GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 9551	**Umoja WBS:**32GFL--11207-14AC0003-SB-009605
SMA IPMR ID:36820	**Grant ID:**S1-32GFL-000617
Project Short Title: South Sudan Illegal Wildlife Trade	
Project Title: Capacity Development in Reducing Illegal Wildlife Trade and Improving Protected Area Management Effectiveness in South Sudan	
Duration months planned:	48
Duration months age:	78
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Africa
Countries:	South Sudan
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
GEF financing amount:	$ 5,329,452.00
Co-financing amount:	$ 12,536,000.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2019-12-11
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2020-08-28
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2020-09-03
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2024-07-01
Date of First Disbursement:	2020-09-17
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2026:	$ 1,702,969.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	$ 1,656,572.00

Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2025-03-10
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2025-12-31
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2027-06-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2027-06-30
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2027-12-30

1.2 Project Description

To combat illegal wildlife trade by strengthening PA legislative and management systems through institutional strengthening, improved information management and monitoring, and community empowerment through both national and site level actions.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism and Ministry of Environment and Forestry
names of Other Project Partners	Micheal Lopidia
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Jane Nimpamya
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	George Saddimbah
UNEP Support Assistants	Elizabeth Kimani
Manager/Representative	Lona Gore
Project Manager	Jamus Joseph
Finance Manager	Nelson Luka
Communications Lead, if relevant	Paul Demetry

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	Ecosystems Sub programme
PoW Indicator(s):	• Nature: (i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity. • Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas • Nature: (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	UNSDCF Output 2.5. Relevant MDAs, LGAs and communities have the knowledge and skills to co-create and implement policies, plans and programmes to ensure the sustainable management and conservation of South Sudan's natural resources # of people directly benefitting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources
Link to relevant SDG Goals	• Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	• 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements • 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species • 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
1.2- Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness	1,246,221	1,246,221	2,492,441	2,492,441	The project is working in

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
					all the targeted PAs and activities include development of the general management plans, procurement of park equipment and training of rangers, etc.
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments	1,962	1,962	3,924	2466	the project has so far benefitted over 2466 people
11.1- Male		1924	1924	1622	
11.2- Female		2000	2000	844	

Implementation Status 2026: 3rd PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2026	3rd PIR	MS	MS	L

FY 2025	2nd PIR	MS	MS	L
FY 2024	1st PIR	S	S	L
FY 2023				
FY 2022				
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Progress: Information on progress outcomes of project implementation activities

The project has recorded notable progress in strengthening wildlife conservation, park management, and community-based stewardship across key ecosystems in South Sudan. Through coordinated efforts involving national institutions, communities, and development partners, several policy, capacity-building, and field-based milestones were achieved under the three main project components. At the national level, significant strides were made in enhancing the legal and policy framework for wildlife protection (Outcome 1.1). UNEP/RoA had a series of communications that culminated in an online meeting between RoA, UNODC and the PMU (report of the collaboration meeting). In the meeting, UNODC agreed to lead an ICCWC Indicator Framework (IF) self-assessment for South Sudan, drawing on its in-house expert facilitators and report writers rather than external consultants. In this exercise it will facilitate the IF self-assessment using UNODC staff as subject-matter experts and report writers, guiding plenary and working-group outputs, consolidating findings, and producing the national IF report – outlining the baseline, gaps, and priority actions. In the meeting it was agreed that the project will only shoulder costs of travel for UNODC facilitators, and the workshop costs (venue, logistics, and participant support for relevant South Sudan institutions across the criminal-justice chain) while, UNEP/ROA project staff and report writer will use RoA's travel budget. Pursuant to these agreements, the PMU developed and shared a concept note for the national workshop.The project continues to support the follow-up of the Wildlife Policy 2022 and the Tourism policy 2022 which, are still in the Transitional National Legislative Assembly, it also continued to support the committee constituted by the MWCT which completed drafting regulations and rules for the National Wildlife Service Act 2011 Amended 2022 currently under review by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. With the support of the project, the Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas Bill, 2023 has been signed into law (The Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas Act, 2026) and a committee was constituted to develop Regulations for the Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Act ,2026.In addition to the policy brief, and an issue paper, emphasizing the urgent need for initiating a collaborative trans-boundary protected area management prepared earlier on, the PMU developed an updated MoU (draft) between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Uganda to replace the defunct MoU between the then Southern Sudan and the Republic of Uganda (copy of the draft updated MoU).The PMU in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs resubmitted the Instruments of Accession and Explanatory Notes in support of the government to accede to AEWA, CITES, CMS, LUSAKA Agreement to the Council of Ministers to push for accelerated approval and for forward push for final action by the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.Under Outcome 1.2, the project prioritized institutional capacity development, comprehensive training plan and training tools. Following delivery of the first training session in wildlife law enforcement for 8 female and 32 male trainers (TOT) comprised of SWSS participants from the 5 project targeted PAs and Badingilo National Park, along with selected Police, Customs, Judiciary, as well as the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MJCA) personnel; the capacity of key field level institution (NNP Management) for implementing laws and policies for the effective management of wildlife and protected areas was strengthened. The capacity strengthening in the use of GPS units and patrol logging forms benefited a team of 15 rangers (14 male, 1 female) which was equipped with those tools. To put their newly acquired capacity and skills to use, the team conducted three days of supervised monitoring and law enforcement patrol operations in the NNP Buffer Zone. A comprehensive holistic information management system was designed, developed, equipped and set in the control room of the Information Management Unit at the MWCT headquarters to enable effective decision support in management of IWT and PA. Operationalization of this system will be preceded by installation of Earth Ranger software and comprehensive training in their application, coordination and adaptation of the EarthRanger monitoring and reporting tool. As part of capacity strengthening for the Information Management Unit, a 5-day Training on Geographic Information System (GIS) that covered basic concepts of GIS, Importance of GIS in Conservation, Components of GIS, Data Models and Practical was carried out. 32 participants (6 female and 26 male) drawn from MWCT, University of Juba, as well as Fauna & Flora were trained.Development of plans to improve coordination between PA Management, Local Government and National Government was accomplished and the document was validated.Awareness raised on the value of protected areas, wildlife protection and combatting illegal wildlife trade are being aired by SSBC 105, Miraya FM 101, Eye Radio 98.6, SS and Favour FM at National Level, in addition to the messages that Nehemiah Gospel Radio 97.3 FM (Nehemiah Trumpet Call Radio) and other two local FM radio stations periodically aired at state level. the PMU increased community awareness of biodiversity conservation and natural resources by conducting three conservation education and public awareness sessions to representatives of local community members from Nimule Municipal Council Youth Association (network), Nimule Municipality Women Association (network), elders, and chiefs from Nimule Municipal Council, and fisher folks from Commando, Fulla, Isumo, and Tandala Fishing Camps (Mission report available).Development of the following strategies/plans have been completed and validated in a workshop: CEPA, Stakeholder Engagement; Gender Mainstreaming; Sustainability and Exit as well as associated Training Curriculum; In Nimule National Park (NNP), implementation under Outcome 2.1 yielded concrete results in enhancing park management and protection. In addition, to the 11 Rangers from the 5 targeted PAs (Nimule and Shambe National Parks, and Meshra, Zeraf and Panyikang Game Reserves) plus Badingilo National Park who were earlier on trained in intelligence-led law enforcement with emphasis on investigation procedures, handling crime scene, handling evidence, judicial procedure and prosecution, 15 wildlife rangers (14 male and 1 female) in NNP were trained in the use of GPS units and patrol forms for collecting and recording both digital spatial data and analog data on law enforcement operations. Two information gathering and sharing networks (community-based and local organized forces-based) have been established and nurtured for information gathering and sharing among NNP management, local communities, and local authorities in and around Nimule Town.The information gathering and sharing networks already provide intelligence enhancing targeted law enforcement information in NNP. The training of the wildlife rangers and the establishment of the information gathering and sharing networks have contributed to improved operational effectiveness and response capacity within NNP. Accumulated digital spatial, as well as analog data from GPS and patrol logging forms equipped patrols teams will be integrated in the EarthRanger system once the software is installed. Mobility for field operations was significantly strengthened through the procurement and deployment of two motorcycles and a tricycle, enabling more consistent patrols and timely delivery of supplies to remote ranger outposts. A comprehensive ecological rapid assessment mission, coupled with a detailed infrastructure assessment, provided a solid foundation for the revision of the General Management Plan (GMP) for NNP. These assessments generated vital data on ecological conditions, park assets, and operational needs. In addition, data were collected on ranger numbers, outposts, armaments, communication systems, and transport equipment, which have informed the development of the park’s annual operational

planning framework for 2026.Two community consultation meetings on the buffer zone boundary demarcation were conducted with community leaders and local authorities of Nimule Municipal Council to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts and land-use conflicts. Positive engagement and response was received from key traditional and administrative leaders who agreed to stop further encroachment into the buffer zone. The community leaders committed to consulting their larger community members, regarding the demarcation of the buffer zone boundary at the proposed limits, to which they have agreed in principle. This consultation is to be followed by a meeting they will call to report the decision of their larger community. After this, actual demarcation of the southern boundaries of the Buffer Zone could be conducted and enforced. The western NNP boundary which is also the border line between Uganda and South Sudan will be sorted out after the finalization of the transboundary wildlife management protocol.The project explored sustainable funding mechanisms for park operations and community development. This included identifying opportunities for eco-tourism, microfinance support, and revenue generation from within the park's landscape. As a result, feasibility assessments for eco-tourism ventures and conservation-compatible livelihood activities were completed. These identified promising areas for fishing, apiculture, small ruminant rearing, crop farming, and handicraft production, laying the groundwork for scalable community benefit-sharing initiatives. These outcomes collectively position NNP for more effective, inclusive, and sustainable conservation management moving forward.As part of Outcome 2.2, efforts were undertaken to strengthen institutional and community capacity to combat illegal wildlife trade in and around NNP. A policy brief and ToRs for establishing a Rapid Response Unit (RRU) were developed, and consultative meetings were held with MWCT and park authorities on its structure. The chief park warden of NNP selected eleven able-bodied SSWS rangers to be trained to form a core Rapid Response Unit for NNP. Along with other rangers in NNP, this unit responds to wildlife and forest crimes as well as park security threats in a timely manner. 8 of the identified 11 RRU wildlife rangers were trained on using GPS units, and patrol logging form for recording wildlife law enforcement data. The capacity of the RRU will be further bolstered by increasing its membership to a platoon and taking it through rigorous military and additional field training. The RRU will be provided with additional equipment to further enhance its aptitude for, and scale up implementation of rapid response to forest and wildlife crime activities in and around NNP. Renewed engagement on the Uganda-South Sudan transboundary MoU progressed through dialogue with MFAIC, with potential for future collaboration between NNP and Uganda's Mount Otze Forest Reserve.Meetings were conducted with buffer zone communities to raise awareness on the importance of information gathering and reporting wildlife crime. A dedicated policy brief on incentives for reporting wildlife and forest crimes was also developed. Under Outcome 2.3, community-based conservation models and livelihood strategies were advanced. Key community structures, partnerships, and networks for wildlife protection and wildlife friendly land-use in the buffer zone and adjacent areas were formally established comprising chiefs, women groups, youth groups, elders, fishermen groups, and fishmongers/VSLA groups residing around and/or adjacent to NNP. A policy brief on wildlife stewardship incentives was developed. A community-led panel discussion organized and facilitated by the project and NNP management proposed a range of incentives that the project in consultation with the ministry and the stakeholder community will refine to identify the feasible incentives and finalize the formal establishment of the incentives. The NNP park warden established a co-management committee for NNP buffer zone and surrounding areas composed of members from NNP wildlife authorities, chiefs, women groups, youth groups and elders. Discussions were held on establishing a broader natural resource management (NRM) committee that would include the co-management committee established by the park warden. Community consultations also explored the creation of conservancies around NNP, and ecological data collection to identify movement corridors and land tenure in the Jelei area northeast of NNP outside the PA in November 2025 did not provide sufficient information to justify the area being managed as a community conservancy and more ecological data covering larger areas will have to be collected. The Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas ACT, 2026, has provisions for the establishment of community conservancies.Stakeholder consultation meetings for supporting the fishing industry were held with representatives of the local fishing groups from Commando, Fulla, Isumo, and Tandala fishing camps operating along the river Nile and its tributaries in NNP. The project and the NNP management facilitated formation of information gathering and sharing networks for the fishermen and

grouped them under two umbrella groups that will then form a cooperative society for the fishermen. The cooperative will organize the fishermen to get loans, training, and access to other vital services and goods for the fishing industry. Conservation education efforts began with an inception workshop to develop awareness and communication strategy in April 2025. The Conservation Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) strategies were developed, validated and approved. The strategy is being used to conduct conservation education including raising awareness on the importance of biodiversity conservation in all community engagements in the field. The project conducted 3 conservation education sessions to representatives of local community members from Nimule Municipal Council Youth Association (network), Nimule Municipality Women Association (network), elders, and chiefs from Nimule Municipal Council, and fisher folks from Commando, Fulla, Isumo and Tandala Fishing Camps. In the protected areas in the Sudd ecosystem (Shambe National Park, Meshra, Fanyikang, and Zeraf Game Reserves) implementation under Outcome 3.1 prioritized field protection and planning. Rangers were trained in intelligence-led enforcement, including judicial and investigative procedures, in preparation for using EarthRanger. Equipment needs were assessed, and infrastructure development needs assessments were conducted for all the four PAs, and consultations on the boundaries of the PAs were held with local stakeholders. A consultant was contracted to lead the development of GMPs for these protected areas and inception and stakeholders' consultation workshops were held. Biodiversity and infrastructure data were collected to inform annual operational planning. In parallel, a concept and issue paper were initiated to define an appropriate approach for engaging extractive industries in the region. Under Outcome 3.2, steps were taken to build response capacity and strengthen community collaboration. A policy brief and ToR for establishing RRUs across the Sudd PAs were developed, and consultative meetings with law enforcement and park authorities were held. Communities residing adjacent to the PAs were engaged to raise awareness on wildlife crime, and incentives for information sharing were introduced through a dedicated policy brief, pending validation. Efforts to promote community-based conservation and sustainable livelihoods in the Sudd ecosystem (Outcome 3.3) also gained traction. Community structures, including youth and women's groups, chiefs, and resource users, were identified and consulted. A policy brief was developed to incentivize wildlife stewardship and address the cost of living near wildlife. Natural resources management committees were discussed with knowledgeable community members. Meetings were also held with MWCT and local leaders to explore the potential for conservancy models. Ecological surveys to map wildlife corridors and land ownership outside PAs are ongoing to support the GMP process. Livelihood diversification activities were also explored. Community consultations identified fishing, farming, and handicraft production as viable options. Fishing camps were visited to assess opportunities for gear provision, value addition, and group organization. Local financing mechanisms, such as VSLAs and microfinance institutions, were reviewed to support these initiatives. These efforts will feed into the resource mobilization strategies of the GMPs. Awareness-raising activities were scaled up, including 15 community meetings across the four Sudd PAs, targeting state, county, and village leaders, PA staff, elders, women, and youth. Two youth workshops in Malakal raised further awareness about illegal wildlife trade. A Communication, Education and Public Awareness strategy under Component 1 has been developed, validated and approved.

Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

Activities such as accession to CITES, CMS conventions and Transboundary MOUs depend on ministerial and Parliament processes. Delays in Project Funds disbursement. Terminations of UNEP/ROA supervision roles in the Project.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-	$ 9,036,000

finance:	
Actual to date:	3,506,796
Progress	**Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:** There have been some challenges in meeting the co-finance obligations from the partners to support activities and services necessary for adequate implementation of the project due to slow release of funds from the treasury, thus affecting co-financing targets. However, African Parks Partnership with the government (MWCT) has supported GEF-6 project funded activities and counted towards Co- financing. It should be noted that components 2 and 3 only commenced implementation in June 2024 after signing of Its PCA in February 2024 and this PIR, therefore contains the second co-financing report for those components; any apparent lag in recording reflects start-up timing rather than non-performance or any potential risk. In response, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) stepped in to assume the co-financing role of these NGOs, committing to fill the gap. This institutional shift meant that national government entities (MoEF) alongside the Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism, (MWCT) took over components originally slated for NGO execution. The change increased national ownership of the project but also necessitated adjustments to implementation arrangements and timelines. The project was re-planned (notably at a June 2022 “Maanzoni” planning meeting) to redistribute roles and budgets in line with the new execution structure. While MoEF’s assumption of co-financing has kept the project financially viable, the transition did slow down initial delivery of some activities and has made the materialization of co-finance slower than anticipated. The project team and government are actively pursuing new partnerships and resource mobilization. Notably, collaboration with African Parks (AP) is being explored as a way to leverage AP’s ongoing investments and expertise in South Sudan’s protected areas. African Parks has recently increased its presence (e.g. in Boma and Badingilo National Parks) and has an established partnership with the government (MWCT), presenting opportunities for joint efforts to complement the GEF project and count toward co-financing.

