

Public Disclosure Authorized

CROSS-BORDER PARTNERSHIPS FOR CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
OCTOBER 29-NOVEMBER 1
2018



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CONVENED BY:
GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM (GWP)
GOVERNMENT OF ZAMBIA, DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE
WORLD BANK GROUP IN LUSAKA, ZAMBIA
WITH SUPPORT FROM GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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We acknowledge the efforts of all GWP focal points, project managers and technical specialists who actively participated and contributed to the conference activities. The dynamic engagement of national and state government representatives, representatives from non-governmental organizations, and implementing agency staff members was essential to achieving the conference outcomes. The conference planning and execution benefited from input from the following World Bank Group team members in Lusaka and Washington D.C.: Dr. Benoit Blarel, Garo Batmanian, Ina-Marlene E. Ruthenberg, Dr. Claudia Sobrevila, Mr. Iretomiwa Olatunji, Ms. Nathalie Johnson, Mr. Elisson Wright, Ms. Ana María Gonzalez Velosa, Ms. Hasita Bhammar, Ms. Alexandra Schmidt-Fellner, Mr. Raúl Gallego Abellan, Dr. Manali Baruah, Ms. Sunny Kaplan, Ms. Hanny Fnu, Ms. Hellen Mungaila, Ms. Helen Mbao, Ms. Beula Selvadurai, and the UNDP team: Ms. Lisa Farroway, Ms. Tamara Tschentscher and Ms. Anne Madzara.

CONTENTS

1. CONFERENCE OVERVIEW AND INTRODUCTION	4
Format & Attendees	5
Conference Inauguration	7
2. TECHNICAL SESSIONS ON CROSS-BORDER PARTNERSHIPS	9
Plenary Session 1: Creating a Regional Vision, Strategies, and Policies	9
Plenary Session 2: Establishing Governance, Financing, and Partnership Mechanisms	12
Plenary Session 3: Community Voices	15
3. GLOBAL AND NATIONAL PROJECT COORDINATION	17
Interactive National Project Poster Session	18
GWP Global Coordination and Knowledge Management Session	20
GWP Communications Session	21
Communities of Practice Session	23
GWP Project Monitoring and Evaluation	24
Breakout Sessions on Priority Topics for Knowledge Exchange	24
Breakout Session 1: Public Awareness Raising/Communications: Dissemination of Best Practices	25
Breakout Session 2: Technology/Intelligence for Law Enforcement	25
Breakout Session 3: Policy Change to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade	26
Breakout Session 4: Human-Wildlife Conflict Strategies and Mitigation Measures	27
Breakout Session 5: Public Private Partnerships and Tourism	27
Breakout Session 6: Land Use Planning for Wildlife at Different Scales	28
Breakout Session 7: Monitoring (Community Monitoring and Application of Modern Methods & Tools)	29
4. ZAMBEZI AND VICTORIA FALLS NATIONAL PARK IN ZIMBABWE AND MOSI OA TUNYA NATIONAL PARK IN ZAMBIA - FIELD VISIT	30
Presentation on Zambezi and Victoria Falls National Parks: Overview	30
Presentation on KAZA TFCA Management and UNIVISA	30
Presentation on National Human - Wildlife Conflict Policy and Management in Zimbabwe	32
Tour of Victoria Falls National Park in Zimbabwe and Mosi Oa Tunya National Park in Zambia	32
5. CLOSING REMARKS	35
6. NEXT STEPS	36
ANNEX I: AGENDA	38
ANNEX II: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	42





Photo: Raúl Gallego Abellan, GWP

GWP conference participant photo, including representatives from 18 GWP countries

1. CONFERENCE OVERVIEW & INTRODUCTION

The Global Wildlife Program (GWP) is a seven-year, Global Environment Facility (GEF)-funded program developed as a response to the growing crisis of illegal wildlife trade (IWT). It consists of 20 national projects tailored to specific countries' needs and a global grant. The World Bank Group (WBG), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Environment and Asian Development Bank (ADB) are the Program's GEF implementing agencies. National government agencies in 19 countries¹ in Africa and Asia, in partnership with wildlife agencies and Non-Government Organizations (NGO), execute national project activities. The GWP global coordination grant supports the national projects in peer-to-peer exchange, sharing lessons and using innovative tools for project implementation. In-person events are an important mechanism through which the GWP brings together government stakeholders and project teams to collaborate and exchange knowledge.

The GWP collaborated with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife of the Government of Zambia to organize the 2nd GWP Annual Conference on *Cross-border Partnerships for Conservation and Development* from October 29 to November 1, 2018 in Livingstone, Zambia. Through this Conference, the GWP helped strengthen collaboration amongst the national project teams and promoted the potential for conservation and development across borders. The conference also provided the opportunity for the participants to learn from the strong collaboration between the Government of Zambia and Zimbabwe on transboundary efforts.

¹. The GWP has two projects in the Republic of Congo.

Ecosystems and habitats across the globe are divided by political boundaries and thus, are exposed to many different policy, legal and institutional structures, management and governance regimes. They are affected by various social, cultural and economic contexts and systems; and they are sometimes impacted by complex relations between countries. Transboundary conservation has emerged as a practical way to overcome these differences and is considered as a process of cooperation to achieve conservation goals across one or more international boundaries. There are many examples of successful transboundary conservation initiatives and thus, this topic was selected as it is pertinent to many of the GWP countries and in particular, critical to the future of Southern Africa's conservation and development landscape.

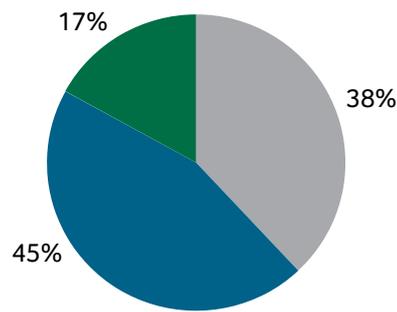
The GWP Annual Conference was designed to: (I) raise awareness, showcase, and learn from African and Asian experiences on cross-border partnerships for conservation and law enforcement; (II) enhance the understanding of and discuss national project and program specific issues to promote coordination, better knowledge exchange, project monitoring and communications. The event's agenda and list of participants is included in the Annexes I and II of this report.

Conference Format and Attendees

The conference was divided into three components:

- ◆ **Technical sessions on cross-border partnerships in Livingstone, Zambia (October 30th):** Sessions and working groups on key strategic cross-border issues, including sessions on governance, financing, partnership mechanisms, and community engagement.
- ◆ **GWP Global and National Project Discussions in Livingstone, Zambia (October 29th and 31st):** Presentations, networking sessions, and working group discussions for GWP national project partners on program and project-specific issues.
- ◆ **Field visit to Zambezi and Victoria Falls National Park and Mosi Oa Tunya National Park (November 1st):** Field visits to Zambezi National Park and Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe to demonstrate the KAZA UNIVISA and good practices of protected area management, community engagement and partnership development across borders. Participants then traveled to Mosi Oa Tunya National Park in Zambia.

Participant Types



- National government representatives
- Implementing agency staff members
- Speakers, technical experts, and other participants

The four-day event brought together 74 participants from over 22 countries. Participants included 33 national government representatives from 18 GWP member countries, 13 implementing agency staff members including UN Environment, WBG and UNDP, six GWP team members, and over 28 speakers, technical experts, and other participants who represented local and regional organizations, academic institutions, etc. (See Annex II for detailed list of GWP participants). The 18 GWP countries that participated included: Afghanistan, Botswana, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Philippines, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Vietnam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The conference featured: (I) an interactive poster session for national project teams to describe information on project-specific issues and obtain real-time input from colleagues and experts on their project activities; (II) technical sessions and working group discussions on key strategic cross-border issues related to governance, financing, partnership mechanisms, and community engagement; (III) in-depth discussions on priority knowledge topics ; and, (IV) presentations to enhance global coordination among GWP members and technical experts.

The conference also included a field visit to Victoria Falls National Park. ZimParks staff members presented on good practices of protected area management, community engagement, human-wildlife conflict and partnership development, and members of the private sector and local communities provided their perspective on this topic. The field visit ended on the Zambia side of the border with a visit to the Mosi Oa Tunya National Park organized by the Government of Zambia.

