

MIGRATION FACTORS AND THE POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION
POLICIES IN JUBA

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A thesis submitted in fulfilment of the
requirements for the award of the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy (Policy Studies)

Razak Faculty of Technology and Informatics
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

NOVEMBER, 2021

DEDICATION

The research work is dedicated to Almighty God whose mercy and kindness have seen me through my studies at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia. It is also dedicated to my dear wife and beautiful kids for their patience with me during this hectic period, my parents (Mazi. Okafor Stephen, and Mrs. Okafor Virginia), my Supervisor: Dr. Mazlan Bin Ali whom without their support and encouragement, this research would not have been a success.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Embracing the journey for a PhD studies and the efforts in writing this thesis has been, by all standards a huge exercise by trying to make sense of an overwhelming amount of information, data, and experiences from varied experts that contribute to advancements of humanity. At the beginning of the PhD, I saw a gap and had an area in mind which I wanted to contribute to through this research. The more I read and progressed, the more the number of issues and ideas increased. During one of my first interactions with my supervisor, he fed me with specific guidelines for readings, fieldwork, discussions with experts, peers, and friends. Secondly, while making my proposal presentation, the then Director of Perdana Center guided me more specifically on scope considering the complexity of my study area, which was in no small measure helpful in shaping my direction and not long before I could finally align to find my way through. These achievements would never have been possible without the commitments and help of many people too numerous to mention here who contributed to the shaping of my broad knowledge.

First, I would like to thank my supervisor Dr. Mazlan Bin Ali, who has, in different ways, and times supported and encouraged my work all along these years. Secondly, I would like to appreciate all those who have patiently accepted to read parts of my thesis and provided me with very helpful comments and suggestions. Among them are, Dr. Peter Marino Pitya, whose collaborations professionally and academically, contributed to my production of journals and reports and some policy documents. Prof. Yakubu Dodo Aminu, who was so kind to read and comment on six papers I had submitted to journals and conferences and later presented them.

Secondly, this thesis would not have been possible without the motivations, help, and material support of several United Nations organizations, NGOs, and friends. First, while I worked with the United Nations Human Settlement Programme in South Sudan, the organization provided me with supports during most of my preliminary fieldwork. I specifically also would like to thank Mr. Yunusa Medugu (NPHCDA- Abuja), who helped me with the strategy on how to administer questionnaire and data analysis issues during my fieldwork in 2018.

Thirdly, I appreciate my very many South Sudanese friends with whom, in these years of work and studies while I worked in South Sudan, we both shared the same social spaces, thoughts, and doubts, and who in no small measure contributed to making my stay homely and fun: specifically, Arike James, Isaac Yourmoon, and many more. My very special thank also goes to the Staff and students of Perdana Centre of Science, Technology & Innovation Policy, Razak Faculty of Technology and Informatics both for your constant engagements and reminders on academic and even sometimes personal issues.

Finally, I would like to thank my parents (Mazi. Stephen Okafor and Mrs. Virginia Okafor), family, and friends for their endurance and tolerance of all my many challenges and inconveniences particularly towards the last months of write-ups of the thesis.

