Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Writing a Darwin Report" guidance:
(http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)
Submission Deadline: 30th April 2019

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	25-002
Project title	A model for conservation, stabilisation and development in South Sudan
Host country/ies	South Sudan
Contract holder institution	Fauna & Flora International
Partner institution(s)	Caritas Austria, Community Organisation for Development (COD), Bucknell University, South Sudan Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism
Darwin grant value	£356,076
Start/end dates of project	1st July 2018-31st March 2021
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2017 – Mar 2018) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1st July 2018-29th April 2019. Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Nicolas Tubbs,
Project website/blog/Twitter	www.fauna-flora.org, https://www.fauna-flora.org/countries/south-sudan
Report author(s) and date	Nicolas Tubbs, Benoit Morkel. April 2019.

1. Project rationale

As agreed with the Darwin Initiative and since this document will be made publically available, details of exact locations are purposefully omitted from this report for security reasons.

South Sudan contains rich but little known biodiversity and habitats, but is hampered by political and economic crises. In Western Equatoria, tropical forests contain chimpanzees (EN), elephants (VU) and other threatened forest species. Here, in two Game Reserves (GRs), Bire Kpatuos and Bangangai, FFI has created a nationally unique model of protected area management involving government and community stakeholders, against a national backdrop of mistrust and conflict. This active reconciliation and community stabilisation model supports resilient livelihoods development, enabling the disenfranchised, including young people, to build assets, which will enhance social cohesion whilst protecting natural resources.

Direct threats to biodiversity include illegal extraction of resources, including poaching and logging, all for high market value resources driven by pressure from local stakeholders facing severe poverty and food insecurity. Subsistence activities disregarding the natural resources upon which communities rely for their livelihoods also represent a direct threat to biodiversity. Furthermore, other threats result from the instability in the region which has driven cross-border encroachment. Indirectly, instability has also hindered long-term planning and the protected area network suffers from a lack of active management, zero institutional resources and severe capacity gaps.

However, a recent re-scoping survey in one of the Game Reserves following the elimination of rebel activity confirmed former personnel are ready for redeployment and that populations of wildlife remain.

Men's and women's focus group meetings at one of the Game Reserves in 2017 highlighted that local people are committed to the conservation of biodiversity for future generations and are supportive of sustainable management, yet face huge issues including damage to agricultural yields by wildlife.

There is a great lack of stable and sustainable examples of development projects in South Sudan, so in this relatively peaceful and unique region of the country, this collaborative and holistic initiative will be an exemplar project for other regions when peace returns nationwide.

2.   Project partnerships

The partnership between FFI and Caritas Austria, Community Organisation for Development (COD), Bucknell University and the South Sudan Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism has been very positive over the past 10 months.

FFI, Caritas Austria and COD all three spent significant time together during the inception phase to plan and refine the work at hand. We recognised that FFI on the one hand and Caritas Austria plus COD on the other come from two different 'communities', each with their own background, vocabulary and approaches. We therefore recognised it was important to carefully plan implementation and to dedicate particular effort to communication between us to ensure expectations were managed.

3.   Project progress

3.1   Progress in carrying out project Activities

Activity 1.1, 1.2. Completed. The stakeholder mapping to identify all stakeholders to be involved in the demarcation roadmap was completed. Frequent meetings were held to socialise the process with stakeholders and secure government backing at relevant levels. This materialised in an agreed roadmap for boundary demarcation which was signed off by the Wildlife Service within the South Sudan Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism.

Activity 1.3, 1.4. Completed. All historical boundary information was collected and collated, flagging discrepancies to stakeholders. This was done in parallel to the ground-truthing and mapping exercise which was completed Q4. The entire Game Reserve has therefore been entirely ground-truthed. Worth considering that part of the Game Reserve's boundary is shared with the international boundary with the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Considering the discrepancies in the latter between various trusted international sources, we decided not to demarcate that particular section and instead refer to the international border agreed to between the two nations instead.

Activity 1.5. Completed. It is notable that no boundary conflicts arose during this process. On the contrary, when the ground-truthing was initially completed (Q3), communities expressed how they wished to include a historically contentious area within the Game Reserve Boundaries. Extensive community consultations took place to make sure all understood the implications of extending. This consideration was documented for future proofing. Hence why ground-truthing went on into Q4 and had a slight knock-on effect on delaying some other activities, particularly those relating to awareness raising.

Activity 1.6. In progress. Physical demarcation materials and methods are currently being identified. This activity has had to be delayed as a result of the additional ground-truthing required. None the less, this activity is anticipated to be completed by the next reporting period.

Activity 1.7. In progress. Maps are currently being produced.

Activity 1.8. Completed. This resulted in two detailed written reviews, (i) the existing land tenure arrangements around the Game Reserve and (ii) the South Sudanese Wildlife Law, discrepancies and recommendations for awareness raising.

Activity 1.9, 3.4, 3.6, 3.8. In progress. In close discussion with all partners, we all came to the conclusion that the PRA exercise (completed) should be followed by a detailed household survey which can serve as a much stronger M&E tool and can be rolled out regularly. Hence why the KAP survey was not delivered here. None the less, the development of the household survey is close to completion and has already been largely translated into the local language. It also received approval from our partner Bucknell University's Ethics committee. We will be relying on smart phones/ODK to carry out the survey. The survey will be completed and analysed during the next reporting period.

Activity 1.10. In progress. Key conservation messaging for awareness raising materials has been developed.

Activity 2.1, 2.2, 2.3. In progress. Regular patrols in one of the Game Reserves were rolled out throughout this period, involving Community Wildlife Ambassadors and Rangers. Worth noting that the frequency of patrols doubled on average since January. In the other Game Reserve, implementation was delayed due to insecurity in the area which pre-empted the project team from travelling there. However, an extensive training was delivered to rangers and community wildlife ambassadors there in March and regular patrols are now being rolled out as a result.

Activity 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.12, 2.14. In progress. A series of SOPs have been developed and are currently being refined through field work (including on illegal wildlife tracking). All data is being regularly entered and centralised in a database specifically designed. The next period will be refining these, as well as seeing for digital records of patrol findings to support adaptive management of patrol routes. Community Wildlife Ambassadors and rangers are supported predominantly through on the job training.

