Southern Sudan Transboundary Living Landscape
Sustaining Wildlife, and Community Livelihoods and Promoting Peace in the Southern Sudan-Northern Uganda Transboundary Landscapes

Implementation Plan FY09
October 2008 – September 2009

Living Landscapes Program- Southern Sudan
Wildlife Conservation Society
30 September 2008

USAID EGAT/NRM/Biodiversity
Leader with Associates Cooperative Agreement Award LAG-A-00-99-00047-00
Program Goal
To ensure conservation of biological diversity in regions of global biodiversity importance, using a species-based landscape approach.

The Wildlife Conservation Society believes that protected areas must remain at the core of all nations’ biodiversity conservation plans. These areas typically contain a higher diversity and abundance of plants and animals than landscapes managed primarily for economic use. Yet, parks and reserves are always embedded in larger, human-dominated landscapes and are seldom sacrosanct. Regardless of how large or small a protected area may be, the plants and animals it contains are often threatened either directly or indirectly by human resource use activities.

Management of parks and reserves cannot, therefore, occur in isolation from the surrounding human-dominated landscape. They must take into account where and how human activities conflict with biodiversity conservation, and where conservation adversely impacts human welfare. As human populations continue to expand over the next 50 years, the incentive for over-exploiting natural resources within and outside of protected areas will likely increase and the need for biodiversity conservation tools that address human-wildlife conflict will become even more important.

The Living Landscape Program promotes conservation of landscapes by focusing efforts on key animal species that require large areas for their conservation, that are particularly at risk because they cross land use and jurisdictional borders, and that, when protected, will have the greatest positive impact on biodiversity as a whole. These landscape species are highly mobile, vulnerable animal species, and their conservation fosters a focused and cost-effective way to retain a full complement of biodiversity and overall ecological integrity. To conserve these species, parks and reserves must be integrated into the broader landscape, a landscape in which people exploit natural areas and wild species to meet their socio-economic needs.

The Biodiversity Conservation at Landscape Scale (BCLS) program is designed to ensure biodiversity conservation in five core sites by identifying actions to conserve landscape species, and by increasing the capacity of local and national organizations to implement such actions. The five areas of global biodiversity importance for WCS involvement and USAID activity are currently:

- Greater Madidi Landscape Conservation Area (Bolivia)
- Glover’s Reef Living Seascapes (Belize)
- Maya Biosphere Reserve Living Landscape (Guatemala)
- The Eastern Steppe Living Landscape (Mongolia)
- Southern Sudan Transboundary Living Landscape (Southern Sudan)
Southern Sudan Transboundary Living Landscape Strategy

Landscape Goal

Conserve and manage a representative assemblage of the biodiversity of the Southern Sudan-Northern Uganda transboundary landscape, using a wildlife, livelihoods, and peace - focused landscape approach.

Despite 25 years of civil war, Southern Sudan still possesses a tremendous ecological heritage with one of the highest diversities of large mammals and broad intact habitats of any African country. Wildlife migrations and the existing and proposed protected areas extend across very large areas, there is relatively low human population density in much of Southern Sudan, and there are particularly important areas for conservation located along the boundaries with neighboring countries. A number of globally rare and endangered species exhibit large scale seasonal movements and migrations (i.e. elephants, white-eared kob, tiang, eland, etc..) in the region ranging far beyond the boundaries of protected areas, across community dominated zones, extractive industry concessions, and international borders. For example, elephants were reported by local communities to historically seasonally move between Boma Park and Kidepo and over to Ethiopia and Kenya. The seasonal movements of elephants out of Nimule Park to unknown areas has been documented. Along with wildlife movements, the traditional peoples living of the land in these areas range seasonally either for pasture and water for their cattle, hunting and gathering, or cultural reasons across large areas, including inside and across protected areas and international boundaries. The viable conservation of a representative assemblage of the globally rare and endangered species and habitats of Southern Sudan must take into account landscape species movements and protection needs across a variety of land-use areas, develop integrated land-use planning and management and protected area strategies, address seasonal movements of grazers in relation to food (migrations), and establish sound cross-border protected area management strategies. Only by understanding the needs of wildlife and of people can we help put in place strategies for meeting conservation and livelihoods objectives.

Northern Uganda and Southern Sudan have been embroiled in armed conflicts for the past decades. Significant advances towards peace have been achieved in Sudan and current indications for Uganda suggest a final solution to the LRA armed conflict. The impact of the conflict in Uganda on the environment has recently been described, while little has been documented for Sudan. As the regions of these abutting countries come out of armed conflict, sustainable natural resource management will be a major factor in maintaining the peace.

The international boundary between Sudan and Uganda harbor exceptional biodiversity on a global level. These biodiverse regions are key areas for the creation of peace parks or landscapes. Four sets of abutting protected areas and their buffer zones (Figure 1.) have been identified as possible “Conservation Landscapes for Peace” and a formal Memorandum of Understanding for transboundary cooperation has been signed by the Governments of Southern Sudan and Uganda.

3. Otzi-Nimule landscape: Including Nimule National Park in Southern Sudan and Otzi and Era Forest Reserves in Uganda
4. Mt Kei-Aloma Plateau Landscape: Comprising Aloma plateau (including Ewatoka mountain) in Southern Sudan and Mt Kei Forest Reserve in Uganda
The Southern Sudan-Northern Uganda Transboundary Landscape Project was launched in FY08 to support implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between Southern Sudan and Uganda. To ensure conservation of the Southern Sudan Transboundary Landscapes’s biological diversity, the WCS program, in cooperation with the Government of Southern Sudan, USAID, and other partners, focuses on three interrelated objectives, and a fourth objective which is led by the New York Coordination Unit:

1. Develop and adopt participatory strategies to reduce threats to wildlife in Southern Sudan-Northern Uganda Transboundary Landscape.
2. Develop and implement sustainable and adaptive mechanisms to strategically address threats across the landscape.
3. Learn and teach best practices in the Southern Sudan-Northern Uganda Transboundary Landscape and beyond.
4. Guide the design and testing of wildlife-focused planning and adaptive management.
Together this will lay the foundation for a landscape approach to protected area management across Southern Sudan while catalyzing cooperation and Peace in key transboundary conservation areas.

The project is supported by USAID/EGAT through the WCS GCP LWA Leader Award along with support from the USFWS Great Ape Fund and WCS. Activities initiated in FY08 with other funding and being continued in FY09 focus on biological, socio-economic, and security surveys and assessments, strategic conservation and development planning, capacity building in protected area management, and building transboundary landscape cooperation between the two countries. Emphasis is placed on the Northern Uganda-Southern Sudan transboundary area. These activities have been identified as priority first steps in the action plan for implementation of the MOU between South Sudan and Uganda. Tools developed by the WCS Living Landscapes program including threats assessments, participatory landscape planning, landscape species approaches, community based mapping will be applied as appropriate. Thanks to repeated communication with WCS staff across the border, the project closely complements activities in the Southern Sudan-Northern Uganda Transboundary Area to be implemented by the WCS Uganda Program with funding from the USAID Uganda mission.

