in Bhutan	Tourism Council of Bhutan	\$4.9 million	UNDP
Botswana	Managing the Human-wildlife Interface to Sustain the Flow of Agro-ecosystem Services and Prevent Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands	Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism; Department of Environmental Affairs; Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Councils	\$6.0 million	UNDP
Cambodia	Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Rural Development	\$4.4 million	World Bank
Chad	Chad Local Development and Adaptation Project (ALBIÄ)	Ministry of Environment, Water and Fisheries	\$4.5 million	World Bank
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Kabobo-Luama Protected Area Landscape Management	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; WCS; Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature (ICCN)	\$3.7 million	UNDP
Congo, Rep.	Strengthening the Management of Wildlife and Improving Livelihoods in Northern Republic of Congo	Ministry of Forest Economy	\$6.5 million	World Bank
Ecuador	Integrating Landscape Considerations in Wildlife Conservation, with Emphasis on Jaguars	WCS - Ecuador	\$1.8 million	UNDP
Ethiopia	Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Area Estate	Environment, Forest, and Climate Change Commission; Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority; Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute	\$7.3 million	UNDP

COUNTRY	NAME	EXECUTING PARTNERS	GRANT AMOUNT	GEF AGENCY
Gabon	Wildlife and Human-Elephant Conflicts Management	National Agency of National Parks, General Directorate of Wildlife, and the Protection of Nature	\$9.1 million	World Bank
Global Coordination GEF-6	Global Coordination Project GEF-6		\$7.0 million	World Bank, UNDP
Global Coordination GEF-7	Global Coordination Project GEF-7		\$9.2 million	World Bank
India	Securing Livelihoods, Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of High Range Himalayan Ecosystems (SECURE)	Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change	\$11.5 million	UNDP
India	Strengthening Conservation and Resilience of Globally Significant Wild Cat Landscapes Through a Focus on Small Cat and Leopard Conservation (Wild Cats)	Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change	\$4.5 million	UNDP, WWF
Indonesia	Combatting Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species in Indonesia (CIWT)	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Directorate General of Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry	\$7.0 million	UNDP
Indonesia	Catalyzing Optimum Management of Natural Heritage for Sustainability of Ecosystem, Resources and Viability of Endangered Wildlife Species (CONSERVE)	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation	\$6.3 million	UNDP
Kenya	Combating Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in Kenya through an Integrated Approach	Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife	\$3.8 million	UNDP
Madagascar	Sustainable Management of Conservation Areas and Improved Livelihoods to Combat Wildlife Trafficking in Madagascar	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	\$5.8 million	UNEP
Malawi	Lower Shire Valley Landscape Project, part of the Shire Valley Transformation Program I	Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy, and Mining; Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Water Development; African Parks Network	\$5.6 million	World Bank
Malaysia	Building Institutional and Local Capacities to Reduce Wildlife Crime and Enhance Protection of Iconic Wildlife in Malaysia	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	\$7.1 million	UNDP

COUNTRY	NAME	EXECUTING PARTNERS	GRANT AMOUNT	GEF AGENCY
Mali	Community-Based Natural Resource Management that Resolves Conflict, Improves Livelihoods, and Restores Ecosystems throughout the Elephant Range	Ministry of the Environment, Sanitation, and Sustainable Development; Mali Elephant Project	\$4.1 million	UNDP
Mozambique	Strengthening the Conservation of Globally Threatened Species in Mozambique through Improving Biodiversity Enforcement and Expanding Community Conservancies around Protected Areas	National Agency for Conservation Areas; Gorongosa Restoration Project; WCS	\$15.8 million	UNDP
Namibia	Integrated Approach to Proactive Management of Human-Wildlife Conflict and Wildlife Crime in Hotspot Landscapes in Namibia	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	\$6.2 million	UNDP
Panama	Conservation of Wildcats and Prey Species Through Public-Private Partnerships and Human-Jaguar Conflict Management in Panama	Ministry of Environment; Yaguará Panamá Foundation	\$1.8 million	UNEP
Philippines	Combatting Environmental Organized Crime in the Philippines	Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (BMB-DENR)	\$1.8 million	ADB
South Africa	Reducing Human Wildlife Conflict Through an Evidence-Based and Integrated Approach in Southern Africa	Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment	\$3.4 million	UNEP
South Africa	Strengthening Institutions, Information Management and Monitoring to Reduce the Rate of Illegal Wildlife Trade in South Africa	Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment	\$4.9 million	UNEP
South Africa	Catalyzing Financing and Capacity for the Biodiversity Economy around Protected Areas (Wildlife-Based Economy)	Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment; South African National Biodiversity Institute; National Prosecuting Authority; South African National Parks; and iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority	\$13.4 million	UNEP, World Bank
Tanzania	Combating Poaching and the Illegal Wildlife Trade in Tanzania through an Integrated Approach	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Wildlife Division	\$5.4 million	UNDP