Activity 3.7. In Progress. Two Community Facilitators (also commonly referred to as extension workers) were recruited by COD (July 2018), playing a critical role to mobilize livelihood groups. The two staff just completed teacher training at the Solidarity Teacher Training College (STTC). This provides unforeseen benefits and impact to this project since they both teach at the Primary school in addition to their community facilitators' roles. The school had been defunct for the past 10 years, since the Lord's Revolution Army (LRA) was active in the area. 65 Children are now benefiting from education.

These two facilitators provide support and trainings primarily "on the job", ensuring daily monitoring and facilitation of livelihoods activities. They are then in turn supported by bi-monthly field visits and extension support by COD staff. Monthly field visits by Caritas Austria's own Extension Officer combined with quarterly field visits by Caritas Austria's Technical Advisor ensures programme quality control and monitoring of specific activities. Their support to COD during this reporting period has revolved around the revision of the action plan, induction of COD field personnel and village facilitators in PRA methodologies, target group profiling, and reporting, procurement, and budget management.

11 groups were mobilized (including one dedicated to fish farming, another to piggery, goats, etc.) involving a total of 196 members in total, 102 men and 94 women. This then led to dedicated training of 62 members in leadership, group dynamics and micro-finance with support from other Caritas Austria CBO Partners Adeesa Support Group and Self-Help Women's Development Association (SHDWA). Additional training was provided to 24 members in fish farming, handling and management. The project team provided basic tools and materials for the construction of one fish pond (25m*10m) which was completed and stocked with 750 fingerlings (though approximately 25% of the fish fingerlings died during transportation to the fish pond due to the extremely rough road terrain en route to Ndoromo). Other livelihood support went towards restaurant and tailoring services with a 'start-up' kit of essentials (i.e. sewing machine, plates and cups).

Finally, it was important for group members to witness similar initiatives, which is why 2 women group members visited the Solidarity Agriculture Project Riimenze (SAPR) and they joined the December 2018 Agricultural fair show. A re-profiling and needs assessment of farmers group was conducted which led to the establishment of two additional groups in two villages. The COD/Caritas Austria facilitated the establishment of two new piggery and poultry farmer groups in the two new groups mentioned above.

An extensive series of trainings were provided ahead of the 2019 agricultural season, together with inputs for the commencement of (agricultural and livestock) activities. Basic equipment was provided, including a power saw for construction of livestock and poultry shelters, a motorbike for transport, and a basic fridge for storing vaccines for livestock and poultry treatment. Please see below the details of the trainings provided during this reporting period:

Name of the Farmer Group	No. Members	m	f	Specific Enterprises	COD's Support (soft and hardware)	Jan-March
	10	8	2	Bee keeping	1 Training, assist designing of Bee Hives	Profiling, training, guide construction of hives & instalation
	10	5	5	Goats	2 Trainings, and cash	Profiling, training, Cash
	18	15	3	Agronomy	1 Training	Profiling, training, regular supervision
	20	18	2	Piggery	2 Trainings, 1 pair Pig	Profiling, trainings, design piggery pen, regular supervision
	24		24	Fish Farming & tailoring	2 Trainings, tools/materials for fish pond, fingerlings, 1 Sewing Machine,	Profiling, trainings, deliver Sewing Machine, supervision
	26		26	IGA/Poultry	2 Trainings, cash and chicks	Profiling, training, Cash
	19	13	6	Goats	1 Trainings, 2pairs Goats	Profiling, training, design goat pen
	22	16	6	Agronomy and Goats	2 Trainings, 2pairs Goats	Profiling, training, design goat pen
	19	13	6	Bee keeping	1 Training	Profiling trainings, design bee hives
	28	14	14	Agronomy	1 Training	Profiling, training
Total Group Members	196	102	94			

We held an official launch of the Livelihoods Programme (February 2019), attended by an estimated 250 people, including the Commissioner of Basukangbi County, church dignitaries, and program partners including Caritas Austria, FFI, as well as local CBO representatives from HAPD, SHWDA, and Adeesa Support Group and community members.

3.2   Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: 430km2 of Game reserve (GR) and Community Managed Area (CMA) habitat is under stronger conservation management, with local women and men better informed about biodiversity and engaged in decision-making

Substantial progress has been made towards strengthening conservation management of the Game Reserve considering the entire boundary has been identified with the community, plotted and mapped. This community boundary is currently being presented to government authorities before physical demarcation can be initiated and legal designation documented.

Output2: Collaborative routine intelligence-led patrols in Game Reserves and community ranger teams in Community Managed Areas are deterring and responding to wildlife crime

Regular patrols in the Game Reserve were rolled out throughout this period, involving Community Wildlife Ambassadors and Rangers. Worth noting that the frequency of patrols doubled on average since January.

Output3: Livelihoods activities appropriate to existing local norms and constraints to wellbeing are strengthening the assets of 900 people (150 households) against external shocks

Significant progress has been made against this output considering it is still early in the implementation of the project with 196 people (equivalent to approximately the same number of households) already directly actively engaged and livelihood activities well underway with the fishpond in particular.

3.3   Progress towards the project Outcome

The project outcome is " Integrated conservation and development provide benefits to over 900 direct and 3000 indirect beneficiaries in South Sudan and protects 430km2 of nationally important tropical forest habitat". Though progress towards the livelihood indicators 0.1 and 0.2 is modest during this reporting period, these indicators remain adequate for measuring the intended outcome and the project team remains confident that the project will deliver these. However, indicator 0.3 is well underway already considering we're only 10 months into this project's implementation. This can be evidenced by the fact that one of the game reserves is already fully ground-truthed with the communities and patrols are regularly deployed in both game reserves.

3.4   Monitoring of assumptions

There are no changes in risks and assumptions to be reported, all still hold true.

3.5   Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

This project is directly contributing to a higher impact of biodiversity conservation considering how rare but little-known wildlife is in conflict affected South Sudan. We are working to bring 430km2 of critically threatened forest, including habitat for endangered species (particularly elephants and chimpanzees) under more effective management. We are also seeing to mitigate direct threats to biodiversity which include illegal extraction of resources, including poaching and logging, all for high market value resources driven by pressure from local stakeholders facing severe poverty and food insecurity.

Relevant indicators: 0.3, 0.4, 0.6, 2.5. 10months into implementation, it is a little premature to be providing direct evidence here.