ABSTRACT

Conflicts, be it in the form of clashes over resources, cross-border incursions, civil unrest, ethnically and religiously motivated violence, and states-sponsored internal violence, or full-scale interstate wars show that the effects of war and crises remain more regrettable than contemplated. Juba have experienced a protracted war of secession, and most recent internal crises over control of power and resources which has triggered mass displacements and migrations. An analysis of the factors of migration in South Sudan and Juba reveals more worrisome effects of war, looking at the displacement pattern and migration effects in the affected areas. Recently, the urban population in South Sudan generally increases at an annual rate of 10 percent, mainly because of displacements and rural-urban migration, resulting from the effects of conflicts across the country. This phenomenon is largely due to four major inter-related components that have affected human existence; 1) social, 2) economical, 3) environmental and 4) political factors. The study on migration factors and the post-conflict reconstruction policies in Juba looks at how the government and policy makers have been working with relevant legal and policy instruments to address the effects in the area over the years. Generally, this research studied the migratory factors and trends, policy efforts, and the role of state and non-state actors including the United Nations. Then, using a qualitative research approach, the research aimed to ascertain the push and pull factors, which affect post-conflict reconstruction policies in Juba. A qualitative research method was used to facilitate the fulfilment of the aim and objectives of this research. Data were collected in the field via the following process: 1) a review of relevant literature, policies, reports, and historical data; 2) in-depth and semi-structured interviews; and 3) field observations. Using Delphi techniques, via the purposive sampling technique, 178 respondents comprising United Nations and Non-Governmental Organization Experts, Government officials, and Community members were selected for the interview; 75 responded via Delphi technique in the first round of interview while 16 interviewees participated and responded in the second round of interview. The study identified a lack of coordination among international and local actors as stakeholders in the application of the relevant legal and policy instruments to address the effects of migrations over the years. The development of policies and application of legislation were inappropriately done by way of exclusion of the local actors in the processes and application as it further disadvantages those at the highest risk of already fragile post-conflict societies. The research, therefore, developed a new theoretical framework (Community lead implementation model) that combines community leaders, the government, the implementing partners, and donors at every level of the process. This coordination theory is expected to enhance local actors' partnership through inclusive consultations, hence influencing the coordinated network structure in improving post-conflict reconstruction works and minimizing migratory trends which by extension would address the displacement phenomenon across the country. This can enlighten the stakeholders in making migration policies, and contribute to the literature of post-conflict reconstruction strategies.

ABSTRAK

Konflik, sama ada dalam bentuk pertikaian terhadap sumber daya, pencerobohan rentas sempadan, pergolakan awam, keganasan bermotifkan etnik dan agama, dan keganasan dalaman yang dilaksanakan oleh negara, atau peperangan antara negeri berskala penuh menunjukkan bahawa kesan perang dan krisis tetap lebih dikesali daripada apa yang difikirkan. Juba telah mengalami perang pemisahan yang berpanjangan, dan krisis dalaman yang terbaharu ialah berkaitan kawalan kuasa dan sumber yang telah mencetuskan perpindahan dan penghijrahan berskala besar. Analisis faktor yang di Selatan Sudan dan Juba, menunjukkan kesan perang yang lebih membimbangkan, melihat corak perpindahan dan kesan penghijrahan di kawasan tersebut. Baru-baru ini, penduduk bandar di Selatan Sudan secara amnya meningkat pada kadar tahunan sebanyak 10 peratus, terutamanya disebabkan oleh penghijrahan dan perpindahan dari desa ke kota, akibat daripada kesan konflik di seluruh negara. Fenomena ini sebahagian besarnya disebabkan oleh empat factor utama yang saling berkaitan yang telah memberi kesan kepada kewujudan manusia; 1) sosial, 2) ekonomi, 3) persekitaran, dan 4) faktor politik. Kajian tentang faktor penghijrahan dan polisi pembinaan semula pasca konflik di Juba melihat bagaimana kerajaan dan pembuat dasar telah bekerjasama dengan pihak undang-undang dan pembuat polisi untuk menangani kesan di kawasan berkaitan selama ini. Secara umumnya, kajian ini mengenal pasti faktor dan trend penghijrahan, usaha polisi dan fungsi badan negeri dan bukan negeri termasuklah Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu. Kemudian, dengan menggunakan pendekatan penyelidikan kualitatif, penyelidikan bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti faktor penolakan dan penarikan yang memberi kesan kepada polisi pembinaan semula pasca konflik di Juba. Metodologi penyelidikan kualitatif telah digunakan untuk memenuhi matlamat dan objektif penyelidikan ini. Data dikumpulkan dari lapangan menggunakan proses berikut: 1) semakan literatur polisi, laporan dan data sejarah yang berkaitan; 2) temu bual separa-berstruktur secara mendalam; dan 3) pemerhatian di lapangan. Dengan menggunakan Teknik Delphi melalui teknik persampelan bertujuan, 178 responden yang terdiri daripada pakar organisasi dari Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu dan badan NGO, pegawai kerajaan, dan ahli komuniti telah dipilih untuk temu bual, 75 menjawab melalui Teknik Delphi dalam pusingan pertama temu bual, sementara 16 orang yang ditemu bual mengambil bahagian dan memberi maklum balas dalam pusingan kedua temu bual. Kajian ini mengenal pasti kurangnya koordinasi dalam kalangan pelaku antarabangsa dan tempatan sebagai pihak berkepentingan dalam penerapan instrumen perundangan dan dasar yang relevan untuk menangani kesan penghijrahan selama ini. Pembangunan dasar dan instrumen perundangan tidak digunakan secara tidak wajar dengan cara mengecualikan pelaku tempatan dalam proses dan aplikasi kerana ia lebih merugikan mereka yang berisiko tinggi dari masyarakat pasca-konflik yang sudah rapuh. Sehubungan dengan itu, kajian ini membangunkan kerangka teori baru (Model pelaksanaan peneraju komuniti) yang menggabungkan pemimpin masyarakat, kerajaan, rakan pelaksana, dan penderma di setiap peringkat. Teori koordinasi ini dijangka meningkatkan perkongsian pelaku tempatan melalui perundingan inklusif, seterusnya mempengaruhi struktur rangkaian yang diselaraskan dalam meningkatkan kerja-kerja pembinaan semula pasca konflik dan meminimumkan aliran perhijrahan yang secara ekstensif akan menangani fenomena perpindahan di seluruh negara. Ini boleh menyedarkan pihak berkepentingan dalam membuat dasar penghijrahan, dan menyumbang kepada literatur strategi pembinaan semula pasca konflik.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CPA	-	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GoNU	-	Government of National Unity
GoS	-	Government of Sudan
GOSS	-	Government of Southern Sudan
GRSS	-	Government of the Republic of South Sudan
ICSS	-	Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan
IDP	-	Internally Displaced Person
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
INGO	-	International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM	-	International Office of Migration
MDTF	-	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MoFEP	-	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
SPLM/A	-	Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army
SPLM-IO	-	SPLM in Opposition
SRRA	-	Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association
SRRC	-	Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
SSLC	-	South Sudan Land Commission
STAR	-	Sudan Transitional Assistance for Rehabilitation
TCRSS	-	Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	-	United Nation Children Fund
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
UN	-	United Nations
UN	-	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DPKO		
UNMISS	-	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

