



UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	9551	SMA IPMR ID	32GFL--11207-14AC0003-SB-009605
Project Short Title	GEF Illegal Wildlife - South Sudan	Grant ID	32GFL--11207-14AC0003-SB-009605
		Umoja WBS	32GFL--11207-14AC0003-SB-009605
Project Title	Capacity Development in Reducing Illegal Wildlife Trade and Improving Protected Area Management Effectiveness in South Sudan		
Project Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	<i>Planned</i> <hr/> 48 months
Parent Programme if child project			<i>Age</i> <hr/> 37.0 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	GEF 6 strategic long-term objective: BD-2 Program 3: Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species • Outcome 3.1: Reduction in rates of poaching of rhinos and elephants and other threatened species and increase in arrests and convictions	Completion Date	<i>Planned -original PCA</i> <hr/> 48 months 1 October 2019- 30 Sep 2023
Project Scope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National		<i>Revised - Current PCA</i> <hr/> 48 Months Until 30 June 2027
Region	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Africa	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	11th December 2019
Countries	Republic of South Sudan	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	28-Aug-20
GEF financing amount	USD\$ 5,329,452	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	3-Sep-20

Co-financing amount

Cash contribution from Ministry of Environment and Forestry:
US\$ 3,500,000

In-kind contribution from Ministry of Environment and Forestry:
US\$ 5,000,000

In kind contribution from the Ministry Wildlife Conservation and Tourism (MWCT)
3,000,000

Third party co-finance (cash):
US\$ 0

Third party co-finance (in-kind):
US\$ 652,000

Date of First Disbursement

24th June 2022

Total disbursement as of 30 June

Component 1: USD 597,465

Total expenditure as of 30 June

USD 203,485

Date of Inception Workshop, if available

27-Jun-22

Midterm undertaken?

No

Actual Mid-term Date, if taken

None

Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken

30-Jun-24

Expected Terminal Evaluation Date

30-Jun-27

Expected Financial Closure Date

30-Dec-27

1.2 EA: 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 Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project

Ecosystem Division

Executing Agency(ies)

Regional Office for Africa

Name of co-implementing Agency

None

Names of Other Project Partners

Government of South Sudan:
 Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and
 Tourism
 Ministry of Environment and
 Forestry, Institute for Development,
 Ecology, Conservation and Cooperation
 (IDECC)
 Bureau of Statistics (BoS)
 SS Wildlife Society (Wsoc)
 SS Nature Conservation Organization
 (SSNCO)

TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)

TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)

TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer

TM: UNEP Support/Assistant

Ersin Esen

EA: Manager/Representative

Rose Mwebaza

Jane Nimpamya

EA: Project Manager

Robert Wabunoha

George Saddimbah

EA: Finance Manager

Fatou Ndoye

Ruth Igamba

EA: Communications lead, if relevant

Fatou Ndoye

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)

Environmental Governance

2030 outcome: Recovery of nature occurs and is contributing positively to ecosystem stability and human well-being.
 2C: Nature conservation and restoration are enhanced.
 2.1 Collective action by United Nations system entities
 Addresses biodiversity loss and promotes conservation and restoration.
 2.11 Illegal and unsustainable use of biodiversity decreases.
 2.9 Institutional capacity to adopt and act on national and international commitments is enhanced and accountability frameworks are strengthened.

TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)

Environmental Governance

2030 outcome: Recovery of nature occurs and is contributing positively to ecosystem stability and human well-being.
 2C: Nature conservation and restoration are enhanced.
 2.1 Collective action by United Nations system entities
 Addresses biodiversity loss and promotes conservation and restoration.
 2.11 Illegal and unsustainable use of biodiversity decreases.
 2.9 Institutional capacity to adopt and act on national and international commitments is enhanced and accountability frameworks are strengthened.