Conservation Landscape for Peace:
Sustaining Wildlife and Community Livelihoods in the Southern Sudan-Uganda Transboundary Landscape

Implementation Plan FY 2009
October 2008 – September 2009

The following implementation plan for FY09 is focused on: 1) gathering the biological, livelihoods, and security information critical for planning and management of the Southern Sudan-Northern Uganda transboundary protected areas and conservation landscapes; 2) site based threats assessments for Imatong and Kidepo areas in Southern Sudan; 3) development and implementation of training programs to promote sound wildlife law enforcement performance and prevent conflict with local communities; and 4) development of the operational cooperation of the Uganda-SSudan transboundary program. A foundation is being established upon which landscape protected area and sustainable development planning may be undertaken, transboundary processes operationalized with neighboring countries, and basic protected area management activities established at key sites in Southern Sudan-Northern Uganda transboundary landscape. As there is little information about the current status of wildlife, livestock, human activities in and around the protected areas of Southern Sudan along these borders, efforts in FY09 are placed on implementation of surveys and assessments, building on progress made in FY08, and initiation of strategic planning for transboundary protected area management. These activities have been prioritized in the strategic transboundary action plan for implementation of the MOU between Southern Sudan and Uganda.

Capacity of the Government of Southern Sudan to undertake protected area and wildlife management is highly limited due to the long drawn out conflict in the South. While former soldiers have been integrated into the ranks of wildlife rangers and deployed, there is a need to put in place the training programs, code of conduct, and performance monitoring systems to ensure sound performance and ensure effective oversight from the top and minimize or avoid conflict with local communities. In FY 09 WCS will work with the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife Conservation, and Tourism (MEWCT) to develop a code of conduct for ministry staff and law enforcement monitoring tools. Officer level training will set the foundation for implementation of these system wide efforts. Of the four potential transboundary protected areas identified between Uganda and Southern Sudan, Nimule Park and Kidepo Reserve exist, but there is not yet a protected area created in the Imatongs nor in the Aloma plateau in Southern Sudan. Based on the results of surveys WCS will work with the GoSS to develop a proposal for creation of a new protected area in the Imatongs.

The Uganda-Southern Sudan transboundary cooperation program will be further developed building on progress from FY08 coordination meetings. A general coordination and planning meeting is scheduled to be held in November 2008 and May 2009, quarterly meetings between Park management staff, and initiation of basic joint patrolling in the Kidepo-Kidepo and Nimule-Otze areas will be supported. Continuing insecurity in some areas due to L.R.A. or local
hostilities such as cattle raiding are important factors which affect program implementation and strategy development. Prioritization of activities and expectations need to carefully take capacity and security into account.

The following implementation plan details the objectives and activities planned to be undertaken in FY09. A section at the end illustrates how this work plan relates to complementary support and joint activities with transboundary implementation partners GoSS, WCS-Southern Sudan and Government of Uganda and WCS-Uganda. As this is a new program both from a Southern Sudan and a transboundary perspective, it is expected that more detailed coordination and planning of efforts will evolve as an output of the program development process in the early phase of implementation.

Total Anticipated Level of Effort in FY 09
Southern Sudan Transboundary Living Landscapes: $ $694,713
(USAID/EGAT: $576,861; USFWS: $52,100; WCS: $ 65,752)

Please note: the funds shown here as WCS and USFW are indicative to show the level of effort and should not be considered a contractual match.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: FY09

Program Goal: Conserve and manage a representative assemblage of the biodiversity of the Southern Sudan-Northern Uganda transboundary landscape, using a wildlife, livelihoods, and Peace - focused landscape approach

OBJECTIVE 1: Develop and adopt participatory strategies to reduce threats to wildlife and protected areas in the Southern Sudan-Northern Uganda Transboundary Landscape

Level of Effort (Total Objective 1): $390,451 (USAID/EGAT: $315,761; USFWS: $52,100; WCS: $23,612)

Activity 1.1 Undertake ground surveys and/or aerial reconnaissance of wildlife-livestock-human activities of the Imatong Massif, and systematic aerial surveys of Nimule and Kidepo and surrounding areas.

There have been no systematic surveys of the existing and proposed protected areas in Southern Sudan along the border with Uganda since the early 1980’s. It is therefore critical to undertake surveys to assess wildlife, livestock, and human activities in these areas and evaluate the impacts of conflict in order to inform management strategy development, prioritize efforts, and define or redefine protected area boundaries. Two biological survey teams will undertake reconnaissance surveys in the forested areas of the Imatongs and surrounding areas during the dry season of FY09. National team leaders will be trained in standard WCS survey methods and deployed. Working in conjunction with the biological teams, two forestry teams from the Ministry of Forestry will be supported to collect information on the state of the forest cover and habitat of the Imatong forest area. Aerial reconnaissance flights using the WCS Southern Sudan survey aircraft will be conducted over these areas to gather qualitative information.

Systematic aerial surveys of wildlife, livestock, and human activities in and around Nimule and Kidepo and surrounding areas were conducted during the dry season of FY08. These surveys will be repeated in FY09 to update information and broaden the database for these areas. The WCS survey aircraft will be employed and transect counts of all wildlife-livestock-human activity conducted using standard methods. The LLP NY coordination unit will provide technical assistance in the design of the surveys to maximize efficiency of sampling all representative habitats and land-uses.
Please note that both aerial and ground surveillance not only serves to enhance our knowledge of the distribution and abundance of native plants and animals and the distribution of human land-use practices, the both serve important vigilance, deterrence and threats early warning roles which are critically important in this post conflict area.

*The security situation in each area will be reviewed with GOSS and SPLA authorities as well as with concerned transboundary authorities and strategies adapted as appropriate prior to undertaking the surveys.

Level of effort for this activity includes expert technical oversight (part-time project coordinator), national staff salaries, transport costs and food for travel, field equipment, aerial survey costs, etc.

**Results/Outputs:** Technical reports and database on wildlife-livestock-human activity in and around key existing and proposed transboundary protected areas forming a basis for protected area management and land-use planning; national staff trained in survey methods and conduction

**Threats Addressed:** Lack of information upon which priorities can be set and management interventions be planned; Inadequate capacity of GoSS to collect, analyze and apply information.

**Level of Effort:** $185,600 (USAID/EGAT: $145,607; USFWS: $27,742; WCS: $12,251)

**Activity 1.2 Undertake community based natural resource use and trade surveys, mapping, and livelihoods assessments, including transboundary factors, in and around Imatong Massif and Nimule and surrounding areas.**

There have been no systematic surveys of the existing and proposed protected areas along the border with Uganda since the early 1980’s. It is therefore critical to undertake socio-economic community based livelihoods surveys to develop understanding of current and historical natural resource use patterns, threats to livelihoods, protected area concerns, impacts of conflict, and security issues. These assessment will not only document present livelihood systems they will provide the foundation for identifying barriers to development and opportunities for sustainable income growth. Two teams composed of a national social research team leader and two assistants will review existing information collected in these areas by humanitarian NGOs, the UN, and other partners, and undertake socio-economic surveys using participatory mapping techniques and rapid appraisal methods to assess human natural resource use patterns in the Imatong and Nimule areas. Social scientists in the LLP NY coordination unit will provide expert technical support and assist with survey design and analysis of the results. The surveys will provide information to better understand historical and current interrelationships, security situation, and conflicts of wildlife, livestock, and local communities to inform protected management and economic development strategy planning.

