

# Policy Approach To The Causes And Effects Of Internally Displaced Persons And Migration Crises In Juba

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## **ABSTRACT**

*This paper examines the situation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), the causes of displacements and the trends of migration in Juba. The specific factors that create displacements and migrations are identified by some expert respondents and the analysis of the trend over some time of the independent era to date was done. Two locations of Hai-Zandiya and Gureii in Juba were selected for the study. Up to twelve (12) policy actors within the United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes; International and National Non-Governmental Organizations were randomly selected and interviewed with a total of ninety-eight (98) respondents. Data was collected using well-structured questionnaires and Key Informant Interview (KII), using the Delphi techniques through the aid of Google docs for two rounds of questionnaire administration and interview sessions with key informants. The findings identified a series of factors that triggers migration, categorized as Man-made and natural (Economic, political, social and environmental factors. The study, therefore, recommends the need to encourage inclusive arrangements in coordination, policy formulations, humanitarian*

*and development nexus to support the reconstruction as well as efforts to minimize the perennial displacements and migratory trends. The trend was shown according to major classification, specific factors, the causes and finally the resultant effects. Policy recommendations were preferred to best manage the crises by the actors within the government and the local and international partners.*

**Key words:** *Displacement, GOSS, Integration, Internally Displaced Persons, Migration, Partnership, Peace, Policy, Post-conflicts, Refugee, United Nations,*

## **1.INTRODUCTION**

The world was shocked at depressing reports of near genocide massacres and the subsequent destruction in Juba and across South Sudan. This shocking development came nearly three years after the world in great solidarity, celebrated the declaration of independence on the 9th of July 2011 by the people of South Sudan after decades of civil wars. Since the outbreak of violence in December 2013, a large proportion of the South Sudanese population has been displaced with huge numbers presently living in the United Nations facilities (The protection of civilian camps) POCs. The conflict took a brutal ethnic dimension across the country immediately; leading to the massacres of an unknown number of civilians largely from the Nuer and Dinka nationalities [1]. The United Nations and other stakeholders were prompted to rescue the country through, but not limited to, humanitarian aids, protections, human rights, policies, access negotiation as well as dialogues from a near annihilation and total collapse. The ugly phenomenon triggered massive displacements and migration that have affected economic, food security social, political and environmental activities across the country [1]. This study looks at the challenges associated with the displacements and migration as it affects policies in post-war Juba. It suggests lasting solutions for tackling these challenges to arrive at mutual integration and cohesion between affected communities to engender transformation, stabilization and resilience, and ultimately minimize the wind of protracted migration.

The research identified the causes and effects of displacements and migration, reviewed various policy interventions. Two UN post-conflict policies and three Government policies on the IDPs, migration and the reconstruction efforts were discussed. Using the emerging post-conflict state of South Sudan and Juba in particular as a case study, this study revealed that a post-conflict society devoid of reintegration plan and policy exposes its vulnerable populations—the returnees, (IDPs), and communities—to perpetual displacement, and migration and contributes to the reigniting of violence and armed conflicts. A consensus view by a panel of respondent's experts for the evolution of a community implementation approach as a mechanism for the reintegration of returning internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and communities as a short, mid and long-term remedy for the prolonged conflict and forced displacements in Juba.

## 1.1 The Case Studies

The Republic of South Sudan is surrounded by countries in East-Central Africa that share borders to the north, south, east, west, southeast and southwest by Sudan, Central African Republic, Uganda, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Kenya respectively. Its capital became the country's largest city of Juba after gaining independence from the Republic of Sudan in 2011. It has a population of 12 million, most of the Nilotic people, and it is among the youngest nations in the world, with roughly half of its population under 18 years old. Juba, the capital and largest city in South Sudan, is located on the White Nile also serves as the capital of Central Equatorial State (CES). It is a commercial centre with access roads leading to the neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and Kenya. Historically and from colonial days, Juba was linked to Sudan town of Kosti through steamers and boats along the river Nile (popularly known as the Superior River). Juba also has an international airport that makes it accessible from far and wide [2].