COUNTRY	NAME	EXECUTING PARTNERS	GRANT AMOUNT	GEF AGENCY
Thailand	Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade, focusing on Ivory, Rhino Horn, Tiger, and Pangolins in Thailand	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation; Royal Thai Police; IUCN; TRAFFIC; TRACE	\$4.0 million	UNDP
Viet Nam	Strengthening Partnerships to Protect Endangered Wildlife in Viet Nam	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	\$3.0 million	World Bank
Zambia	Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project	Ministry of Agriculture; Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Forestry Department	\$8.1 million	World Bank
Zimbabwe	Strengthening Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management and Climate- Smart Landscapes in the Mid to Lower Zambezi Region of Zimbabwe	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry	\$10.0 million	UNDP



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Table A.2 List of GEF-8 Projects with Executing Entities and Grant Amounts

COUNTRY	NAME	EXECUTING PARTNERS	GRANT AMOUNT	GEF AGENCY
Colombia	The Jaguar Corridor	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; WWF Colombia; Panthera Colombia	\$8.4 million	UNDP
Eswatini	Establishment of Big 5 Nature Reserve	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs	\$5.2 million	UNDP
Ethiopia	Promoting Integrated Conservation of Wildlife and Landscapes for Sustainable Development of Ethiopia	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) and Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI)	\$11.9 million	UNDP
Global	Global Coordination Project		\$14.7 million	World Bank
Guinea	Protection of Wildlife in the Folonigbè Reserve through Participatory and Integrated Management	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	\$8.6 million	UNDP
Indonesia	Law Enforcement for Sustainable Viable Ecosystems and Biodiversity Resilience through Multi Sectors Engagement (LEVERAGE)	Ministry of Environment and Forests, Directorate General of Natural Resources Conservation and Ecosystems	\$14.4 million	UNDP
Kenya	Advancing Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Effectiveness in Kenya through an Integrated Approach	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife, and Heritage (State Department of Wildlife); Wildlife Research and Training Institute; Kenya Wildlife Service; Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association; The Nature Conservancy; International Fund For Animal Welfare; UNEP; State Department of Information and Communication Technology; WWF Kenya	\$9.6 million	CI
Malawi	Central Region Protected Areas and Landscapes Project	Department of National Parks and Wildlife; Department of Forestry	\$7.1 million	World Bank
Mexico	From Conflict to Coexistence, Safeguarding Wildlife Corridors in Mexico for Sustainable Development	Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources through Nacional Financiera's Sustainability Fund	\$11.9 million	WWF-US
Mozambique	Transforming Wildlife Conservation and Livelihoods at the Landscape Scale in Mozambique (TRANSFORM)	Ministry of Land and Environment	\$15.1 million	UNDP

COUNTRY	NAME	EXECUTING PARTNERS	GRANT AMOUNT	GEF AGENCY
Nepal	Managing the Human Tiger Interface in Nepal	Ministry of Forests and Environment, Department of National Parks, and Wildlife Conservation	\$4.5 million	WWF-US
Paraguay	Conserving the Paraguayan Chaco for the Benefit of Jaguars and for People	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; WCS	\$2.5 million	CI
Philippines	Investing in Wildlife Conservation through Enforcement, Livelihoods and Tourism (WildINVEST)	Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Biodiversity Management Bureau	\$7.1 million	ADB
Thailand	Recovering Tiger Population and Landscape through the Sustainable Land Use and Ecosystem Restoration	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Royal Thai Police, IUCN, TRAFFIC, TRACE	\$4.4 million	IUCN
Uganda	Kidepo Landscape Integrated Conservation and Development Project (KLICDP)	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, Uganda Wildlife Authority	\$3.5 million	UNEP
Zambia	Securing the Species, Habitat, Health, and Livelihoods of the Lower Kafue Ecosystem	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, and Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Forestry Department	\$6.0 million	WWF-US

Source: GWP global coordination project.

Note: ADB = Asian Development Bank; CI = Conservation International; GEF-6, GEF-7, GEF-8 = Global Environment Facility (GEF) sixth, seventh, and eighth replenishments, respectively; IUCN = International Union for Conservation of Nature; TRACE = TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network; UNDP = United Nations Development Programme; UNEP = United Nations Environment Programme; WCS = Wildlife Conservation Society; WWF = World Wildlife Fund.