In the midst of insecurity and food insecurity in South Sudan, our contribution towards human development and well-being revolves around addressing subsistence activities which disregard the natural resources upon which communities rely for their livelihoods also represent a direct threat to biodiversity. Hence we are committed to improving the well-being of 900 women, men and children with 75% of them articulating at least five wildlife laws and Game Reserve regulations and the same percentage reporting an increase reliance on sustainable livelihood options.

Relevant indicators: 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 3.4, 3.5. 10months into implementation, it is a little premature to be providing direct evidence here.

4.   Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

South Sudan is one of the least developed countries in the world, ranked at 181 of 188 on the

Human Development Index. 89% of the population are living in multi-dimensional poverty, with

69% in severe poverty – the highest of any country.

This project contributes to **SDG1**, particularly **target 1.2** by addressing people affected by multiple dimensions of poverty in South Sudan, and **targets 1.4 and 1.5** by strengthening community decision-making over resources and reducing vulnerabilities to economic and natural shocks. The focus on wellbeing ensures information will be generated on health barriers (**target 3.3)** that affect sustainable development, and shared with relevant NGOs.

It supports **target 2.3** by improving the productivity of agricultural practices through inputs of knowledge and reducing losses to human-wildlife conflict. Women and youth are actively involved in management and encouraged to participate in patrol units, which contributes to **targets 5.5** and **8.6.** Support for transparent and inclusive local governance structures assists with **targets 16.6** and **16.7.**

These positive social developments contribute to the conservation objective of protecting this vulnerable, biodiverse area of South Sudan. The project contributes to **SDG15**, specifically **target 15.1** by promoting the conservation of forested areas, **15.2** by establishing and supporting sustainable management of forest resources and **15.5** by protecting endangered species including chimpanzees and elephants. The project also contributes to target **15.7** by producing and sharing information about wildlife poaching and trade.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

Under the CBD, the project supports Aichi Strategic Goal B by reducing forest pressure and fostering sustainability. The project aims to lessen the impact of communities and other actors on forest habitats and develop robust and diversified livelihoods away from core forest zones, addressing targets 5 and 7. The project also aims to ensure wider society, beginning with local poor communities, can benefit from ecosystem services and healthy ecosystems (Goal D,

Target 14).

South Sudan acceded to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity in 2014 and submitted its first National Report to the CBD in 2015, although it had produced four earlier reports. The report recognises the lowland forest around Yambio within its scope (the focal area for this project). It identifies eight threats to forests including deforestation and degradation caused by grazing and over-extraction; poor governance and lack of agreement on forest ownership, and gender inequality. This project addresses these three threats by enabling clarity of forest ownership, establishing terms of use for the forest, and increasing women's participation in planning, management as well as understanding their specific use of forest resources. The report also recommends that '*women should be encouraged to take a more active role in conservation activities at all levels'* (page 36), which this project responds to by including specific activities and targets to promote and measure women's participation.

A major threat to wildlife is identified as the viability and rehabilitation of protected areas (PAs), recognising the need to assess and respond to the needs of PAs to ensure they provide protection for biodiversity; actions this project will directly deliver in two protected areas. The need for community-based conservation is also explicitly articulated (page 32), and this project will address this by working with communities to define and manage protected areas and pioneer a community-conserved area.

The project focal area is critically important for key CITES-listed species, such as forest elephant, eastern chimpanzee and two pangolin species (tree and giant). South Sudan is not a full CITES party, so the project is engaging with authorities to improve the information base with the anticipation of the country becoming a signatory. The authority named as able to provide comparable information to CITES is the Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism, the national representation of the main government project partner in this project. Regular meetings and briefings are provided to the Wildlife Service so all are abreast of the project, its implementation and challenges. The project is amassing new information on the prevalence of wildlife crime involving key species and is sharing data among national and international intelligence networks and actors. Worth noting that we were recently made aware that CITES MIKE programme are explicitly mentioning work in South Sudan at their upcoming Conference of the Parties (CITES MIKE provided FFI some funding for work in South Sudan which is supporting the implementation of this project).

The project is in line with the UNOCHA Humanitarian Response Plan that underlines the importance of supporting at-risk communities to manage threats resulting from the inter-locking crises in South Sudan. We have held regular meetings with DFID in Juba and in London since this project began to share information and lessons learned since DFID identified stabilisation, livelihoods and youth as priority strategies for future programming in South Sudan. Upon DFID's request, we completed additional deliverables for this project, including a Conflict Analysis and an Overseas Security and Justice Assistance (OSJA) Human Rights Guidance.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

Amidst the socio-political challenges in South Sudan, this project is working to support the livelihoods of forest edge communities, with a particular consideration for food security. Out of the 150 households being targeted, we've already directly engaged over 196 members, representing a comparable number of households. The direct impacts of this project will begin to materialise in Year 2 of the project.

7. Project support to gender equality issues

FFI recognises gender as the socially-ascribed differences between men and women, that are particularly important in natural resource management as men and women frequently take differing roles and responsibilities in relation to resource extraction and stewardship.

Accounting only for the perspective of men or women in a given location will result in a partial, incomplete project unlikely to safeguard biodiversity or engage all local stakeholders.

The project was designed to respond to the information from focus group sessions (as part of the project development), and seeks to move beyond 'Do No Harm' and take steps to improve gender equity. Activities are respectful of the usual roles taken by women and men, and activities are targeted to the culturally appropriate member of the household. The locations and timings of activities are being planned to enable men and women to participate. Women are being supported to take decision-making roles in community institutions as well as in patrol units, with the number of participating women set to increase.

A Participatory Rural Appraisal is currently taking place in the project area. It will reveal specific information on gender norms and the results will inform this project's start-up phase and implementation.

It is worth flagging here the high number of women benefiting from our livelihood interventions, with the various groups totalling 94 women members, equivalent to 48% of the total membership.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

No plans have been made to the M&E plan of over the reporting period. It remains too premature, 10months into the implementation of the project, to ascertain and demonstrate indicators of achievement.

We have developed an extensive household survey with our partners which will help serve as a baseline, with the anticipation that this same survey will be repeated on a fixed term basis. This will prove to be a critical monitoring and evaluation tool, to monitor the impact of this project and of the programme as a whole. The survey delivers on a large number of this project's indicators. We are close to finalising the design of the survey and have already received ethical clearance through our partner Bucknell University. The survey is already largely translated into the local language. Worth noting that we anticipate this will be implemented and analysed within the next reporting period. We will be relying on smartphones/ODK methodology to systematise, digitalise and optimise data gathering and analysis.

