

Meeting of the South Sudan Parliamentary Group, Peace Corps Organisation South Sudan and the Eastern and Southern Africa Pastoralist Network Report

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Report:

This report presents the proceedings of a consultative meeting held on 30th March 2026 in Glory Regency Hotel Juba, South Sudan consisting of Members of the South Sudan Pastoralist Parliamentary Group (SSD PPG), Peace Corps Organisation South Sudan (PCO SS) and the Eastern and Southern Africa Pastoralist Network (ESAPN) and development partners to strengthen policy and legislative support for pastoralism in South Sudan. It outlines the meeting's objectives, participant expectations, and participatory methodology, as well as key presentations on pastoral policy frameworks, challenges facing pastoralist communities, and the role of Parliament in advancing pro-pastoral development.

The report further captures outcomes from group discussions on land policy, mobility, access to services, and natural resource governance, highlighting major challenges, existing interventions, and gaps requiring parliamentary actions. It also documents the review and signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between SSD-PPG, PCO-SS, and ESAPN, establishing a collaborative framework to advance pastoralist livelihoods, strengthen governance, and promote coordinated advocacy at national and regional levels.

1.2 Opening Remarks

Prior to the remarks, Vivian Muciri of PCOSS invited the participants to introduce themselves. In the case of the MPs, they were required to mention the name, constituency represented and committee(s) of parliament to which they were affiliated.

Welcoming the participants was Mr. Steven Agot of PCO SS. He was glad that the ESAPN team had come to Juba and hoped that this would lead to useful capacity building of his organisation. He highlighted the contribution of pastoralism to the economy, food security and building resilience to climate change and emphasised that pastoralism was a key intervention for development and not a problem as peddled by its opponents.

Remarks of Mr. Christol Paluku Mastaki a Land Tenure Specialist with the Food and Agriculture Organisation informed the meeting how the FAO was supporting the development of the National Land Policy in South Sudan and called upon them to support the process of passing of the draft policy copies of which he circulated to the participants. He informed the meeting that with the support of the European Union, FAO was funding the Pastoralism and Livestock Adaptation to Climate Change in Eastern Africa Project. It has three components: Environmental, Economic, and Social. He pointed out that the meeting going on was part of the social component which focuses on conflict mitigation and governance among others hence the

relevancy of parliaments. He pointed out upcoming activities like the proposed national International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists (IYRP) in June 2026. He looked forward to more engagement of the parties and wished everyone a successful meeting.

The meeting was opened with remarks from Hon. Caguor Adong Manyang MP. In his remarks, he thanked his colleagues for having spared time to attend the meeting and hoped that they would be able to identify areas where they could be useful to their constituencies by especially promotion of peace. He ended by wishing everyone a successful meeting achieving all the objectives.

1.3 Date and venue

The meeting was held on 30th March 2026 at Glory Regency Hotel in Juba City. The meeting programme is attached as Annex 1.

1.4 Participation

The meeting was attended by 26 people including 16 MPs, one Parliamentary Legal Officer, one Member of PCO SS, five PCO members of staff, one representative of the development partners, two ESAPN members of staff. The meeting was attended by 22 men and four women. A list of participants is attached as Annex 2.

1.5 Objectives

The following were the stated objectives of the meeting:

- a) Align national pastoral policies and legislation with regional and global frameworks;
- b) Strengthen recognition and protection of communal land tenure systems;
- c) Safeguard livestock mobility corridors and transhumance routes;
- d) Promote increased public investment in pastoral economies and services; and
- e) Enhance Parliament's role in legislating and overseeing pro-pastoral development.

1.6 Expressed Expectations

After being introduced to the meeting objectives, participants expressed the following expectations:

- a) To learn and disseminate the knowledge to the community;
- b) Discuss important issues such as cattle, insecurity and related laws;
- c) Laws that govern livestock mobility and how pastoralists benefit from livestock resources;
- d) To move from discussion to action and from policy to impact;
- e) To set a realistic direction built on trust, transparency and confidence among participants and organisations involved;

- f) Learn how to restore movement within the country and across borders;
- g) Benefit from experiences of other participants;
- h) Engagement on pastoralist issues: conflict between pastoralists and crop farmers, cattle rustling, mobility legislation and policies;
- i) How to promote free movement of people and cattle peacefully;
- j) How to address climate change and conflict; and
- k) Tangible credible legislation guidance towards achieving of the engagement objectives.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The training was undertaken in a very participative manner premised on the fact that the participants were both very respectable citizens and adults who had a lot of knowledge and experiences that could be used for positive learning from one another. Thus, participants were made to feel involved so that they could own the entire process and feel free to contribute. Some of the strategies employed included probing, questions and answers as well as open discussions on various issues. Personal testimonies were shared which helped participants to relate with real life examples. This was highly welcome and lots of experiences were freely shared. This method in the process made it possible to achieve the desired results by:

