**UNDP South Sudan**

**2015 Annual Work Plan**

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| **Project name** | **Amount** |
| Protected Area Network Management and Building Capacity in Post-conflict South Sudan | USD 889,761 |

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| Hon. David Deng Athorbei Minister, Ministry of Finance, Commerce, Investment and Economic Planning Government of the Republic of South Sudan | Balázs HorváthCountry Director UNDP South Sudan ProgrammeUNDP |
| Signature: | Signature: |
| Date:  | Date:  |

**United Nations Development Programme**

**South Sudan**

**Annual Work Plan 2015**

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| **Project Title** | Protected Area Network Management and Building Capacity in Post-conflict South Sudan |
| **UNDAF Outcome(s):**  | Chronic food insecurity is reduced and household incomes increased |
| **Expected CP** **Output(s):** | Financial incentives created to promote green energy and sustainable livelihoods |
| **Implementing Partner:** | UNDP |
| **Responsible Parties:** | WCS in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior and Wildlife Conservation of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan |

**Brief Description**

The ideal, long term solution for protected areas management in South Sudan would be “An ecologically representative and connected network of protected areas, subject to efficient management arrangements for the situation of South Sudan and adequately financed through multiple sources”. This project proposes to contribute to the ideal long term solution by laying the foundations for effective protected areas management by firstly, reassessing the present protected area estate to ensure the identification of key migratory routes and wildlife corridors within the protected area network and secondly, building the capacity of the Ministry of Interior and Wildlife Conservation to effectively manage and sustainably develop South Sudan’s key protected areas. To achieve this, the project will undertake a range of activities to deliver the following three outcomes:

1. Capacity for protected area management strengthened
2. Management of four key protected areas improved (i.e. Southern, Badingilo and Boma National Parks and Zeraf Reserve)
3. Sustainable financing of protected areas designed and enhanced

The expected benefits of the project are the expansion of the protected area network of South Sudan by 350,000 ha and 6,800,000 ha of PA under improved management. Specifically, this will mean:

* Improving the overall protected area institutional capacity, from a baseline of 42, 39, 32 % to 52, 50, 43 % for institutional, systemic and individual capacity scores, respectively
* Increasing management effectiveness at the protected area level, from a management effectiveness tracking tools baseline of 25% to greater than 40% at Badingilo, Southern and Zeraf and from 41% to greater than 50% at Boma and aligning the protected areas to International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) category II and VI
* Increasing the financial sustainability of the protected area network, from a financial sustainability baseline score of 5% to 20%

**Management arrangements**

WCS will implement the project in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior and Wildlife Conservation, with UNDP serving as the implementing agency. The project will collaborate where appropriate with other Ministries, State government, local communities and local NGOs, the University of Juba and the private tourism sector. The project budget is US$8,220,000, with GEF financing totalling US$ 3,820,000 (46%), and with the co-financing provided by the Government of South Sudan, USAID, and WCS.

Programme Period: 2012-2016

Programme Component: Human Development and Inclusive Growth

Atlas Award ID: 00061441

Start Date: 1 January 2015

End Date: 31 Dec. 2015

PAC Meeting Date: TBC

2015 AWP budget: USD 889,761

Total resources required: USD 889,761

Total allocated resources: USD 889,761

* Regular: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Other:
	+ GEF USD 889,761

Unfunded budget: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

In-kind Contributions: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Agreed by Ministry of Finance, Commerce, Investment and Economic Planning:

Agreed by UNDP:

# Annual work plan

# Year: 2015

| **EXPECTED OUTCOME***And indicators* | **OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES***List outputs and associated activities* | **TIMEFRAME** | **Comments** | **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** | **PLANNED BUDGET (GEF)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |  | Funding Source | Budget Description | AmountUS$ |
| **Outcome 1****Capacity building for protected area management improved**1. ***Indicator:***

Encroachment of PA estate reduced***Baseline***:Significant encroachment rates in several key protected areas and key wildlife corridors ***Target***: Strategies to address encroachment designed and initiated 1. ***Indicator***:

Protected area network strategic plan adopted and implemented (conforming to IUCN criteria and wildlife requirements) ***Baseline***:No Protected Area Network plan exists***Target***:Protected Area Network plan (PAN ) draft completed1. ***Indicator***:

Policy regulations necessary for guidance of PA network management***Baseline***:Wildlife policy drafted and awaiting updating/ adoption, wildlife law drafted and under revision, tourism policy drafted and awaiting updating/ adoption***Target***:Wildlife and Tourism policies reviewed and adopted by parliament. Wildlife and Tourism bill reviewed and adopted by Council of Ministers1. ***Indicator***:

Percentage of staffing with competencies and skills matching position requirements and with clear job description***Baseline***:Percentage of staffing with competencies: Less than 5%***Target***:: Percentage of staffing with competencies 10% 1. ***Indicator***