Gureii is a village approximately 15 km west of Juba city. It has a population of about 10,851 people, (IDPs 6,130; Host Community are 4,751) most of whom are returnees from Khartoum and native IDPs from within the Rombur Village of Luri; the majority of which are women and children. A bigger percentage of this population resides in and around the Juba town for easy access to services, and probably security. On the other hand, Hai Zandiya is an informal settlement in Juba. Its current population is made up of about 530 households. It is located on public land that was used to house police officers and other Government officials in the 1960s. During the civil war, the population of Hai Zandiya grew significantly due to the influx of IDPs. As a result, the community expanded to encroach on road reserves in two directions [3, 4].

## 2. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH: DELPHI TECHNIQUES

### III. Methodological Approach: Delphi Techniques

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” [5]. In general, the technique is seen as a process to “obtain the most reliable consensus of a group of experts by a series of intensive questionnaires and interviews interspersed with controlled opinion feedback”[5]. Its typical usage includes 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” [5].

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. Written feedback from each respondent concerning the problem is collected, analyzed and used in the formation of more detailed questions for the second round. If necessary, a third-round can also be formulated from the responses obtained from the second round [6]. Generally, two to three rounds are carried out but may vary depending on the issue being studied and the type of Delphi design [7]. 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 [6].

A good proportion of the data used in this paper are obtained by the authors from some documented pieces of literature, experts' opinions and case study analysis and the analysis of the United and the government's policies as well as research on IDPs and migration in the study area by the use of the case study analysis, key informant interviews (KII) and a two rounds questionnaire administration. Questions were related to the socio-economic characteristics of respondents to 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 concerning the contributions of these policies to the integration of IDPs, the factors affecting migration management and the general development and humanitarian nexus in 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 ninety-eight (98) respondents.

## **2.1 The crises and displacement trends in Juba-South Sudan**

Nine years ago, South Sudan was born into a supportive atmosphere. In realizing the potential of a new future to create wealth, previous generations have persevered through decades of war. Lastly, the possibility seemed close to becoming a reality, but it was shattered by the conflict which broke out in 2013. After South Sudan's independence in July 2011, a diplomatic crisis erupted violence in December 2013 in the capital of the Republic of South Sudan, Juba, and spread rapidly to other areas of the country, igniting a civil war. Around 383,000 South Sudanese are believed to have died as a result of the battle. More than 4 million people have left their homes, 1.9 million made homeless and 2.3 million as refugees in other countries. The vulnerability to catastrophic events and economic destruction, including the failure to grow subsistence crops due to migration and instability, has also profoundly impacted South Sudanese.

The tragic battle against comparatively concentrated brutality against civilians culminated in the rapid relocation of vast numbers of citizens either away from conflict or to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) bases. At that time the dispute has extended to other parts of the world. Today, the war involves seven States directly or indirectly. Neighbouring countries, including Uganda, Ethiopia, the Republic of the Sudan and Kenya have received a huge number of refugees as the fighting continues.

Subsequently, tens of thousands of South Sudanese have been killed. Half of the population is now food-insecure. One quarter has been displaced.

We have seen momentary reprisals from aggression, like the Conflict Resolution Treaty of 2015, but South Sudan is at war with itself. Violence today has become part of daily life in the major cities of South Sudan.

Related solutions were established to address the urgent needs of South Sudanese fleeing to these countries, complementing ongoing operations for refugees. Displaced people have gathered in UNMISS bases in Juba, Bor, Bentiu and Malakal and have also gathered in remote regions, including areas beyond the control of humanitarian agencies. On the other hand, most attempts are underway worldwide to stop the fighting. The High-Level Revitalization Forum held in Addis Ababa in February took together the Government of South Sudan, opposition parties and other players to restore the components of the 2015 Agreement. The Forum ended without massive gains, but it was seen by many as a positive indication that forthcoming negotiations could lead to a new peace agreement. As of early September, 2019 the war resulted in more than a quarter of all South Sudanese internally displaced (1,9 million) or among 2,4 million neighbouring refugees. As of 15 March 2019, a total of 202,776 civilians was reported to have sought shelter in the adjacent to UNMISS in Wau. The protracted nature of the conflict has halted development activities across the country endures the consequences of poor infrastructure, weak institutions, and unfavourable business environment. This has been confirmed in a 2018 World Bank Doing Business report, which ranks South Sudan among the most unfavourable business and investment environment in the world. The intensity and scale of the conflict, nested within a highly unstable political and economic context, have made achieving sustainable peace, progress, and prosperity a significant challenge [2].