- Motivating participants through continuous engagement in the entire process, hence feeling that they too were individually and collectively contributing to the learning;
- Facilitating the stimulation of ideas and suggestions through creating an atmosphere favourable for sharing of individual, local and other national experiences which in a way promoted peer-to-peer learning; and
- Enabling participants to feel free to seek clarification on what appeared unclear to them

Materials used included a projector, a flip chart and markers. Some flip charts were used to record new ideas and items like the meeting objectives which were displayed throughout the meeting as a reference to guide the flow.

Participants were free to express themselves in either Arabic or English with translation competently managed. This was highly appreciated by the participants since they were always able to express (in questioning or commenting on an issue) themselves in a language of their choice making participation truly effective.

3.0 PRESENTATIONS

3.1 Pastoralism, Policy Frameworks and Parliamentary Action in Eastern Africa. The presentation by Benjamin Beyeza-Mutambukah who informed the meeting that the activity was part of the broad Pastoralism and Livestock Adaptation to Climate Change in Eastern Africa PLACE Project funded by the European Union (EU) through the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO). This component seeks to improve governance of pastoralism in seven countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. The project seeks to work through the Pastoralist Parliamentary Groups to influence the legal and policy interventions leading to a pro pastoralist environment in the region.

He outlined the vision and work of the Eastern and Southern Africa Pastoralist Network, which seeks to build resilient pastoralist communities through inclusive policies, secure land rights, and sustainable livestock systems. He highlighted pastoralism as a vital livelihood system in Eastern Africa, contributing significantly to food security, ecosystem management, and regional economies. Despite this, the sector remains under-prioritized. The presentation also pointed out a number of global, continental, and regional frameworks—such as the African Union Framework for Pastoralism in Africa and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Transhumance Protocol which could form a basis for advocacy at country level. He called upon parliament to render support to inclusion of pastoralist needs in all policy and legal instruments in the country. (For details see annex 3)

3.2 Strengthening Pastoralism through Policy and Legislative Support: The Peace Corps Organisation South Sudan presentation by Owinoh Steven Agot emphasized pastoralism as central to South Sudan’s socio-economic fabric, supporting livelihoods, food security, and climate adaptation. Drawing from its grassroots engagement, PCO highlighted persistent challenges facing pastoralist communities, including insecure land rights, restricted mobility, climate shocks, conflict, and limited access to essential services. These challenges are exacerbated by policy and legal gaps, weak recognition of communal land systems and insufficient integration of pastoralism into national development planning. The presentation called for strong parliamentary leadership to address these gaps through legal reform, increased budget allocations and improved governance of pastoral systems. (For details see annex 4)

3.3 Outcomes of the group works

Participants were divided into three groups. Groups were tasked to address the following themes:

- a) Group one: **Draft National Land Policy and Peace and Security;**
- b) Group two: **Internal and cross border mobility and access to social services (human and livestock health and education); and**

c) Group three: **Competing natural resource uses.**

The following guiding questions were shared with the groups:

1. List five major challenges in the issue at hand;
2. For each challenge you have listed write the current policy or legal interventions; and
3. What are the gaps and how can parliament intervene?

The following feedback was received.

Thematic area	Challenges	Interventions (current and proposed)
National Land Policy	a) The policy document is still in draft form. b) Lack of clarity between the constitutional provisions that land belongs to the people but government regulates its use as well as the different land tenure systems: community, private and public. c) Unclear boundaries including those of public spaces like the capital city. d) Weak governance institutions of land governance.	a) Fast track the development of the National Land Policy. b) Speed up the revision of the Land Act. c) Monitor the implementation of policies and laws related to land through the various committees of parliament,.
Competing uses	a) Oil, gas and other mineral exploration and extraction' b) Wildlife (conservation). c) Foreign Direct investment in pastoralist areas.	
Internal and cross border mobility and Access to social services (human and livestock health and education)	a) Conflicts among pastoralists and with other communities. b) Mobility corridors can no longer support the bigger herds than previously planned for. c) Soil degradation and silting of water sources. d) Lack of animal health service such as vaccination. e) Lack of guidelines for governance of pastoralist crop farmer interactions.	a) Sensitise the community on the economic and social benefits of peace. b) Pass laws to guide livestock movement. c) Recognise and strengthen traditional resource sharing mechanisms including Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms. d) Sensitise people to know the economic value of livestock. e) Define livestock corridors and agree on specific timelines for arrivals and departures, hence minimising unplanned movements. f) Lobby and advocate for increased budgets for human and livestock health. g) Provide mobile human and

