PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Project ID:	9551
Project Name:	Capacity Development in Reducing Illegal Wildlife Trade and Improving Protected Area Management Effectiveness in South Sudan
Countr(ies):	South Sudan
Implementing Agency:	UNEP

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name
Capacity Development in Reducing Illegal Wildlife Trade and Improving Protected Area Management Effectiveness in South Sudan

Country
South Sudan

GEF ID	Implementing Agency
9551	UNEP

Executing Entity
Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism (MWCT), International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

Trust Fund	Project Type
GET	FSP

PIR Submission	Fiscal Year , PIR Number
9/15/2026	FY 2026 , 3rd PIR

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.

B. Ratings and Disbursements

Implementation Progress	Development Objective
Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory

Overall risk
Low Risk

Project Financing	Cumulative Disbursement
5,835,750.00	1,702,969.00

C. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval 12/12/2019	Agency Approval 9/9/2021
Implementation Start 3/9/2020	First Disbursement 9/17/2020
Expected MTR 9/30/2024	Actual MTR 10/7/2025
Expected Completion 6/30/2027	Actual Completion

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

A. Progress: Information on progress and 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.

B. 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.

C. Stakeholder Engagement

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.

D. Gender Equality

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.

E. Knowledge Management

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.

III: Minor Amendments

CONTEXT	
Result Framework	
Components and Cost	
Institutional And Implementation Arrangements	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.
Financial Management	
Implementation Schedule	
Executing Entity	
Executing Entity Category	
Minor Project Objective Change	
Safeguards	
Risk Analysis	

Increase of GEF Financing up to 5%	
Co-Financing	
Location of Project Activity	
others	

IV: Geographic Coordinates of Project Activities

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Juba, National Capital	4.8594	31.5713	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nimule National Park (NNP)	3.6400	32.1065	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Shambe National Park (SNP)	6.9233	30.8039	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Zeraf Game Reserve (ZGR)	8.48	30.30	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Meshra Game Reserve (MGR)	7.3000	29.3000	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Fanyikang Game reserve (FGR)	9.2500	31.2548	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

V. ANNEX

Uploaded Document

Document Category	Title
M and E Document	9551_PIR_UNEP_2026