

Factors Affecting Policy Approach on IDPs and Migration Crises in Juba-South Sudan

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Abstract

This paper examines the causes of migration and the reconstruction policies and processes that have been applied to control the migratory trends in Juba, using a qualitative and case study approach; the study identified the migratory factors that affect post-conflict reconstruction policies. It thus asked and addressed three questions: 1) what were the migratory factors identified by the first round respondents and how does it relate to the realities in Juba and South Sudan generally? 2) What is the nature of the United Nation's programs and policies during reconstruction period, and how has it impacted the migratory trends in bringing about sustainable peace in South Sudan? 3) How significant has these programs and policy processes been in post-conflict reconstruction in Juba? To achieve this, two (2) locations in Juba were selected for the study and various policy actors as well as the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in the study area constituted the population for the study. Twelve (12) United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes randomly selected and interviewed one hundred and forty community members and two case studies also analyzed in each of these locations in Juba making a total of fifty six (56) respondents. Data was collected using well-structured questionnaires and interview using the Delphi techniques through the use of Google docs for two rounds questionnaire administration. Questions were related to the socio-economic characteristics of respondents on the causes of Migration and IDPs Crises in Juba-South Sudan. Findings identified series of the factors that precipitates migration but singled out the lack of coordination between the international and local actors as stakeholders in the application of the relevant policies to address the effects of migrations over the years. By contrast, the development of policies has been inappropriately applied by way of partly exclusion of the local actors in the policy formulation processes and application. Hence the need to encourage more corporate arrangements coordination, policies frameworks to support the coordination structure to enhance post-conflict reconstruction efforts to minimize migratory trends.

Keywords: United Nations, Displacement, Migration, IDPs, Refugee, Policy, Partnership, Post-conflicts, Peace, Integration

1. Introduction

"It is no longer a question of whether crises will occur and people will be displaced and forced to migrate or not but rather about when, how, and what are the remote and immediate causes, the effects and by what efforts can policies inspire reconstructions and mitigate the efforts of such phenomenon. Conflicts and the causes; the immediate and the long term effects, the management approach and policies, have become a topic of discussion globally, this is especially amongst developing countries that have witnessed severe crises over the past years and these crises are mostly traceable to ownership and

control of natural resources although with some countries emerging from conflict under differing and unique conditions (Earnest, 2011)

This paper looks at the literatures that analyze the challenges associated with the displacements and migration as it affects policies in post-war Juba, South Sudan. It suggests based on previous studies lasting solutions for tackling these challenges in order to arrive at mutually satisfactory agreement amongst warring parties for cohesion with communities, engender transformation, stabilization, and ultimately minimize the wind of protracted migration. A lasting solution to any crises should factor in the potential impact of essential socioeconomic variables in each post-war environment. Doing so both analytically and practically leads to broader and long-term solutions which ensures a sustainable

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peace. We examine sustainable coordination among actors using community implementation approach as a mechanism for reintegration of returning internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and communities as a short, mid and long-term remedy to the prolonged conflict and forced displacements in Juba. From this point of view, we argue that a post-conflict society devoid of a long-term inclusive reintegration plan and policy exposes its vulnerable populations—the returnees, IDPs), and communities —to perpetual dependence on external aid, and contributes to the reigniting of violence and armed conflicts. Using the emerging post-conflict nation of South Sudan and Juba in particular as a case study, this research analyzes two UN post conflict policies and the migration factor that impedes the reconstruction efforts.

2. The study area

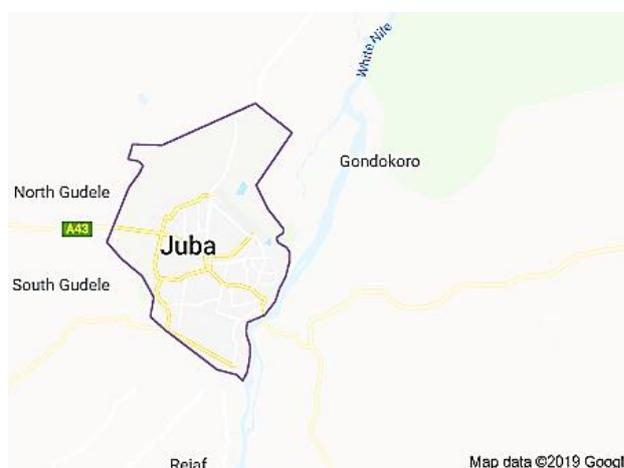
Juba is the capital of South Sudan and home to the main campus of University of Juba, founded in 1975. It is a river port, about 140 km (87 miles) south of Bor, on the west bank of the Bahr Al-Jabal (locally known as River Supiri). Hence, a popular river traffic terminus in southern Sudan and commercial centre with accessible roads leading to neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya and Uganda. Juba also boasts an international airport that makes it accessible from far and wide.