		livestock health services. h) Support establishment of value addition facilities in the rangelands.
Peace and security	a) Resource conflict among pastoralist vis-à-vis pastoralist, pastoralist and crop farmers. b) Lack of support from government to enhance community systems and mechanisms of ensuring security and peace. c) Inadequate capacity of government infrastructure to implement security related policies. d) Limited support to be able to build capacity of personnel within the security. e) Multi layered conflict that makes it difficult to have a unified security system to address it. f) Limited access to information on legal framework around peace and community security.	a) Create clear corridors of animal and human mobility. b) Lobby for aligning the laws with the customary resource management where security and peace is concerned. c) Enhance capacity for government to be able to interact with the policies. d) Increase budget to support in capacity enhancement of personnel to understand the legal framework in existence. e) Enhance the capacity of local authorities and administrators to create systems of dialogue for peace. f) Disseminate the legal framework within Parliament and beyond.

3.4 Presentation of the Draft Memorandum of Understanding

Mr. Mutambukah of the Eastern and Southern Africa Pastoralist Network presented the draft MoU. The document establishes collaboration between SSD-PPG, PCO-SS, and ESAPN to advance pastoralism in South Sudan through improved policies, stronger parliamentary engagement, sustainable rangeland management, and enhanced community resilience to climate change.

It further defines joint actions in advocacy, research and public awareness, with SSD-PPG leading policy processes, PCO-SS representing community voices and ESAPN providing regional expertise. Implementation will be guided by a joint coordination platform over a renewable five-year period.

The document was received, discussed and approved with agreed amendments. Thereafter it was signed by Hon. Caguor Adong Manyang MP on behalf of the South Sudan Pastoralist Parliamentary Group, Mr. Paul Aguyo the PCO SS Programme Officer and Benjamin Beyeza-Mutambukah the ESAPN Coordinator. (For the detailed MoU see Annex 5)

4.0 CLOSING REMARKS

While closing the meeting, Hon. Caguor Adong Manyang MP said that he was sure that the majority of the participating MPs had appreciated the initiative and the outcome of signing the

MoU. He noted that they were contented with the mandate of each institution within the agreed MoU. He presented a request of incorporating capacity enhancement of the MPs to be able to effectively deliver their mandate within the MoU. There was also a plea to strengthen SSD-PPG and PCO SS capacity to effectively strengthen its legislative and policy engagements to support pastoralist communities.

While noting the consensus of the parties: SSD-PPG, PCO-SS and ESAPN on collaboration, he pointed out that the SSD-PPG members would take time to read and understand the document fully. He requested for arrangements be made to convene a round table meeting at a later date to receive feedback after the MPs have had opportunity to interact more among themselves and with their constituencies in order to be more effective in achieving the desired objectives.

At the same time, both PCO-SS and ESAPN commended all participants for their active engagement and valuable contributions. Recognizing that the meeting achieved a significant step toward building a strong partnership framework for advancing pastoralism in South Sudan.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The meeting brought together Members of Parliament, pastoralist organisations and partners to strengthen understanding of pastoralism's role in South Sudan's economy, food security, and climate resilience. Discussions highlighted key challenges such as weak land governance, policy gaps, conflict, and limited services, while identifying priority actions including strengthening communal land tenure, safeguarding livestock mobility and enhancing parliamentary engagement.

A key outcome was the approval and signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between SSD-PPG, PCO-SS, and ESAPN, establishing a framework for continued collaboration. The meeting laid a solid foundation for moving from dialogue to action, with a shared commitment to promote peace, improve governance, and advance pastoralist livelihoods.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Programme