Communications strategy developed. Number of visits to website***Baseline***:No communications strategy or website***Target***: Communication strategy developed and implemented. Website developed and operational | **Output 1.1: Systematic protected areas conservation strategic plan developed for the management of the protected area network of South Sudan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | International Consultants | 40,000 |
| Local Consultant | 8,000 |
| Contractual Services - Individual | 40,000 |
| Travel | 70,000 |
| Supplies | 30,000 |
| Activity 1.1.1 Form a technical committee and initiate a process to draft nationwide PAN strategic plan for South Sudan |  X |  X | X | X |  | WCS/consultant and SSWS | GEF | Information Technology Equip |  |
| Miscellaneous Expenses | 10,860 |
| Training, Workshop, Conferences | 40,000 |
| Activity 1.1.2 Conduct midterm review (MTR) to assess progress towards achieving project outcomes and provide necessary recommendations  | X | X |  |  | The MTR was to be conducted in August 2013 but got delayed following political crisis (entire cabinet dissolved) in July 2013 and later on conflict which broke out in December 2013 and continued through the present  | Project manager & teamUNDP country office UNDP/GEF regional coordinating unitExternal consultants (i.e. evaluation team) | GEF |  |  |
| Activity 1.1.3 Undertake a selected terrestrial survey in Southern NP and conduct a scooping missions in forest blocks in the Aloma-Lantoto-Bangangai landscape for feasibility studies | X | X |  |  | This activity is rescheduled for dry season of 2015 dependent on security situations | WCS and SSWS | GEF | **Total Outcome 1** |  **238,860**  |
| Activity 1.1.4 Undertake Socio-economic surveys for the western sector of the Southern NP generating data on natural resource use, human population numbers, traditional use areas, cultural values /historical sites. | X  | X  |   |  | Eastern sector of the park completed; the activity is western sector is rescheduled for 2015 subject to security situation assessment  | WCS and SSWS | GEF-SNPUSAID/ WCS completion of Badingilo & Boma  |  |  |
| Activity 1.1.5 Identification of key habitats and ecological processes, which affect wildlife movement and dispersal. | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | GEF-SNPUSAID/ WCS Badingilo & Boma |  |  |
| Activity 1.1.6 Undertake applied research (i.e. collaring elephants and giant eland) in Southern National Park in complement to on-going USAID supported research on migratory species in Boma-Jonglei. | X | X  | X | X  | Elephant and antelope collaring will continue from early 2015 security permitting  | WCS and SSWS | WCS/USAID  |  |  |
| Activity 1.1.7 GIS mapping of areas used by livestock, agriculture and human settlements. | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | GEF-SNPUSAID/ WCS-Boma-Jonglei |  |  |
| Activity 1.1.8 Review extractive industry, road network, and development plans and zoning in relation to existing & future PAN.  |  |  | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.1.9 Formulate overall strategic plan for PAN to guide surveys, creation of new PAs, rehabilitation of existing PAs, and coordination of management efforts | X | X | X | X | Continued drafting of technical document to guide this process in coming years. | WCS/SSWS | GEF |  |  |
| **Output 1.2: Policy and regulation framework based on selected IUCN categories developed.** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.2.1 Support finalization of wildlife & PA law. | X  | X | X | X  |  | WCS and SSWS | USAID/ WCS |  |  |
| Activity 1.2.2 Support the finalization and revision of tourism law and priority regulations. | X  | X  | X | X |  | WCS/ Consultant and SSWS | GEF |  |  |
| Activity 1.2.3 Review other policies and laws, identification of gaps and explicit recommendations to reform them where necessary |  |  |  |  | Review completed, monitoring continued. | USAID/ WCS |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.2.4 Clarify Central, State and local mandates for protected area management. |  X | X  | X | X  |  | GEF and SSWS |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.2.5 Draft and adopt a set of criteria and management objectives for the different categories of PAs following IUCN guidelines and standards. |  X | X  | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | GEF |  |  |
| Activity 1.2.6 Design formal standards and procedures for establishing and gazetting PAs, stakeholder participation process, and development of community and private sector collaborations. | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | GEF |  |  |
| Activity 1.2.7 Make recommendations and specific amendments on how to address problems of overlapping and conflicting legislation with conservation legislation  |  |  |  |  | Gap analysis completed and necessary actions completed. | USAID/ WCS |  |  |  |
| **Output 1.3: Procedures established to safeguard local community concerns and rights, address and prevent potential displacement problems, and promote development of benefits for local communities most directly impacted by protected areas.** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.3.1 Identify communal areas and appropriate partnership approaches to be piloted (including community conservancies) | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | GEFUSAID/ WCS-Badingilo[[1]](#footnote-1) |  |  |
| Activity 1.3.2 Establish consultation mechanisms with representation from communities at Boma and Badingilo. | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | USAID/WCS |  |  |
| Activity 1.3.3 Monitor security situation of communities neighbouring PAs and seek support to address security and livelihoods threats | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.3.4 Undertake a targeted study to understand the inter-clan conflict and tribal conflict dynamics cutting across eastern sector of SNP with a view to creating a platform for community cooperation and engagement and ensure protection of people and wildlife and ensure the sanctity of the park boundaries | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | GEF |  |  |
| Activity 1.3.5 Create peace committees composed of wildlife and community members along SNP borderline for promoting peace, security and dialogue between communities on natural resource use and management and ensure security for people and wildlife  | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | GEF and USAID |  |  |
| **Output 1.4: Protected area planning and monitoring unit created in the SSWS, staff trained, PA management planning criteria designed and piloted** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.4.1 Design the TOR and mandate for a protected area planning and survey/monitoring in the SSWS. | X | X | X | X |  | SSWS and WCS | GEF |  |  |
| Activity 1.4.2 Select and train staff in aerial/ground counting techniques, vegetation surveys, wildlife/resource assessments, GIS techniques and PA planning (including techniques in developing criteria to identify areas requiring protection, inclusion and management). | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | GEF |  |  |
| Activity 1.4.3 Provide technical support in undertaking management planning support to Boma, Badingilo & Southern NPs | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | GEF- SNPUSAID/WCS-Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 1.4.4 Undertake a scoping study to determine the status and extent of wildlife crime related law enforcement successes, failures and challenges and determine judicial outcomes across the courts in South Sudan | X | X | X | X |  | WCS consultant and SSWS | GEF |  |  |
| Activity 1.4.5 Develop database incorporating law enforcement monitoring, wildlife, human activity, and other data to inform management strategies and protected area planning | X | X | X | X |  |  | USAID/WCS |  |  |
| Activity 1.4.6 Promote SSWS participation in and influence of RSS and State land use planning exercises so that wildlife priorities/issues (such as wildlife corridors, habitat conservation and water catchment) are included. | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | GEF-SNPUSAID/WCS-Boma-Jonglei |  |  |
| Activity 1.4.7 Wildlife Management unit supported to facilitate contacts with corporate and community land users in adjacent areas surrounding PA’s to discuss management issues/priorities. | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS |  |  |  |
| **Output 1.5: SSWS technical and infrastructural capacity to manage and monitor the protected area network of South Sudan expanded** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.5.1 Review conservation structures and streamline responsibilities at the national, state and local level | X | X | X | X |  | SSWS | GEF |  |  |
| 1.5.2 Provide technical advice to SSWS and recommend improvements to enhance performance where appropriate. | X | X | X | X |  | WCS & Consultant | GEF |  |  |
| 1.5.3 Draw up and initiate a training program targeting key management personnel (park wardens) to identify and address gaps in management skills. Potential areas for targeted trainings include law enforcement monitoring, park administration, work planning, anti-poaching organization and management, computer skills etc. | X | X | X | X |  | WCS/ Consultant and SSWS | GEF |  |  |
| 1.5.4 Undertake a feasibility study to evaluate the potential for creation of a parastatal institution-South Sudan Wildlife Service (including different institutional options) |  |  |  |  | This activity has been suspended due to the ongoing  | WCS, SSWS & Consultant | GEF |  |  |
| 1.5.5 Initiate a process to review and agree on the optimal legal status, structure, roles and responsibilities, including the key steps needed to establish national wildlife management institution and effective management of individual protected areas | X | X | X | X |  | WCS, SSWS & Consultant | GEF |  |  |
| **Output 1.6: SSWS communications strategy designed to promote protected areas and wildlife conservation in South Sudan.** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.6.1 Support the implementation of the communication strategy | X | X | X | X |  |  SSWS and WCS | GEF |  |  |
| 1.6.2 Designate SSWS selected staff for basic media equipment training to implement the communications strategy... | X | X | X | X |  | SSWS and WCS | GEF |  |  |
| 1.6.3 Support the updating of SSWS website to promote information exchange and raise awareness. | X | X | X | X |  | SSWS and Consultant | GEF |  |  |
| 1.6.4 Develop contacts with local and international press and to facilitate sharing of press releases on conservation issues. | X | X | X | X |  | SSWS and WCS | GEF |  |  |
|  | 1.6.5 Organize and conduct information campaign in Juba and key states (including Lakes, Jonglei, EES) to raise awareness on threats to elephant security, wildlife poaching and trafficking  | X | X | X | X |  | SSWS and WCS | GEF |  |  |
| **Outcome 2****Management of four key protected areas improved (Zeraf, Southern, Boma, and Badingilo)**1. ***Indicator:***