Level of effort for this activity includes expert technical oversight (part-time project coordinator), national staff salaries, transport costs and food for travel, field equipment, etc….

**Results/Outputs:** Technical reports and database on community based natural resource use and trade surveys, and livelihoods in the Imatong Massif and Nimule and surrounding areas forming a basis for protected area management and land-use planning; national staff trained in survey methods and conduction; established dialogue with local communities, Government authorities, and all other actors in these areas regarding protected area and natural resource management.

**Threats Addressed:** Lack of information upon which priorities can be set and management interventions be planned; lack of community involvement in strategy development for protected area management

**Level of Effort:** $ 86,020 (USAID/EGAT: $73,057; USFWS: $9,390; WCS: $3,573)

**Activity 1.3 Survey and assess resource and land tenure conflicts in and around Imatong Massif and Nimule, in relation to protected area transboundary landscape management.**
The teams undertaking activity 1.2 above will also systematically collect information from local authorities, local community leaders, UN, international and local humanitarian and development organizations regarding past and present security issues and impacts in and around Imatong Massif and Nimule areas in relation to resource and land tenure conflict. Quantitative and qualitative information will be collected as available from existing records and reports. Factors to be assessed include cattle raiding, conflict over access to water and grazing areas, armed militia activity, LRA activity, land access conflicts, gold mining areas, etc. A cross site comparative analysis will be undertaken to identify the key threats in each area and potential mitigation measures. An inventory of past and/or existing efforts to promote Peace and security in each area will be reviewed. Potential linkages between protected areas management efforts and GoSS and UN sponsored arms recovery programs will be examined.

**Results/Outputs:** Technical reports providing assessments of resource and land tenure conflict factors in the Imatong Massif and Nimule areas to inform integration of protected area and land management strategy development. Established dialogue with local communities, Government authorities, and all other actors in these areas regarding conflict issues in relation to protected area and natural resource management.

**Threats Addressed:** Lack of information upon which priorities can be set and management interventions be planned to address conflicts; lack of community involvement in strategy development for protected area management

**Level of Effort:** $25,578 (USAID/EGAT: $16,457; USFWS: $5,548; WCS: $3,573)

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**Activity 1.4 Landcover analyses of Imatong and Kidepo areas.**

Through collaboration with the USAID/USDA Sudan supported GIS and remote sensing program and the University of Maryland a landcover mapping exercise will be undertaken of the Kidepo and Imatong areas to inform management planning. Doctoral candidate, Virgina Gorsevski of the University of Maryland, with support from a grant from NASA, is currently undertaking a landcover analysis of the area as part of her dissertation research. WCS will facilitate this work including ground truthing of imagery through aerial reconnaissance and design complementary socio-economic surveys in the area to contribute co-variate information on the history and causes of land degradation. Collaboration will be developed with the USAID/USDA sponsored GIS and remote sensing unit now based in the Center for Statistics of the Government of Southern Sudan. Transboundary synergy and collaboration regarding remote sensing and GIS will be further developed with USAID supported efforts via WCS-Uganda for aerial mapping of the areas in Uganda and along the border with Southern Sudan.

**Results/Outputs:** Landcover map baseline of the Imatong and Kidepo areas; landcover change assessment to inform strategic planning and creation of Imatongs protected area in particular;

**Threats Addressed:** Lack of information on the status of habitat to inform strategic planning and management interventions

**Level of Effort:** $8,527 (USAID/EGAT: $8,527)

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**Activity 1.5 Conduct spatially explicit threats, security, and opportunities assessments for landscape management planning for Imatong Massif, Nimule and Kidepo areas.**

Using the results of the biological and socio-economic surveys of the areas, a site based participatory technical workshop will be organized involving senior MEWCT, Min. Agric and Forestry officials, senior staff of Protected areas, and local traditional leaders and authorities for threats and opportunities assessments for Imatong Massif, Nimule, and Kidepo protected area landscape planning. WCS experts will facilitate participatory discussions and spatial analyses of biological, socio-economic, and security factors contributing to preliminary management strategy planning for each site. Staff from the LLP NY coordination unit developed a participatory approach to threats assessment and mapping (see LLP Technical Manual 1) and will provide technical support in the design and implementation of these assessments. This will form a foundation for management planning and interventions at the
site level and contribute to subsequent transboundary exercise (see below) to develop a consolidated transboundary strategic assessment.

**Results/Outputs:** Spatial threats, security, and opportunities assessments for Imatong, Nimule, and Kidepo sites forming the foundation for subsequent landscape and protected area management planning; GoSS and local leaders, authorities participation increases understanding and support for protected area management conservation;

**Threats Addressed:** Lack of information and strategies for protected area management; Lack of integrated dialogue between local authorities, traditional leaders, and protected area management authorities;

**Level of Effort:** $43,570 (USAID/EGAT: $30,957; USFWS: $9420; WCS: $3193)

*Early in the first year Southern Sudan - Northern Uganda partners will meet and discuss survey methodologies and explore development of technical collaborations and synergies where appropriate.*

**Activity 1.6 Develop an adaptive, participatory and spatially explicit strategy for threat abatement and transboundary landscape conservation and protected area management between Uganda and Southern Sudan.**

Based on information from the field surveys a transboundary threats assessment and transboundary conservation planning workshop will be organized involving senior MEWCT and UWA authorities, Min. Agric and Forestry officials, and other concerned authorities from the areas. WCS experts will provide technical support to undertake spatial review and assessment of the primary threats for the development of a spatially explicit strategy for transboundary cooperation in the area. Synergies in strategic planning for protected areas will be identified and supported.

**Results/Outputs:** Spatial threats and opportunities assessment for transboundary landscapes forming the foundation for joint planning and interventions; GoSS, GU, and local leaders, authorities participation increases understanding and support for protected area management conservation;

**Threats Addressed:** Lack of information and strategies to address transboundary threats to protected area management; Lack of cooperation to address critical transboundary threats.