South Sudan used to be part of what is now its neighbour to the north, Sudan, until its independence in 2011. During the colonial era when Sudan was still under the joint administration of Britain and Egypt, the 1947 conference where the amalgamation of the northern and southern Sudan was agreed upon by delegates from both regions was held in Juba; despite the British hope for a southern Sudan-Uganda amalgamation. However, unification did not go as smooth as envisaged and Juba, being the most advanced city of southern Sudan, turned out to be the centre of southern resistance to the dominant north. Shortly before the independence of Sudan in 1956, there was a mutiny by southern troops in the neighbouring Torit which eventually extended to Juba in 1955. This unrest marked the beginning of a civil war that ended in 1972. Although a Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) granting autonomy to southern Sudan was ultimately signed in 2005, this did not happen until after years of civil war in which southern resistance repeatedly attempted to overrun the central government's key military regiments stationed in Juba. The post-CPA brought rapid rate of development to Juba as it was named the regional capital and eventually the capital of the independent South Sudan after the successful secession of the region in 2011. Pop. (2008) Town, 82,346; county, 368,436.

Map of South Sudan



Map of Juba, South Sudan



3. Methodological approach

A good proportion of the data used in this paper is obtained by the authors from some documented literatures, experts' opinions and case study analysis and the analysis of the United Nation's policies as wells research on IDPs and migration in the study area by the use of the case study analysis and a two rounds questionnaire administration. Questions were related to the socio-economic characteristics of respondents on the causes of migration and IDPs crises in Juba-South Sudan using well-structured questionnaires and interview based on the Delphi techniques through Google docs.

The findings in relation to the contributions of these policies to the integration of IDPs, the factors affecting migration management and the general development coordination in Juba were discussed and the trend listed. Twelve (12) United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes randomly selected, one hundred and forty members interviewed, and two case studies also analyzed in each of these locations in Juba making a total of fifty six (56) respondents.

4. The Delphi technique and application the procedures

The Delphi Technique is a qualitative method that “elicits, refines, and draws upon the collective opinion and expertise of a group of experts for long-range forecasting” (Gupta & Clarke, 1996). More generally, the technique is seen as a procedure to “obtain the most reliable consensus of opinion of a group of experts by a series of intensive questionnaires interspersed with controlled opinion feedback” (Dalkey & Helmer, 1963). It is typically used to “elicit information, suggestions, and judgments from a dispersed and heterogeneous group of specialists on an issue of interest to all of them, but where there may not yet be a clear agreement on the shape of the issue” (Lambert, Nolan, Peterson, & Pierce, 2007). The intent of Delphi is not to challenge statistical or model-based procedures, it is to judge and forecast situations in which pure model-based statistical methods are not practical or possible because of the lack of data – historical, economic, technical – and thus some form of human judgmental input is necessary (Rowe & Wright, 1999). As such, the goal of Delphi is ‘simply to obtain as many high-quality responses and opinions as possible on a given issue from a group of experts to enhance decision making’ (Gupta & Clarke, 1996). The Delphi Technique is named after the Greek oracle at Delphi, who offered visions of the future to those who sought advice (Gupta & Clarke, 1996). This technique was developed in the 1950s by – Gordon, Helmer, and Dalkey – workers at the RAND Corporation while working on a project funded by the US Air Force (Rowe & Wright, 1999). The method became popular and aroused worldwide interest after an article describing this research was published in 1963 (Woudenberg, 1991). The Delphi Technique has many applications and “works well when the factors surrounding the problem are not well understood, controversial or subjectively weighted. It is particularly useful in generating a model for future data-gathering” (Lambert et al., 2007).

The Delphi technique is iterative. It is executed in ‘rounds’. A set of initial questions framed around an issue is sent to a list of preselected experts via email, fax, mail or web. Respondents are asked to provide written feedback on the problem. The results of the first round are analyzed and used to help structure more detailed questions for the second round. The responses from the second round can be used to help structure a third round, if necessary (Lambert et al., 2007). Generally, two to three rounds are carried out but may vary depending on the issue being studied and the type of Delphi design (Hasson & Keeney, 2011). There is no guarantee that the Delphi technique will result in a consensus among participants concerning the issue being studied, however it does succeed in generating a framework of the main problems (Lambert et al., 2007).