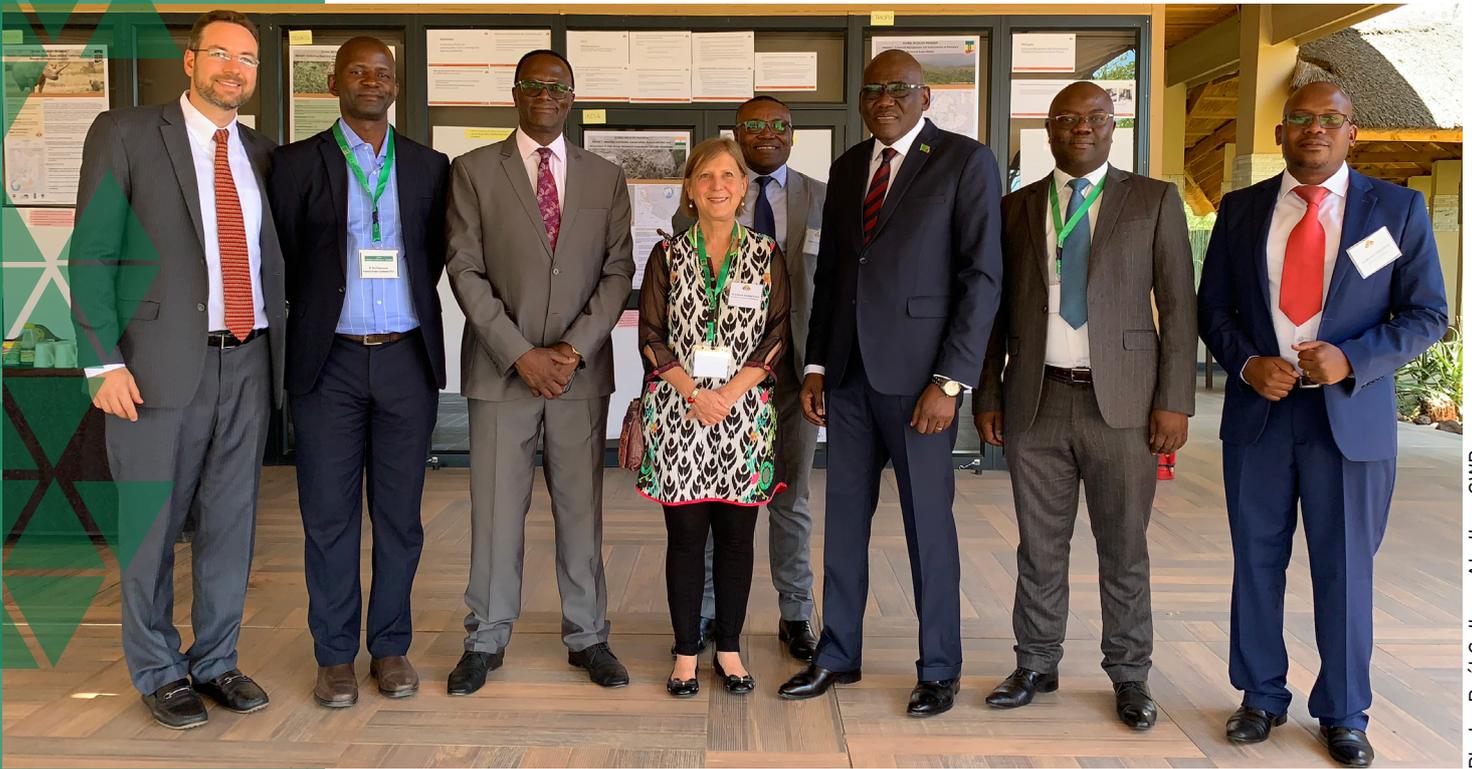


Photo: Raúl Gallego Abellan, GWP

GWP team members with Honorable Charles Banda, Minister of Tourism and Arts, Zambia (third from the right) and members of the Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Program (ZIFL-P)

Conference Inauguration

The Honorable Charles Banda, Minister of Tourism and Arts for the Government of Zambia, delivered the keynote speech and officially opened the conference. Dr. Claudia Sobrevila, GWP Program Manager, gave welcoming remarks on behalf of the World Bank Group. Hon. Banda lauded the conference as a unique opportunity for knowledge exchange on transboundary experiences. He acknowledged Zambia's intent to learn from the conference and apply learnings to improve implementation of the World Bank-supported Zambia Integrated Forest and Landscape Program (ZIFL-P). The minister expressed the Government's commitment to the GWP and wildlife conservation through ZIFL-P and other projects conducted throughout the country. If no attention is paid to the illegal wildlife trade, he stated, it will not be long before we see extinction of species and an immediate impact on the survival of the human race. Humanity, he asserted, has a responsibility to save species, the planet, and ourselves. Dr. Claudia Sobrevila, echoed these sentiments, stating that the conference is a direct response to rampant wildlife poaching and trafficking, which is destroying countries' natural capital, eroding the foundation of important economic sectors such as nature-based tourism, robbing poor people of their livelihood and safety net, and fueling criminal activities and conflict. She indicated that the World Bank Group, as an institution that focuses on economic data to make decisions, is in the process of finalizing a report on Illegal Environmental Markets.

The preliminary data is showing that wildlife trafficking is an organized crime on a comparable scale to drugs and human trafficking. Trade in environmental goods (wildlife, timber, illegal fishing) is around 20 percent of the size of the illegal drug market. And the same actors run and profit from these illegal markets. The difference between environmental and organized crime is that environmental crime harms the exporting country but not the importing country. The GWP is proud to be a comprehensive program that tackles this acute problem along the value chain by reducing poaching, trafficking and demand. In all these projects, the program is working in partnership with government and development partners and using GWP's convening power to get civil society, private sector and government agencies to work together and find new and innovative ideas to address the wildlife poaching crisis.

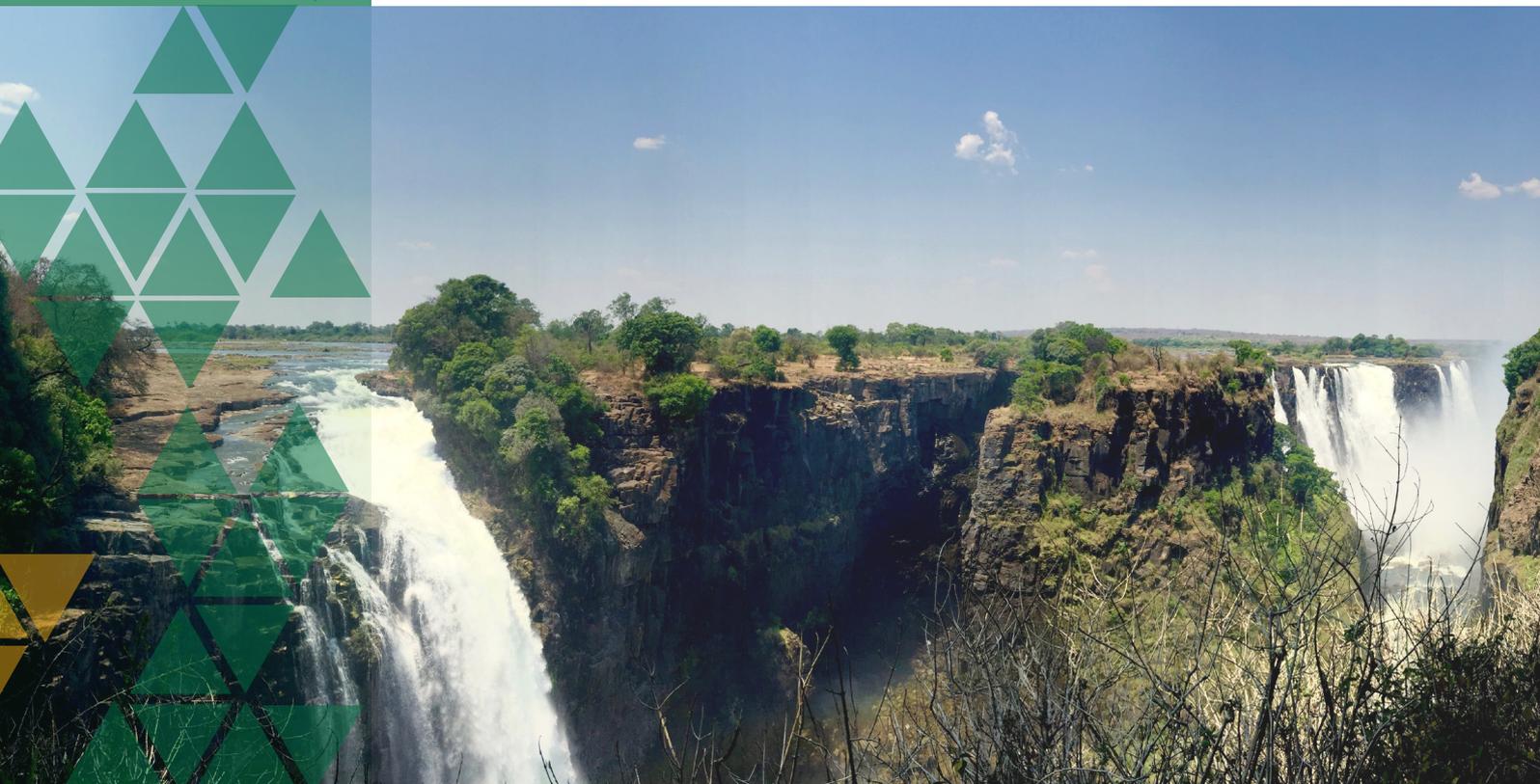


Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

2. TECHNICAL PLENARY SESSIONS

PLENARY SESSIONS ON CROSS-BORDER PARTNERSHIPS

The plenary presentations highlighted local, national, and regional experiences across Asia and Africa on transboundary partnerships. The aim of the technical sessions is to provide the latest information, case studies and best practices on the topic for the national project teams to learn from and use in project implementation. All presentations from the technical sessions were shared through [Google Drive](#). Key points presented during each plenary session are summarized below.

Plenary Session 1:

Creating a Regional Vision, Strategies, and Policies

The panel presented the experiences of different countries and organizations in setting a vision, generating and sustaining interest at the highest levels to craft ambitious and long-term cross-border initiatives that promote conservation and development across geographical, sectoral, and organizational boundaries. Panelists presented insights on a variety of transboundary cooperation models, including Wildlife Enforcement Networks, using the example the South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN), and Trans Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCA), with specific emphasis on the Kavango–Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA between Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Elisson Wright, GWP Senior Coordinator, moderated the session.

Panelists included:

- ◆ Pradeep Bhattarai, Senior Environment Officer, SAWEN
- ◆ Paul Bewsher, Programme Manager, Peace Parks Foundation
- ◆ Nyambe Nyambe, Executive Director, KAZA
- ◆ Russell Taylor, Transboundary Conservation Planning Advisor, WWF Namibia

The key insights shared in this session included:

- ◆ Performance of Trans Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) can be measured by:
 - ◆ Commitment: getting governments to formally commit on a political level and on paper. Step 1 is a Memorandum of Understanding; Step 2 is a Treaty (more difficult).
 - ◆ Conservation at scale: connection at the landscape level with collective and collaborative management.
 - ◆ Community engagement: communities need to be engaged in the wildlife-based economy and have ownership of lodges, camps, and game farms. Investing in youth and education is part of this effort. Property rights and practicing empowered community governance are also key components to successful TFCAs.
 - ◆ Commercial development: Cross-border tourism progress, including free movement of tourists, trans frontier tourism products, and operational environments across borders.