UNICEF	-	United Nations Children’s Fund
UN	-	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian
OCHA		Affairs
UNSG	-	United Nations Secretary-General
WFP	-	World Food Program
WHO	-	World Health Organization
WB	-	The World Bank

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

In today's world, crises are inevitable and their effect is always unfavorable to the victims and the environment at large. “It is no longer a question of whether crises will occur and people will be displaced and forced to migrate or not but rather it is about when, how, and what are the remote and immediate causes, the effects and by what efforts can policies inspire reconstructions and mitigate the effects of such phenomenon” (IOM, 2020, p.271). Conflicts and the causes; the immediate and the long-term effects, the management approach, and policies, have become a topic of discussion globally, 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 the conflict under differing and unique conditions (Earnest, 2019). O’Malle, (2018) reported that Conflicts and other interconnected effects such as violence, famine, climate-related disasters, and political suppression results in migration and population-displacement crisis.

The United Nations International Organization for Migration (UN IOM), states that migration is the movement of people across an international border or within states, away from his/her habitual place of residence. It could also be a movement from rural to urban areas within the same country. Although people migrate due to different motives and circumstances, the main purpose of migration is the uncondusive nature of the existing environment. As stated by Anholt and Sinatti (2020), Migration usually affects individuals or families of certain demographic characteristics. Countries with protracted crises such as South Sudan, experience induced migration largely as a result of displacement. Though there may be benefits derived from migration, the mishap it poses to the host Nation or City has been well

established. For instance, rural-urban migration causes rapid deterioration of the rural economy, which in turn leads to abject poverty and food insecurity (Chen, Liu, and Lu, (2013).

South Sudan's abstract existence as a region is traced to the late phases of Anglo-Egyptian colonialism. South Sudan obtained its independence from Sudan on the 9th of July 2011. Hence, South Sudan is the newest country in Africa, after Eritrea, that got independence through secession or prolonged civil war. Amid political and socio-economic challenges, the Republic of South Sudan celebrated its first-ever independence anniversary on the 9th of July 2012. The major challenges include ethnic violence and disputes. According to Hakim and Han (2017), land conflicts is among the major barrier factors impeding the reconstruction policies and programmes in South Sudan. As a result, in 2013, a civil war broke out in South Sudan and millions of people were displaced (BBC 2016). As a result, nearly 4.2 million people flee their homes for safety. While almost 2 million of them migrated to urban areas within the country, about 2.2 million migrated outside the country (UNHCR, 2020).

