



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2025

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A. PROJECT INFORMATION

(Fill in only once in the first progress report of the Year)

Project Title	Building institutional and local capacities to reduce wildlife crime and to enhance protection of iconic wildlife in Malaysia		
Project (Award) ID	00120422	**Output ID**	
Project Start and End (Date & Month)	16 March 2023 until 16 March 2029	**Project Extension Date** (if any)	
Project Preparatory Grant (PPG)/Project Initiation Plan (PIP) Approval Date (e.g. grants obtained from GEF, if any)	Jun 3, 2020	**Implementing Partner (IP) Name:**	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
IP Focal Point (Name & Email & Tel No.)	Norizal Zamri (norizal@nres.gov.my)	**UNDP Focal Point (Name & Email & Tel No.)**	Nosrat Ravichandran (nosrat.ravichandran@undp.org)
Project Description	The significant threat of wildlife crime, combined with institutional capacity limitations that constrain an effective response are compromising Malaysia's ability to safeguard its wildlife populations in support of a resilient, wildlife-based economy that can deliver sustained benefits to communities living around protected areas. This Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Phase II child project aims to address the following GWP barriers: (i) shortcomings in the management of conservation areas; (ii) insufficient opportunities for communities to engage in conservation; (iii) lack of expertise and technologies to support enforcement activities; and (iv) ineffective national coordination in combatting wildlife crime. The GEF-supported Project Alternative seeks to address these barriers through its intervention strategy. The project's objective is to enhance the protection of three iconic wildlife species and their habitats in Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah. Focusing on the Malayan Tiger, Bornean Orangutan and Bornean Banteng, this project will contribute towards improving Malaysia's capacity to prevent, combat and investigate wildlife crimes as well as to strengthen participatory management of protected area landscapes and species. The project consists of five inter-connected components: 1. Strengthen institutional capacities to combat wildlife crime and reduce poaching of iconic species at the national level; 2. Conserve the Malayan tiger and its habitats in the Peninsular Malaysia; 3. Conserve the Bornean orangutan and its habitats in targeted protected areas of Sarawak; 4. Conserve the Bornean banteng and its habitats in the Greater Maliau Basin in Sabah; and 5. Monitoring and Evaluation.		

Target Beneficiaries	Government officers, local communities, women, educational institutions	**Number of Beneficiaries**	Total: 4,500 pax Male: 2,480 Female: 2,020 (44.9%)
Gender Marker	GEN2	**Project Location** (project activities)	The landscapes targeted for project intervention are: Component 2: Belum-Temengor Forest Complex, Taman Negara National Park (NP) and Endau Rompin NP in Peninsular Malaysia; Component 3: Ulu Sebuyau NP, Sedilu NP and Gunung Lesong NP complex in Sarawak; and Component 4: Greater Maliau Basin Area in Sabah.

B. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Total Project Budget (USD)	USD 7,139,450	**Government Cost Sharing Fund (GCSF) (USD)**	USD 81,160,000
UNDP Target Resource Assignment from the Core (TRAC) (USD)		**Others (please specify the name of donor and amount) (USD)**	
Total Approved AWP Budget (USD)	2, 022, 201.00 (USD)		
AWP 2025 Amendment (if any)	~~Yes~~/No	**Total Amended AWP 2025 Budget**	
Actual Expenditure by 15 November 2025 (as per CDR) (USD)	247,342.18		

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C. STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

(Note: To be completed by UNDP)

C.1 National Priority (12MP):	☐ Pillar 1: Resetting the Economy ☐ Pillar 2: Strengthening security, wellbeing and inclusivity ■ Pillar 3: Advancing Sustainability	**C.2 Policy Enabler (12MP):**	☐ Policy Enabler 1: Developing Future Talent ☐ Policy Enabler 2: Accelerating Technology Adoption and Innovation ☐ Policy Enabler 3: Enhancing Connectivity and Transport Infrastructure ■ Policy Enabler 4: Strengthening the Public Service
C.3 UNDP SP 2022-2025 Outcome:	■ Outcome 1: Structural transformation: including green, inclusive and digital transitions: working with countries to effect change in systems and structures that shape a country's sustainable development ☐ Outcome 2: Leaving no-one behind: a rights-based approach centered on empowerment, inclusion, equity, human agency and human development ☐ Outcome 3: Building resilience: strengthening countries and institutions to prevent, mitigate and respond to crisis, conflict, natural disasters, climate and social and economic shocks	**C.4 UNDP SP Output:** (Signature Solutions)	☐ Signature Solution 1: Poverty and Inequality ☐ Signature Solution 2: Governance ☐ Signature Solution 3: Resilience ■ Signature Solution 4: Environment ☐ Signature Solution 5: Energy ☐ Signature Solution 6: Gender Equality
C.5 UNSDCF Outcome:	☐ Outcome 1: People ■ Outcome 2: Planet ☐ Outcome 3: Prosperity ☐ Outcome 4: Peace	**Indicators:** Planet Indicator 1: Protected area cover in Malaysia 2030 .	The project supports Malaysia's 2030 protected area targets by strengthening governance, planning, and enforcement within existing and proposed protected areas. Through improved inter-agency coordination, capacity building, data-driven decision-making, and community engagement, the project enhances effective area-based conservation, contributing to

			increased and better-managed protected area coverage aligned with national priorities and the UNSDCF
C.6 CPD/CPAP Output:	Output 2.2 Natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems are sustainably managed, adequately protected and conserved for long-term economic and environmental sustainability	**Indicators:** 2.2.1 Area of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use .	The project supports improved management of terrestrial protected areas through strengthened site planning, enhanced enforcement and monitoring systems, capacity building of implementing agencies, and improved inter-agency coordination. These deliverables enhance conservation effectiveness and promote sustainable use within targeted terrestrial protected areas, in line with CPD Output 2.2.1

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D. PROJECT PROGRESS AND STATUS

D1. OBJECTIVE, OUTCOME AND OUTPUT-LEVEL RESULTS

Project Objective	To enhance the protection of three iconic wildlife species and their habitats in Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah			
Description of Indicator	**Baseline and End of Project Target**	**Milestone/Progress to Target (By Nov 2025)**	**Description of Data Collection/Others**	**Source of Evidence**
Indicator 1: No. of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people) [GEF Core Indicator #11]	**Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 4,500, of which 2,020 are women (44.9%) Disaggregated as: 1) Govt/other trainees: 1,800 of which 720 are women (40%) 2) Communities: 2,700, of which 1,300 are women (48.1%)	As of Nov 2025, 1,539 over 4,500 direct project beneficiaries, out of which 655 over 2,020 are women (14.6%) 1. Govt/other trainees*: 456 over 1,800, out of which 126 over 720 are women (7%) 2. Communities: 1,083 over 2,700, out of which 529 over 1,300 are women (19.6%) *Govt/other trainees are including government officer, NGO, CSO related to projects. The numbers obtained was through activities in the form	The data was collected by Responsible Parties (RPs) through participants registration during programs/activities. RPs submitted the reports that include the number of participants based on their gender to PMU.	Gender Disaggregated Table

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		of capacity building training, basic introduction to the importance of gender in the project, community awareness and engagement program conducted by Implementing Partner and Responsible Parties. The demographic of participants for community awareness and engagement program is from school students, elderly, men and women. List of activities as follows: 1) Introduction session for gender equality with Implementing Partners and Responsible Parties (virtual), organized by GWP Gender and Safeguard Officer. 2) Wildlife Information & System Evaluations (WISE) Taskforce Workshop, organized by PERHILITAN HQ. 3) Orangutan Awareness Program in conjunction with		