TM: PoW Indicator(s)

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

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 disaggregated by Gender
 IFAD

EA: 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

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets
 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 or Sub Indicators

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

Indicators	Targets - Expected value			Materialised to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
✓ Hated or under improved management for conservati	1,246,221	2,492,441	2,492,441	to be reproted on after ICA ammendment
✓ apes under improved practices (excluding protected	2,092,430	4,184,859	4,184,859	to be reproted on after ICA ammendment
✓ ct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefi	1,962	3,924	3924	to be reproted on after ICA ammendment
✓				
✓				
✓				

Implementation Status 2023 2nd PIR

PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
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2.3 Implementation status & Risk

FY 2023	1st	S	S	L
FY 2022				
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

EA: Summary of status
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

- Establishment of the Project Management Unit (PMU) at the Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism; The Coordinator and the team were recruited and some assigned from the Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to kick start the implementation of Component.
- Procurement of Vehicles, Furniture, ICT Equipment's and Appliances:
The PMU has procured the project vehicles, renovated the project office, furnished and procured also ICT equipment's which includes laptops, printers refrigerators at the Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism (MWCT) Headquarters.
- Procurement for installation of Internet Service, Solar System and Borehole Drilling:
The PMU has finalized and completed the procurement processes for installation of Internet service for whole building complete Solar System as a backup to the Generator and borehole drilling with submersible pump, connection pipes and two water storage tanks of 5000 liters each in the Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism (MWCT) Headquarters.
- Procurement of Individual Consultants:
The project team has developed and advertised ToRs for consultants to conduct the following;
 - Support South Sudan accession to and implementation of Lusaka Agreement, CITES, CMS and the cost benefit analysis of the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN),
 - Capacity of key national and field level institutions for implementing laws and policies for the effective management of wildlife and protected areas are strengthened,
 - Capacity of the information Management unit within South Sudan Wildlife Service and staff from police/Judiciary involved in Wildlife Trade are strengthened for implementation of laws and policies.
- Project Inception, Launch and Project Steering Committee(PSC) Planning:
The team has also started the preparation for inaugural Project Steering Committee (PSC), Project Launch, and Inception Workshop scheduled to take place in Mid- September. Identification of PSC members, draft PSC ToRs.
- Support to Focal Points participation in Multilateral Environmental Agreements Meetings:
The project has supported the participation of CITES Scientific Authority to the Thirty Second Animal Committee Meeting (32nd AC) in Geneva from 14-25 June 2023.

2.4 Co-finance

EA: Planned Co-finance	USD 12,152,000	EA: Actual to date:	430,000
<p>EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges.</p> <p>MWCT contributed co-finances to support the implementation of the project as planned. The co-finance were in terms of office space for the staffs, staff time allocation to the project, fuel for vehicles and meeting boards to deliver ABS project successfully. No any challenges had been recorded so far during this reporting period. The exit of the two executing partners impacted the co-financing agreement. However, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) has since taken up the co-financing aspects. A PCA has been developed with MoEF that reflects the co-financing for Component 2 and 3.</p>			

2.5. Stakeholder

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting	The PSC is scheduled for First week of October 2023		
<p>The team engaged in organizing regular multi-stakeholder consultations, involving all relevant stakeholders, to commence preparations for the inaugural Project Steering Committee (PSC), Project Launch, and Inception Workshop, which are scheduled to take place in Mid-September, including the identification of PSC members and the drafting of PSC Terms of Reference (ToRs).</p>			
EA: Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)			

2.6. Gender

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?	No		
<p>The project has supported the participation of both men and women in decision-making processes related to wildlife conservation and protected area management by facilitating the attendance of the CITES Scientific Authority at the Thirty-second Animal Committee Meeting (32nd AC) in Geneva from 14-25 June 2023.</p>			
EA: Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)			

2.7. ESSM

TM: Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?	No	TM: Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?	No
TM: If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?		TM: If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes	
TM & EA: Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?	No		
TM & EA: If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including			
EA: Environmental and social safeguards management (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	<p>Thorough environmental impact assessments before implementing any capacity development project related to wildlife conservation mechanisms for equitable benefit-sharing from conservation efforts to incentivize community participation. Acknowledge and respected the rights and cultural practices of indigenous communities living in or near protected areas. Collaborated with them to develop culturally appropriate conservation strategies.</p>		

2.8. KM/Learning

EA: Knowledge activities and products
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Training Workshops: Organizing training workshops for the South Sudan Wildlife Service, as well as staff from the police and judiciary involved in wildlife trade, and other relevant stakeholders. These workshops aim to enhance their understanding of wildlife conservation laws and policies, empowering them to effectively implement and enforce the regulations in place.

Please attach a copy of any products

EA: Main learning during the period

Despite the delay in the project starting period, the project partners were able to kickstart the project inception phase through an integrated approach by bringing all the stakeholders in a series of planning meetings which lead to the buy in and acceptance of all the project executing partners to actively participation promotes sharing and exchange of information freely.

