


# ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL FUNDING TO TACKLE ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE



**WORLD BANK GROUP**

# ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL FUNDING TO TACKLE ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE





© 2016 The World Bank  
1818 H Street NW  
Washington DC 20433  
Telephone: 202-473-1000  
Internet: [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

This document is a product of the staff of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/ the World Bank. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect the views of the executive directors of the World Bank or the governments they represent.

The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this work. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of The World Bank concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

### **Rights and Permissions**

The material in this work is subject to copyright. Because The World Bank encourages dissemination of its knowledge, this work may be reproduced, in whole or in part, for noncommercial purposes as long as full attribution to this work is given.

Any queries on rights and licenses, including subsidiary rights, should be addressed to the Office of the Publisher, The World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA; fax: 202-522-2422; e-mail: [pubrights@worldbank.org](mailto:pubrights@worldbank.org).

# Contents

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Foreword .....                                       | v   |
| Preface .....  | vii |
| Acknowledgments .....                                | ix  |
| Executive Summary .....                              | xi  |
| INTRODUCTION .....                                   | 1   |
| The Illegal Wildlife Trade Crisis .....              | 1   |
| Portfolio Review Objectives .....                    | 2   |
| METHODOLOGY .....                                    | 5   |
| Overview .....                                       | 5   |
| Definitions .....                                    | 5   |
| Data Collection Methods .....                        | 6   |
| Data Analysis and Assumptions .....                  | 7   |
| RESULTS .....  | 9   |
| Overview .....                                       | 9   |
| Annual Commitments .....                             | 9   |
| Donor Overview .....                                 | 10  |
| IWT Amounts Committed to Countries .....             | 11  |
| IWT Allocations by Recipient Type .....              | 17  |
| IWT Allocations Across Intervention Categories ..... | 18  |
| CONCLUSION .....                                     | 21  |
| Recommendations .....                                | 21  |
| Annex A: Donor Profiles .....                        | 23  |
| Annex B: Maps .....                                  | 29  |
| Annex C: Additional Notes on Donor Data .....        | 31  |
| Annex D: Bibliography .....                          | 32  |



## Tables

|          |   |    |
|----------|---|----|
| Table 1. | Donors Included in the Portfolio Analysis (Bilateral Agencies Grouped by Country) . . . | 9  |
| Table 2. | IWT Intervention Categories . . . . .   | 18 |

## Figures

|            |   |    |
|------------|---|----|
| Figure 1.  | Annual IWT Commitment Amounts, 2010–2016 . . . . .                                    | 10 |
| Figure 2.  | Cumulative IWT Commitment Amounts by Donor, 2010–2016 . . . . .                       | 10 |
| Figure 3.  | Number of Projects per Donor Relative to Portfolio Size, 2010–2016 . . . . .          | 11 |
| Figure 4.  | Total Donor Commitments Across Regions, 2010–2016 . . . . .                           | 12 |
| Figure 5.  | Cumulative IWT Commitment Amounts by Recipient Country or Region, 2010–2016 . . . . . | 12 |
| Figure 6.  | Breakdown of Regional and Multi-Country Investments, 2010–2016 . . . . .              | 13 |
| Figure 7.  | Geographic Overview of IWT Investments across Donor Types, 2010–2016 . . . . .        | 13 |
| Figure 8.  | Cumulative IWT Commitment Amounts by Recipient Type, 2010–2016 . . . . .              | 17 |
| Figure 9.  | IWT Commitments across Recipient and Donor Types, 2010–2016 . . . . .                 | 17 |
| Figure 10. | Cumulative IWT Commitment Amounts by Intervention Category, 2010–2016 . . . . .       | 19 |
| Figure 11. | IWT Intervention Categories across Donor Types, 2010–2016 . . . . .                   | 19 |

## Maps

|         |   |    |
|---------|---|----|
| Map 1.  | Country-Level Commitments by Donor Type—Africa . . . . .          | 14 |
| Map 2.  | Country-Level Commitments by Donor Type—Asia . . . . .            | 15 |
| Map 3.  | Overview of Global and Regional Projects by Donor Type . . . . .  | 16 |
| Map B1. | Country-Level Commitments and Number of Projects—Africa . . . . . | 29 |
| Map B2. | Country-Level Commitments and Number of Projects—Asia . . . . .   | 30 |

# Foreword

On behalf of the 183 Parties to CITES and the CITES Secretariat, I would like to congratulate everyone who contributed to the publication of this timely report, *Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade*.

The inception of this analysis goes back to the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties held in Bangkok in 2013, where the Parties requested the CITES Secretariat to collaborate with the World Bank and other relevant financial institutions, cooperation agencies, and potential donors to organize a Wildlife Donor Roundtable in order to share information on existing funding programs on wildlife, to understand the long-term financial needs of developing countries, and to explore the potential for scaled-up financial resources.

Subsequently, and in line with CITES Decision 16.5, the first donor roundtable meeting was held in New York on 7 July 2015. The meeting was jointly organized by the CITES Secretariat, UNDP, UNEP, UNODC, and the World Bank on the sidelines of the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on sustainable development. At this meeting, which I had the great honor to chair, the World Bank Group (WBG) kindly agreed to lead the donor portfolio review.

The WBG has since fully used its global outreach and expertise in economic analysis, engaging a wide range of donor groups and developing the current report. We are all indebted to the WBG and the Global Wildlife Program team for their exemplary work.

On our part, CITES has actively engaged in the process over the last three years—not only because we are the co-convenor of this collective effort but because we strongly believe that the findings and recommendations of this report will make a vital contribution to CITES Parties, be they donors or beneficiaries or from range, transit, or destination states, in better connecting their efforts along the entire illicit trade chain in combating these serious and highly destructive crimes.

We remain committed to collaborating with our many wonderful partners in advancing our collective efforts to support CITES Parties as they combat illegal trade in wildlife and work to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of the world's wildlife.

**John E. Scanlon**

Secretary-General

*Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*

## Foreword

Poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking are reaching unprecedented levels, robbing the livelihoods of local communities and eroding the global commons. In response, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has launched a major effort to help tackle the supply, trade, and demand for wildlife products. Importantly, the project is not only about stopping the slaughter of animals in the forests and savannas of Africa; it also aims at reducing the demand in Asia.

The \$131 million GEF-funded program includes 19 countries in Africa and Asia. It is expected to leverage \$704 million in additional financing over seven years. The national projects aim to promote wildlife conservation, wildlife crime prevention, and sustainable development in order to reduce adverse impacts to known threatened species. Additionally, a global coordination grant from the GEF will strengthen cooperation and facilitate knowledge exchange between national governments, development-agency partners, and leading practitioners.

This program is part of the wider effort by the international donor community to combat illegal wildlife trade. Numerous international financial institutions, governments, nongovernmental organizations, and foundations have launched strategies, programs, and projects to address this serious problem. But while there is a growing momentum from the international community to combat the problem, reliable information on donor funding has been lacking.

This important new report, *Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade*, fills an important gap in our understanding of the collective response. The analysis will not only provide a better understanding and coordination of the contributions of the international community, it should ultimately assist those on the ground protecting the wildlife and the livelihoods of local communities. I want to congratulate the World Bank for leading this work, and all the partners who contributed to providing such a comprehensive overview of the investments of the international community to tackle this wildlife crisis.

**Naoko Ishii**

CEO and Chairperson

*Global Environment Facility*

# Preface

The World Bank Group's vision is a world free of poverty. We help countries achieve their poverty reduction and prosperity goals in part by helping them manage their natural resources more sustainably. Wildlife crime directly threatens our ability to do this.

Criminal activities that affect the environment and natural resources are on the rise and pose an increasingly serious threat to sustainable and inclusive development. Wildlife crime undermines efforts to reduce poverty, damages important tourist assets, further alienates and sometimes criminalizes already disadvantaged communities, breeds corruption and distrust in civil authorities, and pollutes the supply chains of legitimate natural resource-based businesses.

In Africa, for example, wildlife crime is growing and threatens significant ecological, cultural, and economic assets. The elephant population—a critical draw for the tourism sector—has declined by 30 percent since 2007. Two elephants are poached each and every hour, and over 1,000 rangers have been murdered in pursuit of poachers in the same time frame. This tragedy results in natural and human losses, instability and violence, but also in lost jobs and lost GDP. Wildlife crime undermines rural economies and privileges the pursuit of private, criminal profit at the expense of communities that rely on nature for their food, shelter, start-up capital, and safety net in a warming world.

The good news is that wildlife crime can be stopped or significantly reduced. But to do that, effective national efforts to tackle growing criminality will need to be backed by international cooperation and collective action. Too many countries that suffer from wildlife crime are underserved by existing international and domestic law enforcement institutions. Recent experiences show that collaborative multi-agency efforts in specific countries and regions, and global delivery models such as the International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICWC), can provide critical services to support national governments in their efforts to dismantle illicit wildlife trafficking operations.

Partnership matters. Financing does too. With support from the GEF-funded Global Wildlife Program, we have run the numbers to understand exactly how much support is already being provided to this fight. As this report shows, a great deal of resources are already being invested: 24 international donors committed over US\$1.3 billion to combat international wildlife trafficking in 2010–2016. This analysis is the first step to help the donor community identify gaps and potential economies of scale, and to enhance knowledge related to the efficiency and effectiveness of specific interventions. Having a better understanding of current financing flows and what other investments they can mobilize, will allow us to build stronger collaboration, avoid wasted effort and learn lessons that together will help us mount a more effective response to this global and national issue.

**Laura Tuck**

Vice President, Sustainable Development  
*World Bank Group*





CITES CoP 17, Johannesburg, South Africa—Delegates from CITES Member countries and conservation organizations deliberate proposals related to legal and illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products.

# Acknowledgments

This report was prepared under the guidance of Dr. Valerie Hickey and Dr. Magda Lovei. Dr. Claudia Sobrevila provided expert advice and support during the implementation of this analysis. Consultations in the context of the World Bank Group's role in the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) partnership were conducted through Simon Robertson. Various Global Wildlife Program (GWP) steering committee partners also helped inform the portfolio review. The GWP Team at the World Bank Group, consisting of Elisson Wright, Hasita Bhammar, and Ana María González Velosa, collected donor data and prepared the analysis and report. We thank Dr. Jaime Cavelier (GEF), Dr. Michelle Gadd (USFWS), Klemens Riha (GIZ), Dr. Matthias Krause and Magdalena Pallauf (KfW), Crawford Allan (TRAFFIC), Jeremy Eppel, and Rodger Schlickeisen (WildCat Foundation) for their extensive contributions to the analysis.

This report could not have been completed without the input of numerous individuals who responded to the questionnaire and provided the data required for the analysis. We thank the following for their efforts and valuable input: Arun Abraham and Maria Narciso (ADB); Kathy Graham and Salma Antonious (Canada); Edward Van-Asch, Haruko Osuku, and Julian Blanc (CITES Secretariat); Philippe Mayaux, Dimitri Harmegnies, and Oscar Mascagni (European Commission); Tony Whitten, Joanna Elliot, and Rob Brett (FFI); Chiron Guillaume (France); Wiebke Peters, Dr. Ralph Kadel, Frank Barsch, Leonie Mueller-Moewes and, Marianna Knirsch (Germany); Tracy Bain (IFAW); Jean-Christophe Vie and Dan Challender (IUCN); Wahito Yamada (Japan); Marcel van Nijnatten and Janny Poley (Netherlands); Linda Lund, Inger Holten, and Trond Rudi (Norway); Christopher Parker and Andrea Frey (Oak Foundation); Andrea Ljung (Sweden); Penny Wallace (TRAFFIC); Claire Millar (UK DEFRA); Midori Paxton, Paul Harrison, Lisa Farroway, Ingela Juthberg, and Jamison Ervin (UNDP); Bianca Notarbartolo di Sciara, Johan Robinson, Jane Nimpamya, and Monika Thiele (UNEP); Jorge Rios, Olga Kuzmianok, and Sinead Brophy (UNODC); Mary Rowen and Andrew Tobiason (USAID); Brandon Neukam, Jessica Graham, and Juli Kim (USDOS); Daphne Carlson Bremer (USFWS); James Deutsch, Val Bush, and Kathleen Gobush (Vulcan Philanthropy); Susan Tressler (WCS); John Baker (WILDAID); Elisabeth McLellan and Lisa Steel (WWF); and Katherine Secoy and David Wallis (ZSL).

Finally, we would like to thank other colleagues who supported the analysis, data visualization, research, and production activities—in particular, Bruno Bonansea, Adam Broadfoot, Martin Fodor, Douglas Graham, Nagaraja Rao Harshadeep, Will Kemp, Abdelaziz Lagnaoui, Jeffrey Dean Lawrence, Cassiopeia Lee, Charles Di Leva, Daniel Mira-Salama, Jean-Michel Pavy, Hrishikesh Patel, Giovanni Ruta, Aurore Simbananiye, Sachin Shahria, Vickie Taylor, Sara Thompson, Xavier Vincent, and Andrew Zakharenka. Linda Starke edited the manuscript.





Selangor, Malaysia—State custom officials seize a large shipment of ivory in transit. Capacity building programs can strengthen law enforcement capacity to disrupt the illegal wildlife supply chain.

## Executive Summary

Wildlife brings significant ecological, cultural, and economic benefits to countries and regions around the world. In many developing countries, it is an engine for tourism, job creation, and sustainable development. Populations of some of the most iconic wildlife species are under threat due to the illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and other pressures. There is growing momentum in the international donor community to combat IWT and ensure the survival of these species and the realization of benefits to local communities that live with them.