Levels of illegal hunting of key and endangered wildlife species in target PAs***Baseline***: Significant commercial poaching occurring in each of the 4 PAs***Target***: Levels of illegal hunting assessed and understood1. ***Indicator***:

Number of management plans and preliminary management strategies***Baseline***:Boma management plan drafting underway: None for Badingilo, Southern NP and other PAs***Target***:Badingilo planning process completed, Southern NP planning process initiated1. ***Indicator***:

Boma and Badingilo NP gazetted. Zeraf GR extended and percentage of boundaries of the 4 Pas demarcated***Baseline***:Boma and Badingilo boundaries proposed in early 1980s, no protected area boundaries demarcated***Target***:Badingilo NP boundaries surveyed, assessed and refined1. ***Indicator***:

Number of km patrolled (and associated catch per unit effort ) by wildlife forces and coverage by aerial patrols***Baseline***:Law Enforcement Monitoring (LEM) piloted in Boma NP***Target***:System put in place to monitor law enforcement efforts (LEM) in Badingilo NP and Southern NP1. ***Indicator***:

Number of times PA authorities meet with stakeholders at local levels***Baseline***:Occasional meetings at Boma NP and none at other sites***Target***:Stakeholder coordination mechanisms created in Badingilo NP and meeting quarterly 1. ***Indicator***:

Number of partnership agreements between PA adjacent local communities and PA management.***Baseline***:Number of partnership agreements: None existing ***Target***:One partnership agreement secured1. ***Indicator***