- ◆ The KAZA TFCA is a strong example of a TFCA success story and demonstrates that there are immense opportunities for implementing new policy tools at scale, as well lessons to facilitate replication.
 - ◆ Being the largest TFCA with an area of 520,000 square kilometers, the KAZA TFCA has five partner states: Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. It holds 50 percent of Africa's elephant population and three world heritage sites.
 - ◆ Enabling conditions for KAZA success has included: strategic partners for investment and implementation, detailed and participatory planning (national integrated development plans in all five partner countries), intergovernmental support, collective belief in the cause, and a formal treaty that reflects political and administrative will.
 - ◆ KAZA's vision has been pursued within the context of sustainable development around four critical components: valuing and protecting natural capital, equitable access of benefits, exploration of natural resources, and transboundary cooperation.
 - ◆ Memberstates conduct on-the-ground practical interventions such as joint patrols with multiple sectors involved with law enforcement. An important lesson is that operations on the ground need to be empowered while broader policies are sorted out.

◆ To achieve conservation and development outcomes at scale, it is essential to build strong institutional partnerships, relationships, and governance. Positive outcomes crucially depend on community participation and engagement.

- ◆ Between and within KAZA structures are partner country governments, community institutions, NGOs, and conservation and development practitioners.

- ◆ TFCAs require creating transparent procedures, building trust, encouraging commitment, collaboration, and understanding.

- ◆ Institutional development and governance needs elected governance structures with representation of rural citizens, strong gender empowerment, and creation of a voice.

- ◆ It is also critical to have decentralized and devolved governance structures.

◆ Wildlife Enforcement Networks (WENs) can play a strategic role in sharing information, intelligence, and lessons learned, as well as exchanging expertise, research, and capacity building.

- ◆ SAWEN is a legitimate intergovernmental wildlife law enforcement support body of eight South Asian countries, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. It was formally launched in 2011 with its Secretariat based in Kathmandu, Nepal. SAWEN promotes regional cooperation to combat wildlife crime in South Asia and focuses on policy harmonization; institutional capacity strengthening through knowledge and intelligence sharing; and collaboration with regional and international partners to enhance wildlife law enforcement in the member countries.

- ◆ Ways forward for SAWEN include cooperation with member countries and collaboration with other WENs and similar agencies to develop joint actions such as enforcement operations and training, and finding financial stability.

- ◆ While cross-border intelligence sharing is difficult all over the globe including the South Asian context, SAWEN member countries are working on it by way of cooperation such as regular communication among local frontline officials.

Panelists
present
on creating
a regional vision,
strategies,
and policies



Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

Plenary Session 2: Establishing Governance, Financing, and Partnership Mechanisms

The panel session presented the experiences of different countries and organizations that have successfully established the governing bodies, funding, and collaboration efforts essential to creating and implementing operational mechanisms to launch and grow cross-boundary initiatives. The session 2 was moderated by Peter Nuamah, Senior Private Sector Specialist, WBG, and the panelists included:

- ◆ Jean-Michel Pavy, Conservation Specialist
- ◆ Stephanie Brauer, Director of Global Funding, African Parks Network
- ◆ Doreen Robinson, Southern Africa Environment and Energy Chief, USAID
- ◆ Dr. Aloyse Nzuki, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania
- ◆ Sydney Tembo, Zambia TFCAs



The session 2 panelists emphasized the following considerations for governance, finance, and partnership mechanisms:

- ◆ The public-private partnership (PPP) model for protected area management
 - ◆ In emerging economies, government budgets and public institutions historically were unable to ensure basic public services. Until the mid-1990s, unsustainable solutions were applied, such as official development assistance (ODA) and financial support by NGOs. Results from these programs were often positive, yet not sustainable. The public park institution sought longer term and more hands-on partners, hence the emergence of the public-private partnership model.
 - ◆ PPPs cover hundreds of different types of long-term contracts with a wide range of risk allocations, funding arrangements and transparency requirements. In the context of protected areas, “public” entities refer to protected area management institutions, while “private” entities typically refer to NGOs.
 - ◆ One new, more extreme model is that of “PA management by delegation,” where a “national private entity” is created, including a board of directors, contract with shared accountability, field teams using private management principles, and financing by way of philanthropy, official development assistance, and revenue (from tourism, carbon trading, etc.).
 - ◆ African Parks (AP) is an example of a fully delegated PPP model.
 - ◆ The AP’s value proposition includes I) financial accountability, re-capitalization, self-sustainability, increased taxes, and job creation; II) park management expertise; and III) long term community sustainability.
 - ◆ In this model, the government owns the park, the wildlife authority deals with policy and regulation, a local board addresses strategy, planning, and control, and the management team executes and reports.
 - ◆ While the parks generate revenue, it is not enough to cover the operating costs of these parks. Thus, additional funding comes from philanthropists, official development assistance, etc.
 - ◆ Speakers unanimously endorsed a community approach to conservation (vs. fortress approach), insisting that there are currently no plans to return to fortress conservation.



◆ Donors and financing for combatting IWT

◆ The biggest issue among donors is coordination; if the conservation space can find a way to better coordinate among donors and development partners, everyone will be better off. Coordination needs to be promoted at the international level, and even the national level. For example, USAID does not always coordinate well even among the government agencies like USFWS or the State Department.

◆ Wildlife crime is a security, economic development, and a conservation issue and this causes an overlap in mandates, and potential confusion and inefficiencies. When this occurs, conservation activities, for example, are done by enforcement agencies, or enforcement agencies do community work. Therefore, it is critical to map out who is doing what and who should be responsible for what. Too many conservation groups try to do enforcement, and it rarely works. We need to bring more stakeholders to the table and take a more systematic approach.

◆ In addition to funding from international donors, some speakers surfaced tourism sport hunting as another potential means of financing conservation. Crowd funding is also an option, as are trust funds, endowment funds, carbon credits. African Parks is seriously considering the latter, having spoken with Conservation International and BioCarbon about it.

◆ Dynamic problems require dynamic solutions. Work with what exists, applying other existing models like the ones designed by the private sector. Innovation is not same as technology. Technology without capacity is not useful; countries need to strengthen this capacity.

Panelists listen to audience comments on establishing governance, financing, and partnership mechanisms



Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

Plenary Session 3: Community Voices

The third session presented the experiences of different countries and organizations that are proactively engaging communities in conservation efforts that promote participation and development. The session was moderated by Sue Snyman, Senior Programme Officer, IUCN/BIOPAMA, and the panelists included:

- ◆ Chanthavy Vongkhamheng, Director, Lao PDR Wildlife Conservation Association
- ◆ James Milanzi, Regional Operations Manager, African Parks Network
- ◆ Edward K Chilufya, Principal Natural Resources Management Officer, Director of Wildlife and National Parks, Government of Zambia
- ◆ David Ngwenyama, Provincial Project Manager, Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project

The panel began by recognizing that conservation is about people as much as it is about wildlife or biodiversity. We need to build trust, listen and engage communities and link benefits to conservation.

Key insights from the session include:

- ◆ When a community's survival is based on natural resource extraction, it is imperative that they are provided with a sound economic alternative if they are to support conservation efforts. African Parks uses a framework for community involvement in conservation based on four "E's": I) Engagement mechanisms and structures, II) Education interventions, including scholarships, III) Enterprise development, where communities receive support to improve their revenue generating activities, and IV) Essential services.
- ◆ In Zambia areas outside of PAs, they have established a "Community Resources Board" (CRB) and agreed on a benefit sharing mechanism between the community, traditional leadership, and government. The CRB can employ people from the communities, while the government provides oversight. It allows for traditional communities to continue to access and use natural resources.
- ◆ The importance of including local community members for effective monitoring and patrolling. Local citizens can be very effective, as demonstrated in the case of Nakai-Nam Theun National Protected Area in Lao. This World Bank-funded hydropower project created a "Village Cluster Law Enforcement Network", a district governor agreement that included a forest patrol team with village police, volunteers, and government staff. The network has been instrumental in mapping poaching incidents that lead to better patrolling and prosecution. Cooperation has also been established with Vietnam to address illegal hunting and logging.
- ◆ Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) is not a solution for everything. In reality, not everyone can benefit from a biodiversity-based economy. Therefore, it is critical to manage expectations and not overpromise to communities that they will move out of poverty from these activities. It is important to engage them, provide tools, food security, as well as markets. Some activities may take a long time to generate benefits, so projects need to diversity the options and find a way for traditional activities to continue in a sustainable way.
 - ◆ CBNRM cannot take place without people from the agencies working on the ground; direct and continuous interaction with the community is very important.



Panelists
present on
Community
Voices

Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP



GWP conference participants discuss themes from panel sessions in small groups

Photos: Raúl Gallego Abellán, GWP

3. GLOBAL GRANT & NATIONAL PROJECT DISCUSSION

GWP GLOBAL AND NATIONAL PROJECT DISCUSSIONS

Two days of the conference were dedicated to presentations, networking sessions, and working group discussions for GWP national project partners on addressing program and project-specific issues. With project teams coming together for these sessions, the aim was to ensure that the participants understand each other's projects, learn from one another and provide feedback to the GWP coordination team for future activities. All presentations, notes, and photos can be found in the [GWP OneDrive](#).

Interactive National Project Poster Session

To optimize knowledge exchange and learning among the GWP members and technical experts in attendance at the conference, the GWP held a “knowledge marketplace”, where the 18² GWP attending countries displayed posters that contained project information and insights. During this interactive session, participants made their way around each poster to learn about different projects and offer constructive feedback.

In advance of the session, GWP national project teams answered the following questions, which were displayed on their posters:

- ◆ What are you proud of with respect to your project that would be useful for others to learn from?
- ◆ What do you want to learn from other countries and peers?
- ◆ Describe transboundary activities in your project/country.