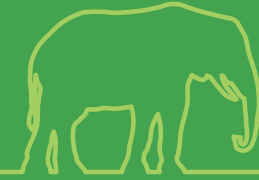
Information on investments to combat IWT is not readily available—donor procedures, processes, and systems to collect and report on funding data are often complex and time-consuming. This portfolio review addresses these challenges by collecting and analyzing IWT funding information across international donors and fills the knowledge gap of international donor IWT funding trends. It collects data on the significant international donor funding committed between January 2010 and June 2016 to combat IWT in Africa and Asia, which totals over US \$1.3 billion and is equivalent to approximately US \$190 million per year. Key findings include:

- Since 2010, funding has fluctuated over these years, peaking at US \$316 million in 2014.
- The top five donors (the Global Environment Facility, Germany, the United States, the European Commission, and the World Bank Group) together account for US \$1.1 billion of total funding (86%).
- Two of the three foundations included in the analysis were among the top 10 donors.
- Twelve of the 24 donors committed less than US \$10 million in funding.
- Donor funding was allocated to projects in 60 different countries and to various regional/multi-country and global projects. In total, inclusive of country-specific and regional/multi-country and global investments, 63% of the funds were committed to Africa (US \$833 million), 29% to Asia (US \$381 million), 6% to global programs and initiatives (US \$81 million), and 2% to projects covering both Africa and Asia (US \$35 million).
- The top five recipient countries account for US \$328 million: Tanzania (8%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (5%), Mozambique (5%), Gabon (3%), and Bangladesh (3%).
- Regional or multi-country investments, combined account for 26% (US \$339 million) of total funding.
- The majority of the funding is allocated to national governments (61%; US \$809 million), followed by funding to international nongovernmental organizations (16%; US \$218 million), intergovernmental organizations (9%; US \$114 million), and researchers and research groups (4%; US \$4 million).
- It is estimated that approximately 46% of the funding supported protected area management to help prevent poaching, 19% was for law enforcement that included intelligence-led operations and transnational coordination, 15% for sustainable use and alternative livelihoods, 8% for policy and legislation, 6% for research and assessment, and 6% for communication and awareness raising.



This analysis provides a baseline to track future donor funding commitments and can be used to support additional donor coordination efforts. The data collected, database created, online repository, and points of contact established with donors can be used to further understand funding processes, effectiveness, and impacts and to inform donor strategic planning efforts. This analysis can be built upon in consultation with recipient countries to establish a vision of how best to optimize IWT financing in terms of priority geographic and thematic areas. Finally, a global understanding of existing contributions, trends, and target investment areas can facilitate collaboration and the sharing of lessons learned.

# INTRODUCTION



## The Illegal Wildlife Trade Crisis

Wildlife brings significant ecological, cultural, and economic benefits to countries and regions across the world. In many developing countries, it is an engine for tourism, job creation, and sustainable development. In Kenya and Tanzania, for example, wildlife-based tourism represents 12% of gross domestic product,<sup>1</sup> and it makes up even larger shares of the economy in Madagascar (13.1%)<sup>2</sup> and Namibia (14.9%).<sup>3</sup> Wildlife populations for some of the most iconic species are currently under threat due to illegal wildlife trade (IWT). As of 2011, the value of global trade of wildlife and wildlife products (excluding fisheries and timber) was calculated to be between US \$7.8 billion and US \$10 billion per year (GFI 2011). Together with illegal fish and timber utilization, this industry is the fourth largest global illegal trade—after narcotics, humans, and counterfeit products. In addition, factors such as competition over water and grazing lands, pressure of growing populations and urban areas, the proliferation of illegal small arms, and instability in some regions threaten the survival of healthy populations of critically endangered species and create an environment conducive to poaching, illegal trade, insecurity, and corruption, which in turn stifles economic development.

The recently completed Great Elephant Census found that the African savanna elephant population declined by 30% (equal to 144,000 elephants) between 2007 and 2014 in 15

The goal of this portfolio review is to assess the current state of international donor funding to combat illegal wildlife trade and to identify trends in investment in this sector in Africa and Asia since 2010.

of the 18 countries surveyed, primarily due to poaching.<sup>4</sup> Similarly, as shown in the *World Wildlife Crime Report* from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), African rhinos are under constant pressure from poaching, and all rhino species have reached a crisis point. In 2015, African rhinos killed by poachers increased for the sixth year in a row, with at least 1,338 deaths.<sup>5</sup> This is the highest level since the poaching crisis started in 2008 and an exponential increase from the 13 rhinos poached in 2007. Poaching and illegal logging are also a major threat to populations of other fauna and flora species, including big cats, pangolins, gorillas, and timber such as ebony and rosewood. Due to the cross-border and multi-dimensional nature of IWT, the development community must partner with stakeholders from multiple sectors and countries to reduce poaching, trafficking, and the demand for wildlife and wildlife products.

In recent years, there has been growing political momentum in the international donor community to combat IWT and ensure the survival of not only iconic species but also other species that are essential for the livelihoods of many communities globally. Numerous international financial institutions, governments, nongovernment organizations (NGOs), and foundations have launched strategies, programs, and projects to address IWT.

This report on the *Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade* is part of an effort initiated at the 16th Meeting of the CITES Conference of the Parties (CoP) in Bangkok in March 2013. At CoP16, CITES Decision 16.5 was adopted to organize a Wildlife Donor Roundtable to share information on existing funding programs on

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.wttc.org/-/media/files/reports/economic%20impact%20research/countries%202015/tanzania2015.pdf>. Accessed on September 24, 2016.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.wttc.org/-/media/files/reports/economic-impact-research/countries-2016/madagascar2016.pdf>. Accessed on September 24, 2016.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.wttc.org/-/media/files/reports/economic%20impact%20research/countries%202015/namibia2015.pdf>. Accessed on September 24, 2016.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.greatelephantcensus.com/final-report/>. Accessed on September 11, 2016.

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.iucn.org/content/iucn-reports-deepening-rhino-poaching-crisis-africa>. Accessed on September 11, 2016.

wildlife, understand the long-term financial needs of developing countries to implement the Convention, and explore the potential for scaled-up financial resources to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife and to tackle wildlife crime. Subsequently, on 7 July 2015, a Donor Roundtable on Wildlife and Forest Crime was hosted by the United Nations Development Programme and the CITES Secretariat in New York on the sidelines of the High-Level Political Forum. At this meeting, the World Bank Group (WBG) agreed to take the lead on an analysis of funding to combat IWT in support of donor coordination. The donors that participated in this meeting were requested to provide input for this analysis. In addition, these donors were asked to help identify other significant organizations that invest in projects or programs that combat IWT.

## Portfolio Review Objectives

Information on funding trends to combat IWT is not readily available, as the donor procedures, processes, and systems to collect and report on funding data are often complex and time-consuming, and they involve many agencies. In addition, donors often have different IWT definitions, lack a common taxonomy to identify the types of investments that fall within this type of donor support, and are unable to capture and report these data in an automated manner. Therefore, donors do not have up-to-date information on the depth and breadth of activities

supported by other donors. This lack of accessible information can lead to inefficiencies in donor strategic planning and allocation of funds. This portfolio review was designed to address for the first time these challenges by collecting and analyzing IWT funding information across key international donors. It is intended to facilitate collaboration among donors and to maximize impacts of project and program activities.

The goal of this portfolio review is to assess the current state of international donor funding to combat illegal wildlife trade and to identify trends in investment in this sector in Africa and Asia since 2010.

### **Specifically, the portfolio review aims to answer the following questions:**

- How much funding was committed to combat IWT in Africa and Asia from 2010 to June 2016?
- How has funding changed over time?
- Who are the major international donors investing in combating IWT?
- Which countries/regions and organization types are the largest recipients of these funds?
- How much funding was committed to different IWT interventions that include policy and legislation, law enforcement, protected area (PA) management, alternative livelihoods, and research and assessment?





Park Rangers and rangers from the local Maasai community patrol the landscape with GPS tracking devices to collect data on wildlife and illegal activities. Development of a network of field investigators and informants and monitoring of species population can help combat poaching.





Campaigns to reduce demand for illegal wildlife products help raise awareness and change consumer behavior.



# METHODOLOGY



## Overview

This assessment provides a high-level estimate of international donor funding that combats poaching and wildlife trafficking and supports demand reduction strategies in key range, transit, and end-use countries. To complete this IWT donor funding analysis, the WBG periodically brought donors together to discuss issues related to the portfolio analysis. These regularly scheduled meetings and the project data exchanged served as an initial effort to be leveraged in the future to facilitate donor coordination and enhance strategic donor programs and project activities.

Prior to conducting this portfolio review, a terms of reference (TOR) was drafted by the WBG to detail the taxonomy and data collection approach for the portfolio review. In January 2016 the draft TOR was shared with international donors at the 66th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee. Donor comments were received and incorporated, enhancing the approach and guiding the creation of tools to gather project data. Representatives from each donor organization were identified as a point of contact for this portfolio review to assist in data collection and analysis. The technical approach and data collection methodology were reviewed with donors during a meeting on February 10, 2016. Key definitions and data collection considerations are described in this section. In October 2016, the draft report was presented to the donors at the CITES CoP17. Additional input and recommendations were considered.

## Definitions

**Time frame:** The analysis focused on projects that were approved from 2010 to 2016. While some donors included data for 2016, many did not. Therefore, the total funding for 2016 is underrepresented, as it only accounts for a portion of the year and does not include data for all donor projects. Cumulative project funds were accounted for in the first

commitment year and include the total project amount in US dollars reported in the approved project documents. It does not represent actual annual disbursements.

**Geographic focus:** The portfolio analysis focused on range, transit, and end-use countries in Africa and Asia. In addition, regional or global programs that combat IWT were also considered. Projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East, and other regions were excluded. Exceptions included projects that specifically target an IWT component (such as demand reduction efforts or national policy and legislation to combat IWT) in a major consuming country that has a direct link to range states.

**IWT:** Wildlife trade is defined as any sale or exchange by people of wild animal and plant resources. This can involve live animals and plants for the pet and horticultural trades or trade in a diverse range of wild animal and plant products needed or prized by people—including skins, medicinal ingredients, tourist curios, timber, fish, and other food products (TRAFFIC 2008). Wildlife trafficking is defined as the illegal cross-border trade in biological resources taken from the wild (European Union 2015). Fish and timber products that are not integrated into broader fauna-focused interventions were excluded from this portfolio review. IWT includes both poaching and illicit trade.

**IWT intervention categories:** Investments were allocated to one or more IWT intervention categories:

- Policy and legislation (PL) development
- Law enforcement (LE)
- Protected area (PA) management to prevent poaching
- Communications and awareness (CA) to raise IWT awareness and reduce demand for illegal wildlife products

- Promotion of sustainable use and alternative livelihoods (SL) to increase community benefits and avoid human-wildlife conflict
- Research and assessment (RA)

**Donor types:** Donors were grouped into one of the following categories:

- Multilaterals
- Bilaterals
- Foundations
- United Nations Programs
- International NGOs<sup>6</sup>

**Recipient types:** Recipients were put into one of the following categories:

- Academic institutions
- Intergovernmental organizations
- International NGOs
- National governments
- National or local NGO
- Private sector
- Researchers or research groups
- Subnational or local government

## Data Collection Methods

Methods to obtain and analyze donor data varied slightly from donor to donor and included a questionnaire/survey, online research, and interviews with representatives from each donor organization. Bimonthly conference calls were held with donors to provide an update on progress and to seek guidance on next steps.

To facilitate and standardize data collection, a questionnaire and an Excel template were created by the WBG team and disseminated to the donors identified in Annex A. The donors then participated in a telephone interview to discuss the portfolio review, data collection tools, and information on their IWT program. Donors that agreed

to participate in the portfolio review and collect data in the format requested completed the Excel template and provided project-level data using a predefined IWT definition and investment categories. Data collection, review, and analysis occurred from March 2016 to June 2016. From July through September 2016, data validation was completed and additional feedback was incorporated into donor-specific portfolios.

The Excel template was used by the donors to provide detailed information on their projects, including information on recipients, dates, countries, protected areas, and total funding amounts. In addition, donors estimated the percentage of total funding going toward combating IWT within each project and allocated the IWT funding amount into six IWT intervention categories defined above. Email communications and follow-up meetings with donors were then conducted to validate data and address specific issues.

The IWT data included in the analysis are estimates, were not audited, and do not supersede any data provided through formal reporting mechanisms. For donors that did not specify the IWT percentage and allocation for the six IWT categories, the WBG used data provided by implementation partners, publically available reports, project profiles, and online research to estimate values. In most cases, estimates were reviewed and agreed to by the donors. The WBG team also completed a quality assurance effort to verify estimations made for IWT percentages and IWT categories, and follow-up meetings were carried out to address any discrepancies in the analysis. It is important to note that estimates are based on technical input received from various specialists and donors and are subject to interpretation.

For donors that reported data in a currency other than U.S. dollars, statistical historical data from the Federal Reserve System was used to calculate the foreign exchange rate to convert the currency provided into US dollars. The foreign exchange rate for the day, month, and year funds were committed was used to calculate the dollar equivalent.