The intensity and clashes may have reduced in some regions. However, the impact is still felt among the vulnerable. All these developments exert pressure on the government, partners, and other stakeholders to meet the demand for security, livelihood, housing, infrastructure, and employment opportunities for a growing population. As reported by the UN, all the parties responsible for the conflict in South Sudan keep violating international humanitarian law. Also, they have committed stern human rights abuses such as rape, abductions, human trafficking, etc. As reiterated by over 300,00 refugees and millions of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), adequate security is required to achieve a sustainable livelihood.

Literature studies show that the trend of migration resulting from many factors has been on the increase in Juba and South Sudan. For instance, in 2019, the UN IOM reported that the flow pattern used by migrants to and within Juba town has increased at an annual rate of 10%. 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 nine years of official reconstruction in South Sudan (2011 - 2019) have not alleviated the concerns among stakeholders in the country (Wagi, 2018). Some common human and man-made factors are responsible for displacements and migration and have also impeded reconstruction policies and activities in Juba.

Therefore, this study aims to identify the fundamental factors that have impeded the reconstruction of South Sudan, which have led to an increase in migration and population displacement. This study applied two research methods to identify the factors and the similarities among the listed factors. It is, however, essential that the government policies target vulnerable people forced to flee their homes and be provided proper livelihood supports and resilient living conditions since a considerable part of them had to suffer a humanitarian crisis owing to the famines, isolations, loss of material and assets, and atrocities against them. Guarantee that they are reconstructed, integrated within the policy protection. Due to the irresponsibility of the government, the task of reconstructing conflict-afflicted areas such as South Sudan lies on the international community for the time being.

1.2 Policy Problem

With 91 intra-state conflicts out of 116 armed conflicts in the period 1989-2002 (Eriksson et al., 2003), these intra-state conflicts predominantly occur in poor and underdeveloped countries. Ujunwa, Okoyeuzu, and Kalu, (2019), viewed that civil war, which is a consequence of both the lack and the failure of economic development that hinders sustainable peace in the affected regions, usually sub-Saharan Africa. Hence, rebuilding a shattered society takes far more than bricks and mortar. Hence, the importance of viable policies on revitalizing war-torn nations cannot be underemphasized. Both the international community and the post-conflict government have a range of policies that can reduce each of the risk factors. In Serbia for Instance, post-conflict policies target issues that caused the war which lasted from 1991 to 1999. Three distinct policies were implemented between 2000 and 2018 with clearly different approaches: neoliberal, populist, and interventionist

which is influenced by heritage, diverse theoretical backgrounds, and reactions to specific external shocks (Labus 2020). Macrae et al., (1999) cited that post-conflict policies worked for physical rehabilitation but did not provide the basis for a functioning health system. This is attributed to the fundamental failure of policy content and policy process.

Arguably, post-conflict economic policies should be distinctive. The policies ought to vary according to national conditions. As stated by Collier, (2007). a group of post-conflict countries tends to need policies that are different from those of countries that are identical but are not recently having conflict. Circumstances triggering migrations may be seen as similar in most countries but with relative dissimilarities. Countries that have been at peace for over three decades still experience dysfunctional policies, which is experienced in post-conflict countries is critical due to government desperation. Challenges of developed nations in terms of post-conflict reconstruction countries differ from that of developing countries, considering the insecurity, and inheritance of highly dysfunctional policies. In South Sudan, post-conflict government policies have been heavily criticized because of their negative impact on the South Sudanese. For instance, Annan (2019), cited that South Sudan government policies on nation-building, creation of employment, and infrastructural development were dominated by certain ethnic groups, thereby encouraging ethnic divisions and ethnic tension. Besides, basic institutions were not properly managed and elections were heavily rigged.