2.9. Stories

EA: Stories to be shared
(section to be shared with communication division/
GEF communication)

Not applicable during this reporting period

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

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)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
Objective							
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.							
Outcome 1							
Outcome 1.1: Policies, laws and strategies for wildlife protection revised and harmonized.	# priority laws, regulations and policies established and under implementation.	Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas Policy, the South Sudan Tourism Policy, South Sudan National Tourism Strategy and regulations have been adopted. However, The Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Management Bill, 2015 intended to repeal the 2003 national parks act is still undergoing second review and the Tourism Bill, 2013 being subjected review	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.	30%	The focal person for CITES communicated to the CITES secretariat on the implementation of the ICWCC. Since South Sudan has not acceded to CITES, the project team is working to identify an expert to conduct the analysis.	S
Policies, laws and strategies for wildlife protection revised and harmonized.	Number of Priority laws, regulations and policies established and under implementation.	Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas Policy, the South Sudan Tourism Policy, South Sudan National Tourism Strategy and regulations have been adopted. However, The Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Management Bill, 2015 intended to repeal the 2003 national parks act is still undergoing second review and the Tourism Bill, 2013 being subjected review	Laws, regulations, policies and protocols are ready for approval following consultation with stakeholders.	All priority laws and policies are in place and being implemented	20%	Finalization of the policy brief on the Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas' Bill 2022, Wildlife Policy 2022, Tourism Policy 2022, and Tourism Bill 2022 is the next step.	S

	Number of transboundary wildlife management protocols issued		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.	10%	The PMU has drafted a policy brief on the issues at stake that warrant trans-boundary protected area management, providing recommendations for the initiation of transboundary protected area management.	S
	Illegal Wildlife Trade Strategy in place and being implemented.	There is one MOU with UK	Mid-term: Illegal Wildlife Trade Strategy is developed and implementation has started	End: Strategies are being fully implemented	10%	Pending the Assessments	S
	CITES, the CMS/AEWA, Lusaka Agreement, and HAWEN have been acceded to, and South Sudan is fulfilling its obligations.	There is no Illegal Wildlife Trade Strategy in Place	South Sudan has not acceded to any of the conventions	The responsible authorities are enlightened on importance of acceding to the Conventions and protocols.	20%	South Sudan acceded to all the two conventions and get the agreements signed	S
						The process for recruitment of Consultants is ongoing	S
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terms of Reference (TOR) for consultancy developed covers CITES, CMS, Lusaka Agreement and HAWEN Expression of Interest (EOI) was advertised. Support participation of focal points to MEAS meetings 	
Outcome 1.2: Capacity development, coordination and awareness on wildlife protection enhanced						The process for recruitment of Consultants to Assess the capacity of Staff at National and State levels, and development of Training Plans/modules is ongoing	S
	Training programs delivered measured through number of Trainings delivered. Number of staff in MWCT and other institutions trained	# Training programmes delivered in the last two years: 0 # Staff trained in target ministries over the last two years: 0	200/year	500/year	20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terms of Reference (TOR) for consultancy developed Expression of Interest (EOI) was advertised. 	S
	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 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.	20%	The process for recruitment of Consultants to Assess the Capacity of the Information Management System/Unit, Capacity of Police, Judiciary involved in IWT is ongoing	S
	Level of coordination between PA management, local government authorities and Central 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%	N/A	Pending Needs Assessments	N/A
	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	N/A	Pending Needs Assessments	N/A