9. Lessons learnt

Staffing continuity is always a challenge, particularly in a context as challenging as South Sudan. During this reporting period we faced two changes in the project's field team leader, but were fortunate in finding the current replacement relatively swiftly and someone who is committed for the longer term. We'd managed to factor relative adaptability in the project's implementation by the sheer nature of the context, but key lesson learnt here is the fact that one is never too adaptable. The very different nature of organisations such as Caritas Austria and FFI require particular effort in communication and partnership management, hence project staff time to manage mutual expectations and avoid any silos forming.

10.   Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

n/a

11.   Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

As per Section 10, it is worth communicating here that the project's field team and field based leader is now Benoit Morkel.

12.   Sustainability and legacy

The Project Leader has met with numerous government officials and bilateral agency representatives to present and highlight the nature of our work in South Sudan. This was done in country, but not only (i.e. series of bilateral meetings organised on the side of the IWT London Conference). Worth sharing here how the project leader was invited to present this project to DFID's East Africa team in London, and how UNEP is actively seeking our input in shaping their next phase of engagement in the country.

FFI has worked in South Sudan since 2010, during the ongoing conflict, and is committed for the long term. This project is expanding, building on important groundwork to establish broader partnerships, identify human needs and biodiversity threats and undertake holistic project design. So in terms of exit strategy, the envisaged end point is that the government takes responsibility and ownership of all aspects of protected area management and financing, with community-level finance (e.g. saving and lending groups or micro-loan schemes) playing an important role in sustainable use and mitigating human-wildlife conflict. While a distant goal, this project is a critical catalyst, supporting community members' capacities for conservation and livelihoods development whilst simultaneously addressing the risk of disenfranchised young people returning to conflict. While still refining the protected area management model, in South Sudan the project is still uniquely progressive as elsewhere programming is focused on emergency response.

13.   Darwin identity

The project leader has been using Twitter actively to promote and showcase the project, always linking it back to the Darwin Initiative Twitter account. These have been frequently relayed by Fauna & Flora International's own twitter account.

Furthermore, this project featured in the November Newsletter, Unexpected Achievements.

This project received distinct recognition with a clear identity on the project's equipment and on documentation with the Darwin Initiative Logo.

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure <u>during the reporting period</u> (1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2018/19 Grant (£)	2018/19 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and **<u>fully</u>** explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget. Have these changes been discussed with and approved by Darwin?

Annex 1:   Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2017-2018

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact Integrated conservation and sustainable livelihoods strategies boost protected areas, forest habitats and endangered species, and enhance aspects of wellbeing as a model of engagement with rural communities in South Sudan		Significant strides have been made during this reporting period towards this impact though being 10months into implementation, it remains somewhat premature to quantify these at this stage.	████████████████
Outcome Integrated conservation and development provide benefits to over 900 direct and 3,000 indirect beneficiaries in South Sudan and protects 430km2 of nationally important tropical forest habitat	0.1 By project end 900 women, men and children report an improvement in their wellbeing in one or more areas of social, natural, physical, human or financial capital, compared to project baseline (indicator of direct benefit) 0.2 Following training, 75% of a representative sample of 3,000 people can articulate at least five wildlife laws and GR regulations, compared to pre-training baseline (indicator of indirect benefit) 0.3 2 Game Reserves (GRs) are demarcated and 1 Community Managed Area (CMA) is pioneered and has recognised boundaries, regulations and a governance structure by project end (*indicator of protection*) 0.4 By project end there is a reduction in the incidence of illegal activity in 2 GRs, from baseline (*indicator of direct benefit*)	Significant strides have been made during this reporting period towards this impact though being 10months into implementation, it remains somewhat premature to quantify these at this stage.	-Completion of the boundary demarcation -Delivery, completion and analysis of the first extensive household survey -Awareness raising -Strengthening and increasing patrol monitoring effort -Strengthening the livelihood activities as per the agricultural calendar in partivcular

	0.5 75% of direct beneficiaries report an increased reliance on sustainable livelihoods options between project start and end *(indicator of direct benefit)* 0.6 Forest cover does not decrease in Bire Kpatuos Game Reserve between 2018 and 2021 *(indicator of protection)*	
Output 1. 1. 430km$_2$ of Game Reserve (GR) and Community Managed Area (CMA) habitat is under stronger conservation management, with local women and men better informed about biodiversity and engaged in decision-making	1.1 Both Game Reserves have clear boundaries, physically demarcated and recognised as part of the national protected area network. Target: first Game Reserve by end of Y2; second Game Reserve by project end 1.2 The proportion of men and women in local communities who are able to articulate at least five relevant wildlife laws and/or Game Reserve regulations. Target: of a trained number of 3,000, 75% are able to articulate by project end 1.3 Two Game Reserves have agreed SOPs and adaptive management structures in which local men and women are in decision-making roles and relevant agreement(s) are in place by project end (linked to 2.5) 1.4 At least one Community Managed Area has a governance structure in which local men and women are in decision-making roles, and has proposed boundaries, recognised by local government and with draft zones, rules, regulations and a draft operational management plan by project end	Substantial progress has been made towards strengthening conservation management of Bire Kpatuos Game Reserve considering the entire boundary has been identified with the community, plotted and mapped. This community boundary is currently being presented to government authorities before physical demarcation can be initiated and legal designation documented.