APPENDIX B

GWP WEBINARS AND EVENTS

Table B.1. Webinars Hosted by the GWP in 2024

EVENT (LINK TO ONLINE RESOURCES)	SPEAKERS	DATE
Understanding Climate Change and Social Drivers of Human-Wildlife Conflict	• Mia Guarnieri, Bren School of Environmental Science and Management • Patrick Roehrdanz, Conservation International • Alexandra Zimmermann, Human-Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence Specialist Group • Yari Peasant, Sustainable Amazon for Peace Project • Yudis Cerquera, ASECADY • Ezequiel Fabiano, University of Namibia • Lisa Farroway, World Bank	March 14
Early Warning Systems for Human-Wildlife Conflict, Zoonotic Spillover, and Other Conservation Challenges	• Bruce Jones, Earth Ranger • Henrik Cox, Sentinel and Conservation X Labs • Stephanie O'Donnell, WILDLABs • Sarah Olson, Wildlife Conservation Society • Melissa Williams, World Bank	April 23
Lessons from Countering Wildlife Trafficking in Ethiopia and Thailand	• Kumara Wakjira, Ethiopia • Arega Mekonnen, Ethiopia • Fanuel Kebede, Ethiopia • Fetene Hailu, IFAW East Africa • Prasert Sornsathapornkul, Thailand • Doley Tshering, UNDP • Eleanora De Guzman, USAID End Wildlife Crime • Monica Zavagli, World Bank	May 23
Sustainably Financing the Jaguar 2030 Roadmap: Innovative Mechanisms to Recover Jaguars and Protect Biodiversity in the Jaguar Corridor for People, Peace, and Planet	• Rita Mesquita, Brazil • Anthony Vega, Panama • Hannah Fairbank, GEF • Isabella Penon, IDB Lab • Midori Paxton, UNDP • Florent Merle, The French Office for Biodiversity • Fernanda Ribeiro, Panthera • Carlos Mauricio Herrera, WWF	October 22
From Human-Wildlife Conflict to Coexistence: Exploring Solutions to a Challenge at the Nexus of Conservation and Development	• Roberto Salom-Perez, Panthera • Anthony Vega, Government of Panama • Sandra Ponde, Government of Zambia • Koustubh Sharma, The Global Snow Leopard & Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP) • Luna Milatovic, IUCN HWC Specialist Group • Lisa Farroway, World Bank	October 23

EVENT (LINK TO ONLINE RESOURCES)	SPEAKERS		DATE
Evolving Solutions to Evolving Challenges: the Global Wildlife Program Experience	• Adriana Rivera Brusatin, Colombia • Kavaka Watai Mukonyi, Kenya • Hannah Fairbank, GEF	• Melanie Heath, TRAFFIC • Chris Walzer, Wildlife Conservation Society • Lisa Farroway, World Bank	October 23
Lessons from Landscape Management and Community Engagement in Malawi and Zambia	• Gibson Mphepo, Malawi • Wisely Kawaye, Malawi • Erastus Kancheya, Zambia • Noel Muchimba, Zambia	• Frauke Jungbluth, World Bank • Monica Zavagli, World Bank • Silvia Mauri, World Bank	October 31



Table B.2. Events and Workshops Hosted, Co-Hosted, or Sponsored by the GWP in 2024

EVENT (LINK TO ONLINE RESOURCES)	SPEAKERS	DATE
Media Engagement for Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation	• Krishna Kumar, India • Leonard Chilando Moyo, Malawi • N'Dje Hamey, Mali • Virat Singh, World Bank • Franziska Steinbruch, Mozambique • Raili Hasheela, Namibia • Ricardo Moreno, Panama • Lisa Farroway, World Bank	January 25
Presentation Skills Series: Successful Public Speaking and Storytelling	• David Green, Dale Carnegie Trainers • Rena Parent, Dale Carnegie Trainers	April 4-8
Technical Workshop on Human-Elephant Conflict and Coexistence	• Amakhosi Kesenkilwe, Botswana • Stephen Cheruiyot, Kenya • Grace Nzale, Kenya • Patrick Omondi, Kenya • Julius Keyyu, Tanzania • Honorable Sharon Ikeazor, Nigeria • Eugénio Manhiça, Mozambique • Hailu Zerfu Kassa, Ethiopia • Kumara Wakjira, Ethiopia • Rehabeam Erckie, Namibia • Absalom Vilho, Namibia • Chaka Kaumba, Zambia • Rasoloarison Hajaniaina, Madagascar • Léa-Larissa Moukagni, Gabon • Laureen Cheruiyot, Conservation International • Barbara Chesire, AB Entheos • Betty Chebet, AB Entheos • John Scanlon, The Elephant Protection Initiative Foundation • Greta Francesca Iori, The EPI Foundation • Lucy King, Save the Elephants • Geoffrey Wambugu, Wildlife Works • Lisa Farroway, World Bank • Hasita Bhammar, World Bank • Keith Hansen, World Bank	May 8-10
Creating a Message for Impactful Behavior Change	• Missie Thurston, Population Media Center • Jerrell Chow, Love Frankie • Gayle Burgess, TRAFFIC	May 30
Sustainable Finance for Tiger Landscapes Conference	• His Excellency Dasho Tshering Tobgay, Prime Minister of Bhutan • Ms Leki Wangmo, Royal Government of Bhutan • Carlos Manuel Rodríguez, GEF • Tiger Range States • Technical and development partners	June 20
Knowledge Exchange: Human-Wildlife Conflict Database	• Innocent Haingura, GIZ • Sharon Kagwisa, Namibia • Hasita Bhammar, World Bank	July 31
Knowledge Exchange: Optimizing Tourism Entrance Fees for Protected Area Management	• Mariuxi Farias Mejia, Galapagos National Park • Hugo Van Zyl, Independent Economic Researchers • Wendy Li, World Bank	August 21