Time	Session	Lead
08:30 – 09:00	Arrival and Registration	PCO-SS Secretariat
09:00 – 09:05	Welcome Remarks	Host MP
09:05 – 09:20	Introduction of Participants	Moderator
09:20 – 09:35	Messages from Development Partners	FAO/EU
09:35 – 10:05	Overview of Pastoralism in Eastern and Southern Africa	ESAPN
10:05 – 10:25	Presentation of challenges and opportunities facing pastoral communities requiring Parliamentary action.	PCO-SS
10:25 – 11:30	Responses of Members of Parliamentary Group on the issues raised by PCO-SS in thematic group discussion. Thematic group discussions: a) Draft National Land Policy b) Internal and cross border mobility	Hotel
11:30 - 11:50	Coffee Break	
11:50 – 12:45	Responses of Members of Parliamentary Group on the issues raised by PCO-SS in thematic group discussion. Thematic group discussions: c) Access to social services (human and livestock health and education); d) Peace and security; and e) Competing natural resource uses.	Members of Parliament
12:45 - 13:55	Lunch	Hotel
13:55 – 14:40	Presentation and discussion of the draft MoU	PCO-SS, ESAPN
14:40 – 14:45	Signing of MoU	MPs, PCO-SS, ESAPN
14:45 – 15:00	Closing Remarks	Senior MP / Chairperson
15:00	Departures	All participants

Annex 2: List of Participants

Annex 3: ESAPN Presentation

Pastoralism, Policy Frameworks and Parliamentary Action in Eastern Africa

Presentation, delivered to the South Sudan Pastoralist Parliamentary Group by Benjamin Beyeza-Mutambukah, Coordinator of the Eastern and Southern Africa Pastoralist Network (ESAPN),

The Eastern and Southern Africa Pastoralist Network (ESAPN) envisions resilient pastoralist communities characterized by empowered people, healthy livestock, and sustainably managed natural resources. Its mission is to strengthen the voice, rights, and livelihoods of pastoralist communities through inclusive policies, sustainable resource management and equitable livestock value chains across the region. To achieve this, ESAPN focuses on empowering its members to defend pastoralists' rights and access to services, advocating for sustainable livestock systems and fair markets and securing rangelands alongside climate-resilient mobility systems.

ESAPN's work is anchored in key thematic areas, including the legal recognition of pastoralism, protection of land and resource rights, improved access to essential public services such as health, education, water and active engagement with national parliaments as well as regional and global institutions. The network also prioritizes the protection of indigenous and minority pastoralist groups. Its efforts are supported by partners such as the European Union through the FAO-led PLACE Project, the World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples and Pastoralists (WAMIP) and the Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA).

Pastoralism remains a critical livelihood system in Eastern Africa, supporting millions of people while contributing significantly to food security. It plays a vital role in managing fragile dryland ecosystems and sustaining regional livestock economies. Despite its importance, pastoralism continues to face marginalization in policy and investment decisions.

At the global level, several frameworks already commit governments to protecting pastoralist rights. These include the International Labour Organization Convention 169, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Food and Agriculture Organization Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. These instruments collectively underscore that governments have already made commitments that, if implemented, would significantly improve pastoral livelihoods.

At the continental level, the African Union has developed important policy frameworks, including the AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism and the AU Land Policy Framework. These emphasize critical areas such as mobility, land rights, livestock development, and inclusive governance. Regionally, frameworks such as the East African Common Market Protocol and the IGAD Transhumance Protocol provide practical mechanisms for facilitating cross-border

livestock trade, enhancing drought resilience and promoting peaceful livestock mobility. These frameworks present opportunities for strengthening regional cooperation and addressing shared challenges among pastoralist communities.

However, pastoralists continue to face significant challenges. These include land fragmentation, insecure land tenure systems, increasing climate change impacts such as recurrent droughts and limited access to markets and essential services. These challenges undermine the sustainability and resilience of pastoral systems.

To address these issues, governments are encouraged to take deliberate actions. This includes recognizing and protecting communal rangelands, safeguarding livestock mobility corridors, investing in livestock markets and animal health systems and strengthening regional cooperation through the ratification and domestication of relevant frameworks and protocols.

Parliaments play a particularly critical role in this process. Parliamentarians have the authority to introduce, legislate and oversee the implementation of laws and policies that support pastoralism. These include strengthening land tenure systems, allocating adequate budgets for pastoral development, supporting regional transhumance agreements, stimulating investment in pastoral economies and enhancing regional cooperation.

In conclusion, pastoralism remains the backbone of livelihoods, food security, and resilience in South Sudan's rural economy. However, recurring conflict, climate shocks, and weak service delivery continue to undermine its potential. Regional frameworks—especially the IGAD Transhumance Protocol—offer practical pathways for promoting peace, enabling mobility, and supporting shared resource management.