The donor portfolio data were reviewed, and a PowerPoint presentation was developed to summarize key aspects of each donor's investments. Donors were then asked to review their data, which upon validation were consolidated into a single database. This database was used to store and analyze data from 1,105 projects that combat IWT. This information served as the basis for analysis and to derive high-level results and recommendations.

<sup>6</sup> International NGOs were included as donors in this analysis to serve as a proxy to represent funding from memberships, foundation grants not already included in the analysis, online donations, and individual contributions and bequests.

Data were collected from 24 international donors, including the major funders of efforts to combat IWT in Africa and Asia, allowing the dataset to serve as a representative sample to conduct analysis and determine funding trends and geographic investments. Additional data are unlikely to alter the outcome of the trends in funding, as the majority of funding for this period was included. In addition, data from implementing partners, including CITES, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and UNODC, were collected and used in the analysis to assist with checking against double counting and to validate IWT allocations.

## Data Analysis and Assumptions

**IWT percentage:** Several donors collaborated with the project managers or country mission representatives to determine the IWT percentage for each individual project. Where this was not possible due to the large number of projects in the donor portfolio and constraints in time and resources to obtain and validate this information, the program managers estimated the IWT percentage for the projects. The WBG team excluded the following types of projects from the consolidated analysis unless there was a direct reference to anti-poaching or anti-trafficking:

- Forest/timber
- Marine and/or coastal management
- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD + )
- Payment for ecosystem services
- Green economy
- Food security
- Waste reduction
- Recycling
- Pollution management
- Climate change mitigation/adaptation
- Industrial greening
- Construction/building

Projects that did not contain information directly linked to IWT were generally allocated a relatively smaller percentage. For programs or projects that included a country or region outside of Africa or Asia, a reduction in allocation was made to account for project funding outside the target regions. In some cases, information obtained from implementation partners or other similar programs/projects implemented by the same recipient was used to inform the allocation of funding across IWT categories.

**Double counting:** Double counting can be a significant bias if the same funds are reported by multiple donors and included in the analysis. Risk of double counting was mitigated by requesting donors to report only on those projects for which they were the “original donors,” by conducting follow-up interviews with donors to discuss projects that were reported more than once and clarify data discrepancies, by accounting for funding provided by international NGOs that was obtained from donors not included in the analysis or directly raised from individuals or corporations, and by excluding national investments in the analysis as it would be challenging to determine the original sources of these funds.

**Project timeline:** Project approval dates and the committed amounts when projects were approved were used to allocate IWT funding across the years under consideration. Actual disbursement of funds may vary, as projects span multiple years and may encounter delays. In some cases, the committed amounts are not fully disbursed or projects may be cancelled. Therefore, in some cases committed funds at the time of approval may result in an overestimation when compared with actual spending levels.

**Co-financing:** Co-financing for projects was not included in the analysis unless it was reported by another “original donor” that participated in the portfolio review. In many cases, there is significant co-financing, which may represent additional funding to combat IWT in the regions. Additionally, in-kind contributions were also excluded.

**Data consistency:** The WBG analyzed the consolidated portfolio to identify potential data discrepancies due to variations in interpretation of IWT allocations and intervention categories. In cases of discrepancies, additional discussions were held with the donor or the technical team supporting the portfolio analysis. Additional notes on donor data are included in Annex C.





Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Tanzania—Investments in protected area management help preserve natural habitats that are essential to wildlife conservation



# RESULTS



## Overview

The data set used for this analysis included project-level detail from 24 international donors (see Table 1), which collectively committed over US \$1.3 billion to combat IWT in Africa and Asia since 2010. The percentage of total project funding directed to combat IWT for each respective project ranged from 5% to 100%. IWT commitments by project ranged in size from US \$2,000 to US \$45 million, with the average IWT funding per project valued at US \$1.2 million. In total, 1,105 projects were included in the analysis. The number of projects by donor ranged from 1 to 534, with an average donor portfolio size of 46 projects. From fiscal year 2012 to 2015, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) alone awarded grants, cooperative agreements, and matching funds to 378 projects.

In addition to the project-level data collected for 24 donors, the WBG gathered high-level estimates on five additional donors and an international NGO. The data on these donors were obtained through direct communication with

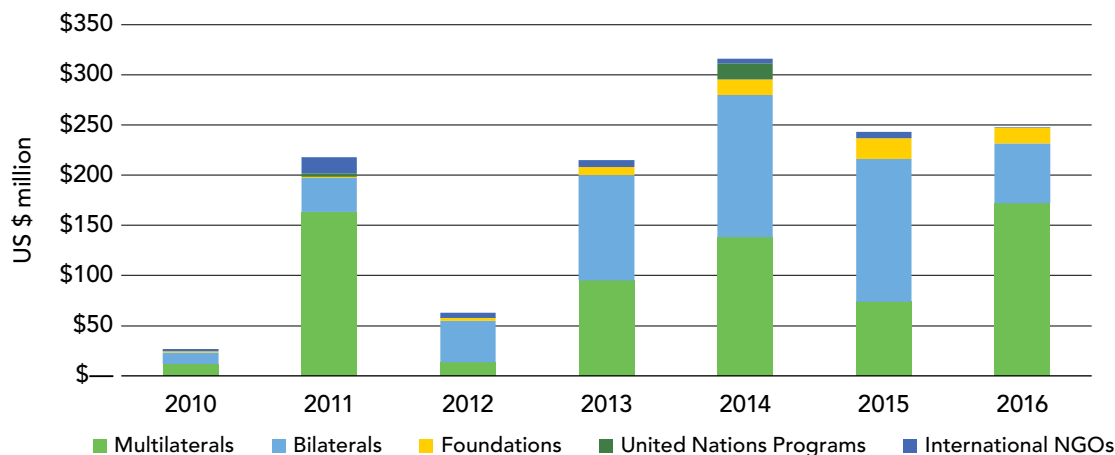
donors and implementing partners and by researching websites, annual reports, and other documentation. The additional donors assessed but not included in the analysis are Novamedia Charity Lotteries, the Howard G. Buffett Foundation, the Wyss Foundation, the Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation, and Google.org. These donors collectively represent an additional commitment of approximately US \$70 million to combat IWT. Funding data were also obtained from the International Fund for Animal Welfare and TRAFFIC International. As the data obtained on the additional organizations were not at the project-detail level, it was not possible to compare them with the more-detailed data collected from the 24 donors.

## Annual Commitments

Figure 1 shows the annual amounts committed to combat IWT. The total funding amount committed by the 24 international donors between 2010 and June 2016 fluctuated, peaking at US \$316 million in 2014. The London

**TABLE 1.** Donors Included in the Portfolio Analysis (Bilateral Agencies Grouped by Country)

| Bilaterals   | Multilaterals  | Foundations   |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Canada<br>2. France<br>3. Germany (BMZ/BMUB)<br>4. Japan<br>5. Netherlands (Economic/Foreign Affairs)<br>6. Norway (Foreign Affairs/Climate and ENV)<br>7. Spain<br>8. Sweden<br>9. United Kingdom<br>10. United States (USAID/USDOS/USFWS) | 1. Asian Development Bank<br>2. European Commission<br>3. Global Environment Facility<br>4. World Bank Group | 1. Vulcan Philanthropy<br>2. Wildcat Foundation<br>3. Oak Foundation  |
|  |  |   |
|  |  | International NGOs  |
|  |  | 1. Fauna & Flora International<br>2. WildAid<br>3. Wildlife Conservation Society<br>4. World Wildlife Fund<br>5. Zoological Society of London |
| Additional Implementing Partners   |  |   |
| 1. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora<br>2. International Union for Conservation of Nature<br>3. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime   | 1. International Fund for Animal Welfare<br>2. TRAFFIC International   |   |

**FIGURE 1.** Annual IWT Commitment Amounts, 2010–2016

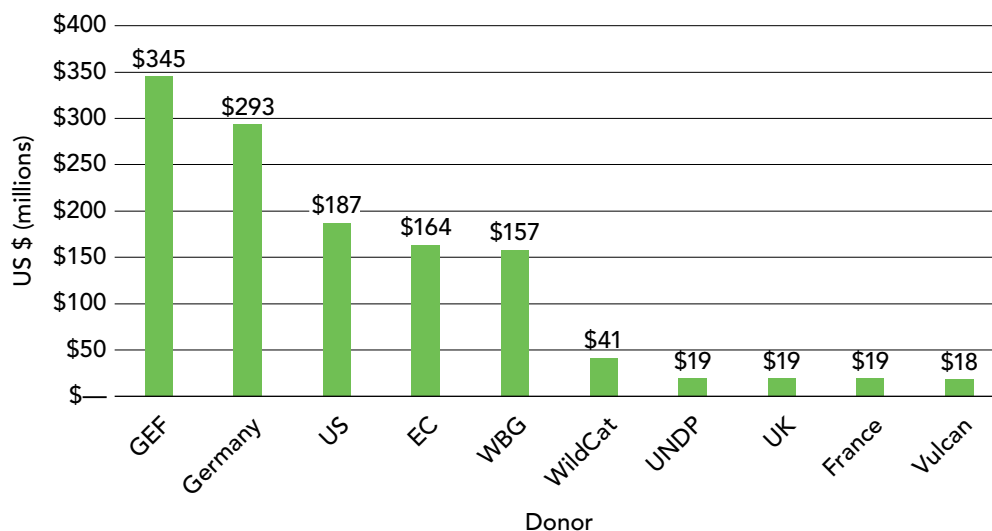
Conference on The Illegal Wildlife Trade, the first major international summit to address the current IWT crisis, was held in February 2014, and several heads of state pledged action and support to address the issues. This international political focus may have contributed to increased investments that year. Average yearly IWT commitments were US \$190 million.

Bilaterals and multilaterals accounted for the majority of funding across all years. Multilaterals (see Table 1 for a list of organizations included in this donor type) contributed 75% of the funding in 2011, 44% in 2014, and 69% from 2016. Bilaterals contributed 66% of the total donor funding in 2012, 49% in 2013, and 58% in 2015. Foundations

contributed 8% of the total funding committed in 2015. United Nations Programs accounted for 5% in 2014 and for 1% for the cumulative period of analysis. It is important to note that the total funding captured for all other donor types for 2016 is likely underrepresented, as many donors did not yet have these data available.

## Donor Overview

Figure 2 shows the 10 largest international donors investing in combating IWT. As this Figure highlights, the top five donors are the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Germany, the United States, the European Commission (EC), and

**FIGURE 2.** Cumulative IWT Commitment Amounts by Donor, 2010–2016

the World Bank Group, accounting for US \$1.1 billion of total funding (86%). These five donors are also the only donors that committed over US \$50 million in IWT funding during this period. Twelve donors committed less than US \$10 million. Eighteen different donors contributed less than 2% of the total funding each. Collectively, this accounts for 11% of the total donor portfolio analyzed.

Multilaterals account for three of the top five donors and represent 50% of total funding (US \$668 million). Bilaterals account for the other two of the top five, and they represent 40% (US \$536 million). Two of the three foundations included in the analysis, WildCat Foundation and Vulcan Foundation, were among the top 10 donors. The three foundations collectively account for 5% of the entire portfolio (US \$65 million). International NGOs account for 3% (US \$42 million) and United Nations Programs account for 1% (US \$19 million) of the total funding.

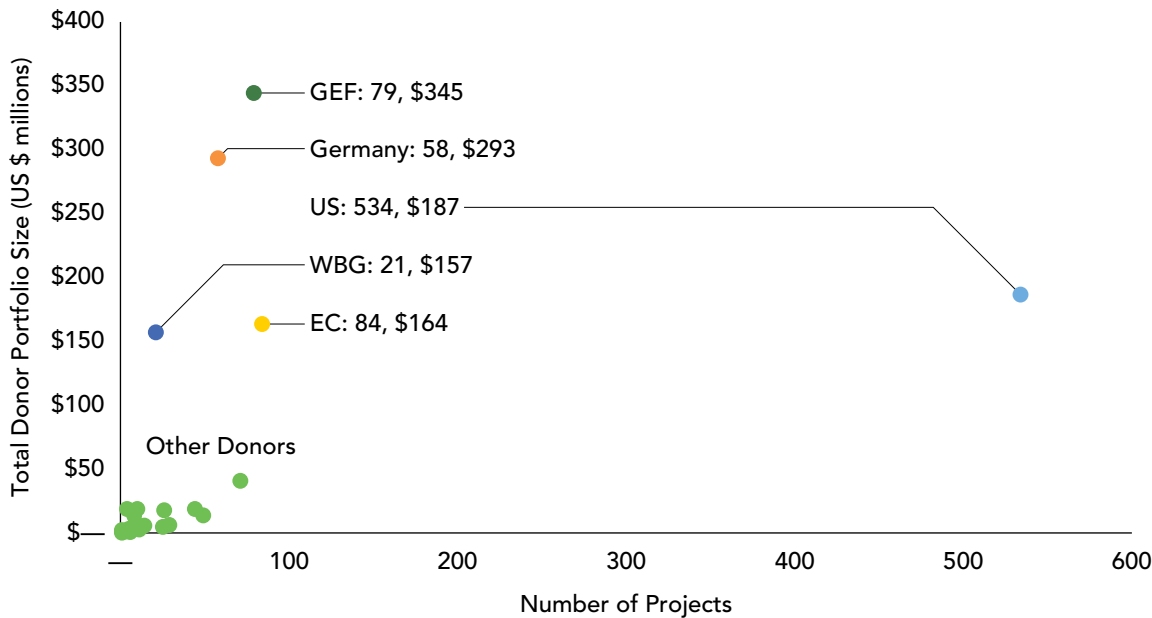
Figure 3 compares each donor portfolio in terms of the total number of projects relative to total funding. Six donors have more than 50 projects in their portfolio, and 13 donors have fewer than 15 projects. The United States has 534 projects, including many smaller-sized grants that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service awards each year. In 2015, USFWS International Affairs Office awarded grants, cooperative agreements, and matching funds to 141 wildlife trafficking-related projects. The average IWT funding per