EVENT (LINK TO ONLINE RESOURCES)	SPEAKERS		DATE
GWP Technical Workshop: Media Engagement for Human-Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence	• Aurelio Sho, Belize • Lina Garcia, Colombia • Mario Chavez, Colombia • Darwin Paúl Aulestia Córdova, Ecuador • Patricia Arroba, Ecuador • Ladonna Kissoon, Guyana • Ivette Mota Ramirez, Mexico • Marco Enciso, Peru • Carlos Monges, Paraguay	• Laura Villalba, Paraguay • Natalia Young, Panama • Nayeli Williams, Panama • Ricardo Moreno, Panama • Tomás Fernández, Panama • Hasita Bhammar, World Bank • Joelle Dehasse, World Bank • Virat Singh, World Bank • Christel Moller, World Bank	September 16-17
GWP Technical Workshop: Inclusive Community Livelihoods and Gender Mainstreaming in Wildlife Conservation	• Sangay Yangchen, Bhutan • Sita D. Gautam, Bhutan • Ugyen Zangmo, Bhutan • Anlong Thom Community-Based Ecotourism Committee, Cambodia • H.E. Sunleang Srey, Cambodia • H.E. Pak Sokharavuth, Cambodia • Khin Mengkheang, Cambodia • Sakhoeun Sakada, Cambodia • Vorlin Pao, Cambodia • Adeebah binti Adam, Malaysia • Pragya Khanal, Nepal	• Cecille G. Francisco, Thailand • Wiene Andriyana, UNDP • Shikha Srikant, UNDP • Smriti Dahal, WWF • Wendy Li, World Bank • Salimata Follea, World Bank • Raoul Cola, World Bank • Joni Seager, World Bank • Chieph Ravan, World Bank • Bou Dararithy, World Bank • Nop Navy, World Bank	October 7-10
Behavior Change to Engage Communities	• Itala Yopez, Permian Global • Tebogo Mawela, South Africa	• Gloria Suarez, Colombia • Alan Hesse, TRAFFIC	November 13
GWP Knowledge Exchange on Lessons in Combating Poaching	• Shadrack Mumo Ngene, Kenya • Ben Balongelwa, Democratic Republic of Congo • Angela Reed Clavijo, WCS • Bishnu Prasad Shrestha, Nepal	• Rohit Singh, International Ranger Federation • Emma Stokes, WCS • Lisa Farroway, World Bank	December 10