5. Displacements

Internally Displaced Persons or IDPs are people that have been forced from their homes within their own country.

Internal displacement is characterised by its coercive nature coupled with the fact that affected populace remain within the borders of their own sovereign state. According to the guiding principles of internal displacements, IDPs are “persons or groups of persons who have been forced from or obliged to flee or leave their homes or place of habitual residence. In particular this is as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violation of human rights, natural or human made disasters while not crossing internationally recognized borders”.

A total number of 1.76 million IDPs and 296,748 refugees were reported to be in South Sudan as of the end of the first quarter of 2018. Hence, the operational environment in South Sudan remained complex and unstable because the humanitarian condition deteriorated as the number of needy people increased throughout the year. Struggle for scarce resources in the form of clean water, healthcare and education amongst growing numbers of host communities and neighbouring displacement camps remained a potential reason for increased tension in most parts of the country. Thus, support for host communities remained atop the list of UNHCR’s priorities in 2018, as it attempts to support more than 90% of internally displaced refugee children suffering from malnutrition and ensure adequate shelters and education for 85% of refugee and IDP households and children respectively.

6. Migration

The movement of people from their settlement or home to another city, state or country in search of better job, shelter or other reasons that generally lead to improved standard of living is called migration.. Rural-urban migration has increased globally in the past few years and particular in Juba-South Sudan.

The migration of humans from one place to another could be traced as far back as the earliest times. While some migrate out of choice in search of better economic opportunities, to reunite with family or for scholarly reasons etc., others have done so out of necessity to flee human rights violations or persecution, conflict and terrorism. Some have also been forced to move in response to natural disasters, harsh weather or climatic conditions and other environmental factors. In recent times, migration has become so prevalent that the number of people living in places other than their places of birth has surged globally. Compared to about 173 million in 2000, the total number of global migrants in 2017 was about 258 million. However, only 3.4% of the world population migrated internationally in 2017, representing a slight increase when compared to 2.8% in 2000 and 2.3% in 1980. There are approximately 68 million forcibly displaced persons, including over 25 million refugees, 3 million asylum seekers and over 40 million internally displaced persons. As violence continue

to increase and living condition deteriorated in 2013, the humanitarian situation in South Sudan escalated to a full-blown humanitarian emergency with about 4.3 million displaced people inclusive of refugees, IDPs, and asylum-seekers. It is pertinent that South Sudan finds an urgent way to address its political and military power struggles, the regional tribal tensions, perennial weak institutions, and the presently failing South Sudan Reconstruction process before could achieve an enduring peace, stability and development.

7. The forms of migration

Analysis of scientific literatures shows that a lot of migration theories have been created up to this day. Unfortunately, it is not enough to analyse different theories separately. Despite a huge interest, discussion, and analysis of the migration process, there is a problem of integrated and complex migration model lack. However, the topic of migration is discussed in every sphere of endeavour nowadays. However, it is a quite complicated phenomenon. Causes of migration can be understandable “deeper” after classifying and summarizing the main theories in an appropriate way. (Kumpikaite, Zickute, 2012). Most of scientists agree that migration’s theory, which could explain all aspects and reasons of migration, will never be created because of the confusing variety of processes involved in. However, the purpose of this article is not to propose such single theory. Various consistent patterns and correlations are seen in the migration’s movements. After classifying and summarizing these aspects, it is possible to understand the causes of migration “deeper.” Unfortunately, it is not enough to analyse different theories separately. Noting that this paper suffices itself with reference to the two general processes of the forced pattern of migration referred here to as ‘migration’ and the voluntary pattern referred here to as ‘urbanization’ (see the diagram below).

In south Sudan, the migration and urban population has been growing in recent years at an annual rate of 10 percent, mainly because of rural-urban migration. Immigration accounted for 4.5 percent. Following the same trend of urbanization, most of the immigrants to Juba town were of rural origin. According to the 2008 census reports, of the total migrants (492,970) about 60 percent were from rural origin. Research finding revealed that out of the total sample, immigrants account to about 74.8 percent of rural areas while about 25.2 per cent were from other urban area.

