



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, COOPERATIVES &
RURAL DEVELOPMENT**



FORESTRY STRATEGIC POLICY

(2012 – 2017)

Juba: July, 2012

PREFACE

The function of MAFC&RD is to transform subsistence agriculture into a modern and economically sustainable system through science-based, market-oriented and competitive approaches. One of MAFC&RD's strategic objectives is to protect, regenerate and conserve natural resources; formulate policy incentives for rational and sustainable management and utilisation of forest resources. The economic potential of forests is significant with teak and mahogany being the two most important tree species in the country. South Sudan is richly endowed with natural forests and plantations. Before the outbreak of the last war in 1983, it was estimated that about 68% total national forest biomass was located in South Sudan and formed the base for production of 85% sawn timber used in the whole of Sudan (Wakeell, 2003).

Forests and forestry activities provide both wood and non-wood forest products and a vital source of income to the rural poor. In addition, forests resources generate direct benefits in the form of food (Shea butter, fruits, etc), fodder for animals, and environmental protection. The core programmes of MAFC&RD in the forestry sector include:

- forest and forest biodiversity conservation;
- promotion and support for community participation in forest management and protection;
- promotion of private sector investment in the forestry industry; and
- promotion of forest products processing, trade and marketing.

Although the existing natural forests and woodlands provide valuable commercial products, they have been severely degraded by wild fires, overgrazing and over cutting during successive wars. It is therefore imperative to efficiently and effectively implement a policy that will support sustainable national economic growth and development, now and in future. However, the main constraints affecting implementation of Forestry Policy are financial and human resources. Furthermore, a formidable implementation framework is critical to effectively implement the policy and development initiatives by Government, donors and development partners.

Betty Achan Ogwaro
Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives & Rural Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

South Sudan is well endowed with a diverse natural forest and woodlands with an estimated total area of 191,667 km², approximately 30% of the total land area which is estimated at 640,000 km². The country has a rich land base and bio-climatic conditions which are favourable for forest plantation development. The soils and rainfall conditions are favourable for growing plantations of a wide range of tree species from moist rain-forest types like mahogany, drier zone types like teak and eucalyptus, to temperate climate types including pines and cypresses. Forests and natural woodlands range from arid/semi-arid to moist forests. The latter covers the green-belt zone, whereas the arid and semi-arid zones occupy the northern part of the country. Natural timber tree species comprise dry-zone *Acacia*, *Balanitis*, *Zyziphus* and moister forests/woodlands which include species like *Khaya*, *Anogiessus*, *Isobertina*, *Terminalia* and *Acacia seyal*.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives & Rural Development recognizes the potential contribution of the forestry sector towards the country's socio-economic development. For example, Teak would sell for US\$300–\$400/m³ and has the potential to generate about US\$ 100million per year. In terms of Mahogany, the value per cubic meter ranges from US\$1,200 to US\$1,600 on the international market. If managed sustainably, the teak trade alone from the current 10,000 hectares could generate an estimated US\$ 5 million per year. This forest resource could constitute an alternative source of revenue to the Republic of South Sudan apart from depending entirely on oil revenues.

In addition, there are non-timber products which can significantly contribute to export earnings of this country. One of these include Shea nut (*Vitellarianilotica*) locally known as Lulu and grows abundantly in South Sudan. Currently, sheanut butter oil is on high demand worldwide and the country produces 10,000 metric tonnes per year, while estimated production potential is 100,000 metric tonnes. Gum Acacia is another potential source which could constitute one of the major export products in the country. Furthermore, honey which has high potential for export provides another business opportunity to local communities. According to experts,

Sudanese honey is superior in quality to Kenyan honey because of the rich floristic species biodiversity.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives & Rural Development (MAFC&RD) recognizes the great importance of forests conservation since it plays a crucial role in watershed stability, livelihood support, sustainable agricultural production and mitigation of climate change. However, the Ministry is aware of the major problems contributing to forest degradation which is leading to environmental degradation. The main constraints limiting restoration and sustainable development of forests in this country include:

(a) lack of agreement on ownership of forest reserves, (b) forest fires and illegal resource exploitation, (c) over consumption of fuel-wood and wood products, (d) extraction of fuel-wood and charcoal, (e) low level of technology, (d) low investment in forestry industry, (e) shifting cultivation, (f) overgrazing, (g) drought, and (i) uncontrolled commercial lumber extraction.

Major challenges affecting sustainable forestry development include low capacity in conserving nature and biodiversity, inadequate institutional capacity to regulate and manage forestry development activities and organizations, gender inequality to improve access to forestry and natural resources and disengagement of people with disabilities who have no opportunities to improve their livelihood. In addition, low level of knowledge and skills in forestry, management, conservation and utilization compromise forestry development initiatives by Government and other partners.

Opportunities to facilitate forest sector and industrial development which will contribute to sustainable growth and development in the country exist. These include abundance of forest resources, for example timber, wood and non-wood products (e.g., fruits, fibres, grasses, honey, oils, resins, gums, sand, gravel and forest soils).

Developments in agriculture and forest sectors have great potential to improve the livelihood of the rural population. Against this background, the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) has developed this policy to provide guiding principles and strategies to address sector constraints and challenges to ensure optimal contribution of forestry resources towards sustainable growth and development of the country. The vision for this policy is a green South Sudan with fully recovered natural and

plantation forests and effectively managed for sustainable socio-economic development. The Draft Policy has defined ten policy statements to rehabilitate and sustain utilization and management of industrial and non-industrial forests and plantations to meet the growing forest products demand at local, regional and international levels. These statements are as follows;

Policy Statement No.1

Guide plans for implementation of forestry policy, regulations, co-ordination and operational standards for a vibrant forest sector management for the present and long-term future.

Policy Statement No. 2

Assume responsibility for all Central Forest Reserves (CFR) in South Sudan to ensure they are protected, managed sustainably and benefits are shared equitably among stakeholders.

Policy Statement No 3

Enhance and empower communities in forestry management, decision making and accrual of tangible benefits.

Policy Statement No 4

Develop guidelines on fire management system to control and manage forest fires to accommodate the needs of all stakeholders in different ecological areas and protect forests and the environment.

Policy Statement No 5

Enter into collaborative partnerships with rural communities for sustainable management of forests, in ways which also ensure conservation of forests and fair sharing of benefits.

Policy Statement No 6

Put a system for delineation of various types of natural woody vegetation as required for conservation of biodiversity.

Policy Statement No 7

Coordinating the development and acquisition of appropriate industrial technologies for production and processing of forest products.

Policy Statement No 8

Encourage the private sector to invest in forest management in the central government forest reserves (CFR) state government provincial forest reserves (PFR), county and community lands, under public-private- community partnerships.

Policy Statement No 9

Institute urgent measures to develop human resources needed to implement this policy.

Policy Statement No 10

Strengthen working linkages and coordination with foreign national, sub-regional, regional and international organizations including RSS line Ministries and State Governments to effectively manage and harmonise Forestry policy implementation.

In terms of implementation of this policy, MAFC&RD/RSS will strengthen institutional capacity through the review of legislation and regulations. Furthermore, the government will meet its obligations to international agreements and other non-legally binding instruments that influence the forest sector, through domestic legislation and action. In support of the above, review of the Forestry Organization Structure including establishment of the South Sudan Forest Corporation (SSFC) and the National Forest Development Fund (NDOFF). The National Forest Development Fund will be the instrument for mobilizing and enhancement of resources for sustainable forest development.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

MAFC&RD Development	-	Minsitry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives & Rural
RSS	-	Republic of South Sudan
NDOFF	-	National Forest Development Fund
SSFC	-	South Sudan Forest Corporation
NFR	-	National Forest Reserves
NFC	-	National Forest Corporation
CFR	-	Central Forest Reserves
PFR	-	Provincial Forest Reserves
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
DF	-	Department of Forest
IDP	-	Internally Displaced Person
CBNRM	-	Community Based Natural Resource Management
SFR	-	State Forest Reserves
CMT	-	Change Management
SSFC	-	South Sudan Forest Corporation



DRAFT FORESTRY POLICY

1.0 BACKGROUND

South Sudan is well endowed with a diverse natural forest and woodlands with an estimated total area of 191,667 km², or about 30% of total land area¹. From the South border, the tropical moist forests on the Hills and Mountains and Nile – Congo watershed represent some of the richest concentrations of biodiversity in the continent. These moist forests, which exist in Imotong and Acholi Ranges, Didinga and Dongotono mountains, spread over an area of some 25,000 km² and contain valuable commercial products including cabinet grade timber trees². On the mountain pikes, two important natural gymnosperm species of economic value include *Podocarpusmilanjianus* and *Juniperusprocera*. At lower elevations, tree species such as *Olea europa* and *Syzigium spp* are found. This type of forest vegetation is also characterized by such indicator species like ferns and bamboo (*Arundinaria alpina*). On the northern border of the RSS, the arid and semi-arid environs comprise species such as *Acacia*, *Blanit* and *Zyziphus*.

The country is richly endowed with land base and bio-climatic conditions which are favourable for forest plantation development. The soils and rainfall conditions are favourable for growing plantations of a wide range of tree species from moist rain-forest types like mahogany, teak and eucalyptus, to temperate climate types including pines and cypresses. South Sudan receives between 500-2000 mm of rainfall per annum and has good soils for growing a wide variety of agricultural crops and trees. All the ten states have bio-climatic conditions suitable for growing different types of trees and crops. Furthermore, there is great potential to increase agricultural production through irrigation. The diverse soil types spread across the country provides multiple options to grow crops based on demand and markets. There are also extensive wet-lands suitable for large scale rice and sugarcane production schemes.