Internally Displaced Persons or IDPs are people that have been forced from their homes within their own country. Internal displacement is characterized by its coercive nature coupled with the fact that the affected populace remains within the borders of their 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 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” [8, 9]. 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. By the 26th September 2019, South Sudan’s baseline on IDPs had become 1,465,542 individuals from a previous figure of 1,829,223 individuals following an 18-month-long rationalization exercise and review of IDP datasets maintained by the International Organization for Migration’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM) and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) [2]. 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 [2]. Thus, support for host communities remained atop the list of UN’s priorities in 2020, as it attempts to support more than 90% of internally displaced persons, refugee mostly children and women suffering from malnutrition, ensure basic services, protection, adequate shelters and education for 85% of refugee and children from IDP households and children respectively.

## 2.2 Migration Factors and Effects in Juba

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED MIGRATION FACTORS IN JUBA THROUGH ANALYSIS OF INTERVIEW DATA

Major Classification	Specific Factors	Causes	Resultant effect
1.Natural Factors:	1.1 Environmental Factors:	– Drought, Famine, Floods, Deforestation, and Desertification	– Migration – Displacement – Loose of human dignity
	1.2 Health Factors:	– Diseases, Epidemics	– Migration – Displacements
	1.3 Economic Factors:	– Increased income – Change in social status	– Migration – Inflation
2.Man-made Factors:	2.1 War and crises:	– Communal conflicts, political conflicts	– Migration – Displacements – Sexual Violence
	2.2 Food Gaps:	– Famine, Hunger	– Migration – Displacements
	2.3 Land Grabbing:	– War and civil unrest, poverty, Deprivation of assets	– Migration – Displacements
	2.4 Insecurity	– Weak Institutions/ Corruption, Failure of Security Sector	– Human Right Abuse – Migration – Displacements

TABLE 2:  
 SIMILARITY ISSUES IDENTIFIED THROUGH ANALYSIS OF THE INTERVIEW DATA

SELIENT ISSUES	No.	ISSUES	Number of respondents
	1	War	36
	2	Insecurity	41
	3	Diseases/ epidemics	38
	4	Lack of basic services	41
	5	Draughts, Deforestation & Flood	49
	6	Regional factors	37
	7	Socioeconomic status	29
	8	Hunger and Famine	51
	9	Lack of sources of livelihood	79

### 2.3 Effects of displacements and migration on political, economic and social systems

Each year, a lot of factors ranging from man-made to natural disasters forcibly displace millions of persons as shown in tables 1 and 2. While these phenomena also bring some benefits to the affected society, they often come at costs, which are often borne by its most vulnerable, needy and marginalized members of the society. “For millions of people around the world—development has cost them their homes, their livelihoods, their health, and even their very lives.”[10]. Poverty, loss of human dignity and disenfranchisement are common consequences, especially for children and women. Contrary to the popular definition of IDPs as those that have been forced from their homes due to conflict, man-made and natural disasters, human right violations and development projections also constitute a major reason for internal displacement. “While victims of disaster—especially natural disaster—generally are the focus of sympathetic attention and international aid (as are many of those displaced by conflict), the same cannot be said for victims of development-induced displacement, although the consequences may be comparably dire.” [10].

1) *i) A legacy of conflict, violence, and abuse:*

Five years of the most recent conflict have forced almost 4.2 million people to flee their homes in search of safety, nearly 2 million of them within and nearly 2.2 million outside the country. New accounts of sexual violence against women and girls in the South Sudan conflict have now emerged weekly, detailing widespread horrors that have rarely been seen since the Rwandan genocide. Some female survivors have lost count of the number of times they have been raped, and in certain parts of the country sexual violence perpetrated by armed men has become so commonplace that it is difficult to find a woman or girl who has not witnessed or experienced it first-hand.