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		World Wildlife Day organized by SFC. 4) Appreciation Ceremony in conjunction with World Wildlife Day, organized by SWD 5) Basic Forensics Workshop (North, South, Central Region), Wildlife Case Prosecution Technique Workshop, SMART Data Entry Training Workshop, organized by PERHILITAN HQ 6) International Orangutan Day celebration and CEPA program, organized by SFC 7) World Wildlife Day Roadshow, in conjunction with World Wildlife Day organized by SWD 8) SMART Query and report Training		
Indicator 2: Area of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation	**Baseline:** Area: 0	Progress: A kick-off meeting for **Protected Areas A, B, C, and D** under Department of Wildlife and National Park	DWNP Data Collection: Meeting & Discussion SWD Data Collection: Verbal Communication	DWNP: (Email) Request for Clarification on METT Implementation and AWP 2026

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and sustainable use [GEF Core Indicator #1] 1.2Terrestrial PAs under improved management effectiveness (Hectares) as measured by METT-4 (Annex 11) A-Taman Negara NP - 434,300 ha B-Royal Belum State Park – 117,500 ha C-Temengor and associated Forest Reserves in the Belum-Temengor Forest Complex* – 217,791 ha D-Endau-Rompin NP (Johor) – 48,900 ha E-Maliau Basin Conservation Area - 58,800 ha F-Ulu Sebuyau NP - 18,287 ha, Sedilu NP - 6,311 ha And G. Lesong NP – 595 ha (under combined	Baseline METT-4 Scores (% of total possible score) A – 68.25% B – 63.49% C – 50.00% D – 73.81% E – 73.15% F – 46.49% **Target:** Area: 902,484 hectares End of Project METT-4 Scores: (% of total possible score) A – 78% B – 75% C – 60% D – 82% E – 82% F – 60%	(DWNP) Peninsular Malaysia management was held in September with participation from DWNP, state parks, PA experts, PMU-GWP Malaysia, and UNDP. The meeting briefed stakeholders on the METT-4 assessment and secured their agreement to proceed. It was concluded that the assessment will commence in January 2026. **PA (E)**: Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD) had a communciation with Yayasan Sabah (YS) in October to plan for METT-4 assessment. YS indicated that they had conducted training assessment on METT-4 at Maliau Basin Conservation Area in July 2022. A kick-off discussion between SWD, Sabah Environmental Trust (SET) and PA expert from Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC) to jointly organise a METT-4 workshop in late January 2026. YS has agreed to prepare a summary report	SFC Data Collection: Local communities were engaged in the workshops to contribute information and feedback for the Management Plan. This was followed by consultations to ensure community involvement throughout the planning and decision-making process.	Allocation & Minutes of Meeting SWD: No evidence provided SFC: (Emails) METT-4 PA workshop

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management as one park complex – total 25,193 ha) *Consisting of: Temengor FR (148,491 ha), Amanjaya FR (18,148 ha), Gerik FR (35,383 ha) and Banding FR (15,769 ha) – total 217,791 ha		and share the complete assessment with SWD upon completion of the workshop. **PA (F & G):** SFC managed to engage with local communities and relevant stakeholders for the development of a management plan for Ulu Sebuyau NP, Sedilu NP and Gunung Lesong NP in two (2) workshops as follows: 1) A workshop on the METT-4 and Management Plan for Ulu Sebuyau, Sedilu, and Gunung Lesong National Parks was conducted from 23 to 26 September 2025. 2) The follow-up session for the National Park Threat Rating and Prioritization Workshop was held on 1–3 October 2025		
Indicator 3: Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated as a result of carbon sequestration and avoided deforestation	**Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 3,004,688 tCO2e (Direct)	Target will be measured after METT-4 assessment took place	n/a	n/a

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through improved management effectiveness of the targeted PAs and buffer zones (Expected tCO2e): [GEF Core Indicator 6.1] (See Annex 12				
Project Outcome 1: **Strengthen institutional capacities to combat wildlife crime and reduce poaching of iconic wildlife species at the national level**	Describe how immediate output-level change from project activities contributes to outcome-level intermediate change, to date. Demonstrate these project-level outcome progress and explain how it contributes to government priorities in the 12MP/CPD Outputs and Outcomes Focus on the change at the outcome level. Link the change to achievement of the project outcome indicator/target (max. 250 characters) The project strengthened national enforcement capacities through RMP–WCB/PSK setup and inter-agency coordination (DWNP, SWD, SFC), supporting 12MP Pillar 3 on biodiversity governance and CPD outcome on institutional strengthening for environmental management.			
Project Output: **Output 1.1:** **National coordination mechanism and centralized wildlife intelligence system establish and maintained to enhance inter-agency information-sharing** **Output 1.2:** **Inter-agency training and capacity building programme implemented**	Describe project output-level progress and results achieved during the reporting period against what was set out in the Project Results Framework (as per Project Document) and the AWP. These project-level output progress and results should demonstrate contribution to government priorities/CPD Output(s). Report should focus on how activities completed has led to change in processes/capacity/systems/data/legal framework etc, and make connection with indicators achievement. Include key plans and expected results to be delivered by year end. (max. 300 characters) The project initiated a national coordination framework and centralized wildlife crime intelligence system to be developed through the WCB in a data-sharing protocols. Inter-agency capacity was strengthened via joint training and technical sessions, enhancing enforcement coordination. This supports 12MP Pillar 3 on sustainability and CPD outcomes on institutional effectiveness and governance.			

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Output Status	☐ ET - exceed target ☒ OT - on target ☒ BT - below target ☐ N/A - not applicable	If output BT or N/A, please reflect on why and what measures have been taken to ensure delivery of output. Highlight planned activities in AWP which remains BT or N/A. Safeguard monitoring for Outcome 1 focuses on managing institutional and social risks linked to delays in establishing the Wildlife Crime Bureau and coordination mechanisms. As MY-WEN is no longer fully operational, interim coordination is being maintained through existing inter-agency channels while options for its revival or replacement are reviewed. SOPs on secure data sharing and confidentiality are being developed to manage information-handling risks, and gender-sensitive capacity-building continues to ensure balanced participation in enforcement training. Progress will be monitored through quarterly reviews of WCB milestones and biannual safeguard compliance checks to ensure institutional accountability and inclusiveness.

Description of Indicator	**Baseline and End of Project Target**	**Milestone/Progress to Target (By Nov 2025)**	**Description of Data Collection/Others**	**Source of Evidence**
Indicator 4.1: Strengthened institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime as indicated by: (i) Interagency task force in place and operational as indicated by the signing of inter-agency agreement targeting wildlife crime and a strategic plan for operations;	**Baseline:** MY WEN functioning, but lacks operational task forces, engagement of all key national stakeholders, and strategic direction **Target:** Inter-agency task force targeting wildlife crime established through signed inter-agency collaboration agreement; progress against strategic plan KPIs for operations evaluated	Achieved in PIR 2025 The Wildlife Crime Bureau (WCB) under the Royal Malaysia Police (PDRM) functions as an interagency task force dedicated to addressing wildlife and forestry-related crimes through a coordinated, multi-agency approach. Collaborating with key enforcement bodies such as PERHILITAN, the Royal Malaysian Customs	n/a	n/a