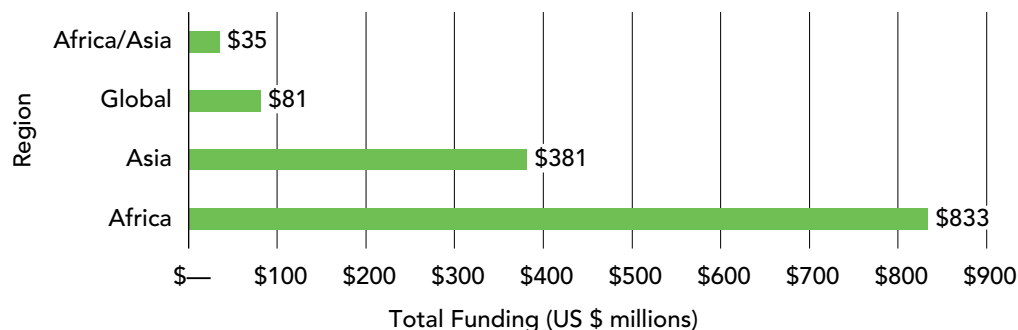
project ranged from US \$140,000 to US \$7.5 million. Projects averaged less than US \$500,000 per project for 11 of the 24 donors, but more than US \$4 million for four donors that are among the top five donors. The concentration of projects in the bottom left side of Figure 3 indicates where most donors fall in the analysis. The two top donors with the highest portfolio values are GEF with 79 projects valued at US \$345 million and Germany 58 projects valued at US \$293 million (see top left quadrant of Figure 3). With 534 projects valued at US \$187, the US has the third largest portfolio and the highest number of projects (see right quadrant of Figure 3).

### IWT Amounts Committed to Countries

Donor funding was allocated to projects in 60 different countries in Africa and Asia and to various regional/multi-country and global projects. As shown in Figure 4, 63% of the funds directed to specific countries and to regional projects was committed to Africa (US \$833 million), 29% went to Asia (US \$381 million), 6% to global programs and initiatives (US \$81 million), and 2% to projects covering both Africa and Asia (US \$35 million). Figure 5 highlights the countries that are the largest recipients of international donor IWT funding. The 43 countries that

**FIGURE 3.** Number of Projects per Donor Relative to Portfolio Size, 2010–2016



**FIGURE 4.** Total Donor Commitments Across Regions, 2010–2016

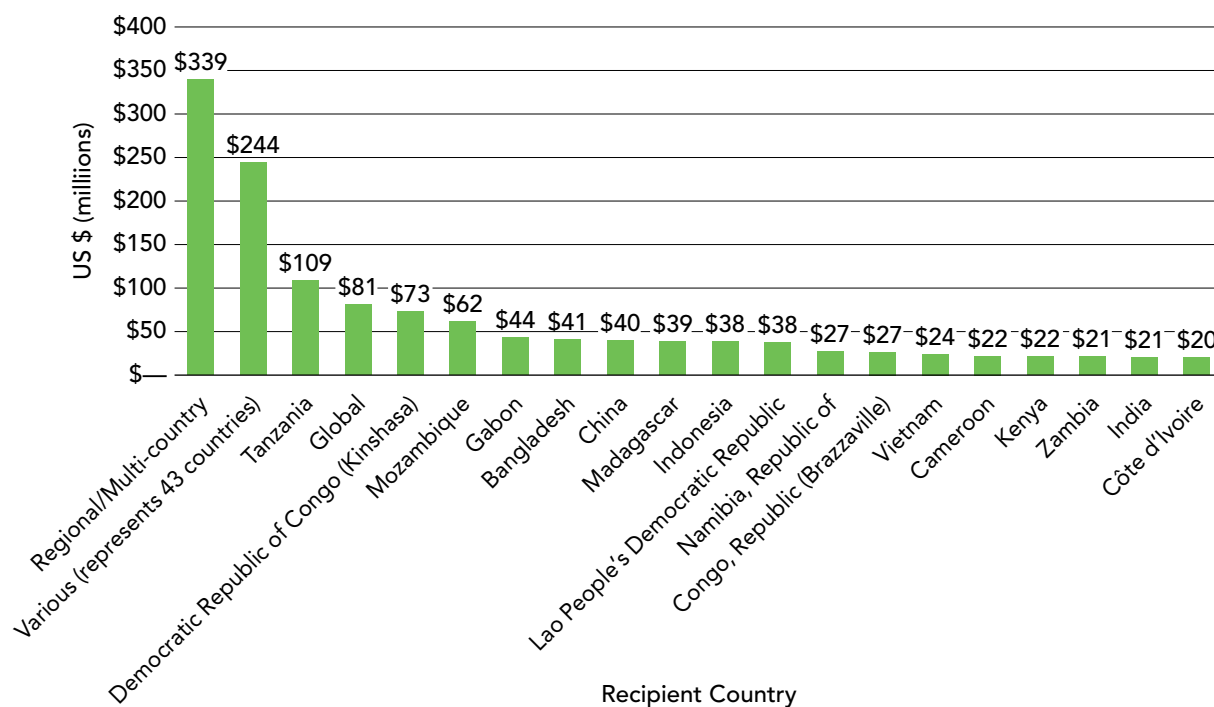
received the least amount of funding combined account for 18% of total funding, each having received less than 2% of the total funding.

The top five recipient countries, receiving a total investment of US \$328 million (representing approximately 24% of the total IWT funding), are:

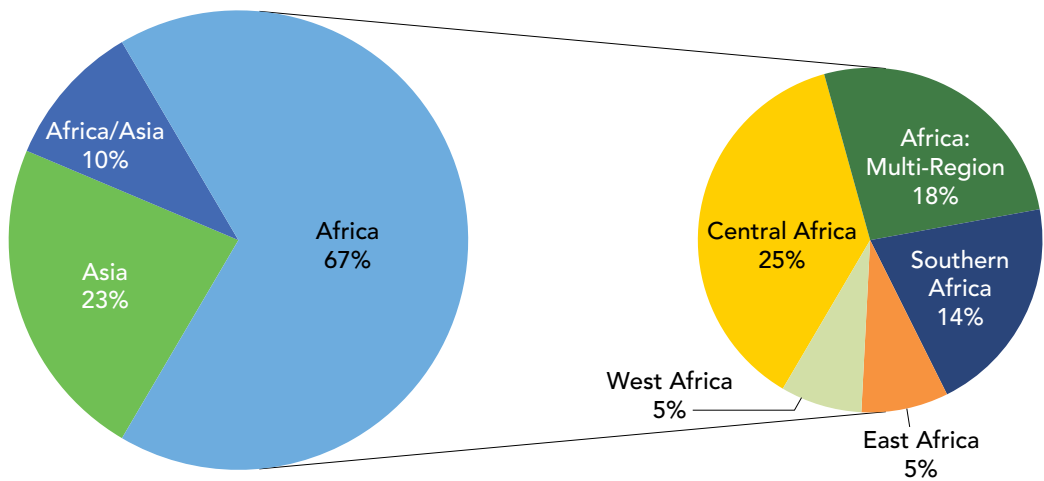
- Tanzania (8%)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (5%)
- Mozambique (5%)
- Gabon (3%)
- Bangladesh (3%)

Figure 6 shows the composition of the regional/multi-country investments that combined account for 26% of total IWT funding (US \$339 million). Of these investments, 67% went to Africa (US \$227 million), 23% went to Asia (US \$78 million), and the remaining 10% (US \$35 million) went to projects that invested in both regions. Within the subset of regional/multi-country funds allocated to Africa (67% in the larger pie chart), funds went to:

- Central Africa (25%)
- Africa: Multiregional programs (18%)
- Southern Africa (14%)
- East Africa (5%)
- West Africa (5%)

**FIGURE 5.** Cumulative IWT Commitment Amounts by Recipient Country or Region, 2010–2016

**FIGURE 6.** Breakdown of Regional and Multi-Country Investments, 2010–2016

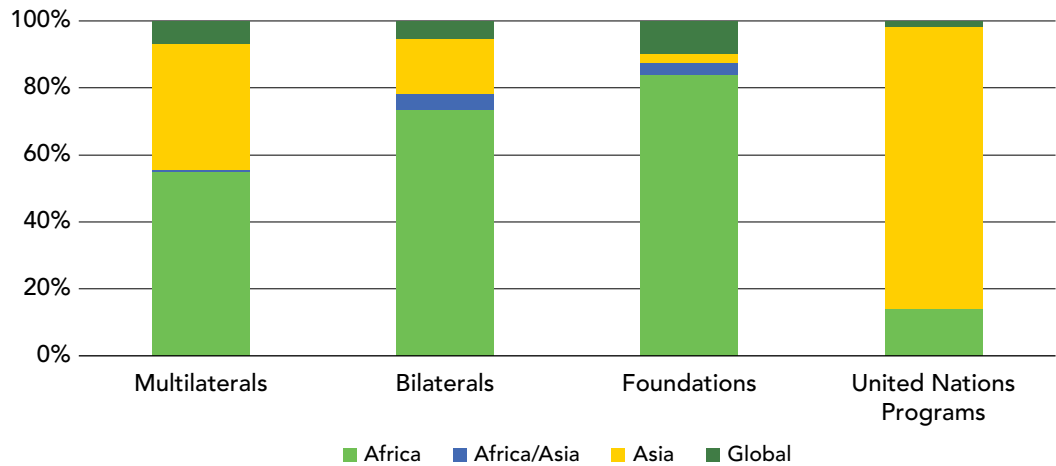


Note: Includes donor commitments to projects that were regional or involved more than one country.

A detailed overview of country-level and regional investments by donor types is included in the maps shown on pages 18–20 and in Annex B. The largest recipient of multilateral funding was Tanzania (US \$56 million; 8% of total multilateral commitments). The largest recipient of funding from bilaterals was the DRC (US \$57 million; 11% of bilateral commitments). Compared with other donor types, foundations committed the most funding to regional projects categorized as “Africa: Multi-Country” (US \$12 million; 19% of foundation commitments). The largest recipient of international NGO funding was Mozambique (US \$8 million; 19% of international NGO commitments).

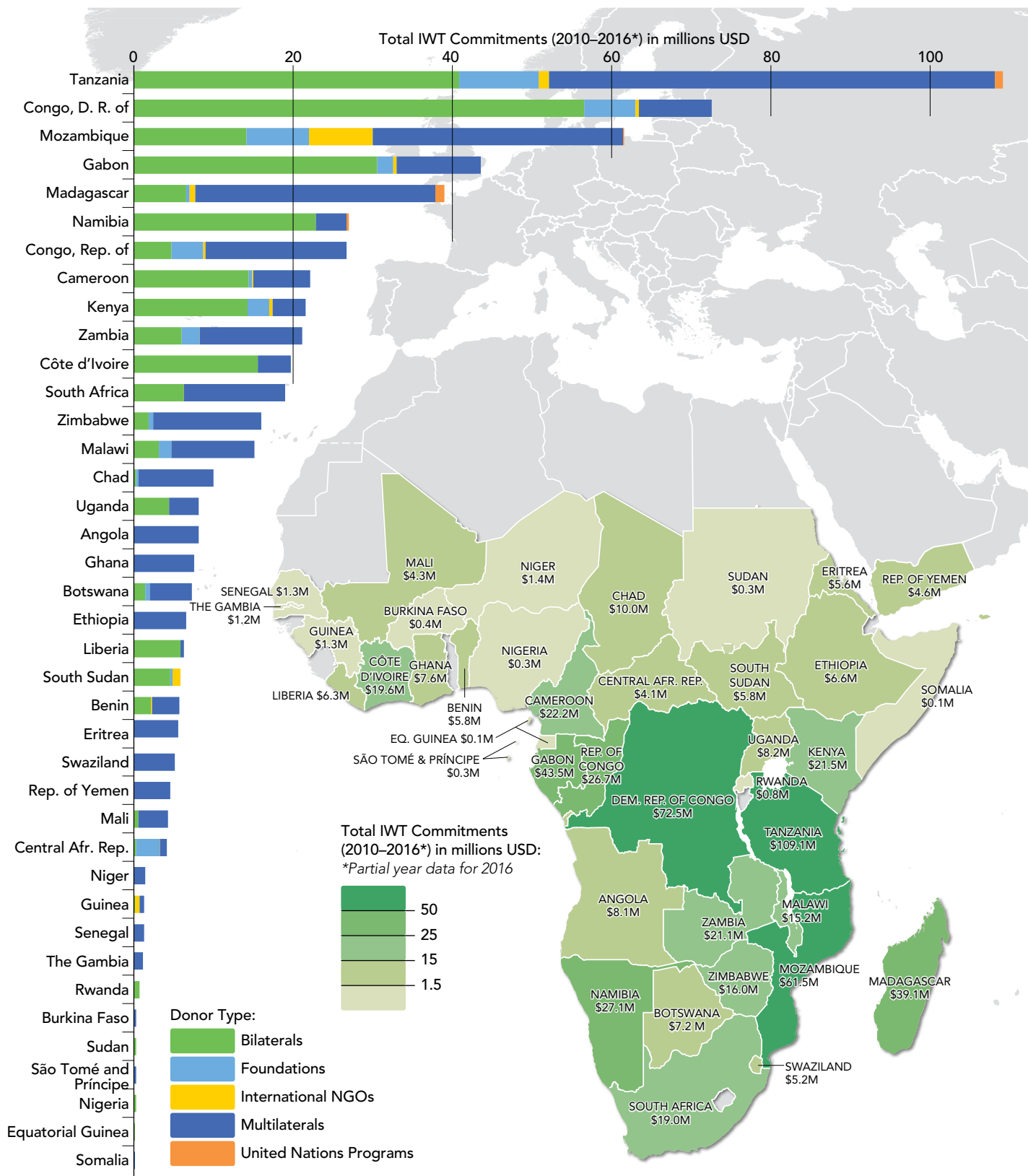
Figure 7 shows the regional profile of the investments across donor types. This geographical analysis shows that bilateral agencies allocated 74% of their IWT investments to Africa, while foundations allocated 84%. Multilaterals allocated 55% of their IWT funding to Africa, while U.N. programs invested 84% of their funds in Asia (with a single large project in Myanmar representing 59% of their IWT portfolio). International NGOs had a more balanced distribution between Africa and Asia.