Conference participants read the answers to the questions above and provided feedback on what impressed them about the project, what skills and experiences they could offer to the project and what activities they would suggest to promote transboundary cooperation with their own country.

After all participants had the opportunity to provide and receive feedback on projects, participants assembled for a plenary discussion. The following key points from the plenary were noted:

- ◆ An interactive poster session was a more dynamic and substantive method for knowledge exchange on national projects than a series of PowerPoint presentations. It enabled open dialogue between countries, and each country team left with a tangible set of documented suggestions on how to consider improvements to their project.
- ◆ While each project is different, many are dealing with similar challenges, such as community engagement, technology for monitoring, policy, and law enforcement. Thus, there is a real opportunity to learn from each other. Some countries that have advanced further in implementation provided valuable insight to countries that have projects that are starting off. For example, the Philippines learned that Indonesia has already begun an economic assessment to value the cost of IWT, including surveillance mechanisms through IT and social media. The Philippines team is eager to apply this experience to their own efforts.

2. Tanzania did not have a poster display, as their project is still in nascent stages.

- ◆ Most projects have a community-based natural resources (CBNRM) component, which is closely tied to the root cause of a major global conservation challenge: human-wildlife conflict and how to mitigate it at the local level. Participants recognized how universal the need is to better engage communities in conservation and requested that there be more research done to find ways to support community engagement efforts, whether it be through compensation schemes, increasing local ownership, or alternative livelihoods.

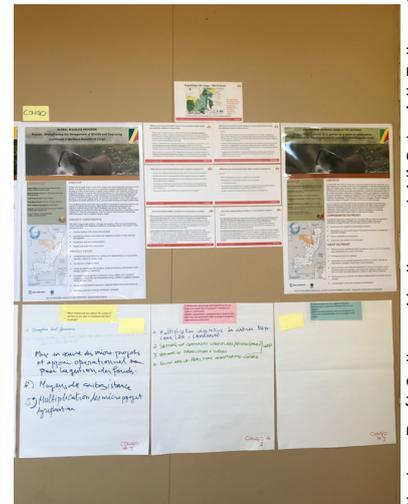
- ◆ Collaboration and cooperation between countries will be critical to combat IWT. Emphasis was placed on the harmonization of legal frameworks across countries to address the challenges that come with implementing different laws in different countries.

At the end of the session, all country project teams left with handwritten feedback on their projects, including ideas for how to improve them and suggestions for cross-border efforts.



Conference participants engaging in interactive national project poster session

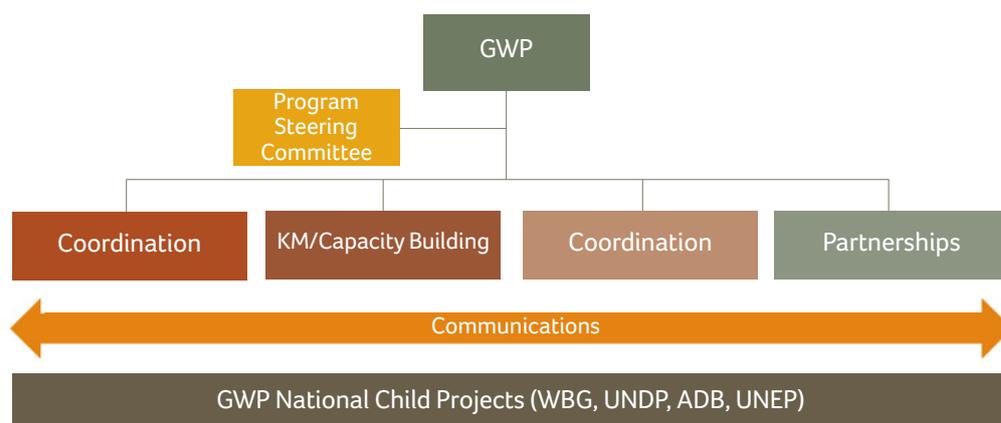
On the bottom right: National project poster display for the Republic of Congo, including project background information, responses to question prompts, and feedback from other participants



Photos: Raúl Callego Abellan and Ali Schmidt-Fellner, GWP

GWP Global Coordination & Knowledge Management Session

This session provided an overview of the GWP global grant, a \$5 million grant allocated to the WBG to support coordination and knowledge exchange among the 19 countries in the GWP. The global grant supports the following components:



◆ **Coordination:** National teams have a global platform to discuss project issues and engage in peer-to-peer networking. The global grant also supports coordination among the international donor community to enhance understanding of the needs of conservation vis-a-vis the contributions made by multilateral and international donors to combat illegal wildlife trade. Mapping the donor efforts ensures better coordination for on the ground efforts and supports long term conservation financing. The GWP team has captured lessons learned from 20 case studies submitted by the donor community and has created interactive story maps to serve as a repository of valuable information for the conservation sector.

◆ UNDP facilitates a \$2 million coordination grant spanning over 36 months that aims to curb maritime wildlife trafficking, targeting key routes and transit points between Africa and Asia.

◆ **Knowledge management and capacity building:** The global grant supports the organization of in-person and virtual knowledge exchange events on relevant topics selected by GWP stakeholders. It also creates and disseminates resources such as analytical tools, research publications, lessons learned case studies, and guidelines for conservation solutions. Representatives from Gabon, India and Thailand presented their firsthand experiences on participating in knowledge exchanges (both in-person and virtual) and explained how connecting with experts and learning from one another helped them with project design and implementation.

◆ **Communications:** A cross-cutting theme in which the GWP communicates its vision, objectives and progress results. It uses innovative communications channels and platforms to disseminate news and information on program activities and shares ideas with the project teams and broader audience to raise awareness on conservation issues.

◆ **Monitoring and evaluation (M&E):** National projects work with the GWP team to track and report on the projects over their lifetime.

◆ **Partnerships:** In addition to a strategic partnership with the International Consortium for Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICWC), through the UNDP and in cooperation with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Royal Foundation, and other partners, the maritime coordinating grant will increase awareness of port stakeholders about wildlife crime and build capacity of law enforcement agencies to detect and intercept illegal wildlife products.

GWP Communications Session

This session provided an overview of the GWP's communication efforts, including GWP's video strategy. The main points of the session were:

◆ Public awareness and education are proven behavior change tools. Public awareness is essential as not everyone knows about the challenges to biodiversity conservation and how it impacts our own survival. The GWP strategy works under the premise that it is important to learn from one other and inspire others to take positive action.



Photo: Claudia Sobrevila, GWP

◆ The GWP communication strategy contributes to combatting IWT by raising awareness, engaging others, and inspiring a global community. To do so, the GWP uses 3Ps: Projects, Products, and Partners.

◆ **Projects:** The GWP communications team has showcased and will continue to showcase specific aspects of national projects. So far, using blogs and videos, the GWP has raised awareness on GWP projects that include Mozambique's law enforcement efforts in Niassa Reserve, Gabon's human-wildlife conflict mitigation strategies, Vietnam's nature-based tourism activities, and Malawi's efforts towards strengthened protected area management.

◆ **Products:** The GWP team has created and shared reports, videos, blog articles, story maps, and publications that form knowledge products.

◆ **Partners:** The GWP works with donors, experts, and practitioners to tell compelling conservation stories through its newsletters and webpage.

◆ By 2020, 80 percent of all online content will be video-based. Video helps to educate, inspire, campaign, fundraise, brand, and generate calls to action. Thus, the GWP team encourages national project teams to start thinking about their video and communications strategy while early on in project design.

**NIASSA
ELEPHANT
DEFENDERS**

Watch this four-part video series documenting the rangers' stories of violence, conservation and courage

www.worldbank.org/global-wildlife-program

Communities of Practice Session

This session introduced the concept a “community of practice” (CoP) and provided an overview of two CoPs recently launched by the GWP.

- ◆ Communities of practice are a knowledge management and peer learning approach to promote collaboration and knowledge sharing to support organizational productivity, quality results, and innovation. Key elements in a CoP include: domain (shared interested in subject matter), community (interactive exchange forum for learning and improving practice), and practice (develop, share, and maintain knowledge).
- ◆ The Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) Network, co-launched earlier this year by the GWP coordination project and the IUCN, is a community of practice that aims to bring together practitioners, experts, and other key stakeholders around the world to share knowledge and collaborate to improve the strategies to address HWC and mainstream them in national and global agendas. Upcoming milestones include carrying out a needs assessment survey, launching an online platform, deploying core training modules, piloting a national subgroup, and hosting a global conference in 2020.
- ◆ The Nature-Based Tourism (NBT) Community of Practice brings together WBG teams from all regions to accelerate the learning of NBT best practices and promote business development and collaboration. So far, the NBT CoP has delivered analytical support through a portfolio review of WBG projects as well as developed relevant webinars and videos. The team in charge of developing the CoP hopes to engage GWP stakeholders and organize a needs-based assessment to further develop the CoP.

After the presentations on CoP, participants were split into small groups and tasked with two items. First, they were asked to review the question format for several survey questions. These questions are currently being designed for a needs assessment to better understand the audience for the HWC Network CoP. Secondly, they were asked to discuss a range of questions pertaining to CoPs that would be used by the GWP to develop the CoP and engage stakeholders effectively.

GWP Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Key points raised during the session describing the GWP M&E component are:

- ◆ The GWP M&E system aggregates national level project data and qualitative information to report on projects' progress, inform program decisions facilitating adaptive management, and support other GWP components and national projects.
 - ◆ The system includes the following M&E instruments: Results Framework, Tracking Tools, GEF Core Indicators, and Qualitative Review. All GWP projects are required to use these instruments to report on their projects.
 - ◆ Program-level data collection and analysis allow for monitoring of progress, coordination among projects, identification of key topics for knowledge exchange, and systematization of data to feed the GWP annual report.