## 2) *Insufficient basic services*

The conflict and associated economic decline have eroded the government's ability to provide consistent basic services to its people. Currently, one primary health centre serves an average of 50,000 people. Only 40 per cent of nutrition treatment centres have access to safe water, a gap that puts most vulnerable people, particularly women, boys, and girls, at risk of malnutrition and disease. Only about one in five childbirths involves a skilled health care worker and the maternal mortality ratio is estimated at 789 per 100,000 live births.

Every third school has been damaged, destroyed, occupied, or closed since 2013, and more than 70 per cent of children who should be attending classes are not receiving an education. There is a lack of basic services in South Sudan, especially water sources and education. Although Juba has surrounded with water sources but lacks efficient water supply systems, well-built and equipped schools and health facilities. The authorities and humanitarian organizations in the country have tried to provide water sources and education services in the in rural and urban areas over the years yet the demand remained on the increase by the day.

## 3) *iii) Destroyed livelihoods and eroded resilience and coping capacity*

Years of conflict, displacement and underdevelopment have limited people's livelihood opportunities, marginalized women's formal employment opportunities, and eroded the capacity of families to deal with the ongoing crisis and unexpected shocks, such as a wage earner's death or cattle loss. 80 per cent of people's livelihoods are focused on pastoralist and farming practices. Farmers, mainly women, and their families were evicted from their fertile fields. From 2014 to 2017, annual cereal demand decreased by 25%, leaving almost 500,000 metric tons deficit for 2018. More than 80 per cent of the population lives below the total poverty line, and between January and March 2019 half of the country will be extremely food-deprived, close to the same timeframe in 2018. The number of people in Phase 5 of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is expected to nearly double from the same time in 2018. As per the United Nations Cooperation Framework, Resilience in the sense of South Sudan is characterized as the capability to absorb, adapt and change in the face of social, environmental, economic and political

tremors and stressors while taking account of different needs of people based on existing/structural inequalities and exclusion. The UN will continue to work with the UN Country Team (UNCT) to pursue this objective regardless of the prevailing political situation in the country or the outcomes of the peace process.

4) *iv) Limited access to assistance and protection*

About 1.5 million people live in areas facing high levels of access restrictions – places where armed hostilities, violence against aid workers and assets, and other access impediments render humanitarian activities severely restricted, or in some cases impossible. In 2018, violence against humanitarian personnel and assets consistently accounted for over half of all reported incidents. More than 500 aid workers were relocated due to insecurity, disrupting the provision of life-saving assistance and protection services to people in need for prolonged periods. Community's inability to access lifesaving support risks pushing women, men, and children deeper into crisis. Many of the hard to reach areas in Unity, Upper Nile and Western Bahr el Ghazal has alarming rates of food insecurity, malnutrition, and sexual and gender-based violence.

5) *State Fragility*

South Sudan is a founding member of the g7+ group of conflict-affected and fragile countries, and has piloted the implementation of the New Deal (International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and State-building) to help identify and address the root causes of fragility and build a sustainable resiliency process. Fragility is a key metric for recognizing the peace and development challenges facing South Sudan; although there are different definitions of fragility; fragility broadly means that “a state is at risk of failure”<sup>15</sup>. South Sudan ranks as the most fragile country in the 2018 Fragile States Ranking (among a ranking of 178 countries).

South Sudan is facing a crisis at various stages, including a shortage of administrative resources and an inability to supply its people with basic services. Besides political and economic instability, fragility may also contribute to the inability to deliver adequate public services, and the wide spectrum of risk elements of state collapse such as massive corruption and illegal activity, rapid economic downturn, group-based injustice, institutionalized segregation, and extreme demographic pressures.