Number of pilot ecotourism projects established***Baseline***Number of pilot ecotourism projects established None existing***Target***:One pilot ecotourism projects established and potential sites and tourism partners identified | **Output 2.1: Protected area management plans for Boma and Badingilo and preliminary management strategies developed for Zeraf and SNP.** |  |  |  |  |
| Travel | 40,000 |
| Contractual Services-Companies  | 320,000 |
| Contractual services - Individ | 35,000 |
| Activity 2.1.1 Undertake stakeholders’ consultations to finalize five-year management plans for Boma and Badingilo and initiate two-year preliminary management strategies for Southern and Zeraf/Shambe. | X  | X | X | X |  | SSWS and WCS | GEF-Zeraf/SNPUSAID/WCS -Boma & Badingilo | Supplies  | 20,000 |
|  | Miscellaneous Expenses | 12,000 |
|  | Training, Workshop, Conferences | 25,000 |
|  | **Outcome 2 Total** | **452,000**  |
|  |  |  |
| Activity 2.1.2 Support site based SSWS authorities in the development and implementation of annual work plans. |  X |  X |  X |  X |  | SSWS and WCS | GEF-Zeraf/SNPUSAID/WCS -Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.1.3 Review the law enforcement strategy and asses its implementation at site level to inform any interventions taking into account the existing security situations  | X  | X  |  |   |  | SSWS and WCS | GEF-Zeraf/SNPUSAID/WCS -Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.1.4 Support the anti-trafficking efforts and monitoring movement of wildlife products through Juba International Airport, Wau, Rumbek and Malakal Air outlets, Nimule, Nadapal, Kaya, Jalle (Kajokeji) and Pochalla border points and Juba and Shambe Ports | X | X | X | X |  | SSWS and WCS | GEF-Zeraf/SNPUSAID/WCS -Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.1.5 Coordinate with the Garamba park authorities to continue monitoring and enforcing wildlife law along DRC-South Sudan (Garamba-Lantoto Park(Yei) borderline | X | X | X | X |  | SSWS and WCS | GEF-Zeraf/SNPUSAID/WCS -Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| **Output 2.2: Protected area and buffer zone boundaries assessed and participatory redefinition processes commenced where appropriate, leading to Boma and Badingilo National Parks and the extension of Zeraf Reserve being legally gazetted.** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 2.2.1 Assess and design PA boundaries (Zeraf, Southern, Boma, and Badingilo) using existing ecological and socio-economic surveys and land cover mapping and design new boundaries that effectively protect important habitats, wildlife concentrations, wetlands and ecological processes.  | X | X | X  | X  |  | SSWS and WCS | GEF-Zeraf/SNPUSAID/WCS -Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.2.2 Undertake consultation and process for demarcation and zoning of Boma NP realigned to include core areas for migratory animals and community needs. |  | X | X | X |  | SSWS and WCS | USAID/WCS |  |  |
| Activity 2.2.3 Undertake consultations and process for the extension and demarcation of Badingilo NP to include important migratory routes, wildlife concentrations and habitats. | X | X | X  | X  |  | SSWS and WCS | USAID/WCS |  |  |
| Activity 2.2.4 Survey and initiate demarcation of Boma and Badingilo PA boundaries and undertake awareness-raising so that boundaries are known by both PA managers and neighbouring communities. | X | X | X | X |  | SSWS and WCS | GEF- SNPUSAID/WCS -Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| **Output 2.3: Basic infrastructure (HQ buildings, ranger posts, communications equipment, vehicles, radios, field equipment) established for Zeraf, Southern, Boma, and Badingilo protected area management and operations** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 2.3.1 Assess wildlife law enforcement and PA management needs and develop infrastructure plan. |  |  |  |  |  | Completed | GEF- SNPUSAID/WCS -Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.3.2 Inspect the constructed HQ of Motoronyo (Eastern sector of SNP) and Sue River Ranger post (Zumoi) Western sector of SNP and construct Tong (Agogo) and Bahr Gil ranger posts and continue equipping ranger posts and HQ buildings with wildlife law enforcement tools. . |   |   |  |  | Major construction activities rescheduled for 2015 | SSWS and WCS | GEF- SNPUSAID/WCS -Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.3.3 Procure field equipment (tents, GPS, compass, binoculars, raincoats, field boots, cooking pots, etc.) for rangers and NCOs.  |  |  |  |  |  | Completed | GEF-SNPUSAID/WCS-Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.3.4 Establish/replace HF Radio communication systems within PAs and with SSWS HQs in Juba. |  X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | GEF-SNPUSAID/WCS-Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.3.5 Construct airstrip in Southern NP and Badingilo Park (one strip in each PA) to support aerial patrol and operations support. | X | X | X | X |  |  | GEF-SNPUSAID/WCS- Badingilo |  |  |
| **Output 2.4: Capacity and technical expertise of field based protected area management staff improved, work plans developed and implemented** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 2.4.1 Review the basic training manual for trainers and course participants. |  |  | X | X |  | WCS | GEF |  |  |
| Activity 2.4.2 Train park management staff (Senior officers) in work plan development and planning and implementation of anti-poaching, law enforcement monitoring, and reporting of park management. | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | GEF – SNPUSAID/WCS-Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.4.3 Design park level management tracking systems and staff trained to update information and generate reports. |  |   | X  | X  |  | WCS and SSWS | GEF-SNPUSAID/WCS-Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.4.4 Undertake basic inductions for the Park Wardens of Boma, Lantoto Badingilo, and SNP covering components on park management, , community dimension of natural resource management approaches, wildlife laws, human rights issues, and patrol organization | X |   |  |  | New Park wardens have been assigned to Boma and Badingilo, leadership training a top priority. | WCS and SSWS | GEF-SNPUSAID/WCS- completed for Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| **Output 2.5: Stakeholder participation (local, State) and capacity increased to support protected area management.** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 2.5.1 Create site based consultation mechanisms at the PA level with appropriate local community and Government representation. Regular meetings will ensure sound information exchange and support. | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | GEF-SNPUSAID/WCS- completed for Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.5.2 Channel recommendations emanating from site levels by the SSWS and RSS into management strategy developments. | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | GEF-SNPUSAID/WCS-already completed for Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| **Output 2.6: Community based partnerships designed and piloted aiming at developing benefits and opportunities for local communities.** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 2.6.1 Identify community natural resource use practices through assessments in SNP and Badingilo. Boma already completed. | X | X  | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | GEF-SNPUSAID/WCS- completed for Boma & part of Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.6.2 Finalize signing of cooperation agreement with CBO for Lafon area (Eastern sector of Badingilo park) and complete assessing profile for CBO for Boma/Pibor areas | X | X |  |  |  | WCS and GEF | USAID |  |  |
| Activity 2.6.3 Develop pilot partnerships (supported by agreements), where appropriate, regarding conservation and natural resource management in and around protected areas. | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | GEF-SNPUSAID/WCS- completed for Boma & part of Badingilo |  |  |
| **Output 2.7: Proposals developed to mobilize community alternative livelihoods and sustainable development funding sources to benefit and enhance income generation for key communities living near and in protected areas** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 2.7.1 Undertake targeted study to establish database for monitoring charcoal production, commercial firewood collection and illegal timber logging in and around key PAs (particularly SNP, Badingilo) | X | X | X | X |  | SSWS, NRMG and WCS | GEF-SNP USAID/WCS-ongoing for Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.7.2 Assess options for reducing deforestation around protected areas (Pas) through piloting Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project (efficient fuel stove or biogas stoves and construction of biogas digesters) to support energy needs for low income households living close to Pas | X | X | X | X |  | Environment, NRMG, and WCS | GEF-SNP USAID/WCS-ongoing for Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.7.3 Integrate ecological and socio-economic information to identify environmentally appropriate livelihoods programs. | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | GEF-SNP USAID/WCS-ongoing for Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.7.4 Develop procedures and criteria for environmentally friendly activities and propose pilot schemes, which can be established with community areas neighbouring PAs.  | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | GEF-SNP USAID/WCS-ongoing for Boma & Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.7.5 Identify additional funding sources (including REDD+) along with technical experts (i.e. specialized NGOs) to support development of a rural livelihood programs directly linked to protected area management concerns | X | X | X | X |  | SSWS and WCS | GEF and USAID/WCS-Boma and Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.7.6 Undertake information campaign targeting the IDPs along Minkaman-Awerial-Aliab-Yirol-Shambe NP to halt elephant poaching and ivory trafficking and the current widespread use of ivory in cultural practices as well as to halt commercial bushmeat poaching and trafficking | X | X | X | X |  | SSWS and WCS | GEF and USAID/WCS-Boma and Badingilo |  |  |
| **Output 2.8: Pilot model ecotourism programs designed and implemented for Badingilo and Boma Parks** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 2.8.1 Design and adopt regulations in place to regulate tourism development in Badingilo and Boma Parks (including clear benefits sharing mechanisms for local communities). | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | USAID/WCS- Boma and Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.8.2 Identify suitable tourism sites and promote with appropriate private sector candidates. | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | USAID/WCS- Boma and Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.8.3 Maintain contacts with potential tour operators and when appropriate (security situation) facilitate signing of Agreements between environmentally sound tour operators and the RSS. | X | X | X | X | Maintain contacts with potential tour operators in relation to future engagements; agreement pending improvement in security situations | WCS and SSWS | USAID/WCS- Boma and Badingilo |  |  |
| Activity 2.8.4 Monitor and evaluate the implementation of any new programs by other stakeholders (authorize or unauthorized entities) and asses implications to conservation. | X | X | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | USAID/WCS- Boma and Badingilo |  |  |
| **Outcome 3****Sustainable financing of protected areas designed and enhanced**1. ***Indicator***:

Number of sustainable financing mechanisms identified and designed ***Baseline***:Sustainable financing mechanisms: None existing ***Target***:Sustainable financing mechanisms: options identified and assessed1. ***Indicator***:

Number of business plans developed for the 4 targeted areas***Baseline***:Number of business plans developed: None existing ***Target***:Number of business plans developed: feasibility of business planning assessed and process defined (development of one business plan for Badingilo initiated)1. ***Indicator***:

Total operational budget (including HR and capital budget) allocation (US$) for protected area management***Baseline***Budget allocation for PA management: USD 40m***Target***:Total operational budget: No change expected this year1. ***Indicator***:

Number of private sector actors participating in partnerships***Baseline*** Number of private sector partnerships: none existing ***Target*:**Number of private sector partnerships: One private sector partnership established | **Output 3.1: Expert technical assessment of potential sustainable financing mechanisms for South Sudan protected area network.** |  |  |  | International Consultants | 20,000 |
| Travel | 35,000 |
| Activity 3.1.1 Undertake an expert assessment of the various potential financing mechanisms including carbon sequestration (REDD+), ecosystems services, trust funds, ecotourism, conservation easements from oil and mineral companies. The WCS Sustainable Conservation Finance Program will undertake this component. |  |  | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS | GEF | Equipment and Furniture |  |
|  | Supplies | 25,140 |
|  | Miscellaneous Expenses | 2,874 |
|  | Training, Workshop, Conferences | 35,000 |
|  | **Outcome 3 Total** | **118,014** |
| Activity 3.1.2 Undertake specific pilot assessments to determine the ecosystem services and values that different PAs contributes on the national and global benefits level. For example a valuation of the services provided by the Sudd watershed; carbon sequestration value of the Badingilo grasslands; the carbon sequestration value of the Jonglei Acacia forests, job creation potential of the PAN |  |  |  | X | Evaluate feasibility of pilot studies in relation to security situation | WCS and SSWS | USAID/WCS |  |  |
| Activity 3.1.3 Design a financing strategy and specific proposals to develop the various financing sources. |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 3.1.4 Multiple financial streams for PA management identified and mobilization strategy developed. |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 3.2: SSWS and RSS capacity developed to access potential sustainable finance management for PAs developed based on financial options analysis** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 3.2.1 Training of SSWS and RSS staff in sustainable conservation financing areas and strategy implementation. |  |  | X | X |  | WCS and SSWS with NRMG | GEF |  |  |
| **Output 3.3: PA business plans developed: including guidelines developed, capacity built and systematized and preliminary business plans for 4 key PAs.** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 3.3.1 Develop business plan guidelines to be adopted by the SSWS for application across PAN. |  |  |  | X |  |  | GEF |  |  |
| Activity 3.3.2 Design business plans for each of the four PAs. Including salaries, operating and capital development costs identified for each PA, projections from any tourism development. Justifications based on conservation priorities, core objectives and size of PAs. Projection of future Government allocations to PAs.  |  |  |  | X |  Initiate activity for selected PA sites. |  | GEF |  |  |
| **Output 3.4: Dialogue initiated with private sector extractive industry in relation to PA management concerns, key threats, opportunities, and partnership potential outlined for the four key PAs.** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 3.4.1 Review of extractive industry plans, contracts, concession limits, and policies affecting protected areas with NRMG including related infrastructures such as pipelines, roads, railroads, etc... | X | X  | X | X |  | SSWS and WCS with NRMG | USAID/WCS |  |  |
| Activity 3.4.2 Contacts established at national and international levels with extractive industry companies. PA management issues discussed regarding exploration and extraction. | X |  X | X | X |  | SSWS and WCS with NRMG | USAID/WCS |  |  |
| Activity 3.4.3 Promote appropriate EIAs undertaken in consultation with RSS Ministries and extractive industry. | X  |  X | X | X |  | SSWS and WCS with NRMG | USAID/WCS |  |  |
| Activity 3.4.4 Identify and explore legal and planning options to minimize conflicts and overlap with PAs (i.e. exclude concessions from PAs, no-go zones created, etc. | X  | X | X | X |  | SSWS and WCS with NRMG | USAID/WCS |  |  |
| Activity 3.4.5 Where appropriate propose development of agreements on cooperation, information exchange, and strict restoration/rehabilitation measures to address identified issues | X | X | X | X |  | SSWS and WCS with NRMG | USAID/WCS |  |  |
| **Project Management**  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | GEF | Professional Services | **80,887** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **Grand Total (GEF)** | 889,761 |

**PART II: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

UNDP is the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) is the Executing Agency (EA) for the project, under UNDP’s NGO execution modality, in cooperation with the South Sudan Wildlife Service (SSWS). The Ministry of Interior and Wildlife Conservation is the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) institution responsible for supervising the project and will work with WCS in implementation of the project activities. The project is in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan.

The WCS is a charitable, scientific, and educational non-governmental organization based in New York, USA. The Wildlife Conservation Society (previously known as the New York Zoological Society) was one of the principal conservation NGOs working in South Sudan in the 1980s. Following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), WCS reinitiated contacts in South Sudan and was invited by the RSS and SSWS to reopen its programme starting with the first systematic aerial assessment since the surveys conducted in the early 1980s. In 2007, WCS signed cooperation agreements with the then Ministry of Environment, Wildlife Conservation and Tourism (now the Ministry of Interior and Wildlife Conservation) and the Presidency of the Government of South Sudan to design, implement and monitor a protected area and biodiversity conservation initiative as part of the natural resource management strategy of South Sudan. The objectives of the agreements are to:

* 1. undertake surveys, research and assessment of wildlife, livestock and human activities around existing and proposed protected areas and develop monitoring systems to inform and orient protected area, natural resource management, and land use planning
	2. conserve and manage the Boma-Jonglei landscape (Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria states: including Boma, Badingilo, and Zeraf protected areas), building national management capacity through land-use planning and conservation
	3. develop and implement a comprehensive strategy for the rehabilitation and management of the protected area network
	4. support the integration of protected areas and biodiversity conservation concerns with development and natural resource exploitation to assure sustainable natural resource management
	5. promote the enforcement of environmental legislation

Under these agreements WCS is the lead technical wildlife conservation and protected areas partner of the Ministry of Interior and Wildlife Conservation and RSS for the Boma-Jonglei Landscape and its protected areas. In line with these agreements, WCS will be the executing agency for the project, under UNDP’s NGO execution modality, in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior and Wildlife Conservation.

The Government of the United States has made support to the wildlife conservation and protected area management in the Boma-Jonglei-Equatoria landscape of South Sudan a top priority, providing ongoing funds since December 2008 to complement funding from WCS and RSS. USAID South Sudan and WCS are working together in cooperation with RSS to support this important new initiative to put in place the necessary policies, practices and constituencies to sustainably manage the natural resources, conserve the biodiversity of the Boma-Jonglei-Equatoria landscape (located within the Jonglei, Eastern Equatoria, and Central Equatoria States), and to secure the livelihoods of the local people. This is being achieved through the following specific objectives:

1. Strengthen institutional capacity for sustainable management of natural resources.
2. Develop participatory land-use planning, zoning, and resource management.
3. Conserve biodiversity through protected area management (Boma, Badingilo, Zeraf, and the proposed Loelle protected area), monitoring, ecotourism development, and other incentives for sustainable land use and resource management.
4. Improve community livelihoods and economic enhancement.