**FIGURE 7.** Geographic Overview of IWT Investments across Donor Types, 2010–2016

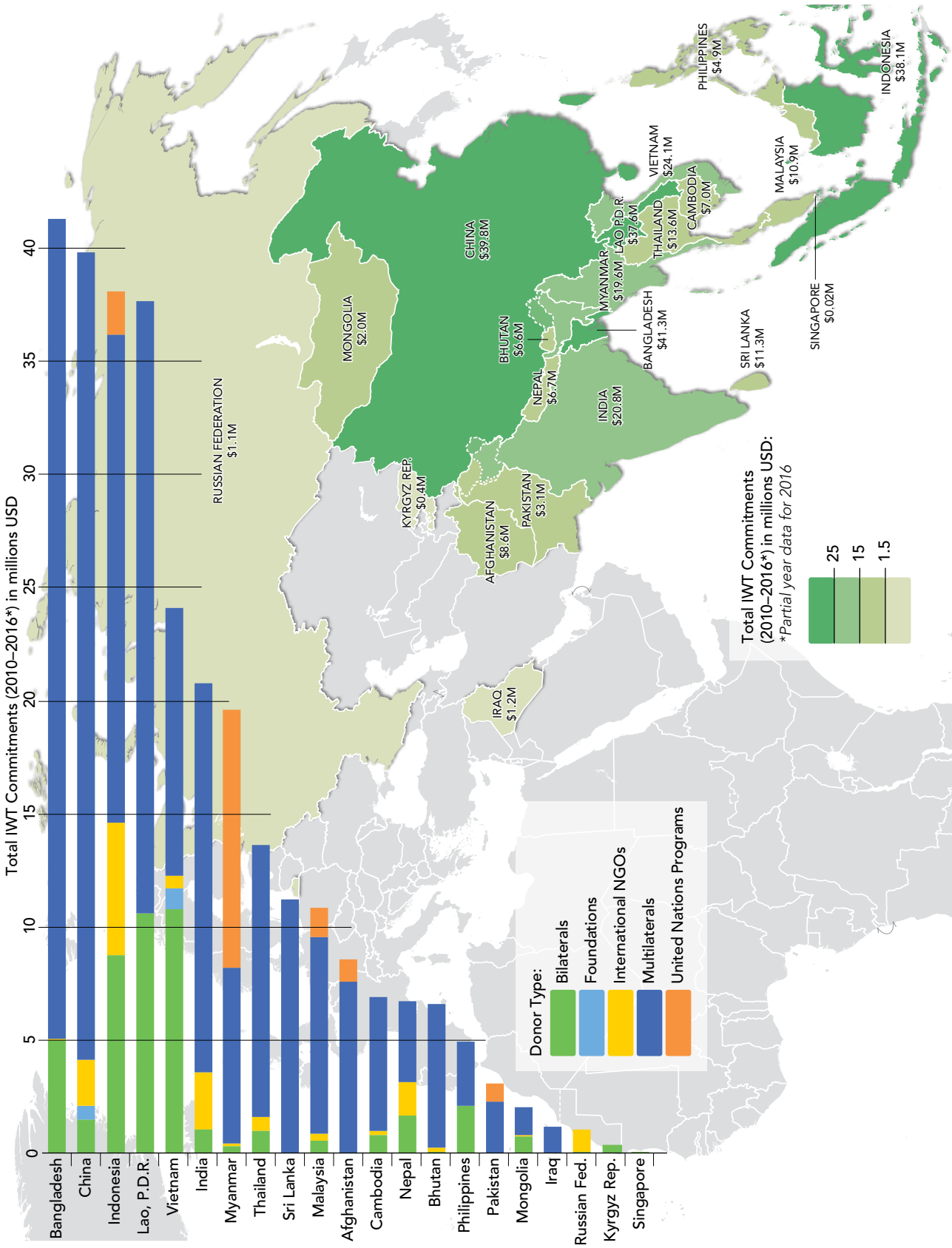




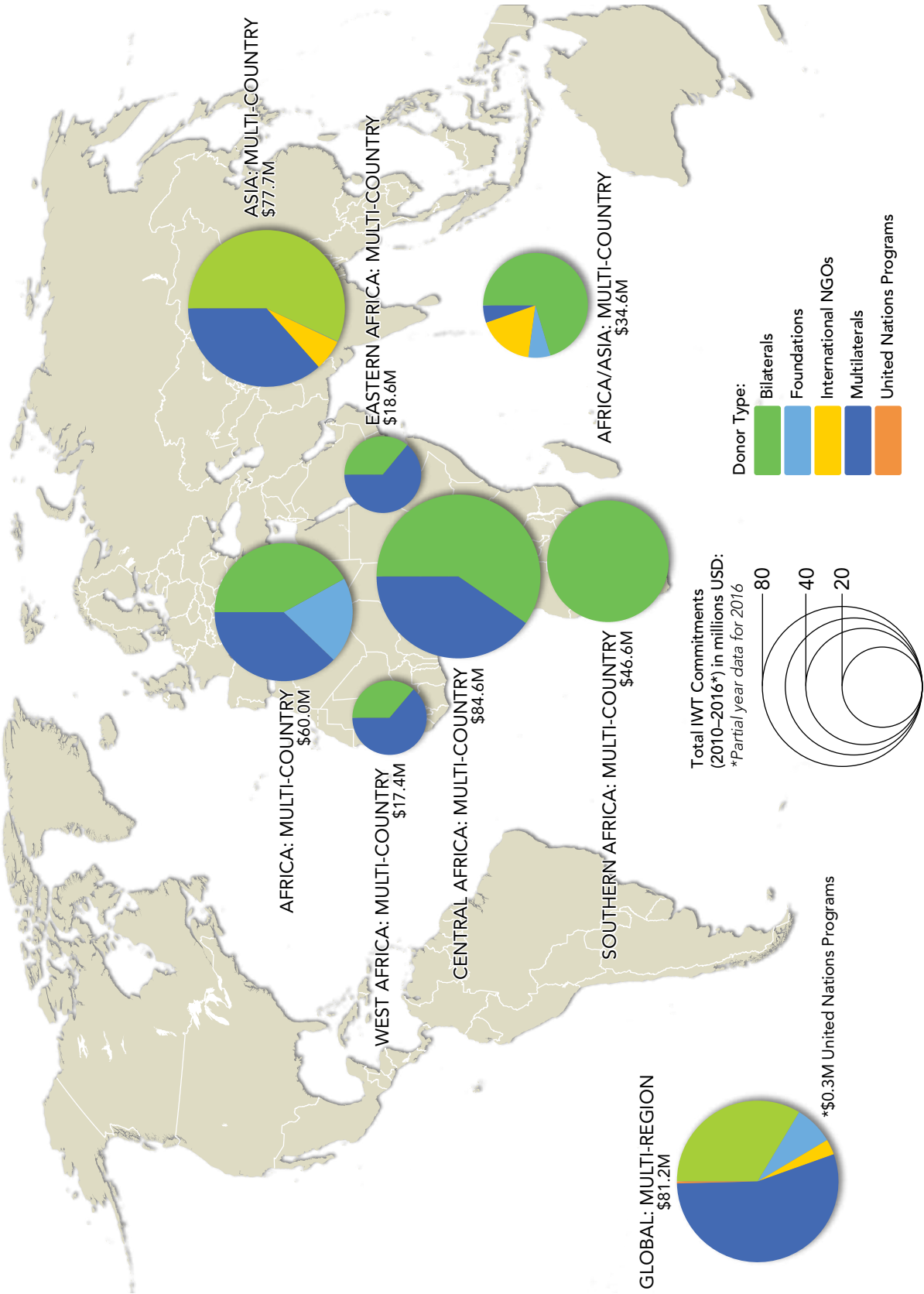
MAP 1. Country-Level Commitments by Donor Type—Africa



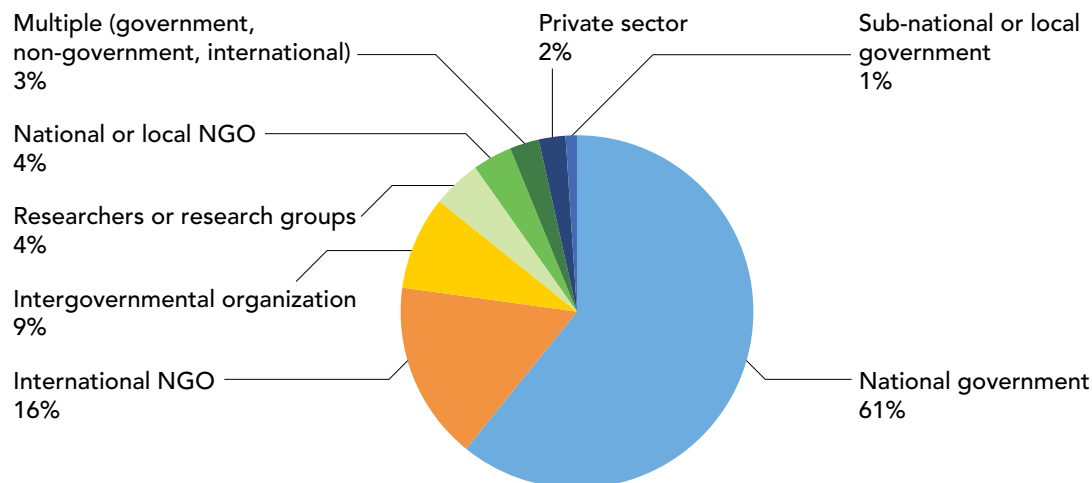
MAP 2. Country-Level Commitments by Donor Type—Asia



MAP 3. Overview of Global and Regional Projects by Donor Type



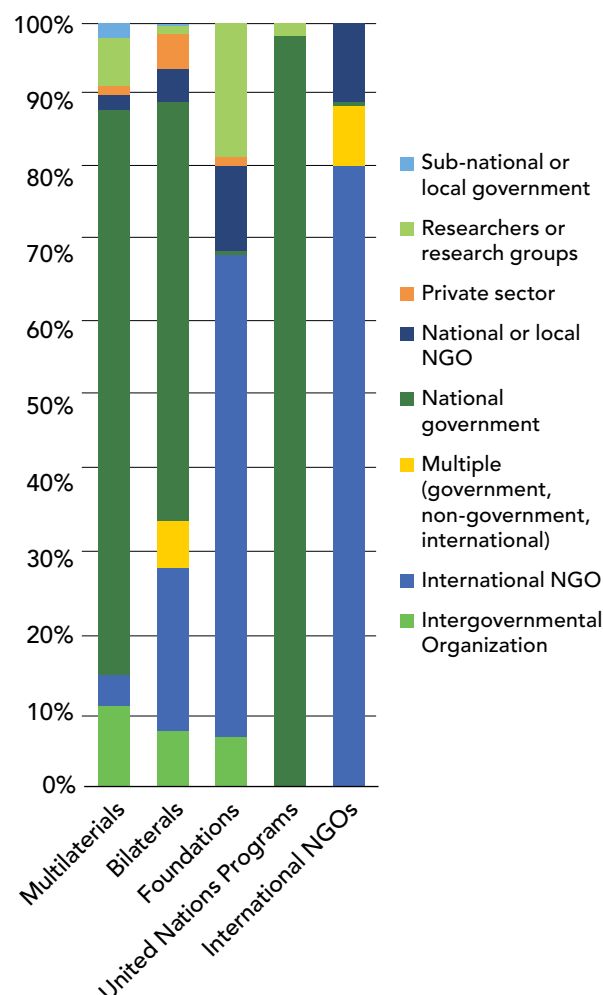


**FIGURE 8.** Cumulative IWT Commitment Amounts by Recipient Type, 2010–2016

## IWT Allocations by Recipient Type

Figure 8 shows the total funding amounts by recipient type. The majority of the funding is allocated to national governments (61%; US \$809 million), international NGOs (16%; US \$218 million), intergovernmental organizations (9%; US \$114 million), researchers and research groups (4%; US \$59 million). The remainder was allocated to national or local NGOs, private sector, subnational or local government or a combination of the donor types (10%; US \$130 million).