The research shows that while 98 (30.4%) of the migrants migrated to seek employment opportunity, 86 (26.7%) migrated in search of Education, 78 (24.2%) migrated due to poverty, famine, crop failure, land shortage, lack of cattle and poor facilities, 12 (3.7%) migrated as a result of job a transfer, and 48(14.9%) migrated seeking good climate. (Lomoro Alfred Babi Moses et al (2017). This showed that the socioeconomic

facilities within the rural areas are grossly inadequate for the citizen and therefore the inhabitants, especially the youths between the ages of 18 - 29 years migrate in large number in search of these facilities especially employment opportunities and educational facilities in the towns and cities.

8. Post conflict humanitarian and development policies in south Sudan

a) Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2019

Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) are put in place to address and prioritize the needs of IDPs, refugees etc. However, the population of the HRP has continued to drop in recent years. For example, The HRP for South Sudan in the 2019 saw an approximately drop of about 800,000 in its target population compared to that of the previous year which targeted almost 5.7 million people in need. The reason for this development is due to strict prioritization that caters for multiple needs of multiple sectors with a specific focus on levels of vulnerability as opposed to status. The humanitarian needs in South Sudan are mainly due to new displacements and other factors such as the displacement of refugees from South Sudan, food insecurity that has been worsened by El Niño and malnutrition. It is worthy of note that the 2016 HRP appeal of US\$952 million is 8% less compared to 2015; reflecting a corresponding reduction in the target population and the unique method of prioritization across sectors.

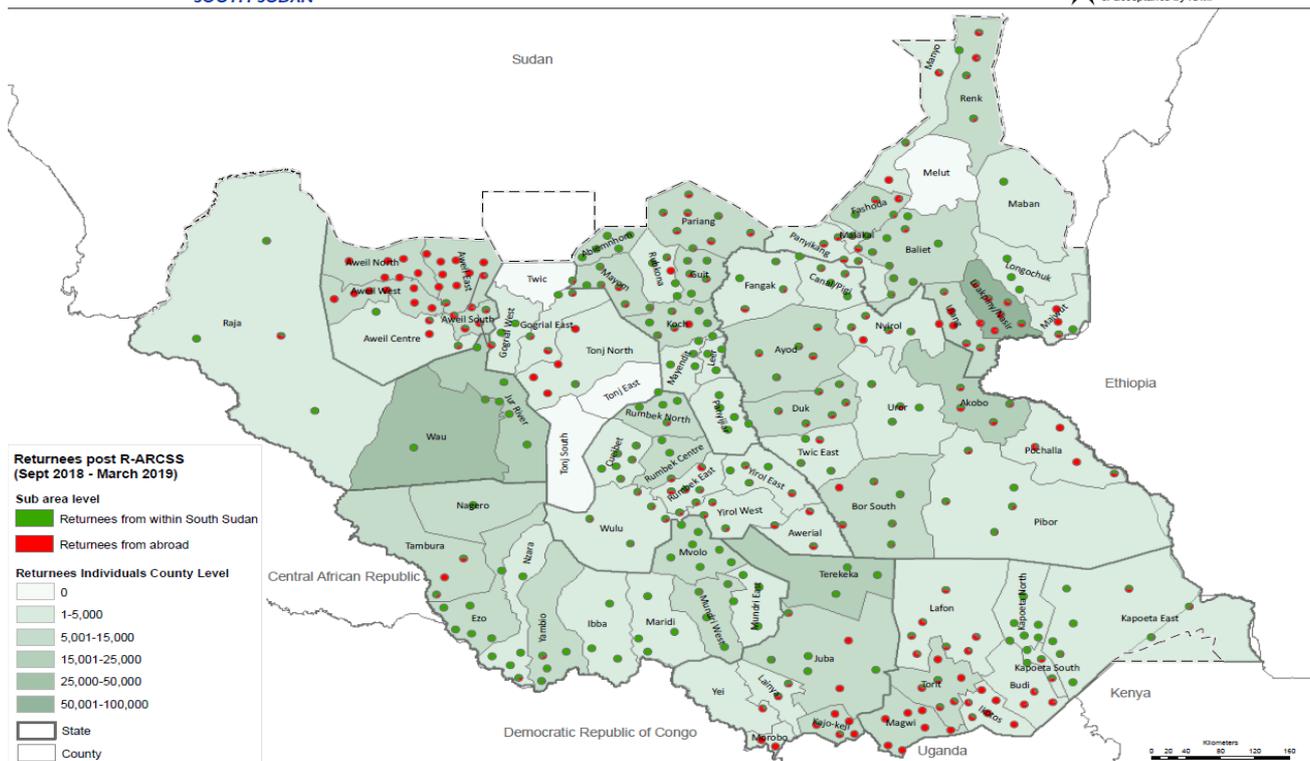
The document is prepared by UNOCHA for the Humanitarian Country Teams and presents a shared understanding of what is needed in South Sudan as a basis for joint planning. Its strategic objectives include the safe access to services and resources and the capability of communities to deal with significant threats. This strategy includes the expansion of basic services and the safety of the returnees. Areas of concern identified under this plan are Food Security and Livelihoods, Emergency Shelter, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. There are four main strategic objectives that the Humanitarian Country Team aims to achieve through short and long term programmatic approaches.