From forest management point of view, the ten states can be grouped into three broad agro-ecological regions, (i) the Greater Bahr-el-Ghazal states (Warrab, Lakes, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal, and Western Bahr-el-Ghazal), which are located in the

¹See Appendices 1 and 2.

² <http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?t=1342461>.

northwest of the River Nile; (ii) the Greater Upper Nile states (Upper Nile, Unity, and Jonglei) which are located in the north east of the River Nile; and (iii) the Greater Equatoria states (Western Equatoria, Central Equatoria and Eastern Equatoria), which are located south of the country.

The agro-climatic condition in the Green Belt which comprises Western, Central and Eastern Equatoria States and also Western Bahr el Ghazal State is also ideal for growing commercially valuable tree crops such as oil palm and rubber trees. The Belt receives annual rainfall between 900-1800mm per annum³. However, Greater Bahr el Ghazal and Greater Equatoria States have natural forests and woodlands with many commercially valuable tree species including mahogany (*Khaya spp*), ebony and many other high grade timber species like *Chloro-phora*, *Cola africanum*, *Isobrinadoka*, *Anogeissuslieocarpus*, *Sclerocaryabirrea*, *Diospyrosmespiliformus*, etc. It is estimated that forests and woodlands in this eco-zone cover total area of some 69,900 km².

In the greater Bahr-el- Ghazal, the following forest vegetation types can be distinguished:

- ***Terminalia- Sclerocarya- Anogeissus- Prosopis*Savanna Woodland** within which the dominant tree species include *Terminalialaxiflora*, *Sclerocaryabirrea*, *Anogeissuslieocarpus*, *Prosopisaficana* and *Tamarindusindica*. Tree heights are generally between 10-15 meters;
- ***Anogeissus – Combretumhartimianum*savanna woodlands** largely confined to areas with black cotton soils receiving annual rainfall of some 800 mm. The dominant tree species are *Combretum spp* and *Anogeissuslieocarpus* are found in a mixed growth with tree heights are generally between 10-15 meters; and
- ***Acacia seyal- Balanites savanna woodlands*** commonly occurring in areas where soils are water-logged for most parts of the year. Dominant species include *Acacia mellifera*, *Combretumhartimianum* and *Acacia seyal* tree species.

The flood plains and wet-lands in the Greater Upper Nile region have distinctive forest vegetation types including:

³FAO, special report on Southern Sudan, November, 16, 1998).

- Palm dominated vegetation largely of *Hyphennaethbaica* and *Borassusaethiopium*;
- Open woodlands dominated by *Balanites aegyptiaca*, and *Zyziphus spp*; and
- Acacia woodlands dominated by *Acacia nilotica* along the banks of River Nile and its tributaries.

In the Greater Equatoria Region, some of distinctive forest types include woodlands derived from tropical rain forests. These occur in areas with an annual precipitation of over 1300 mm per annum. The tree species of this closed forests sub-zone include *Terminalia glaucescens* and *Anageissus liecarpus*. Gallery forests which are modified tropical rain forest vegetation types found in valleys and stream banks. Timber trees species comprise of *Cola cordifolia*, *Syzigium giunensiss* and *Mitragynastipulosa*. They are protected from annual fires due to free existence of succulent edge of climbers and shrubs.

Forest plantation development has been pursued for various purposes - stabilization of soil erosion, production of commercial wood, etc. Before the war, it was estimated that South Sudan had a wealth of plantations covering total area of 187,850 hectares. These comprised irrigated *Acacia nilotica* (Sunt) plantations along the banks of River Nile, plantations of high commercial value, indigenous species such as *Khaya senegalensis*, and *Khaya grandiflora* (concentrated in the greater Bahr-el-Ghazal area), eucalyptus plantations and teak (*Tectona grandis*) plantations (Appendix 2, Table 3), spreading over most of the States.

2.0 RATIONALE

The MAFC&RD/RSS fully recognizes that developments in agriculture and forest sectors have great potential to improve the livelihoods of the rural populations and contribute towards the South Sudanese socio-economic development. This was amply conveyed in the policy statement of the Government delivered by His Excellency the President of the Republic of South Sudan, at the opening of the National Assembly in 2006 when he noted that “Improved agriculture and forestry services shall become a driving force for our national socio-economic development. We shall work to improve the livelihood of the rural South Sudan without compromising the sustainability of its natural resources for future generations”⁴.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives & Rural Development also recognizes the potential contribution of the forestry sector towards the country’s socio-economic development. Furthermore, MAFC&RD is aware of the great importance of forests conservation since it plays a crucial role in livelihood support, sustainable agricultural production and mitigation of climate change. Therefore, the forestry policy would provide guiding principles and strategies to address sector constraints and challenges to ensure optimal contribution of forestry resources towards sustainable economic growth and development in South Sudan.

This is not the first time this country has had Forestry Policy and Legislation. The Forest Law and Regulations of 1932 served to re-enforce the implementation of the same policies but also made provisions for sub-regional (South Sudan) planning and control. This also fell in line with the spirit of the Addis Ababa Peace Agreement of 1972. Thus, according to the Presidential Decree, Order No. 161, as later amended by the Ministerial Order No. 181, the National Forest Reserves (NFR) were to be administered by the then Regional Government based in Juba. The policy of devolved implementation and control was repealed by Presidential Decree in 1983 and administration of NFR became centralized. Moreover, the outbreak of the 21 year war in South Sudan precluded further policy formulation and implementation until the CPA in 2005.

⁴RSS Inaugural speech to the National Assembly. April, 10 JUBA

During the period destabilized by war, there were four major policy and legislative interventions affecting the forest sector. Firstly, new forest policy guidelines were issued in 1986, 1989 and lastly updated 2005; and still in force. The new policies underpinned actions for conservation and sustainable utilization of forest products which later included communities' management of forest resources. It also had a significant additional dimension of promoting environmental protection and individual and private sector contributions to national afforestation efforts. The policy also set national target of 20% of total land area to be under forest reserves and protected forests. Secondly, through Ministerial Order No. 284 of 1986 the National Forest Corporation (NFC) was established to manage NFR in a business-like mode and to provide technical guidance on forestry development in the country. Thirdly, through the entire Sudan Interim Constitutional Order and Presidential Decree, the Sudan Government adopted a Federal State system with defined 20 States, 118 Counties and 620 Payams.

Despite the presence of these policies and legislation, implementation to ensure sustainability of forests and natural resources has been an obstacle. In the process, MAFC&RD/RSS has accorded high priority to the restoration of its natural resources, including forests which were seriously degraded during the 21 year war. During the period of the CPA, efforts to review policies were undertaken. In 2006 the Southern Sudan Forestry Policy Framework was developed to facilitate Government's agenda on restoration of degraded forests. Subsequently, the Forestry Directorate pursued the Hardcastle initiative to formalize the Forestry Policy. The policy document which was published in 2007 contained policy statements, legislation and regulations including the Forestry Strategic Plan. Although the four components are complementary, they are expected to be in separate documents.

This edition takes into account recent experiences from implementing the 2007 policy document and ensures that the policy is systematic and supported by legislation, regulations and the strategic plan. The review process and re-drafting of the new Forestry Policy has been based on issues raised in the previous policy documents including a SWOT Analysis and deliberations involving the Forestry Policy Thematic Working Group and key stakeholders at MAFC&RD/RSS, State Governments, civil society, NGOs, farmers' representatives, the private sector, donors and development partners. It is expected that the implementation framework contained in the document will rapidly facilitate the process of restoration of the degraded forest resources.

3.0 CONSTRAINTS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The major problem in the forestry sector is forest degradation which leads to environmental degradation. According to the International Centre for Research in Agro-forestry (ICRAF) concludes that between 1973 and 2006 (AWEPA, 2010), on average there has been an average of 2% deforestation rate in South Sudan, which could lead to a near total loss of forest cover within 50 years. The causes behind deforestation vary considerably from state to state, and include fuel wood and charcoal extraction, shifting agriculture, overgrazing, drought, bushfires and direct illegal commercial lumber extraction (Bhar El Ghazal, Western Equatorial and Central Equatorial). Apart from these, there are other challenges discussed below which contribute to forest degradation.

3.1 CONSTRAINTS

3.1.1 Lack of Agreement on Ownership of Forest Reserves

Prior to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), ownership and management of plantation forest resources were clearly defined. The gazetted natural forests were owned by both the Central Government and Provincial Governments. By 2007, the Forest Policy Framework⁵ for Southern Sudan ascribed that Central forest reserves were to be owned by the Central Government (GOSS), while provincial forest reserves were to be owned by the State Governments. Currently, RSS has taken ownership of Central Forest Reserves (CFR) on behalf of all the people of South Sudan, which are managed in partnership with State Governments and other stakeholders. Hence, the State Governments will take ownership of Provincial Forest Reserves (PFR) on behalf of all people of the State. Although communities are aware about principles and guidelines of RSS and State ownership of forest reserves, current provisions in the Constitution of GOSS, which state that the land belongs to the community has created anticipation that revenue realized from forests should be shared. However, revenue sharing was not determined by Government. As a claim of their share of benefits, communities resort to rampant and uncontrolled cut-down of natural and plantation forests for sale of wood products (charcoal, poles and timber).

⁵Forestry Policy Framework, Southern Sudan (2007).