Figure 9 shows the recipients by donor types. Multilaterals, bilaterals, and U.N. programs allocate the large majority of their IWT investments to national governments (74%, 55%, and 98%, respectively). Bilaterals allocate 21% of funding to international NGOs, while multilaterals allocate 11% to intergovernmental organizations. These efforts include EC, GEF, and WBG investments to support the CITES Minimizing the Illegal Killing of Elephants and other Endangered Species (MIKES) program, BIOPAMA (IUCN component), and the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime initiatives. Foundations allocated 63% of IWT funding to international NGOs, although in some cases this included pass-through support to other NGOs or funding for national government efforts. The major recipients are the Ministry Natural Resources and Tourism of Tanzania, the Central African Forest Commission, and the Southern African Development Community Secretariat.

**FIGURE 9.** IWT Commitments across Recipient and Donor Types, 2010–2016

## IWT Allocations Across Intervention Categories

There are many drivers related to wildlife trade and other development issues that must be addressed to decrease the current levels of poaching and trafficking, including:

- Lack of ownership and value of wildlife by local communities
- Ineffective land use planning, intensive production, and infrastructure development
- Weak legal systems
- Lack of enforcement capacity
- High corruption levels
- Insufficient coordination, knowledge, and capacity
- Lack of awareness of impact of wildlife and wildlife product consumption to species population

International donors have supported programs and projects that tackle the root cause of the above issues through direct and indirect interventions aimed at reducing poaching, trafficking, and demand for wildlife products. For the purpose of this analysis, the types of activities or categories illustrated in Table 2 were considered.

Figure 10 shows the total allocations across IWT categories. Approximately 46% of the funding supported protected area management to prevent poaching (US \$609 million). This category includes on-the-ground investments in PAs to support rangers, equipment, and other similar investments. Donor-funded projects also supported law enforcement (19%), sustainable use and alternative livelihoods (15%), policy and legislation development (8%), research and assessment (6%), and communication and awareness (6%).

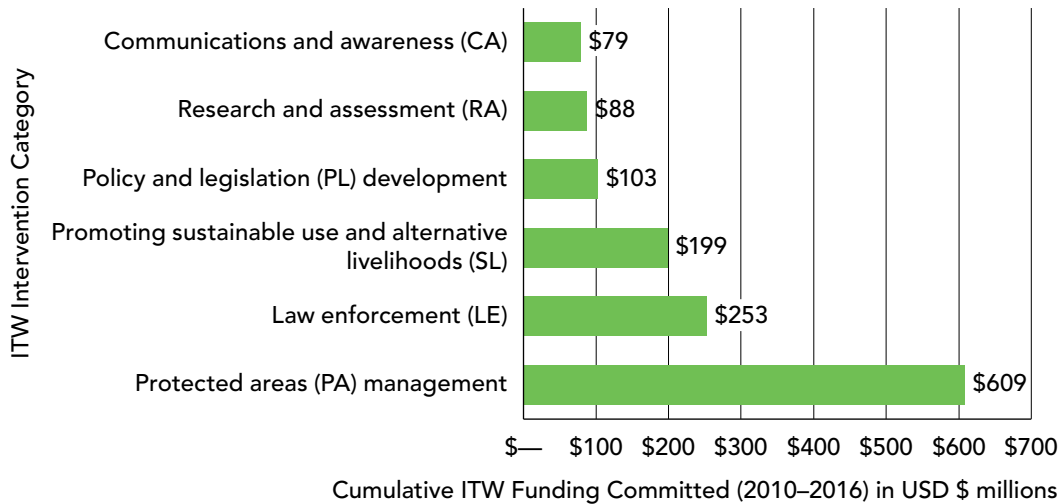
Figure 11 shows the allocations across IWT intervention categories by donor type. PA management to combat poaching received the largest share of investments for all donor types. The large share of the investments in traditional PA management reflects the higher costs associated with trying to protect PAs that cover vast areas and that typically require a significant number of staff, equipment, and capacity building. It may also reflect the theory that by investing to protect the habitat where many threatened and endangered species live, it helps address the ecological, social, security, and economic drivers tied to poaching.

In terms of how donor types allocate funding, bilaterals had the highest relative investments in sustainable use and alternative livelihoods (SL), with 17% of the investments in that category. Foundations had 16% of their

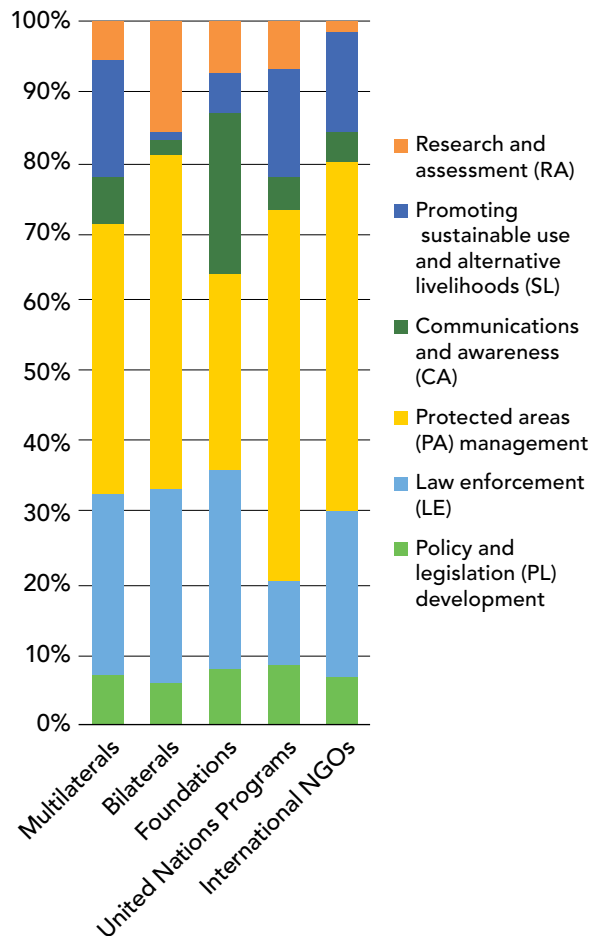
**TABLE 2.** IWT Intervention Categories

| IWT Intervention Category                                  | Description   |
|--|---|
| Policy and legislation (PL)                                | Inter-sectoral policies and regulatory frameworks that incorporate wildlife conservation and management considerations; strengthening laws and customs/trade facilitation processes   |
| Law enforcement (LE)                                       | Coordination mechanisms and establishment of operational units, intelligence-led operations, and transnational law enforcement coordination to tackle higher-level operatives; increased capacity of customs officials, transportation, and detection technologies  |
| Protected areas (PA) management to prevent poaching        | Protection of natural habitats for species; on-the-ground support to PAs to address poaching (i.e., rangers, equipment etc.); investments to increase community, private, and state reserves and areas surrounding protected forests under land use policies that mitigate wildlife poaching and promote wildlife management best practices |
| Communications and awareness (CA)                          | Outreach and communications efforts to raise awareness and reduce demand across range, transit, and end-use countries; demand reduction efforts and campaigns to increase awareness, change consumer behavior toward consumption of illegal wildlife products, and reduce market participants in the illegal trade                          |
| Promoting sustainable use and alternative livelihoods (SL) | Incentives for communities to live with and manage wildlife and to avoid human-wildlife conflict; income derived from wildlife management in support of sustainable development and integrated natural resource management practices; alternative legal livelihoods to those involved in the illegal supply chain                           |
| Research and assessments (RA)                              | Decision support tools, research, analysis, databases, stakeholder coordination, knowledge management, and monitoring and evaluation efforts  |

**FIGURE 10.** Cumulative IWT Commitment Amounts by Intervention Category, 2010–2016



**FIGURE 11.** IWT Intervention Categories across Donor Types, 2010–2016



respective funding dedicated to research and assessments. International NGOs had the highest relative share of investments in law enforcement, communications and awareness, and policy and legislation. Although investments across all donor types in communications and awareness received the least amount of combined funding (5%; US \$64 million), efforts to reduce demand for illegal wildlife and wildlife products are an important consideration in combating IWT. Demand reduction activities complement anti-poaching and anti-trafficking interventions.





Himachal Pradesh, India—Promotion of alternative livelihoods for local communities can help restore ecosystems and mitigate human-wildlife conflict.



# CONCLUSION



This analysis fills a gap in knowledge regarding international donor funding to combat IWT. It has collated data on international donor funding committed to combat IWT in Africa and Asia from 2010 to June 2016, which totals over US \$1.3 billion and is equivalent to approximately US \$190 million per year. Given the current magnitude of the wildlife crime crisis, additional resources over a sustained period of time will be required to reduce poaching, trafficking, and demand. This analysis provides a baseline to track future donor funding commitments and can support donor coordination efforts. The data collected, database created, online repository, and points of contact established with donors can be used to further understand funding processes, effectiveness, and impacts and to inform donor strategic planning efforts. This analysis can be built upon in consultation with recipient countries to establish a future vision of how best to optimize the use of IWT financing in terms of priority geographic and thematic areas. A global understanding of existing contributions, trends, and target investment areas can also facilitate a sharing of lessons learned.

## Recommendations

The following recommendations for taking forward this work are proposed for the consideration of donors and are based on the results of the funding analysis, on feedback received by the donors, and on the WBG team's experience in conducting this portfolio review. The recommendations fall into two categories: (i) strategic; and (ii) analytical and technical.

### STRATEGIC

**Establish a donor engagement platform** to bring international donors together in periodic virtual/in-person meetings to increase communication and collaboration. In conducting this portfolio review, bimonthly meetings with

donors helped to obtain input on the proposed approach and methodology. A donor engagement platform would allow a community of donors to proactively discuss issues, share information and lessons learned to enhance decision making, establish synergies, and support wider efforts to combat IWT. Data should be exchanged at least on an annual basis.

**Coordinate country or regional investments and project activities** with donor representatives, including embassy staff and other relevant agencies, to map ongoing and planned IWT investments, sequence, and de-conflict activities among donors in countries where coordination on wildlife trafficking is limited.

**Pilot donor strategic planning activities** in one or more countries in Africa or Asia.

### ANALYTICAL AND TECHNICAL

- Enhance the understanding of investments and identify gaps:
  - Leverage data collected from donors on commitments, trends, and target investment areas to inform strategic efforts that will fill the financing gap of priority geographic/IWT intervention areas. This direct engagement with donors and recipient countries will facilitate collaboration and assessment of actual needs through a joint consultative process and regional meetings to discuss the “future state” of funding requirements.
  - Expand the regional coverage to include other regions, notably Latin America and the Caribbean and the Middle East.
  - Conduct case studies to capture more-detailed data on projects to assist analysis :
    - Collect quantitative and qualitative information on donor-funded projects, country-specific

or regional findings, and unique considerations of key projects that support specific IWT interventions.

- Compare data collected from donors with investments made by country governments, including in-kind and annual capital, operations, and maintenance budgets.
  - Develop and test ratios/proxy indicators to measure relative “investment effectiveness” across intervention categories.
  - Conduct more in-depth analysis, including an evaluation of issues such as investment impacts, benefit/cost analysis of interventions, or gaps in international donor funding across geographies and interventions.
- Leverage big data and GIS tools to display the project data in dynamic applications that can be used by donors to enhance decision making. Consider open data processes, tools, and standards available to share data and represent information in a geographic format.
  - Enhance the data collection process by standardizing activity codes, project reporting forms, and data using established standards to streamline data collection and reporting by donors and implementing partners. This will help to improve quality of data available, transparency, and data exchange.





## Annex A: Donor Profiles

### **Asian Development Bank (ADB)**

ADB helps developing member countries improve their living conditions and quality of life by financing infrastructure, environment, regional cooperation, education, health, agriculture, and public sector management projects. In 2015, ADB approved 65 loans and grant projects for more than US \$7 billion, contributing to environmental sustainability. ADB's work on the illegal wildlife trade originated in the Environmental Law and Enforcement component of the Office of the General Counsel's Law, Justice, and Development Program, which initiated the Asian Judges Network on Environment.

### **Canada—The Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)**

The ECCC finances environmental protection and conservation of natural heritage. Through ECCC's Enforcement Branch, the Wildlife Enforcement Directorate (WED) conducts targeted operations to address illegal trade of rhinoceros horn and ivory from elephants and helps conserve habitats and protected areas at high risk for non-compliance. ECCC/WED supports the INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group and the INTERPOL National Bureau to help combat IWT.

### **European Commission (EC)—DG EuropeAid Development & Cooperation (DEVCO)**

The EC is the European Union's executive body. It represents the interest of the EU as a whole and works on issues related to human rights, governance, agriculture, economic growth, infrastructure, environment, energy, health, and education. From 2010 to 2016, DEVCO supported over 365 biodiversity-related projects in over 30 countries, with a total volume of more than €1.4 billion. The EC is focused on implementing the recently adopted EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking.

### **Fauna and Flora International (FFI)**

FFI's mission is to act to conserve threatened species and ecosystems worldwide, choosing solutions that are sustainable, are based on sound science, and take into account human needs. FFI's work spans the globe, with over 140 projects in over 40 countries. FFI focuses on reducing poaching, trafficking, and demand. FFI is also developing innovative technologies and finance mechanisms to address IWT more effectively.