- Protection of lives and fundamental well-being of civilians plagued with conflict or natural disasters remains the main and comprehensive strategic objective of the HRP. The goal of this objective is to protect vulnerable civilians who are not party to the conflict from any form of violence or abuse that might come from the warring parties. The HRP also promotes absolute respect of the rights of individuals which ensures people are not further exposed to violence and abuse. Beyond provision of materials needs, counselling, rehabilitation and humanitarian protection activities are also provided to victims. The assistance and support required by people in need are provided through the collective efforts of the humanitarian community, the Government of South



Returnees arrival post peace agreement as of March 2019
 Displacement Tracking Matrix Mobility Tracking Round 5
 SOUTH SUDAN

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



- Sudan (GoSS) and other non-governmental partners who independently imbibe neutrality, impartiality and humanity as guiding principles in the dissemination of their duties. This objective also takes special cognisance of specific needs of individuals such as the elderly, those with chronic illness, the disabled as well as women, girls, boys and men.
- Through the integration and voluntary return of affected individuals, a long-term solution can be achieved. Hence, a more sustainable approach to delivering relief aid is to ensure and build self-reliance in the internally displaced people, especially those whose displacement have lasted beyond a year is another important objective. Emergency programmes are designed by partners to inculcate a self-reliant culture through capacity building of national partners that consequently reduces dependence on relief aid. To ensure humanitarian efforts are adequately complemented by needed governmental and developmental policies, humanitarian partners will keep engaging and encouraging relevant government and development partners to ensure that the root causes of humanitarian need are addressed.
- Life-saving emergency relief to the most vulnerable class of a displaced populace remains a top priority of HRP amid recurrent cases of global population displacement resulting from conflict and natural disaster. Just as the need of displaced people within and outside Sudan are similar, the needs of the most vulnerable people –the elderly, children, women and people with special needs- are specific but similar. Therefore saving the lives of vulnerable people like those suffering from

acute malnutrition entails attending to their critical needs and ensuring their protection from unscrupulous elements and granted accessibility to basic amenities and services like water, healthcare, sanitation, humanitarian protection and education. Food security is also an important need of the most vulnerable people.

- Reduction of malnutrition through increased food security to below emergency level throughout Sudan is the fourth strategic objective of the humanitarian team. This objective is in acknowledgement of the fact that the causes of malnutrition and food insecurity could be due different causes which cut across different socio-economic and climatic factors that should be tackled accordingly.

b). United Nations Interim Cooperation Framework (UN-ICF)

The United Nations Interim Cooperation Framework (UN-ICF) comes into place as a provisional measure from 2016-17 while the Transitional Government develops a new development plan. The ICF will support the Special Restoration Fund (SRF) including support for refugees and IDP's return and re-integration in the medium and long term. The United Nations Country Team in South Sudan on the 6th October 2016, in Juba, met with top government officials and other partners to officially launch the Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF). The ICF is a strategy developed by the United Nations Country Team to serve as a provisional framework for the transitional period of the peace agreement between 2016 and 2017.

Based on the solid understanding of the context, the new framework requires UN agencies to be better targeted and guided by some basic principles that include, being realistic in setting goals and objectives in a country witnessing significant deficit in development; recovery from the serious set-backs of recent years; institutional empowerment and capacity building for sustainable peace and stability; resilience of people, communities and institutions; support for most vulnerable and affected by the crisis. The ICF’s main objective is to facilitate rapid yet peaceful transformation and development of South Sudan into stable and sustainable nation through five areas of high priority: empowering the local communities to be resilient; providing accessible social services for the most vulnerable; enhancing stability and peaceful governance; revitalisation of the local economy; improving the status of women and youth through empowerment programmes. The United Nations Country Team is also prepared to help assist with the formation of South Sudan’s national development plan. The development and adoption of the ICF was a consensus by all UN organizations in South Sudan, in consultation with their national and international partners. The United Nations Country Team, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, consists of FAO, UNDSS, OCHA,

IOM, UNAIDS, UN Women, UNOPS, UN Habitat, WFP, UNDP/UNEP, UNESCO, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNMAS, UNMISS and WHO.