The then Ministry of Environment, Wildlife Conservation and Tourism was established in 2005 with the mandate to manage and conserve South Sudan’s natural resources. WCS and the Presidency and MEWCT signed cooperation agreements in 2007 to work together to design, implement and monitor a protected area and biodiversity conservation initiative as part of the natural resource management strategy of South Sudan. Due to changes in government structures the MEWCT has been split into separate Ministries, but WCS continues to work with the various directorates of wildlife conservation, environment and tourism in their respective line Ministries to implement the project under the auspices of this agreement. WCS in cooperation with the relevant line Ministries has overall responsibility for the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and activities.

UNDP as a GEF implementing agency holds overall accountability and responsibility for the delivery of results. Working closely with WCS and the relevant line Ministries, UNDP will be responsible for: 1) providing financial and audit services to the project, 2) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets, 3) ensuring that all activities including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with UNDP/GEF procedures, 4) ensuring that the reporting to GEF is undertaken in line with the GEF requirements and procedures, 5) facilitate project learning, exchange and outreach within the GEF family, 6) contract the project mid-term and final evaluations and trigger additional reviews and/or evaluations as necessary and in consultation with the project counterparts. The Juba office director will be represented on the Project Steering Committee and the UNDP program officer in charge of natural resources will be involved as necessary in key project meetings, consultations, events and reviews of technical and other reports.

The Project Steering Committee is the project coordination and decision making body. The PSC is chaired by the Ministry of Interior and Wildlife Conservation representative. It meets annually to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve project deliverables. The responsibility of the PSC is to see that project activities lead to the required outcomes as defined in the project document. The PSC will oversee project implementation, approve work plans and budgets as supplied by the Project Manager, approve any major changes in project plans, approve major project deliverables, arbitrate any conflicts which might arise, be responsible for the overall evaluation of the project. The Project Steering Committee includes representatives from Ministries responsible for wildlife conservation, environment and tourism, UNDP, USAID, WCS, and other donors representatives and other concerned RSS Ministries including but not be limited to representatives from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and the Ministry of Petroleum and Mining.

A Project Manager is responsible for the implementation of the project, providing technical expertise, reviewing and preparing TOR’s and reviewing the outputs of consultants and other sub-contractors. The Project Manager is the WCS South Sudan Program lead person. WCS-MEWCT cooperation agreement 2007 establishes WCS as the lead technical wildlife conservation and protected areas partner of the Government for the Boma-Jonglei-Equatoria Landscape and its associated protected areas that include Boma, Badingilo, and Zeraf. WCS implements the USAID/ WCS funding for the Boma-Jonglei-Equatoria Landscape. Therefore WCS will be able ensure sound administration and coordination of project activities and compliance with donor requirements.

The project structure, activities and administration will integrate with and be undertaken in complete synergy and complementarities with the current framework of the USAID supported program undertaken by WCS in cooperation with the RSS under the auspices of the existing MWCET-WCS cooperation agreement. As such the WCS Financial and Administration Manager will be in charge of the day-to-day administration of the project. The Project Manager will be assisted with the administration by the WCS Financial and Administration Manager. The Project Manager will be assisted by existing WCS senior staff experts in protected area management (Boma, Badingilo, and Zeraf), socio-economic/community conservation, conservation management planning, survey and monitoring. A technical expert, Assistant Project Manager, will be recruited to assist the Project Manager and SSWS staff with implementation of project activities at the Southern National Park site.

The Project Manager runs the project on behalf of the implementing partner and within the framework delineated by the Project Steering Committee. He works in close cooperation with the Ministry of Interior and Wildlife Conservation Headquarters in Juba as well as the State wildlife directorates in which the project areas lie. The Project Manager with the assistance of the WCS Assistant Project Manager and WCS Financial and Administration Manager (and other senior experts mentioned above) will manage the following: 1) preparation of project reports, work plans, budgets and accounting records, 2) drafting of TORs, technical specifications and other documents, 3) identification of consultants and supervision of consultants and suppliers, 4) overseeing the implementation of project activities in a timely and efficient way, 5) maintaining contacts with project partners at the national, state and local level, 6) organization of seminars, workshops and field trips which are linked to project activities. The Project Manager, with the assistance of the WCS Assistant Project Manager, produces annual work plans and budgets to be approved by the Project Steering Committee and quarterly operational and annual progress reports for submission to the PSC. The reports provide details about the progress made, any shortcomings and the necessary adjustments made to achieve project outcomes. The Project Manager is responsible for any national or international service provider and the recruitment of specialist services (with due consultation with the PSC).

 **Error! Reference source not found** Shows over page the organizational chart of the project.

###### Project Organization Chart

Project Manager

Southern NP

Zeraf GR

Boma NP

Badingilo NP

Project Support Technical Experts

Asst Project Manager

WCS Finance & Administration Manager

\*At each protected area site level the MIWC Park Wardens, assisted by WCS technical experts, will be the focal point responsible for implementation of site based field activities.

# Part III: Monitoring Framework And Evaluation

**Project Monitoring and reporting**

Project monitoring and reporting is according to the UNDP Project Document and GEF procedures and undertaken by the Project Manager, WCS in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior and Wildlife Conservation and a team of independent consultants for the mid-term and final evaluations. The Project Results Framework (Table 7 in the project document) provides performance indicators for project implementation together with the corresponding means of verification. In addition to the PRF, the METT Scorecard, the Financial Sustainability Scorecard and the Capacity Development Scorecard will be used to monitor progress and project effectiveness.

The Project Manager in conjunction with the UNDP/GEF team will be responsible for the submission of the following reports, which document project progress and activities:

*Quarterly progress reports*: These are short reports, which are sent to the UNDP country office and the regional UNDP/GEF coordinating unit by the project team. Any risks are analyzed and updated according to the evolving situation in the South Sudan. These reports are harmonized with quarterly reporting formats, timing, and obligations to USAID to streamline the reporting load.

*Annual project review report*. The annual project implementation report is mandated by GEF and it is an essential tool by which the UNDP country office, together with the project team, review project implementation after each year. The report is prepared sometime during the middle of the year and submitted around August of that year.

*Project site visits and reports.* The UNDP country office and members of the Project Steering Committee conduct periodic visits to project sites based on an agreed schedule during the project inception report. Subsequent a field visit reports are prepared and distributed no less than one month after the site visit.

*Technical reports:* Detailed documents covering specific areas of activity and key research topics, which have been recommended by the project team. Technical reports can either be prepared by the project management team or by hired consultants. These reports will be used to disseminate relevant information and best practices in specific areas of management and conservation.

*Project publications*: These may be scientific or more informal in nature. The project team will decide on whether to publish the reports in international journals or in other less formal types of publication or whether they should be published in a series of Project Technical Reports edited and brought out by the project team.

The project will include two independent evaluations done by external consultants, these are:

The *mid-term evaluation* will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project’s term.