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		Department, Forestry Departments, Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA), Department of Fisheries (DOF), and Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (MAQIS)—with support from the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) and the Immigration Department—WCB enhances intelligence-sharing, joint investigations, and enforcement operations. This collaboration under the My-WEN framework strengthens Malaysia's national response and contributes to regional and international efforts to combat wildlife crime.		
Indicator 4.2: (ii) Wildlife Crime Bureau (WCB) operational within the Royal Malaysian Police;	**Baseline:** WCB mandated by Cabinet order of June 2021, yet to be fully established **Target:** WCB formally established in RMP with 5 fulltime staff assigned and operational budget allocated, and focal officers appointed within wildlife agencies to network with WCB	WCB currently consist of 50 fulltime staff within Royal Malaysian Police. There are 3 technical positions to support the WCB capacity building and operations under GWP Malaysia project as follows: 1) Wildlife Crime Bureau Advisor	n/a	n/a

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		2) Capacity Development / Training Specialist 3) Wildlife Crime Intelligence Law Enforcement Specialist Pending in hiring as of Nov 2025		
Indicator 4.3: (iii) Improvement over the baseline assessment of the ICCWC Indicator Framework (targets to be determined in Y1 once baseline established)	**Baseline:** Baseline to be established in Y1 **Target:** End of Project targets TBD in Y1	Organised a kick-off discussion focused on planning and coordinating the ICCWC Indicator Framework (IF) workshop in Malaysia, a joint effort between GWP Malaysia (NRES), the World Bank, and UNODC, aimed at guiding law enforcement priorities for the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP)–Wildlife Crime Bureau. The PMU confirmed that the workshop budget is included in the 2026 AWP under RMP–WCB. PMU has requested a brief proposal from UNODC and the World Bank outlining the timeline, agenda, participants, and logistics. In response, UNODC shared relevant documents, including the IF guide and a sample agenda. The workshop is tentatively planned for Q1 2026, with advance data collection required from participants.	Email	Email Communication Support for ICCWC Framework | GWP-Malaysia and UNODC

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Indicator 5.1: Wildlife crime intelligence system operationalized and enabled to share real-time intelligence information between all participating federal and regional agencies, including: (i) protocol for information sharing; (ii) technical formats for online data established; (iii) WCB database operational	**Baseline:** Wildlife crime intelligence is dispersed among different agencies, with limited police engagement and no centralized system or harmonization of data formats. **Target:** Wildlife crime intelligence system operationalized and enabled to share real-time intelligence information between all participating federal and regional agencies, including: (i) protocol for information sharing; (ii) technical formats for online data established; (iii) WCB database operational	In the AIIA workshop in September 2025, WCB presented on the challenges for the wildlife crime intelligence system development. Data privacy regulations limit WCB's ability to share information from PDRM-owned systems, though RPs can share with WCB. Options include enhancing the existing system (costing RM1 mil/year) or developing a new system, which would take 1–2 years and need to comply with police SOPs. Next steps: PMU will document business requirements (functional, legal, privacy) and hold a dedicated RP discussion to determine the most feasible approach in Q1 2026	Consultative session during AIIA Workshop in September 2025	BTOR UNDP
Project Outcome 2: **Strengthened capacity and partnership with the indigenous community for combatting poaching and for rewilding of the Malayan tiger contribute towards**	Describe how immediate output-level change from project activities contributes to outcome-level intermediate change, to date. Demonstrate these project-level outcome progress and explain how it contributes to government priorities in the 12MP/CPD Outputs and Outcomes. Focus on the change at the outcome level. Link the change to achievement of the project outcome indicator/target (max. 250 characters) Under Component 2, strengthened anti-poaching capacity and indigenous (Orang Asli) partnerships—through expanded ranger deployment, SMART-based patrolling, and rewilding preparations—have reduced poaching pressures and supported stabilization of the Malayan tiger population, aligned with 12MP and CPD biodiversity priorities			

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stabilization of its population in key habitats				
Project Output 2.1 **Specialized anti-poaching rapid response field ranger teams for tiger habitat conservation areas equipped and trained** **Project Output 2.2:** **A suite of technologies piloted, and their cost-effectiveness evaluated, to complement tiger anti-poaching efforts in tiger habitat conservation areas**	Describe project output-level progress and results achieved during the reporting period against what was set out in the Project Results Framework (as per Project Document) and the AWP. These project-level output progress and results should demonstrate contribution to government priorities/CPD Output(s). Report should focus on how activities completed has led to change in processes/capacity/systems/data/legal framework etc. To make connection with indicator achievement. Include key plans and expected results to be delivered by year end. (max. 300 characters) 1,887 rangers, including Rapid Response teams, were deployed across tiger landscapes, boosting anti-poaching coverage and local participation in line with 12MP biodiversity goals. Expanded use of SMART and other digital tools increased patrol coverage by 30,534 km², enhancing surveillance and enforcement. These efforts advance 12MP biodiversity strategies, support inclusive community-based governance, and promote technology adoption for innovative ecosystem management.			
Output Status	☐ ET - exceed target ☒ OT - on target ☐ BT - below target ☐ N/A - not applicable	If output BT or N/A, please reflect on why and what measures have been taken to ensure delivery of output. Highlight planned activities in AWP which remains BT or N/A.		
Description of Indicator	**Baseline & End of Project Target**	**Milestone/ Progress to Target (By Nov 2025)**	**Description of Data Collection/Other Comments**	**Source of Evidence**
Indicator 6.1	**Baseline:** Baseline for latest year in which data available (2019/2020) for:	Status: Achieved.	Rapid Response Field Ranger (RRFR) have been integrated with the Community Ranger (RK)	"Data lantikan dan pencapaian by RK Oct 2025" as attached.

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Strengthened protection of tigers in targeted localities is indicated by: (i) No. of additional trained and equipped anti-poaching staff deployed in priority tiger/ prey poaching hotspots including 3 Rapid Response Field Ranger teams;	(i) More than 600 Armed Forces veterans and Orang Asli wildlife rangers currently deployed under VETOA programme; No Rapid Response Field Ranger teams exist; **Target:** (i) At least 200 additional trained and equipped anti-poaching staff deployed in priority tiger/prey poaching hotspots including 18 staff (50% Orang Asli) as 3 Rapid Response Field Ranger teams;	Baseline (2019/2020) = > 600 anti-poaching staff. 2023 = 990 staffs 2024 = 1,500 staffs 2025 : As of PIR July 2025 = 1,747 staffs As of Nov 2025: 1,887 staff (with quota of 1,950 staff) 56% of them are Indigenous community (Orang asli).	The RK Unit presented its findings during DWNP's management meeting in October 2025. The RK initiative continues under the BP3 budget, focusing on reducing human-wildlife conflicts, providing local employment, and strengthening biodiversity protection. With an approved allocation of approximately RM80 million for RK and *Operasi Bersepadu Khazanah* (OBK) activities, DWNP increased the RK quota to 1,950 personnel in 2025 to enhance enforcement and patrolling efforts. The unit operates under the Enforcement Division of DWNP. The significant increase in snares detected was attributed to intensified patrolling efforts by the Community Rangers (RK), covering a wider area. This indicates that with greater field presence,	
Indicator 6.2 (ii) Increased area coverage by patrolling recorded by SMART system in each project tiger landscape;	**Baseline:** (ii) Distance (km) and geographical areas covered by ranger patrols for each project tiger landscape (to be determined in Year 1); **Target:** (ii) Distance covered by ranger patrols for each project tiger landscape increased by 20% over baseline, and priority gaps in area coverage addressed;	Status: Achieved. Baseline (2024) = 19,618.00 km^2 End target (20% from baseline) = 23,541.6 km^2 2025: As of PIR July 2025 = 9,020.00 km^2. As of Nov 2025: 30,534 km^2 Current area covered by rangers exceed the end		