Outcome 2

	Increase score in METT scorecard.	METT scores at PPG stage: 27	Mid-term: METT scores increased to 51.	End: METT scores increased to 78.	to be done after the ICA amendment	to be done after the ICA amendment	N/A
	Number of km patrolled by wildlife forces (foot +/- or vehicle)	Between 2015-18, on average there have been: •Km patrolled on foot: 7,488	Mid-term: 8,985, 20% increased effort.	End: 11,232, 50% increased effort.	to be done after the ICA amendment	to be done after the ICA amendment	N/A
	Number of patrols carried out per month and distance covered	•Km patrolled in vehicle: 0 •Hours aerial surveys: 0			to be done after the ICA amendment	to be done after the ICA amendment	N/A
	Number of law enforcement results – arrests, confiscations and convictions.	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.	Mid-term: 1st and 2nd year, anticipate improved law enforcement and an increase (to be determined) in arrests, confiscations and convictions.	End: 3rd and 4th years of law enforcement and conservation education campaigns, a decline is expected (to be determined) in arrests, confiscations and convictions.	to be done after the ICA amendment	to be done after the ICA amendment	N/A
	Number of law enforcement results—livestock involved in illegal grazing in NNP and the Buffer Zone.	Between 2018-19, on average there have been: • Number of livestock (cattle and small ruminants) grazing in NNP and Buffer Zone: 350/yr. (about 100 cattle and 250 small ruminants).	Mid-term: 40% decrease.	End Term: 80% decrease over midterm results or stabilized at low levels	to be done after the ICA amendment	to be done after the ICA amendment	N/A
	Estimated population of elephant, hippo, Uganda kob, goliath heron, Africa clawless otter stabilized or increased.	Elephant: 125, Hippo 130, Uganda Kob: 516, African Clawless Otter: 20. (Population estimates are more than a decade old and initial estimates are requires as baselines).	Mid-Term: Stable or increasing population trend.	End Term: : Increased population trend.	to be done after the ICA amendment	to be done after the ICA amendment	N/A
Outcome 2.1: Park management and wildlife protection in Nimule NP improved.	Amount of tourism revenues.	Between 2011-13, on average revenues have been USD 8,820/year. Highest revenues were attained in 2011-2013, when USD 8,820 was taken in per year.	Mid- term: Increase (to be determined) depending on stability of enabling factors.	End-Term: Increase on midterm results (to be determined)	to be done after the ICA amendment	to be done after the ICA amendment	N/A

		<p>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.</p>	<p>Mid-Term: Increase (to be determined) depending on stability of enabling factors.</p> <p>End term: Increase on midterm results (to be determined)</p>	to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment	N/A
<i>Number of visitors by origin and length of stay.</i>						
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).	Mid-Term: Operational protocol is established; regular meetings; and joint patrols occurring.	End: MOU and protocol are functioning with regular joint activities.	to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment	N/A
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.	Mid-term: 4 responses/year	End: 12 responses/year	to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment	N/A
Number of law enforcement results – arrests, confiscations and convictions (Associated with rapid response Capabilities)	The RRU does not exist.	Mid-term: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●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.	to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment	N/A
Number of km patrolled by wildlife forces (foot +/-or vehicle) and by aerial patrols for each PA and other key areas. (associated with rapid response capabilities) hours coverage by aerial patrols.	The RRU does not exist.	Mid-term: 4 responses/year	End: 12 responses/year	to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment	N/A
		Mid Term: ●Arrests: xx/year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Confiscations of animal parts: xx kg/yr. ●Number of animal parts confiscated (tusks, horn, meet, etc.): xx/yr. ●Convictions: xx/yr. 	End term: 50% increase over mid-term results.	to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment	N/A
Outcome 2.2 Strengthened capacities and information for wildlife protection in and around Nimule National Park	Number of law enforcement results– arrests, confiscations and convictions. (associated with rapid response capabilities)	The RRU does not exist.		to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment	N/A

	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 (an average xx/year).	Mid-Term: Operational protocol is established; regular meetings; and joint patrols occurring.	End-Term: MOU and protocol are functioning with regular joint activities.	to be done after the ICA amendment	to be done after the ICA amendment	N/A
	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	Mid term: 4 responses/year	End Term: 12 Responses/Year	to be done after the ICA amendment	to be done after the ICA amendment	N/A
	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.	End Term: 50% increase over mid-term results.	to be done after the ICA amendment	to be done after the ICA amendment	N/A
	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.	to be done after the ICA amendment	to be done after the ICA amendment	N/A
Outcome: 2.3 Community-based conservation and sustainable livelihoods developed.	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 NRMCC 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 members are women.	to be done after the ICA amendment	to be done after the ICA amendment	N/A
	Community livelihoods improved through economic benefits derived from sustainable uses of natural resources. (These 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.	Mid Term: 25	End Term: 50	to be done after the ICA amendment	to be done after the ICA amendment	N/A