The *final evaluation* will be done 3 months prior to the final Project Board meeting and well be undertaken in accordance with UNDP and GEF guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project’s results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The GEF focal area tracking tools will be completed during the final evaluation.

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project’s results

The Project Manager, through the Project Steering Committee, will provide the UNDP resident representative with certified annual financial statements and a final *audit* of the financial statements at the end of the project, relating to project funds and according the established UNDP procedures. The audit will be conducted on the UNDP-GEF funds according to UNDP financial regulations, rules and audit policies by an internationally recognized auditing firm engaged by WCS.

Quality management for project objectives and outcomes

| **Objective and Outcomes** | **Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Target at End of 2015** | **Target at End of Project**  | **Risks and assumptions (update)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Objective***Secure the foundation for biodiversity conservation in the post conflict development of Southern Sudan through enhanced management effectiveness of the protected areas estate*  | Protected area network coverage (ha) and PA area under improved management as a result of project activities in the Southern Sudan | 8,504,500 ha total PA coverage (on paper) and 2,000,000 ha PA under improved management | 8,504,500 ha total PA coverage (on paper) and more than 3,800,000 ha PA under improved management | 8,854,500 ha total PA coverage and 6,800,000 ha PA under improved management | Assumptions:− RSS commits to an incremental growth in its funding allocation to finance the protected area network− The financial reporting of the MWCT develops dedicated budget codes for PA planning and management functions− Proposed expansions are approved − Capacities developed through the project are retained within MWCT  |
| Financial sustainability score (%) for PAs | 5% | 15% | >20% |
| Capacity development indicator score (%) for PA network:SystemicInstitutionalIndividual | 39%42%32% | 48%50%41% | 50%52%43% |
| METT scores for the four key PA’sSouthern NP Zeraf GRBadingilo NP Boma NP | 24%25%26%41% | 60%45%70%70% | >40%>40%>40%>50% |
| **Outcome 1***Capacity building for protected area management improved***Objective/ Outcome** | Encroachment of PA estate reduced | Significant encroachment rates in several key PAs and key wildlife corridors | Process to design strategies to address encroachment underway and pilot implementation initiated in key areas | Strategies to address encroachment designed and implemented and encroachment rates reduced | Assumptions:− External context remains unchanged; (ii) NRMG effectively operates as a coordination body and − operational capacities of MWCT for enforcement are enhancedAssumptions:− Surveys support PA establishment and enlargement of PAs− The MWCT maintains a clear mandate over PAs− MWCT is prepared to streamline and improve its administration and professional skillsRisks:− MWCT has difficulties in improving capacity due to ineffective bureaucracy |
| Protected area network strategic plan adopted and implementated (conforming to IUCN criteria and wildlife requirements)  | No plan exists  | Information base required for PAN improved, and plan development process designed and underway | Plan adopted and in place. |
| Policy regulations necessary for guidance of PA network management. | - Wildlife Policy drafted and awaiting adoption- Wildlife Law under revision drafted - Tourism Policy drafted and awaiting adoption | - Wildlife policy approved by parliament-Wildlife Bill approved by Council of Ministers- Tourism policy approved by parliament-Tourism Bill approved by Council of Ministers-Three Tourism priority regulations (Hotel standards and Tourism Licensing, Tourism in Protected Areas and Tourism Training College) discussed and approved by the Ministry responsible for Tourism. | - Wildlife and Tourism Policies adopted - Wildlife law revised and adopted- Tourism law designed and adopted |
| Percentage of staffing with competencies and skills matching position requirements and with clear job description. | < 5%  | 15%  | > 25%  | Assumptions:− The bureaucratic system of the MWCT and RSS allow for necessary recruitments and turn over to align skills and competencies to job description and requirements;− Capacities developed by the project is retained within the RSS |
| **Outcome 2**Site management of four key protected areas strengthened | Levels of illegal hunting of key and endangered wildlife species in target PAs | Significant commercial poaching occuring in each of the four PAs | Change expected in subsequent years | Poaching levels reduced by 50% for key and endangered wildlife species below baseline levels at project start | Assumptions:− MWCT constructively engages in the identification and extension of new conservation areas− MWCT is prepared to fulfil management obligations and enforce wildlife laws in PAs− Some PAs are suitable for tourism investmentsRisks:− MWCT at site levels are unwilling to enforce wildlife laws and management obligations− Communities unwilling to work with MWCT authorities− Insecurity prevents development of ecotourism pilot projects |
| Number of management plans and preliminary management strategies | Boma management plan drafting underway | * Boma

management plan completed - Badingilo Plan completed- Southern baseline information for planning collated and technical committee formed to move forward the drafting process | * Boma and

Badingilo management plans adopted implemetation underway* Zeraf and Southern preliminary management strategies adopted and implementation underway
 |
| - Boma and Badingilo NP gazetted - Zeraf GR extended- Percentage of boundaries of the 4 PAs demarcated | - Boma boundaries proposed in early 1980s.- Badingilo boundaries proposed in 1980s.- No PA boundaries demarcated. | Boma and Badingilo boundaries assessed and demarcation initated in key areas. | All PA boundaries demarcated, including Zeraf extension. |
| Number of km patrolled (and associated catch per unit effort and encounter rate data) by wildlife forces and coverage by aerial patrols | LEM piloted in Boma Park | System to monitor Law enforcement effort developed and rolled out in Boma, Badingilo and Southern. | LEM systems in place generating spatial and quantative data in all target PAs |
| Number of times PA authorities meet with stakeholders at local levels | Occasional at BomaNone at other sites | Coordination mechanisms in place in Boma, Badingilo and Southern | 2 |
| Number of partnership agreements between PA adjacent local communities and PA management | 0 | Change expected in subsequent years | 2 |
| **Outcome 3** Sustainable financing options for protected areas initiated | Number of sustainable financing mechanisms identified and designed  | 0 | 2 (Change expected in subsequent years) | 3 (as part of overall strategy outline) | Assumptions:− The Government sustains, or improves, its financial commitment − There are alternative financing systems which are realistic and can be used for PA financing− The extractive industry is willing to cooperate and contribute to PA conservation and environmental management/restoration measuresRisks:− The extractive industry is unwilling to cooperate and RSS is unwilling to enforce laws.− Large oilfields and mineral deposits are found in PAs leading to environmental pollution |
| Number of business plans developed for the 4 targeted areas | 0 | 2(Change expected in subsequent years) | 4 |
| Total operational budget (including HR and capital budget) allocation (US$) for protected area management | 40 million US$  | Change expected in subsequent years | Increasing with significant allocations to PA management |
| Number of private sector actors participating in partnerships | 0 | 1 | 2 |

Table 1 provides a summary of monitoring and evaluation activities as required in the UNDP project document.