3.1.2 Forest Fires

Another source of threat to the forests and plantations in South Sudan is bushfires. Forest fires originate from lightening, smokers, hunters, nomads, farmers and honey collectors. Communities also deliberately set forest fires out of discontent with policies and regulations. Lack of awareness on the implications of forest fires to the national economy and community livelihood is one of the major challenges in the forestry sector. In the absence of community participatory forest management, prevention of bushfires is limited.

3.1.3 Overconsumption of Fuel-wood/Wood Products

The rural and urban populations depend on biomass (fuel-wood and charcoal) which makes up approximately 80% of the country's energy supply due lack of alternative sources of energy such as electricity, wind and solar power and gas. Charcoal is on high demand because of the demographic growth, resulting in increased depletion of forest resources in large inhabited areas. Also charcoal making is an attractive economic activity as more people become involved in charcoal production and therefore depletion of trees.

USAID-funded survey⁶ of selected towns and Internally Displaced Person (IDP) camps across South Sudan in 2003, quantified the collection and consumption of wood products from forests. Firewood, charcoal, construction poles, craft wood and farm tool handles were the most common wood products harvested in all locations. The average household was found to consume up to four bundles of firewood and 50 kg of charcoal per week. Although the pressure on forest resources is generally greater in the northern parts of Sudan than elsewhere, where tree cover is less extensive, felling of trees for fuel-wood and charcoal is increasing rapidly.

There is also a growing demand for fuel-wood in the country for the purpose of brick curing, construction of houses and other buildings. Most of the brick curing kilns have low combustion efficiencies and are also an important source of greenhouse gas emissions. There are no estimates on the volume of wood used for

⁶Forestry Working Group (2003). A Legal and Institutional Policy Framework for Sustainable Management of Forest Resources in Southern Sudan.

brick curing in South Sudan, which is used due to lack of alternative construction solutions.

3.1.4 Low Level Technology

Improvement of forestry and forest products requires adoption of improved Technology. Currently, there is low level of technology in South Sudan's forestry sector. For example, availability of harvesting and processing equipment and machinery to convert logs into high value-added products is limited. Research capacity for developing forest technologies such as tree species, timber, wood and non-wood forest products is also limited. Technologies for low energy use for cooking in brick making (such as that pioneered by SCOP in Yei) are still not widespread.

3.1.5 Low Investment In Forestry Industry

Forest-based industries (sawmilling, wood-based panels, furniture and joinery manufacture) are a significant source of off-farm employment. For example, South Sudan forestry sector can support a significant wealth creating export industry on a sustainable basis if well managed.

Currently, investment in the forestry and timber trade is limited. Major constraints limiting investment in the forestry industry include lack of access to capital, high taxation rates, fees and transport charges. Timber related taxes, fees and transport costs contribute 71% of the total costs of production and processing of timber, in particular, teak. In addition, there are market barriers which discourage investment in the industry. These include poor road and transport infrastructure, limited institutional capacity and poor access to international markets. Other constraints include obsolete machinery and equipment, knowledge and skills, shortage of skilled labour and landmines.

3.2 CHALLENGES

3.2.1 Nature and Biodiversity Conservation

One of the major contributing factors to nature and biodiversity degradation is limited institutional capacity to manage natural resources. Institutions such as the Ministry of Environment (ME) and Ministry of Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism (MWCT), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives & Rural Development –

Directorate of Forestry MAFC&RD-DOF and State level agencies) which are charged with biodiversity (including forest) conservation are still in nascent stages of development. Supplies, equipment, and numbers of well-trained staff are inadequate to cover such a large and diverse country. This is the case at RSS and at local levels.

Many reports⁷ point to the limited capacity, especially the number of well-trained personnel in ME, MWCT and MAFC&RD, as the main constraint to sustainable resource management in South Sudan. Several policies and regulations involving biodiversity conservation, have not been promulgated. Authorities with jurisdiction to manage and protect biodiversity resources have no up-to-date legal framework to rely on for enforcement or to prosecute illegal activities. Legislation no longer reflects the current reality in South Sudan.

In addition, while policies and regulations are non-existent, the legal framework for biodiversity conservation remains weak. The policies and legislation that exist are geared towards a “command and control” approach with little reliance on civil society as partners in natural resources management and biodiversity conservation. Given the weak capacity at RSS and State levels, local stakeholders and talent should have been strengthened to assist governmental organizations in decision making and management of natural resources. The existing biodiversity legislation does not cover Community-Based Natural Resource Management(CBNRM), co-management, shared revenue, or other measures that would help build community proponents and provide local assistance for the management, oversight, and monitoring of biodiversity conservation.

3.2.2 Poor Institutional Capacity

Administration and management of the forestry sector require support of the land policy. In the Forests Act 1989 and the previous repealed Forests Acts, land acquisition and gazetting of central and provincial forest reserves were affected under the Land Settlement and Registration Act of 1925, the Land Acquisition Act of 1930, the Unregistered Lands Act of 1970 (repealed), the Civil Transactions Act of

⁷International Resources Group (2007). Southern Sudan Environmental Threats and Opportunities Assessment. Biodiversity and Tropical Forest Assessment, USAID.

1984 and the Land Settlement and Registration Act of 1985. RSS upholds the Forests Act of 1989 until it will be repealed. The CPA held and provided for the establishment of a one-Country-Two System during the Six Years Interim Period. At present, the RSS takes control and powers of governance in South Sudan as per its borders of 1 January, 1965.

The issue of Land ownership in South Sudan remains to be resolved and it calls for fresh common understanding between RSS, State governments, local governments and communities, particularly as it relates to CFR and SFR. In any case, land reform in South Sudan will be a key element in promoting sustainable economic growth and development. The absence of a clear land policy will create uncertainty around forest and land ownership; hence this will cause serious limitation to any investment in forestry development.

Land reforms are particularly critical to forest sector development strategies and plans. In some cases, like the planned large-scale forest land concessions, land reform becomes a prerequisite. The net effect of this lack of control and responsibility is that NFR and other public forests have been under siege of claims by various stakeholders – local communities, State Governments and others.

Through this policy, RSS will have to restore a common understanding on responsibility and ownership of NFR and other forests on public or communal lands, such as PFR that should revert to the States.

3.2.3 Weak Institutional Coordination Mechanism

There are a number of significant challenges to institutional capacity in the Forestry Sector. These include weak and inadequate coordination mechanisms between RSS and the States in terms of programme implementation, resource allocation and accountability. For example, the State Director General of Agriculture who assumes the responsibility of forestry services, reports only to the State Minister of Agriculture without a copy to the RSS Director General of Forestry. Under the decentralized system of governance, overlaps exist among responsible officers in RSS and the States and this compromises achievement of development goals. Communication and accountability between RSS and States also constitute another challenge. For example, the Minister of Agriculture at State level is answerable to the Governor who report directly to the President.

Due to the inadequate numbers and ill-equipped forest guards and ineffective enforcement of rules and regulations, a number of unlawful activities are taking place. For example, there are rampant illegal forest activities and timber dealers using mobile sawmills who cut down trees and transport them to urban areas for sale in contravention of regulations. However, following the formation of the Republic of South Sudan, the Ministry will continue to take drastic steps to stop illegal activities in all forests, including banning illegal logging and prohibiting uncontrolled exportation of teak and mahogany.

The lack of clarity in some areas on the roles and responsibilities (revenue collection and concession management etc.) of MAFC&RD and the States over forest estate, sometimes leads to conflicts thereby negatively impacting on management and oversight of forests, leading to deforestation. It is expected that MAFC&RD undertakes policy development, supervision, monitoring and evaluation, whereas the States are expected to implement programmes. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives & Rural Development combines policy making and implementation of forestry interventions which bring overlaps in responsibilities.

Some forestry programmes are implemented by NGOs and communities with the financial support of development partners, but linkage and coordination between MAFC&RD and the former, are not well integrated. In addition, the private sector also participates in the forestry industry activities through establishment of plantations, timber processing and sales. However, poor communication and inadequate consultations on levies and taxes among stakeholders negatively affect forest management and investment.

3.2.4 Gender Inequality

While such degradation has had an impact on whole communities in general, women have specifically suffered more because of their role as mothers and care givers. The traditional division of labour that places household responsibility on women has also meant that they are almost solely the food providers for their families in Africa. Women, being the main gender that produces food crops, have a profound knowledge of plants, animals and other ecological processes. For example, women fetch forest products such as fire-wood, leafy vegetables, medicinal plants, fruits, roots and tubers. This often pushes women to depend more on the natural resources.

Despite African women's role in the management of natural resources, they have limited rights on property, especially access to land and forests which have continued to escalate the cycle of poverty in which they are trapped. In particular, land in the rural resource-poor setting is often the most valuable economic asset a household could possess. Land on which forests exist and crops are grown could translate into food, money, credit and a sense of identity and power. With no access and/or control of land and forests, African women are often left to seek alternative means of survival and constitute a very high proportion of the poor of the poorest.

Although women are deprived of access to land and forests, men are the major contributors to forest degradation through cutting of trees and charcoal production. Sales of timber, wood, charcoal and other forest products including employment and management of natural resources are dominated by men. This demonstrates gender imbalance in terms of access and utilization of natural resources, contributing to escalation of poverty among women.

3.2.5 People with Disabilities

People with disabilities in South Sudan also depend on forestry resources for their livelihood. The total number of people with disabilities is estimated at 1.5 million, or 10% of the population. This number of disabilities was caused by the protracted civil wars. Many families in rural communities have disabled members whose livelihood is dependent on agriculture and forestry. Therefore, engagement of disabled people in forestry enterprises training is very critical to improve their social and economic welfare.