### **France—Agence Française de Développement (Afd)**

Through grants and loans, Afd finances health, education, agriculture, water supply, transportation, energy, nature, and development programs/projects in developing countries. From 2011 to 2013, Afd invested €420 million in biodiversity projects. Afd's strategic biodiversity priorities include protecting, restoring, managing, and enhancing ecosystems, while fairly sharing the benefits of their utilization, mainstreaming ecosystem conservation in all sectoral development policies, and strengthening partnerships.

### **Global Environment Facility (GEF)**

The GEF has supported over 1,300 global biodiversity projects in more than 155 countries, with a total volume of more than US \$4.2 billion. The GEF is the largest funding mechanism for protected areas worldwide. Combating IWT is a high priority for the GEF, and its investment in the Global Wildlife Program provides over \$131 million across 19 countries in Asia and Africa and will serve as a catalyst to channel financial and technical resources to combat IWT.

### **Germany—German Development Cooperation**

The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) works to combat poverty; secure food; establish peace, democracy, and human rights; and preserve the environment and natural resources. Since 2013, the German government has provided €500 million annually for the global conservation of forests and other ecosystems. The German Development Cooperation is committed to supporting priority IWT investments that strengthen protected area management, law enforcement capabilities, and demand reduction.

### **Japan—Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MoFA)**

Japan finances programs in development, emergency humanitarian assistance, infrastructure development, disaster risk reduction, health, women's empowerment, education, the environment, and climate change. The Japan Biodiversity Fund was created to help developing countries develop capacity to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (the Aichi Biodiversity Targets), to revise their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans, and to strengthen their capacity to implement the Convention.

### **Netherlands—Ministry of Economic Affairs and Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

The government of the Netherlands finances biodiversity and wildlife crime projects through the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Specifically for the biodiversity sector, the Netherlands invests in park management globally. The Dutch goals for international policy on biodiversity are to bring loss of biodiversity to a halt by 2020, to consolidate the Natura 2000 network, and to compensate for biodiversity loss by applying the No Net Loss principle.

### **Norway—Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)**

NORAD's main focus areas are climate change and the environment. Specific programs within this sector include the International Climate and Forest Initiative, which aims at supporting efforts to slow, halt, and eventually reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+). Additionally, Norway contributes to sustainable fishing in developing countries.

### **Sweden—Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)**

SIDA finances democracy, human rights, sustainable infrastructure, health, market development, peace and security, the environment, agriculture, and education. All of SIDA's initiatives and all sectors of development cooperation have integrated environment and climate aspects. In 2012, approximately SEK 1.9 billion (approximately US \$223 million) of aid channeled through SIDA was used for efforts to promote environment and sustainable development.

**United Kingdom—Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)**

UK-DEFRA hosts the Darwin Secretariat, which is a major U.K. government grants scheme that helps to protect biodiversity and the natural environment through locally based projects worldwide. Through the IWT challenge fund, DEFRA supports over 34 wildlife crime projects in more than 25 countries, with a total volume of more than £9.8 million (approximately US \$15 million). The U.K. government aims to end illegal wildlife trade by improving enforcement, reducing demand for products, and supporting sustainable livelihoods and economic development in affected communities.

**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

UNDP works in over 170 countries and territories, helping to eradicate poverty and advance sustainable development that leads to transformational change and real improvements in people's lives. Its biodiversity and ecosystems program covers more than 120 countries and 400 projects, with US \$1.6 billion in funding and US \$5.1 billion in co-financing. UNDP has supported more than 3,000 protected areas around the world, covering 669 million hectares, including marine, terrestrial and indigenous and community conserved areas. UNDP partners with governments and other U.N. agencies to tackle poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking and to reduce the global demand for wildlife and wildlife products.

**United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**

UNEP finances projects that address climate change, disasters and conflict, ecosystem management, environmental governance, and much more. As of 2012, UNEP implemented GEF-supported projects over 14 global, 16 regional, and 30 national global biodiversity projects with a total volume of more than US \$413 million. UNEP's contributions to addressing IWT consist of maintaining political momentum to support international cooperation; providing support to legal, judicial, and enforcement measures; and promoting capacity development and targeting approaches to awareness raising and demand reduction.

**U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)**

USAID works to end extreme global poverty and enable resilient, democratic societies to realize their potential. USAID has invested more than US \$2.7 billion in biodiversity conservation since 2000, including support for community-based natural resource management, new and stronger protected areas, and policy reform at local and national levels. Funding for actions that combat wildlife trafficking has increased steadily in the last five years, with more than US \$67 million in 2015 for fighting poaching, improving enforcement and prosecution, disrupting transit, and reducing consumer demand in Africa and Asia. Prominent USAID programs include the Wildlife Crime Tech Challenge, ROUTES, ARREST, and Wildlife TRAPS.

**U.S. Department of State (USDOS)**

The USDOS Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is a key agency on the U.S. government's Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking. The USDOS supports priority IWT investments that strengthen national partners' legislative frameworks, improve anti-poaching efforts, advance investigative techniques, enhance prosecutorial/judicial capabilities, and achieve robust prosecutions and serious punishment for wildlife traffickers.



### **United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)**

USFWS's International Affairs Program coordinates domestic and international efforts to protect, restore, and enhance the world's diverse wildlife and their habitats, with a focus on species of international concern. USFWS is a key agency on the U.S. government's Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking. In 2015, USFWS awarded more than US \$50 million (in grants, cooperative agreements, and matching funds) to 141 wildlife trafficking-related projects through its International Affairs Office. USFWS is committed to supporting priority IWT investments that strengthen enforcement and enhance cooperation.

### **Vulcan Philanthropy/ Paul G. Allen Family Foundation**

Vulcan Philanthropy supports innovative approaches that can deliver solutions related to smart cities, ocean health, conservation, climate change, impact investing, global health, and education. In 1990–2014, The Paul G. Allen Family Foundation awarded more than US \$494 million to nonprofit organizations. In the biodiversity sector, Vulcan Philanthropy finances projects related to data, innovation, strengthening communities, policy change, and public engagement. Vulcan Philanthropy funded The Great Elephant Census—the first pan-African aerial survey in 40 years.

### **Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)**

WCS works to save wildlife and wild places worldwide through science, conservation action, education, and inspiring people to value nature. With programs in nearly 60 countries worldwide and 120 years of experience, WCS works to ensure that species are conserved, ecosystems are intact and functional, and nature provides benefits to local communities and economies. WCS's law enforcement, anti-trafficking, and global policy expertise enables the organization to address wildlife exploitation and illegal trade in source, transit, and consumer countries at all points along the illegal trade chain—from protecting species in the wild to anti-trafficking and enforcement assistance and influencing consumer behavior.

### **The Wildcat Foundation**

The Wildcat Foundation is a private not-for-profit philanthropic foundation. Its mission is to support extensive, comprehensive, and creative responses to combat poaching and improve wildlife conservation in Africa. During 2014 and 2015, the foundation approved over US \$20 million in support of wildlife conservation projects in more than nine countries. Wildcat supports priority IWT investments that strengthen law enforcement capabilities and on-the-ground support to protected areas to address poaching.

### **World Bank Group (WBG)**

The World Bank has two main goals: to eradicate poverty and promote shared prosperity. In the biodiversity sector, from 2004 to 2013 the WBG supported over 245 global biodiversity conservation projects across 74 countries worth over US\$ 1 billion. Additionally, the WBG is one of the largest providers of development assistance for combating environment and natural resources crime. The WBG is committed to helping countries achieve poverty reduction and prosperity goals by helping them manage their natural resources more sustainably. The WBG helps countries combat wildlife crime through efforts related to the Global Wildlife Program, the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC), and implementation of regional and country-specific investments.

### **World Wildlife Fund (WWF)**

The WWF Network focuses on six key goals related to Climate & Energy, Food, Forests, Freshwater, Oceans, and Wildlife. Since its founding, WWF has invested US\$11.5 billion in more than 13,000 conservation projects. WWF launched the Wildlife Crime Initiative (WCI) with the goal of halving the impact of wildlife crime on iconic species by 2024. WCI is focused on all points along the IWT chain (poaching, trafficking, and consumption) as well as advocating for the adoption and implementation of more-effective national and international policies.

### **Zoological Society of London (ZSL)**

ZSL's Conservation Programme leads over 150 projects worldwide. Going forward, ZSL's projects will include securing key habitats in Asia and Africa through improved site-based protection and strengthened law enforcement capacity; developing technology to monitor species and creating real-time alarm systems for protected areas; continued training and capacity in implementing the SMART approach; and developing innovative financing mechanisms to generate long-term sustainable funding for rhino conservation and effective protected area management at scale.

## **IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

### **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)**

CITES is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. The CITES Secretariat plays a coordinating, advisory, and servicing role in the working of the Convention, monitoring its implementation and providing assistance in the fields of legislation, enforcement, science, and training. CITES is the lead agency for the implementation of the National Ivory Action Plans, Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE), and the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS).

### **International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)**

IUCN is the world's largest environmental network, harnessing the knowledge, resources, and reach of more than 161 member countries, 1,300 member organizations, and 16,000 experts. IUCN manages the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species; the IUCN Species Programme, in conjunction with the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and partners, is driving the fight to save species for people and nature. IUCN, with partners, is supporting on-the-ground conservation with two funding mechanisms: Save Our Species (SOS) and the Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme (ITHCP).

### **TRAFFIC International**

TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade-monitoring network, works globally on trade in wild animals/plants as it relates to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. TRAFFIC is a strategic alliance of WWF and IUCN. Key IWT programs implemented by TRAFFIC include ROUTES (Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species), W-TRAPS (Wildlife Trafficking, Response, Assessment and Priority Setting), and DETER (Demand Reduction and Enforcement Supporting the Conservation of Elephants and Rhinos).

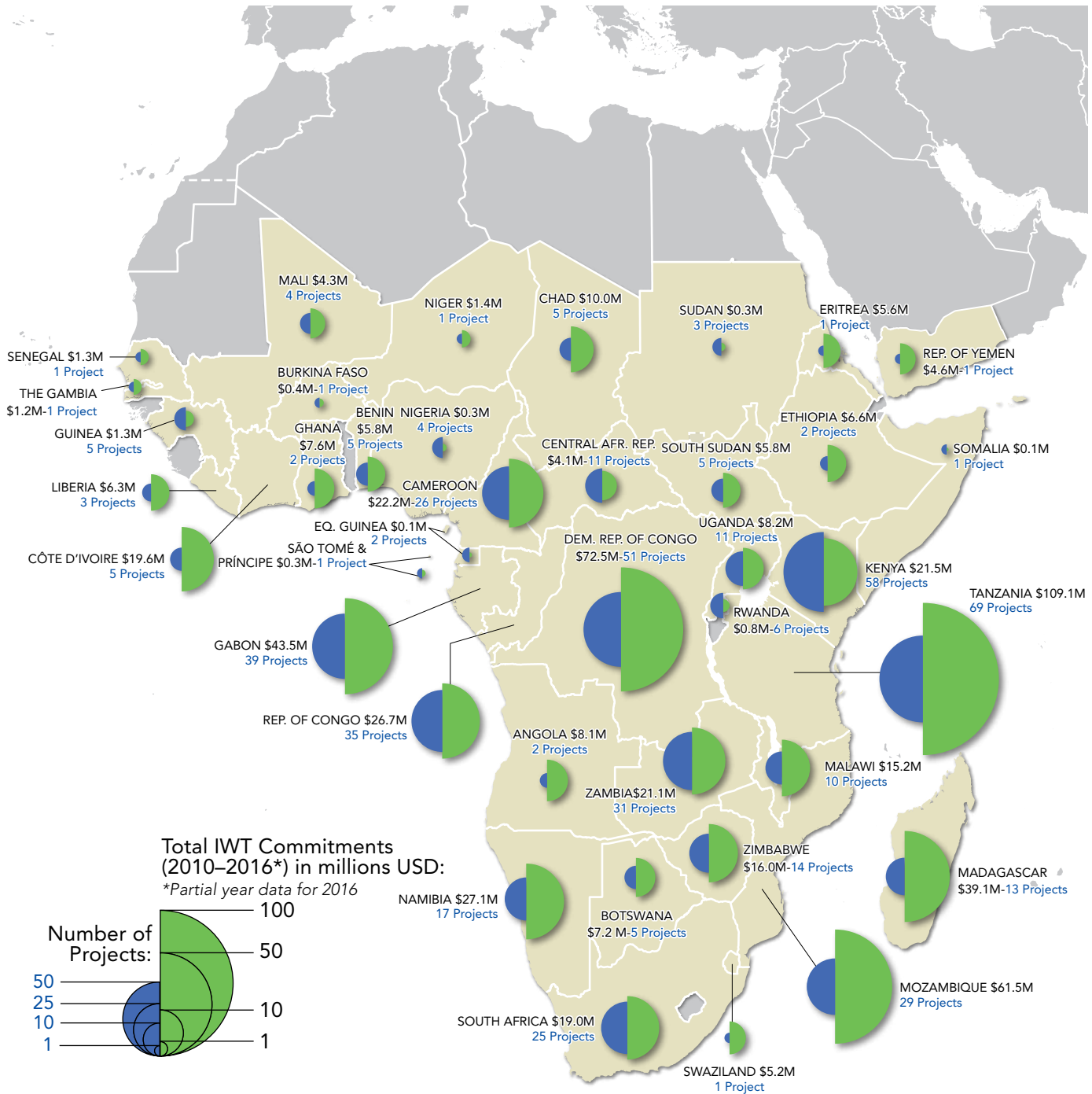
**United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**

