



SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF PASTORAL RESOURCES IN THE CONGO BASIN

**COUNTRY INVESTMENT PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
N'DJAMENA DECLARATION**

(TRANSUMANCE, PEACE, SECURITY...)

SOUTH SUDAN

July 2023

Plan

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INTRODUCTION

- ❑ In South Sudan agro-pastoralism is the main livelihood system in rural areas.
- ❑ Although agro-pastoralism involves both livestock rearing and crop production, a household's financial capital is held in the form of livestock.
- ❑ Livestock also supply milk and other foods, and are sold to purchase cereals for food and meet other domestic needs. Poorer households aim to build their herds; this is the key and economically logical strategy for building their financial capital.

INTRODUCTION

- ❑ With 11 million head of cattle, there are more cattle than people in South Sudan, where livestock play a key social and economic role (FAO, 2022).
 - ❑ In South Sudan, livestock farming is in danger of "losing its resilience, of no longer being economically viable, of ceasing to be a viable way of life".
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SUMMARY OF CONSTRAINTS

1. Porous borders

- With an abundance of livestock and flows from other countries, Sudan's carrying capacity is under considerable threat. Hence the need to set up cross-border management frameworks.

2. Outdated legal framework

- Despite the IGAD protocol on transhumance, South Sudan has an outdated legal framework governing transhumance that needs to be reviewed to adapt to the new challenges.

SUMMARY OF CONSTRAINTS

3. Livestock Production

- Without tangible productivity increases per unit animal, pastoral communities in the dry rangelands only develop as fast as the animal population they depend on.

4. Pastoral Land Alienation

- Unfavourable land tenure system, weak and inadequate land policies on access, use and ownership of pastoralists land constrain pastoral mobility in the region.

SUMMARY OF CONSTRAINTS

5. Insecurity and local conflict

- Insecurity and conflicts undermine the pastoralists' socio-economic development and limits pastoral mobility. The main contributing factors to insecurity include competition over dwindling resources; proliferation of arms, transnational crimes and violence in the pastoral areas.

6. Biodiversity management

- An increasing number of conflicts with transhumant herders are being observed in the management of protected areas, sometimes resulting in death.
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SUMMARY OF CONSTRAINTS

7. Social-Economic and Infrastructural Constraints:

- The lack of the socio-economic and technical infrastructure required for the proper conduct of transhumance drives transhumant herders towards agricultural areas where they have access to more pastoral resources.
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STRATEGIC AXES

- ✓ **Axis 1:** Legal framework for collaboration between States
 - ✓ **Axis 2:** Law enforcement strategy in protected areas
 - ✓ **Axis 3 :** Transhumance management
 - ✓ **Axis 4:** Consolidation of peace and security
 - ✓ **Axis 5:** Taking into consideration the "one health" concept and zoonosis in biodiversity conservation and transhumance
 - ✓ **Axis 6:** Improvement of living conditions of indigenous and local communities
 - ✓ **Axis 7:** Communication and lobbying
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Objectives

Global Objective

The overall objective of the investment plan is to secure long-term funding for sustainable management of pastoralism in order to contribute to economic growth, wellbeing of communities, biodiversity conservation and stability through national and cross-border security

Objectives

- Develop/strengthen a legal framework for collaboration between neighboring states;
- Develop/implement anti-poaching strategies around and in protected areas;
- Support transhumance management;
- Develop actions to consolidate peace and security;
- Integrate the One Health and zoonosis approach into biodiversity conservation and transhumance;
- Improving living conditions for indigenous and local communities;
- Develop and implement a communication, monitoring and advocacy strategy.

Budget summary

Specific objective 1: Develop/strengthen a legal framework for collaboration between states	3,500,000 USD
Specific objective 2: Develop/implement anti-poaching strategies in protected areas.	13,500,000 USD
Specific objective 3: Supporting transhumance management.	15,000,000 USD
Specific objective 4: Develop actions to consolidate peace and security.	6,000,000 USD
Specific objective 5: Integrating the one health and zoonosis approach in biodiversity conservation and transhumance.	3,000,000 USD
Specific objective 6: Improvement of the living conditions of indigenous and local communities	10,000,000 USD
Specific objective 7: Develop and implement a communication and advocacy strategy.	1,850,000 USD
Grand Total	52,350,000 USD



Thank you for your kind attention