3.3 OPPORTUNITIES

Forest ecosystems provide a range of benefits, from non-wood products such as honey, gum acacia and traditional medicines. In addition, the ecosystem provides areas for grazing, hunting and fulfilling key ecological functions in the Nile Basin. Many rural livelihoods depend on forests, which provide a vital source of income for the rural poor. Furthermore, the commercial lumber industry is a small but growing source of employment and revenue for the RSS and the state governments in South Sudan.

3.3.1 Timber and Woody Products

Some of the opportunities in the forestry sector include timber, saw-logs, poles, bamboos and woody lianses from natural and plantation forests. In the recent past, a

limited number of logging concessions were given out to companies with business interest for teak timber export for ship building, which fetch a price of between US\$ 300 – 400 per cubic metre in international market.

Based on high demand for premium quality timber, such as teak and mahogany, improved management and production is likely to generate substantial additional foreign exchange to supplement oil revenue for the country. According to some conservative estimates less than 2,500 cubic metres of teak has been exported annually in recent years, mostly taken to India.

It is estimated that teak plantation alone can generate over US\$100 million per year and mahogany in natural forest reserves could be the source of substantial hard currency as well. This forest resource could constitute an alternative source of revenue to the Republic of South Sudan apart from depending entirely on oil revenues.

3.3.2 Non-Wood Forest Products

Non-wood forestry products include Shea nut *Vitellarianilotica*, locally known as (lulu) fruits, fibres, grasses, honey, oils, resins, gums, sand, gravel and forest soils. Many non-timber forest products are harvested for local use and to some extent for trade. This includes lulu which grows abundantly in South Sudan, with high concentrations around Kajo Keji (Central-Equatorial), Mundri (Western Equatorial) and Wulu (Lakes State). Shea nut is a small fruit which can be pressed into oil, to be used for various purposes (e.g., for production of body lotion all over the world and used as cooking oil and soap locally). Currently, sheanut butter oil is on high demand worldwide. At present, South Sudan produces 10,000 metric tonnes per year, while estimated production potential is 100,000 metric tonnes. Only 0.2% of total sheanut production is currently exported, the majority is consumed locally. Unofficial assessment in 2003 estimated that the shea tree resource covers a minimum of 100,000 square kilometers in South Sudan with an average tree density of 10 trees per hectare

Another example is Gum Acacia, which could constitute one of the major export products in the country. In Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Unity, Jonglei and Warrap States, there is a significant unexplored potential of gum acacia. The gum is tapped from two species of acacia trees, namely *Acacia senegalensis* (white bark) and *Acacia seyal* (red bark). Many local villagers in the country are unaware of the economic value. The country has a very high density of 994 trees per

hectare of Gum Acacia trees covering about, 740 km². In 2008, the estimated production of Gum Acacia was approximately 6,417mt, making the country the fourth largest producer in the world after Sudan, Chad and Nigeria. SNV is working with local farmers to develop the value-chain for gum acacia.

Apart from wood products, honey which has high potential for export provides another business opportunity to local communities. According to experts, South Sudanese honey is superior in quality to Kenyan honey because of the rich biodiversity. During the war period, honey was being exported to various destinations including Kenya and Uganda.

4.0 FORESTRY POLICY VISION AND STATEMENTS

4.1 VISION, MISSION AND GOAL

4.1.1 VISION

A green South Sudan with fully recovered natural and plantation forests effectively managed for sustainable socio-economic development.

4.1.2 MISSION

To establish, rehabilitate and to ensure sustainable utilization and management of industrial and non-industrial plantation to meet the growing forest products and services demand at local, regional and international levels.

4.1.3 GOAL

Ensuring sufficient and sustained forest resource base and flow of forest goods and services to support livelihoods and socio-economic development for the present and future generations.

4.2 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

This policy is based on guiding principles aimed at developing a modern and vibrant forest sector:

- i. Consistency with provisions of the Transitional Constitution of South Sudan;
- ii. Commitment to conservation and sustainable development which meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the rights of future generations;
- iii. Adoption of integrated approaches to forest management for improved livelihood and contribution to poverty reduction for communities of South Sudan;
- iv. Enhancing active participation and involvement of community in forest management in collaboration with the States and Local Governments, NGOs and CBOs;
- v. Commitment to relevant Regional and International Conventions and Standards;
- vi. Commitment to safeguarding the country's biodiversity and environmental services;

- vii. Development of partnerships to enhance efficiency, transparency, accountability and professionalism, and to build confidence and trust among forest stakeholders; and
- viii. Foster development of the Forest Sub-sector strategies on environment, non-wood forest products, counties' forest development and protection.

4.3 OVERALL OBJECTIVE

To reduce degradation of natural and plantation forests in order to ensure sustainable economic growth and development of South Sudan.

4.3.1 POLICY STATEMENT ON STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS IN FORESTRY CONSERVATION

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Problem Statement No. 1</i></p> <p>No formalized partnerships with State Government and Local Communities</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Policy Statement No. 1</i></p> <p>Guide plans for implementation of forestry policy, regulations, co-ordination and operational standards for a vibrant forest sector management for the present and long-term future.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Implementation Strategies for Policy no. 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Encourage and involve communities including women, youth and other disadvantaged groups in the management of forest resources; ii. Establish and gazette forest reserve borders in the un demarcated forest reserves to ensure protection and management of various types of natural woody vegetation; iii. Create public awareness among Council of Ministers, Governors' Forum and communities on the ownership and management responsibility for forest reserves; iv. In collaboration with the Land Commission, develop a national land use classification which will detail areas for production, protection and conservation of forestry; and v. Develop a central database on all forests, irrespective of their origins and ownership, or distribution to ensure that benefits are shared equitably.
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Flagship project for policy no. 1

Joint Control of Central Forest Reserves between Government and Local Communities

4.3.2 POLICY STATEMENT ON FORESTRY INCOME GENERATION, MANAGEMENT AND SHARING

Problem Statement No. 2

Lack of institutional arrangement for forest income generation and management.

Policy Statement No. 2

Assume responsibility for all Central Forest Reserves (CFR) in South Sudan to ensure they are protected, sustainably managed and benefits are shared equitably among stakeholders.

Implementation Strategies for Policy no. 2

- i. MAFC&RD will take deliberate steps to reshape and nature the present Directorate of Forestry into the South Sudan Forestry Corporation which will function efficiently on business-like fashion. Moreover, SSFC should be promoted and supported to be a semi-autonomous and income generating institutional entity operating under a Board of Directors;
- ii. Set-up a system for monitoring of forest law enforcement and governance to tackle illegal activities;
- iii. MAFC&RD will take/adopt more effective measures to ensure protection of forests throughout the country. CFR and other protection forests will be protected by armed forest guards, community leaders, and community members;
- iv. Review and rationalize levies, taxes and other charges on forestry products;forest income retention scheme will be introduced at MAFC&RD/RSS and State Government levels.
- v. Establish a national forest inventory and mapping centre to provide relevant monitoring data and information for management planning for all types of forests at the national level;
- vi. Establish mechanisms for coordination and harmonization between land and forestry sectors in terms policies, legislation and regulations;
- vii. Encourage formation of forestry associations and cooperative societies among the private sector, communities including women, other

- disadvantaged groups and youth;
- viii. Establish a system of forest reservation and gazetting;
- ix. In order to ensure high and uniform standards of practice throughout the nation, MAFC&RD/Directorate of Forestry shall develop capacity for technical guidance and oversight for State Governments.

Flagship project for policy no. 2
South Sudan Forestry Corporation

4.3.3 POLICY STATEMENT ON COMMUNITY FORESTRY MANAGEMENT

Problem Statement No. 3

Weak Community Participation in Forest Management

Policy Statement No. 3

Enhance and empower communities in forestry management, decision making and accrual of tangible benefits.

Implementation Strategies for policy no. 3

- i. Assist communities to reserve and manage community forests;
- ii. Establish field demonstrations for good forest management practices;
- iii. Support local communities by providing seeds as well as technical personnel to improve their skills and knowledge in forestry management;
- iv. Promote and support formation of forest production groups, e.g., charcoal burners, lulu oil producers, gum producers;
- v. Improve forestry extension services by recruiting County, Payam and Boma level extension agents;
- vi. Create awareness through contact and dissemination of information to communities using print and electronic media (radio programmes); and
- vii. Promote extension and communities exchange visits to relevant forestry sites and related industries.

Flagship project for policy no. 3

Community Based Forestry Management Programmes.

4.3.4 POLICY STATEMENT ON FORESTRY PROTECTION FROM FIRES AND DESTRUCTION

<i>Problem Statement No. 4</i>
Poor guideline development on fire management system to control and manage forest fires to accommodate the needs of all stakeholders
<i>Policy Statement No. 4</i> Develop guidelines on fire management system to control and manage forest fires to accommodate the needs of all stakeholders in different ecological areas and protect forests and the environment.
Implementation Strategies for Policy no. 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Set-up a programme for improved control of bushfires including fire lines, early warning system and fire breaks to reduce occurrence of forest fires; ii. In collaboration with security services and communities, enhance the capacity for enforcement of forestry rules and regulations; and iii. Create awareness among communities about the hazards and socio-economic implications of forest fires.