Breakout Sessions: Priority Topics for Knowledge Exchange

Group discussions were organized to expand on knowledge topics that were previously identified by national project teams. The sessions delved into what the knowledge needs were with respect to each topic. The sessions were organized according to the topics below:

1. Public Awareness Raising/Communications: Dissemination of Best Practices
2. Technology and Intelligence for Law Enforcement
3. Policy Change to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade
4. Human-Wildlife Conflict Strategies and Mitigation Measures
5. Public Private Partnerships and Tourism
6. Land Use Planning for Wildlife at Different Scales
7. Monitoring (Community Monitoring and Application of Modern Methods and Tools)

Each group had approximately one hour to discuss the topic, specify what they would like to learn on it, and provide ideas on how to learn about them.



Photo: Claudia Sobrevila, GWP

Public Awareness Raising/ Communications: Dissemination of Best Practices

Communications
breakout session

This session was attended by representatives from Zambia, Ethiopia, India, Gabon, Philippines, Afghanistan, Malawi, Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Kenya. A summary of the key discussion points includes:

- ◆ Several national projects are still developing their communications strategies. The teams expressed an interest in sharing templates and strategies between countries to add to a bigger communication strategy.
- ◆ It would be beneficial to have an online platform or website for each country to share communications information, such as a shared calendar or list of events, as well as best practices.
- ◆ The participants agreed that it was important to understand the target audience before developing a communications strategy. A suggestion to conduct a poll before beginning the campaign was raised. The poll would provide valuable information on the target audiences' perception of wildlife.
- ◆ Participants recommended that the GWP coordination team produce an email newsletter to share with members what other countries are doing in terms of communications and what their plans are, so that they learn from one another.

Technology and Intelligence for Law Enforcement

This session was attended by representatives from Zimbabwe, Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, Cameroon, Mali, India, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Vietnam. Participants disaggregated the notion of technology and intelligence and identified the following themes as priorities for further learning:

- ◆ What tools and best practices exist for better collaboration and information sharing between agencies at a national and international level?
 - ◆ Interested in national information sharing: Zimbabwe, Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, Cameroon Mali, India, South Africa, Zambia, and Vietnam
 - ◆ Interested in information sharing across borders: Cameroon, Mali, Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, South Africa



Photo: Claudia Sobrevila, GWP

**Technology & Intelligence
for Law Enforcement
breakout session**

- ◆ What tools or technologies could be used for assistance in surveillance and monitoring of protected areas, particularly in dense forest habitats, larger areas across borders, and those with limited manpower for patrolling?
 - ◆ Cameroon, Mali, South Africa, Laos, Philippines, Zambia, and India are interested in this topic.
- ◆ What are best practices for forensics and crime scene investigation?
 - ◆ Philippines, Laos, and Indonesia are interested in this topic.
- ◆ How do you engage communities in intelligence gathering and with what incentives can you provide them?
 - ◆ South Africa, Cameroon, and Mali are interested in this topic.

Policy Change to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT)

A summary of the key discussion points includes:

- ◆ Participants asked the question: How do we create an enabling policy environment for us to combat the illegal wildlife trade?
- ◆ To combat IWT, there is a need to develop tools and guidelines that will strengthen the capacity for the development of policy and legal frameworks domestically, regionally, and internationally.
- ◆ Policies are not well harmonized at the national level, but there are also major challenges when it comes to management of Trans Frontier Conservation Agreements (TFCA).
- ◆ Participants proposed developing a community of practice for policy-based issues, where they can learn from each other, document best practices, and share case studies, such as the joint patrolling efforts between Malawi and Zambia.
- ◆ The group suggested that the GWP coordination team could carry out a brief survey to identify policy-making gaps and where the team can provide support to strengthen it.

Cecilia Njenga of UN Environment summarizes the discussion from the breakout session on Policy Change to Combat the Illegal Wildlife Trade



Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

- ◆ Wildlife enforcement networks (WENs) are key platforms for advocating policy harmonization, and the GWP countries need to help strengthen these platforms.
- ◆ Treaties and Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) are important policy frameworks that allow for harmonization. The GWP global grant could provide templates to member countries, so that countries can learn what should go into an MoU that truly supports combating the illegal wildlife trade.



Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) Strategies and Mitigation Measures

This session was attended by representatives from Uganda, Gabon, Botswana, Malawi, India, and Kenya. A summary of the key discussion points can be found below:

- ◆ Common challenges to address HWC include: compensation for victims, high cost of mitigation interventions, conflict between interests of national government and local communities, inconsistent policies, landscape fragmentation, lack of ownership, measuring baseline for interventions, and inability to understand wildlife behavior.
- ◆ Participants sought advice or support on: species-specific strategies, technology cost benefit analysis, community awareness and education, biological measures, compensation mechanisms, donor and other funding support, case studies of success and failure, monitoring effectiveness of interventions, and scaling pilot programs.
- ◆ The preferred format for training on this topic was unanimously in-person site visits that included field demonstrations and capacity building. Participants agreed that when on-site visits were not possible, videos could be effective.
- ◆ On human elephant conflict specifically, successful interventions surfaced include: beekeeping in Uganda, spikes in Botswana, movable electric fences in Gabon, and solar powered electric fences in Kenya.

Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and Tourism

This session was attended by representatives from South Africa, Nepal, and Cameroon. The following is a summary of the key discussion points:

- ◆ Many sectors use PPPs very successfully, but the conservation field still has a lot to learn. It is important to understand success stories from other sectors and try to apply them.
- ◆ There is a need to develop and standardize toolkits, skills, and policies to support PPPs.

◆ Participants listed the following case studies and resources for more effective PPPs:

◆ Southern African Development Community (SADC) has a lot of experience in terms of co-management and joint venture partnerships in conservation and tourism. These case studies should be used and applied, as should SADC guidelines for community engagement and cross-border tourism. Nepal also cited success stories from which Southern Africa would like to learn.

◆ Look at the entire value chain analysis in terms of nature-based tourism and products.

Land Use Planning for Wildlife at Different Scales

This session was attended by representatives from Zambia, Zimbabwe, Republic of Congo, and India. A summary of the discussion includes the following key points:

◆ There are many ways of approaching land use planning. For example, India's system is decentralized; which means they have local area plans; when they want to look at the broader landscape, they must first examine all the local area plans. In contrast, in the Republic of Congo, they start with the landscape-level plan.

◆ Participants are seeking to learn from examples of landscape management plans that include both protected areas and non-protected areas (where communities live). They also want better documentation of good practices that other countries can follow and share, and they want to consider allocating a budget for learning and sharing information.

◆ Participants agreed that there is a capacity building need for sectoral officials, especially those at the local level.



Photo: Claudia Sobrevilla, GWP

Monitoring (Community Monitoring and Application of Modern Methods and Tools)

This session was attended by representatives from Namibia, India, South Africa, Zambia, Cameroon, and Zimbabwe. The following is a summary of the key discussion points:

What is needed?

- ◆ All countries require a strong M&E system that integrates different levels: community, park management, program, and country level.
- ◆ The monitoring system should be community- and user-friendly. It should be flexible in format so it can be customized and easily adopted.
- ◆ Key tools include Management Oriented Monitoring System (MOMS), Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), and Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART).
- ◆ Project teams require knowledge and skills in the management of databases, data analysis and management of data ownership.

How to learn?

- ◆ Periodic trainings are needed for monitoring tools (especially because officers often are transferred), as are best practices.
- ◆ South-south communication with site visits, brochures/fact sheets, guidance tools.
- ◆ Training of trainers schemes – identify champions in each country that know about the different tools (expert database).
- ◆ Participants suggested that the GWP coordination project could create a platform whereby all countries deposit information that could be shared with other GWP countries.

Cases to share?

- ◆ Case in South Africa: Environment Monitoring Programs (EMPs) at the community level can also help strengthen M&E. It has been important to target the youth in communities as a means of combating poachers' influence in these communities.
- ◆ M&E training is happening in India in January organized by UNDP (methodology could be shared to other countries).

4. FIELD VISIT

ZAMBEZI NATIONAL PARK, VICTORIA FALLS NATIONAL PARK, AND MOSI OA TUNYA NATIONAL PARK

Conference participants were given the option to visit Victoria Falls and Zambezi National Park in Zimbabwe to learn and witness firsthand the good practices of protected area management, community engagement, and partnership development across borders including the use of a unified visa (KAZA UNIVISA). The day began with presentations on the park premises from Zambezi and Victoria Falls park officials. Their presentations, which can be found in the [GWP OneDrive](#), were on: (I) Zambezi National Park Overview; (II) tourism and business development; (III) TFCA management (Zimbabwe component and implementation of UNIVISA); (IV) community voices; and (V) national human-wildlife conflict policy and management. Visits to the three parks followed, including tours and discussion on transboundary management coordination, anti-poaching, and community engagement. The key points raised during these sessions are below. Later in the day, participants experienced a game drive through Mosi Oa Tunya National Park in Zambia.

Presentation on Zambezi and Victoria Falls Conservation Efforts

Presenter: Constance Gurure, Area Manager for Zambezi and Victoria Falls National Park

The protected area comprising Zambezi and Victoria Falls National Parks covers a total 583.4 square kilometers. The area borders Zambia and Botswana and is prone to both internal and cross border wildlife crimes. The ranger station has been able to achieve only 46 percent of the area coverage from anti-poaching patrol efforts. Over the past four years, the area lost an average of seven elephants per year to poachers. Anti-poaching efforts and strategies involve deploying rangers out in the field to conduct daily patrols. The organization has procured motorbikes, bicycles, and a speed boat to enhance patrolling. It also plans to introduce patrol dogs early next year. Periodic aerial patrols are conducted with the help of private helicopter operators. In terms of staff development, rangers are training in disease surveillance and poisoning symptoms, GIS basics, shooting practice, and protective security. Zambia and Zimbabwe collaborate on conservation in several ways. They have a bilateral arrangement in managing the Victoria Falls World Heritage Site through the Joint Site Management



Committee (JSMC), which uses UNESCO Guidelines, and a Joint Integrated Management Plan (JIMP) . A Joint Technical Management committee was established for technical issues on the management of the Victoria Falls World Heritage Sites (next level up from JSMC above). A Joint Technical Tourism Committee exists for tourism development issues. KAZA initiatives handle all transboundary wildlife conservation efforts. Lastly, the Minerals & Border Control Unit (ZRP) collaborate with the Zambia Police to curb transboundary wildlife crime.