9. The causes of migration

1) From the analysis of the data from the separately administered interviews and the two case studies, the following natural and man-made factors have been identified to majorly be responsible for migration, impact reconstruction policies and activities in Juba. The justification for the selection of these common factors includes issues like shared similarity of these factors among the list of the issues identified through the use of the two research methods applied in the study: War (Communal, internal political conflicts); Insecurity; Health Factors (Diseases, Epidemics); Lack of basic services (Education and Health); Environmental Factors (Draughts, Deforestation, Desertification and Floods); Regional proximity and hospitality factors; Change in social and economic status; Lack of access to food leading to hunger famine (food gaps); Lack of sources of livelihood.

Table 1: Some major factors and drivers for migration

| Major Classification | Specific Factors | Causes | Resultant effect |
|----------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| 1. NATURAL Factors: | 1.1 Environmental Factors (Draughts, Deforestation, Desertification and Floods) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draughts, - Famine, - Floods - Deforestation, and - Desertification | Urbanization |
| | 1.2 Health Factors (Diseases, Epidemics) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diseases, - Epidemics | Rapid Urbanization |
| | 1.3 Regional proximity and hospitality factors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hospitality factors | Urbanization |
| | 1.4 Change in social and economic status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased income | Urbanization |
| 2. MAN-MADE Factors: | 2.1 War (Communal, internal political conflicts) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communal conflicts, - Internal conflicts - political conflicts | Migration |
| | 2.2 Lack of access to food leading to hunger famine (food gaps) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Famine - Hunger | |
| | 2.3 Lack of sources of livelihood | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - War and civil unrest - Remoteness and poverty - Deprivation of assets and capability | Migration |
| | 2.4 Insecurity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak Institutions/ Corrupt Leadership - Failure of Security Sector Reform Process | Migration |

10. The impact and effects of migration

Migration is one of the most discussed subject because it has become an integral part of the day-to-day life of many developed cities. The abundance of opportunities in cities and promise of improved standard of living has continued to attract people from all works of life to big cities. However, this has its advantages and disadvantages as far as the life of the migrants are concerned

Effects of Migration on Host Country:

Violence in South Sudan accounts for the biggest hardship the region has faced since the 1950s. , The repeated sequence of civil war and armed conflicts has plunged the region into cycle of hunger and suffering; leaving the ordinary people at the receiving end.

a. Positive Impact

- 1) Reduced unemployment due to abundant job opportunities.
- 2) Improved quality of life of people.
- 3) Improved social life due to exposure to people of different background, culture, customs, and languages, which helps to improve goodwill among people.
- 4) Economic growth of the region due to attraction of skilled workers.
- 5) Better educational opportunities for children and adults.
- 6) Reduced population densities due to tendency for reduced birth rate.

b. Negative Impact

- 1) It leads to loss of skilled workers from rural areas which consequently affect output and development.
- 2) Increased competition for job, housing, education due to influx of people in urban areas.
- 3) Increased pressure on available resources as a result of large population.
- 4) It is difficult for a villager to survive in urban areas because in urban areas there is no natural environment and pure air. They have to pay for each and everything.
- 5) Uneven population distribution due to increased migration of people to cities.
- 6) The high level of illiteracy amongst rural people makes them not only unfit for most jobs, but lacking the necessary knowledge and life skills.
- 7) Although in the city they mostly live in poverty and thus unable to the quality life most cities offer.
- 8) Children of immigrants also tend to grow up in poverty like their parents without access to quality health, proper nutrition or good education.
- 9) The number of slums in most cities tends to increase and migrant population increase; leading to increased crime, pollution and unhygienic living conditions.
- 10) Migrants more often than not victims of exploitation exploited;
- 11) Migration is one major reasons for increasing number of nuclear families; I where children grow up without a wider family circle.