Activity 1.1 Undertake stakeholder mapping exercise to identify all key stakeholders (and their roles) to be involved in demarcation roadmap	Completed.
Activity 1.2 Socialise process with stakeholders and securing of government backing at relevant levels	Completed.
Activity 1.3 Gather evidence of historical boundary information including discrepancies in the literature and clarity on land tenure and any customary rights	Completed.
Activity 1.4 Undertake ground-truthing and mapping exercise and present information to decision-makers	Completed.
Activity 1.5 Facilitate discussions on and resolve boundary conflicts and other issues	Completed.
Activity 1.6 Identify appropriate physical demarcation materials and methods (track cutting, signboards etc.) and conduct demarcation exercise alongside stakeholders	In progress. We will shortly be suggesting various options to the Wildlife Service in terms of demarcation materials and methods. We aim for this to be durable and consistent along the entire boundary. We also need this to be 'field proof' as the materials will need to be carried through the forest. This activity had to be delayed as a result of the additional ground-truthing required. None the less, this activity is anticipated to be completed by the next reporting period.
Activity 1.7 Produce maps and clear information on demarcated sites to inform the national protected area estate	N/A for this reporting period, though maps are currently being produced.
Activity 1.8 Review government wildlife legislation (draft and final), and clauses/loopholes, to understand up-to-date national policies on wildlife management	Completed. This resulted in two detailed written reviews, (i) the existing land tenure arrangements around the Game Reserve and (ii) the South Sudanese Wildlife Law, discrepancies and recommendations for awareness raising. These can be provided upon request.
Activity 1.9 Assess stakeholder (government and community) attitudes and knowledge of conservation and protected areas through a KAP survey	In progress. Household survey close to completion (including translation into local language).
Activity 1.10 Design content and appropriate channels (e.g. Yambio FM) for dissemination of conservation messaging, drawing on existing stakeholder knowledge, relevant cultural values and known information about ecosystems and wildlife (also linked with Activity 3.7 and Farmer Field School messaging)	In progress. Key conservation messaging for awareness raising materials has been developed.
Activity 1.11 Assess take-up of conservation messaging through follow up KAP survey	N/A for this reporting period.
Activity 1.12 Identify legislative needs/barriers to enable governance agreements for Game Reserves to be created and implemented	N/A for this reporting period.
Activity 1.13 Seek exemplars of governance agreement to learn from nationally/regionally, especially with regard to sustainability planning	N/A for this reporting period.
Activity 1.14 Discuss and agree on governance structures, roles, responsibilities and SOPs	N/A for this reporting period.

Activity 1.15 Facilitate and socialise governance agreements and relevant approvals/endorsements		N/A for this reporting period.
Activity 1.16 Identify legislative needs/barriers to enable Community Managed Areas (CMAs) to be developed and supported		N/A for this reporting period.
Activity 1.17 Follow FPIC principles to determine approach to develop CMA as buffer zone to Bire Kpatuos GR and establish draft structure, roles, activity zoning, regulations and management plan/SOPs		N/A for this reporting period.
Activity 1.18 Consider options for sustainably financing CMA operations following establishment and discuss with community actors and CBO partners		N/A for this reporting period.
Activity 1.19 Facilitate evidence of government support for CMA establishment		N/A for this reporting period.
Activity 1.20 Develop GIS materials to document progress with CMA development		N/A for this reporting period.
Output 2. 2. Collaborative routine and intelligence-led patrols in Game Reserves and community ranger teams in Community Managed Areas are deterring and responding to wildlife crime	2.1 4 Fully trained collaborative patrol units are providing patrol coverage and generating patrol data. Target: 2 Game Reserve patrol units active on 50% of available patrol days by end of Y1; 2 further units by project end. 2 CMA ranger units active on 25% of available patrol days by project End 2.2 Collaborative patrol and monitoring units are composed of diverse members. Target: 50 individuals of whom at least 10% are women and 50% are under age of 25, by project end 2.3 Collaborative patrol units for the Game Reserves and community ranger units for the Community Managed Areas are following established and agreed Standard Operating Procedures. Target: 2 patrol units (50%) following SOPs by end of Y1; 2 further patrol units (total 100%) by project end; 2 community ranger units following SOPs by project end	Regular patrols in the Game Reserve were rolled out throughout this period, involving Community Wildlife Ambassadors and Rangers. Worth noting that the frequency of patrols doubled on average since January.

	2.4 Data are available and shared with government and civil society partners (South Sudan government, TRAFFIC, IUCN Pangolin Specialist Group) on community involvement in and market mapping of wildlife trade in target species originating from target area encompassing Community Managed Areas and Game Reserves. Target: Preliminary data available by end of Y2; final data available and sharing complete by project end 2.5 Information on wildlife crime from community members informs patrolling effort and increases threat detection. Target: at least one report per month is made on average to a patrol team member, and all reports are logged and shared with national and international partners between end of Y1 and project end	
Activity 2.1. Engage the Wildlife Service to increase the patrol intensity in two Game Reserves, through structure of patrol teams (Biodiversity Data Collection and Law Enforcement teams) and design of routes, including option for night time patrol work (flexible to security situation)	In progress. Regular patrols in one of the Game Reserves were rolled out throughout this period, involving Community Wildlife Ambassadors and Rangers. Worth noting that the frequency of patrols doubled on average since January.	
Activity 2.2. Identify trained Wildlife Service rangers and Community Wildlife Ambassadors to join increased frequency of patrols in two Game Reserves	In progress. See Above 2.1.	
Activity 2.3 Equip all patrol teams with adequate provisions, kit, health and safety equipment and patrol gear	In progress. See Above 2.1.	
Activity 2.4 Ensure logistics and project operations (vehicles, communications, personnel) are in place to support patrol activities	In progress.	
Activity 2.5 Roll out patrol SOPs for a) biodiversity data collection and b) law enforcement and ensure a rigorous system of data collection, collation in a centralised location and system for continual feedback to patrol team members to improve understanding of how data collection is linked to patrol planning	In progress. SOPs developed and being refined in the field.	
Activity 2.6 Use digital records of patrol findings to adaptively manage patrol routes	In progress. All patrol findings to date digitised. These can be made available upon request.	