4.3.5 POLICY STATEMENT ON PARTNERSHIPS WITH COMMUNITIES IN SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY UTILIZATION

<i>Problem Statement No. 5</i>
No collaboration between State Government and partners for sustainable management of forests.
<i>Policy Statement No. 5</i> Establish collaborative partnerships with rural communities for sustainable management of forests, in ways which also ensure conservation of forests and fair sharing of benefits.

Implementation Strategies for Policy no. 5

- i. Encourage development of alternative and low cost sources of energy to reduce dependence on fuel-wood (wind, solar, briquettes, gas, hydro and rural electrification);
- ii. Encourage the development of forests within the rural and urban areas;
- iii. Strengthen the community and the local government administration to establish a business framework for managing forests in collaboration with SSFC and MAFC&RD;
- iv. MAFC&RD in conjunction with RSS Ministry of Mining and Energy, shall manage the accelerated extraction and wasteful use of fuel-wood and charcoal;
- v. Promote accelerated development of forest plantations in CFR, PFR, other public lands, community lands and in urban and peri-urban areas, in order to meet present and future local wood demands and for export;
- vi. Accelerated development of forest plantations in CFR, other public lands, community lands and in urban and peri-urban areas, in order to meet present and future local wood demands and for export ;
- vii. Rehabilitate degraded plantations and natural forests and woodlands and expand large-scale plantation base, particularly in public forest reserves;
- viii. SSFC will champion these developments and provide technical guidance to ensure sustainable development of the forest industry; and
- ix. Use reserved revenue to increase plantation forests.

4.3.6 POLICY STATEMENT ON FORESTRY BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

Problem Statement No. 6

Poor protection and Management of various types of natural woody vegetation.

Policy Statement No. 6

Delineate and ensure protection and management of various types of natural woody vegetation as required for conservation of biodiversity.

Implementation Strategies for Policy no. 6

- i. Establish sanctuaries for forestry biodiversity;
- ii. Provide support to the development of institutional capacity in nature and biodiversity conservation);
- iii. In collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation ensure flood

- control and development of drainage system;
- iv. Support of local and national socio-economic development and international obligations;
 - v. MAFC&RD, in conjunction with RSS Ministry of Animal Resources, should launch programmes on agro-forestry development and environment featuring the adoption of traditional and modern agro-forestry technologies in the various agro-ecological zones of South Sudan.

4.3.7 POLICY STATEMENT ON FORESTRY PRODUCTS AND PROCESSING

<i>Problem Statement No. 7</i>
Lack of industrial technologies for production and processing of forest products.
<i>Policy Statement No. 7</i> MAFC&RD will develop and acquire appropriate industrial technologies for production and processing of forest products.
<i>Implementation Strategies for Policy no. 7</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Collaborate with SSARO to improve forest species and products through research; ii. Explore new techniques and improve approaches to the development of agro-forestry; iii. Create knowledge and skills among communities in the production and management of forests; iv. Invest in the development and propagation of fast growing tree species for wood-fuel; and v. In collaboration with SSARO, develop efficient and effective charcoal and wood stoves.

4.3.8 POLICY STATEMENT ON PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT IN FORESTRY MANAGEMENT

<i>Problem Statement No. 8</i>
Lack of the private sector motivation to invest in forest management.
<i>Policy Statement No. 8</i> The private sector will be encouraged to invest in forest management in the central government forest reserves (CFR).

Implementation Strategies for PolicyNo. 8

- i. Explore the economic potential for planting and sustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest products;
- ii. Encouraged private sector to invest in forest management in the National Forest Reserves (NFR), State Forest Reserves (SFR), County and Community lands, under public-private-community partnerships.
- iii. Promote commercial niches for small-scale local woodworking sector, including women, other disadvantaged groups and youths;
- iv. Regulate and review prices of forest products and services to ensure affordability of public consumers, curbing high costs of imported products, transparency and fair play among the various stakeholders. In all cases, pricing policy will be driven by free market forces taking into account fair production/protection and processing costs;
- v. Establish a framework for forestry concessions which will be managed and implemented by the South Sudan Forest Corporation (SSFC) and ensure compliance with RSS Public Procurement Procedures and Regulations;
- vi. MAFC&RD, in conjunction with the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Ministry of Finance and Planning and NGOs, shall promote and support production-to-market chains for valuable wood and non-wood forest products, in order for the country to realize maximum economic benefits;
- vii. Expedite specific actions for South Sudan to become a significant player in the World of Gum Acacia Trade, based on improved production and quality assurance; and
- viii. Ensure that pricing of domestic and imported forest products and services are driven by free market forces.
- ix. Exploit merging panelist from global forest services such as carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation funds.

Flagship project for policy no. 9

South Sudan Forest Corporation

4.3.9 POLICY STATEMENT ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE SECTOR

Problem Statement No. 9

Weak human resources base needed to implement this policy.

Policy Statement No. 9

Forge working linkages with other players like NGOs and CBOs to quickly develop human resources needed to implement this policy.

Implementation Strategies for Policy no. 9

- i. Develop a long term human resource plan for managers, professionals, technicians and support staff;
- ii. Improve knowledge, skills and competence of personnel in the South Sudan Forestry sector;
- iii. Forge working linkages with local and international institutions to develop human resources needed to implement this policy; and
- iv. Human capacity development for protection and effective management of Forest Resources.

Flagship project for policy no. 9**Human Resource Development Plan****4.3.10 POLICY STATEMENT ON INSTITUTIONAL LINKAGES***Problem Statement No. 10*

Poor Institutional Linkages and harmonized approaches in forestry resource Management

Policy Statement No. 10

Strengthen working linkages and coordination with national, regional and international organizations including RSS line Ministries and State Governments to effectively manage and harmonise Forestry policy implementation.

Implementation Strategies for Policy no. 10

- i. Establish a framework for internal and external coordination between MAFC&RD/RSS, State Governments, regional and international institutions;
- ii. Actively participate in regional and international conventions/conferences on issues of forestry policies, legislations/regulations, etc; and
- iii. Expedite vegetation/forest classification using Satellite Imageries and ground trusting for planning and decision making.

<p><u>Flagship project for policy no. 10</u> Forest Classification using Satellite Emergency</p>
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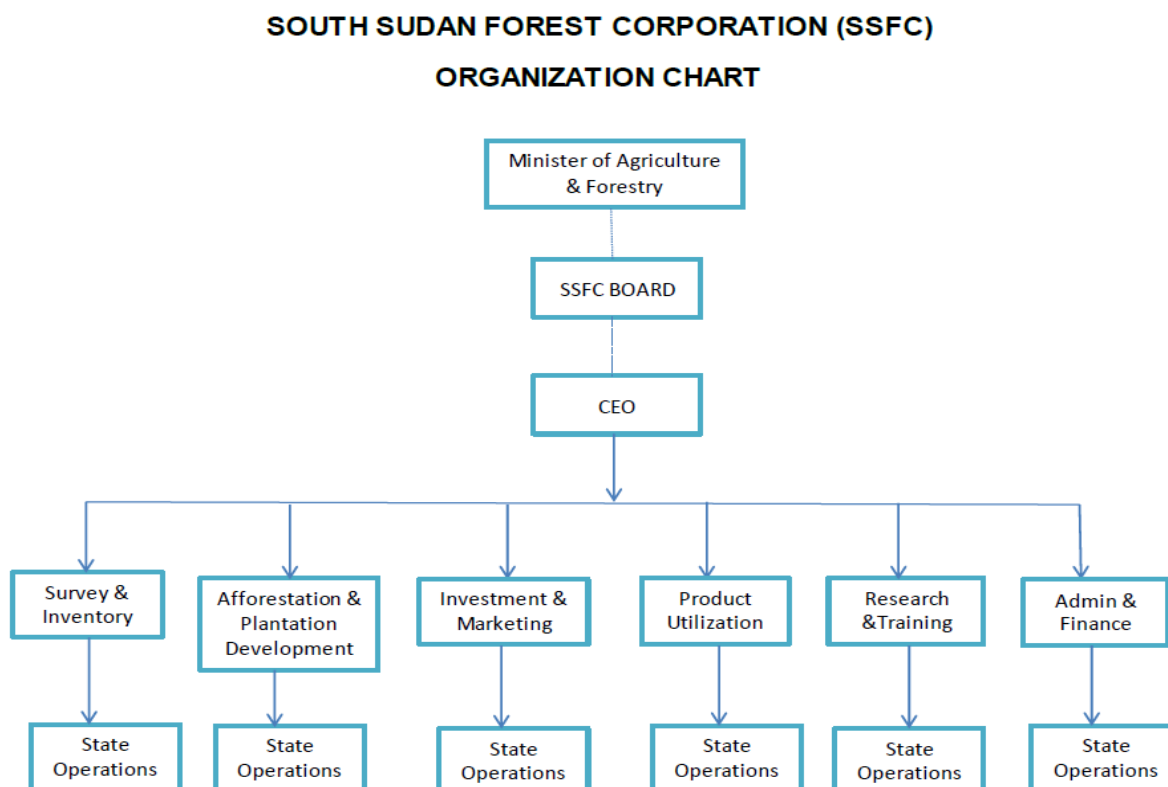
5.0 INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Implementation of the Forestry Policy requires a strong political will, leadership and effective management. Establishment of a strong institutional framework and organizational structure will be the basis for policy implementation. In addition, a Result-Based Forestry Development Strategic Plan will ensure successful implementation of this policy. The need for local, regional and international public and private sector collaboration is critical to achieving the objectives of the policy. Furthermore, resource mobilization will ensure that all key forestry policy strategies are implemented, monitored and evaluated.