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		target by additional 6992.4 km^2 of area patrolled	more snares can be detected compared to when patrol coverage and team size were smaller	
Indicator 6.3 (iii) No. of snares in tiger habitats that are detected per year	**Baseline**: (iii) 672 snares in tiger habitats removed and destroyed in 2020. **Target:** (iii) No. snares in tiger habitats detected has declined below baseline as a result of deterrence	Status: On-track 2024: 260 snares detected 2025: 115 snares detected as of July As of Nov 2025: 626 snares detected		
Project Output **Output 2.3:** **Tiger rehabilitation and rewilding programme strengthened to protect tiger population**	Describe project output-level progress and results achieved during the reporting period against what was set out in the Project Results Framework (as per Project Document) and the AWP. These project-level output progress and results should demonstrate contribution to CPD Output(s). Report should focus on how activities completed has led to change in processes/capacity/systems/data/legal framework etc. To make connection with indicator achievement. Include key plans and expected results to be delivered by year end. (max. 300 characters) Rehabilitation and rewilding efforts progressed through workshops on the tiger master plan and task force preparation, supporting national tiger recovery and reintroduction strategies. This aligns with 12MP wildlife recovery priorities and contributes to CPD outputs on species conservation and ecological restoration.			
Output Status	☐ ET - exceed target ☒ OT - on target ☐ BT - below target ☐ N/A - not applicable	If output BT or N/A, please reflect on why and what measures have been taken to ensure delivery of output. Highlight planned activities in AWP which remains BT or N/A.		
Description of Indicator	**Baseline & End of Project Target**	**Milestone/Progress to Target (By Nov 2025)**	**Description of Data Collection/Other Comments**	**Source of Evidence**

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Indicator 7.1 Conservation status of Malayan tiger population as indicated by: (i) No. of Malayan tigers that are successfully rehabilitated and reintroduced back into the wild following the project's reintroduction plan process;	**Baseline:** Baseline for latest year in which data available (2019/2020) for: (i) As of 2021, there are some 20 Malayan tigers in captivity at the National Wildlife Rescue Centre (under DWNP) for rehabilitation and potential rewilding; National Tiger Conservation Centre facilities for rehabilitation will be operational in 2022; no tigers reintroduced to date. **Target:** (i) At least three Malayan tigers successfully rehabilitated and reintroduced back into the wild following the project's reintroduction plan process;	As of 3rd Nov 2025, 18 individuals of Malayan tigers are currently held in captivity as follows: a) The status of Malayan Tigers at NWRC as of end of October 2025 is a total of 11 individuals as follows (5 males, 6 females): **Males** 1. Bobby (14 yo) - CB 2. Sungkai (11 yo) - CB 3. Awe Jeli (11 yo) – WC 4. Yeop Kuang (7 yo) – WC 5. Yeop Kinta (3 yo) – WC Females 1. Cindai (11 yo) - CB 2. Queen (7 yo) - CB 3. Mek Santong (8 yo) – WC 4. Mek Kahang (2 yo) – WC 5. Nicky (20 yo) 6. Chemon (23 yo) b) The status of Malayan Tigers at Malaysian Tiger Conservation Centre (MTCC) is a total of 7 individuals as follows (4 males, 3 females):	a) Info as reported by NWRC b) Info as reported by MTCC c) As reported in PIR June 2025, the project activities and on-site implementation were delayed due to fund received by GWP Project under DWNP. Planned in AWP 2025, a workshop on tiger master plan was rescheduled to be held on 4th – 7th November on the preparation of terms of reference (ToR) and proposed establishment of a taskforce committee for the Malayan Tiger rewilding and release program into its natural habitat.	a) Email from NWRC b) Email from MTCC c) Email invitation from IBD for the workshop

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		Males: 1. Atan Kerteh (WC- 5 yo) 2. Apek Bihai (WC- 4 yo) 3. Johnny (CB- 13 yo) 4. Puntum (CB- 5 yo) Females: 5. Mek Bihai (WC- 5 yo) 6. Bayu (CB- 5 yo) 7. Spot (CB- 4 yo) Note: CB- Captive Breed WC- Wild Caught		
Indicator 7.2 (ii) Tiger population density in patrolled areas of targeted PA landscapes	**Baseline:** (ii) Baseline Malayan tiger population density in current patrolled areas of targeted PA landscapes based on the 1st National Tiger Survey **Target:** (ii) Tiger population density in patrolled areas of targeted PA landscapes shows at least 10% increase over baseline	Baseline Malayan tiger population density in current patrolled areas of targeted PA landscapes based on the 1st National Tiger Survey = 150 individual No updated information provided at time of reporting	n/a	n/a

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Project Outcome 3: **The improved conservation status and participatory management of Ulu Sebuyau, Sedilu and Gunung Lesong National Park complex ensures more secure habitats for the establishment of viable Orangutan populations**	Describe how immediate output-level change from project activities contributes to outcome-level intermediate change, to date. Demonstrate these project-level outcome progress and explain how it contributes to government priorities in the 12MP/CPD Outputs and Outcomes. Focus on the change at the outcome level. Link the change to achievement of the project outcome indicator/target (max. 250 characters) Under Component 3, participatory management of the Ulu Sebuyau–Sedilu–Gunung Lesong National Park complex was strengthened through boundary reconfirmation, establishment of community co-management mechanisms (CCA), and enhanced SMART-based patrolling. These interventions improved habitat security, reduced poaching and other wildlife threats, and strengthened protected area governance. Together, these outcome-level changes support the establishment of viable orangutan populations and align with national priorities under the 12MP and CPD outputs on biodiversity conservation and sustainable ecosystem management.	
Project Output 3.1 **Strengthened participatory management of Ulu Sebuyau, Sedilu and Gunung Lesong National Parks as one park complex and boundaries secured for Orang-Utan conservation**	Describe project output-level progress and results achieved during the reporting period against what was set out in the Project Results Framework (as per Project Document) and the AWP. These project-level output progress and results should demonstrate contribution to government priorities/CPD Output(s). Report should focus on how activities completed has led to change in processes/capacity/systems/data/legal framework etc. To make connection with indicator achievement. Include key plans and expected results to be delivered by year end. (max. 300 characters) Joint planning and stakeholder engagement advanced park boundary demarcation and integrated management for orangutan protection. This supports 12MP goals on sustainable forest and biodiversity governance, enhances ecosystem resilience through participatory conservation, and strengthens community involvement, local management capacity, and biodiversity data systems. Year-end focus includes finalizing management plans and conducting capacity workshops.	
Output Status	☐ ET - exceed target ☒ OT - on target ☐ BT - below target ☐ N/A - not applicable	If output BT or N/A, please reflect on why and what measures have been taken to ensure delivery of output. Highlight planned activities in AWP which remains BT or N/A.