	<p>Community awareness improved (•Communication, Education, Public Awareness Plan prepared and implemented. •Number of events delivered and contacts made.)</p>	<p>Current level of activity: <i>Unscheduled Local FM Radio programs presented about 3 times a week</i></p>	<p>Mid Term: Awareness programs are scheduled and delivered regularly, at least 25% increase, Other platforms of awareness raising investigated, developed and ready to use.</p>	<p>End term: In addition to FM radio programming, other platforms are used, number of presentation / programming increased by 50%</p>	<p>to be done after the ICA amendment</p>	<p>to be done after the ICA amendment</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Outcome 3</p>							
	<p>Increase score in METT scorecard.</p>	<p>METT scores at PPG stage: Shambe: 12 Meshra: 12 Zeraf: 12</p>	<p>Mid-term: METT scores increased to: Shambe: 57 Meshra: 56 Zeraf: 56</p>	<p>End: METT scores increased to: Shambe: 73 Meshra: 72 Zeraf: 71</p>	<p>to be done after the ICA amendment</p>	<p>to be done after the ICA amendment</p>	<p>N/A</p>
	<p>Estimated population of key wildlife species, e.g. elephant, hippo, Nile lechwe, tiang, buffalo, giraffe, shoebill increased or stabilized.</p>	<p>Elephant; Hippo; Nile Lechwe; Tiang; Buffalo; Giraffe; Shoe Bill, Sitatunga; Ostrich; Reedbuck-All to be assessed (see METT);</p>	<p>Mid term: Population assessed</p>	<p>End Term: Population Stable or Slight Increase</p>	<p>to be done after the ICA amendment</p>	<p>to be done after the ICA amendment</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Outcome 3.1 : Protection of Sudd ecosystem and associated PAs (Shambe, Meshra, Zeraf).</p>	<p>Increase in number of km patrolled by wildlife forces (foot +/-or vehicle) and by aerial patrols for each PA and other key areas.</p>	<p>Between 2015-18, on average there have been: Shambe N P: •Km patrolled on foot: 0 •Km patrolled in vehicle: 0 •Hours aerial surveys: 0 Meshra 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</p>	<p>Mid Term: Shambe N P: •Km patrolled on foot: 500 km. •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.</p>	<p>End Term: Mid-term: Shambe N P: •Km patrolled on foot: 500 km. •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</p>	<p>to be done after the ICA amendment</p>	<p>to be done after the ICA amendment</p>	<p>N/A</p>

		<p>Between 2015-18, on average there have been: ● Arrests: x/year. ● Confiscations of illegal wildlife parts: x kg/yr. ● Convictions: x yr.</p> <p>● X = unknown: baseline to be assessed.</p>	Mid term: 20% increase of the baseline.	End Term: 50% increase of the baseline.	to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment	N/A	
	Number of law enforcement results – arrests, confiscations and convictions for each PA and other areas.							
	Increase in the number and area of PAs in the Sudd.	Three PAs exist: Mershra (part within Sudd) 6,135 km2 Shambe; 1,750 km2 Zeraf; 10,961 km2	Mid Term: PA Network Strategy drafted and consultation completed.	End Term: Meshra/Bentiu (revised): 68,666 km2 Shambe (enlarged): 44,728 km2 Zeraf: 10,961 km2	to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment	N/A	
Outcome 3.2. Strengthened capacities and information for wildlife protection in and around three protected areas in the Sudd Ecosystem.	Community livelihoods improved through economic benefits derived from sustainable uses of natural resources: • 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				to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment	N/A	
	Number of protocols implemented.		Mid term: Regular meetings; operational procedures in place; and joint patrols initiated.	End term: Protocol is functioning with regular joint activities.	to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment		
	Number of km patrolled (foot +/-or vehicle) and by aerial patrols for each PA and other key areas. (associated with rapid response capabilities)	The RRU does not exist.	Mid Term: 4 response s/Year	End Term: 8 response/Year				
	Number of law enforcement results – arrests, confiscations and convictions. (associated with rapid response capabilities)	The RRU does not exist.	Mid Term: targets will be set once the RRU has been established.	End Term: targets will be set once the RRU has been established.	to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment		
	Community Conservation-Security Partnerships established in key communities in the 3 PAs.	No information collection system in place.	Mid term: Conservancies Action Plan developed and implementation initiated at least one site.	End Term: Implementation is ongoing at least one site.	to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment		
Outcome 3.3. Community-based conservation and sustainable livelihoods developed in the Sudd ecosystem	Conservation is improved with associated increased social and economic benefits in local communities.							