The Directorate of Forestry (DF) operates within MAFC&RD/RSS where the planning and implementation of its activities are integrated with those of the agricultural sector. In every State and County, there is a Department of Forestry which is responsible for forest development. This arrangement is advantageous in promoting cross-sectoral development planning and implementation.

MAFC&RD/RSS is responsible for policy formulation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, while States are responsible for policy implementation. Forestry development involves both private and public sectors. There are so many constraints and challenges, for example, management of concessions and wanton destruction of natural forests and plantations, which both MAFC&RD/RSS and States have failed to resolve.

Against this background, MAFC&RD/RSS will establish a South Sudan Forestry Corporation (SSFC) (figure 1) which shall be responsible for implementing regulations and public and private forestry programmes. Before the Corporation is set up, MAFC&RD/RSS shall constitute a Change Management Team (CMT) to create a foundation for policy implementation which will include managing the transition from the existing to a new institutional framework. The Corporation will be semi-autonomous with a Governing Board appointed by the Minister. Membership of the Corporation will include all key forestry stakeholders (public and private). Functions for the Corporation will be delineated in the Forest Act. These will include forging linkages between and among all stakeholders.

Figure 1- Structure of SSFC under the MAFC&RD

Changing from the known to the unknown is always a challenging and often a sensitive experience. It requires good planning and careful implementation. Therefore, this policy is providing for a Change Management Team (CMT) consisting of five persons who will be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry/RSS in consultation with the Minister of Animal Resources and Fisheries, and others as necessary, on a part time and/or consultancy basis for initially two years and renewable once. The team will be provided with secretarial support from SSARO. The composition of the team shall include individuals with proven financial and administrative experience, science and research management expertise as well as public policy development. The team will also be expected to be outstanding in managing change with experience in dealing with public and private sector actors. Terms of reference for the CMT shall be prepared by SSRC in consultation with MAFC&RD and MARF. Some of their responsibilities will include engaging broad consultations with all stakeholders and partners to raise greater awareness, enhance buy-in, and build consensus on the implementation pathway. The consultation process shall target, among others:

- all the implementing institutions listed within the structure of SSARO;
- a sample of senior civil servants and members of the parliament involved in agricultural research and allied sciences; and
- Representatives of key stakeholders and partners listed under section the SSAR policy document.

5.1 FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT CONSULTATIVE FORUM (DOFCF)

Exchange and sharing of information and ideas can effectively contribute to vision of forestry development. Forestry has a large number of stakeholders including communities, government, NGOs, donors and development partners, the private sector, academia, national and international organizations. It is therefore important to create a Forestry Development Consultative Forum (DOFCF) through which the majority of stakeholders can contribute to forestry development. This forum is also intended to provide advice and guidance to the South Sudan Forestry Corporation. The forum will be convened annually which will be chaired by the Minister and facilitated by the Corporation.

5.2 NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

There are a number of international agreements and other non-legally binding instruments that influence the forest sector. The government will meet its obligations to these agreements and instruments, through domestic legislation and action. Other agreements are in the process of being developed. South Sudan will participate fully in these developments where they can help to meet national objectives.

Key agreements that affect the forest sector include obligations and opportunities, to:

- i. conserve and manage unique areas (World Heritage Convention), wetlands (Ramsar Convention) and biodiversity (Convention on Biological Diversity);
- ii. control the wildlife trade (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species);
- iii. combat the spread of deserts (Convention to Combat Desertification);
- iv. manage forests sustainably (International Tropical Timber Agreement);
- v. store carbon through forestry (Framework Convention on Climate Change);
- vi. co-operate on trans-boundary forestry development (through the regional framework of the East African Community); and

- vii. seek fair trade arrangements for forest products (through the World Trade Organisation).

6.0 STRATEGIC PLAN

Implementation of policy requires a strategic plan. The Forestry Development Strategic Plan will focus on improving management of concessions, afforestation, plantation development, conservation and modernisation of wood processing industry. The South Sudan Forestry Corporation will develop a Result-based Forest Development Strategic Plan in collaboration with public and private sectors stakeholders. The implementation of the Strategic Plan will be the responsibility of the Corporation. However, monitoring and evaluation will be conducted by independent forestry consultants, periodically.

6.1 RESOURCE MOBILISATION

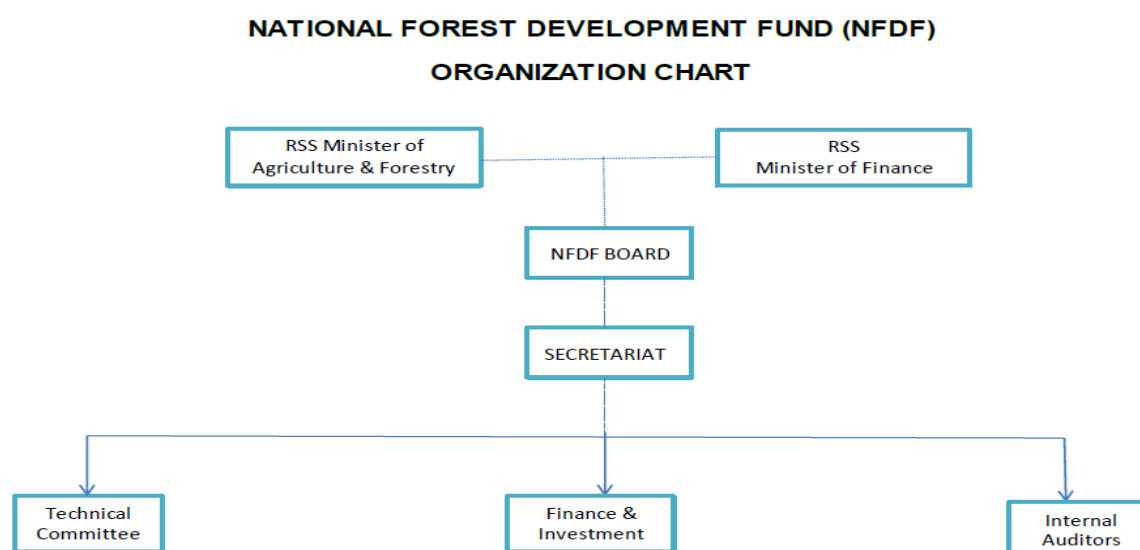
South Sudan has great wealth of forest resources which, if managed and utilized wisely, can generate substantial income to fuel socio-economic development. It is recommended that the Ministry of Finance and Planning will ensure that a larger part of the forest revenue will be channeled back into sustainable management of the resource base. However, like in many other countries, only a small proportion of forest income, collected by federal and state governments is allocated for their effective protection, conservation and management. There are some major obstacles in the current arrangements whereby forest incomes go directly to federal and state government treasuries but are not ploughed back to support forest management. Two-pronged approach will be followed in addressing these obstacles to ensure that more forest income goes directly to support protection and management of forest resource base.

Firstly, a forest income retention scheme will be put in place at both central and state government levels. Experience with similar schemes in other countries, like Tanzania, have shown that retention of some 40% can result in significant improvement in protection and management of forests. Secondly, a National Forestry Development Trust Fund (NDOFTF) will be created, essentially as a national endowment for long-term conservation of forests by present and future generations. The fund will be under management of a broad based board with membership representing the various stakeholders in the sector. The fund can

support identified high priority actions from time to time. It can provide support to forestry research and education. The fund will also be invested to support activities in the long-term future. A small proportion (say 5%) of all forest income, both at central government and state government levels, will be paid directly into fund. Provisions for the operation of the fund will be included in the new Forest Act.

Development partners, donors and the private sector should also be encouraged to contribute towards the National Forestry Development Trust Fund (see Figure 2). In addition, the South Sudan Forestry Corporation will be mobilise financial resources through development and submission of project proposals to national and international funding agencies. Levies, cess and taxes will also contribute to the Trust Fund.

Figure 2- Structure of NFDF



6.2 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

There are many challenges affecting implementation of policies. These include human and technical capacity, resources mobilization and political will. As a newly independent country, there is need to consider timeframe on how these critical issues

The following schedule for 2012 is proposed:

Actions	Responsible	Timing
1. Appointing Change Management Team (CMT)	MAFC&RD Senior Executive	2012

Strategic Plan

2. Institutional Framework	MAFC&RD Senior Executive	2012
3. Review Draft Forest Bill	Minister	2012
4. Strategic Plan	CMT	2012
5. Forestry Development Consultative Forum	DOFCF	2012
6. National, Regional and International Collaboration	Minister	2012
7. Resource Mobilisation	Research management Team	2012
8. Monitoring the Implementation Schedule	Minister	Continuous

A detailed implementation plan and budget will be prepared as part of strategic plan for the policy.

6.3 EFFECTIVE DATE

This Forestry Policy shall come into effect as of January 2012. The tenets of the policy shall have long-term application, and shall continue in force indefinitely, until specifically modified by law. Any such modifications shall not change the intent or philosophy of this South Sudan Forestry Policy.