The Transitional National Legislative Assembly of South Sudan has a critical role to play in strengthening land and livestock governance laws, allocating sufficient resources to pastoral areas and promoting cross-border cooperation and peacebuilding. Ultimately, a stable, food-secure and peaceful South Sudan depends on deliberate investment in and protection of pastoralism today.

Annex 4: PCO SS Presentation

Strengthening Pastoralism through Policy and Legislative Support: A Call to Action for Parliamentary Leadership

This presentation by Peace Corps Organisation South Sudan provides a compelling call for strengthened policy and legislative support to advance pastoralism as a cornerstone of livelihoods, resilience, and economic development in South Sudan.

Peace Corps Organisation South Sudan works closely with rural communities across the country, with a strong presence in pastoral regions. Its programming focuses on livelihoods, health, and youth empowerment. Through its grassroots engagement, the organisation plays a critical role in linking communities to government systems, generating local-level insights and building the capacity of communities to actively participate in development processes.

Pastoralism remains central to South Sudan's socio-economic fabric. It supports millions of livelihoods and contributes significantly to food security at household, state and national levels. Additionally, pastoralism is increasingly recognized as a key strategy for climate adaptation, particularly in dryland ecosystems where mobility enables communities to respond to environmental variability.

Despite its importance, pastoralist communities continue to face a range of persistent challenges. These include insecure land rights, which expose communities to displacement and conflict, restrictions on livestock mobility, which undermine traditional coping strategies and the growing impacts of climate shocks such as droughts and floods. Resource-based conflicts remain prevalent, while access to essential social services such as health, education and water remains limited in many pastoral areas.

These challenges are compounded by significant policy and legal gaps. Land tenure systems often fail to adequately recognize communal pastoral landholding arrangements. Policies affecting pastoralism are frequently fragmented and poorly coordinated, while pastoralist communities remain underrepresented in decision-making processes. Furthermore, pastoralism is insufficiently integrated into national development plans and investment frameworks.

In this context, parliamentary action is essential. Parliament plays a central role in shaping laws, approving budgets and overseeing government performance. It has the mandate to influence policy formulation, legislation, implementation and to institutionalize pastoralism within national governance frameworks.

At the national level, priority actions should include the protection of communal pastoral lands, the development of pastoral-specific policies, increased allocation of resources to the livestock

sector—particularly pastoral systems—and the strengthening of mechanisms for conflict resolution.

Regionally, there is a need to harmonize cross-border mobility and resource management policies to support transhumance systems. This includes advancing the domestication and implementation of regional agreements such as the IGAD Transhumance Protocol. Strengthening peace agreements and ensuring adequate funding for their implementation is also critical to fostering stability in pastoral areas.

Global frameworks provide additional guidance and legitimacy for these efforts. Instruments such as the Food and Agriculture Organization Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGTs), the African Union Policy Framework for Pastoralism, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals offer clear pathways for aligning national policies with international commitments. These frameworks emphasize poverty reduction, food security, climate adaptation, and sustainable rangeland management, all of which are closely linked to pastoral systems.

To advance these priorities, several key recommendations are proposed. These include strengthening the South Sudan Pastoralist Parliamentary Group to enhance its effectiveness, guiding Parliament in the enactment of laws that are supportive of pastoralism, advocating for increased budget allocations to livestock and pastoral sectors and promoting cooperation among pastoralist communities both within South Sudan and across borders.

Partnerships will be critical in achieving these goals. Collaboration with civil society organizations can support the generation of reliable grassroots data and amplify community voices. Engagement with regional bodies such as the East African Legislative Assembly, the African Union and IGAD can strengthen regional coordination. Development partners, including the European Union and the Food and Agriculture Organization, also play an important role in providing technical and financial support.

If these efforts are effectively implemented, they are expected to result in improved livelihoods for pastoralist communities, reduced resource-based conflicts and better management of natural resources.

The presentation concludes with a strong call to action directed at the Pastoralist Parliamentary Group. Members are urged to champion pastoralism in all policy and legislative forums, support inclusive and responsive policies, and mobilize sustained government investment in pastoral systems.

Ultimately, pastoralism should be viewed not as a challenge to be controlled, but as a forward-looking solution to the increasing pressures of climate change. Mobility, in particular, is a strategic asset that enhances resilience. By enacting strong and supportive laws and policies today, South Sudan can secure a more stable, food-secure, and resilient future for its pastoral communities.