**Level of Effort:** $41,157 (USAID/EGAT: $41,157)

**OBJECTIVE 2: Develop and implement sustainable and adaptive mechanisms to strategically address threats across key transboundary landscapes.**

**Level of Effort (Total Objective 2):** $183,651 (USAID/EGAT: $162,897; WCS: $20,754)

**Activity 2.1 Design code of conduct and law enforcement monitoring system for MEWCT protected area managers and rangers (with emphasis on conflict prevention with local communities and ranger performance).**

WCS staff and an expert consultant will work with senior MEWCT officials to develop an internal code of conduct and law enforcement monitoring system for application to MEWCT law enforcement and protected area management efforts throughout Southern Sudan. An internal MEWCT code of conduct will be developed for wildlife law enforcement staff through review of best practice examples applied in other countries and design of measures to address the particular Southern Sudan context (the reintegration of ex-SPLA soldiers in the wildlife forces, arms still remaining in the hands of civilian population, sensitive local community issues such as cattle raiding, and overall security situation). Consultation will be undertaken with UWA and WCS Uganda to explore any lessons learned from similar codes developed in Uganda. A particular emphasis of the code of conduct will be to ensure sound professional discipline and performance of law enforcement staff and prevention of conflict with local communities. The code will
then be integrated in officer and ranger training programs being undertaken at various protected areas (Nimule, Kidepo, etc.) of Southern Sudan and applied.

To evaluate and adjust wildlife law enforcement effort and ensure sound performance of law enforcement personnel a law enforcement monitoring system will be designed. Standard law enforcement monitoring methods have been developed in various wildlife agencies in Africa including those of the MIKE (Monitoring illegal killing of elephants, MIST, etc…). These systems consist of collecting performance, output, and spatially explicit information to track and evaluate law enforcement efforts and ranger performance. Application of these systems has been proven to greatly enhance ranger both performance and discipline and conservation results. WCS experts will work with senior MEWCT staff to design a standard law enforcement monitoring system appropriate for the Southern Sudan context. Consultation will be undertaken with UWA and WCS Uganda to learn from their experiences in developing LEM in Uganda and to draw lessons to inform the development in Southern Sudan. In addition to standard methods, the system will include community based communication and feedback structures, and independent monitoring to preventing abuses, improving management, and support the GOSS in this important process.

**Results/Outputs:** Code of conduct, Law enforcement monitoring system designed and adopted by MEWCT

**Threats Addressed:** Lack of capacity in wildlife law enforcement; Lack of formal mechanisms to guide performance and monitor wildlife law enforcement staff and interactions with local communities.

**Level of Effort:** $23,082 (USAID/EGAT: $16,377; WCS: $6705)

**Activity 2.2 Build capacity of law enforcement staff through training of senior protected area management staff in code of conduct implementation and law enforcement monitoring.**

WCS and an expert consultant will train the MEWCT senior protected area management staff at Kidepo/Imatongs and Nimule in the application of the code of conduct in personnel management and establishment of law enforcement monitoring systems at each protected area. A focused training workshop (est. 4-5 days) will be organized for the initial training and followed up with punctual technical advice and support to senior MEWCT staff in application of these systems. It should be noted that this is a MEWCT senior staff training component and will complement the basic ranger training courses organized by the MEWCT at these sites.

**Results/Outputs:** Senior MEWCT staff trained in application of Code of conduct and Law enforcement monitoring systems at Nimule, Imatong, and Kidepo sites; monitoring systems piloted by MEWCT staff provide verifiable feedback to evaluate and orient management interventions and prevent conflict with local communities

**Threats Addressed:** Lack of capacity in wildlife law enforcement; Potential conflicts with local communities; Lack of formal mechanisms to guide performance and monitor wildlife law enforcement staff and interactions with local communities;

**Level of Effort:** $ 42,229 (USAID/EGAT: $36,482; WCS: $5747)

**Activity 2.3 Technical support to the initiation of transboundary protected area cooperation approach between Uganda-Southern Sudan.**

WCS will provide technical expertise and facilitate the development of transboundary conservation cooperation between Southern Sudan and Northern Uganda. WCS technical expertise will contribute to organization and facilitation of transboundary meetings. An initial transboundary cooperation meeting was held in June 2008 involving transboundary partners the Government of Southern Sudan, the Government of Uganda, USAID Uganda, USAID Sudan, WCS-Uganda, WCS-Sudan, and other transboundary conservation partners. It was decided that these meetings will be held every six months to oversee the implementation of the action plan. The practical implement of technical coordination between field sites will be undertaken through supporting quarterly meetings sponsored between senior protected area management staff from the four transboundary protected areas zones. It will be proposed that meetings
be combined to include Mt.Kei-Aloma and Nimule Otze together and Imatong-Aurous and Kidepo-Kidepo together to build synergies and reduce costs.

**Results/Outputs:** Transboundary actions prioritized and coordination mechanisms designed and piloted; transboundary landscape strategic planning process designed, quarterly park warden meetings result in information exchange and cross border synergies in work plan implementation; protected areas communication system established improving security in the transboundary area.

**Threats Addressed:** Lack of coordination between Governments; Lack of coordinated transboundary conservation plan; Cross-border poaching, illegal natural resource extraction, and encroachment of protected areas; Lack of mechanisms to communicate about and inform interventions on security problems

**Level of Effort:** $52,893 (USAID/EGAT: $46,507; WCS: $6386)

**Activity 2.4  Technical support for pilot inter-governmental cross-border surveillance activities at Nimule-Otze and Kidepo-Kidepo.**

WCS will provide technical support to MEWCT senior staff to plan punctual cross-border joint patrols with Uganda Wildlife Service at the Nimule-Otze and Kidepo-Kidepo sites. Basic support (rations and fuel) will be covered for participation in joint patrols to catalyze transboundary law enforcement cooperation. The frequency and extent of these patrols will be reviewed and planned as appropriate and feasible. These joint patrols will be in addition to and complement national patrols organized by the respective protected areas on a regular basis on either side of the border.

**Results/Outputs:** Joint patrols result in reduced transboundary and national poaching and improve security in the transboundary area; Capacity improved to undertake surveillance activities; transboundary coordination of wildlife protection work planning and sharing of information and lessons learned.

**Threats Addressed:** Cross-border poaching, illegal natural resource extraction, and encroachment of protected areas; Lack of coordinated mechanism to address transboundary threats to protected area management; Lack of mechanisms to communicate about and inform interventions on security problems;

**Level of Effort:** $43,195 (USAID/EGAT: $41,279; WCS: $1916)

**Activity 2.5  Design limits of the new Imatongs Massif protected area and propose legal creation.**

Based on the results of biological and forest surveys, socio-economic assessments, land cover analyses, a detailed technical proposal will be developed for the creation of the a new protected area covering the Imatong Massif through a planning process involving both the MEWCT and Ministry of Forestry, supported by WCS. A formal technical proposal will be designed for creation of the protected area and submitted to the relevant GoSS and State authorities for consideration. A workshop will be held to present and review the findings with the MEWCT, Ministry of Forestry, State and local authorities, and other partners. WCS will work at local, State, Ministry, and Presidential levels to mobilize support and understanding for the creation of the protected area.

**Results/outputs:** Formal proposal for creation of the Imatong Protected Area with support from GoSS, State, and local authorities.

**Threats Addressed:** Poaching, illegal natural resource extraction, habitat destruction and lack of protected areas.

**Level of Effort:** $22,252 (USAID/EGAT: $22,252)
OBJECTIVE 3: Learning and teaching best practices in the Southern Sudan Transboundary landscapes and beyond.