6.4 APPLICABILITY

All public and private stakeholders in the Forestry industry shall respect the content and spirit of this Forestry policy. A legislative proposal and regulations may be introduced in due course to support this Forestry policy directive. Relevant legal provisions that may be enacted are:

6.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

To keep the South Sudan National Forestry Policy current and applicable to changing conditions, from time to time recommendations will be made to MAFC&RD on relevant issues of importance to the Forestry industry. The Minister shall consider such recommendations, discuss them with State Ministers of

Agriculture and Forestry and other stakeholders, and, in accordance with applicable laws, issue modifications in the South Sudan National Forestry Policy to improve its suitability and applicability to current conditions without changing its long-term intent or legitimacy. Plans of action shall be prepared and updated from time to time to serve as guides to both public and private stakeholders in the implementation of actionable components of this policy. The plans of action shall be based on the goals, objectives and strategies outlined in this policy and shall specify the expected outputs and activities expected of the recommended interventions, the time frames, the responsible and/or implementing agencies as well as costs, budgets and other resources.

7- Appendix 1: Forest Reserves in South Sudan

Appendix 1, Table 1: Data of Forest Reserves, National Parks and Reserved Areas in the Ten States of South Sudan.

Central Forest Reserves						
State	Reserved Forests		Under Reservation		Total	
	Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)
Upper Nile	26	204,488	13	361,093	39	565,580
Unity	0	0	1	2,179	1	2,179
Jonglei	1	204	4	9,089	5	9,293
West B-el-G	12	304,730	0	0	12	304,730
North B-el-G	0	0	11	23,396	11	23,396
Lakes	3	12,240	0	0	3	12,240
Warrap	1	641	0	0	1	641
West Equatoria	13	61,958	5	12,364	18	74,322
Central Equatoria	12	58,353	6	21,153	18	79,506
East Equatoria	4	120,165	9	13,633	13	133,798
Total Forest Reserves	72	762,778	49	442,908	121	1,205,686

Appendix 1, Table 2: Status of Forest plantations in Western Bahr-el-Ghazal state

Forest Reserve	Area (ha)	Date Gazetted	Date of First Plantation	Area of Plantations in 1986 (ha)	% Plantation Destruction (2007)
Ngohalima/Akanda	4,471	1930	1936	2,932	100
NyinAkok	3,364	1950	1931	1,512	50
KhorGrinty	3,480	1950	1932	1,504	100
Gette	2,221	1950	1938	1,428	100
KhorAbong	793	1951	1941	793	100
Tonj No. 1 (Road)	1,354	1951	1945	1,354	50
Dokorong	1,722	1954	1947	1,377	100
Nyalero	7,266	1954	1947	1,377	100
Kuajina	4,565	1955	1947	1,377	-
Namatina	256,299	1953	1947	1,377	50
Kpanza	20,700	1964	1961	210	-
PongoNuer	13,440	-	1972	575	100
Gette Ext.	20,160	-	1964	-	100
Wau Town	1,121	1953	-	-	100

Appendix 1, Table 3: Teak plantations in Central and West Equatoria States (in Ha)¹

7- Appendix 1: Forest Reserves in South Sudan

State	County	Forest	Timber Species	Area of Teak Plantations (ha)	State Total
Central Equatoria	Yei	Loka	Tectonagrandis	1,045	
	Yei	Kagelu	" "	918	
	"	Kajiko North	" "	750	
	"	Kajiko South	" "	90	
	"	Korobe	" "	50	
	"	Mumory	" "	30	
	"	Yei Council	" "	2	
	Juba	Mangalla	T. grandis, Cass	476.28	
	Juba	Girikidi	" "	8272	
	Terkeka	Kadule	Cassia, mohag.	140.7	
	Juba	Lulubo North	T. grandis	4522.56	
	Juba	Lulubo South	" "	4284	
	Kajokeji	Kajokeji	" "	1957.2	
	Juba	Rejaf East	T. grandis& other species	4.2	
		Total			22,541.94

Appendix 1, Table 4. Teak Plantations in Western Equatoria

West Equatoria	Ibba	Zaria	T. grandis	640	
	Maridi	Embe	" "	510	
	Maridi	Maridi	" "	50	
	Ibba	Zumbi	" "	10	
	Maridi	Azza	" "	2	
	Maridi	Gazan	" "	2	
		Total			1,214
West Equatoria	Ezo	Bangangai	T grandis	640	
	Ezo	Marunyo	Mixed species	520	
	Tambura	Riwa I & II	T. grandis	404	
	Ezo	Nagbagi	" "	20	
	Najro	Mapiso	" "	5	
	Tambura	Banambiro	" "	4	
	Najro	Duma	" "	2	
	Tambura	Zangia	" "	2	
	Najro	Bakiri	" "	1	
		Total			1,598
West Equatoria	Yambio	Yabongo	T. grandis	316	
	Yambio	Yata	" "	7,331	
	Nzara	Singbi	" "	7,125	
	"	Ringasi	" "	6,469	
	"	Mbarizinga	" "	-	
	"	Magaba	" "	3,825	
	"	Nangondi	" "	2,513	

7- Appendix 1: Forest Reserves in South Sudan

State	County	Forest	Timber Species	Area of Teak Plantations (ha)	State Total
	"	Yabua	" "	2,083	
	Yambio	Asanza	" "	185	
	Yambio	Saura Council	-	5	
		Total			33,606
		Grand Total			70,159.94
		of which good quality, estimated			20,000

Table 5: Eastern Equatoria Forest Reserves Classified as RSS (Central Forest Reserves)

County	Forest	Area of Teak Plantation ha.	State total (hectares)
Ikotos	Immella	371.28	
"	Katire	349.86	
"	Immatong/Gilo	352.8	
Nimule	Vukadi	-	
"	Kereppi	299.46	
Magie	Lerwa	-	
Nimule	Shukole	-	
Magwi	Palwar	-	
	Total		1373.5

Table 6: Upper Nile Forest Reserves Classified as RSS (Central Forest Reserves)

Name of Forest	No. Of Fedden	No. Register	Date Registered	Station
Zarzur	3874	819	15/05/1953	Melut
Tawugia	2365	851	15/01/1953	Pangikango
Atar	283	851	15/01/1953	"
Sobat (A)	156	851	15/12/1957	"
Sobat (B)	3224	913	16/12/1957	"
Sobat (C)	4170	913	15/15/1961	"
Western Malakal	2010	851	15/01/1953	Malakal
Khorwol	1280	433	15/05/1959	Akoko
Renk	248	919	15/11/1957	Renk
Abu kharis	3316	914	15/11/1957	Melut
HamedAgu	1242	914	15/11/1957	Renk
Kodok	123	980	05/02/1960	Fashoda
Waddakona	627	980	15/11/1957	Manyo
GOSS Rom	234	914	18/06/1968	Renk

7- Appendix 1: Forest Reserves in South Sudan

Name of Forest	No. Of Fedden	No. Register	Date Registered	Station
KhorTumbak	22500	1004	01/01/1953	Maban
Diel	254	851	05/11/1957	Pangikngo
Khas-khas	486	914	15/04/1955	Renk
Nagdar	27100	880	15/04/1962	Pangkngo
Bir-kodok	59499	970	15/06/1962	Manyo
Bong	7748	970	15/06/1962	"
Total	14,0739	17,692		

Note: Most forest plantations show figures but are non-existent due to human settlement encroachment and expansion of towns.