Activity 2.7 Mentor Wildlife Service personnel at state level to increase capacity for data management and analysis	In progress. See 2.6.	
Activity 2.8 Liaise with key actors, such as WCS, the Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism and the MIKE Programme to share information sensitively on species monitoring, to add to repositories and inform tracking of trends	Ongoing.	
Activity 2.9 Identify trained Community Wildlife Ambassadors, including previously trained women, to initiate patrols in proposed CMA area around Bire Kpatuos Game Reserve	N/A for this reporting period.	
Activity 2.10 Train additional CWA patrol team members if needed, with a focus on increasing participation and youth	N/A for this reporting period.	
Activity 2.11 Initiate system of data collection and facilitate agreement on SOPs for CMA patrols	N/A for this reporting period.	
Activity 2.12 Review literature, data gaps and successful models of community-level illegal wildlife trade tracking prior to initiating discussion with community leaders (2.13)	SOP dedicated to illegal activities. This has proven to be very sensitive and requires broader considerations than anticipated.	
Activity 2.13 Discuss with community leaders on an informal system for collection of information about community involvement in wildlife trade, linked to governance structures for both GRs and CMA and issues emerging as a result of Activity 3.1	N/A for this reporting period.	
Activity 2.14 Centralise both qualitative and quantitative information and review data to inform patrol routes (linked with Activity 2.6)	In progress. See 2.6.	
Activity 2.15 Share findings sensitively and periodically with government and local and international civil society partners to inform increasing body of knowledge on IWT especially from under-studied areas	N/A for this reporting period.	
Activity 2.16 Provide advice to government counterparts on the protocols for handling confiscated meat, in line with national wildlife regulations	N/A for this reporting period.	
Output 3. 3. Livelihoods activities appropriate to existing local norms and constraints to wellbeing are strengthening the assets of 900 people (150 households) against external shocks	3.1 Information on cultural and noncultural practices of communities around hunting and natural resource use is available by end of Y1 3.2 By the end of Y2, 150 households have plans in place to mitigate wildlife impact on household assets 3.3 75% of households with a wildlife	Significant progress has been made against this output considering it is still early in the implementation of the project with 196 people (equivalent to approximately the same number of households) already directly actively engaged and livelihood activities well underway with the fishpond in particular.

	impact mitigation plan report a decrease in the number of incidents by project end 3.4 By end of Y2, 150 households are engaged in assets development strategies (e.g. agriculture or animal husbandry) according to the results of 3.1. 3.5 By project end 75% of households in receipt of assets development support report apositive change in wellbeing	
Activity 3.1 Finalise socio-economic baseline design with local partners, building on existing knowledge of communities	Completed through the PRA exercise, though the upcoming household survey will provide more substantial information and a more robust baseline.	
Activity 3.2 Undertake socio-economic baseline assessment at the household level focusing on key themes of human-wildlife conflict, natural resource use, specifically hunting, cultural practices, market access and youth and male/female dynamics	Completed through the PRA exercise, though the upcoming household survey will provide more substantial information and a more robust baseline.	
Activity 3.3 Research human-wildlife conflict mitigation methods involving identified problem species to assess successful/non-successful methods	Delayed as this will rely on the results of the household survey	
Activity 3.4 Work with individual households to decide practical plans and provide equipment and advice to tackle impact of wildlife on household assets	N/A for this reporting period.	
Activity 3.5 Advise government counterparts on developing clear regulations for mitigating and compensating for human-wildlife conflict	N/A for this reporting period.	
Activity 3.6 Monitor impact of human-wildlife conflict mitigation on household assets and wellbeing	N/A for this reporting period.	
Activity 3.7 Support households to develop assets development strategies based on results of PRA and socio-economic baseline surveys (*note that if improvements to agricultural practices are noted as a key priority, the Farmer Field School model will be adopted, which will be able to incorporate environmental awareness raising and take-up of wildlife friendly practices – also linked to Activity 1.10 on channels for conservation messaging)	In progress. 2 Community Facilitators recruited. The two staff just completed teacher training which provides unforeseen benefits and impact to this project since they both teach in addition to their community facilitators' roles. The school had been defunct for the past 10 years; 65 Children are now benefiting from education. -women groups mobilized, 94 members in total -Training of 62 members in leadership, group dynamics and micro-finance -24 members trained in fish farming, handling and management -Fish pond constructed, 750 fingerlings -11 groups mobilised in total, 196 members, 102 men, 94 women. -Launch attended by an estimated 250 people	

Activity 3.8 Monitor impact of assets development support on household and community assets and wellbeing	N/A for this reporting period.

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: **Integrated conservation and sustainable livelihoods strategies boost protected areas, forest habitats and endangered species, and enhance aspects of wellbeing as a model of engagement with rural communities in South Sudan**			
Outcome: **Integrated conservation and development provide benefits to over 900 direct and 3,000 indirect beneficiaries in South Sudan and protects 430km$_2$ of nationally important tropical forest habitat**	0.1 By project end 900 women, men and children report an improvement in their wellbeing in one or more areas of social, natural, physical, human or financial capital, compared to project baseline *(indicator of direct benefit)* 0.2 Following training, 75% of a representative sample of 3,000 people can articulate at least five wildlife laws and GR regulations, compared to pre-training baseline *(indicator of indirect benefit)* 0.3 2 Game Reserves (GRs) are demarcated and 1 Community Managed Area (CMA) is pioneered and has recognised boundaries, regulations and a governance structure by project end *(indicator of protection)* 0.4 By project end there is a reduction in the incidence of illegal activity in 2 GRs, from baseline *(indicator of direct benefit)* 0.5 75% of direct beneficiaries report an increased reliance on sustainable livelihoods options between project start and end	0.1 Baseline, annual and project end community survey Additional community focus group notes 0.2 Post-training assessment of knowledge uptake 0.3 Documentation of the process from approval to physical demarcation Images of demarcation process Updated maps of the national protected area estate Documentation of the process from FPIC to stakeholder consultation meetings to agreement on rules, regulations and zoning Evidence of government support for CMA GIS maps 0.4 Patrol-based threat monitoring data from Game Reserves Patrol records 0.5 Baseline, annual and project end community surveys	Conflict in other parts of the country does not spread and cause any movements of people or critical changes within government Government counterparts at county level continue to be supportive of awareness-raising activities outside of the immediate project focus area No undue delays are experienced in the demarcation process, and the government continues to be supportive at community, county, state and national levels No unexpected and new serious threats affect the Game Reserves No large-scale deforestation occurs, such as through corporate actions, forest fires etc. Community actors continue to be supportive of collaboration on patrolling and wider community engagement by the project