Some park achievements include an average of 3 armed poachers and 32 un-armed poachers arrested annually, an average of 10 pairs of ivory recovered annually, and 29 functional solar powered boreholes for game water supply in place. Gurure said park challenges range from lack of adequate field equipment and radio communication for rangers, to limited area access due to poor road condition, to a shortage of manpower to achieve adequate coverage of the area in patrol efforts.

Presentation on Trans Frontier Conservation Areas

Presenter: Kudakwashe Chigodo, TFCA Coordinator for ZimParks

Trans frontier conservation areas (TFCAs) promote cross border partnerships through landscape level conservation of natural resources and ecosystems, economic and community development, and regional integration and political cooperation. The KAZA Univisa, established by treaty in 2006, is a tourist visa issued by the Government of Zimbabwe that grants valid entry between Zambia and Zimbabwe for 30 days. It will soon be rolled out to include Botswana, Namibia, and Angola.

Benefits of the KAZA Univisa:

- ◆ Potential to boost international tourist arrivals, improve tourism exports, and increase employment
- ◆ Cheaper
- ◆ More convenient
- ◆ A step towards regional integration, cooperation, and policy harmonization

Challenges for the KAZA Univisa:

- ◆ Isolation of the system from the two immigration systems leads to processing delays
- ◆ Local supply of hardware accessories can be unavailable
- ◆ Irregular supply of visa stickers
- ◆ Disparities in visa policies
- ◆ M&E

Human-Wildlife Conflict Situation in Zimbabwe

Presenter: Colum Zhuwau, Ecologist for ZimParks

Cases of reported human-wildlife conflict (HWC) have declined overall since 2015, however much still needs to be done to mitigate the issue on a national scale. Every year, between 15 and 40 people are killed in Zimbabwe due to HWC. There is a need for awareness of the dangers of wildlife, particularly elephants, hippos, lions, crocodiles, hyena, buffalo, and baboons. HWC also leads to economic loss such as livestock and crop destruction. Mitigation efforts today range from species-specific management plans, to use of deterrent technologies (such as chili guns), to translocations. But major gaps exist for HWC management, including a national policy framework for effective accountability, effective communication protocols, and funding.

Tour of Victoria Falls and Mosi Oa Tunya

After hearing from local community representatives, conference participants were welcome to tour Victoria Falls, accompanied by tour guides. Later, they traveled to Mosi Oa Tunya in Zambia for a game drive tour.



Photo: Raúl Gallego Abellan, GWP

GWP Project Teams
receive a briefing
from ZimParks staff
at the Victoria Falls
National Park



Photo: Raúl Gallego Abellan, GWP



Photo: Raúl Gallego Abellan, GWP

Conference
participants visit
Victoria Falls
in Zimbabwe



Photo: Raúl Gallego Abellan, GWP

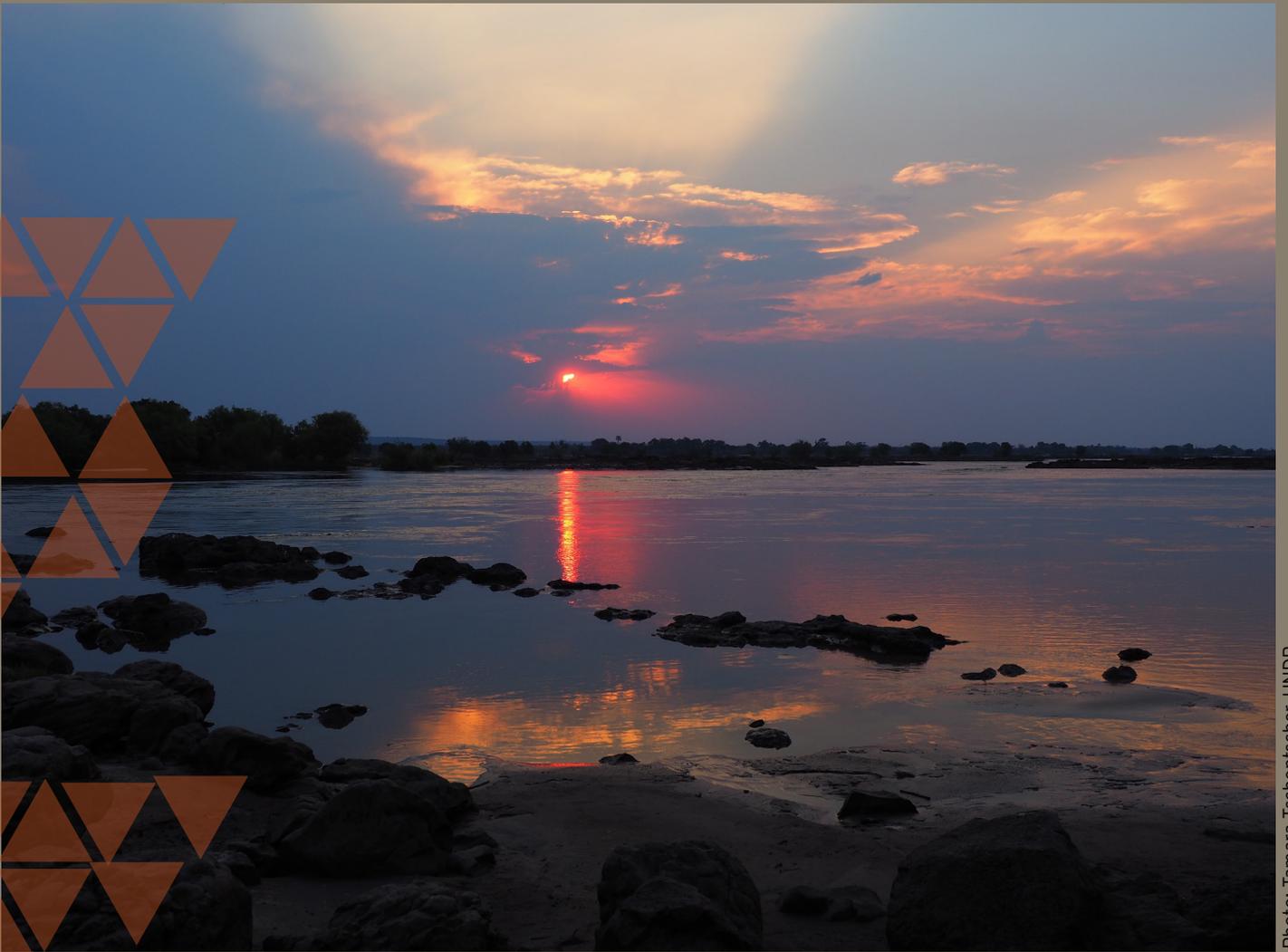


Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

Mosi Oa Tunya
National Park in
Zambia



Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP



5. CLOSING REMARKS

REVEREND DR. HOWARD SIKWELA, PERMANENT SECRETARY FOR THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS

Ministry of Tourism and Arts Secretary Rev. Dr. Howard Sikwela closed the second annual GWP conference, stating that the Government of Zambia is committed to combating poaching and counteracting the destruction that human beings have brought upon the environment. He expressed deep concern for insufficient conservation, asserting that if we do not prevail, the effects will be devastating for nature and economies alike. Rev. Dr. Sikwela commended the national project poster session as an effective way to cross-pollinate ideas among projects and acknowledged that the conference enabled participants to share ideas and learn about cross-border partnerships.

Rev. Dr. Sikwela expressed regret for the recent loss of a white rhino in Zambia to poaching. While the loss cannot be undone, he commended the Government of Namibia for its recent efforts to arrest the perpetrators and immediately contact Zambia. This act of collaboration exemplifies strong cross-border partnership. Zambia and Zimbabwe have also demonstrated this kind of supportive relationship, which should be commonplace among GWP countries. Rev. Dr. Sikwela asserted that the Government of Zambia is open to this kind of collaboration and cooperation for conservation, acknowledging that the conference comes at a time when global cooperation is deeply needed. He thanked everyone who chose to travel to participate in this conference, insisting that it demonstrates true commitment to the cause. While IWT products are in high demand, we must work together and join forces to win this battle.