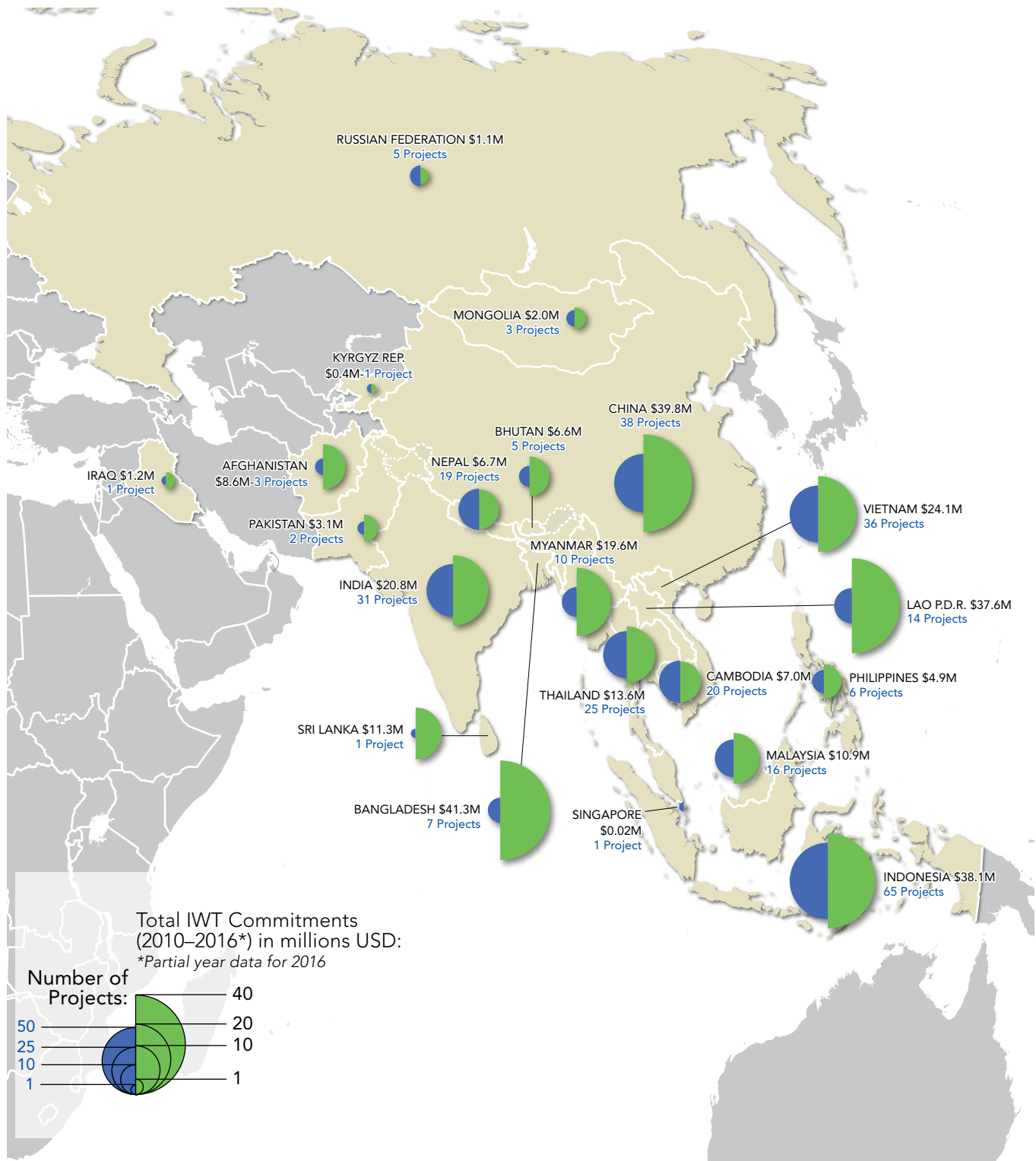
The UNODC Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime (GP), a four-year program, aims to link existing regional efforts in a global system and to enhance capacity building and wildlife law enforcement networks at regional and subregional levels. UNODC has implemented 10 Wildlife and Forest Crime toolkits globally and in the next few years will implement the toolkit in nine additional countries. Key programs such as the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (CCP) and Wildlife Forensic Capacity support to Africa will continue to help combat IWT.



# Annex B: Maps

**MAP B1.** Country-Level Commitments and Number of Projects—Africa



**MAP B2.** Country-Level Commitments and Number of Projects—Asia

## Annex C: Additional Notes on Donor Data

Due to differences in how USFWS and USAID categorized activities for this analysis, some funding levels differ from those used to calculate prior USAID reporting on combating wildlife trafficking programming in Central Africa. USAID data includes projects for fiscal year 2014 and 2015. USFWS includes data for fiscal years 2012–2015. USDOS includes data for fiscal years 2013–2015.

The EC funding comprises of selected biodiversity-related projects funded by the Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), from 2010 to 2016.

GEF funding was categorized as GEF, rather than through the implementing agencies and only includes GEF-5 and GEF-6 replenishment cycles.

For Germany, the funding analyzed is provided by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and supplemented with Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) funds. The majority of BMZ's financing, planning, and coordinating development cooperation is channeled through Germany's bilateral development cooperation arrangements:

- Financial cooperation by the German development Bank (KfW)
- Technical cooperation by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

GIZ staff estimated IWT intervention categories by analyzing internal project documents.

The World Bank data comprises of funding from IBRD, IDA, DGF and Technical Assistance loans only. Funding does not include any GEF grants.



## Annex D: Bibliography

- Castro, G., I. Locker, V. Russell, L. Cornwell, and E. Fajer. 2000. *Mapping Conservation Investments: An Assessment of Biodiversity Funding in Latin America and the Caribbean*.
- Chase, M. J., S. Schlossberg, C. R. Griffin et al. 2016. Continent-wide survey reveals massive decline in African savannah elephants. *PeerJ*. 4:e2354. doi:10.7717/peerj.2354.
- de La Mata, G. C., and S. Riega-Campos. 2014. *An Analysis of International Conservation Funding in the Amazon*.
- Duffy, R., and J. Humphreys. 2014. *Mapping Donors: Key Areas for Tackling Illegal Wildlife Trade (Africa and Asia)*. London.
- European Union. 2014. [https://ec.europa.eu/environment/efe/themes/nature-and-biodiversity/what-do-about-wildlife-trafficking\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/efe/themes/nature-and-biodiversity/what-do-about-wildlife-trafficking_en). Accessed on September 26, 2016.
- European Union. 2015. *Larger than Elephants, Inputs for an EU Strategic Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Africa—Synthesis*. Brussels.
- GFI (Global Financial Integrity). 2011. Transnational crime in the development world. [http://www.gfintegrity.org/storage/gfip/documents/reports/transcrime/gfi\\_transnational\\_crime\\_web.pdf](http://www.gfintegrity.org/storage/gfip/documents/reports/transcrime/gfi_transnational_crime_web.pdf). Accessed on September 26, 2016.
- TRAFFIC. 2008. *What's Driving the Wildlife Trade? A Review of Expert Opinion on Economic and Social Drivers of the Wildlife Trade and Trade Control Efforts in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Vietnam*. Washington, D.C.
- UNEP, CITES, IUCN, and TRAFFIC. 2013. *Elephants in the Dust ... The African Elephant Crisis. A Rapid Response Assessment*. United Nations Environment Programme, GRID-Arendal. Nairobi.
- UNODC. 2016. *World Wildlife Crime Report: Trafficking in Protected Species*.
- World Bank. 2014. *Enforcing Environmental Laws for Strong Economies and Safe Communities*. Agriculture and environmental services discussion paper no. 5. Washington, D.C.

### DONOR AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCY REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS REFERENCED

- Asian Development Bank**—<https://www.adb.org/>  
Asian Development Bank (2015). Annual Report—Scaling Up to Meet New Development Challenges. Philippines.
- Canada**—<https://www.ec.gc.ca/>  
Environment Canada (2014). Wildlife Enforcement Directorate Annual Summary 2013–2014. Gatineau QC.
- CITES**—<https://www.cites.org/>
- European Commission**—[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/index_en.htm)  
European Commission (2016). The EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking. Brussels.
- Fauna and Flora International**—<http://www.fauna-flora.org/>  
Fauna & Flora (2014) International Conservation Report 2014–2015. Cambridge.
- France**—<http://www.afd.fr/>  
Agence Française de Développement (AfD) Biodiversity Action Plan 2013–2016. Paris.

**Germany**—<http://www.bmz.de/en/index.html>, <http://www.bmz.de/20150601-1en>, and <http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/>, <http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/topics/nature-species-protection-tourism/artenschutz/internationaler-artenschutz/combating-poaching/>

GIZ (2015). Combating Poaching and the Illegal Wildlife Trade (Ivory, Rhino Horn) in Africa and Asia. Bonn.

BMZ and BMUB (2014). Committed to Biodiversity. Germany's International Cooperation in Support of the Convention on Biological Diversity for Sustainable Development. Bonn.

BMZ and BMUB (2015). Combating Wildlife Crime, a collaborative approach of the German Government. Bonn.

KfW (2016) Current Topics—Biodiversity. Frankfurt.

**Global Environment Facility**—<http://www.thegef.org/>

GEF (2015) Behind the Numbers 2015—A Closer Look at GEF Achievements. Washington, D.C.

GEF (2014) Poaching and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Crisis: The GEF response. Washington, D.C.

GEF (2014) The GEF-6 Biodiversity Strategy. Washington, D.C.

**International Union for Conservation of Nature**—<https://www.iucn.org/>

[http://saveourspecies.org/sites/sospecies/files/content/documents/sos\\_report\\_2016.pdf](http://saveourspecies.org/sites/sospecies/files/content/documents/sos_report_2016.pdf). Accessed on September 26, 2016.

[https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/ithcp\\_project\\_portfolio\\_snapshots.pdf](https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/ithcp_project_portfolio_snapshots.pdf). Accessed on September 26, 2016.

**Japan**—<http://www.mofa.go.jp/>

**Netherlands**—<https://www.government.nl/>

**Norway**—<https://www.norad.no/en/front/>

**Oak Foundation**—<http://oakfnd.org/>

**Sweden**—<http://www.sida.se/>

**TRAFFIC**—<http://www.traffic.org/>

**United Kingdom**—<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/>

United Kingdom (2015) UK Commitment to Action on the Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT)—an update. London.

DEFRA (2015). Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund: Project Funding. London.

United Kingdom (2014) UK Commitment to Action on the Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT). London.

**United Nations Development Programme**—<http://www.undp.org/>

**United Nations Environment Programme**—<http://www.unep.org/>

**United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**—<https://www.unodc.org/>

**United States Aid for International Development**—<https://www.usaid.gov/>

USAID (2016) Biodiversity Conservation and Forestry Programs, 2015 Report. Washington, D.C.

USAID (2015) Conservation is Wildlife. Washington, D.C.

USAID (2015) Biodiversity Conservation and Forestry Programs, 2015 Report. Washington, D.C.

USAID (2014) Biodiversity Conservation and Forestry Programs, 2014 Report. Washington, D.C.

USAID (2013) Biodiversity Conservation and Forestry Programs, 2013 Report. Washington, D.C.

USAID (2015) Measuring Efforts to Combat Wildlife Crime: A Toolkit for Improving Action and Accountability. Washington, D.C.

**United States Fish and Wildlife Service**—<https://www.fws.gov/>

**United States Department of State**—<http://www.state.gov/>

U.S. National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking—2015 Annual Progress Assessment. Washington, D.C.

**Vulcan Philanthropy**—<http://www.vulcan.com/>

Chase et al. (2016), Continent-wide survey reveals massive decline in African savannah elephants.  
<http://www.greatelephantcensus.com/final-report/>. Accessed on September 26, 2016.

**Wildlife Conservation Society**—<https://www.wcs.org/>

WCS (2015) Annual Report. Bronx.

**Wildcat Foundation**—<http://www.wildcatfoundation.us/>

**World Bank**—<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/biodiversity/overview>

**WWF**—<http://www.worldwildlife.org/>

WWF—US (2015) Annual Report. Washington, D.C.

**Zoological Society of London**—<https://www.zsl.org/>

ZSL (2015) Conservation Review. London.

### ADDITIONAL DONORS AND IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

**Association of Zoos and Aquariums**—<https://www.aza.org/cgf>

**Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund**—<http://www.cepf.net/>

**Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund Corporation**—<https://thewaltdisneycompany.com/environment/>

**Google—Global Impact Awards**—<https://www.google.com/intl/en/giving/impact-awards.html>

**International Fund for Animal Welfare**—<http://www.ifaw.org/>

**Howard G. Buffett Foundation**—<http://www.thehowardgbuffettfoundation.org/>

**Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation**—<http://leonardodicaprio.org/>

**Liz Claiborne Art Ortenberg Foundation**—<http://www.lcaof.org/>

**Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund**—<http://www.speciesconservation.org/>

**Novamedia—Dutch and Swedish Lottery**—<http://www.novamedia.nl/>

**Rufford Foundation**—<http://www.rufford.org/>

**The Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust**—<http://www.helmsleytrust.org/>

**Wyss Foundation**—<http://wyssfoundation.org/>











# ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL FUNDING TO TACKLE ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE



WORLD BANK GROUP