Level of Effort (Total Objective 3): $72,483 (USAID/EGAT: $66,097; WCS: $6386)

Activity 3.1 Develop and promote landscape scale wildlife and protected area management across Southern Sudan as part of its development process.

The GoSS has expressed strong high level support for integration of wildlife conservation, protected area management and ecotourism as central priorities in the development plan of the region. Further the GoSS has recognized the urgent need to develop appropriate policies and regulations to minimize environmental and social impacts of extractive industries (oil, mining, timber…) and integrate conservation principles in land management planning. Under its Cooperation Agreement with the GoSS and by invitation of the President of the GoSS, WCS has been asked to work with the GoSS Presidency, Parliament, Land Commission, and line Ministries (particularly MEWCT, Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Resources and Fisheries, Mining and Industry), to promote an integrated approach to natural resource management, land-use planning, integrating wildlife conservation and protected areas management concerns and principles on a landscape scale. First steps of this initiative will be undertaken through organized presentations of survey findings, focused problem solving efforts on selected key conservation landscape areas in Southern Sudan (i.e. Boma-Jonglei, Uganda-SSudan transboundary areas), review of opportunities and needs for assuring integration of biodiversity conservation principles in policy development regarding extractive industry (oil, mining, timber) and natural resource management; punctual technical support to GoSS regarding integration of biodiversity conservation principles in policy and regulations. Education expert partner International Conservation Education Fund (INCEF) will work with GoSS and WCS and local partners to produce targeted films about the transboundary initiative, creation of Imatong protected area, land management issues, threats to conservation and security, to promote awareness and support for the initiative. These high quality films will be disseminated in local communities, State and regional capitals, in Juba and elsewhere in Southern Sudan. The LLP NY coordination unit will provide assistance in the design and production of outreach products to be shared with the GoSS and transboundary partners.

Results/Outputs: Sharing of information regarding survey results with diversity of concerned GoSS bodies; films promoting the initiative and conservation messages throughout the region; raising of awareness and support for integrated management; identification of key policy opportunities and needs and initiation of technical support to integrate biodiversity conservation principles.

Threats Addressed: Insufficient information and lack of regulations to ensure integration of biodiversity and sustainable use principles in natural resource and extractive industry management policy and practice.

Level of Effort: $72,483 (USAID/EGAT: $66,097; WCS: $6386)

Southern Sudan-Northern Uganda Transboundary Coordination

In FY08 a coordination outline was developed between between Ministry of Environment, Wildlife Conservation and Tourism of the GoSS, WCS Southern Sudan, and IRG/STEP regarding coordination of Southern Sudan based activities in the Uganda-Southern Sudan transboundary area. This effort has led to a general consensus on how to proceed in developing complementary activities and several jointly supported undertakings. USAID Sudan support to this initiative through IRG/STEP in FY 08 has come to an end. To compensate for this gap WCS will be supporting transboundary coordination meetings and operational support to joint-transboundary patrols in FY09 which IRG had previously helped to support in FY08. WCS-Southern Sudan interventions in cooperation with the GoSS on the Sudan side of the Uganda-SSudan transboundary will be carefully coordinated and developed in a complementary fashion.

The below updated outline illustrates proposed roles, responsibilities, and activities in undertaking work in Southern Sudan and developing transboundary in cooperation with Northern Uganda. Transboundary cooperation will be facilitated through establishment of formal mechanisms and enhanced by the fact that WCS is playing a lead role on both Uganda and Southern Sudan sides.
### Table I. Draft outline of respective roles and activities to be undertaken by Southern Sudan - Northern Uganda based partners as part of the transboundary initiative in implementation of the strategic action plan of the MOU between Southern Sudan and Northern Uganda.

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<th>MEWCT/GOSS</th>
<th>WCS-SSudan</th>
<th>GoU//WCS-Uganda</th>
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| **Roles**  | **Surveys and monitoring of the transboundary sites in Southern Sudan,**  
**Specific trainings,**  
**Strategic planning (PAs, landscape, transboundary),**  
**Design of landscape protected area management strategies ensuring local community participation**  
**Technical advising to MEWCT on protected area management and transboundary landscape conservation**  
**Organization and facilitation of SSudan-Uganda transboundary meetings**  
**Support to MEWCT for transboundary patrolling of Nimule and Kidepo with adjacent PAs in Uganda**  
**Biological reconnaissance of select sites of biodiversity importance,**  
**Advising on PA management planning and co-management of shared resources between Ugandan Agencies and with Sudanese counterparts,**  
**Facilitating transboundary management process and activities,**  
**Coordination of site based technical committees** |
| **Activity Responsibilities** | **Oversees coordination of overall Southern Sudan programs and development of transboundary initiative with partners**  
**Participate in Southern Sudan partners coordination committee and transboundary coordination committee**  
**Participate in Uganda Protected Area coordination committees and transboundary coordination committees involving Sudanese counterparts.** |
| **Coordination and exchanges with Uganda Government in transboundary process** | **Technical advising on transboundary protected area process**  
**Support and organize transboundary meetings to promote peace and transboundary process –including general coordination meetings of partners, and quarterly meetings between transboundary protected area managers**  
**Technical advising on joint management process and identification of key management needs and activities.**  
**Coordinate development of Action Plan for implementing transboundary process for both Ugandan Wildlife Authority and National Forest Authority.** |
| **Qualified staff made available to undertake program activities with partners.** | **Surveys and Monitoring- Aerial and terrestrial surveys of wildlife, livestock, human activities; socio-economic surveys; Peace and security surveys and assessment; landscape species surveys and assessment; Landcover mapping (remote sensing/GIS).**  
**Early in the first year Southern Sudan and Northern Uganda partners will work together to harmonize methodologies and develop technical collaborations and synergies where appropriate.**  
**Conduct biological and land cover surveys using ground teams, aerial surveys, enso mosaic photography and remote sensing at select transboundary sites.**  
**Conduct management plan evaluation and revision for Kidepo National Park and Mt. Otzi Forest Reserve, advising on inclusion of transboundary issues in general management plans.** |
<p>| <strong>Protected area management staffing: Various equipment and infrastructure, staff ;address local</strong> | <strong>Training to build MEWCT and local capacity- law enforcement monitoring (with techn. support from</strong> |
| <strong>Activity Responsibilities</strong> | <strong>Assist with the identification and development of opportunities for cross border collaboration and</strong> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>and transboundary security issues with appropriate authorities</th>
<th>WCS; code of conduct (including approaches and procedures to prevent conflict with local communities); surveys and data analysis; protected area management planning (with techn. support from WCS and Uganda wildlife service);</th>
<th>training between Sudanese and Ugandan Agency staff for core PA management issues.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law enforcement staff salaries, uniforms, and patrols in Sudan protected areas</td>
<td>Technical advising on transboundary wildlife law enforcement planning Support incremental costs of joint transboundary patrols (rations, equipment, communications systems, vehicle) in Nimule and Kidepo</td>
<td>Provide limited support for costs of joint management activities, facilitating partnerships with appropriate national agencies responsible for law enforcement, and together with WCS Sudan, promotion of activities relevant to reducing natural resource related conflict.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official regulations and legal tools to support management of protected areas.</td>
<td>Strategic planning: Threats assessments for strategic planning at key sites in Southern Sudan based on the survey results; Transboundary threats assessments and strategic landscape conservation planning; Design boundaries and propose new Imatong National Park</td>
<td>With Ugandan and Sudanese counterparts, identify opportunities for improved co-management of shared resources and species, identify points of tension or disagreement between national policies and laws affecting shared resources, provide a neutral voice to mediate disputes and encourage shared visions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary of key areas for transboundary initiative coordination between Southern Sudan partners (GOSS, WCS) and northern Uganda partners (GU, UWA, WCS)