EVENT (LINK TO ONLINE RESOURCES)	SPEAKERS	DATE
GWP Annual Conference 2024	• GWP government focal points • GWP project management units • GEF agency and partners' staff • GWP coordination team, World Bank • Juan Carlos Navarro, Panama • Ricardo Moreno, Panama • Ana Lorena López, Panama • Disney Fajardo, Panama • Ilya Espino de Marotta, Panama • Damcho Rinzin, Bhutan • Jenny Paola Gallo Santos, Colombia • Paul Aulestia, Ecuador • Stephen Cheruiyot, Kenya • Fernando Gual Sill, Mexico • N'Djé Hamey, Mali • Leonard Chilando Moyo, Malawi • Kennedy Nzeru, Malawi • Norizal Khushairi bin Mohamad Zamri, Malaysia • Raili Hasheela, Namibia • Hari Bhadra Acharya, Nepal • Ram Chandra Kandel, Nepal • Anson Tagtag, Philippines • Teodoro Jose S. Matta, Philippines • Lazaro Sibiya, South Africa • Lucia Motloun, South Africa • Mayando Kanyata, Zambia • Khan Salehin, CITES Secretariat • Monica Barcellos Harris, Conservation International • Hannah Fairbank, GEF • Fanuel Kebede, Ethiopia • Tahir Brahmin Adouma, Chad • Netty Jemutai, Kenya • Subrato Paul, India • Lolita Fondo, Mozambique • Monica Alvarez, International Ranger Federation • Mwape Sichilongo, International Crane Foundation • Nestor Fajardo, Panamerican Conservation Association • Gayle Burgess, TRAFFIC • Alan Hesse, TRAFFIC • Alexandra Fischer, UNDP • Subrato Paul, UNDP • Laura Villalba, WCS • Galo Zapata-Rios, WCS • Esteban Payan, WCS • John Baker, WildAid • Ana Becerra, UNEP • Yasmin Almeida, World Bank • Joelle Dehasse, World Bank • Tao Wang, World Bank	January 20-24



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APPENDIX C

GWP TEAM

GWP Global Coordination

World Bank – GWP Coordination Team: Lisa Farroway, Wendy Li, Hasita Bhammar, Monica Zavagli, Inela Weeks, Christel Moller, Sara Enders Estupinan, Héloïse Lebon, Sharee Lawler, Liam Mullins, Shane Ferdinandus, Sithie Naz Mowlana, Stephanie O'Donnell, Anila Mohan, Abdurrahman Karwa, Vanessa Satur

GWP Technical Consultants and Support: Joni Seager, Salvatore Amato, Virat A. Singh, Raoul Cola, Patti Moore, Gayle Burgess, Alan Hesse, Christian Walzer, Sarah Olson, Katie Mabbutt

World Bank – Thematic and Management Support: Genevieve Connors, Tuukka Castren, Christian Peter, Marilyne Goncalves, Nigel Marc Bartlett, Hannah McDonald-Moniz, Diana Manevskaya, Renata Zincone, Agnes Gaga, Olga Stradysheva, Heather Foti

UNDP Combating Maritime Wildlife Trafficking Team: Harun Guclusoy, Mikhail Paltsyn, Tamara Tschentscher, Deniz Baskan, Petra Valastinova, Mandy Cadman

GEF Secretariat: Adriana Moreira, Hannah Fairbank

GWP Program Steering Committee: Lisa Farroway, Wendy Li, Arunkumar Abraham, Yoko Watanabe, Charity Nalyanya, Free De Koning, Prapti Bhandary, Yaisa Bejarano, Anne Mugo, Joshua Schneck, Doley Tshering, Midori Paxton, Juan Carlos Vasquez, Onesimus Muhwezi, Jane Nimpamya, Renae Stenhouse, Khan Salehin, Gayle Burgess, Melanie Heath, Astrid Breuer, Adriana Moreira, Hannah Fairbank, Haruko Okusu, Edward van Asch, Clara Nobbe, Laura Cerasi, Crawford Allan, Sandy Andelman, Alexa Montefiore, Scott Robertson, Jennifer Koepcke, John Baker

GEF-6 and GEF-7 National Projects

Angola: Maria Loa, Miguel Xavier, Julia Levin, Meave Omuruli, Charity Nalyanya, Casimiro Sande

Belize: Yanira Pop, Kenrick Williams, Juan Calles, Diane Wade Moore, Ismirla Andrade, E. Wilber Sabido, Ryan Zuniga, John Pinelo, Judith Middleton, Victoria Chi, Leon Castillo, Miguel Tsub, Jasmin Andrades, German Lopez, Irene Quintero, Heron Moreno Sr., Heron Moreno Jr., Christina Garcia, Elizabeth Dorgay, Kimberly Westby, Boris Arevalo, Wilber Martinez, Celso Poot, Emma Sanchez, Marcella Kelly, Amanda Acosta, Zoey Walker, Roberto Rivero

Bhutan: Tashi Tenzin, Dhendrup Tshering, Solene Le Doze, Lhap Dorji, Jigme Dorji, Jamyang Gyeltshen, Sita Devi Gautam

Botswana: Mbiganyi Frederick Dipotso, Moemi Batsh, Onesimus Muhwezi, Bame Mannathoko, Kagoetsile Motlokwa, Chimbi Bratonozić, Julius Rakose, Nsununguli Maja, Tabona Nyakane, Johnson Lebotse, Tirelo Shabane, Kgosietsile Tau

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