Also, decline in task base and escalated military spending resulting in high rate tax, inflation, and debt. As reported by Adam, Collier and Davies (2006), during the civil war, government expenditures become heavily inflationary. Also, to make room for military and patronage expenditures, public investments and social spending are cut down. As viewed by Abdulrahman, Sabil, and Adam, (2016), the inflation rates in South Sudan have been fluctuating yearly from two-digit to three-digit and this has affected the purchasing power of the citizens who are initially struggling with lack of necessities of life. According to the latest update by World Bank, on South Sudan's economic update in April 2020, the inflation rate stood at 170 percent in October 2019. This is attributed to poor government policies which

have triggered migration as people are left with no options other than to look out for a better means of livelihood elsewhere. Countries such as South Sudan are at risk for the “conflict trap,” score at the bottom of the World Development Indicators (WDIs) of key development-related outcome measures. Ouimet, M., (2012) opined that there is a correlation between low scores on literacy, life expectancy, and infant mortality with civil conflict. Besides, the recurrence of violence and insecurity, education, poor basic infrastructure due to bad governance, have made the fundamental change in post-conflict countries extremely difficult (Mlambo, Kamara, Nyende 2009).

As a result, the foreign stakeholders have made several efforts to support national government policies through the initiation of several sustainable international policies that will facilitate the reconstruction of the war-torn nation. According to the UN (2009), among the fundamental elements of a post-conflict solution include stabilizing income generation and emergency employment, targeting conflict-affected individuals and groups; promoting employment at the local level, where reintegration ultimately takes place; and sustainable employment creation, including a framework for social dialogue. To foster equality and national development, The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in South Sudan, along with government leaders and other partners officially launched the Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF) in Juba Grand. The newly launched ICF requires UN agencies to be better targeted, based on a strong understanding of the context and guided by the following key principles: realism in setting goals and targets in a country confronted with a significant development deficit; recovery from the serious setbacks of recent years; resilience of people, communities and institutions; reaching the most vulnerable who have been harmed most by the crisis; strengthening institutions and capacities so that they can better sustain peace and stability.

Yet, pressing issues persist. For instance, the Human right world reported stated that in 2020, South Sudan was marked by conflict, security forces’ violations, entrenched impunity, and a lack of respect for rule of law, all of which were enhanced by the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. Also, there were high cases of detention of critics including members of civil society and journalists; poorly staffed and ill-equipped health care facilities, particularly for Covid-19 testing and

treatment; attacks on civilians and aid workers; sexual violence; and inter-communal violence. Hence, more needs to be done, in assisting post-conflict countries like South Sudan to achieve effective and sustainable reconstruction policies and national development. The question is how could the international community and their policies synchronize with government policies to help in rebuilding stable polities in the aftermath of the conflict? Apart from that, the roles of the international bodies ought to be adequately considered to ensure that countries emerging from conflict do not relapse into chaos as soon as the international peacekeepers leave. Also, the most effective ways to ensure the delivery of security and development assistance to post-conflict countries should be adopted to facilitate recovery, rehabilitation, and development. Accordingly, this will reduce the incidences of migration.

1.3 Problem Statement

The trend of rural to urban displacements and general migration resulting from many factors has been on the increase in South Sudan and particularly Juba the capital city. The rate at which migrants flow into Juba town has increased. Recently, the urban population in South Sudan generally increased at an annual rate of 10 percent, mainly because of displacements and rural-urban migration, resulting from the effects of conflicts across the country (Babi, Xiong and Ladu 2017). In-migration, mostly from rural to urban areas accounted for 4.5 percent. As reported in the 2008 census, 60 percent of the total migrants (492,970) were from rural origin. Also, in a study conducted by Babi, Xiong and Ladu (2017), it was shown that about 74.8 percent of the in-migrants were from the rural areas while about 25.2 percent were from other urban areas. Despite the eight years of official reconstruction in South Sudan (2011 - 2019), issues of migration and population displacement persist. This phenomenon is largely due to three or four major inter-related components that have affected human existence; 1) the social, 2) the economic, 3) the environmental and 4) political factors (Warner et al, (2010).