Discussion and conclusion

Reintegration and proper management of IDPs and returnees remains an important concern for the people of South Sudan and the GOSS. Hence, this has factored in most of the recent laws and Acts as in a Land Act which was recently enacted states "facilitating the reintegration and resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons, Returnees and other categories of persons whose rights to land were or are affected by the civil war". The fact that better and accessible social amenities and infrastructures are more in the cities makes the majority of

returnees prefer to settle in the urban areas; thereby complicating an already complex and delicate process. Although indigenes can be allowed access to their ancestral lands on verification by traditional authorities, the same cannot be said of non indigenes.

From the studies and available literatures, the trend of migration resulting from many factors has been on the increase in Juba and South Sudan. The flow pattern and characteristics of migrants to and within Juba town shows that there has generally been an annual growth rate of 10% in South Sudan in recent years; 4.5% of which is accounted for by immigration. This phenomenon is largely due to three major interrelated components that have affected human existence; 1) the social, 2) the economic and 3) the environmental factors. The four years of official reconstruction in South Sudan (2011 - 2015) have not totally alleviated the concerns among stakeholders in the country (Kaldor and Vincent, 2006).

The empirical evidence in this study suggests a number of findings. Some common human and man-made factors have been identified to be mainly responsible for displacements and migration. Thus, impeding reconstruction policies and activities in Juba. The justification for the selection of these common factors includes issues like shared similarity of these factors among the list of the issues identified through the use of the two research methods applied in the study. It is, however, essential that the policies target more of the vulnerable populace that have been forced to flee their homes by providing essential livelihood supports and resilient living conditions since a considerable part of them have suffered humanitarian crisis as a result of famines, isolations, loss of material and assets, and atrocities against them. They should also be guaranteed reconstruction, integration within the policy protection. However, due to lack of appropriate governmental steps, this task falls on the international community for the time being.

South Sudan remains one of the most challenging examples of service delivery in the world, while donor-agencies continue to operate in the face of diminishing access. This processes are worsened by the continuous flow of migration (IDPs and refugees); specifically the migratory patterns that followed the crises of 2013 and 2016-17 in Juba city that resulted in massive exodus of refugees into neighbouring countries. South Sudan, being East Africa's largest country, houses one of the largest numbers of IDPs and Returnees in the region. An example of this is the Bidibidi refugee settlement, described as the largest refugee settlement/site in the world, in Uganda (May 2017).

A new peace agreement was signed by major actors and parties involved in the South Sudan war in September 2018 after month negotiation. It worthy of note that parties to this new agreement include those that were part of the now defunct 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS) and others that sprung up afterwards. Although,

hailed by some as a significant step forward, the fragility of the deal cannot be overemphasised as fighting has since resumed in parts of the country while some parties have reconsidered their support for the deal.

The 2019 – 2021 United Nations policy documents builds on sustained UN engagement in South Sudan since the signing of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and independence in 2011. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) affirms its commitment to supporting South Sudan and its people in achieving sustainable peace, ushering in a period of recovery and setting the stage for future sustainable development.

- 1) The priority thematic areas identified are the following: Building peace and strengthening governance;
- 2) Improving food security and recovering local economies;
- 3) Strengthening social services;
- 4) Empowering women and youth.

Coordination facilitates effective use of resources and provides clarity and coherence in designing and executing post-conflict reconstruction strategies. It is important to ensure that the many agencies involved in post-conflict reconstruction is coordinated by improving and having well-established communication channels and structures for effective resources use. This can help to avoid duplication of activities and contradictory policies and strategies while also increasing the chance of post-conflict reconstruction. Kenya, Sudan, and Namibia are case studies of how coordination among international and local actors can contribute to a successful post-conflict reconstruction. By contrast, the post Rwandan genocide demonstrates how failure to facilitate a successful post-conflict can have deadly consequences.

The international and local actors in South Sudan have often failed to coordinate their activities and programs; hence, the resulting failed post-conflict reconstruction. The major factors to the success of any endeavor to addressing any post-conflict challenge are: 1) Active participation of the Local Government and the Local Community; 2). Partnership between the local government and local community should be clearly defined, considering the specifics of the area and its circumstances; 3) Local government should balance market needs with community interests, while harnessing community support; 4) Local Government must introduce Public Private Partnership approach to attract private developers; 5) the endeavor must be built upon good planning and defined scope; through clear identification of shared objectives and responsibilities; and finally, 6) An access to land at lower than market rates; accountability and transparency and continuous Monitoring and Evaluation procedures and clarity of rules.

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