4. CONCLUSION

The pastoral system in the Sudan-variety being a North-South South, is characterised by pastoralism dominating the desert and semi-desert areas North of the Nile and cattle herding in the wadis and hills to the south. Recently, cattle rustling in Sudan has transformed from being a customary means of livestock rustling where traditional weapons such as arrows and spears were used to a commercial practice where sophisticated weapons and techniques are used. A significant number of small arms in circulation, of which 70 per cent are in the hands of Criminals. Sudan has about 90,000 guns in possession. Persistent conflicts in many regions of Sudan continue to be a primary cause of new and existing vulnerability across the country. Conflict and related insecurity also help to create conditions that prevent individuals and families from rising out of poverty, as they disrupt livelihoods and access to basic services and other community infrastructures. This is compounded by the easily available weapons and the potential for land tenure to result in violence, and looting and banditry and other criminal activities. The notion of crime in a Sulaimani fertile area has become a constant source of insecurity, illegal settlements, and a contributing factor to damage of property, death of civilians and displacement among the pastoral communities, especially in the border areas surveyed by the study.

5. POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study, it is recommended that the following recommendations be implemented to support development and peace coexistence among pastoralists in Sudan:

- The development of a national pastoral development plan that will focus on the development of the pastoral sector and the enhancement of its contribution to the economy.
- The establishment of a national pastoral development body that will coordinate the activities of different government agencies and non-governmental organisations working in the pastoral sector.
- The provision of financial and technical support to pastoral communities to improve their livelihoods.

6. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

The study covered five states representing four regions of Sudan (Sudan, Darfur, Central Darfur, and North Darfur) that are considered hotspots for cattle rustling (see map). The total area covered is about 11.9 million km² and stretches between latitudes 18° and 37° latitude and longitudes 24° and 31° longitude. 326,000 people, projected to be 64% of the population by 2050. As of 2016, the state of north Darfur has a population of 2.6 million people. The study was conducted using a questionnaire-based survey method. The questionnaire was pre-tested with selected pastoralists to ensure its relevance and reliability. The questionnaire included questions on livestock and property, livestock and property, and livestock and property.

3. MAIN FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

A. Factors influencing cattle rustling in Sudan

From the literature reviewed and according to the responses given by the pastoralists, the main causes of cattle rustling include lack of legal protection, communication, and support among pastoralists.

B. Cattle Rustling In Sudan: Frequency And Mitigation Mechanisms

The cattle rustling in Sudan is an event and a worrying problem among the pastoral communities in Sudan. Livestock rustling has contributed negatively to the pastoral communities over the years, frequencies involving massive theft of livestock, killings, and destruction of property have led to reduced population of livestock, stock reduction, conflict resolution system, and infrastructure as well as displacement of various pastoral communities.

4. CONCLUSION

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