TIMEFRAME AND BUDGET FOR THE STRATEGY

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
1. Output 1: assume responsibility for all Central Forest Reserves (CFR) in South Sudan															
1.1 Encourage and involve communities including women, youth and other disadvantaged groups in the management of forest resources. Activities:															
1.1.1															
1.1.2															
1.1.3															
1.1.4															
1.2 Establish and gazette forest reserve borders in the non-demarcated forest reserves. Activities:															
1.2.1															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
1.2.2															
1.2.3															
1.2.4															
1.3 Create public awareness among Council of Ministers, Governors' Forum and communities. Activities:															
1.3.1															
1.3.2															
1.3.4															
1.3.4															
1.4 In collaboration with the Land Commission, develop a national land use classification which will detail areas for production, protection and conservation of forestry. Activities															
1.4.1															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
1.4.2															
1.4.3															
1.4.4															
1.5 Develop a central database on all forests, irrespective of their origins and ownership, or distribution to ensure that benefits are shared equitably. Activities:															
1.5.1															
1.5.2															
1.5.3															
1.5.4															
2. Output 2: guide specific arrangements and plans for implementation of forestry policy, provide regulation, co-ordination and operational standards for a vibrant forest sector management.															
2.1 To deliberate steps to reshape and nature the present Directorate of															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1-Q2	Q3-Q4	Q1-Q2	Q3-Q4	Q1-Q2	Q3-Q4
Forestry into the South Sudan Forestry Corporation this will function efficiently on business-like fashion. Activities:															
2.1.1															
2.1.2															
2.1.3															
2.1.4															
2.2 To Set-up a system for monitoring of forest law enforcement and governance to tackle illegal activities. Activities:															
2.2.1															
2.2.2															
2.2.3															
2.2.4															
2.3 To adopt more effective measures															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
	US\$	2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
to ensure protection of forests throughout the country. CFR and other protection forests will be protected by armed forest guards, community leaders, and community members. Activities:															
2.3.1															
2.3.2															
2.3.3															
2.3.4															
2.4 Review and rationalize levies, taxes and other charges on forestry products. Activities:															
2.4.1															
2.4.2															
2.4.3															
2.4.4															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
2.5 Establish a national forest inventory and mapping centre Activities:															
2.5.1															
2.5.2															
2.5.3															
2.5.3															
2.6 Establish mechanisms for coordination and harmonization between land and forestry sectors in terms policies, legislation and regulations; Activities:															
2.6.1															
2.6.2															
2.6.3															
2.6.4															
2.7 Encourage formation of forestry associations and cooperative															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
societies among the private sector, communities including women, other disadvantaged groups and youth. Activities:															
2.7.1															
2.7.2															
2.7.3															
2.7.4															
2.8 Establish a system of forest reservation and gazetting Activities:															
2.8.1															
2.8.2															
2.8.3															
2.8.4															
2.9 MAFC&RD/Directorate of Forestry shall develop capacity for technical guidance and oversight for State Governments.															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
Activities:															
2.9.1															
2.9.2															
2.9.3															
2.9.4															
3 Output 3: enhance and empower communities in forestry management, decision making and accrual of tangible benefits															
3.1 Assist communities to reserve and manage community forests; Activities.															
3.1.1															
3.1.2															
3.1.3															
3.1.4															
3.2 Establish field demonstrations for good forest management practices. Activities:															
3.2.1															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
3.2.2															
3.2.3															
3.2.4															
3.3 Support local communities by providing seeds as well as technical personnel to improve their skills and knowledge in forestry management. Activities:															
3.3.1															
3.3.2															
3.3.3															
3.3.4															
3.4 Promote and support formation of forest production groups, e.g., charcoal burners, lulu oil producers, gum producers. Activities:															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
3.4.1															
3.4.2															
3.4.3															
3.4.5															
3.5 Improve forestry extension services by recruiting County, Payam and Boma level extension agents. Activities:															
3.5.1															
3.5.2															
3.5.3															
3.5.4															
3.6 Create awareness through contact and dissemination of information to communities using print and electronic media (radio programmes). Activities:															
3.6.1															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
3.6.2															
3.6.3															
3.6.4															
3.7 Promote extension and communities exchange visits to relevant forestry sites and related industries. Activities:															
3.7.1															
3.7.2															
3.7.3															
3.7.4															
4 Output 4: develop guidelines on fire management system to control and manage forest fires															
4.1 Set-up a programme for improved control of bushfires including fire lines, early warning system and fire breaks to reduce occurrence of forest fires; Activities:															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
4.1.1															
4.1.2															
4.1.3															
4.1.4															
4.2 Capacity for enforcement of forestry rules and regulations. Activities:															
4.2.1															
4.2.2															
4.2.3															
4.2.4															
4.3 Create awareness among communities about the hazards and socio-economic implications of forest fires. Activities:															
4.3.1															
4.3.2															
4.3.3															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1-Q2	Q3-Q4	Q1-Q2	Q3-Q4	Q1-Q2	Q3-Q4
4.3.4															
5 Output 5: MAFC&RD/RSS and State Governments will enter into collaborative partnerships with rural communities for sustainable management of forests															
5.1 Encourage development of alternative and low cost sources of energy to reduce dependence on fuel-wood (wind, solar, briquettes, gas, hydro and rural electrification); Activities:															
5.1.1															
5.1.2															
5.1.3															
5.1.4															
5.2 Encourage the development of forests within the rural and urban areas; Activities:															
5.2.1															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
5.2.2															
5.2.3															
5.2.4															
5.3 Strengthen the community and the local government administration to establish a business framework for managing forests in collaboration with SSFC and MAFC&RD; Activities:															
5.3.1															
5.3.2															
5.3.3															
5.3.4															
5.4 MAFC&RD in conjunction with RSS Ministry of Mining and Energy, shall manage the accelerated extraction and wasteful use of fuel-wood and charcoal. Activities:															
5.4.1															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
5.4.2															
5.4.3															
5.4.4															
6 Promote accelerated development of forest plantations in CFR, PFR, public lands, community lands and in urban and peri-urban areas, in order to meet present and future local wood demands and for export;															
Activities:															
5.5.1															
5.5.2															
5.5.3															
5.5.4															
5.6 Accelerated development of forest plantations in CFR, other public lands, community lands and in urban and peri-urban areas, in order to meet present and future local															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
wood demands and for export ; Activities:															
5.6.1															
5.6.2															
5.6.3															
5.6.4															
5.7 Rehabilitate degraded plantations and natural forests and woodlands and expand large-scale plantation base, particularly in public forest reserves; Activities:															
5.7.1															
5.7.2															
5.7.3															
5.7.4															
5.8 SSFC will champion these developments and provide technical guidance to ensure sustainable development of the forest industry;															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
and Activities:															
5.8.1															
5.8.2															
5.8.3															
5.8.4															
5.9 Use reserved revenue to increase plantation forests. Activities:															
5.9.1															
5.9.2															
5.9.3															
5.9.4															
6 Output 6: The Directorate of Forestry will delineate and ensure protection and management of various types of natural woody vegetation as required for conservation of biodiversity.															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
6.1 Establish sanctuaries for forestry biodiversity; Activities:															
6.1.1															
6.1.2															
6.1.3															
6.1.4															
6.2 Provide support to the development of institutional capacity in nature and biodiversity conservation); Activities:															
6.2.1															
6.2.2															
6.2.3															
6.2.4															
6.3 In collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation ensure flood control and development of drainage system; Activities:															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
6.3.1															
6.3.2															
6.3.3															
6.3.4															
6.4 Support of local and national socio-economic development and international obligations; Activities:															
6.4.1															
6.4.2															
6.4.3															
6.4.4															
6.5 MAFC&RD, in conjunction with RSS Ministry of Animal Resources, should launch programmes on agro-forestry development and environment featuring the adoption of traditional and modern agro-forestry technologies in the various agro-ecological zones of South															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
Sudan. Activities:															
6.5.1															
6.5.2															
6.5.3															
6.5.4															
7 Output 7: develop and acquire appropriate industrial technologies for production and processing of forest products.															
7.1 Collaborate with SSARO to improve forest species. Activities:															
7.1.1															
7.1.2															
7.1.3															
7.1.4															
7.2 Explore new technique and improve approaches to the development of															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
agro forest Activities:															
7.2.1															
7.2.2															
7.2.3															
7.2.4															
7.3 Creation of knowledge and skills to the community. Activities															
7.3.1															
7.3.2															
7.3.3															
7.3.4															
7.4 Invest in the development and propagation of fast growing tree species for wool. Activities:															
7.4.1															
7.4.2															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
7.4.3															
7.4.4															
7.5 To develop efficient and effective charcoal and wood stoves in collaboration with SSARO. Activities:															
7.5.1															
7.5.2															
7.5.3															
7.5.4															
8 Output 8: Encourage Private sector to invest															
8.1 Explore the economic potential for planting and sustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest products; Activities:															
8.1.1															
8.1.2															
8.1.3															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1-Q2	Q3-Q4	Q1-Q2	Q3-Q4	Q1-Q2	Q3-Q4
8.1.4															
8.2 Encouraged private sector to invest in forest management in the National Forest Reserves (NFR), State Forest Reserves (SFR), County and Community lands, under public-private-community partnerships. Activities:															
8.3															
8.4															
8.5															
8.6															
8.7 Promote commercial niches for small-scale local woodworking sector, including women, other disadvantaged groups and youths. Activities:															
8.7.1															
8.7.2															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
8.7.3															
8.7.4															
8.8 Regulate and review prices of forest products and services to ensure affordability of public consumers, curbing high costs of imported products, transparency and fair play among the various stakeholders. Activities:															
8.8.1															
8.8.2															
8.8.3															
8.8.4															
8.9 In all cases, pricing policy will be driven by free market forces taking into account fair production/protection and processing costs; Activities:															
8.9.1															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
8.9.2															
8.9.3															
8.9.4															
8.10 Establish a framework for forestry concessions which will be managed and implemented by the South Sudan Forest Corporation (SSFC). Activities:															
8.10.1															
8.10.2															
8.10.3															
8.10.4															
8.11 promote and support production-to-market chains for valuable wood and non-wood forest products, in order for the country to realize maximum economic benefits; Activities:															
8.11.1															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
8.11.2															
8.11.3															
8.11.4															
8.12MAFC&RD, in conjunction with the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Ministry of Finance and Planning and NGOs, shall Expedite specific actions for South Sudan to become a significant player in the World of Gum Acacia Trade, based on improved production and quality assurance; and Activities:															
8.12.1															
8.12.2															
8.12.3															
8.12.4															
6.2 Ensure that pricing of domestic and imported forest products and services are driven by free market forces.															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
Activities:															
8.9.1															
8.9.2															
8.9.3															
8.9.4															
9 Output 9: To take urgent measure to develop human resources needed to implement this policy															
9.1 Develop a long term human resource plan. Activities:															
9.1.1															
9.1.2															
9.1.3															
9.1.4															
9.2 Improve knowledge, skills and competence of personnel in the South Sudan. Activities:															
9.2.1															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
9.2.2															
9.2.3															
9.2.4															
9.3 Forge working linkage with local and international institutions. Activities:															
9.3.1															
9.3.2															
9.3.3															
9.3.4															
9.4 Develop human resource capacity for protection and effective management of Forest Resource Activities:															
9.4.1															
9.4.2															
9.4.3															
9.4.4															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
10 Output 10: Strengthening Working Linkages															
10.1 Establish framework for internal and external coordination. Activities:															
10.1.1															
10.1.2															
10.1.3															
10.1.4															
10.2 Participate in Regional and International conference on issues of forestry policies. Activities:															
10.2.1															
10.2.2															
10.2.3															
10.2.4															
10.3 Expedite vegetation/forest classification using Satellite imageries.															

Output and Activities	Budget	PHASE I						PHASE II							
		2012		2013				2014		2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 – Q2	Q3 – Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4	Q1- Q2	Q3- Q4
Activities:															
10.3.1															
10.3.2															
10.3.3															
10.3.4															

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