- Annual transboundary coordination meetings and quarterly protected area meetings
- Support pilot joint wildlife law enforcement patrols at selected transboundary PAs (Nimule-Otze, and Kidepo-Kidepo)
- Transboundary threats and landscape species assessments
- Transboundary strategic planning
- Assessment of security and Peace factors in transboundary conservation areas
- Uganda wildlife service technical involvement with training workshops organized by WCS and the MEWCT on law enforcement monitoring, code of conduct implementation in Southern Sudan
- Uganda hosting of study tours for Southern Sudan protected area managers

OBJECTIVE 4: New York Coordination Unit Strategy: Guide the design and testing of wildlife-focused planning, implementation, and evaluation tools for effective conservation at a landscape scale, and promote learning across sites and beyond

The NY-based Coordination Unit (CU) of the Living Landscapes Program (LLP) is designed to develop and test wildlife-focused, landscape-scale approaches to biological conservation across multiple sites. To ensure the widespread utility of these new conservation approaches, the program is testing them within landscapes that encompass a diverse array of ecological features, land-uses, resource-use issues, and jurisdictional arrangements. The CU is charged with designing and managing the program to develop new approaches, to facilitate and harmonize testing and implementation among these core sites, and to capture the synergistic benefits of diverse experiences. This unit guides the development of landscape-scale conservation strategies, tools and techniques; assists in the design and development of cost-effective intervention and monitoring programs at these sites; promotes cross-site learning; and ensures communication among the sites, WCS staff (central and field), USAID (DC and missions), and the larger conservation community.

During FY09, the priority for the Coordination Unit will remain working with field sites to promote adoption of best practice tools for effective conservation at a landscape scale, consolidating lessons learned and focusing to an even greater extent on sustainability of key activities. As this is the last year of GCP, we will work closely with our field sites to develop close-out reports that effectively capture key approaches, core activities and lessons learned in a concise and engaging format.

FY09 Level of Effort: (Total Objective 4): $ 47,107 (USAID/EGAT: $32,107; WCS: $15,000)

Activity 4.1 Provide technical assistance to site-based conservation

Members of the NY Coordination Unit will provide technical input to all field site operations detailed in the previous sections of this implementation plan, some of which will involve consultation at sites, analysis in NY, and ongoing communication, advice and support, as needed. This year we will role out the use of Miradi at all GCP sites as a way to integrate many of the strategic planning and adaptive management tools that LLP has developed over the life of the GCP and to provide vital field feedback to the Miradi development team at the Conservation Measures Partnership and Benetech. Dr. Wilkie will also work closely with The Nature Conservancy to explore options for WCS gaining access to the ConPro web database developed by TNC to upload Miradi project files and conduct cross project synthesis and analysis.

With the addition of the South Sudan Transboundary Landscape to our portfolio of sites the NY Coordination Unit will provide targeted assistance to the new landscape team (and their Ugandan transboundary colleagues) to make use of LLP strategic planning and adaptive management tools – most specifically threats assessments, conservation target selection (landscape species), conceptual modeling, and monitoring frameworks. We will also explore the conservation value of and opportunities for modeling biological and human landscapes across the Transboundary area.
Results/Outputs:
Focused and timely technical assistance and collaboration provided to field sites based on needs, leading to conservation landscape strategies; targeted monitoring of effectiveness; and implementation of processes to increase participation of stakeholders; pilot testing of Miradi and user feedback for improvement of present modules and development of future modules.

Level of Effort: $18,000 (USAID/EGAT: $15,000, WCS: $0)

Activity 4.2 Design, implementation, and testing of decision support tools

Activity 4.2.1 Living Landscapes Program technical manuals
The Living Landscapes Program will continue to produce brief how-to guides, called Technical Manuals, after field testing and fine-tuning the methods at several WCS field sites. In FY09, Dr. Didier will complete one technical manual describing the procedures and steps for setting spatially explicit conservation priorities using LSA products. The manuals are designed to provide clear and practical instructions to field practitioners on using a number of conservation tools. The manuals will be translated into Spanish and French and disseminated to WCS projects, partners (government, NGO and local), and other conservation colleagues.

Activity 4.2.2 Landscape Species Approach progress
In FY09, LLP-NY staff will conduct a second 2-week course on the Landscape Species Approach for interested staff from WCS projects around the world. The course will be designed to give a conceptual overview of all the LSA tools and to provide field staff with an opportunity to learn the details of the tools and apply them to their individual sites. As in FY08, we will provide an overview of Miradi and mentor staff to begin to develop a Miradi database for their project.

Activity 4.2.3 Integrating strategic planning and project management
LLP-NY staff will continue to work with our field sites and WCS NY operations (i.e., regional program and accounting staff) to roll out a process for integrating strategic planning with operations planning and reporting. With the release of Miradi 2.0 and the incremental roll out of this desktop solution to landscape scale planning and reporting, we will work with WCS NY operations staff and field staff to provide feedback to the Miradi development team as to how best to improve modules for integrating strategic planning, work planning and activity costing (budgeting) modules.

Results/Outputs:
Technical manuals designed, tested in the field and distributed in hard copy and electronically (on CDs and on-line) for wider distribution. Technical feedback, based on field experience, to the Miradi development team for fine tuning or developing new modules in Miradi that integrate project strategic planning with annual financial management.

Level of Effort: $10,000 (USAID/EGAT: $5,000, WCS: $5,000)

Activity 4.3 Catalyze cross-site and cross-organizational learning, and communication

Activity 4.3.1 Annual meeting of WCS/LLP Staff
In this last year of the GCP the Living Landscapes Program plans to bring together the project leaders of many of our landscapes (USAID supported and some not) in NY to conduct a forward looking exercise with senior WCS/NY regional staff that will help build on the success of the GCP and guide our conservation investments and tools development into the future.

Activity 4.3.2 CMP: leadership, design, writing and audits
LLP-NY staff will continue to play a leadership role in the identification, design and implementation of Conservation Measures Partnership activities. We will work closely with all CMP members to identify best-practice tools to use as models for development of Miradi modules. We will provide CMP with ongoing lessons from our efforts to integrate
project strategic planning and annual financial management, and offer recommendations as to how this experience can help guide the development of Miradi.