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2025-11-05
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	A Stakeholder Engagement Strategy has been developed and validated. Since inception, the project has applied its core principles of inclusivity, transparency, gender responsiveness, and cultural appropriateness to engage national, state and local governments, traditional authorities, women and youth groups, CBOs, NGOs, private sector actors, academia, and other non-state actors around targeted protected areas. Engagement has been conducted through community consultations, focus group discussions, participatory planning sessions, and multi-stakeholder forums, guided by the roles and responsibilities set out in the approved Stakeholder Engagement Plan. This process has been mainstreamed across key components, including General Management Plan development,

	livelihood and income-generating initiatives, community co-management structures for natural resources, information gathering and sharing networks including for anti-poaching coordination, and policy consultations. Stakeholders' engagement during the reporting period include: Engagement of UNODC Regional office to facilitate Detailed Analysis of Wildlife and forest Crime and to apply the ICCWC Indicator Framework Engage Conservation agencies (AP, Friends of Conservation) to drive process and bring decision - makers to fast track the enactment of Laws and policies Awareness raising, consultations and information sharing with target stakeholders (communities adjacent to the target protected areas, government officials, students/pupils) at national, state and local levels were done through workshops, public meetings and Radio Talk shows. Participation of target stakeholders (Wildlife rangers from the PAs, MWCT headquarters, and staff from the University of Juba School of Natural Resources and Environmental Studies, Department of Wildlife Science) in the Geographical information System (GIS) training covering basic concepts of GIS, importance of GIS in conservation, components of GIS, and data models. Focus Group Discussions with chiefs, youth groups, fisherfolks and women groups on the establishment of the community structures for the co-management of resources in areas adjacent to the PAs, formation of information gathering and sharing networks for reporting illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and protected area management effectiveness (PAME) The project and the NNP management authority held two consultation meetings with key representatives of the community (chiefs, women groups, youth groups, and elders) and the leadership of Nimule Municipal Council headed by the Lord Mayor to discuss demarcation of the southern boundary of the NNP buffer zone to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts and land-use conflicts. Training sessions with project beneficiaries for wildlife law enforcement comprising of South Sudan Wildlife Service participants from the 5 project targeted PAs and Badingilo National Park, along with selected Police, Customs, Judiciary, as well as the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MJCA) personnel

	Key informant interviews with local authorities and community leaders to obtain important data/information on conservation of biodiversity in the project target protected areas. Regular feedback channels have been maintained to ensure stakeholders are fully informed and able to contribute meaningfully to decision-making on user rights, equitable benefit-sharing, and other project opportunities, fostering strong ownership and collaboration to support long-term conservation outcomes.

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	The project continues to implement its Gender Action Plan by integrating gender considerations across all interventions. The Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and action plan was developed and validated. The project ensured that women and men are given equal opportunities in employment and allocation of roles and responsibilities of the project management unit. During engagements with its stakeholders, the project ensured that women were given equal representation, and their opinions were sought in community meetings, group discussions, trainings, and awareness raising in all the project target protected areas. Gender-responsive livelihood initiatives were promoted during the consultations with community structures for co-management of natural resources in areas adjacent to the project target PAs, women groups' village savings and loans association (VSLAs). Gender-disaggregated data continued to be collected through the Monitoring and Evaluation framework to track progress on gender equality and social inclusion.

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	**Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?** No **If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?**
New social and/or environmental risks	**Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?** No **If yes, describe the new risks or changes?**
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	**Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?** No **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?**
Environmental and social	

safeguards management	The project is implemented in line with UNEP's sustainability framework and national policies, ensuring no significant environmental concerns while promoting conservation-compatible livelihoods for communities near protected areas. It protects threatened species, combats poaching and illegal wildlife trade, and engages local communities—respecting land and resource rights, supporting alternative livelihoods, and ensuring inclusive participation with gender, youth, and marginalized groups. Independent grievance mechanisms and a site management team for Nimule National Park and its buffer zone provide transparent redress, strengthen co-management, and safeguard both biodiversity and community well-being.

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	The project has delivered a range of knowledge-based activities and products aimed at enhancing stakeholder understanding, technical capacity, and institutional readiness to combat illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and improve protected area management effectiveness (PAME). **Stakeholder Engagement and Awareness** Through targeted meetings, workshops, and other forms of consultations, stakeholders including government institutions, community representatives, and non-state actors were engaged in discussions on IWT and PAME. These sessions significantly improved stakeholder understanding of the project's objectives, interventions, and expected outcomes. Stakeholders' engagement during the reporting period include: • Engagement of UNODC Regional office to facilitate Detailed Analysis of Wildlife and forest Crime and to apply the ICCWC Indicator Framework • Engage Conservation agencies (AP, Friends of Conservation) to drive process and bring decision - makers to fast track the enactment of Laws and policies • Awareness raising, consultations and information sharing with target stakeholders (communities adjacent to the target protected areas, government officials, students/pupils) at national, state and local levels were done through workshops, public meetings and Radio Talk Shows. • Participation of target stakeholders (Wildlife rangers from the PAs, MWCT headquarters, and staff from the University of Juba School of Natural Resources and Environmental Studies, Department of Wildlife Science) in the Geographical information System (GIS) training covering basic concepts of GIS, importance of GIS in conservation, components of GIS, and data models.

	• Focus Group Discussions with chiefs, youth groups, fisherfolks and women groups on the establishment of the community structures for the co-management of resources in areas adjacent to the PAs, formation of information gathering and sharing networks for reporting illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and protected area management effectiveness (PAME) • The project and the NNP management authority held two consultation meetings with key representatives of the community (chiefs, women groups, youth groups, and elders) and the leadership of Nimule Municipal Council headed by the Lord Mayor to discuss demarcation of the southern boundary of the NNP buffer zone to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts and land-use conflicts. • Training sessions with project beneficiaries for wildlife law enforcement comprising of South Sudan Wildlife Service participants from the 5 project targeted PAs and Badingilo National Park, along with selected Police, Customs, Judiciary, as well as the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MJCA) personnel • Key informant interviews with local authorities and community leaders to obtain important data/information on conservation of biodiversity in the project target protected areas. **Capacity Building and Training** A comprehensive training needs assessment (TNA) was conducted to evaluate the capacity of wildlife officials, Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism staff, and other partner law enforcement agencies in countering IWT in South Sudan. This informed the design of tailored training programs and tools for intelligence-led law enforcement, strengthening operational effectiveness in the targeted protected areas. Actual training sessions were conducted for: • 11 wildlife rangers from five targeted protected areas, focusing on intelligence gathering, surveillance techniques, patrol planning, evidence handling, and judicial processes, thereby enhancing their effectiveness in detecting and deterring wildlife crimes. • 15 wildlife rangers (14 males and 1 female) in NNP were trained in the use of GPS and patrol forms for collecting and recording both digital spatial data and analog data on law enforcement operations. • Stakeholders comprising wildlife rangers from the project target PAs, MWCT headquarters, and staff from the University of Juba (School of Natural Resources and Environmental Studies, Department of Wildlife Science) in the Geographical information System (GIS) covering basic concepts of GIS, importance of GIS in conservation, components of GIS, and data models. **Technical Knowledge Products**

	• A National Plan for Countering Forest and Wildlife Crimes was developed to guide coordinated national action against wildlife and forest crime. • A Communication and Awareness Strategy was developed and validated, aimed at enhancing public awareness and stakeholder participation in conservation and addressing IWT. • Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and action plan was developed and validated. • A comprehensive report on Strengthening Capacity for Biodiversity and IWT Information Management Systems for South Sudan was produced, providing a roadmap for integrating technology and data-driven approaches into wildlife law enforcement. • A wildlife information management system was designed and validated. This system will centralize biodiversity and enforcement data, enabling timely decision-making and intelligence sharing across relevant agencies.
Main learning during the period	The project identified several important lessons during implementation. First, there is a need to refine the wildlife information management systems to better support both ecosystem management and the reduction of illegal wildlife trade. Additionally, capacity building should be extended to a wider range of law enforcement actors including the judiciary, prosecutors, police, and customs officers to strengthen their role in countering wildlife crime in South Sudan. The project also highlighted the importance of broadening stakeholder identification and mapping during the General Management Plan (GMP) development to ensure all relevant voices are included. In community inception and consultation meetings around Nimule National Park (NNP), participants were disaggregated into chiefs, women, men, youth groups, fishing groups, and women groups village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) which enabled each group to express its concerns more openly, particularly on issues related to the management of NNP and its buffer zone. The project realised the importance of engaging key community leaders involving chiefs, elders, women and youth jointly with the top officials of the local government to discuss issues involving natural resources and land-use. For instance, the discussion between the project, the NNP authority with the representatives of the community and the top leadership of Nimule Municipal Council regarding the demarcation of the NNP buffer zone boundary highlighted the importance of having key stakeholders in one forum to reach consensus. The authorities of the protected areas should include representatives of the communities in the co-management of the protected areas and should have regular engagements with the communities to develop a sense of trust and ownership that enables cooperation by the community in conservation programs. Networks of information gathering and sharing between the authorities of the protected areas and the communities adjacent to the protected areas are very important in coordinating efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade and PAME. For example, in NNP, the network

	of information gathering and sharing formed between the authorities of NNP and the community structures resulted into sharing of information between fishermen in Fulla falls fishing camp and the NNP authority that resulted into the apprehension by the NNP wildlife law enforcement unit of a suspected poacher that was observed around Fulla fall area by the fishermen.

Reflows

Reflows (for NGIs only)	N/A

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	Confession and Commitment in Shambe National Park - During a community forum in Shambe National Park, a woman representative and a local chief stepped forward to confess they had been wearing ivory bangles without knowing they were illegal. Upon discovering the bangles came from protected wildlife, they expressed sincere remorse and pledged never to wear them again. They also committed to raising awareness among community members about the legal and moral implications of ivory use. Their testimonies were broadcast live on South Sudan Broadcasting Corporation TV (SSBC), sending the message across the region. Broadcasting Government Engagement in Malakal - In Malakal, as part of the project rapid assessment mission to Fanyikang and Zeraf Game Reserves, the team met with the Governor of Upper Nile State. This high-level meeting on strategies for reserve management and community involvement was broadcast by SSBC, showcasing government support and increasing public visibility for the conservation effort. Cultural Guardianship of the Nile Lechwe - At consultation meetings held with chiefs and community leaders of Fanyikang Game Reserve, the participants explained how protecting wildlife, especially the Nile Lechwe, is embedded in Chollo Kingdom culture. They noted the King prohibits any form of illegal wildlife trade and regards the Lechwe as a cultural emblem whose conservation is integral to their identity. From Vengeance to Stewardship - In Shambe National Park, after wildlife destroyed crops, killed cattle and harmed family members, one community member admitted to acts of revenge against animals. After an awareness raising session by the team, this individual publicly pledged to stop such actions and recognized that dialogue and coexistence offer more sustainable solutions than retaliation. Trust Through Inclusivity

	In Shambe National Park, a community member highlighted that the presence of women on the team inspired confidence in the project. She observed that in their culture women are seen as truthful, and their involvement reassured villagers that project commitments, particularly those concerning wildlife protection, would be honoured faithfully. In Nimule National Park, a female community member emphasized the importance of the project in ensuring inclusivity of the community in the implementation of the project activities: When we were taken to Juba by the project for workshops, the project wants inclusion of the community, including women, through their representatives, in the project implementation. The idea for the demarcation of this buffer zone is to reduce human-wildlife conflicts. If the demarcation was done then we would have moved some steps forward in the resolution of human-wildlife conflicts. We need this discussion on the demarcation to include many stakeholders, including the women, but the demarcation should be done as quickly as possible because time is running out for the project. I believe that if the buffer zone is clearly marked, we can put up developmental activities, through eco-tourism, in the buffer zone which will avail development opportunities to the women and youth as well. We as women are looking forward to benefiting from the park. We need protection of our land, including from soil erosion. Links to the stories: https://www.facebook.com/share/v/16bRcvuJjw/?mibextid=xfxF2i https://www.facebook.com/61575092917421/videos/2966568332974180 2/?mibextid=rS40aB7S9Ucbxw6v https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1FATDUbpja/