6) *Resettlement of IDPs and refugees*

A critical concern for the people of South Sudan and the GOSS is the proper management of the return and reintegration process. Indeed, one of the objectives of the recently enacted Land Act is stated as “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

process is sensitive and complex, not least because most returnees are keen to settle in the urban centres where there is a greater promise of access to social infrastructures such as schools and health facilities. While the customary system and traditional authorities are capable of dealing with returnees who seek to access their ancestral lands, they are not equipped to deal with the influx of people who are not indigenous to their communities.

7) *The policy approach to displacements and migration in Juba*

a) *United Nations Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) January - December 2019*

The promise of better life and opportunities, particularly for children and women, are well enshrined in South Sudan's revitalized 2019 peace process. However, the consequences of years of violence and conflict have destroyed the livelihoods of many; leaving about two-third, over 7 million people, of South Sudan's population precariously in need of security and humanitarian assistance in 2020. A similar figure was reported for the year 2019. Although the war has significantly reduced across the country, the humanitarian crisis remains dire. The people of South Sudan from all age-groups are yearning for peace as observed by one of the authors during his trip to the country. The signing of the Revitalized Agreement on Conflict Resolution in South Sudan has further intensified the call for bitter reflection. It is hoped that the agreement will be a solid foundation for a prosperous and peaceful South Sudan going forward.

The 2020 humanitarian crisis in South Sudan was notably serious, given the years of violence that forced 4.6 million people from their homes to seek shelter within and outside the country. While the number of people seeking humanitarian assistance and protection in 2020 is similar to the previous year (2019), women and children remained the most affected with about 600,000 malnourished pregnant and lactating women and 2.2 million out-of-school children. Food insecurity is also projected to prevail in the first quarter of the year 2020 as the displaced populace gradually grows in confidence to return to their homes.

Following target refinement based on lessons learnt over the past years, efficient and judicious allocation of the available resources to the neediest people remains a top priority of the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan as detailed in the Humanitarian Needs Overview. Integrated response efforts are adopted by the Humanitarian Country Team to rapidly reach out to affected communities and priority areas that are at the centre of humanitarian response while ensuring efficient synergy amongst all humanitarian clusters. An increase in the use of tools for carefully target assistance like biometric registrations is also ensured to reduce reliance on-air operations. Thus, the scope of the 2019 HRP is smaller compared to 2018, with an appeal of US\$1.5 billion for 5.8 million people.

Given the growing commitment by concerned partners in alleviating the suffering of the people and building their capacity through humanitarian programmes, development actors now have more roles -such as identifying and addressing the root causes of some needs- to play in 2020. The UN is

committed to working with all partners to develop resilience and recovery programs to empower people and reduce their reliance on emergency relief. A peaceful environment that is free of violence will allow humanitarian actors to consistently and effectively implement this plan. Hence there have been calls for all the parties to the peace agreement to keep to its terms for a successful implementation. Non-governmental and local organizations that are committed to the agreement, as well as donor partners, will continue to be a crucial part of the humanitarian response for years to come especially in 2019 and 2020. The South Sudan humanitarian community has continued to be effective through innovation; thus, investing in the Humanitarian Response Plan is a worthy cause.

*b) United Nations Interim Cooperation Framework (UN-ICF) South Sudan*

The 2019 – 2021 United Nations Cooperation Framework (UNCF) 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 (UN) remains firmly committed 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. The UN Cooperation Framework replaces the 2016-2018 Interim Cooperation Frameworks (ICF) that was a bridging programme that had to be extended until 31 December 2018 due to the absence of a national development strategy. The UNCF takes into account lessons learned from ICF implementation, by expanding and scaling up the ICF's strategic approach to building resilience, capacities, and institutions to achieve key outcomes across four priority areas, as well as to gradually scale up this support. The UN will aim to empower national partners and communities, in particular women, youth and other vulnerable groups, to be more resilient and better placed to withstand the many challenging and complex impacts of the protracted crises. The UN will also provide support for strengthening capacities and institutions in the community, state, and national levels with a particular focus on vulnerable areas with a potential for strong partnerships. The UNCF will be implemented through individual agencies articulating agency-specific programme documents, and jointly through joint programmes. The priority thematic areas identified are the following: i) Building peace and strengthening governance; ii) Improving food security and recovering local economies; iii) Strengthening social services, and iv) Empowering women and youth.