**Activity 4.3.3 Development and dissemination of final reports for each site: showcasing and sharing lessons learned**

LLP-NY staff will work closely with our field sites to generate close-out reports based on the format proposed by WCS and fine-tuned by USAID.

**Results/Outputs:**

Close-out reports for each site will be generated and widely disseminated.

**Level of Effort:** $15,000 (USAID/EGAT: $10,000, WCS: $5,000)

**Activity 4.4 Application of Living Landscapes Program tools beyond core sites**

**Activity 4.4.1 Training workshops and technical assistance in the use of LLP tools**

LLP-NY staff will work with the WCS Latin America program to integrate LLP tools developed with GCP support into their Amazon Andes Conservation Program landscapes. Dr. Didier and Strindberg will conduct a workshop in November to train staff to develop Miradi projects for their landscapes and to harmonize landscape species monitoring methods.

In FY08 WCS developed a collaborative project with TNC and WWF to convert LLPs 2-week introduction to GIS course for distance learning. LLP-NY staff will continue to work with TNC and WWF to finalize and launch this innovative approach to GIS training for the conservation community.

**Activity 4.4.2 Technical Manuals**

We will continue to make our series of Technical Manuals available to conservation practitioners and decision makers on our website, as hard-copy booklets and on CD. Manuals are available in English, French and Spanish.

**Results/Outputs:**

Principles, practices, and tools distilled from implementation of the USAID/EGAT-funded sites to other site-based conservation projects around the world. New manuals will be translated into French and Spanish and distributed. An introductory conservation GIS course will be available for free on the web.

**Level of Effort:** $5,000 (USAID/EGAT: $0; WCS: $ 5000)

**Activity 4.5 Ensure coordination and communication services for the program**

The LLP program director and/or assistant director and LLP program staff will continue to communicate with staff from the core sites and WCS regional programs to discuss the development and sustainability of the program, on-the-ground implementation of the Landscape Species Approach, and further development of tools relevant to the approach. Program staff will also meet with collaborators, NGOs, governmental officers, and representatives of other stakeholder groups to promote the use of LLP strategies and tools.

In this last year of GCP, LLP-NY will focus support to field staff in capturing lessons learned, as well as continued support in reporting on Performance Monitoring forms, and submitting the last Annual Report/Closeout Report. The program director and/or assistant director and other WCS staff members (as necessary) will attend quarterly USAID/EGAT meetings in Washington DC and will ensure regular reporting and updates to USAID.

**Results/Outputs:**

The Coordination Unit will continue to serve as a hub for management and communication regarding the Living Landscapes Program among LLP field site staff, USAID, WCS/Regional staff, current and potential conservation partners, and interested members of the general public. The CU will ensure timely preparation and submission of USAID reports.
Level of Effort: $2,107 (USAID/EGAT: $2,107; WCS: $0)

Estimate of International Travel:

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WCS - LLP Responses to USAID’s Comments and Questions about Implementation Plan – Southern Sudan Landscape:

1) Total Anticipated Level of Effort in FY 09
Southern Sudan Transboundary Living Landscapes: $694,713
(USAID/EGAT: $576,861; USFWS: $52,100; WCS: $65,752)

According to the original proposal and budget these funds are implemented by WCS-Southern Sudan. Some activities such as meetings and training workshops include Uganda participants and therefore benefit both Southern Sudan and Uganda. WCS-Uganda has its own funding from USAID Uganda.

2) Level of Effort (Total Objective 1): $390,451 (USAID/EGAT: $315,761; USFWS: $52,100; WCS: $23,612)

The Great Apes grant with USFW is now finished as of December 2008. Aerial surveys were conducted of Kidepo, Nimule, and the Imatongs for suitability of ape habitat and general information on chimp presence/absence was collected from interviews in Nimule. However, due to (Lords Resistance Army) LRA activities in the areas, terrestrial-ground surveys were not completed.

3) The WCS survey aircraft will be employed and transect counts of all wildlife-livestock-human activity conducted using standard methods.

As there have been no systematic surveys of the existing and proposed protected areas along the border with Uganda since the early 1980’s, it is difficult to predict exactly what species and activities the teams will encounter on the surveys. The teams document all activity that is observed from the aircraft. As noted in the proposal, in past surveys in these and other areas, activities seen were mining, farming, cattle camps, deforestation, and other human activities as well as other land-uses.

All terrestrial mammal species observed are recorded, as well as livestock and human activity. In past surveys we have found expansion of certain species ranges, so it is not feasible to predict what exactly we will find until the surveys are completed.

4) Level of effort for this activity includes expert technical oversight (part-time project coordinator), national staff salaries, transport costs and food for travel, field equipment, aerial survey costs, etc.

According to the initial proposal and budget, there are no capital expenses in this particular award modification. As noted in the budget notes, field equipment is items such as:
- camping equipment
- materials and supplies for field work (jerry cans, machetes, etc)
- GPSs, laptops, etc.

5) Level of Effort: $185,600 (USAID/EGAT: $145,607; USFWS: $27,742; WCS: $12,251)
Approximately $20,000 Aerial surveys
$18,200 Observers and associated travel costs
$107,407 for Field missions, technical support, and their operations costs and materials

* Our detailed budget was passed in the original proposal as referenced in our contract with USAID. This budgeting LOE is indicative of the level of effort for that activity.

6) Activity 1.2 Undertake community based natural resource use and trade surveys, mapping, and livelihoods assessments, including transboundary factors, in and around Imatong Massif and Nimule and surrounding areas.
Transboundary factors are those factors that will have an effect or influence on both sides of the border, such as:
- conflict and security issues
- barriers to development
- historical and current interrelationships
- community and livestock land-use patterns
- governmental operations
- differences in capacity and management of parks by the Ministries, state and local authorities
*Any threat or opportunity which can only be addressed by working with both countries.

7) Level of effort for this activity includes expert technical oversight (part-time project coordinator), national staff salaries, transport costs and food for travel, field equipment, etc.…

Refer to response #4

8) **Level of Effort:** $86,020 (USAID/EGAT: $73,057; USFWS: $9,390; WCS: $3,573)

Each of the two (Imatongs and Nimule) participatory mapping surveys will cost approx. $23,500 for field operations. The remaining ($26,057) will cover staff salaries or equipment.

9) Factors to be assessed include cattle raiding, conflict over access to water and grazing areas, armed militia activity, LRA activity, land access conflicts, gold mining areas, etc.

These factors are from Activity 1.3, so they are related to Land Tenure Conflicts. Fuel wood and hunting falls under activity 1.2 - Community Based Natural Resource use...

10) Collaboration will be developed with the USAID/USDA sponsored GIS and remote sensing unit now based in the Center for Statistics of the Government of Southern Sudan. Transboundary synergy and collaboration regarding remote sensing and GIS will be further developed with USAID supported efforts via WCS-Uganda for aerial mapping of the areas in Uganda and along the border with Southern Sudan.