3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Project Objective: To combat illegal wildlife trade by strengthening PA legislative and management systems through institutional strengthening, improved information management and monitoring, and community empowerment through both national and site level actions.	Objective indicator 1: GEF Core Indicator 1.2Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness	0 Ha under Protected management effectiveness	1 246,221 Ha under improved protected management effectiveness	2,492,441 Ha under improved protected management effectiveness	40%	To date, 1 246,221 Ha of terrestrial protected areas are under improved management effectiveness. As described below:Development of General Management Plans (GMPs) is underway for Nimule National Park and the Sudd ecosystem PAs (Shambe, Zeraf, Fanyikang, Meshra),Development and implementation the awareness and communication strategyCapacity building of rangers in the5 PAs through training and equipment provisionInformation management system has been established and data collection equipment provided to the targeted PAs leading to improved management effectivenessThe enacted especially the wildlife conservation and procreated area act 2026, will strengthen law enforcement leading improved management effectiveness.	MU
Project Objective: To combat illegal wildlife trade by strengthening PA legislative and management systems through institutional	Objective indictor 2: GEF Core Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender	No direct beneficiaries reached at project start	1,962 beneficiaries reached through capacity-building, consultations, early awareness and	3,924 beneficiaries reached through implementation	50%	2,466 individuals have directly benefited from the project's activities across Nimule National Park and the Suddecosystem protected areas. This includes 1622 men and 844 women, reflecting targeted	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
strengthening, improved information management and monitoring, and community empowerment through both national and site level actions.	as co-benefit of GEF investment		livelihood activities in Nimule and Sudd PAs	of GMPs, RRU establishment, community conservation initiatives, capacity-building, consultations, early awareness and livelihood activities in Nimule and Sudd PAs		efforts to promote inclusiveparticipation in project interventions. Through radio station awareness activities the project reached over (273,000 people = (89,878 males and 79,948 females) covering the whole Magwi county	
Outcome 1.1: Policies, laws and strategies for wildlife protection revised and harmonized.	Indicator 1 of Outcome 1.1: # priority laws, regulations and policies established and under implementation.	Priority draft laws and policies are listed in section 2 of the ProDoc	Laws, regulations and policies and protocols are ready for approval following consultation with stakeholders.	All priority laws and policies are in place and being implemented.	50%	Enacted laws: • The National Wildlife Service Act 2011 (Amendment) Act 2022 • Tourism Act 2024. • The Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Act 2026has been enacted Policies at advance Stage:The Wildlife Policy 2022 endorsed,Tourism Policy 2024 awaiting endorsement. Draft Regulations: Draft NationalWildlife Service Regulations were submitted to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs for	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						review. Regulations on the Tourism Act 2024 drafted awaiting validation.Regulation on the Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Act 2026 is being drafted with regard to MoU/protocols, the Review of the MoU between Uganda and South Sudan has been initiated and this will pave the way for development of site-specific protocol underway.Enacted laws: • The National Wildlife Service Act 2011 (Amendment) Act 2022 • Tourism Act 2024. • The Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area 2026 Act has been enacted Policies at advance Stage: The Wildlife Policy, Tourism Policy were submitted to the Specialized standing Committee of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism in the Transitional National Legislative Assembly and have been tabled for second Reading. Draft Regulations: Draft National Wildlife Service Regulations were submitted to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs for review. Regulations on the Tourism Act 2024 drafted awaiting validation. MoU/protocols: Review of the MoU which will pave the way for development of	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						site-specific protocols underway	
Outcome 1.1: Policies, laws and strategies for wildlife protection revised and harmonized.	Indicator 2 of outcome 1.1: # of transboundary wildlife management protocols issued.	There is one MOU with Uganda	Agreements paving the way for protocols are concluded, and consultations for development of the protocols completed and tested in various PAs.	Protocols are in full implementation in various locations for transboundary cooperation PAs.	50%	The defunct MOU between the Government of Southern Sudan and Uganda has been updated and the draft is currently under review. The Project team met the director of Borders, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and international Cooperation (MFAIC), regarding the existing defunct Trans-boundary peace MOU between the then Government of Southern Sudan and the Republic of Uganda. The Director recommended discussing the existing MOU and reviewing it with Uganda. As such a policy brief analysing the gaps and opportunities for trans-boundary Protected Area Management was developed. An issue paper stressing the need for urgently reaching agreement on trans-boundary wildlife management was developed and submitted to the MWCT. The Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism (MWCT) drafted a letter to Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFAIC) to initiate the process of reviewing the existing MOU with Uganda. UNEP RoA initiated communication with the Ugandan counterparts. Issuing trans-boundary wildlife protocols is dependent on the review and renewal of the old Memorandum of	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						Understanding (MoU) between Southern Sudan and Uganda, which will pave the way for protocols.	
Outcome 1.1: Policies, laws and strategies for wildlife protection revised and harmonized.	Indicator 3 of outcome 1.1:A Protected Area Network Strategy in place and being implemented.	There is no Protected Area Network Strategy in place	Mid-term: A Protected Area Network Strategy is developed and implementation has started	A Protected Area Network Strategy is being fully implemented	100%	A Protected Area Network Strategy has been developed and is being implemented	HS
Outcome 1.1: Policies, laws and strategies for wildlife protection revised and harmonized.	Indicator 4 of outcome 1.1: Lusaka Agreement, CITES, the CMS, and the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Networks (HAWEN) acceded to and SS is meeting its obligations.	South Sudan has not acceded to any of the conventions	The responsible authorities are enlightened on the importance of acceding to the Conventions and protocols.	South Sudan acceded to all the two conventions and get the agreements signed	70%	With strong support from the government of South Sudan to complete required measures for acceding to and implementing the obligations under CITES, the CMS/AEWA and the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Networks (HAWEN), the instruments of accession and cabinet notes have been prepared and to be tabled in the Cabinet meetings putting progress toward accession in high gear.	S
Outcome 1.2: Capacity development, coordination and awareness on wildlife protection enhanced	Indicator 1 of outcome 1.2: Capacity of staff has improved, enabling effective efforts to combat IWT and PA management. Measured through training programmes delivered: ●(a) Number of training programmes delivered. ●(b) Number of staff and	# Training programmes delivered in the last two years: 0 # Staff trained in target ministries over the last two years: 0	(a)Mid-term: 10 training programmes per year. (b)Mid-term: 200/year	(a) End: 15 training programmes delivered. (b)End: 500/year	55%	A comprehensive training plan was produced.To date 99 people have been trained as described below:At national level, a training of trainers (TOT) on Wildlife Crimes wasconducted for 40 Participants (8 female and 32 male) from SWSS (30),Police (people one female and 2 males), Customs (2 males), Judiciary (2 judges) and Ministry of Justice (one female and 2 male prosecutors).At field level,	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	others trained in target Ministries and communities.					the 27 rangers (24 males, 3 females) from the project targeted 5 PAs of Nimule, Shambe NP, Meshra GR, Faninyikang GR and Zeraf GR were trained on use of GPS.In addition 2 rangers from Badingilo national park were also trained While 32 people have been trained QGIS	
Outcome 1.2: Capacity development, coordination and awareness on wildlife protection enhanced	Indicator 2 of outcome 1.2: Training programs delivered: Skills of the information management unit	No monitoring or measures in place to assess coordination or communications	Equipment is in place and at least 4 training sessions are delivered providing some basic knowledge and skills.	At least 8 training sessions are delivered and the unit has necessary knowledge and skills to effectively manage information.	50%	Information management training program for enhancing skills of the information management unit was developed and validated. Equipment (desktop computers, laptops, smart phones, flat screen, Starlink WiFi, and furniture) are in place at the MWCT Headquarters, for setting up the information management system and operationalizing it . To date 3 training sessions have been conducted as described.a) training on Wildlife crime – crime secen management, handling of exhibits, investigation prosecution procedures, witness handling and case management, financial investigation, human rights approaches , data management, corruption in wildlife crime law enforcement, community engagement. b) Wildlife law enforcement and monitoring using GPSc) training on	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						information management using GIS	
Outcome 1.2: Capacity development, coordination and awareness on wildlife protection enhanced	Indicator 3 of outcome 1.2: Level of coordination between PA management, local government	No monitoring or measures in place to assess the level of local PA site community knowledge and attitude toward wildlife.	Frequency of communication and Coordination activities including meetings increased by 50%	Frequency of communication and Coordination activities including meetings increased by 100%	50%	A stakeholder engagement plan has been developed and validated. Meetings between MWCT, MoEF, Park rangers, wardens,other line ministries at the central government level, and with local government and traditional authorities at the PA(NNP, SNP, MGR, ZGR, FGR) level improved.At least 1 Coordination meeting organized after every 3 months.	MS
Outcome 1.2: Capacity development, coordination and awareness on wildlife protection enhanced	Indicator 4 of outcome 1.2: Level of community knowledge and attitude towards wildlife.	Initial assessment of level of local PA site community Knowledge and attitude towards wildlife	Communication, education, public awareness programs prepared and being implemented. Regular scheduled events delivered and contacts made.	100 % increase in community members with knowledge	60%	Awareness and Communication Strategy was developed and is being implemented.4 awareness sessions to enhance theknowledge and change the attitude of 209 community members (59 Female and 150 Males) around the Buffer Zone of NNP conducted on IWT and wildlife conservation.Three primary and 3 secondary schools (6 in total) were engaged to pilot nature clubs in Nimule town to ensure continuity of conservation education beyond the project lifespan. One secondary and primary school already establishedthe nature clubs, with the remaining four schools to follow.Through radio station awareness activities the project reached over (273,000 people = (89,878 males and 79,948 females) covering the whole Magwi county	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Outcome 1.2: Capacity development, coordination and awareness on wildlife protection enhanced	Indicator 5 of outcome 1.2: Number of incidences	Initial assessment of level of local PA site community knowledge and attitude toward wildlife. High number of incidences of crimes	Regular scheduled events delivered, and contacts made.	(a)End: 3rd and 4th years of law enforcement and conservation education campaigns, a decline is expected (to be determined) in arrests, confiscations and convictions. (b) End: 80% decrease over midterm results or stabilized at low levels.	0%	There are so many snares that have been confiscated in NNP. There were two tusks measuring (with a total weight of 16.3Kg) were recovered from a dead elephant in NNP in Dec 2023, suspected to have died of shooting by a poacher. In 2024, 6 tusks were recovered from dead elephants with a total weight of 34.71kg) reported shot. In 2025, two tusks were recovered from dead elephants with a total weight of 9.98kg) all of them were reported shot. There are many poaching incidents reported using snares. Most of the species targeted includes Uganda Kob. These efforts have resulted in a noticeable increase in arrests (xxx) , confiscations (xxxx and items) , and successful prosecutions (xxxx) related to wildlife and forest crimes in the targeted protected areas. Early monitoring data will be uploaded into the information management system being established.	Not Rated
Outcome 2.1: Park management and wildlife protection in Nimule NP improved.	Indicator 1 of outcome 2.1: Increase score in METT scorecard.	METT scores at PPG stage: 27	Mid-term: METT scores increased to 51.	End: METT scores increased to 78.	65%	There is increase in the METT Score to 52 towards the end of project target. The following key achievements contributed to the increase in the METT score: Enactment of the South Sudan Wildlife Service law. The completion of the South Sudan	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						Wildlife Service regulation. Enactment of the tourism Act. The coming into force of the Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Act developed within the project. Validation and implementation of the National illegal wildlife trade strategy. Procurement and delivery of 2 motorcycles and 1 tricycle to Nimule National Park for community outreach, wildlife law enforcement and delivery of supplies to ranger outposts to improve management of Nimule National Park and its Buffer Zone. Nimule National Park General Management Plan review and updating following participatory and inclusive approach that allows for periodic review and ensuring stakeholder participation commenced. Capacity enhancement of 15 trained rangers (14 male, 1 female), equipped with GPS and patrol forms conducted three days of supervised monitoring and law enforcement patrol operations in the NNP Buffer Zone.	
Outcome 2.1: Park management and wildlife protection in Nimule NP improved.	Indicator 2 of outcome 2.1: Number of km patrolled by wildlife forces (foot +/or vehicle) PLUS Number of patrols carried out per month and	Between 2015-18, on average there have been: • Km patrolled on foot: 7,488• Km	8,985 20% increased effort.	11,23250% increased effort	65%	On average there are 74 (50 Hqt and 24 at the outpost) rangers that conduct patrols covering an average of 14 Km /Day translated into 420Km per month. There is only one vehicle in NNP that moves a distance of 40KM of patrolling	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	distance covered	patrolled in vehicle: 0● Hours aerial surveys: 0				translating into 1,200 KM /Month.	
Outcome 2.1: Park management and wildlife protection in Nimule NP improved.	Indicator 3 of outcome 2.1: Number of law enforcement results – (a) arrests, confiscations and convictions. (b) livestock involved in illegal grazing in NNP and the Buffer Zone	(a) Between 2015-18, on average there have been: ● Arrests: 1/year. ● Confiscations of animal parts (elephant tusks): 115 kg/yr. - (at an average of kg/adult elephant tusk) ● Number of animal parts confiscated (tusks): 5/yr.● Convictions: 0.5/yr.(b) Between 2018-19, on average there have been: ● Number of livestock (cattle and small ruminants) grazing in NNP and Buffer Zone: 350/yr.	(a)Mid-term: 1st and 2nd year, anticipate improved law enforcement and an increase (to be determined) in arrests, confiscations and convictions. (b)Mid-term: 40% decrease.	(a)End: 3rd and 4th years of law enforcement and conservation education campaigns, a decline is expected (to be determined) in arrests, confiscations and convictions. (b) End: 80% decrease over midterm results or stabilized at low levels	50%	onservation Education campaigns have been conductedThere are so many snares that have been confiscated in NNP.There were two tusks measuring (with a total weight of 16.3Kg) were recovered from a dead elephant in NNP in Dec 2023, suspected to have died of shooting by a poacher.In 2024, 6 tusks were recovered from dead elephants with a total weight of 34.71kg) reported shot.In 2025, two tusks were recovered from dead elephants with a total weight of 9.98kg) all of them were reported shot.There are many poaching incidents reported using snares. Most of the species targeted includes Uganda Kob.These efforts have resulted in a noticeable increase in arrests (xxx) , confiscations (xxxx and items) , and successfulprosecutions (xxxx) related to wildlife and forest crimes in the targeted protected areas. Early monitoring data will beuploaded into the information management system being established.Data and livestock in the Buffer zone is being documented.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		(about 100 cattle and 250 small ruminants).					
Outcome 2.1: Park management and wildlife protection in Nimule NP improved.	Indicator 4 of outcome 2.1: Estimated population of elephant, hippo, Uganda kob, goliath heron, Africa clawless otter stabilized or increased.	Elephant: 125, Hippo 130, Uganda Kop: 516, African Clawless Otter: 20, (Population estimates are more than a decade old and initial estimates are required as baselines).	Stable or increasing population trend.	Increased population trend.	50%	According to the link below, the current population estimates as follows: Elephants: 350Uganda Kob: 274Hippo 191African Clawless Otter: 0Baboons = 141Warthogs = 4,000Goliath Heron = unknown At the time of project design in 2029, the populations have increased except for the Uganda Kob that has decreased from 516 to 274 and the otter that has reduced from 20 to zero.The reduction in the Uganda Kob could be attributed to the notorious hunting and poaching that is evidenced by the high number of snares that if collected on the park all the time.The reduction in the otter could be attributed to the survey methods because it lives in water and therefore needs a targeted survey design.	MS
Outcome 2.1: Park management and wildlife protection in Nimule NP improved.	Indicator 5 of outcome 2.1: Amount of tourism revenues.	Between 2011-13, on average revenues have been USD 8,820/year. Highest revenues were attained in 2011-	Increase (to be determined) depending on stability of enabling factors.	Increase on midterm results (to be determined)	60%	Tourist going to NNP pay their entry fees at the MWCT in the directorate of Tourism in HQs in Juba.Tourism revenue data is still being analyzed and will be included in the next report.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		2013, when USD 8,820 was taken in per year.					
Outcome 2.1: Park management and wildlife protection in Nimule NP improved.	Indicator 6 of outcome 2.1: Number of visitors by origin and length of stay.	Between 2011-13, on average there were 70 SS resident visitors (South Sudanese)/yr. staying 2 days and 2 nights each visit; and 308 foreign visitors (both resident and non-resident/yr. staying 2 days and 2 nights each visit.	Increase (to be determined) depending on stability of enabling factors.	Increase on midterm results (to be determined)	0	Tourism revenue data is still being analyzed and will be included in the next report.	Not Rated
Outcome 2.2 Strengthened capacities and information for wildlife protection in and around Nimule National Park	Indicator 1 of outcome 2.2: Number of MOUs and protocols developed, approved and being implemented.	For NNP, an MOU was initially drafted in 20xx.So far, xx meetings have been held (on average xx/year).	Operational protocol is established; regular meetings; and joint patrols occurring.	MOU and protocol are functioning with regular joint activities.	40%	The defunct MOU between the Government of Southern Sudan and Uganda has been updated and the draft is currently underreview. The project supported the drafting of the updated MOU to be discussed and signed by the MWCT of South Sudan and Uganda.Plans are underway to have joint meetings between the Ugandan and South Sudanese ministries in charge of wildlife and tourism, so as to lead to the conclusion of the updated MOU.A Transboundary Wildlife Management Protocol for Nimule/Otzi has been	Not Rated

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						drafted.The MWCT will write to the MWTA of Uganda through the MFAIC to initiate the updating of the MOU on transboundary wildlife management. This will open the way for development of the Nimul/Otzi protocol	
Outcome 2.2 Strengthened capacities and information for wildlife protection in and around Nimule National Park	Indicator 2 of outcome 2.2: Number of km patrolled by RRU (foot +/or vehicle) and by aerial patrols for each PA and other key areas. (associated with rapid response capabilities)	The RRU does not exist	4 responses/year	12 Responses/Year	40%	establishment of the RRU in progress (The Chief Park Warden of NNP selected and submitted a list of 8 wildlife rangers to comprise the elite RRU team of NNP who underwent training in intelligence led wildlife law enforcement and they continue to mentor other rangers). TORs of the RRU developed and are awaiting approval.In the meantime, 8 wildlife rangers selected for the RRU were trained in intelligence led wildlife law enforcement on using GPS units, and patrol logging form for recording wildlife law enforcement data that will contribute to effectiveness of the response of the RRUs initiated.Meanwhile, on average there are 74 (50 Hqt and 24 at the outpost) rangers that conduct patrols that covers an average 14 Km /Day translated into 420Km per month. There is only one vehicle in NNP that moves a distance of 40KM of patrolling translating into 1,200 KM /Month	Not Rated

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Outcome 2.2 Strengthened capacities and information for wildlife protection in and around Nimule National Park	Indicator 3 of outcome 2.2: Number of law enforcement results– arrests, confiscations and convictions. (associated with rapid response capabilities)	The RRU does not exist	Mid-term: ● Arrests: xx/year. ● Confiscations of animal parts: xx kg/yr. ● Number of animal parts confiscated (tusks, horn, meet, etc.): xx/yr. ● Convictions: xx/yr.	50% increase over mid-term results.	40%	Establishment of the RRU in progress (The Chief Park Warden of NNP selected and submitted a list of 11 wildlife rangers to comprise the elite RRU team of NNP who underwent training in intelligence led wildlife law enforcement and they continue to mentor other rangers). TORs of the RRU developed and the project is waiting for funds to initiate the process of establishing the RRU.In the meantime, 8 wildlife rangers selected for the RRU were trained in intelligence led wildlife law enforcement on using GPS units, and patrol logging form for recording wildlife law enforcement data that will contribute to effectiveness of the response of the RRUs initiated.There are so many snares that have been confiscated in NNP.There were two tusks measuring (xxx kg, width diameter) were recovered from a dead elephant in NNP in 2025, suspected to have died of shooting by a poacher.There are many poaching incidents reported using snares. Most of the species targeted includes Uganda Kob.These efforts have resulted in a noticeable increase in arrests (xxx) , confiscations (xxxx and items) , and successful prosecutions (xxxx)	MU