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Description of Indicator	Baseline & End of Project Target	Milestone/Progress to Target (By Nov 2025)	Description of Data Collection/Other Comments	Source of Evidence
Indicator 8.1 Strengthened protection of Orangutan in targeted localities is indicated by: (i) Distribution of Orangutan occupancy in the SSL* National Park complex indicated by presence of nests in canopy	**Baseline:** Baseline for latest year in which data available (2019/2020) for: (i) See WCS/SFC reports – maps of OU nest distribution: 132 nests in Ulu Sebuyau; 30 nests in Sedilu; 0 nests in G. Lesong **Target:** (i) The distribution of Orangutan occupancy in the SSL National Park complex shows no overall decline, new areas occupied;	As of November 2025, SFC team is in the planning stage for the implementation of the Orangutan Occupancy Survey in the National Parks which is scheduled for 2026, as the activity been included in the AWP 2026.	n/a	n/a
Indicator 8.2 (ii) No. of wildlife poaching incidents reported per annum in the SSL National Park complex with breakdown of species taken;	**Baseline:** (ii) No. of poaching incidents per annum in the SSL National Park complex with breakdown of species taken – establish baseline in Year 1. Currently, there is low level subsistence hunting at park periphery; **Target:** (ii) No. of wildlife poaching incidents reported per annum in the SSL National Park complex shows a	The no. of wildlife illegal activity shows decreasing from 2023 until 2025. Further details on analysis will be prepared by team in Dec 2025	The SMART Patrolling data have been systematically compiled and submitted from 2023 until July 2025. Descriptive analysis of the patrol records indicates a steady decline in wildlife-related illegal activities across the monitoring period. This reduction suggests enhanced enforcement effectiveness, improved patrol coverage, and stronger collaboration between field teams and local stakeholders	Attachment of Patrolling Reports

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	50% decline over mid-term patrolling data, with no orangutans killed.		in safeguarding protected areas.	
Indicator 8.3 (iii) Status of demarcation of the boundaries of the three National Parks	**Baseline:** (iii) Boundaries of the 3 National Parks established at time of gazettement, but some portions currently disputed by neighboring residents, and boundaries are not clearly marked **Target:** (iii) The boundaries of the National Parks have been reconfirmed, clearly demarcated and socialized with adjacent neighboring communities.	As per PIR 2025, Boundary confirmation activities have been completed for the National Parks within the SSL Complex. The park boundaries were reviewed and reconfirmed in consultation with the respective adjacent local communities. This process has strengthened clarity on park demarcation, reduced potential land-use conflicts, and enhanced community understanding of conservation area limits.	n/a	n/a
Project Output 3.2 **Sustainable livelihoods, orangutan-based tourism enterprise and Community Conserved Area (CCA) developed and implemented in the Ulu Sebuyau, Sedilu and Gunung Lesong National Parks complex**	Describe project output-level progress and results achieved during the reporting period against what was set out in the Project Results Framework (as per Project Document) and the AWP. These project-level output progress and results should demonstrate contribution to government priorities/CPD Output(s). Report should focus on how activities completed has led to change in processes/capacity/systems/data/legal framework etc. To make connection with indicator achievement. Include key plans and expected results to be delivered by year end. (max. 300 characters) Community participation was enhanced through livelihood and eco-tourism initiatives, supporting co-management and community-conserved area development. This aligns with 12MP inclusive rural development strategies, promotes community-based conservation and women's economic empowerment, and strengthens local capacity, data systems, and sustainable livelihoods. Year-end focus: finalizing community action plans.			
Output Status	☐ ET - exceed target ☒ OT - on target ☐ BT - below target	If output BT or N/A, please reflect on why and what measures have been taken to ensure delivery of output. Highlight planned activities in AWP which remains BT or N/A.		

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	☐ N/A - not applicable			
Description of Indicator	**Baseline & End of Project Target**	**Milestone/Progress to Target (By Nov 2025)**	**Description of Data Collection/Other Comments**	**Source of Evidence**
Indicator 9.1 Involvement of local communities in the management of the SSL complex as indicated by the: (i) No. of community representatives on SSL protected area co-management committee(s).	**Baseline:** i) No SSL PA co-management committees **Target:** i) No. of people in SSL complex co-management roles – 1 person per community	Co-management committees have been established for Sedilu NP and Gunung Lesong National Parks under the SSL Protected Area. The Ulu Sebuyau NP committee is still in the process of being established.	The SSL Protected Area co-management committees for Sedilu National Parks and Gunung Lesong National Parks have been established to strengthen collaborative management and enhance community participation in park governance.	List name of SPC
Indicator 9.2 (ii) No. of people from local communities employed in roles that support management of the SSL National Park complex and proposed Community Conserved Area (including at least 30% women)	**Baseline:** ii) 16 local villagers trained as Hon. Wildlife Rangers (HWR) supporting management of SSL **Target:** ii) No. of people from local communities employed in roles that support management of the SSL National Park complex and CCA =	The hiring for a field team among local communities for community representative and rehabilitation team still pending.	SFC is currently coordinating with the District Office and village leaders to obtain community profiles as part of the planning process for co-management engagement in the SSL Complex. SFC conducted series of engagement with local communities in October to build rapport and assess their	CEPA program reports

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	500 (including at least 30% women)		acceptance of the proposed activities. In parallel, SFC is arranging a meeting with WWF-Malaysia, tentatively scheduled for 25 July 2025, to discuss the detailed implementation of the Community Conservation Agreement (CCA), including potential community employment opportunities.	
Project Outcome 4: **Improved protection and local partnership development contributes to the stabilization and increase of the Bornean banteng population in the Greater Maliau Basin area of Sabah**	Describe how immediate output-level change from project activities contributes to outcome-level intermediate change, to date. Demonstrate these project-level outcome progress and explain how it contributes to government priorities in the 12MP/CPD Outputs and Outcomes. Focus on the change at the outcome level. Link the change to achievement of the project outcome indicator/target (max. 250 characters) Under Component 4, improved protection measures and strengthened local partnerships in the Greater Maliau Basin enhanced surveillance, patrolling, and threat detection, leading to reduced poaching risks and improved enforcement effectiveness. Community engagement, capacity building of ranger teams, and the application of SMART and remote monitoring technologies strengthened adaptive management of the landscape. These outcome-level changes contribute to stabilizing and supporting the recovery of the Bornean banteng population and align with national priorities under the 12MP and CPD outcomes on biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience			
Project Output 4.1 **The Bornean banteng in the Greater Maliau Basin area of Sabah is surveyed and regularly monitored** **Output 4.2**	Describe project output-level progress and results achieved during the reporting period against what was set out in the Project Results Framework (as per Project Document) and the AWP. These project-level output progress and results should demonstrate contribution to government priorities/CPD Output(s). Report should focus on how activities completed has led to change in processes/capacity/systems/data/legal framework etc. To make connection with indicator achievement. Include key plans and expected results to be delivered by year end. (max. 300 characters) Baseline data collection and camera trap surveys are planned for 2026 to monitor banteng populations using improved spatial methods. RK teams conducted 1,381 patrol days covering 18,000 km, enhancing threat detection. These efforts			

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Capacity for patrolling and use of remote detection technology in the Greater Maliau Basin area strengthened to combat poaching threats	support 12MP wildlife and habitat protection strategies, strengthen enforcement, and contribute to knowledge-based conservation and institutional capacity for combating wildlife crime.			
Output Status	☐ ET - exceed target ☒ OT - on target ☐ BT - below target ☐ N/A - not applicable	If output BT or N/A, please reflect on why and what measures have been taken to ensure delivery of output. Highlight planned activities in AWP which remains BT or N/A.		
Description of Indicator	**Baseline & End of Project Target**	**Milestone/Progress to Target (By Nov 2025)**	**Description of Data Collection/Other Comments**	**Source of Evidence**
Indicator 10.1 Strengthened protection of Bornean banteng in targeted localities is indicated by: (i) Distribution of Bornean banteng occupancy in monitored areas of Greater Maliau Basin (including MBCA) indicated by camera trap data	**Baseline:** (i) Baseline for latest year in which data available (2019/2020) for the banteng population in Greater Maliau Basin - see Banteng Action Plan (2019); **Target:** (i) The distribution of banteng occupancy in monitored areas of Greater Maliau Basin shows no overall decline, and some new areas occupied	Discrepancy between baseline which references Bornean Banteng Action Plan (which has relative abundance) and target which mentions occupancy. The BBAP highlights the need for banteng population estimate (not relative abundance or occupancy) and SWD has decided to use annual population estimates as the metric for this indicator. The primary reason for this is that occupancy is not	SET and YS conducted a camera trap survey in Maliau Basin Conservation Area in 2023. Sabah Technical Committee discussion has confirmed that 2026 will be the baseline year for banteng population monitoring using the new systematic camera trap grid and Space to Event model.	Sabah Technical Committee Minutes of Meeting