Reconstruction policies and progress in underprivileged, delicate nations provide a double obstacle: dealing with matters of deficiency and the lack of progress

as well as the constrictions caused by unsteadiness, weak administration, selfish political powers, and ineffectual ability. This setting produces a series of complications inclusive of insecurity, inadequate planning, weak enactment ability, inferior financial supervision, misprocurement, bribery, and unpredictable economic situation, unproductive donor management, and adverse ecological and societal bearings. (Josef Leitmann 2014). Admittedly, reconstruction processes will usually encounter several obstacles as evident in Juba, South Sudan with recurring displacements, communal conflicts, increasing insecurity, rural-urban migration, cattle raiding, hostility amongst communities, tribal segregation, youth restiveness, increasing slum emergence conflicting local and national government policies and most commonly the lack of livelihood due to insecurity, the quest for better services, internal displacements on the part of the communities country (Babi, Xiong and Ladu 2017). The effects on the part of the international community include but not limited to, institutional bureaucracy, limited funding, donor priorities. These migration effects result in factors forcing people to abandon their homes to seek fortunes where there is better security.

Despite South Sudan's immense source of prosperity, its populace is one of the poorest, with tremendously susceptible, starving, and weak social gauges and intense gender inequalities (Lisok, 2018). The country continues to be a comparatively undeveloped survival economy, apart from several oil reserves and unutilized lush soils. Oil profits are linked to weak authority and bribery, self-gratification which has begun to taint the people's views of their nation and portend to destabilize its validity. The most substantial stress factors involve i) potential impending strains within South Sudan; inner struggles consequential to conflict among various social and economic clusters over the control for authority, resources, and services; ii) ineffectual administration, fraudulent public financial supervision, constant siphoning of oil profits without capital investment or enhanced welfare; iii) insufficient development of the non-oil economy; and risky economic deficiency for the people (World Bank, 2013b).

The South Sudan experience shows dissatisfaction from all the key stakeholders, especially with the financing institutions and the economy witnessing

high-level inflation rate and the obvious disagreement within the political class (Bresciani-Turroni 2013). The inflation rate in South Sudan reached an average of 89.66 percent from 2008 to 2018 country (Babi, Xiong and Ladu 2017); and in 2019, it entered 3 digits of 170 percent, as reported in the World Bank's recent economic update on South Sudan. Also, Smidt, (2020) viewed that lack of coordination among the stakeholders hinders the actualization of conflict transformation policies. Owing to these issues, there is a tendency of continuous deterioration of the quality of life in devastated municipalities of Juba if a proactive policy of national reconstruction is not explored with the best inclusive approach, time, and quality. According to Babi, Xiong and Ladu (2017), the migration factors and the post-conflict reconstruction policies in Juba have not been adequately addressed by the government and policymakers. Hence, this study tends to develop a new theoretical framework (Community lead implementation model) that will enhance how local actors' partnership through inclusive consultations and coordinated network structure that will facilitate post-conflict reconstruction works and minimize migratory trends which by extension would address the displacement phenomenon across the country.

1.4 Research Questions

In the process of conducting this research dissertation, the research questions are presented as follows:

1. What were the migratory factors and how does it relate to the realities in Juba and South Sudan generally?
2. What are migration factors, United Nation's programs, and government policies that are critical in a post-conflict reconstruction process in Juba, South Sudan?
3. What reconstruction approach can be recommended to fundamentally reduce migration and displacement trends and facilitating the reconstruction in Juba?

1.5 Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are threefold:

1. To ascertain the migratory factors and how it relates to migration in Juba and South Sudan generally.
2. To analyze the migration factors, United Nation's programs, and government policies that are critical in a post-conflict reconstruction process in Juba, South Sudan?
3. To recommend an approach to innovate on the factors and policies to create a holistic measure of impacts on the reconstruction process by reducing migratory and displacement trends.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The post-conflict reconstruction and development constitute a field where crude difficulties exist in attaining a level that is transparent, innovative, and competitive, incorporates stakeholders' views, and is acceptable to those involved (Krause, 2019). This study takes into consideration, the complicated nature of South Sudan, to make a certain delimitation. Specifically, issues related to religion and ethnic-oriented violence are not within the scope of this research. Although ethnicity and religious dominance have been extremely important elements in the history of South Sudan, this study is not focused on ethnic divides, religious tension, or struggles over dwindling natural resources due to the research scope and ethics.