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						related to wildlife and forest crimes in the targeted protected areas. Early monitoring data will be uploaded into the information management system being established.Ther have been no arrests and no convictions.	
Outcome 2.2 Strengthened capacities and information for wildlife protection in and around Nimule National Park	Indicator 4 of outcome 2.2:Community Conservation-Security Partnerships established in key communities, and or other incentives are in place.	Intelligence is currently gathered through personal contacts. A formalized reporting with incentives does not currently exist.	Mid-term: System is designed and being implemented. A means of evaluating costs and benefits of the system has been developed	End: The system is evaluated to determine its success.	40%	Apparently, there are no formally fully established Community Conservation-Security Partnerships established in In Nimule NP, networks on information gathering and sharing have been established and upon availability of funds, community conservation security partnerships will be formalized	MS
Outcome: 2.3 Community-based conservation and sustainable livelihoods developed.	Indicator 1 of outcome 2.3: Local PA Site Committee is in place and operating, including the Buffer Zone (Natural Resources Management Committee)	Current: effective coordination is not in practice. The NRMC is not yet established.	Mid Term: Improved coordination through regular meetings of the LAC and communications actions. One-third of members are women.	End Term: A high degree of coordination is expected by the parties and is the standard practice. One-half of the members are women.	40%	The park warden of NNP with support of the project has established a site management committee for NNP and the Buffer Zone composed of members from NNPand 7 members (3 women and 4 men). From the heads of the chiefs, women groups, youth groups andelders of the community in Nimule town and wildlife corridors adjacent to NNP. Discussions were held with the committeeto enlarge it to include members from the various established community structures including the fishing groups for the establishment of a Natural Resources Management Committee for improved coordination for the	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						management of the PA with emphasis on the buffer zone.	
Outcome: 2.3 Community-based conservation and sustainable livelihoods developed.	Indicator 2 of outcome 2.3: Community livelihoods improved through economic benefits derived from sustainable uses of natural resources. Includes: ● Direct and indirect employment with PAs as a result of the project (age and sex disaggregated). ● Number of activities supported. ● Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries. ● Quantification of socio-economic benefits derived from the activities e.g. amount of money generated through the supported livelihood activities.	Current: 0 activities in microfinance supporting sustainable uses of natural resources.	25	50	60%	The project has advocated for employment of young educated rangers in NNP. As a result, the SSWS has formally recruited 50 rangers (10 females and 40 males) ranging from ages 18 - 25 for NNP from the communities that will earn SSP30,000 (USD5) to SSP75,000 (USD 13) per month. The chief warden and Two rangers (all males with ages ranging between 30 – 60) in NNP are being paid incentives as salary top for them to work on this project (USD500 and USD100) per month respectively.With regard to indirect beneficiaries,4 hotels in Nimule town have been supported to provide restaurant and accommodation services to project staff and stakeholders during meetings, missions, and field visits.Local transporters are benefiting from tourists by providing services.	MS
Outcome: 2.3 Community-based conservation and sustainable livelihoods developed.	Indicator 3 of outcome 2.3: Community awareness improved: ● Communication, Education, Public	Current level of activity: Unscheduled Local FM Radio programs presented about 3	Awareness programs are scheduled and delivered regularly, at least 25%	In addition to FM radio programming, other platforms are used,	50%	The project conducted conservation education sessions to representatives of local community members from Nimule Municipal Council Youth Association (network), Nimule Municipality Women Association	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	Awareness Plan prepared and implemented. ● Number of events delivered and contacts made	times a week	increase, other platforms of awareness raising are investigated, developed and ready to use.	number of presentation / programming increased by 50%		(network), elders, and chiefs from Nimule Municipal Council, and fisher folks from Commando, Fulla, Isumo and Tandala Fishing Camps. Conservation education and awareness creation being a continuous process, the project met with the administrations of three primary (Festo memorial nursery and primary school, River bank primary school, Queensland Primary school) and four secondary schools (Lilly of Valley secondary school, Fulla secondary, Queensland secondary school, and Nimule secondary school).Two nature clubs have been formed in 2 schools; namely Queensland primary school and Queensland secondary. . The project drafted a partnership agreement accompanied with a sample radio program which it shared and discussed with Nehemiah Gospel Radio 97.3 FM also known as Nehemiah Trumpet Call Radio, and with Reaching Mankind for Christ (RMC) Radio. Both the radio stations enthusiastically agreed to enter into partnership with the MWCT and MoEF in order to broadcast conservation education and public awareness messages to their listeners across the region. The draft agreement is currently undergoing amendment	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						as requested by the radio stations upon completion of which the parties will append their signatures.The radio station cover the whole Magwi county (273,000 people = (89,878 males and 79,948 females) where Nimule NP falls and parts Amuru, Adjumani and part of Moyo districts on Northern Uganda	
Outcome 3.1 : Protection of Sudd ecosystem and associated PAs (Shambe, Meshra, Zeraf).	Indicator 1 of outcome 3.1: Increase score in METT scorecard.	METT scores at PPG stage: Shambe: 12Meshra: 12Zeraf: 12	METT scores increased to: Shambe: 57Meshra: 56Zeraf: 56	METT scores increased to: Shambe: 73Meshra: 72 Zeraf: 71	50%	There is substantial increase in the METT Score Shambe: 53Meshra: 52Zeraf: 52Fanyikang: 52 stakeholder engagement conducted.	MS
Outcome 3.1 : Protection of Sudd ecosystem and associated PAs (Shambe, Meshra, Zeraf).	Indicator 2 of outcome 3.1: Estimated population of key wildlife species, e.g. elephant, hippo, Nile lechwe, tiang, buffalo, giraffe, shoebill increased or stabilized.	Elephant; Hippo; Nile Lechwe; Tiang; Buffalo; Giraffe; Shoe Bill, Sitatunga; Ostrich; Reedbuck-All to be assessed (see METT);	Population assessed	Population Stable or Slight Increase	30%	there are no official recorded wildlife population estimates for each of the targeted PAs, however, field consultations withPA rangers and communities indicate no significant declines in the target species(elephant, hippo, Nile lechwe, tiang, buffalo, giraffe, shoebill, sitatunga, ostrich, and reedbuck).Early signs, suchas regular sightings of elephants and hippos in known ranges, suggest population stability.	MU
Outcome 3.1 : Protection of Sudd ecosystem and associated PAs (Shambe, Meshra, Zeraf).	Indicator 3 of outcome 3.1: Increase in number of km patrolled by wildlife forces (foot +/or vehicle) and by aerial patrols for	Between 2015-18, on average there have been: Shambe N P:• Km patrolled on foot:	Mid Term: Shambe N P:• Km patrolled on foot: 500 km.• Km patrolled in vehicle:	End Term: Shambe N P: • Km patrolled on foot: 500 km. •	30%	• Shambe NP: 1,206 km patrolled on vehicles/motor bikes, and 496 km patrolled on foot.• Meshra: 770 km patrolled onvehicles and 400 km patrolled on	MU

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	each PA and other key areas.	0• Km patrolled in vehicle: 0• Hours aerial surveys: 0Meshra G R:• Km patrolled on foot: 0 km• Km patrolled in vehicle: 0• Hours aerial surveys: 0• Zeraf G R? Km patrolled on foot: 0km? Km patrolled in vehicle: 0? Hours aerial surveys: 0	1,250 km.• Hours aerial surveys: 50 hours. Meshra G R:• Km patrolled on foot: 500 km.• Km patrolled in vehicle: 1,250 km.• Hours aerial surveys: 50 hours.• Zeraf G R• Km patrolled on foot: 500 km.• Km patrolled in vehicle: 1,250 km.• Hours aerial surveys: 50 hours.	Km patrolled in vehicle: 1,250 km.• Hours aerial surveys: 50 hours. Meshra G R:• Km patrolled on foot: 500 km.• Km patrolled in vehicle: 1,250 km.• Hours aerial surveys: 50 hours.• Zeraf G R• Km patrolled on foot: 500 km.• Km patrolled in vehicle: 1,250 km.• Hours aerial surveys: 50 hours. End: Shambe N P:• Km patrolled on		foot.• Zeraf: 600 km (324 nautical miles patrolled on boats/canoes.• Panyikang:200 km (108 nautical miles patrolled on boats/canoes.• Aerial patrols were not possible due to no access toaircrafts.	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
				foot: 1,000 km.• Km patrolled in vehicle: 2,500 km.• Hours aerial surveys: 100 hours. Meshra G R:• Km patrolled on foot: 1,000 km.• Km patrolled in vehicle: 2,500 km.• Hours aerial surveys: 100 hours.• Zeraf G R• Km patrolled on foot: 1,000 km.• Km patrolled in vehicle: 2,500 km.• Hours aerial surveys: 100 hours.	30%		
Outcome 3.1 : Protection of	Indicator 4 of outcome	Between 2015-18,	20% increase of the	50% increase of	30%	The project has strengthened law enforcement	Not

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Sudd ecosystem and associated PAs (Shambe, Meshra, Zeraf).	3.1: Number of law enforcement results – arrests, confiscations and convictions for each PA and other areas.	on average there have been? Arrests: x/year.? Confiscations of illegal wildlife parts: x kg/yr.? Convictions: x yr. ? X = unknown: baseline to be assessed.	baseline.	the baseline.		capacity through targeted training of wildlife rangers, initiation ofintelligence-led patrols, and improved coordination between protected area authorities, local government, and nationalenforcement agencies.However, data on arrests, confiscations and convictions in the 4 targeted Sudd PAs is not yet compiled	Rated
Outcome 3.1 : Protection of Sudd ecosystem and associated PAs (Shambe, Meshra, Zeraf).	Indicator 5 of outcome 3.1: Increase in the number and area of PAs in the Sudd.	Three PAs exist: Mersha (part within Sudd) 6,135 km2Shambe; 1,750 km2Zeraf; 10,961 km2	PA Network Strategy drafted and consultation completed.	End Term: Meshra/Bentiu (revised): 68,666 km2Shambe (enlarged): 44,728 km2Zeraf: 10,961 km2	0%	The South Sudan Protected Area Network Strategy has been developed ..However, we realized that creating new PAs and expanding the existing ones is beyond the scope o the project.	Not Rated
Outcome 3.2. Strengthened capacities and information for wildlife protection in and around three protected areas in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Indicator 1 of outcome 3.2: Number of protocols implemented.	Cross border protocols non existing	Regular meetings; operational procedures in place; and joint patrols initiated.	Protocol is functioning with regular joint activities.	0%	This Indicator 1 of outcome 3.2 was removed as it was not in line with the project scope after the Maanzoni project review meeting in June 2022.This is because, none of the PAs targeted under this component 3 borders with Ethiopia or lie in any transboundary conservation area.	Not Rated
Outcome 3.2. Strengthened	Indicator 2 of outcome	The RRU does not	4 response s/Year	8	30%	Shambe NP: 1,206 km patrolled on	Not

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
capacities and information for wildlife protection in and around three protected areas in the Sudd Ecosystem.	3.2: Number of km patrolled (foot +/or vehicle) and by aerial patrols for each PA and other key areas. (associated with rapid response capabilities)	exist.		response/Year		vehicles/motor bikes, and 496 km patrolled on foot.• Meshra: 770 km patrolled onvehicles and 400 km patrolled on foot.• Zeraf: 600 km (324 nautical miles patrolled on boats/canoes.• Panyikang:200 km (108 nautical miles patrolled on boats/canoes.• Aerial patrols were not possible due to no access toaircrafts.rangers. other rangers in wildlife law enforcement.	Rated
Outcome 3.2. Strengthened capacities and information for wildlife protection in and around three protected areas in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Indicator 3 of outcome 3.2: Number of law enforcement results – arrests, confiscations and convictions. (associated with rapid response capabilities)	The RRU does not exist.	Targets will be set once the RRU has been established.	Targets will be set once the RRU has been established.	30%	The RRU is not yet established in the 4 Sudd PAs, however, the project has strengthened law enforcement capacity through targeted training of wildlife rangers, initiation ofintelligence-led patrols, and improved coordination between protected area authorities, local government, and nationalenforcement agencies.However, data on arrests, confiscations and convictions in the 4 targeted Sudd PAs is not yet compiled personnel achieved.	Not Rated
Outcome 3.2. Strengthened capacities and information for wildlife protection in and around three protected areas	Indicator 4 of outcome 3.2: Community Conservation-Security Partnerships established in	No information collection system in place.	Conservancies Action Plan developed and implementation	Implementation is ongoing at least one site.	20%	In Zeraf GR and Fanyikang GR, the project has partnered with a local NGO called Alliance for Community Development (ACD), that formed a network of community	Not Rated

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
in the Sudd Ecosystem.	key communities in the 3 PAs.		initiated at least one site.			wildlife ambassadors that provides information early warning of HWC and on illegal wildlife activities like poaching.For Shambe NP and Meshra GR, Community Conservation-Security Partnerships are yet to be forged	
Outcome 3.3. Community-based conservation and sustainable livelihoods developed in the Sudd ecosystem	Indicator 1 of outcome 3.3: Local PA Site Committee or other partnership is in place and operating for each PA.	Current: effective coordination not in practice	Improved coordination through regular meetings of the committee, or through other mechanisms.	A high degree of coordination is expected by the parties and is the standard practice.	40%	The project mapped stakeholders toselect members for the establishment of the site of the natural resources management committees in Shambe National Park, and Zeraf and Meshra Game Reserves and Panyikang Game Reserve. Strengthening of these structures and formation of other partnerships will happen upon availability of funds in long awaited for cash request disbursements	MU
Outcome 3.3. Community-based conservation and sustainable livelihoods developed in the Sudd ecosystem	Indicator 2 of outcome 3.3: Conservation is improved with associated increased social and economic benefits in local communities.	Current social and economic benefits: Non existent	Mid Term: # sustainable resource projects in buffer zones economic benefits calculated.	End Term: Conservation is supported fully by community members benefitting from sustainable livelihood activities	30%	The identification of conservation-compatible livelihood activities in targeted communities, such as fishing,apiculture, small livestock rearing, handicrafts, and sustainable agriculture was conducted. Mapping of microfinance institutionsoperating in and around the sudd ecosystem was done.	Not Rated
Outcome 3.3. Community-based conservation and sustainable livelihoods	Indicator 3 of outcome 3.3: Community livelihoods improved	Current: 0 participants in sustainable uses of	150	300	30%	The 4 park wardens and 8 officers of the 4 PAs in the sudd are being paid salary top up.During project meetings, local	Not Rated

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
developed in the Sudd ecosystem	through economic benefits derived from sustainable uses of natural resources. Includes: ● Direct and indirect employment with PAs as a result of the project (age and sex disaggregated). ● Number of activities supported. ● Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries. ● Quantification of socio-economic benefits derived from the activities e.g. amount of money generated through the supported livelihood activities	natural resources and livelihood activities.				communities provide hotel and catering services, venue costs and local transporters benefit from the project also.	
Outcome 3.3. Community-based conservation and sustainable livelihoods developed in the Sudd ecosystem	Indicator 4 of outcome 3.3: Community awareness improved: ● Communication, Education, Public Awareness Plan prepared and implemented. ● Number of events delivered and contacts made.	Current level of activity:0 FM radio programmes/week.	Awareness programs are scheduled and delivered regularly, at least 25% increase, other platforms of awareness raising investigated, developed and	In addition to FM radio programming, other platforms are used, number of presentation / programming increased by 50%	50%	An awareness and Communication strategy was developed, validated and approved.That strategy contains the Conservation Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) plan.Implementation of the awareness strategy in the sudd area will be enhanced with availability of funds	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
			ready to use.				

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Output 1.1.1: Wildlife and forest crimes analysed using the ICCWC's Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit.	2026-12-31	50%	50%	UNEP/RoA launched a series of communications that culminated in an online meeting between RoA, UNODC and the PMU (reportof the collaboration meeting). UNODC agreed to lead an ICCWC Indicator Framework (IF) self-assessment, drawing on its in-house expert facilitators and report writers rather than external consultants. UNODC agreed to facilitate the IF self-assessment using UNODC staff as subject-matter experts and report writers, guiding plenary and working-group scoring, consolidating findings, and producing the national IF report (baseline, gaps, and priority actions).In the meeting it was agreed that the project will only shoulder costs of travel for UNODC facilitators, and workshop costs (venue, logistics, and participant support for relevant South Sudan institutions across the criminal-justice chain). In	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					that regard, the PMU developed and shared a concept note for the national workshop (copy of concept note). To further cut costs, UNEP/ROA project staff and report writers will use ROA's travel budget. Undertaking a detailed analysis of wildlife and forest crimes in South Sudan is halted due to delays in disbursements of funds which are pending approval of updated ROA banking details. Hence, the project team will implement the activity once flow of funds is restored (report of the collaboration meeting to be shared with UNEP to pave the way forward).In spite of that, the project conducted a quick situational analysis that informed the development of the comprehensive strategy to combat illegal wildlife + forest crimes in SS in activity 1.1.1.1:	
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Activity 1.1.1.1: Undertake a detailed analysis of wildlife and forest crimes in South Sudan	2026-12-31	30%	30%	UNEP/RoA launched a series of communications that culminated in an online meeting between RoA, UNODC and the PMU (report of the collaboration meeting). UNODC agreed to lead an ICCWC Indicator Framework (IF) self-assessment, drawing on its in-house expert facilitators and report writers rather than external consultants. UNODC agreed to facilitate the IF self-assessment using UNODC staff as subject-matter experts and report writers, guiding plenary and	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					working-group scoring, consolidating findings, and producing the national IF report (baseline, gaps, and priority actions).In the meeting it was agreed that the project will only shoulder costs of travel for UNODC facilitators, and workshop costs (venue, logistics, and participant support for relevant South Sudan institutions across the criminal-justice chain). In that regard, the PMU developed and shared a concept note for the national workshop (copy of concept note). To further cut costs, UNEP/ROA project staff and report writers will use ROA's travel budget. Undertaking a detailed analysis of wildlife and forest crimes in South Sudan is halted due to delays in disbursements of funds which are pending approval of updated ROA banking details. Hence, the project team will implement the activity once flow of funds is restored (report of the collaboration meeting to be shared with NEP to pave the way forward).In spite of that, the project conducted a quick situational analysis that informed the development of the a comprehensive strategy to combat illegal wildlife + forest crimes in SS in activity 1.1.1.1:	
1 Component 1: National	Activity 1.1.1.2: Apply the ICCWC indicator	2026-12-31	5%	5%	Application of the ICCWC Indicator Framework awaits	HU