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		neccessarily a good indicator of population trends. Through a camera trap survey by SET and YS, SWD has identified locations of banteng detection "hotspots" and will set up a camera trap grid covering these hotspots for the 2026 population estimate camera trap survey (baseline year). The Sabah Technical Committee meeting has agreed that using a systematic camera trap grid along with Space to Event modelling is the best protocol for monitoring banteng.		
Indicator 10.2 (ii) No. of wildlife poaching incidents reported per annum in the Greater Maliau Basin area with breakdown of species taken.	**Baseline:** (ii) No. of poaching incidents per annum in the Greater Maliau Basin area with breakdown of species taken (to be determined in Year 1) **Target:** ii) No. of wildlife poaching incidents reported per annum in targeted localities of the Greater Maliau Basin shows a 50% decline over mid-term patrolling data, with no Bornean banteng killed.	21 women analysts from RK district teams were trained on using SMART Connect to carry out data queries and create summary reports. This capacity allows for better fine-scale patrol planning at the district level as RK teams can apply adaptive management (focus patrols in areas where poaching evidence is high). In total, RK Keningau and Tawau teams patrolled 1,381 days and ~18,000 km from January till October 2025 in and around	RK teams collect data on poaching signs (camps, shotgun shells) and poacher arrests for input into SMART Mobile, which is then uploaded into the cloud-based SMART Connect.	SMART Summary Tawau & Keningau

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		Greater Maliau Basin. RK teams recorded a total of 14 poaching incidents comprising snares, traps and bullet casings (SMART Summary Tawau and Keningau).		
Project Output **Output 4.3: A community-based banteng conservation and sustainable livelihood programme is implemented in the Greater Maliau Basin - Sapulut area**	Describe project output-level progress and results achieved during the reporting period against what was set out in the Project Results Framework (as per Project Document) and the AWP. These project-level output progress and results should demonstrate contribution to government priorities/CPD Output(s). Report should focus on how activities completed has led to change in processes/capacity/systems/data/legal framework etc. To make connection with indicator achievement. Include key plans and expected results to be delivered by year end. (max. 300 characters) Community engagement was strengthened via awareness roadshows and preparation for a pilot Community Conserved Area, with 30 local participants identified. This supports 12MP strategies for community participation in conservation and CPD outcomes on inclusive natural resource governance.			
Output Status	☐ ET - exceed target ☒ OT - on target ☐ BT - below target ☐ N/A - not applicable	If output BT or N/A, please reflect on why and what measures have been taken to ensure delivery of output. Highlight planned activities in AWP which remains BT or N/A.		
Indicator 11.1 No. of local community members receiving employment / socioeconomic benefits associated with conservation roles, the proposed Community Conserved Area and support from sustainable livelihoods	**Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 300 (of which 150 women)	WWF-Malaysia and Bio-Community Initiative (BCI) have identified Kg Pulungan in Pensiangan as the pilot location for setting up a Community Conservation Area (CCA). This is after long term engagement with ten villages since 2019. 30 individuals from Kg Pulungan and two other villages have	SWD has met with SFD (the primary authority for MBCA), District Office Nabawan and YS and received support to implement a CCA.	(Email) Discussions with WWF-Malaysia on CCA

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		been identified as participants in the first Honorary Wildlife Warden course that will take place in January 2026. SWD will also hire a second Local Community Engagement Officer by January 2026.		
Project Outcome 5: **Informed and adaptive project management**	Describe how immediate output-level change from project activities contributes to outcome-level intermediate change, to date. Demonstrate these project-level outcome progress and explain how it contributes to government priorities in the 12MP/CPD Outputs and Outcomes. Focus on the change at the outcome level. Link the change to achievement of the project outcome indicator/target (max. 250 characters) Adaptive management practices strengthened through regular reflection and monitoring processes, supporting effective implementation and learning across components.			
Project Output 5.1 **Project M&E plan incorporating gender mainstreaming and safeguards implemented for adaptive management**	Describe project output-level progress and results achieved during the reporting period against what was set out in the Project Results Framework (as per Project Document) and the AWP. These project-level output progress and results should demonstrate contribution to government priorities/CPD Output(s). Report should focus on how activities completed has led to change in processes/capacity/systems/data/legal framework etc. To make connection with indicator achievement. Include key plans and expected results to be delivered by year end. (max. 300 characters) An M&E framework with integrated gender and safeguards was implemented to guide adaptive management and ensure accountability. This aligns with 12MP Policy Enabler 4 on strengthening public service delivery and supports CPD outputs on transparency, gender equality, and adaptive project governance.			
Output Status	☐ ET - exceed target ☒ OT - on target ☐ BT - below target ☐ N/A - not applicable	If output BT or N/A, please reflect on why and what measures have been taken to ensure delivery of output. Highlight planned activities in AWP which remains BT or N/A.		

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Indicator 12 No. of project reflection meetings held at which lessons learned are incorporated into project planning in order to guide adaptive management.	**Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 5	1) Discussion Session on the Direction of RPs Activities Under GWP Project in Alignment with Project Deliverables and Reporting (Virtual) (1 July 2025) 2) Accelerated Integrated Implementation Approach (AIIA) Workshop 2025 – To review project progress, strengthen coordination with Responsible Parties (RPs), and identify priority actions for PMU to accelerate delivery of the 2025 AWP and prepare for the 2026 AWP (Physical) (8 to 10 September 2025) 3) 'Bengkel Permurnian Rancangan Kerja Tahunan' (Annual Work Plan - AWP) 2026 - review, refine, and finalize the upcoming year's work plan to ensure effective and coordinated project implementation. (Physical) (6 - 8 October 2025)	The series of review and planning sessions, including the RPs Discussion (July), AIIA Workshop (September), and *Bengkel Permurnian Rancangan Kerja Tahunan* (October), enabled lessons learned from 2025 implementation to be reflected in the 2026 Annual Work Plan. These engagements facilitated joint review, coordination, and adaptive planning to strengthen project delivery and alignment with objectives.	1) Email discussion with RPs 2)AIIA BTOR PMU 3) Email invitation for *Bengkel Permurnian Rancangan Kerja Tahunan*