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) ON PASTORALISM IN THE SOUTH SUDAN
BETWEEN THE SOUTH SUDAN PASTORALIST PARLIAMENTARY GROUP (SSD-PPG), PEACE
CORPS ORGANISATION SOUTH SUDAN (PCO-SS) AND THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA
PASTORALIST NETWORK (ESAPN)**

1. Background

Pastoralism remains a critical livelihood system in South Sudan and across Eastern Africa, contributing significantly to food security, economic development, cultural heritage, and climate resilience. However, pastoralist communities face persistent challenges including insecure land tenure, limited policy recognition, climate shocks and constraints on mobility.

Recognising the importance of strong collaboration between SSD-PPG and pastoralist organisations, the parties hereby establish this MoU to strengthen coordinated action for the advancement of pastoralist livelihoods and sustainable rangeland management.

2. Purpose

The purpose of this MoU is to establish a structured collaboration framework between the SSD-PPG, PCO-SS and ESAPN to:

- a) Promote pastoral-friendly policies and legislation;
- b) Strengthen representation of pastoralist concerns in Parliament;
- c) Support sustainable rangeland governance and mobility systems; and
- d) Enhance resilience of pastoralist communities to climate change.

3. Objectives

The collaboration aims to:

- a) Promote supportive policy and legal frameworks for pastoralism in South Sudan;
- b) Facilitate regular dialogue between Parliament and pastoralist organisations;
- c) Support South Sudan's engagement with regional and global pastoralism initiatives, including the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists 2026; and
- d) Strengthen conflict prevention and peaceful resource sharing in pastoral areas.

4. Areas of Cooperation

The Parties agree to collaborate in the following areas:

4.1 Policy Engagement

- Organise periodic dialogues between MPs and pastoral organisations; and
- Provide evidence and policy briefs on pastoralism issues.

4.2 Legislative Advocacy

- Identify opportunities for pastoral-friendly legislation; and
- Support parliamentary debates on pastoral development.

4.3 Research and Evidence

- Generate and share data and field insights on pastoral livelihoods and rangeland management.

4.4 Regional and wider Cooperation

- Promote alignment with regional, continental and global pastoral mobility frameworks.

4.5 Public Awareness

- Promote recognition of pastoralism as a viable and sustainable livelihood.

5. Roles and Responsibilities

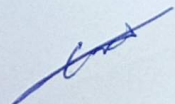
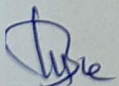
5.1 South Sudan Pastoralist Parliamentary Group

- Promote supportive policies and legislations that recognise pastoralism as a productive and sustainable livelihood system;
- Strengthen parliamentary engagement on pastoralism through collaboration between Members of Parliament, PCO-SS and other civil society organisations;
- Advocate for increased public investment in pastoral areas, particularly in water infrastructure, social services (Human and animal health), rangeland restoration and livestock markets;
- Support conflict-sensitive natural resource governance in pastoral regions;
- Encourage national ratification of regional, continental and global pastoralism related policy frameworks as well as their domestication to facilitate a resilient pastoralism community in the country; and
- Work closely with pastoralist civil society organisations to ensure that community perspectives inform policy and legislative processes.

5.2 Peace Corps Organisation South Sudan

- Represent pastoralist civil society in South Sudan;
- Provide community-level evidence and perspectives; and
- Facilitate engagement with pastoral communities.

5.3 Eastern and Southern Africa Pastoralist Network (ESAPN)



- Provide regional expertise and policy analysis;
- Build PCO-SS capacities in advocacy and lobbying;
- Coordinate and share results of pastoral advocacy efforts across Eastern and Southern Africa and beyond; and
- Support engagement with regional, continental and global institutions such as the East African Community (EAC), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the African Union (AU), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) among others.

6. Coordination Mechanism

The Parties agree to:

- Establish a Joint Coordination Platform meeting at least twice per year;
- Develop annual advocacy priorities; and
- Monitor progress on agreed commitments.

7. Duration

This MoU shall remain in effect for five (5) years and may be renewed upon mutual agreement.

8. Amendment

This MoU may be amended through mutual written agreement of all parties.

10. Signatories

Signed on this day: 30.03.2026

For South Sudan Pastoralist Parliamentary Group

Name: Caguer Adong Manyang
Title: Chair of the Group

For Peace Corps Organisation South Sudan

Name: Paul Agudo
Title: Director of Programs 30/03/2026

For Eastern and Southern Africa Pastoralist Network (ESAPN)

Name: BENJAMIN BEYEZA MUTAMBUKAIH
Title: COORDINATOR