	Local PA Site Committee or other partnership is in place and operating for each PA.	Current: effective coordination not in practice	Mid term: Improved coordination through regular meetings of the committee, or through other mechanisms.	End term: A high degree of coordination is expected by the parties and is the standard practice.	to be done after the ICA amendment	to be done after the ICA amendment
	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	to be done after the ICA amendment	to be done after the ICA amendment
	Community livelihoods improved through economic benefits derived from sustainable uses of natural resources (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. •The number of women and men among the full-time project staff. •The number of women and men that are members on project-sponsored committees. •The number of women and men who are employed in jobs created by the project. •The number of women and men who access micro-finance opportunities through the project.)	Current: 0 participants in sustainable uses of natural resources and livelihood activities.	Mid term: 150	End Term: 300	to be done after the ICA amendment	to be done after the ICA amendment
	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.	Mid Term: Awareness programs are scheduled and delivered regularly, at least 25% increase. Other platforms of awareness raising investigated, developed and ready to use.	End Term: In addition to FM radio programming, other platforms are used, number of presentation / programming increased by 50%	to be done after the ICA amendment	to be done after the ICA amendment

Outcome 4

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For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

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

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
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Under Comp 1

Wildlife and forest crimes analyzed using the ICCWC's Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit.	31st March 2024	Project was at Inception Phase	5%	The focal person for CITES communicated to the CITES secretariat on the implementation of the ICWCC. Since South Sudan has not acceded to CITES, the project team is working to identify an expert to conduct the analysis.	S
Legislation, regulations and policies on wildlife and protected areas are developed, reviewed, updated, endorsed and enforced (e.g. Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Bill, Tourism Bill).	30th June 2025	Project was at Inception Phase	20%	Finalization of the policy brief on the Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas' Bill 2022, Wildlife Policy 2022, Tourism Policy 2022, and Tourism Bill 2022 is the next step.	S
Transboundary Wildlife Management Protocols developed (implementation is through components 2+3).	30th June 2024	Project was at Inception Phase	10%	The PMU has drafted a policy brief on the issues at stake that warrant trans-boundary protected area management, providing recommendations for the initiation of transboundary protected area management.	S
South Sudan accedes to and implements the obligations under the Lusaka Agreement, CITES, CMS and the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN)	31st July 2024	Project was at Inception Phase	20%	The process for recruitment of Consultants is ongoing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms of Reference (TOR) for consultancy developed covers CITES, CMS, Lusaka Agreement and HAWEN • Expression of Interest (EOI) was advertised. • Support participation of focal points to MEAS meetings 	S
Capacity of key national and field level institutions for implementing laws and policies for the effective management of wildlife and protected areas are strengthened.	31st March 2024	Project was at Inception Phase	20%	The process for recruitment of Consultants to Assess the capacity of Staff at National and State levels and development of Training Plans/modules is ongoing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Terms of Reference (TOR) for consultancy developed •Expression of Interest (EOI) was advertised. 	S
Capacity of the information Management unit within South Sudan Wildlife Service and staff from police/Judiciary involved in Wildlife Trade are strengthened for implementation of laws and policies Improved coordination between PA management, local government authorities and Central Government Awareness raised on the value of wildlife protection and combatting illegal wildlife trade	31 st March 2024	Project was at Inception Phase	20%	The process for recruitment of Consultants to Assess the Capacity of the information Management System/Unit, , Police, Judiciary involved in IWT and is ongoing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Terms of Reference (TOR) for consultancy developed •Expression of Interest (EOI) was advertised. 	S
			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment	
			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment	
Under Comp 2					
Targeted intelligence-led law enforcement operations conducted and park security systems implemented.			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment	
Park wildlife surveys and management strategies updated to provide a basis for diversification of funding streams, including tourism.			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment	
Basic tourism hiking trails developed and signage improved			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment	