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D2. PROJECT MEETINGS

Date	PMU/TWC/NSC	Key Decisions/Summary
5 February 2025	PMU 1/2025	The PMU Meeting No. 1/2025 reviewed the Annual Work Plan (AWP 2025), including the current status of fund disbursement. Updates were provided on the appointment of project officers under all Responsible Partners (RPs). A brief briefing was given on the preparation of FACE Forms for direct payments by UNDP, as well as the registration of project officers and consultants in the UNDP Quantum system.
30th April 2025	PMU 2/2025	The PMU Meeting No. 2/2025 addressed delays in personnel appointments, targeting completion by early May, and reviewed budget allocations and project liquidation. Participants discussed training programs for law enforcement, species identification, and analytical chemistry. In addition, the meeting covered initiatives such as the Crime Data Management System under PDRM-WCB, discussed on the use of drones and GPS trackers. Besides that, the meeting also highlighting on nature-based tourism, and forensic laboratory equipment requirements.
11 March 2025	PTC 1/2025	PTC Meeting No. 1/2025 discussed project updates, endorsed AWP2025 (USD 2.02 million), reviewed the 2024 fund expenditure status for all RPs, and the fund transfer status for AWP2025. The meeting also discussed the Procurement Plan for AWP2025 presented by all RPs. The committee reviewed the proposal to enhance staff remuneration, project communication strategies, and upcoming programs, including the Twinning Program with Thailand and the GWP Annual Conference 2024. Members emphasized efficient implementation and achieving 80% fund utilization.
21 May 2025	PSC 1/2025	PSC Meeting No. 1/2025 highlighted the appointment of the new NPD, Mr. S. Siva Kumar, and reviewed project progress and financial updates. The meeting members discussed and approved the implementation of AWP2025. In addition, the meeting discussed on the proposed enhancement of the staff remuneration package. The committee emphasized collaboration, efficiency, and timely fund utilization. Other highlights included the proposed appointment of a Finance and Administrative Assistant, the GWP Exchange Workshop on Nature-Based Tourism in South Africa, the GWP Annual Conference 2024 in Panama, and the UN Assistant Secretary-General's visit to MTCC and NECC.
9th September 2025	PMU 3/2025	PMU Meeting No. 3/2025 highlighted the commitment of RPs and outlined key focus areas, including partnerships, activity alignment, community engagement, communication, and capacity building. The meeting reviewed AWP2026 proposals from RPs, discussed financial progress, procurement, and system development, and emphasized timely implementation, strong coordination, and efficient fund utilization to achieve project targets and enhance overall performance.

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25th September 2025	Sabah State Technical Committee (STC) meeting 1/2025	The State Technical Committee (STC) meeting for GWP Component 4 (Sabah) on 25 September 2025, chaired by SWD, discussed project progress, coordination, and key implementation issues. The Chair proposed quarterly meetings and permanent representatives from each agency, noting delays due to ministry changes and funding. SWD presented ongoing activities under the Greater Maliau Basin, including camera trap surveys using the STE method, satellite collaring pending final SOP, habitat enrichment through grassland management, and community ranger patrols. Discussions focused on banteng monitoring, habitat management conflicts, CCA land status, and the need for data-driven indicators. Members agreed on actions such as finalizing the collaring SOP, obtaining an Access License, nominating agency PICs, and finalizing AWP 2026 by October, with the next STC meeting planned for December 2025 or January 2026.
9th October 2025	PTC 2/2025	PTC Meeting No. 2/2025 endorsed the Annual Work Plan (AWP) 2026 prepared by the Implementing Partner (IP) and Responsible Partners (RPs). The meeting highlighted financial progress, project updates, and key activities by RPs. Discussions focused on timely fund disbursement, improving implementation efficiency, and enhancing coordination to achieve the 2025 project targets. The meeting also noted the upcoming GWP Annual Conference 2025 in Ethiopia, the GWP Twinning Program with Thailand, a monitoring visit, the Mid-Term Review in March 2026, and the Project Implementation Report (PIR).
20 November 2025	PSC 2/2025	The date for PSC Meeting No.2/2025 has been secured on 20 November 2025. The key agenda is to approve the AWP 2026 that was tabled and endorsed by PTC No.2/2025 on 9 October 2025. The PMU will also share on the latest progress updates of activities implemented by the Responsible Parties.

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4) RISK MANAGEMENT

E.1. HARMONISED APPROACH TO CASH TRANSFER (HACT)

(Note: To be completed by UNDP)

Total Approved AWP Budget	USD 2,022,201.00		**Total Actual AWP Expenditure** (year-to-date)	USD 247,342.18	
HACT Activity Completed in the last 12 months (Micro Assessment/ Audit/Spotcheck)	**Completion Date**	**Summary of Recommendations**		**Status of Action Plan Implementation**	**Target/Actual Completion Date**	**Actions Taken**
Audit	31 December 2024	To ensure proper financial control, the relevant vouchers and supporting documents should be stamped with 'PAID' to indicate that payment has been made		In Progress	31 December 2025	The ministry takes note of the recommendation by JANM. The ministry acquired stamps from the Ministry Finance Department and regularly stamped relevant vouchers and supporting documents with 'PAID'.
IP Risk Rating	NA		**Micro Assessment Date**	31 December 2024	
Planned Spotcheck/Audit date 2025 (if applicable)	8 December 2025				

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E.2. RISK LOG

(Note: To be completed by UNDP)

Note: This section requires reporting on risks identified with a "Substantial" and "High" Risk Level only. Retain the entry of all risks related to this project and its statuses, including those which have been resolved by Treatment Plans.

Risk Category	Description of Risk	Impact	Likelihood	Risk Level	Treatment Plan	Has the Treatment Plan resolved the risk?	Risk Log updated?
Social and Environmental	Risk of the ongoing COVID-19 Pandemic or other human disease outbreaks affecting project implementation	5 Extreme	3 Moderately Likely	Substantial	● The project will comply with government directives including travel restrictions in order to reduce health risks to project staff and stakeholders. The project will also follow UNDP Malaysia policy and directives for field activities, meetings, etc. ● Project start-up may be delayed or implementation may be paused, if necessary, in affected areas while government public health control measures are implemented, and resumed at a later time if feasible. The project duration of 72 months is long enough to provide some flexibility to cope with such risks.	☐ Yes ☐ No **NA**	☐ Yes ☐ No **NA**

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					● The National Steering Committee will guide project responses for ongoing situations, as required. ● Revision of the project workplan may be necessary, and an extension request may be required if implementation is substantially delayed. ● Some adaptive adjustments may be needed to project strategy (e.g., on community livelihood development). ● Project support for PPE and IT communications to facilitate remote working will be provided through the project budget.		
Social and Environmental	Impacts of exchange rate fluctuations on the budget available to support implementation plans, and economic recession or changes in government priorities impacting delivery of cofinancing commitments for project implementation	5 Extreme	3 Moderately Likely	Substantial	● The budget will be reviewed during project inception and any necessary measures taken to address any shortfalls due to exchange rate fluctuations between the GEF approved budget and project start up. ● Annual budget reviews will track and respond to subsequent fluctuations.	☐ Yes ☐ No **NA**	☐ Yes ☐ No **NA**

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					● Changes in the scope or timing of planned activities may be necessary through workplan adjustments. ● The Project Steering Committee will monitor and address any significant financial constraints arising due to exchange rate fluctuations and any delays or failures in cofinancing delivery.		
Social and Environmental	Risk that incentives for uptake of sustainable livelihood options are insufficient or not materialized to change behaviour towards achieving intended conservation outcomes, potentially exacerbated by COVID19 impacts	3 Intermediate	3 Moderately Likely	Moderate	● Incentives such as basic equipment and technical assistance for sustainable livelihood activities will be targeted in specific areas where there is some baseline experience or receptivity to build on, with consideration of supporting vulnerable or COVID19 affected communities. ● Further to PPG consultations and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan, proposals for livelihoods will be based on consultation and agreement of local communities, and socialized before uptake. ● As far as possible, the project will seek to embed incentives and TA within government programmes and build	☐ Yes ☐ No **NA**	☐ Yes ☐ No **NA**

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					local capacity for line agency support to strengthen sustainability of community engagement in conservation management, nature-based tourism and other forms of sustainable livelihoods.		