Progress towards these goals will depend on the peace process, including the outcomes of the High-Level Revitalizations Forum (HLRF) that takes place within the overall 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS). The UN will enhance

and scale up support for the implementation of the peace agreement as opportunities emerge. Together, the above priorities will require an engendered, risk-informed, flexible and crosscutting approaches to adapt to shifting conditions on the ground and will be premised on a series of

guiding principles. These include managing expectations, conflict sensitivity that takes account of gender norms, and 'leaving no one behind' - the universal obligation under Agenda 2030 to afford sustainable development to all, irrespective of their political affiliation, ethnic identity, or another social status

The UNCF's priority areas and strategic approach have been validated as part of an inclusive consultative process. It was underpinned by an in-depth strategic prioritization analysis and consultative engagement internally within the UN, and external consultations with government stakeholders, development partners, and civil society representatives from the NGO forum. The UNCF takes into account the strategic objectives of the National Development Strategy (NDS) as well as the priorities outlined in the South Sudan's inaugural SDG report, notably SDG 16 and its focus on building a peaceful, just and inclusive South Sudan. The UNCF is also premised on the internationally agreed commitments under the New Way of Working to advance humanitarian and development collaboration. These commitments centred on achieving collective outcomes to reduce vulnerability, needs and risk. In the years to come, the UN will lend its support to all efforts, at national and local levels, to support peace efforts and moving towards development. The UNCF has been developed to gradually improve momentum following the peace process and the National Dialogue to encourage and sustain successful outcomes. Even in the absence of significant progress in these processes, the UNCF is designed to remain robust for continued action in support of resilience, recovery, and peace. The UNCF will serve as a platform from which to build stronger partnerships, enhance mutual accountability and build the resilience of the people of South Sudan.

TABLE 3: SWOT ANALYSIS FOR IDPS AND MIGRATION CRISES MANAGEMENT IN JUBA

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Diverse culture</li> <li>. Huge bio-diversity</li> <li>. Availability of Land <i>and Housing policies</i></li> <li>. Geographical/Strategic location of Juba city</li> <li>. <i>Strong currency</i></li> <li>. Proximity to six neighbouring countries</li> <li>. Historic and religious monument/sites for the development of tourism (Eco-Tourism)</li> <li>. The Presence of international airlines/Community</li> <li>. Shelved urban regulations and law enforcement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. 65% of the City population live in informal settlements due to lack of adequate housing and land titles</li> <li>. Poorly connected streets and roads</li> <li>. Poor quality of residential buildings</li> <li>. Car-based movement rather than mass transit</li> <li>. Poor pedestrian environment</li> <li>. Poor drainage causes flooding</li> <li>. Negative impression of South Sudan</li> <li>. Poor intercity and regional linkages</li> <li>. Socially disintegrated communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Abundant natural and human resources</li> <li>. Development of an integrated and comprehensive master plan</li> <li>. Better use of large areas of vacant and under-used land and properties in the city</li> <li>. Urban regeneration: Conversion of old buildings to new uses</li> <li>. Create new centres of activity (Urban Cores)</li> <li>. Development of an integrated national and regional plans (landlocked country)</li> <li>. Creation of an integrated social fabric</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Undesired communal and ethnic aggregations (Sit-under the tree syndrome)</li> <li>. Inter Communal Conflicts and war</li> <li>. Forced displacement of the hosting communities</li> <li>. Transitional lifestyle</li> <li>. Sense of insecurity and emerging criminal acts</li> <li>. Poor land management system (Multiple land ownership)</li> <li>. Effect of flooding within and outside the City</li> <li>. Investors unwilling in small scale businesses</li> <li>. Lack of sufficient parking lots and pedestrian walkways</li> <li>. The disappearance of open spaces and urban vents</li> <li>. Total state of anarchy inland distribution</li> </ul>

a) *Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS)*

Following months of negotiations between warring parties who were also part of the defunct 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS) and others, a new peace agreement was signed by the major actors in September 2018.