6. NEXT STEPS

Below are actions for the GWP coordination team to consider:

Coordination, GEF - 7 and Partnerships

- ◆ Organize a virtual event to bring together Country Management Units (CMUs) and key Task Team Leaders (TTLs) to discuss Southern Africa Trans Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) to explore opportunities to scale up engagement, potential German BMZ support, and explore partnership with KAZA Secretariat and other regional partners (December 2018)
- ◆ Follow up with ENR regional colleagues to continue discussions with Governments of Vietnam, Laos and Thailand to organize a regional meeting to discuss opportunities to leverage GEF-7 and other resources to promote transboundary cooperation in the region (February 2019)
- ◆ Collaborate with the GWP Program Steering Committee and country partners expected to be part of GWP phase 2 to update the GWP phase 2 theory of change and develop Program Framework Document (PFD) for GWP 2.0 under GEF-7 (1st quarter 2019)

Knowledge Management

- ◆ Revise GWP virtual knowledge exchange roadmap to address conference feedback and add new topics and development partners (November 2018)
- ◆ Organize joint global HWC conference with IUCN (2020)
- ◆ Collaborate with the Governments of Thailand to organize a conference on forensics and law enforcement (2nd half of 2019) and Indonesia on leveraging technology for law enforcement and engaging youth in wildlife conservation (2020)
- ◆ Develop/deploy additional knowledge products and tools on topics such as community benefit sharing, compensation, human-wildlife conflict, and policy-making gaps (Ongoing throughout 2020)
- ◆ Consider participant request for GWP global grant to carry out a brief survey to identify policy-making gaps and where the team can provide support to strengthen it

Communications

- ◆ Collect reports and stories from national projects and integrate them into GWP annual report (December 2018)
- ◆ Evaluate participant request for a newsletter that shares what countries are doing and planning to do in terms of communications

Community of Practice

- ◆ Incorporate feedback received during conference into operational plans to deliver key outputs for nature-based tourism and human-wildlife conflict communities of practice
- ◆ Carry out needs assessment survey and launch online platform (January 2019)

Monitoring and Evaluation

- ◆ Work with the project management teams to clarify M&E requirements as per GWP and GEF guidelines (1st quarter 2019)



GWP team photo with Zambia hosts

Photos: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

ANNEX I: AGENDA

DAY 1 MONDAY 29 OCT

0800 - 0900 Breakfast

0900 – 1030 Welcome and introductions

Ice Breaker

Interactive activities for GWP national focal points to meet and connect with other national project leads and GWP stakeholders

Presenters:

- **Edward K Chilufya**, Principal Natural Resources Management Officer
- **Elisson Wright**, Senior Program Coordinator, GWP
- **Hasita Bhammar**, Wildlife Analyst, GWP
- GWP national project representatives

1030 – 1100 Coffee Break

1100 – 1130 Official Launch of Conference

GWP Overview – Presentation of the three GWP pillars and program’s role supporting GEF’s Biodiversity Strategy and GEF-7 programming directions

Opening Remarks:

- **Claudia Sobrevila**, Program Manager, GWP
- **Rev. Dr. Howard Sikwela**, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Tourism and Arts, Zambia
- **Minister Hon. Charles Banda**, Minister of Tourism and Arts, Zambia

1130 - 1230 Coordination and Knowledge Management (KM)

GWP and national project teams present and discuss the key coordination and KM program activities completed to date and explore future priority areas

Presenters:

- **Elisson Wright**, Senior Program Coordinator, GWP
- **Lisa Farroway**, GWP/UNDP
- GWP national project representatives

1230 - 1400 Lunch

1400 – 1700 GWP National Project interactive poster session - *National project teams present their projects through the display of posters and participate in ideas festival to share feedback with other countries*

Facilitators:

- **Ana Maria Gonzalez Velosa**, GWP
- **Alexandra Schmidt-Fellner**, GWP
- GEF IA Staff

1900 – 2000 Dinner

END OF DAY 1



Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

DAY 2 TUESDAY 30 OCT		
0800 - 0900	Breakfast	
0900 - 1030	<p>Panel Session 1: Creating a regional vision, strategies, and policies</p> <p><i>This panel will present the experiences of different countries and organizations in setting a vision, generating and sustaining interest at the highest levels to craft ambitious and long-term cross-border initiatives that promote conservation and development across geographical, sectoral, and organizational boundaries.</i></p>	<p><i>Moderator:</i> Elisson Wright, GWP</p> <p><i>Speakers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pradeep Bhattarai, Environment Officer SAWEN • Paul Bewsher, Programme Manager, Peace Parks Foundation • Dr. Nyambe Nyambe, Executive Director, KAZA • Russell Taylor, Transboundary Conservation Planning Advisor, WWF
1030 - 1100	Coffee Break	
1100 - 1230	<p>Panel Session 2: Establishing governance, financing, and partnership mechanisms</p> <p><i>This panel will present the experiences of different countries and organizations that have successfully established the governing bodies, funding, and collaborations essential to creating and implementing operational mechanisms to launch and grow cross-boundary initiatives.</i></p>	<p><i>Moderator:</i> Peter Nuamah, Senior Private Sector Specialist, WBG</p> <p><i>Speakers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jean-Michel Pavy, Conservation Specialist • Stephanie Brauer, Director of Global Funding, African Parks Network • Doreen Robinson, USAID • Dr. Aloyse Nzuki, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania • Sydney Tembo, Zambia TFCAs
1230 - 1400	Lunch	
1400 - 1500	<p>Panel Session 3: Community Voices</p> <p><i>This panel will present the experiences of different countries and organizations that are proactively engaging communities for conservation efforts that promote participation and development.</i></p>	<p><i>Moderator:</i> Sue Snyman, Senior Programme Officer, IUCN/BIOPAMA</p> <p><i>Speakers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chantavy Vongkhamheng, Lao PDR • James Milanzi, African Parks Network • Edward K Chilufya, Principal Natural Resources Management Officer • David Ngwenyama, ZIFL-P
1500 - 1600	<p>Breakout Session: <i>Participants divide into groups to discuss session topics and consider opportunities and challenges for their respective countries.</i></p>	<p><i>Facilitators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elisson Wright, GWP • Hasita Bhammar, GWP • Speakers + GWP national project representatives
1615 - 1830	Optional (Self-paid river boat tour)	
1830 - 2000	Dinner	



Photo: Tamara Tschentscher, UNDP

DAY 3 WEDNESDAY 31 OCT		
0800 - 0900	Breakfast	
0900 - 930	Concluding remarks from The Republic of Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rev Dr Howard Sikwela, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Tourism and Arts, Zambia
0930 - 1030	GWP Communications <i>GWP and national project teams present and discuss the national country communication toolkit to showcase project activities to a global audience in an inspiring and compelling way</i>	<i>Presenters:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hasita Bhammar, GWP • Raul Gallegos Abellan, GWP
1030 - 1100	Coffee Break	
1100 - 1230	Breakout Session on GWP Priorities for Knowledge Exchanges: <i>Participants break out into groups to discuss priority knowledge topics, needs, and share feedback to shape development of future GWP knowledge efforts</i> <i>Report to Plenary</i>	<i>Facilitators:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ana Maria Gonzalez Velosa, GWP • Alexandra Schmidt-Fellner, GWP • GEF IA Staff representatives
1230 - 1400	Lunch	
1400 - 1500	GWP KM Communities of Practice (CoP) (KM) – <i>Presentations and interactive discussions on the Human-Wildlife and Nature-Based Tourism (NBT) communities of practice</i>	<i>Presenters:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claudia Sobrevila, GWP • Hasita Bhammar, GWP • Alexandra Schmidt-Fellner, GWP
1500 - 1530	GWP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) <i>GWP and national project teams present and discuss M&E system and its applicability to adaptive management at the program and project levels</i>	<i>Presenter:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ana Maria Gonzalez Velosa, GWP
1530 - 1600	Coffee Break	
1600 - 1800	GWP Consultations <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>GWP Annual report interviews</i> 2. <i>Theory of Change GWP phase 2</i> 3. <i>Maritime trafficking discussion with UNDP</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF IA Staff • GWP national project representatives

END OF DAY 3



DAY 4		THURSDAY 1 NOV - FIELD VISITS	
0700 – 0800	Breakfast		
0800 – 0900	Travel to Zambezi National Park		
0915 – 0930	Welcoming Remarks	<i>Presenter:</i>	• Mr. Mangwanya , Director General
0930 – 1030	Presentations on: (I) Zambezi National Park Overview; (II) tourism and business development; (III) TFCA management (Zimbabwe component and implementation of UNIVISA); (IV) community voices; and (V) national human-wildlife conflict policy and management	<i>Presenters:</i>	• Mrs. Gurure/Mr. Madhiri , Area Manager/local Ecologist • Tourism Manager • Mrs. Kudakwashe Chigodo , TFCA Coordinator • Mr. Colum Zhuwau , Principal Ecologist
1030 – 1130	Tour of the Victoria Falls National Park	<i>Organizer:</i>	Government of Zimbabwe
1130 – 1300	Tour of Zambezi National Park		
1300 – 1400	Lunch and Departure for Zambia		
1400 - 1500	Travel to Mosi Oa Tunya National Park and Victoria Falls		
1500 - 1700	Tour and discussions: GWP country delegates visit the Victoria Falls learn more about trans-boundary management coordination, anti-poaching, and community engagement.	<i>Organizer:</i>	Government of Zimbabwe
1700 – 1800	Travel back to hotel		

END OF DAY 4

Photo: David Ngwenyama, ZIFL-P



ANNEX II: LIST OF GWP PARTICIPANTS

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Stephanie Brauer	Director of Global Funding	<i>African Parks</i>
James Milanzi	Regional Operations Manager	<i>African Parks</i>
Haruko Okusu	Chief, Knowledge Management and Outreach Services	<i>CITES</i>
Edward K Chilufya	Principal Natural Resources Management Officer, Community Based Natural Resources Unit, Zambia	<i>Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Zambia</i>
Dominic Kapokola	Senior Warden	<i>DNPW Zambia</i>
Erastus Kancheya	Warden	<i>DNPW Zambia</i>
MIHINDOU Augustin	Responsible of the 3rd component of the project	<i>Gabon</i>
Elisson Wright	Senior Program Coordinator	<i>Global Wildlife Program, World Bank</i>
Raul Gallego Abellan	Video Specialist	<i>Global Wildlife Program, World Bank</i>
Alexandra Schmidt-Fellner	Coordinator, Communities of Practice & Global Coordination	<i>Global Wildlife Program, World Bank</i>
Ana Maria Gonzalez Velosa	M&E Expert	<i>Global Wildlife Program, World Bank</i>
Claudia Sobrevila	GWP Manager	<i>Global Wildlife Program, World Bank</i>
Hasita Bhammar	Conservation Analyst	<i>Global Wildlife Program, World Bank</i>
Reza Rafat	National Environment Protection Agency, Ghazin Provincial Director	<i>Government of Afghanistan</i>
Rex Mokandla	Chief Wildlife Officer – Assistant Director Department of Wildlife and National Parks	<i>Government of Botswana</i>
Gilbert Ndzomo	Project Manager of the TRIDOM2	<i>Government of Cameroon</i>
Jean Parfait	Technical and Operational Unit Conservator of Ngoyla Mintom Ministry of Forest and Wildlife	<i>Government of Cameroon</i>
Arega Mekonnen	Project Manager	<i>Government of Ethiopia</i>
MBINA Christian	Director of Communication and External Relations, ANPN	<i>Government of Gabon</i>