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5) GENDER MAINSTREAMING

F.1 Gender Analysis	☒ Yes Click here to enter a summary of findings from the Gender Analysis. Delete this field if not applicable. (max. 200 characters) The project continues to emphasise the importance of gender-disaggregated data collection and ensuring women's participation in all activities implemented by Responsible Partners (RPs). However, some RP-led activities recorded zero female participation due to organisational units that are exclusively male and programmes designed specifically for them. To address this challenge, the project will strengthen gender mainstreaming measures and reinforce compliance with the Gender Action Plan (GAP) to ensure more inclusive participation opportunities and improved integration of gender equality considerations throughout the project implementation period.
	☐ No Click here to enter a description on why a Gender Analysis was not performed. Delete this field if not applicable. (max. 200 characters) n/a
F.2 Women and Girls are Project Target Beneficiaries	☒ Yes Click here to enter a description on how the project specifically targets women and girls as beneficiaries. Delete this field if not applicable. (max. 200 characters) Women and girls are a key priority of this project to ensure the achievement of gender equality. To date, Responsible Partners (RPs) have implemented various programmes and activities with a strong emphasis on maintaining gender balance among participants. To ensure that women and girls are able to fully benefit from the project, each programme/activity is designed with consideration of multiple factors, including the location of implementation, accessibility, the suitability of activities to women's needs, and the provision of a safe and conducive environment for participation.
	☐ No Click here to enter a description on why the project does not specifically target women and girls as beneficiaries. Delete this field if not applicable. (max. 200 characters) n/a

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F.3 Achievements in Mainstreaming Gender Equality	Click here to enter a description on progress and results in advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment i.e. how the project addressed different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, power structures, and/or contributed to transforming inequalities and discrimination. (max. 200 characters) Since the implementation of this project, all activities and programmes conducted by the Responsible Partners (RPs) are required to ensure at least 40% participation from women, compared to previously when no such requirement was in place. The collection of gender-disaggregated data has also been introduced to assess the extent to which gender equality is being applied in project implementation. Although a few activities have yet to achieve balanced women's participation, continuous efforts are being made to improve gender inclusivity.

6) CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED & BEST PRACTICES

G.1 Strategic Alignment	Enter a narrative of Lessons Learned from your project in relation to Strategic Alignment to the National Priority, UNSDCF, UNDP SP and CPD (if any). Describe what worked well and what did not to ensure the project's contribution to strategic outcomes. (max. 500 characters) Project implementation continues to align with 12MP Pillar 3 and CPD outcomes through strengthened institutional capacity and community participation. Coordination across agencies remains critical to sustain momentum under the Wildlife Crime Bureau framework. Project implementation remains aligned with *12MP Pillar 3: Advancing Sustainability* and *CPD outcomes on institutional effectiveness and biodiversity governance*. Coordination among federal and state agencies has improved, but the delayed operationalization of the Wildlife Crime Bureau revealed the need for stronger whole-of-government support to sustain cross-agency mechanisms beyond project interventions.
G.2 Objective, Outcome and Output-Level Results	Enter a narrative of Lessons Learned from your project in relation to overall Development Progress and Results (if any). Describe what worked well and what did not to ensure achievement of the project's objectives and intended results. (max. 500 characters) Strong progress achieved under tiger and banteng components through enhanced patrolling, community engagement, and data-driven monitoring. Institutional setup under Outcome 1 delayed, highlighting need for synchronized planning and fund disbursement schedules. Tangible progress was achieved under tiger and banteng components through expanded ranger deployment, SMART-based monitoring, and community participation. Institutional capacity-building under Outcome 1 lagged

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	due to fund flow and staffing delays, highlighting the importance of synchronizing workplans with RP budget releases and early mobilization of technical support.
G.3 Risk Management	Enter a narrative of Lessons Learned from your project in relation to Project Risk Management (if any). Describe what worked well and what did not to ensure risks impacting the project's objectives are mitigated. (max. 500 characters) Funding and coordination delays posed delivery risks, mitigated by revised timelines and phased implementation. Regular PMU–RP reviews and adaptive scheduling ensured project continuity and prevented disruption to on-ground enforcement activities. Financial and coordination delays created delivery risks in 2025. These were mitigated by revising the implementation timeline, prioritising on-ground activities, and holding regular (bi-weekly, monthly and quartely) coordination meetings with UNDP and RPs. Continuous monitoring through risk logs and adaptive scheduling helped maintain operational continuity and safeguard achievement of annual targets.
G.4 Gender Mainstreaming	Enter a narrative of Lessons Learned from your project in relation to Gender Mainstreaming (if any). Describe what worked well and what did not to ensure the project's contribution to gender equality. (max. 500 characters) Women's participation increased through targeted inclusion in ranger training, consultations, and community livelihood initiatives. Gender-sensitive training modules strengthened awareness of equitable participation in conservation enforcement. Gender integration advanced through inclusion of women in enforcement training, project workshops, and community livelihood programmes. Awareness on gender equality and safe-work practices was incorporated in capacity-building sessions. Lesson learned: consistent gender tracking and reporting mechanisms should be strengthened to sustain equitable participation across all components.
G. 5 Partnerships, Financing and Innovation	Enter a narrative of Lessons Learned from your project in relation to Partnerships, Financing and Innovation. (if any). Describe what worked well and what did not. (max. 500 characters)

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	Effective collaboration with PERHILITAN, SWD, SFC, and WWF enhanced cross-agency implementation. SMART patrolling and technology pilots improved monitoring efficiency. Continued partnership with local communities supports sustainable enforcement and livelihood models. Close collaboration with PERHILITAN, SWD, SFC, WWF-Malaysia, and local communities enhanced coordination and information sharing. The application of SMART and other technologies improved patrol efficiency and data accuracy. Delays in fund disbursement underscore the need for stronger financial planning and streamlined procurement to maintain momentum.
G.6 South-South Cooperation	Enter a narrative on how the project foster South-South exchange by sharing best practice and lesson-learned with countries for replication or upscaling (if any). Describe what worked well and what did not. (max. 500 characters) Project shared early lessons on community ranger models and technology integration with GWP partner countries through UNDP regional exchange. Opportunities identified to replicate successful patrolling and community engagement approaches across ASEAN landscapes. Through the Global Wildlife Programme platform, Malaysia shared lessons on ranger management, community partnership, and technology adoption with peer countries in the region. Opportunities were identified for future ASEAN-level knowledge exchange on combatting wildlife crime and participatory conservation practices.

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7) PROGRESS REPORT APPROVAL

	Name	Designation	Signature	Date
Prepared By (Project Manager)	Click here to enter	Click here to enter		
Reviewed By (Programme Lead)	Click here to enter	Click here to enter		
Approved By (National Project Director)	Click here to enter			

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ANNEX

No.	Item	Attachment	Remarks (if any)
1	AWP	AWP 2025	
2	COMBINED DELIVERY REPORT by 15 November 2025 (unsigned)		
3	PROCUREMENT PLAN	Procurement Plan 2025	
4	PROJECT BOARD/NSC MEETING MINUTE	Minutes of Meetings	
5	Activities Updates	Photos & Newsletter	The PMU & RPs have been working closely to implement activities and programs on the ground as per planned activities in the approved AWP2025.

Note: Please save your final file and name it as: “Project ID_Short Project Name. APR 2025”

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