Specific support has been granted to the ARCSS, which was signed in 2015 between the governing SPLM / A, the SPLM / A in Opposition (SPLM-IO) and other smaller groups, in particular its promises on democratic governance, elections and transparency and (vague) references to proportional representation and federalism. Nevertheless, almost all respondents lamented the lack of enforcement of the 2015 deal, which the majority blamed on the new South Sudan administration, while others blamed the SPLM-IO rebels. Some stated the government's unwillingness to sign under international pressure during the talks and its reservations, saying it was a reference to the collapse of the deal in July 2016 when violence erupted in the capital Juba. They also pointed to a lack of follow-up by regional and international players on the agreement, and a lack of pressure on the parties, especially the government, to enforce it.

Most believed that, considering the backdrop of crime, migration and limits on democratic liberties, as well as the lack of buy-in from main opposition parties, it would not get any results. Notwithstanding this, most of the interviewees trusted in the importance of a countrywide dialogue program to collect the opinions of the people. Nonetheless, many have said that such an effort will be critical in avoiding more violence and solving the other systemic problems facing the world as long as minimum security and political space standards are in effect and where those responsible for atrocities are held accountable. There was broad agreement that such a forum should move beyond the limited emphasis on power-sharing that dominated the current region-led discussions, and could tackle controversial concerns such as the number of states or regional tensions from worsening.

b) *South Sudan urbanization policy*

The Government of the Republic of South Sudan's vision for the country, "South Sudan's 2040: A Vision for Peace and Reconciliation, Prosperity and Happiness, Equitable development" offers a unique blueprint for South Sudan's stability and development for the next couple of decades (2020-2040). It focuses on the peculiar challenges of the country as it transitions from a largely rural economy to an urban-type through equitable and balanced economic development government policies. While urbanization in developed regions has been informed by spatial planning, new urbanization patterns in developing countries are generally taking the form of chaotic, unplanned and informal settlements (slums) and amounts to increased sprawl, which, if unchecked the results are likely to be degraded land resources, food security, sustainable land management, peace and social stability.

South Sudan, emerging from decades of war and its population tripling on daily basis occasioned by the aftermath of the agreement to have the two countries exist as independent entities are yet to

develop a comprehensive National Urbanization Policy (NUP), to guide the growth and development of urban settlements. The population of the country grows across the states with a lot of uncertainties, continuous challenges of displacements and migration, poor urban development, institutions and lack of qualified human resources. This trend has created a rapid shift in population distribution and economic activities. The specific indicators can be seen like household incomes, economic growth rate, employment conditions, wage disparities, industrial structure, and levels of services provided by the decision-makers. These inequalities have created a wide gap between the urban and rural sectors, cities with different sizes, the emergence of social groups and widened the gap between the rich and poor group.

The challenge of urban growth can only be mitigated when the urbanization is fully incorporated into the sustainable development debate and agenda. Achieving sustainable urban land use is more complex and requires a substantial financial investment than in rural areas, but cannot be neglected, given the critical role of cities and towns in the economic progress of a region, as well as contributing their fair share in the GDP, livelihoods, and national and international markets.

c) *South Sudan Migration policy*

Being Africa's newest state, the Republic of South Sudan lacks a clear-cut policy or rules regarding the management of its borders. Hence, the country is working closely with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), to develop a migration policy that will strengthen its capacity to manage its borders as well as detail the of the rights of migrants. This policy is being done in collaboration with the Government of Germany, Japan and the European Union. A 2017 United Nations International Migration Report reported South Sudan to be home to about 845,000 migrants; mainly from the Horn of Africa and East Africa in addition to being home to hundreds of thousands of migrants, South Sudan also serves as a transit country en route to North Africa. The movements of migrants in South Sudan are diverse in their causes and duration. They include victims of trafficking, migrant workers and their families where applicable, refugees, as well as lone migrant children. The services of smugglers are often enlisted to facilitate migrants' journeys to South Sudan or through it to other countries.