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	framework				self-assessment of the IF, which UNODC (in meetings with UNEP/RoA, and PMU) agreed to facilitate using its staff as subject-matter experts and report writers, guiding plenary and working-group scoring, consolidating findings, and producing the national IF (baseline, gaps, and priority actions) for application.	
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Activity 1.1.1.3: Prepare and implement a comprehensive strategy to combat illegal wildlife + forest crimes in SS	2026-12-31	55%	55%	The draft comprehensive strategy to combat illegal wildlife and forest crimes in SS was validated and awaiting endorsement by the MWCT, and formal launching.	MS
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Output 1.1.2: Legislation, regulations and policies on wildlife and protected areas are developed, reviewed, updated, endorsed and enforced (e.g., Wildlife Act, Wildlife Policy, Tourism Policy, etc.).	2026-12-31	70%	70%	The following frameworks have been signed into law:●National Wildlife Service Act, 2011 Amended 2022 ●The Tourism Act 2024●The Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Act 2026.	S
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Activity 1.1.2.1: Facilitate and support processes to have the key acts signed into law and key policies officially approved	2026-12-31	60%	60%	The following 3acts have been signed into law:●National Wildlife Service Act, 2011 Amended 2022 ●The Tourism Act 2024●The Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Act 2026.With regard to the policies, the project supported drafting of the wildlife policy (2022) and the tourism policy (2022). To date the wildlife policy has been endorsed by parliament while the tourism policy is awaiting endorsement	S
1 Component 1: National	Activity 1.1.2.2: Develop accompanying	2026-12-31	50%	50%	A committee constituted from South Sudan National	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	regulations and tools to enforce the new acts				Wildlife Service (SSWS) developed rules and regulations for the National Wildlife Service Act 2011 Amended 2022, that have been submitted to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs for review. The regulations also contain the guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Regulations on the Tourism Act 2024 were drafted awaiting validation. A committee from SSWS is also formed to develop Regulations for the Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas Act 2026	
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Activity 1.1.2.3: Disseminate the newly enacted conservation and related laws	2026-12-31	60%	65%	●1000 Copies of the National Wildlife Service Act 2011 Amended 2022 were printed, and dissemination of the copies to relevant stakeholders in progress.● 1,000 Copies of the Tourism Act 2024 were printed and dissemination of the copies to relevant stakeholders in progress.Production and dissemination of the Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas Act 2026 will be done upon receipt of the next disbursement	S
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Activity 1.1.2.4: Plan implementation of new acts, regulations and policies.	2026-12-31	50%	70%	The project is currently developing plans for the implementation of the National Wildlife Service Act 2011 Amended 2022; the Tourism Act, 2024 and; the Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas Act, 2026.	S
1 Component 1: National	Output 1.1.3: Transboundary Wildlife	2026-12-31	50%	50%	There is an old MOU between Uganda and Southern	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Management Protocols developed.				Sudan but now its legal status is being discussed because the signing party was Southern Sudan and not South Sudan. The MWCT communicated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to seek advice and guidance on how this old MOU can be updated.The project supported the drafting of the updated MOU to be discussed and signed by the MWCT of South Sudan and Uganda. Plans are underway to have joint meetings between the Ugandan and South Sudanese ministries in charge of wildlife and tourism, so as to lead to the conclusion of the updated MOU. A Transboundary Wildlife Management Protocol for Nimule/Otzi has been drafted.	
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Activity 1.1.3.1: Undertake discussions with Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, DRC, CAR, and Sudan to reach transboundary agreements	2026-12-31	55%	55%	The MWCT communicated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to seek advice and guidance on how this old MOU can be updated.The project supported the drafting of the updated MOU to be discussed and signed by the MWCT of South Sudan and Uganda. Plans are underway to have joint meetings between the Ugandan and South Sudanese ministries in charge of wildlife and tourism, so as to lead to the conclusion of the updated MOU. the PMUdeveloped an updated version of MoU between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Uganda (copy of the draftupdated MoU). Ethiopia,	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					Kenya, DRC, CAR, and Sudan are out of the scope of the project.	
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Activity 1.1.3.2: Develop strong support within South Sudan for achieving transboundary protocols and support the ratification process	2026-12-31	50%	50%	A draft Transboundary Wildlife Management Protocol for Nimule/Otzi landscape has been developed. Key institutions like the MWCT, MFAIC, MoEF, the Judiciary, South Sudan Customs Division is in strong support for achieving trans-boundary protocols and support the ratification process. stakeholder meetings for raisingawareness and amassing support of local authorities and communities around Nimule national Park on the transboundary wildlife management protocol in plan	MS
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Output 1.1.4: South Sudan Protected Area Network Strategy developed.	2027-06-30	100	100	South Sudan Protected Area Network Strategy has been developed and its implementation initiated.	S
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Activity 1.1.4.1: Develop a Protected Area Network Strategy.	2026-06-30	100	100	South Sudan Protected Area Network Strategy has been developed and its implementation initiated.	S
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Output 1.1.5: South Sudan accedes to and implements the obligations under the Lusaka Agreement, CITES, the CMS, and the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Networks (HAWEN).	2026-12-31	70%	70%	South Sudan is already a signatory to the HAWEN Protocol and has been participating in HAWEN executive meetings, and as of today, South Sudan is chairing the executive committee of HAWEN. Instruments of accession and explanatory notes to accede to CITES and CMS and AEWA were prepared	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					and submitted tothe Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFAIC). The MFAIC returned the accession instruments to Ministry of Justice to be submitted to cabinet for approval. The challenge is that there is a high turn over of ministers in the government. Each new minister returns processes back to the initiation stage.At the moment SS is participating as an observer in CITES. It submitting reports to Elephant trade information System (ETIS) under CITES. The project supported participation of the delegates to COP19 and COP20, and the standing committee meeting on animals. With regard to CMS, South Sudan has not participated in the COP but had joint meetings with CITES and CMS. South Sudan also participated in AEWA MOP	
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Activity 1.1.5.1: Support the GRSS in joining and participating in international agreements	2026-12-31	80%	80%	South Sudan is already a signatory to the HAWEN Protocol and has been participating in HAWEN executive meetings, and as of today, South Sudan is chairing the executive committee of HAWEN. Instruments of accession and explanatory notes to accede to CITES and CMS and AEWA were prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFAIC). The MFAIC returned the accession instruments to Ministry of Justice to be submitted to cabinet for	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					approval. The challenge is that there is a high turn over of ministers in the government. Each new minister returns processes back to the initiation stage.At the moment SS is participating as an observer in CITES. It submitting reports to Elephant trade information System (ETIS) under CITES. The project supported participation of the delegates to COP19 and COP20, and the standing committee meeting on animals. With regard to CMS, South Sudan has not participated in the COP but had joint meetings with CITES and CMS. South Sudan also participated in AEWA MOP in Bonn, Germany through co-financing	
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Output 1.1.6: South Sudan Illegal wildlife trade strategy developed	2025-06-31	50	50	National Strategic Plan to Counter Wildlife and Forest Crimes has been drafted and awaiting validation and formal launch	S
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Activity 1.1.6.1: Develop the Illegal wildlife trade strategy	2025-06-30	50	50	National Strategic Plan to Counter Wildlife and Forest Crimes has been drafted and awaiting validation and formal launch.	MS
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Output 1.2.1: Capacity of key national and field-level institutions for implementing laws and policies for the effective management of wildlife and protected areas are strengthened.	2026-12-31	60%	60%	A comprehensive training plan was produced. At national level, a training of trainers (TOT) on Wildlife Crimes was conducted for 40 Participants (8 female and 32 male) from SWSS, Police (people one female and 2 males), Customs (2 males), Judiciary (2 judges) and Ministry of Justice (one	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					female and 2 male prosecutors). At field level, the 27 rangers (24 males, 3 females) from the project targeted 5 Pas of Nimule, Shambe NP, Meshra GR, Faninyikang GR and Zeraf GR. In addition, 2 rangers from Badingilo national park were also trained.	
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Activity 1.2.1.1: Undertake a training needs analysis and prepare a comprehensive training plan for all 3 components.	2024-12-31	100%	100%	Training needs analysis reports prepared and a comprehensive training plan for all 3 components completed.	HS
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Activity 1.2.1.2: Implement training programs to improve the knowledge, skills and abilities of staff involved in IWT and management of protected areas.	2026-12-31	50%	50%	First session of training (starting with training of trainers (TOT) on wildlife law enforcement was conducted on 4thMarch 2025 with 40 participants (8 female and 32 male) from SWSS, the 5 Protected Areas, Police, Customs, Judiciary and Ministry of Justice.15 wildlife rangers (14 male, 1 female) were trained in the use of GPS units and patrol forms for collecting and recording wildlife law enforcement data. Equipped with GPS and patrol forms on which the rangers were trained, they conducted three days of supervised monitoring and law enforcement patrol operations in the NNP Buffer Zone.	MS
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Output 1.2.2: Capacity of the information management unit within the South Sudan Wildlife Service and staff from policy/judiciary involved in wildlife trade are	2026-12-31	65%	65%	Report on capacity needs assessment of the information management produced.A comprehensive training was also produced. A consultant drafted the wildlife information	S

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	strengthened for implementation of laws and policies.				management system for South Sudan that was reviewed by PMU and the consultant is now incorporating the comments. Discussion on collaboration with the Earth ranger systems developer has been initiated through Consultation. Equipment for the information system was set in the control room of the information unit at the MWCT headquarters.	
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Activity 1.2.2.1: Design and develop a comprehensive and holistic information management system to enable effective decision support in IWT and PA management	2026-12-31	65%	65%	A comprehensive wildlife information management system was drafted. Equipment for the information system was set in the control room of the information unit at the MWCT headquarters.The equipment is required for setting up an information management unit within South Sudan Wildlife Service headquarters have been delivered by African Parks Network (APN) awaiting software installation.	S
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Activity 1.2.2.2: Coordinate adoption of Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART).	2027-12-31	55%	55%	This activity 1.2.2.2 on SMART has been removed from the project because it had been proposed to be technically supported by AWF and WCS which pulled out of the project. Consequently, South Sudan has instead opted to use earth ranger for all its PAs. Aas a result, a new activity coded as Activity 1.2.2.3 on earth ranger has been created.	Not Rated
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife	Activity 1.2.2.3: Coordinate adoption of Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool EARTH RANGER.	2027-05-31	0	30	The equipment required for setting up an information management unit within South Sudan Wildlife Service headquarters	Not Rated

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Protection					have been delivered by African Parks Network (APN) awaiting software installation. Operationalization of the information management system is awaiting the installation of the software of the Earth Ranger and training of the staff to operate the system.In addition, 32 people from MWCT, university of Juba and targeted 5 PAs plus Lantonto NP, were trained in GIS tool application for generating maps, data analysis for tracking movement of animals in PAs to support decision making process.	
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Output 1.2.3: Improved coordination between PA management, local government authorities and Central Government.	2027-12-31	50%	65%	Meetings between MWCT, MOEF, Park rangers, wardens, other line ministries at the central government level, and with local government and traditional authorities at the PA level improved. At least 1 Coordination meeting organized afterevery 2 months. Additionally, a stakeholder engagement plan has been developed and validated.	MS
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Activity 1.2.3.1: Develop and strengthen coordination mechanisms to improve the effectiveness of efforts	2026-12-31	50%	50%	A Coordination mechanism strategy which includes a set of plans to improve coordination between PA Management, Local Government and National Government has been developed and was validated.These plans include communication plan, coordination plan and the multilevel collaborative management structure	S
1 Component 1: National	Output 1.2.4: Awareness raised on the value	2026-12-31	50%	50%	A comprehensive communications, education and	MS

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Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	of protected areas, wildlife protection and combatting illegal wildlife trade.				public awareness plan was developed, validated and its implementation is in progress.	
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Activity 1.2.4.1: Plan and implement a comprehensive communications, education and public awareness plan	2027-05-31	50	50	The project conducted conservation education sessions to representatives of local community members from Nimule Municipal Council Youth Association (network), Nimule Municipality Women Association (network), elders, and chiefs from Nimule Municipal Council, and fisher folks from Commando, Fulla, Isumo and Tandala Fishing Camps. Conservation education and awareness creation being a continuous process, the project met with the administrations of three primary (Festo memorial nursery and primary school, River bank primary school, Queensland Primary school)and four secondary schools (Lilly of Valley secondary school , Fulla secondary, Queensland secondary school, and Nimule secondary school). Two nature clubs have been formed in 2 schools; namely Queensland primary school and Queensland secondary. . The project drafted a partnership agreement accompanied with a sample radio programwhich it shared and discussed with Nehemiah Gospel Radio 97.3 FM also known as Nehemiah Trumpet Call Radio, and with Reaching Mankind for Christ (RMC)	S

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					Radio. Both the radio stations enthusiastically agreed to enter into partnership with the MWCT and MoEF in order to broadcast conservation education and public awareness messages to their listeners across the region. The draft agreement is currently undergoing amendment as requested by the radio stations upon completion ofwhich the parties will append their signatures.The radio station cover the whole Magwi county (273,000 people = (89,878 males and 79,948 females) where Nimule NP falls and parts Amuru, Adjumani and part of Moyo districts on Northern Uganda	
1 Component 1: National Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms for Wildlife Protection	Activity 1.2.4.2: develop a gender mainstreaming strategy and stakeholder engagement strategy and Plan	2027-05-31	0	40	The gender mainstreaming strategy and stakeholder engagement strategy and Plan were developed and are being implemented	MS
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Output 2.1.1: Targeted intelligence-led law enforcement operations conducted and park security systems implemented.	2027-06-30	40%	70%	15 wildlife rangers (14 male, 1 female) were trained in the use of GPS units and patrol forms for collecting and recording wildlife law enforcement data. The trained wildlife rangers were equipped with GPS units and patrol forms and conducted three days of supervised monitoring and law enforcement patrol operations in the NNP Buffer Zone, and with other rangers, they continued to conduct targeted intelligence-led law enforcement operations and implement park security systems. Meanwhile the information	S

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					gathering and sharing networks already provide intelligence enhancing targeted law enforcement in NNP, accumulated digital spatial, as well as analog data from GPS and patrol logging forms equipped patrols teams will be integrated in the EarthRanger system once the software is installed	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.1.1.1: Conduct monitoring and law enforcement using the EarthRanger system.	2027-06-30	50%	85%	Following completion of the field training, three days of supervised monitoring and law enforcement patrol operations in the park and Buffer Zone were conducted. The trained rangers and others continue to conduct targeted intelligence-led law enforcement operations and implement park security systems. The digital and analog data will be integrated into the EarthRanger System once the software is installed.In addition to the 11 Rangers from the 5 targeted PAs plus Badingilo National Park who were earlier on trained in intelligence-led law enforcement with emphasis on investigation procedures, handling crime scene, handing evidence, judicial procedure and prosecution, 15 rangers (14 males and 1 female) in NNP were trained in the use of GPS and patrol forms for collecting and recording both digital spatial digital, and analog data on law enforcement operations. The accumulated data, once integrated	S

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					into the EarthRanger System, will provide information for continuous targeted intelligence-led law enforcement operations, for monitoring and for implementation of the NNP security system.The 15 trained rangers, equipped with GPS and patrol forms, conducted three days of supervised monitoring and law enforcement patrol operations in the NNP Buffer Zone.	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.1.1.2: Equip NNP staff to enable patrolling, law enforcement and implementation of the Earth Ranger system	2027-06-30	40%	60%	NNP staff were equipped with the following items to enable patrolling, law enforcement and implementation of the Earth Ranger system:- Two motorcycles and a tricycle were procured and delivered to NNP.- Two GPS units for the collection of spatial digital forest and wildlife crime and ecological data of park management importance to be integrated into the EarthRanger system.- Patrol tools (forms) for logging and analog forest and wildlife crime data.- Ten safety jackets were supplied to the two ranger outposts (Commando and Pa'ndzala) in NNP. This is to facilitate law enforcement operations along the River Nile component of NNP.- African Parks, development partner of the MWCT, delivered equipment for installation of the application of the EarthRanger at the MWCT headquarters. This is awaiting installation of the	MS

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					software and training of relevant PA staff, including from NNP, in its application.-To further facilitate law enforcement, the project has initiated a procurement process to acquire and supply additional camping and field equipment.	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.1.1.3: Upgrade and/or establish PA infrastructure to support effective management.	2027-06-30	50%	60%	Following the assessment of NNP infrastructure (NNP HQs, the Buffer Zone Road network, wildlife training center, wash rooms in the HQs, water infrastructure, power system in the HQs, and internet), and selection of a contractor to execute the upgrading work, the PMU marked (with GPS) critical points along the main PA roads that need urgent upgrading. Other components of the park infrastructure at NNP HQs including the toilets, solar power system, and internet were identified as those that need to be prioritized for renovation/installation while awaiting the full renovation of the HQ and the road network. An assessment for upgrading the prioritized components of the park infrastructure has been conducted. These includes; office space, toilets, solar power system, and internet facility).	MS
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National	Activity 2.1.1.4: Demarcate and enforce the boundaries of NNP	2026-12-31	45%	45%	Processes of the boundary demarcation have been initiated as detailed below; Meetings were held between the PA management, PMU, Local authorities and communities	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Park.					for the demarcation of the southern boundary.Community leaders, chiefs, local government authorities of Nimule Municipal Council, agreed to stop further encroachment into the buffer zone. In the meantime, the community leaders committed to consulting their larger community members regarding the demarcation of the boundary beyond which they agreed that there would be no encroachment. This consultation is to be followed by a meeting they will call to report on the decision of their larger community. After this, actual demarcation of the southern boundaries of the Buffer Zone will be conducted by survey team from the office of the mayor and enforced by the park authorities. The western NNP boundary which is also the border line between Uganda and South Sudan will be sorted out after the finalization of the transboundary wildlife management protocol.	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Output 2.1.2: Park wildlife surveys and management strategies updated to provide a basis for diversification of funding streams, including tourism.	2026-12-31	50%	50%	Rapid assessment of NNP was conducted and a report with sections on the ecological status of the park produced.Additionally, an elephant survey in and around NNP was conducted; To update the General Management Plan (GMP) for NNP, data and information were collected on the number of wildlife rangers, outposts, armaments, field equipment,	MS

