

Boma–Badingilo Migratory Landscape — Africa's Largest Land-Mammal Migration Under New Park Management

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · South Sudan

Quality score: 47/100

Evidence strength: Moderate

Summary

In a 12-million-hectare South Sudan landscape, a 2024 aerial survey counted six million migrating antelope — Earth's largest land-mammal migration — now a 2026 UNESCO World Heritage Site under an African Parks-government partnership, though poaching persists outside its core.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Carbon — sequestration / storage, evidenced	1/3
Biodiversity — conservation / improvement, evidenced	3/3
Water & soil — retention, infiltration, erosion control	1/3
Fire resilience — risk reduction, evidenced	0/3
Governance, certification & transferability	2/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-09-05

[African Parks \(in partnership with the Government of South Sudan\)](#) — accessed 2026-09-05

[African Parks — UNESCO World Heritage announcement](#) — accessed 2026-09-05

[EU Delegation to South Sudan — EEAS statement](#) — accessed 2026-09-05

[Rainforest Trust — coverage of UNESCO inscription](#) — accessed 2026-09-05

Cite this — Evidoria. *Boma–Badingilo Migratory Landscape — Africa's Largest Land-Mammal Migration Under New Park Management*. Persistent ID: 752faf73-405d-453b-bc50-434f154f7c2e.