NAME	TITLE AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
MEKUI ALLOGO Aimée	Deputy Director General of Wildlife and Protected Areas of the Ministry	<i>Government of Gabon</i>
Karma Choden Bhutia	DFO - Wildlife North, Kanchenjunga National Park	<i>Government of India</i>
Achmad Pribadii	National Project Coordinator	<i>Government of Indonesia</i>
Pansos Sugiharto	Directorat Generale Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry	<i>Government of Indonesia</i>
Robert Njue	Deputy Director, Wildlife Conservation, Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife	<i>Government of Kenya</i>
Alick Makanjira	Park Manager for Lengwe National Park and Elephant Marshes	<i>Government of Malawi</i>
Catherine Chunga	Senior parks and Wildlife Officer, Department of National Parks and Wildlife	<i>Government of Malawi</i>
Michel Koloma	Water and Forestry Engineer and National Focal Point of CMS, Head of division of Wildlife Conservation Areas and Habitat (DAACFH)	<i>Government of Mali</i>
Amadou Sow	Engineer of Waters and Forests, Specialist in Land Use Planning and Regional Planning Head of the Acquisition Consolidation Unit of the Gourma and Elephants Biodiversity Conservation and Conservation Project	<i>Government of Mali</i> <i>National Directorate of Water and Forests Bamako</i> <i>Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development</i>
Mary Jean Caleda	ADB-GEF IWT Project Management Officer	<i>Government of Philippines</i>
Lorelei Salvador	DENR-BMB	<i>Government of Philippines</i>
Gaspard Lembe	Wildlife Specialist at PFDE and GEF6 Focal Point	<i>Government of Republic of Congo - WBG project</i>
Somkiat Soonthornpituckkul	Director of DNP's CITES Division and also responsible for IWT GEF-6 project	<i>Government of Thailand</i>
Dinh Huy Tri	Deputy Director - Phong Nha - Ke bang Natural Park	<i>Government of Vietnam</i>
Tran Thi Kim Tinh	Officer of Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Agency	<i>Government of Vietnam</i>
David Ngwenyama	Provincial Project Manager, ZIFLP	<i>Government of Zambia</i>
Chipangura Chirara	Project Manager - GWP Zimbabwe	<i>Government of Zimbabwe</i>

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Fulton. U. Mangwanyana	Director General - ZimParks	Government of Zimbabwe
Colum Zhuwao	Ecologist, ZimParks	Government of Zimbabwe
Tanyaradzwa Mundoga	Deputy Director – Natural Resources	Government of Zimbabwe
Alice Tafirei	Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate	Government of Zimbabwe
Kudakwashe Chigodo	Provincial Forestry Manager, Forestry Commission	Government of Zimbabwe
Parth Joshi	TFCA Manager	India, SECURE Himalayas
Manoj Thakur	National Livelihoods Specialist	India, SECURE Himalayas
Aparna Pandey	State Project Officer, Himachal Pradesh	India, SECURE Himalayas
Nyambe Nyambe	State Project Officer, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	KAZA
Chanthavy Vongkhamheng	Executive Director	Lao Wildlife Conservation Association
Humphrey Nzima	Director	Malawi/Zambia TFCAs
Paul Bewsher	International Coordinator	Peace Parks Foundation
Andrew Nambota	Program Manager	Peace Parks Foundation
Sabastian Adams	Country Manager	Republic of South Africa
Pradeep Bhattarai	Senior Environment Officer	SAWEN
Sue Snyman	Senior Environment Officer	BIOPAMA Coordinator IUCN ESARO
Abner Ditshego	Senior Programme Officer, Conservation Areas and Species Diversity Programme	South Africa
Mercedes Marele	National Consultant for GEF 6	South Africa
Aloyce Nzuki	Deputy Permanent Secretary	Tanzania
George Owoyesigire	Deputy Director	Uganda Wildlife Authority
Jane Nimpamya	GEF Task Manager / Programme Management Officer	UN Environment
Lisa Farroway	Regional Technical Advisor	UNDP
Ruchi Pant	Programme Manager, NRM and Biodiversity	UNDP
Tamara Tschentscher	Knowledge and Project Management Consultant	UNDP
Betty Jackson	SIBLAB Technical Expert	UNDP Cameroon
Anne Madzara	TRIDOM II Project	UNDP Zimbabwe

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Cecilia Njenga	Head of Unit	<i>UNEP, South Africa</i>
Doreen Robinson	Head, Sub-Regional Office and Regional Programme Coordinator, Southern Africa - UN Environment	<i>USAID</i>
Peter Nuamah	Regional Chief, Environment & Energy Team	<i>WBG</i>
Gibson Guvheya	Senior Private Sector Specialist	<i>World Bank</i>
Astrid Breuer	Consultant	<i>WWF</i>
Moses Amos Nyirena	Program Officer - GEF	<i>WWF - Zambia</i>
Russell Taylor	Species and Protected Areas Specialist	<i>WWF Namibia</i>
Jean-Michel Pavy	Transboundary Conservation Planning Advisor	<i>ZIFLP</i>
Larry Njungu	Environmental Specialist	<i>ZIFLP</i>
Mulawa Mulawa	Communications Officer	<i>ZIFLP</i>
Mushokabanji Ikulunga	M&E	<i>ZIFLP</i>

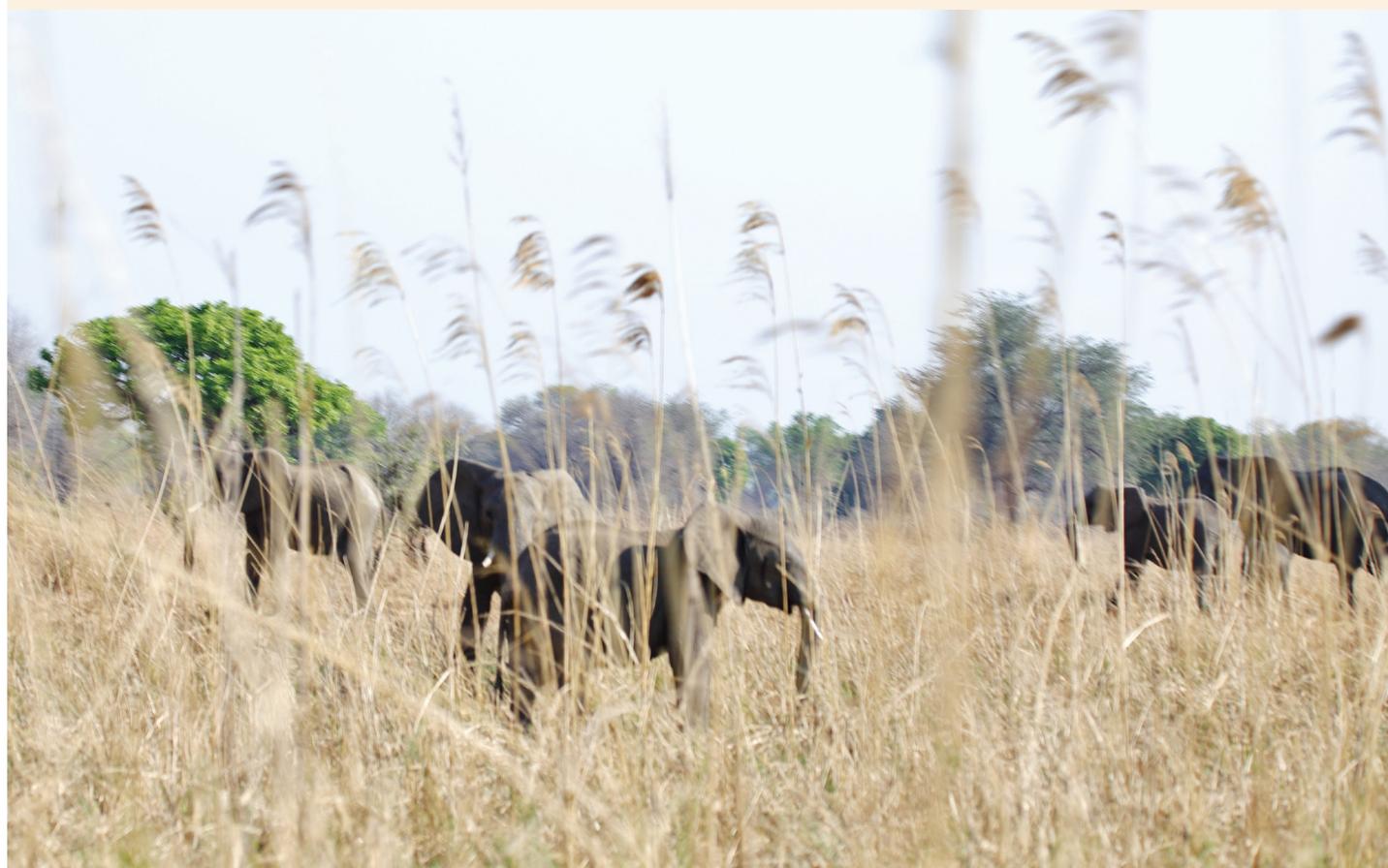


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Contact: gwp-info@worldbank.org