The process of developing a comprehensive migration policy began in October 2018 when a Government led stakeholder's consultative workshop was held by IOM to prioritize the objectives of the policy. The services of consultants of international repute in developing migration policies were sought for an initial draft in the following months while still in contact with the National Coordination Mechanism (NCM), a Governmental inter-agency committee set up to coordinate migration issues, and IOM. As soon as the final copy of the document is ready, it will be presented to the Council of Ministers for deliberation and endorsement through the Minister of Interior after which it will be forwarded to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs before it is

submitted to Parliament for final adoption.

d) *Opportunities for development and reconstruction*

Although the condition of living of many South Sudanese remains nothing to write home about, the relative peace witnessed in the last year has raised hopes of positive transformation in the living standard of the populace as one-time enemies are increasingly uniting for a way forward. South Sudan's soil, water, and natural resource reserves are significant in comparison to the country's comparatively limited population and capable of turning the entire country's prosperity around. Efficient management and production of these tools provide long-term opportunities for sustained high economic growth.

A timely formation of a Government that will have the opportunity to oversee free and fair elections remains the best measure to stabilize the country. Criminality among the youths and corruption within the political elites have remained a serious problem in the country. Rebuilding South Sudan's judicial system including the deployment of mobile courts to more remote areas; Shift from static protection at protection-of-civilian sites in favour of confidence-building efforts among remote and urban communities; a shift of attention from political elites to a more holistic approach on people's suffering in the remote areas; Allowing women participate actively and play a reasonable role in public life, strict adherent to human right principles would help the country get out of the crises.

Developing low-income economies like South Sudan to a middle-income economy requires several essential ingredients. From international experience, this depends on several factors that include; (i) Functional public and private institutions; (ii) Well developed basic infrastructure; (iii) a stable macroeconomic framework; and (iv) a healthy and literate labour force[4].

### **3 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Although a Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed as far back as 2005, peace in South Sudan has largely been intermittent since the pro-independence period with incidents of acute structural post-conflict challenges in the country. These key challenges are more evident in the most resourceful states. Feelings of marginalization on the part of some tribes and groups based on ethnoreligious sentiments largely sum up the underlying factors behind these challenges. Additionally, the wide margin and disproportionate distribution of development between the political centre and periphery, urban and rural areas, as well as the prevalence of politics of inclusion and exclusion in South Sudan politics are clear reflections of these challenges. Hence, a lasting solution must attempt to reverse these tendencies while promoting inclusiveness for a united South Sudanese society. The needs assessment is synthesized thematically below.

To achieve the objective of a United and progressive country devoid of perennial conflicts, displacements and migration crises, the government of South Sudan must emphasize the following areas: (i) Comprehensive need assessments, (ii) Security sector reforms and stability, (iii) Economic development, (iv) Political stability, (v) Social and human development, (vi) Governance, (vii) Rule of law And Justice, (viii) Humanitarian and Emergency Assistance, (ix) Reconciliation and nation-building, and (x) Inclusive development.

Under this current examination's speculation, this work underscored the possibility that the international organization's intervention may/not be illuminated on a suspicion that peacebuilding is a method of tending to the high flood of South Sudanese displaced people. Hence, there is a great deal for all stakeholders to contribute towards peace-building intervention in South Sudan. All parties involved in the current conflict must rethink about the future of the country, the youth and stop relapse of the conflict and design methods that will bring a lasting solution to South Sudan. From the respondent's perspectives, they desire that irrespective of the ethnic divisions among them, peace must be restored, and the only way is through local intervention and national dialogue from the whole people of South Sudan

There has been a notable improvement in the inclusion of women in executive positions both at the federal and state government levels in a bid to alleviate the suffering and the condition of women and children in post-war South Sudan. Key and sensitive ministerial and high-ranking positions are being held by women in the country; raising positive hopes of active involvement of women in post-conflict South Sudan. The active involvement of women, youth and children in the rebuilding process has particularly been emphasized by the GoSS in development planning by emphasizing the mainstreaming to ensure that they actively participate in the rebuilding process. Hence, the rights of women are central to the new society as enshrined in Article 20 of the interim constitution.

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