	(indicator of direct benefit) 0.6 Forest cover does not decrease in Bire Kpatuos Game Reserve between 2018 and 2021 *(indicator of protection)*	Additional community focus group Notes 0.6 GIS analysis and mapping	
Output 1 1. 430km$_2$ of Game Reserve (GR) and Community Managed Area (CMA) habitat is under stronger conservation management, with local women and men better informed about biodiversity and engaged in decision-making	1.1 Both Game Reserves have clear boundaries, physically demarcated and recognised as part of the national protected area network. Target: first Game Reserve by end of Y2; second Game Reserve by project end 1.2 The proportion of men and women in local communities who are able to articulate at least five relevant wildlife laws and/or Game Reserve regulations. Target: of a trained number of 3,000, 75% are able to articulate by project end 1.3 Two Game Reserves have agreed SOPs and adaptive management structures in which local men and women are in decision-making roles and relevant agreement(s) are in place by project end (linked to 2.5) 1.4 At least one Community Managed Area has a governance structure in which local men and women are in decision-making roles, and has proposed boundaries, recognised by local government and with draft zones, rules, regulations and a draft operational management plan by project end	1.1 Documentation of the process from approval to physical demarcation Images of demarcation process Updated maps of the national protected area estate GIS maps 1.2 KAP study of stakeholders Documentation of awareness-raising modules, materials, images and videos, focusing on demarcation and wildlife regulations 1.3 Endorsed financial and technical SOPs for effective and adaptive governance Governance agreements signed by relevant stakeholders 1.4 Documentation of the process from FPIC to stakeholder consultation meetings to agreement on rules, regulations and zoning Evidence of government support GIS maps Draft SOPs for effective operational management and governance of management board Draft management plans discussed by relevant stakeholders Review of sustainable financing options for CMA operations	No undue delays are experienced in the demarcation process, and the government continues to be supportive at community, county, state and national levels National, state and county level government personnel support and recognise the development of Community Managed Areas No unexpected and new serious threats affect the Game Reserves Government counterparts at county level continue to be supportive of awareness-raising activities outside of the immediate project focus area Conflict in other parts of the country does not spread and cause any critical changes within government Definitive records of the international boundary can be accessed Women's status isn't a barrier to involvement in decision-making

Output 2 2. Collaborative routine and intelligence-led patrols in Game Reserves and community ranger teams in Community Managed Areas are deterring and responding to wildlife crime	2.1 4 Fully trained collaborative patrol units are providing patrol coverage and generating patrol data. Target: 2 Game Reserve patrol units active on 50% of available patrol days by end of Y1; 2 further units by project end. 2 CMA ranger units active on 25% of available patrol days by project end	2.1 Patrol-based biodiversity and threat monitoring data from Game Reserves and CMA Patrol records, maps and records of meetings and decisions Records of patrol group operations and Attendance	Conflict in other parts of the country does not spread and cause any critical changes within government Community actors continue to be supportive of collaboration on patrolling and wider community engagement by the project
	2.2 Collaborative patrol and monitoring units are composed of diverse members. Target: 50 individuals of whom at least 10% are women and 50% are under age of 25, by project end	2.2 Records and images of patrol group registers and routine planning documents	Women and youth are willing to be trained for patrols, and receive recognition from existing patrol team members Information on wildlife trade and crime is willingly shared by community-level actors and external actors e.g. county town markets
	2.3 Collaborative patrol units for the Game Reserves and community ranger units for the Community Managed Areas are following established and agreed Standard Operating Procedures. Target: 2 patrol units (50%) following SOPs by end of Y1; 2 further patrol units (total 100%) by project end; 2 community ranger units following SOPs by project end	2.3 SOP documents and collaborative agreements signed by relevant stakeholders	SOPs are agreed by key stakeholders with no untimely delays Co-management patrolling model continues to be the most appropriate method for protected area management, and continues to carry low financial risk and exposure
	2.4 Data are available and shared with government and civil society partners (South Sudan government, TRAFFIC, IUCN Pangolin Specialist Group) on community involvement in and market mapping of wildlife trade in target species originating from target area encompassing Community Managed Areas and Game Reserves. Target: Preliminary data available by end of Y2; final data available	2.4 Report on extent of sourcing of wildlife and products for the domestic and international wildlife trade Evidence of collaboration with wildlife trade partners over new data, and contribution to data repositories	

	and sharing complete by project end 2.5 Information on wildlife crime from community members informs patrolling effort and increases threat detection. Target: at least one report per month is made on average to a patrol team member, and all reports are logged and shared with national and international partners between end of Y1 and project end	2.5 Database of community-derived information on wildlife crime Meeting minutes/email correspondence regarding the sharing of wildlife crime data Evidence of population of national platforms with biodiversity information	
Output 3 3. Livelihoods activities appropriate to existing local norms and constraints to wellbeing are strengthening the assets of 900 people (150 households) against external shocks	3.1 Information on cultural and noncultural practices of communities around hunting and natural resource use is available by end of Y1 3.2 By the end of Y2, 150 households have plans in place to mitigate wildlife impact on household assets 3.3 75% of households with a wildlife impact mitigation plan report a decrease in the number of incidents by project end 3.4 By end of Y2, 150 households are engaged in assets development strategies (e.g. agriculture or animal husbandry) according to the results of 3.1. 3.5 By project end 75% of households in receipt of assets development support report a positive change in wellbeing	3.1 Socio-economic baseline survey Records of community meetings focusing on natural resource use 3.2 Agreed conflict mitigation plans Evidence of human-wildlife conflict Annual household/community surveys and focus group notes 3.3 Annual household/community surveys and focus group notes 3.4 Annual household level/community Surveys 3.5 Annual household level/community surveys	Conflict in other parts of the country does not spread and cause any movements of people Tools and materials necessary for mitigating wildlife damage are locally available Tools, materials and expertise necessary for piloting livelihoods and agricultural activities are locally available Community actors continue to be supportive of collaboration on patrolling and wider community engagement by the project Women and youth are willing to engage in assets development strategies

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

Output 1: 430km₂ of Game Reserve (GR) and Community Managed Area (CMA) habitat is under stronger conservation management, with local women and men

better informed about biodiversity and engaged in decision-making

1.1 Undertake stakeholder mapping exercise to identify all key stakeholders (and their roles) to be involved in demarcation roadmap

1.2 Socialise process with stakeholders and securing of government backing at relevant levels

1.3 Gather evidence of historical boundary information including discrepancies in the literature and clarity on land tenure and any customary rights

1.4 Undertake ground-truthing and mapping exercise and present information to decision-makers

1.5 Facilitate discussions on and resolve boundary conflicts and other issues

1.6 Identify appropriate physical demarcation materials and methods (track cutting, signboards etc.) and conduct demarcation exercise alongside stakeholders

1.7 Produce maps and clear information on demarcated sites to inform the national protected area estate

1.8 Review government wildlife legislation (draft and final), and clauses/loopholes, to understand up-to-date national policies on wildlife management