Multi-agency anti trafficking Rapid Response Units established and operationalised			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment
Protocols piloted for management of transboundary movements of wildlife on the Western and Southern borders			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment
Networks established and nurtured for information gathering and sharing among PAs, state/local authorities, and communities.			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment
Community structures and partnerships for wildlife protection and wildlife friendly land-use forged.			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment
Community livelihood activities compatible with biodiversity conservation in NNP buffer zone are supported and operational.			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment
Community awareness of biodiversity conservation and natural resources increased			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment
Under Comp 3				
Aerial and ground surveys and animal tracking completed to support PA planning and wildlife protection			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment
Targeted intelligence-led law enforcement operations conducted; patrol training & equipment given to key areas			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment
Coverage of PAs in the Sudd Ecosystem are expanded and their management processes and systems strengthened.			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment
Engagement with extractive industries in the Sudd project area at all levels.			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment
Multi-agency anti-trafficking Rapid Response Units established and operationalised.			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment
Protocols piloted for management of transboundary movements of wildlife on the Eastern border			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment
Networks established and nurtured for information gathering and sharing between park, state / local authorities, and communities.			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment
Community structures and partnerships for wildlife protection and wildlife friendly land-use forged			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment
Community livelihood activities compatible with biodiversity conservation in/around PAs are supported and operational.			to be done after the ICA ammendment	to be done after the ICA ammendment
Under Comp 4				
Under Comp 5				

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

4 Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in
3 Implementation schedule	Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential	Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low
4 Budget	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of
5 Financial Management	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm
6 Reporting	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of
7 Capacity to deliver	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed

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)

2nd 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.

Risk	Risk affecting:		Risk Rating						Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
Moderate: Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.									=	
Risk 1: Moderate: Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Outcomes 1-3	L	L	L					=	The Risk and likelihood of its having negative impacts remains Moderate and the project Management team will continue to strengthen the management structure which was agreed upon during the project planning meeting in Maazoni after the exit of WCS and IUCN from the project structure.
Risk 2: Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. PSC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Outcomes 1-3	L	L	L					=	The Risk remains Moderate and the project steering committee will have started planning for inaugural project steering Committee (PSC) and it will continue as planned at least once a year.

Risk 3: Substantial: Some changes in project work plan but without major effect on overall timetable or Measures taken are not always adequate and weak adaptive management. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.	Outcomes 1-3	L	L	L					=	The Risk remains Moderate and the project Management team have consolidated the revised work plan.
Risk 4: Substantial: Minor budget reallocation needed with no changes beyond the margins of 10% across the different components – excluding the PMC or Imbalanced utilisation of budget or exhaustion of PMC before project completion. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.	Outcomes 1-3	L	L	L					=	Please add.
Risk 5: Low: Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Outcomes 1-3	L	L	L					=	The PMU and component Managers have put a robust financial system to ensure correct use of the funds. The Audit process for financial is under process.
Risk 6: Low: Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Outcomes 1-3	L	L	L					=	The PMU and component Managers have been submitting reports (Technical and Financial) in timely manner.
Risk 7: Low: Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Outcomes 1-3	L	L	L					=	The Eas recruited qualified experts to manage the PMU and assigned staff with the required managerial skill to manage the project. Capacity gaps were identified among the project partners and capacity development plan is in place.
Consolidated project risk		L	L	L					=	This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

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

List here only risks from Table A and B above that have a risk rating of **M or higher** in the current PIR

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Please describe all M risks here.					

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.

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	No
Financial management	No
Implementation schedule	Explain in table B
Executing Entity	Yes
Executing Entity Category	No
Minor project objective change	Yes
Safeguards	No
Risk analysis	No
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	No
Co-financing	No
Location of project activity	No
Other	No

Minor amendments

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

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP
Original Legal Instrument		8-Aug-20
Amendment 1	Revision	
Extension 1	Extension	

Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
3-Sep-20	31-Dec-25	
		The withdrawal of IUCN and Suspension of WCS, change of executing Agency to Ministry of Environment and Forestry

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 (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79>) or GeoNames (<http://www.geonames.org/>) 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 (<https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx>)

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Juba, National Capital	4.8594	31.5713	Juba		Compenet 1 activities
Nimule National Park (NNP)	3.64	32.1065	Nimule		Compenet 2 activities
Shambe National Park (SNP)	6.9233	30.8039	Shambe		Compenet 3 activities
Zeraf Game Reserve (ZGR)	8.48	30.3	Zeraf Island		Compenet 3 activities
Meshra Game Reserve (MGR)	7.3	29.3	Meshra		Compenet 3 activities
Fanyikang Game reserve (FGR)	9.25	31.2548	Fanyikang		Compenet 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]