##### M&E Activities, Responsibilities, Budget and Time Frame

| **Type of M&E Activity** | **Responsible Parties** | **Budget** **(US$)** | **Time Frame** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Inception workshop  | Project managerUNDP country office | Indicative Cost: 15,000 | Within first two months of project start up  |
| Inception report | Project team | None  | Immediately following inception workshop  |
| Measurement of means of verification for project purpose indicators  | Oversight by project manager Project team | Indicative Cost: 15,000 | Start, mid and end of project |
| Measurement of means of verification for project progress and performance (measured on an annual basis)  | Oversight by project manager Project team  | Indicative Cost: 20,000Cost to be determined as part of the annual work plan's preparation. | Annually prior to annual review report/project implementation review and to the definition of annual work plans  |
| Annual review report project implementation review | Project teamUNDP country officeUNDP/GEF regional coordinating unit  | None | Annually  |
| Quarterly progress reports | Project manager  | None | Quarterly |
| Periodic status/progress reports | Project managerUNDP country office  | None | Quarterly |
| Mid-term evaluation | Project manager & teamUNDP country office UNDP/GEF regional coordinating unitExternal consultants (i.e. evaluation team) | Indicative Cost: 40,000 | At the mid-point of project implementation.  |
| Final evaluation | Project manager & team UNDP country officeUNDP/GEF regional coordinating unitExternal consultants (i.e. evaluation team) | Indicative Cost: 40,000  | At the end of project implementation |
| Terminal report | Project manager & team UNDP country office  | None | At least one month before the end of the project |
| Lessons learned | Project team UNDP/GEF regional coordinating unit  | 12,000 (3,000 per year) | Annually  |
| Audit  | UNDP country officeProject team  | Indicative Cost: 10,000  | Annually  |
| **TOTAL INDICATIVE COST** *Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses*  | US$ 152,000 |

##

## Learning and knowledge sharing

Project results will be disseminated through a variety of channels. In addition senior project personnel will be asked to attend UNDP/GEF sponsored workshops and networks where persons from similar project will be able to discuss and share experiences. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned with other project teams so that they might be incorporated in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Lessons learned is an ongoing process which needs to be documented and communicated on an annual basis. UNDP/GEF will provide the suitable format with which to document lessons learned.

**Part IV: Legal Context**

The March 2007 cooperation agreements between the RSS and MEWCT and WCS provide the legal framework for cooperative implementation of the project. This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the implementing partner’s custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

1. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
2. Assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document”.

# Part V: ANNEXES

1. **Risk Analysis**

| **Risk** | **Rating \*** | **Risk Mitigation Measure** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Extractive companies (oil, mines) get rapid resource access rights | H | By working with the Ministries of the RSS and the Presidency, extractive industry zoning in relation to protected areas will be proactively engaged. The project will help identify potential for biodiversity offset deals and put in place monitoring systems. The involvement of the NRMG in the project and particularly when it comes to the PA financing component will provide a broad forum to push the PA agenda and balance other land use allocations.  |
| Weak management capacity & weak accountability mechanisms undermine conservation outcomes | M/H | Institutional capacity will be one of the targets of the project. The project will build the capacity of local protected area authorities and RSS for protected area management including putting in place tracking and performance evaluation systems. By linking with UNDP’s democratic governance work – on elections, accountability and role of the state and citizen – the project will benefit from an overall environment of strengthened state accountability *vis-a-vis* its citizens.  |
| Reconstruction efforts does not integrate biodiversity conservation concerns | M/H | The risk remains a concern, as reconstruction efforts and private sector investment is likely to intensify after the independence of South Sudan. However, USAID, WCS, and several development partners are engaged with strengthening the capacity of the RSS in conducting environmental impact assessment; the RSS has also engaged in an extensive land policy and development reform process. While these initiatives are not included in the project scope, close ties, through the steering committees and other coordination mechanisms, will ensure that the project outcomes are supported by this critical baseline. |
| Land tenure conflicts create obstacles to protected area sustainability | M/H | Participation by all stakeholders from the outset in protected area management and clear articulation and development of benefits will be assured. Conflict resolution structures will be designed; these will be internalized into the stakeholder participation plan for each of the protected areas. In the design of management approaches, specific attention has been given to co-management options, given the intricate linkages between local livelihoods and the natural resource base. This is currently being piloted in Boma, an experience that will be refined and replicated as appropriate in the 3 remaining pilot sites and throughout the PAN as effective management is spread. Several initiatives are supporting the development of a land law, land commission and aiming at resolving land tenure conflicts; the project will link with those but not aim at resolving land tenure problems on its own.  |
| Political instability and armed conflict | M | The political context of South Sudan is vulnerable in relation to the areas along the border with Sudan. The project target areas are located away from the border area and each of the protected areas targeted by the project are well within the recognized boundaries of South Sudan and away from potential conflict zones. However, the risk of localised armed conflicts remains and the situation in project focal areas will be monitored closely. |
| Exceptional climate events, increase speed of degradation and loss of habitat induced by human activities  | M | Climate scenarios for South Sudan project greater spatial and temporal variation in rainfall, exacerbating the risk of both drought and flooding. However, given the low human population densities in the project area, the impact of human pressures will likely be negligible. By securing the protected areas in the region and designing a strategy for protected area coverage and connectivity through corridors, the project will be ensuring that core areas are managed and human impacts are limited in scope. |
| Confusion over jurisdiction/governance between RSS and state levels | L | During the preparatory phase in-depth governance and mandate analysis has been undertaken to determine the boundaries of the RSS and State administrations. This governance analysis now informs the approach adopted and the focus of institutional and systemic capacity development activities to target the most relevant administrations. Vertical and horizontal inter-ministerial coordination also form part of the project (using the NRMG as a coordination forum), to ensure project activities are not undermined by sectoral or state-level decisions |
| Potential problems of community access issues and displacement in relation to protected area creation | L | Formal guidelines will be developed with the SSWS to ensure participatory creation and management strategies for protected areas including local communities as full partners. Mapping of traditional community areas and use patterns in relation to protected area boundaries and consultative processes will be employed to ensure that potential access rights and potential displacement issues are identified and addressed appropriately and that local communities are directly involved in the protected area creation, decision making and management process. Legislation will be developed as necessary to enshrine co-management as a recognized approach for protected area management and conservation.  |

\* H=High; M=Medium; L=Low

1. USAID funding not managed by UNDP, as it is a direct USAID funding to WCS. It is included in this AWP to show that the actions are also supported by other donors. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)