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					communication, mobility to be used for the annual operational planning; As part of the development of the GMP, identification of alternative funding streams including revenue-generation from the park, bilateral and multilateral funding sources mechanisms conducted; Microfinance institutions in Nimule as potential sources of funding for community development, and community livelihood activities conducted; As part of the updating the GMP, assessment to identify suitable sites and activities for developing an eco-tourism plan. This will inform the infrastructure development, provision of services, and contribute to the projections of revenue generation and assessment for the identification of suitable sites for development of basic eco-tourism facilities conducted, awaiting validation.There is a draft General Management Plan (GMP) awaiting validation	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.1.2.1: Carry out ecological surveys	2026-12-31	55%	55%	The following surveys were conducted in NNP ● The rapid elephant survey 2024● Rapid wildlife managementassessment, 2024 ● A detailed wildlife survey in 2025 ● Vegetation Satellite imagery analysis for NNP wasconducted, 2025● Aerial Reconnaissance survey of Nimule National Park was done in 2025 with the technical support	MS

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					of Mike Fay, formally working with African parks	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.1.2.2: Conduct annual operational planning and update the GMP	2026-12-31	50%	50%	NNP GMP was updated, and annual operational planning for NNP was conducted. The draft NNP GMP was produced by OIKOS and is awaiting validation, andsubmission for approval. In addition, an annual operational planning at the park level was conducted and a draft annual operational work-plan (2026) for NNP has been developed.Data collected to update the GMP for NNP. Data collected in NNP on the number of the wildlife ranger force, wildlife ranger infrastructure (Nimule National Park headquarters and wildlife rangers' outposts), armaments, mobility, communication equipment, among others, for improving management of the park. The rapid assessment mission report is available	MS
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.1.2.3: Develop and implement a plan for diversifying funding streams.	2026-12-31	50%	50%	Identification of alternative funding streams including revenue-generation from the park, bilateral and multilateral funding sources, and mechanisms was conducted. Theproject management unit (PMU) assessed microfinance institutions in Nimule that could be potential additional funding sources for development activities to enhance active community participation in the management of NNP. The assessment informed the development of the general management plan (GMP),	MS

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					that has a section on diversification of funding streams in section 5.3.4.4. As a result, a draft a plan for diversifying funding streams for NNP has been developed. It will soon e validated and implemented. In the meantime, some actions of the draft plan for diversifying funding streams for NNP are being implemented as described below; A proposed draft partnership agreement was shared with Fulla SACCO, the biggest microfinance institution in Nimule, for it to review its feasibility towards supporting conservation compatible community development activities in the area (Nimule)	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.1.2.4: Develop a Park Eco-tourism Plan to guide and inform infrastructure development, provision of services and revenue projections.	2026-05-31	45%	100%	Data on nature trails, sports fishing sites, white-water rafting sites, wildlife and scenic viewing sites, camping and picnic sites, mountain hiking sites, historical sites were marked using GPS units for placement of visitor information signage. A draft of the NNP park eco-tourism Pla nis in place and is awaiting funds to be finalized, validated, approved and implemented.	S
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.1.2.5: Plan and conduct national and international marketing of NNP eco-tourism opportunities	2026-12-31	50%	50%	The draft NNP GMP has a section on marketing of eco-tourism. After the NNP GMP has been validated, the project will develop a Plan for national and international marketing of NNP eco-tourism opportunities.	MS
2 Component2: Improved wildlife	Output 2.1.3: Basic tourism facilities	2026-12-31	30%	30%	Identification of suitable locations for development of	MU

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conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	developed and signage improved.				basic tourism facilities was conducted, and the coordinates of the sites were marked with a GPS unit. These included locations for picnic/campsites, navigable areas for canoeing, whitewater rafting runs, eco-lodges, visitor information center, signage locations, bird watching/game viewing platform/hideouts, historical, and scenic sites.Development of the selected Basic tourism facilities and improvement of signages will be done upon availability of funds	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.1.3.1: Develop basic eco-tourism facilities.	2026-12-31	45%	50%	Identification of suitable locations for development of basic tourism facilities conducted and the coordinates of the sites were marked with a GPS unit. These included locations for picnic/campsites, navigable areas for canoeing, whitewater rafting runs, eco-lodges, visitor information center, signage locations, bird watching/game viewing platform/hideouts, historical, and scenic sites. The project discussed with representatives of community structures (chiefs, women groups, youth groups, and elders) in Nimule on their participation in the development of the ecotourism industry in NNP.Development of the selected Basic tourism facilities and improvement of signages will be done upon	MS

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					availability of funds	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Output 2.2.1: Multi-agency anti-trafficking Rapid Response Units established and operationalized.	2026-12-31	35%	45%	PMU produced a policy brief on the establishment of the Rapid Response Unit (RRU) for NNP with specific recommendations along with ToRs for the operations of the RRU.A meeting was held with the law enforcement department of the National Wildlife Services (NWS) and the Park Warden of NNP on establishment, structure, and command center of the RRU in NNP. The chief park warden of NNP selected eleven rangers to be trained to form a core Rapid Response Unit for NNP.Along with other rangers in NNP, this unit will respond to wildlife and forest crimes as well as park security threats in a timely manner. Once established, the RRU wildlife rangers will network and coordinate with South Sudan Police service (SSPS), Customs, Prisons, and the South Sudan People's Defense Force (SSPDF) in sharing information to fight against illegal wildlife trade and trafficking in and around NNP.	MU
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.2.1.1: Establish rapid response capacities and implement in NNP	2026-12-31	35%	45%	PMU produced a policy brief on the establishment of the Rapid Response Unit (RRU) for NNP with specific recommendations along with ToRs for the operations of the RRU.A meeting was held with the law enforcement department of the National Wildlife Services (NWS) and the Park Warden of NNP	MU

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					on establishment, structure, and command center of the RRU in NNP. The chief park warden of NNP selected eleven rangers to be trained to form a core Rapid Response Unit for NNP.Along with other rangers in NNP, this unit will respond to wildlife and forest crimes as well as park security threats in a timely manner. Once established, the RRU wildlife rangers will network and coordinate with South Sudan Police service (SSPS), Customs, Prisons, and the South Sudan People's Defense Force (SSPDF) in sharing information to fight against illegal wildlife trade and trafficking in and around NNP.	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Output 2.2.2: Protocols piloted for management of transboundary management of wildlife on the Western and Southern borders.	2027-06-30	10%	10%	Policy brief and an issue paper emphasizing the urgent need for initiating a collaborative trans-boundary protected area management was prepared; Meetings were held with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFAIC) to revive the transboundary wildlife management MoU between Southern Sudan and Uganda that was signed before the South Sudan independence, which rendered the current MoU obsolete; MWCT initiated renewal of collaboration between South Sudan and Uganda through the MFAIC this will be the basis for developing protocol for wildlife management between South	U

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					Sudan's NNP and Uganda's Mount Otze Forest Reserve and the surrounding environs.	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.2.2.1: Implement the transboundary MOU and protocol for wildlife management between South Sudan's NNP and Uganda's MOFR and surrounding environs.	2027-06-30	45%	45%	A policy brief was produced on the status of the memorandum of understanding (MoU) that was signed between Sudan and Uganda. Communications were established between South Sudan with government officials of Uganda aimed at revisiting the implementation of the southern Sudan-Uganda Trans-boundary MoU. MWCT has written to the MFAIC to initiate the process of reviewing and renewing the old MoU. The South Sudan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation has advised the ministry of wildlife conservation and tourism (MWCT) of the government of South Sudan that the MoU that was signed between Southern Sudan and Uganda is now null and void because South Sudan is now an independent country and that MoU was signed between the then Sudan and Uganda.	MU
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Output 2.2.3: Networks established and nurtured for information gathering and sharing among PAs, state/local authorities, and communities	2026-12-31	40%	95%	Two information gathering and sharing networks have been established and nurtured for NNP management. The first Network is community-based and is composed of representatives of local chiefs, elders, youth, women, fishermen, fishmongers, and village savings and loans association group from Nimule municipal council, Pageri, Kerepi, Opari, Loa,	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					and Mugali.The second network is composed of Local Government Authority, South Sudan People's Defense Force (SSPDF), South Sudan National Wildlife Service (SSWS), South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS), National Security service (NSS),South Sudan National Prisons Service (SSNPS), South Sudan Customs Division (SSCD), and the Civil Defense Force (SDF).The project supported the establishment of these networks, and it will continuously nurture them. The TORs for formation of these networks have been produced	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.2.3.1: Develop community-based information gathering and sharing networks.	2026-12-31	45%	50%	Two information gathering and sharing networks have been established and nurtured for NNP management. The first Network is community-based and is composed of representatives of local chiefs, elders, youth, women, fishermen, fishmongers, and village savings and loans association group from Nimule municipal council, Pageri, Kerepi, Opari, Loa, and Mugali.The second network is composed of Local Government Authority, South Sudan People's Defense Force (SSPDF), SouthSudan National Wildlife Service (SSWS), South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS), National Security service (NSS),South Sudan National Prisons Service (SSNPS), South Sudan Customs Division (SSCD), and the Civil	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					Defense Force (SDF).The project supported the establishment of these networks, and it will continuously nurture them. The TORs for formation of these networks have been produced	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.2.3.2: Establish incentives to report illegal wildlife related activities.	2026-12-31	40%	50%	The process to establish incentives to report illegal wildlife related activities is on-going with communities and rangers. community-led panel discussions were organized and facilitated by the project and NNP management proposed the following incentives: 1. Recruitment of local community/youth members in the park management3. Compensation for crop destruction,human injuries and loss of lives etc. due to human/wildlife conflict4. Support establishment of community eco-tourismfacilities around the buffer zone5. Renovating the road to Fulla Falls to ease patrol movement and promote local ecotourism 6. Sharing of revenues accrued from NNP7. Supporting youth conservation friendly programs financially8. Respect of localcommunity members (in reference to harassment by wildlife personnel)A policy brief on establishment of proposed incentives to report illegal wildlife trade activities and the Nimule Field Mission report, will inform the ministry, to refine and agree on the	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					incentives to be started on	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Output 2.3.1: Community structures and partnerships for wildlife protection and wildlife friendly land-use forged.	2026-12-31	25%	50%	To date 14 partnerships have been forged as described below; 1. A partnership has been formed with a youth group called Nimule municipal youth association and agreement has been formulated to be signed between the MWCT, MOEF and that association. The agreement is about utilization of their facilities for conservation education and sharing of information on illegal wildlife trade. 2. A partnership with fishermen along the buffer zone has been formed for information sharing on illegal activities and maintenance of environment. 3. A partnership with has been formed with the 5 local chiefs for information sharing on illegal wildlife trade human wildlife conflict especially elephants and management of resources in the buffer zone like thatching grass, firewood, subsistence fishing. 4. Negotiations for a partnership with Nimule women Municipal association is going on about establishment of eco-tourism facilities and services in and around NNP5. A partnership with Nehemiah gospel radio station for broadcasting conservation education messages and creating awareness covering Mawgi county, Amuru district, Anjuman and Myo districts with an estimated	S

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					population of about 280,000 people 6. A partnership with reaching mankind for Christ radio station for the same. 7. A partnership with FULLA SACCO for implementation of micro finance programmes to support conservation compatible livelihood activities and development initiatives 8. Seven partnerships have been forged with 4 secondary school and 3 primary schools to establish nature clubs and conduct conservation education activities to young people and the community as a whole.	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.3.1.1: Support establishment of community networks, structures and/or partnerships for co-managing wildlife in the buffer zone and adjacent areas	2026-12-31	40%	50%	The project and NNP management conducted meetings with variouscommunity structures (chiefs, youth, women, fisher folks, fishmongers/VSLAs, and elders) to discuss modalities for establishing or strengthening community structures, networks, or partnerships for co-management of the buffer zone and the adjacent areas. As a result, the following were established/strengthened: 1. Information gathering and sharing network (covering (Mugali, Nimule, Loa, Pageri, Kerepi, Moli and Opari).2. Nimule Municipal Council Youth Association (network)3. Nimule Municipality Women Association (network)4. Fishermen groups Network5.VSLA /fishmongers groups network6. Co-management committee for NNP, buffer	S