1.9 Assess stakeholder (government and community) attitudes and knowledge of conservation and protected areas through a KAP survey

1.10 Design content and appropriate channels (e.g. Yambio FM) for dissemination of conservation messaging, drawing on existing stakeholder knowledge, relevant cultural values and known information about ecosystems and wildlife (also linked with Activity 3.7 and Farmer Field School messaging)

1.11 Assess take-up of conservation messaging through follow up KAP survey

1.12 Identify legislative needs/barriers to enable governance agreements for Game Reserves to be created and implemented

1.13 Seek exemplars of governance agreement to learn from nationally/regionally, especially with regard to sustainability planning

1.14 Discuss and agree on governance structures, roles, responsibilities and SOPs

1.15 Facilitate and socialise governance agreements and relevant approvals/endorsements

1.16 Identify legislative needs/barriers to enable Community Managed Areas (CMAs) to be developed and supported

1.17 Follow FPIC principles to determine approach to develop CMA as buffer zone to Bire Kpatuos GR and establish draft structure, roles, activity zoning, regulations and management plan/SOPs

1.18 Consider options for sustainably financing CMA operations following establishment and discuss with community actors and CBO partners

1.19 Facilitate evidence of government support for CMA establishment

1.20 Develop GIS materials to document progress with CMA development

Output 2: Collaborative routine and intelligence-led patrols in Game Reserves and community ranger teams in Community Managed Areas are deterring and responding to wildlife crime

2.1 Engage the Wildlife Service to increase the patrol intensity in two Game Reserves, through structure of patrol teams (Biodiversity Data Collection and Law Enforcement teams) and design of routes, including option for night time patrol work (flexible to security situation)

2.2 Identify trained Wildlife Service rangers and Community Wildlife Ambassadors to join increased frequency of patrols in two Game Reserves

2.3 Equip all patrol teams with adequate provisions, kit, health and safety equipment and patrol gear

2.4 Ensure logistics and project operations (vehicles, communications, personnel) are in place to support patrol activities

2.5 Roll out patrol SOPs for a) biodiversity data collection and b) law enforcement and ensure a rigorous system of data collection, collation in a centralised location and system for continual feedback to patrol team members to improve understanding of how data collection is linked to patrol planning

2.6 Use digital records of patrol findings to adaptively manage patrol routes

2.7 Mentor Wildlife Service personnel at state level to increase capacity for data management and analysis

2.8 Liaise with key actors, such as WCS, the Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism and the MIKE Programme to share information sensitively on species monitoring, to add to repositories and inform tracking of trends

2.9 Identify trained Community Wildlife Ambassadors, including previously trained women, to initiate patrols in proposed CMA area around Bire Kpatuos Game Reserve

2.10 Train additional CWA patrol team members if needed, with a focus on increasing participation and youth

2.11 Initiate system of data collection and facilitate agreement on SOPs for CMA patrols

2.12 Review literature, data gaps and successful models of community-level illegal wildlife trade tracking prior to initiating discussion with community leaders (2.13)

2.13 Discuss with community leaders on an informal system for collection of information about community involvement in wildlife trade, linked to governance structures for both GRs and CMA and issues emerging as a result of Activity 3.1

2.14 Centralise both qualitative and quantitative information and review data to inform patrol routes (linked with Activity 2.6)

2.15 Share findings sensitively and periodically with government and local and international civil society partners to inform increasing body of knowledge on IWT especially from under-studied areas

2.16 Provide advice to government counterparts on the protocols for handling confiscated meat, in line with national wildlife regulations

Output 3: Livelihoods activities appropriate to existing local norms and constraints to wellbeing are strengthening the assets of 900 people (150 households)

against external shocks

3.1 Finalise socio-economic baseline design with local partners, building on existing knowledge of communities

3.2 Undertake socio-economic baseline assessment at the household level focusing on key themes of human-wildlife conflict, natural resource use, specifically hunting, cultural practices, market access and youth and male/female dynamics

3.3 Research human-wildlife conflict mitigation methods involving identified problem species to assess successful/non-successful methods

3.4 Work with individual households to decide practical plans and provide equipment and advice to tackle impact of wildlife on household assets

3.5 Advise government counterparts on developing clear regulations for mitigating and compensating for human-wildlife conflict

3.6 Monitor impact of human-wildlife conflict mitigation on household assets and wellbeing

3.7 Support households to develop assets development strategies based on results of PRA and socio-economic baseline surveys (*note that if improvements to agricultural practices are noted as a key priority, the Farmer Field School model will be adopted, which will be able to incorporate environmental awareness raising and take-up of wildlife friendly practices – also linked to Activity 1.10 on channels for conservation messaging)

3.8 Monitor impact of assets development support on household and community assets and wellbeing

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1   Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
6A	Training Measure: Number of people to receive trainings on Biodiversity Data Collection, threat monitoring, Protected Area Management, patrolling, etc.	18M/2W	South Sudanese	20			20	40
6A	Training Measure: number of people/households to receive trainings on livelihood support, including agricultural practices and animal husbandry	102M/94W	South Sudanese	196 members equivalent to up to 196 house-holds			196 members equivalent to up to 196 house-holds	150
6B	Training Measure: Number of training weeks to be provided on Biodiversity Data Collection, threat monitoring, Protected Area Management, patrolling, etc. Worth noting that this is predominantly done through on the job training, hence specific figures are somewhat arbitrary.	n/a	n/a	3			3	14
7	Training Measure: Number of training materials to be produced for the dissemination of conservation messaging	n/a	n/a	0				5
9	Research Measure: Number of Standard Operating Procedures relating to species/habitat/protected area management to be produced for the Wildlife Authorities and Communities in South Sudan	n/a	n/a	21			21	21
12A	Research Measure: Database capturing all patrol data and made available to South Sudanese authorities	n/a	n/a	1			1	1

14A	Dissemination measures: Number of conferences/seminars / workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings with partners and stakeholders	n/a	n/a	8			8	30
14B	Dissemination measures: Number of conferences/seminars / workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	n/a	n/a	8			8	30

Table 2   **Publications**

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Unexpected Achievements, Adapting and innovating in South Sudan	Darwin Initiative Newsletter	Ivan De Klee & Nicolas Tubbs, 2018	Male	British	Darwin Initiative	here

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	X
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	