WCS’s GIS survey coordinator is already collaborating and working with GIS data with the Government of Southern Sudan, so this data will be part of this present collaboration. Collaboration with the WCS-Uganda office will be straightforward as both systems are using Arc GIS and can easily exchange data.

11) WCS experts will facilitate participatory discussions and spatial analyses of biological, socio-economic, and security factors contributing to preliminary management strategy planning for each site. Staff from the LLP NY coordination unit developed a participatory approach to threats assessment and mapping (see LLP Technical Manual 1) and will provide technical support in the design and implementation of these assessments.

WCS-NY LLP experts will facilitate the workshop and WCS-Southern Sudan will provide technical expertise and logistical support to the GoSS in this process. The GoSS has asked WCS to provide this technical expert support and GoSS representatives will work closely with WCS in preparing and coordinating the workshop activities.

12) **Level of Effort:** $43,570 (USAID/EGAT: $30,957; USFWS: $9420; WCS: $3193)

This will be Southern Sudanese Landscape Threats Assessment analysis and is planned as one meeting that will be held with participants from the three sites in Southern Sudan. This estimate is based on other workshop costs organized in the region which includes, travel, food, lodging, and venue rental.
Coordination Workshop: food & lodging x 15 pers. x 4 days + travel costs for participants + local transport costs + conference room space and materials + Consultant/facilitator's time.

* Our detailed budget was passed in the original proposal as referenced in our contract with USAID. This budgeting LOE is indicative of the level of effort for that activity.

13) Results/Outputs: Spatial threats and opportunities assessment for transboundary landscapes forming the foundation for joint planning and interventions; GoSS, GU, and local leaders, authorities participation increases understanding and support for protected area management conservation;

The threats analysis in Southern Sudan will be undertaken after the dry season surveys are completed. Thus the workshop will be scheduled for July.

Field surveys are scheduled to take place Jan-May during dry season. Technical strategic planning workshops will be organized following the field work.

14) Level of Effort: $41,157 (USAID/EGAT: $41,157)

This is a transboundary workshop bringing together officials from Southern Sudan and Uganda to focus specifically on transboundary threats assessment. The funds will cover travel, food, lodging, venue, expert technical support, write-up and dissemination of results.

Transboundary threats assessment: food & lodging x 20 pers. x 3 days + travel costs for local and Ugandan participants + local transport costs + conference room space and materials + Consultant/facilitator's time.

* Our detailed budget was passed in the original proposal as referenced in our contract with USAID. This budgeting LOE is indicative of the level of effort for that activity.

15) In addition to standard methods, the system will include community based communication and feedback structures, and independent monitoring to preventing abuses, improving management, and support the GOSS in this important process.

In addition to traditional LEM indicators (seizures/patrol unit effort, number of legal cases, km of patrols etc.) indicators on number of community complaints about ranger activities, and number of justified complaints after investigation will be utilized. Further, number of community actions supporting conservation activities (i.e. community reporting on illegal wildlife exploitation, illegal logging, etc.) will be used as indicators.

16) Results/Outputs: Code of conduct, Law enforcement monitoring system designed and adopted by MEWCT

Training of officer staff in LEM monitoring is a punctual undertaking which will entail a 2 week course. The Code of conduct can also be drafted as a component of the LEM workshop. Adoption of the Code will require consultation at the Central level over the course of 1-2 months.

17) Level of Effort: $ 42,229 (USAID/EGAT: $36,482; WCS: $5747)
See above comments on time-frame and actions. This is a focused undertaking and we have template code of conduct and LEM systems as reference from other countries. The LOE includes consultant expert support on MIST LEM system training.

This activity will be scheduled in June.

18) Level of Effort: $52,893 (USAID/EGAT: $46,507; WCS: $6386)

This will cover organization of one transboundary technical cooperation workshop. These meetings are part of the MOU implementation between Uganda and S. Sudan.

o 2 Qtrly meetings (~8 pers each), plus Annual Coordination Meeting: food & lodging x 18 pers. x 3 days + travel costs for local and Ugandan participants + local transport costs + conference room space and materials + Consultant/facilitator's time.

* Our detailed budget was passed in the original proposal as referenced in our contract with USAID. This budgeting LOE is indicative of the level of effort for that activity.

19) WCS will provide technical support to MEWCT senior staff to plan and undertake punctual cross-border joint patrols with Uganda Wildlife Service at the Nimule-Otze and Kidepo-Kidepo sites.

This entails review of the MEWCT proposed patrol work plans, giving advice on their organization, and providing operational support (fuel, field equipment (tents, mattresses, flashlights, tarps, etc.) and rations) for the transboundary patrols. The GoSS covers the salaries and uniforms for the personnel.


This will cover staff time for technical support, fuel, vehicle maintenance, food, and miscellaneous materials and supplies (jerry cans, machetes, etc.)

Our detailed budget was passed in the original proposal as referenced in our contract with USAID. This budgeting LOE is indicative of the level of effort for that activity.

21) Imatong Massif through a planning process involving both the MEWCT and Ministry of Forestry, supported by WCS. A formal technical proposal will be designed for creation of the protected area and submitted to the relevant GoSS and State authorities for consideration. A workshop will be held to present and review the findings with the MEWCT, Ministry of Forestry, State and local authorities, and other partners.

Following compilation of the technical proposal (which includes socio-economic data and other information gathered from communities), the workshop will be organized to review the proposal and further gather community input. So it will happen at the data collection phase and again at the formal review phase.

22) WCS will work at local, State, Ministry, and Presidential levels to mobilize support and understanding for the creation of the protected area.

Imatong will be a new PA for southern Sudan. There is a long history of interest in the forest management of the area since the colonial era. The GoSS and local communities are interested in the forest’s conservation and integrated management. The GoSS committed to creating a new PA under the transboundary agreement with Uganda. Community support for this has to be assessed as part of the project.
23) Activity 3.1 Develop and promote landscape scale wildlife and protected area management across Southern Sudan as part of its development process.

The films can be considered a separate, but related activity with the dissemination of survey results and advocacy of integrated management a separate activity.

24) Education expert partner International Conservation Education Fund (INCEF) will work with GoSS and WCS and local partners to produce targeted films about the transboundary initiative, creation of Imatong protected area, land management issues, threats to conservation and security, to

At least two films: One on hunting and one on protected area management. Languages will be Juba Arabic and English (and if time permits, Madi).

25) Level of Effort: $72,483 (USAID/EGAT: $66,097; WCS: $6386)

Dissemination can be combined with other program activities. No more resources are yet available for the film component. Initial field visit planned in March. Films created in April-July. Dissemination in August on.

26) Southern Sudan-Northern Uganda Transboundary Coordination

This has been annexed this year, as it was with the Implementation Proposal/Plan of January 2008 adopted by USAID.

27) Level of Effort: $15,000 (USAID/EGAT: $15,000, WCS: $0)

28) Estimate of International Travel:

We accept the edits made.

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<th>Itinerary</th>
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TOTALS 18
### Summary Table of Budget by Activity

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