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					zone and surrounding areas (network)Discussions were held with the representatives of the community on establishment of a Natural Resource Management Co-Management Committee for NNP buffer zone and areas adjacent to the park.Discussions were held and draft agreements were developed for the establishment of the following partnerships:1. Microfinance implementation partnership (between the MWCT, MoEF, and Fulla SACCO).2. Youth-led strategic partnership for combating wildlife trafficking, building sustainable livelihood and strengthening Protected Area management in and around the Nimule National Park	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.3.1.2: Increase incentives for wildlife stewardship and decrease the costs of living with wildlife.	2026-12-31	40%	40%	Currently, incentives that the local community members benefit from is the permission to access resources which includefishing sites in both NNP and the Buffer Zone, fuelwood, and local construction material. In order to increase incentives for wildlife stewardship and decrease the cost of living with wildlife, the project and NNP management engaged representatives of the local community pooled from (Chiefs, Nimule Municipal Council Youth Association, NimuleMunicipality Women Association, Elders) to lead panel discussions on options for individual and	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					communal incentives.The community-led panel discussions proposed the following incentives:1. Waiver of entry fees for local community members seeking to enter NNP/Buffer zone to access resources2. Recruitment of local community/youth members in the park management3. Compensation for crop destruction, human injuries and loss of lives etc. due to human/wildlife conflict4. Support establishment of community eco-tourism facilities around the buffer zone5. Renovating the road to Fulla Falls to ease transport tourists6. Sharing of revenues accrued from NNP7. Supporting youth programs8. Respect of local community members (in reference to harassment by wildlife personnel)The policy brief on establishment of proposed incentives to report illegal wildlife trade activities and the Nimule Field Mission report will inform the ministry, to refine andfinalize the formal establishment of the incentives for wildlife stewardship, decreasing the cost of living with wildlife, and reporting illegal wildlife activities.The GMP has provisions on management of HWC and once implemented, it is hoped that it will reduce the cost of living with wildlife	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.3.1.3: Assess the feasibility of establishing community conservancies and/or designated wildlife corridors, and if appropriate initiate establishment of such tools in the Nimule National Park region	2027-06-30	40%	50%	Meetings were held with the local community leaders, NNP authority, and representatives of the Ministry of WildlifeConservation and Tourism to discuss the concept of conservancies. Aerial survey conducted in November 2025 in the Jelei area northeast of the Buffer Zone did not provide sufficient information to justify the area being managed as a community conservancy. To fully assess the feasibility of establishing community conservancies and/or designated wildlife corridors, and if appropriate initiating the establishment of such in the NNP region, more ecological data covering larger areas will have to be collected. The Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas ACT, 2026, has provisionsfor the establishment of community conservancies.The current assessment has concluded that a conservancy cannot be established within the NNP landscape within the life of the project.	MS
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Output 2.3.2: Community livelihood activities compatible with biodiversity conservation in the NNP buffer zone are supported and operational.	2027-03-31	25%	25%	The project identified the following compatible livelihood activities: ●eco-tourism facilities like sustainable Fishing and fish mongering●Rearing livestock (small ruminants - goats, sheep) and poultry.●Local restaurant, tea-joints and catering businesses●Selling food and non-food items at a small-scale Village saving and	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					loans (VSLAs)Saloon, tailoring,	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.3.2.1: Support conservation compatible community livelihood initiatives.	2027-03-31	40%	40%	The project identified the following compatible livelihood activities: ●eco-tourism facilities like sustainable Fishing and fish mongering●Rearing livestock (small ruminants - goats, sheep) and poultry.●Local restaurant, tea-joints and catering businesses● Selling food and non-food items at a small-scale Village saving and loans (VSLAs) Saloon, tailoring,	MS
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.3.2.2: Improve the fishing industry in and around NNP to enhance benefits for the local community	2027-03-31	40%	40%	Stakeholder consultation meetings were held with representatives of the local fishing groups from Commando, Fulla, Isumo, and Tandala fishing camps operating along the river Nile and its tributaries in NNP. Members of the fishing groups were enlightened on the goal of improving the fishing industry in a way that is compatible with biodiversity conservation. The members of the fishing groups identified challenges they face that include:1.Human wildlife conflict: ●Hippos, crocodiles attack fishermen and destroy boats.●Elephant movements interfere with our fishing activities.2.Fishing gear and technical skills:●Canoes are small, making it impossible to go to certain areas.●The need for better preservation techniques to reduce loss of fish. ●Lack of other fishing gears.●The	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					need for improved record keeping.3.Poor Fishermen/NNP Personnel Relations●Demand for Fishermen IdentificationCards (participants claim to have paid money for IDs but they have not received them).●Lack of coordination from the wildlife personnel●Wildlife officials charge family members who are coming to take money from us for school fees, feeding.●Some wildlife personnel force fishermen to fish for them.●Harassment from wildlife rangers if fishermen don't pay royalties.The project and the NNP management facilitated formation of:● Information gathering and sharing network for the fishermen.● The fishermen were informed that the fishing camps will be grouped under twoumbrella groups. The camps on the western bank of the Nile will be under the Western umbrella with Isumo as their central base. The camps on the eastern bank of the Nile will be under the Eastern umbrella with Fulla and Apalla as their central bases. The two umbrellas will then form a cooperative society for the fishermen. The cooperative will organise the fishermen to get loans, training, how to manage their activities, and access to other vital services and	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					goods for the fishing industry.The project will facilitate the registration of the umbrella cooperative society whichwill follow the procedure for registration of cooperative societies at the state and/or national levels. The NNP management is working to register all the fishermen and their groups and provide them with identification after which the project will render support to improve the fishing industry	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.3.2.3: Implement microfinance to support local sustainable community livelihoods.	2026-12-31	55%	75%	Awareness meetings were conducted with representatives of communities living adjacent to Nimule National Park to introduce the concept of microfinance in supporting sustainable livelihoods. Availability of microfinance institutions in Nimule town that would in the future support community-based business groups and/or individuals engaged in conservation compatible livelihood businesses was established. The project held meetings with microfinance institutions in Nimule town to assess and seek for partnerships between the microfinance institutions and the community to financially support local sustainable livelihood activities carried out by the community, to supplement the donor funding, and sustain the activities after the project funding ends.The feasible microfinance institutions	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					were Fulla Savings and Credit Cooperative Society (SACCO), and Solidarity SACCO Limited, South Sudan. Fulla SACCO is the biggest microfinance institution in Nimule town, and most of the village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) in Nimule Municipal Council are its members. The women VSLA groups that the project engaged in Nimule town were all members of Fulla SACCO. This makes it easy to forge partnerships between the project, Fulla SACCO and conservation compatible local community livelihoods that the project will support. A proposed draft partnership agreement was shared with Fulla SACCO, the biggest microfinance institution in Nimule, for it to review its feasibility towards supporting conservation compatible community development activities in the area (Nimule).	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.3.2.4: Identify additional funding source for community development initiatives.	2026-12-31	55%	60%	Additional and sustainable sources of funding for community development initiatives identified include four SACCOs(Fulla SACCO, MMD SACCO, Solidarity SACCO Ltd, and Ama Ubii Multipurpose Cooperative Society). Fulla SACCO, forinstance, provides twice the amount of the savings of its member, at an affordable interest rate of 3% and dividends	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					ofup to 5% per annum. Further, additional funding sources include VSLAs such as Ale Ocheku VSLA group, Ale Zoka VSLA,Anzo-Ga VSLA which also provide funds for community livelihood and development initiatives. Several of the VSLAs arealso members of Fulla SACCO. Others include establishing partnerships with national NGOs like BASENET, NimuleMunicipality Women's Association, and International NGOs working on developmental projects in Nimule, the Buffer Zone,and surrounding areas as well as other parts of Magwi County. This is to pool resources together to amplify impacts ofcommunity development and livelihood initiatives in the NNP Buffer Zone and surrounding areas	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Output 2.3.3: Community awareness of biodiversity conservation and natural resources increased.	2027-05-31	45%	100%	An inception workshop for the development of awareness and communication strategy was conducted in April 2025;Conservation Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) strategies were developed, validated and approved. The strategy is being used to conduct conservation education including raising awareness on the importance of biodiversity conservation in all community engagements in the field. The project conducted 3 conservation education sessions to	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					representatives of local community members from Nimule Municipal Council Youth Association (network), Nimule Municipality Women Association (network), elders, and chiefs from Nimule Municipal Council, and fisher folks from Commando, Fulla, Isumo and Tandala Fishing Camps. Conservation education and awareness creation being a continuous process, the project met with the administrations of three primary and three secondary schools and have already formed a nature club in one of the schools in Nimule town that has both primary and secondary schools. The project drafted a partnership agreement accompanied with a sample radio program which it shared and discussed with Nehemiah Gospel Radio 97.3 FM also known as Nehemiah Trumpet Call Radio, and with Reaching Mankind for Christ (RMC) Radio. Both the radio stations enthusiastically agreed to enter into partnership with the MWCT and MoEF in order to broadcast conservation education and public awareness messages to their listeners across the region. The draft agreement is currently undergoing amendment as requested by the radio stations upon completion of which the parties to the partnership will	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					append their signatures	
2 Component2: Improved wildlife conservation demonstrated through strengthened management of Nimule National Park.	Activity 2.3.3.1: Conduct conservation education	2026-12-31	50%	100%	The project conducted conservation education sessions to representatives of local community members from NimuleMunicipal Council Youth Association (network), Nimule Municipality Women Association (network), elders, and chiefs fromNimule Municipal Council, and fisher folks from Commando, Fulla, Isumo and Tandala Fishing Camps. Conservationeducation and awareness creation being a continuous process, the project met with the administrations of three primary (Festo memorial nursery and primary school, River bank primary school, Queensland Primary school)and four secondary schools (Lilly of Valley secondary school , Fulla secondary, Queensland secondary school, and Nimule secondary school). Two nature clubs have been formed in 2 schools; namely Queensland primary school and Queensland secondary. . The project drafted a partnership agreement accompanied with a sample radio programwhich it shared and discussed with Nehemiah Gospel Radio 97.3 FM also known as Nehemiah Trumpet Call Radio, and withReaching Mankind for Christ (RMC) Radio. Both the radio stations enthusiastically agreed to enter into partnership withthe MWCT and MoEF in	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					order to broadcast conservation education and public awareness messages to their listeners acrossthe region. The draft agreement is currently undergoing amendment as requested by the radio stations upon completion ofwhich the parties will append their signatures.The radio station cover the whole Mawgi county (273,000 people = (89,878 males and 79,948 females) where Nimule NP falls and parts Amuru, Adjumani and part of Moyo districts on Northern Uganda	
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Output 3.1.1: Targeted intelligence-led law enforcement operations conducted; patrol training & equipment given to key areas.	2027-06-30	25%	30%	8 Rangers from the 4 targeted PAs in the Sudd Ecosystem were trained on intelligence-led law enforcement with emphasis on investigation procedures, handling crime scene, handling evidence, judicial procedure, prosecution procedures and requirements. ; assessment conducted to identify equipment required for the improvement of management of the PAs and the report produced; To enable patrolling and law enforcement, , four motorcycles were provided to Shambe NP through co-financing from the MWCT.An assessment of Shambe National Park, Fanyikang Game Reserve, and Meshra Game Reserve infrastructure (headquarters, accommodation, accessibility, the PA’s power and water supply as well as internet and	MU

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					communication infrastructure and system) was conducted and assessment report produced;	
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.1.1.1: Conduct monitoring and law enforcement using the SMART system..	2027-06-30	10%	10%	the SMART system has been replaced with earth ranger which is undergoing procurement. The equipment has been procured awaiting earthranger software installation	U
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.1.1.2: Equip PA staff to enable patrolling, law enforcement and implementation of the SMART system	2027-06-30	30%	30%	SMART has been replaced with earth ranger. Assessment was conducted to identify equipment required for patrolling, law enforcement and use of earth ranger Procurement of equipment will be done once funds become available	MU
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.1.1.3: Upgrade and/or establish PA infrastructure to support effective management.	2027-06-30	40%	40%	Assessment for the upgrading and/or establishment of the protected areas (PAs) infrastructure for Shambe National Park, Meshra, Zeraf and Panyikang Game Reserves was conducted.The priority recommendations from the assessment report will be selected for action by this project.So far MWCT has provided 4 motorcycles to Shambe NP to support this activity.	MU
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.1.1.4: Increase awareness about the PA boundaries.	2027-03-31	30%	40%	A total of 15 meetings were held with community representatives and attended by 95 individuals (4 F: 91 M), and 2 awareness workshops attended by 41 individuals (12F: 29 M) with communities. The meetings and awareness workshops involved PowerPoint presentations that covered among others the current resource base of South Sudan and the protected	MU

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					areas of the country. The CEPA Awareness Strategywas developed, validated, approved and will be used for continuous creation of awareness on PA boundaries	
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Output 3.1.2: Aerial and ground surveys and animal tracking completed to support PA planning and wildlife protection.	2027-06-30	20%	20%	The ground survey using camera traps was conducted in Shambe NP targeting elephants in November 2025 and April 2026. A satellite imagery analysis was conducted for the PAs in the sudd ecosystem to document vegetation cover types in 2025. An aerial survey of migratory water birds and mammals in the sudd wetland is being planned for January 2027 by the MWCT.	U
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.1.2.1: Conduct aerial and ground surveys and collaring to map key ecosystems and habitats, assess species populations and track wildlife movements.	2027-05-31	20	20	The ground survey using camera traps was conducted in Shambe NP targeting elephants in November 2025 and April 2026. A satellite imagery analysis was conducted for the PAs in the sudd ecosystem to document vegetation cover types in 2025. An aerial survey of migratory water birds and mammals in the sudd wetland is being planned for January 2027 by the MWCT.	Not Rated
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Output 3.1.3: Coverage of PAs in the Sudd Ecosystem are expanded and	2027-06-30	20%	20%	it has been concluded that there will be no new PAs created or expanded during the project life time.However, the project has developed 4 draft GMPs for the 4 targeted PAs to strengthen their management processes.	U
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd	Activity 3.1.3.1: Carry out zoning and expansion of PAs system in the Sudd	2027-06-30	35%	35%	The project has developed 4 draft GMPs for the 4 targeted PAs in the sudd, that have included zonation.	MU

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Ecosystem.	Ecosystem.				However, it has been concluded that there will be no new PAs created or expanded during the project life time.	
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.1.3.2: Formulate management plans for each of the protected areas (SNP, MGR and ZGR).	2027-03-31	40%	40%	The project has developed 4 draft GMPs for the 4 targeted PAs in the Sudd Ecosystem (Shambe National Park, Meshra, Zeraf and Panyikang Game Reserves).	MU
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Output 3.1.4: Engagement with extractive industries in the Sudd project area at all levels	2026-12-31	10%	10%	Consultations have started with Ministry of Petroleum on developing a common approach to engage the petroleum companies.A road map of engagement with oil companies to mainstream biodiversity, has been developed to be shared with the Ministry of Petroleum for their input.	U
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.1.4.1: Engage with petroleum companies to mainstream biodiversity in the sector.	2026-12-31	10%	10%	Consultations have started with Ministry of Petroleum on developing a common approach to engage the petroleum companies.A road map of engagement with oil companies to mainstream biodiversity, has been developed to be shared with the Ministry of Petroleum for their input.	U
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.1.4.2: Support state authorities in integrated land use planning.	2026-12-31	10%	10%	The MWCT is developing land use plans for protected area landscapes with state authorities	Not Rated
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Output 3.2.1: Multi-agency anti-trafficking Rapid Response Units established and operationalized.	2027-03-31	10%	10%	A policy brief on the establishment of the Rapid Response Units (RRU) for the protected areas (PAs) has been produced. Terms of reference (ToR) for the establishment of the RRU have been produced. Meetings were held with	U

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					the lawenforcement department of the MWCT and the Park Wardens of the 4 PAs on establishment of the RRU in the respective PAs.Apparently these 4 PAs in the sudd do not have any equipment for establishment of the RRU, although, the MWCT provided 4 motorcycles to Shambe NP for use in response to incidences.	
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.2.1.1: Establish rapid response capacities and implement in the Sudd Ecosystem.	2027-03-31	35%	35%	A policy brief on the establishment of the Rapid Response Units (RRU) for the protected areas (PAs) has beenproduced. Terms of reference (ToR) for the establishment of the RRU have been produced. Meetings were held with the law enforcement department of the MWCT and the Park Wardens of the 4 PAs on establishment of the RRU in the respective PAs.Apparently these 4 PAs in the sudd do not have any equipment for establishment of the RRU, although, the MWCT provided 4 motorcycles to Shambe NP for use in response to incidences. Establishing RRU in 4 PAs afresh is a very expensive venture. Therefore, this output will be supported with funds saved from output 3.2.2, since that output has been dropped.	MU
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd	Output 3.2.2: Protocols piloted for management of transboundary management	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity was removed as it was not in line with the project scope.This is because, none of the PAs targeted	Not Rated

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Ecosystem.	of wildlife on the Eastern border.				in this project border with Ethiopia or lie in any transboundary conservation area.	
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.2.2.1: Implement the transboundary MOU and protocol for wildlife management	2026-12-31	0	10	This activity was removed as it was not in line with the project scope.This is because, none of the PAs targeted in this project border with Ethiopia or lie in any transboundary conservation area.	Not Rated
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Output 3.2.3: Networks established and nurtured for information gathering and sharing between park, state / local authorities, and communities.	2027-03-31	20%	20%	Local communities adjacent to the PAs have been identified and engaged in sensitization meetings to introduce the objectives and benefits of information gathering and sharing for IWT.With availability of funds, the project will now initiate the processes for establishing the networks.	U
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.2.3.1: Develop community-based information gathering and sharing networks.	2027-03-31	40%	40%	Local communities adjacent to the PAs have been identified and engaged in sensitization meetings to introduce the objectives and benefits of information gathering and sharing for IWT.With availability of funds, the project will now initiate the processes for establishing the networks	MU
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.2.3.2: Establish incentives for local residents to report illegal activities.	2027-03-31	40%	40%	A policy brief on establishment of incentives to report illegal wildlife trade activities has been produced. The process to establish incentives to report illegal wildlife related activities is on-going with communities and wildlife rangers.	MU
3 Component 3: Wildlife	Output 3.3.1: Community structures and	2027-03-31	20%	20%	Community structures including women groups, youth	Not

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	partnerships for wildlife protection and wildlife friendly land-use forged.				groups, chiefs, resource use groups, adjacent to the PAs in the Sudd ecosystem were identified. Community networks and partnerships will be established upon availability of funds.	Rated
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.3.1.1: Establish appropriate community networks, structures and/or partnerships for supporting wildlife and PA management in and around PAs.	2027-03-31	40%	40%	Community structures including women groups, youth groups, chiefs, resource use groups, adjacent to the PAs in the Sudd ecosystem were identified. Community networks and partnerships will be established upon availability of funds	MU
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.3.1.2: Increase incentives for wildlife stewardship and decrease the costs of living with wildlife.	2027-03-31	40%	40%	Community consultations to identify livelihoods, and other roles for the community participation in wildlife conservation and resource management that will increase the incentives for the community for wildlife stewardship and at the same time decrease the costs of living with wildlife.The identified livelihood improvement activities include fishing and livestock rearing.	MU
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.3.1.3: Assess the feasibility of establishing community conservancies and initiate establishment in the Sudd Ecosystem.	2027-03-31	40%	40%	The Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas ACT, 2026, has provisionsfor the establishment of community conservancies.Introductory meetings were held with the local community leaders, authorities of the PAs, and representatives of the Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism to discuss the concept of conservancies.	MU

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Output 3.3.2: Community livelihood activities compatible with biodiversity conservation in/around PAs are supported and operational.	2027-06-30	20%	20%	identification of conservation-compatible community livelihood activities in areas adjacent to PAs in the Sudd ecosystem were conducted and those with potential for operationalization were identified, this includes fishing, livestock, sustainable crop production), handicraft production.The fishing camps were visited to assess feasibility of supporting theimprovement of the fishing industry (fishing gears, boats, value addition including handling and processing, marketing and governance of the groups of fisher folks, and fish mongers).In addition, consultation was conducted to explore local level financing options including microfinance institutions and Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) tosupport conservation compatible community livelihood activities to be validated. In line with the GMPs, the community development initiatives and their funding options will be captured in the resource mobilization section/action plan.	U
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.3.2.1: Support conservation compatible, sustainable community livelihood initiatives.	2027-06-30	40%	40%	Preliminary identification of conservation-compatible livelihoods for the communities living adjacent to the protected areas was done. The identified livelihoods include fishing, subsistence farming, and materials for	MU

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					construction of local shade infrastructures.	
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.3.2.2: Improve the fishing industry to enhance benefits for the local community.	2027-06-30	40%	40%	Stakeholder consultations were conducted with local fishing communities in the Sudd Ecosystem PAs. Awareness sessions were held to engage local community members of the fishing groups to introduce the goal of improving the fishing industry in a way that is compatible with biodiversity conservation. The fishing camps were visited to assess feasibility of supporting the improvement of the fishing industry (fishing gears, boats, value addition including handling and processing, marketing and governance of the groups of fisher folks, and fish mongers).	MU
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.3.2.3: Implement microfinance organizations or enterprises to support local sustainable community livelihoods.	2027-06-30	40%	40%	Microfinance institutions operating in the sudd ecosystem area were identified but a detailed assessment of their capacities will be conducted upon receipt of funds. Thereafter, possible sustainable community livelihoods to be supported by the microfinance organizations will be identified and their capacity built.	MU
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.3.2.4: Identify additional funding sources for community development initiatives.	2027-03-31	40%	40%	A desk review is being conducted to identify potential external funding sources, including government programs, donor agencies, conservation NGOs, and regional development funds.	MU
3 Component 3: Wildlife	Output 3.3.3: Community awareness of	2027-06-30	10%	30%	An inception workshop for the development of	U

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	biodiversity conservation and natural resources increased.				awareness and communication strategy was conducted in April 2025;An awareness and Communication strategy was developed, validated and approved.That strategy contains the Conservation Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) plan.	
3 Component 3: Wildlife Protection Initiative in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Activity 3.3.3.1: Conduct conservation education including raising awareness on importance of wildlife and ecosystem services among local communities	2027-06-30	10%	30%	An inception workshop for the development of awareness and communication strategy was conducted in April 2025;An awareness and Communication strategy was developed, validated and approved.That strategy contains the Conservation Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) plan Implementation of the awareness strategy in the sudd area will be upscaled with availability of funds	U

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Low	Low
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Possibility of armed conflict and/or weak rule of law	All outcomes and outputs	H	L	L	L			L	=	
Weak management capacity and weak accountability mechanisms undermine	All outcomes and outputs	H	L	L	L			L	=	

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
conservation outcomes										
National reconstruction policies and programs do not integrate biodiversity conservation concerns and priorities	All outcomes and outputs	M	L	L	L			L	=	
Confusion over jurisdiction / governance between the national and state governments	All outcomes and outputs	L	L	L	L			L	=	
Climate change may increase the speed and intensity of ecosystem degradation and associated human response impacts	All outcomes and outputs	L	L	L	L			L	=	
Potential problems of community access and displacement and land tenure conflicts related to strengthening protected area management and wildlife protection	All outcomes and outputs	L	L	L	L			L	=	
Inability to effectively absorb new staff who have been redeployed from the military	All outcomes and outputs	H	L	L	L			L	=	
Security of data and information for key species of concern	All outcomes and outputs	M	L	L	L			L	=	
Extractive companies (oil. mines) obtain resource access rights without sufficient consideration of wildlife and PA values	All outcomes and outputs	M	L	L	L			L	=	
Frontline patrol staff encounter armed poachers	All outcomes and outputs	H	L	L	L			L		
High cost of implementation in the large landscapes will spread budgets too thin	All outcomes and outputs	M	L	L	L			L	=	
Poverty and food security challenges will undermine project aims	All outcomes and outputs	H	L	L	L			L	=	

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
	All outcomes and outputs	M	L	L	L			L	=	

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Weak management capacity and weak accountability mechanisms undermine conservation outcomes	N/A	Capacity building for stakeholders, provision of equipment for mobility and data collection, establishing system for information management, establishing broader information gathering and sharing, establishing co-management of resources with communities, legal frameworks were developed, and while some are still undergoing review in the transitional legislative assembly and in the ministry of legal affairs and constitutional affairs, some have been approved by the transitional legislative assembly and signed into	11 wildlife rangers from the 5 targeted PAs plus Badingilo National Park were trained in intelligence-led law enforcement with emphasis on investigation procedures, handling crime scene, handing evidence, judicial procedure and prosecution. 15 rangers (14 males and 1 female) in NNP were trained in the use of GPS and patrol forms for collecting and recording both digital spatial data and analog data on law enforcement operations. 32 participants (6 female and 26 male) drawn from MWCT, University of Juba, as well as Fauna & Flora (an	This started with the implementation of the project and is on-going.	PMU, MWCT, MoEF, UNEP,Communities, local governments

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
		laws by the President of the Republic of South Sudan, improving reporting and oversight, upgrading PA infrastructure.	international conservation NGO operating in South Sudan were trained on Geographic Information System (GIS) that covered basic concept of GIS, Importance of GIS in Conservation, Components of GIS, and Data Models. Mobility for field operations was significantly strengthened through the procurement and deployment of two motorcycles and a tricycle, enabling more		
National reconstruction policies and programs do not integrate biodiversity conservation concerns and priorities	N/A	Improved coordination between PA management, local government authorities and Central Government	Development of plans to improve coordination between PA Management, Local Government and National Government was accomplished and the document was validated. This document provides guidelines on improving coordination of development efforts across the country with the	This started with the implementation of the project and is on-going.	PMU, MWCT, MoEF, UNEP,

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
			government, civil society, communities and non-state actors (non-governmental organizations and agencies). For example, any major infrastructure development at the national or state level in conservation areas should be preceded by conducting environmental and social impact assessments. Two community consultation meetings on the buffer zone boundary demarcation were conducted with community leaders and local government authorities of Nimule Municipal Council to foster local ownership and mitigate human-wildlife conflicts and land-use conflicts. Positive engagement was recorded from key traditional and administrative leaders who agreed to stop further		

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
			encroachment into the buffer zone. In the meantime, the community leaders committed to consulting their larger community members, regarding the demarcation of the buffer zone boundary at the proposed limits, to which they have agreed in principle.		
Confusion over jurisdiction/governance between the national and state governments	N/A	Support the enactment of the legal frameworks, including the Wildlife Policy 2022 and the Tourism policy 2022, and The Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas Act. The legal frameworks clarify the jurisdiction/governance between the national and state governments over the protected areas (National Parks and Game Reserves) and areas adjacent to the protected areas/	The project continues to support the follow-up of the Wildlife Policy 2022 and the Tourism policy 2022 which, are still in the national assembly, it also continued to support the committee constituted by the MWCT which completed drafting regulations and rules for the National Wildlife Service Act 2011 Amended 2022 currently under review by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. With the support of the project, the Wildlife Conservation	This started with the implementation of the project and is on-going.	PMU, MWCT, MoEF, UNEP,

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
			and Protected Areas Bill, 2023 has been signed into law (The Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas Act, 2026)		
Climate change may increase the speed and intensity of ecosystem degradation and associated human response impacts	N/A	Awareness creation with communities to mitigate global warming Awareness (CEPA) strategies was developed, validated and approved.The strategy is being used to conduct conservation education including raising awareness on the importance of biodiversity conservation in all community engagements in the field.	During meetings with communities and in training workshops, the project created awareness with communities living in areas adjacent to the protected areas on the effects and impacts of climate change being augmented by natural and human created factors. This involved all the 5 protected areas in the project sites. Other target stakeholders for the awareness included government officials at the national, state and local government levels, staff of the private sector, and non-governmental organizations and agencies. The communities are encouraged to adopt	During meetings with communities and in training workshops, the project created awareness with communities living in areas adjacent to the protected areas on the effects and impacts of climate change being augmented by natural and human created factors. This involved all the 5 protected areas in the project sites. Other target stakeholders for the awareness included government officials at the national, state and local government levels, staff of the private sector, and non-governmental organizations and agencies. The communities are encouraged to adopt	PMU, MWCT, MoEF, UNEP

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
			conservation compatible and eco-friendly livelihoods to prevent degradation of the environment. Specifically, in NNP. the project conducted 3 conservation education sessions to representatives of local community members from Nimule Municipal Council Youth Association (network), Nimule Municipality Women Association (network), elders, and chiefs from Nimule Municipal Council, and fisher folks from Commando, Fulla, Isumo and Tandala Fishing Camps, pupils from 3 primary schools and student in 3 senior secondary schools	conservation compatible and eco-friendly livelihoods to prevent degradation of the environment. Specifically, in NNP. the project conducted 3 conservation education sessions to representatives of local community members from Nimule Municipal Council Youth Association (network), Nimule Municipality Women Association (network), elders, and chiefs from Nimule Municipal Council, and fisher folks from Commando, Fulla, Isumo and Tandala Fishing Camps, pupils from 3 primary schools and student in 3 senior secondary schools	
Potential problems of community access and displacement and land tenure conflicts related to strengthening protected	N/A	Creating awareness among the communities and the leadership of local governments to discuss ownership and access to	The project in collaboration with authorities of the protected areas has been creating awareness among the communities and	This started with the implementation of the project and is on-going.	PMU, MWCT, MoEF, UNEP,Communities, local governments

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
area management and wildlife protection		resources, and boundaries of protected areas	leadership of local governments in the project target areas, during meetings and training workshops, about ownership and access to resources, boundaries of and jurisdiction over the protected areas. Community structures are being established for co-management of resources with authorities of the protected areas in areas adjacent to the protected areas. Meetings have been held with communities and local authorities to identify and demarcate the boundaries of the PAs. The project, during community meetings and training workshops, communities and local government authorities, has discussed efforts for establishment of conservancies around protected areas that will be		

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
			co-managed by the communities to allow access and jurisdiction over resources with agreed regulations in order to address conflicts.		
Inability to effectively absorb new staff who have been redeployed from the military	N/A	A comprehensive training needs assessment (TNA) was conducted to evaluate the capacity of wildlife officials, Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism staff, and other partner law enforcement agencies in countering IWT in South Sudan. This informed the design of tailored training programs and tools for intelligence-led law enforcement, strengthening operational effectiveness for effective protected area management effectiveness in the targeted protected areas.	11 wildlife rangers from the 5 targeted PAs plus Badingilo National Park were trained in intelligence-led law enforcement with emphasis on investigation procedures, handling crime scene, handing evidence, judicial procedure and prosecution. 15 rangers (14 males and 1 female) in NNP were trained in the use of GPS and patrol forms for collecting and recording both digital spatial data and analog data on law enforcement operations. 32 participants (6 female and 26 male) drawn from MWCT, University of Juba, as well as Fauna & Flora (an international conservation	This started with the implementation of the project, then in 2025, 2026 and will continue.	PMU, MWCT, MoEF, UNEP

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
			NGO operating in South Sudan were trained on Geographic Information System (GIS) that covered basic concept of GIS, Importance of GIS in Conservation, Components of GIS, and Data Models		
Security of data and information for key species of concern	N/A	Establishment of the information Management unit within South Sudan Wildlife Service and developing the capacity of staff of the MWCT to manage the system	A comprehensive holistic information management system was designed, developed, equipped and set in the control room of the Information Management Unit at the MWCT headquarters to enable effective decision support in management of IWT and PA. Operationalization of this system will be effected once the Earth Ranger software has been installed and this will be followed by training of wildlife staff to operate it including coordinating data management between the	This started in 2026 and is ongoing.	PMU, MWCT, MoEF, UNEP

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
			ministry's headquarters and the protected areas. As part of capacity strengthening for the Information Management Unit, 32 participants (6 female and 26 male) drawn from MWCT, University of Juba, and Fauna & Flora (a conservation NGO operating in South Sudan) were trained on Geographic Information System (GIS) that covered basic concept of GIS, Importance of GIS in Conservation, Components of GIS, and Data Models. Accumulated digital spatial, as well as analog data from GPS and patrol logging forms from patrol teams from the various project sites will be integrated in the EarthRanger system of Information Management Unit.		
Extractive companies (oil. mines) obtain resource	N/A	Initiated dialogue with the extractive industries to	A policy brief has been developed on engagement	2026 and will be continuous	PMU, MWCT, MoEF, UNEP

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
access rights without sufficient consideration of wildlife and PA values		improve coordination of development activities	between the project and the extractive industries in the Sudd Ecosystem and thedeveloped earlier on, the PMU compiled a framework for enragement with the extractive industries. The Undersecretary at the MoEF wrote to his homologue in the Ministry of Petroleum to officially communicate the need for engagement with the petroleum companies operating in the Sudd Ecosystem. This will be followed by a meeting of the PMU with the Director General for Petroleum Operations with whom the proposed engagement framework will be discussed.		
Frontline patrol staff encounter armed poachers	N/A	Establishment of wildlife Rapid Response Units	A policy brief and ToRs for establishing a Rapid Response Unit (RRU) were developed, and consultative meetings were held with	2026 and is on-going	PMU, MWCT, MoEF, UNEP

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
			MWCT and park authorities on its structure. The chief park warden of NNP selected eleven able-bodied SSWS rangers to be trained to form a core Rapid Response Unit for NNP. Along with other rangers in NNP, this unit responds to wildlife and forest crimes as well as park security threats in a timely manner. 8 of the identified 11 RRU wildlife rangers were trained on using GPS units, and patrol logging form for recording wildlife law enforcement data. The capacity of the RRU will be further bolstered by increasing its membership to a platoon and taking it through rigorous military and additional field training. Similar rapid response units will be established for the PAs in the Sudd ecosystem. The RRU will also be		

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
			equipped with the necessary equipment and tools to meet the challenges.		
High cost of implementation in the large landscapes will spread budgets too thin	N/A	Establishing Community structures and partnerships for wildlife protection and wildlife friendly land-use	Two (community-based and local organized forces-based) information gathering and sharing networks have been established.The community-based network comprised of representatives of community-based networks of chiefs, women groups, youth groups, elders, fishermen groups, and fishmonger/Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) groups from Nimule Municipal Council, Pageri, Kerepi, Opari, Loa, and Mugali. Local organized forces information gathering and sharing network is comprised of Local Government Authority, South Sudan People's Defense Force	2026 and is on-going	PMU, MWCT, MoEF, UNEP

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
			(SSPDF), South Sudan National Wildlife Service (SSWS), South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS), National Security service (NSS), South Sudan National Prisons Service (SSNPS), South Sudan Customs Division (SSCD), and the Civil Defense Force (SDF). The project and NNP management conducted five meetings with various community structures (chiefs, youth, women, fisher folks, fishmongers/VSLAs, and elders) to discuss modalities for establishing or strengthening community structures, networks, or partnerships for co-management of the buffer zone and the adjacent areas. As a result, the following were established/strengthened: Information gathering and		

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
			sharing network (covering (Mugali, Nimule, Loa, Pageri, Kerepi, Moli and Opari).Nimule Municipal Council Youth Association (network).Nimule Municipality Women Association (network) Fishermen groups Network VSLA /fishmongers groups network Co-management committee for NNP, buffer zone and surrounding areas (network) The NNP park warden established a co-management committee for NNP buffer zone and surrounding areas composed of members from NNP wildlife authorities, chiefs, women groups, youth groups and elders. Discussions were held on establishing a broader natural resource management (NRM) committee that would include the co-management		

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
			committee established by the park warden. Similar community-based structures and networks for co-management of PAs in the Sudd ecosystem will be established to reduce the cost of implementation		
Poverty and food security challenges will undermine project aims	N/A	Identification and supporting conservation compatible community livelihoods	The project in collaboration with the authorities of the protected areas is working with the communities in the project target protected areas to identify the livelihoods the communities practice to support their food security. The project in collaboration with the communities will refine the identified livelihoods to select the conservation compatible income generating activities that the project can support technically and/or financially to develop and increase their outputs and financial value to improve	Continuous	PMU, MWCT, MoEF, UNEP,Communities, local governments

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
			income. Other conservation compatible likelihoods, including eco-tourism, are under development to diversify the sources of income generating livelihoods for the communities in addition to their traditional eco-friendly livelihoods.		

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	Yes
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	Yes
Executing Entity Category:	Yes
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	Yes
Other:	

Minor amendments

With regard to Institutional and implementation arrangements, the project was at first being internally executed by the regional office for Africa (ROA) of UNEP but now it being externally executed by the Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism (MWCT) and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF).

Implementation schedule, the project has had a no-cost extension

With regard to the Executing Entity and Executing Entity Category, the project was at first being internally executed by the regional office for Africa (ROA) of UNEP but now it being externally executed by the Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism (MWCT)

This activity 1.2.2.2 on SMART has been removed from the project because it had been proposed to be technically supported by AWF and WCS which pulled out of the project. Consequently, South Sudan has instead opted to use earth ranger for all its PAs. As a result, a new activity coded as Activity 1.2.2.3 on earth ranger has been created. NB: Earth ranger will serve the same purpose

With regard to the Location of project activity, the project was originally designed to work in only 4 Protected areas of Nimule, Shambe, Meshra, and Zeraf. However, with the recommendation of the MTR, the project has now added Fanyikang Game Reserve because it is very near Zeraf. but its support will only be on training of rangers but not equipment provision because the funds will not allow.

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
ICA amendment 1	Amendment & Extension	2023-12-14	2023-12-17	2027-06-30	

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: https://coordinates-converter.com Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Nimule National Park (NNP)	3.65	31.97	369153		Component 2 activities
Shambe National Park (SNP)	7.10	30.78	367322		Component 3 activities
Zeraf Game Reserve (ZGR)	9.41	31.16	363517		Component 3 activities
Meshra Game Reserve (MGR)	10.85	31.48	363515		Component 3 activities
Fanyikang Game reserve (FGR)	9.42	31.43	375517		Component 3 activities

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

[Annex any linked geospatial file]