Besides, detailed information on ethnicity and religion could not be accessed due to limited resources. Also, ethical considerations would make it tough to get exhaustive knowledge of the ethnic demographics of Juba. The significance of ethnicity and the influence on migration in South Sudan has made it impossible to avoid completely. The analysis thus for example touched upon the connection between social opportunities and migration motivation, but only when mentioned in

more detail by informants themselves. The researcher has avoided being the impetus for such discussions. A larger study on the causes of migration and policy effects within IDPs, refugees and returnee (re)integration is needed for more comprehensive knowledge on the subject. The study was not able to interview the opposition and government stakeholders to understand their plight. However, the study succeeded in interviewing the vulnerable South Sudanese and the displaced persons (IDPs) in Juba where returnee's settlements are located. For safety reasons, some places were not covered in this empirical study. However, this study ensured that relevant stakeholders were consulted to get first-class information. Also, due to cost and time constraints, the empirical study was delayed. However, the research was eventually completed with access to quality data.

1.7 The Study Area

Juba, the capital city of South Sudan, is a river port on the west bank of the Baḥr Al-Jabal (locally known as River Supiri) which is located about 87 miles (140 km) south of Bor (Grant and Thompson 2013). Additionally, Around the Juba metropolis are located several commercial agricultural products. As the southern terminus for river traffic in South Sudan, Juba has a highway hub that connects South Sudan to countries like Uganda, Kenya, etc. The town is the headquarters of many establishments such as Bank headquarters, and the renowned University of Juba. Before gaining independence in 2011, South Sudan and its neighbours from the north formed the larger part of Sudan. Then, over 7 decades ago, Sudan was still being jointly colonized by the British and Egyptian administration, and Juba was the city for holding conferences. It was in Juba that both the North and South Sudan agreed to merge as one country over 70 years ago.

However, the merger did was not successful as the Southern residents in Juba and it became their stronghold of resistance against the northern dominance. This eventually led to a mutiny by Southern troops, after Sudan's independence in 1956. This resulted in a serious crisis that spread across Sudan, including Torit and Juba. Due to this unrest, a civil war broke out in Sudan and lasted till 1972 Bor (Grant and

Thompson 2013). In 1983, civil war broke out again as the Southern opposition consistently tried to overrun the central government in Juba. In 2005 the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed and the war came to an end. As a result of the CPA, South Sudan was granted autonomy and Juba experienced rapid development. Eventually, Juba became the capital of the newly independent country of South Sudan. Pop. (2008) Town, 82,346; county, 368,436.

1.8 The Chronology of South Sudan Conflicts

For a clear understanding of the current situation of South Sudan, in terms of migration and poor reconstruction policies, this study provides a chronology of South Sudan Conflicts. South Sudan's history is peculiar. It is the newest country in African after it obtained its independence after a referendum was conducted. The independence of South Sudan gave hope to the South Sudanese and their expectations were high. The forecasted end of decades of war and colonialism. South Sudan's post-colonial history is marked by conflict. considering that it is a region that is defined in opposition to another region, though entrusted to that very region with the consequent exclusion from power and wealth of the local populations. From 1899, upon the formation of the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium, and the immediate years after independence, the territory had been engrossed in a bordering situation into wider state systems founded in Khartoum (Sharkey, 2008).

The region's inhabitants fought ostracism via two consecutive armed conflicts: the first was the clash with the insurgents of the Anyanya I from 1955 to 1972, and the next was engaged by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) from 1983 to 2005 (Bakhit, 2016). Both were not determined by any distinct north-south front. Both had seen the advent of an assembly of southern-equipped paramilitaries who were hostile toward each other, while deviously affiliating with one party or the other throughout the war period. This occurrence attained such unprecedented magnitudes that it is predicted that southern domestic armed-conflicts produced more losses than actual conflicts between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the SPLA throughout the ongoing second civil war, additionally owing to

Khartoum's 'divide and rule' policy – backing up equipped paramilitaries in opposition to the SPLA to reduce the impact of the conflict concerning northern losses and definite financial cost. A number of these paramilitaries were established as self-defence services in opposition to what was viewed as a malicious control of non-Dinka regions by the purportedly Dinka-dominated SPLA (for instance, in the region of Equatoria); others were formed from the gluttony of army generals, who offered their assistance to the regime to gain for authority and wealth (for instance the Bul Nuer militia commanded by Paulino Matiep in Western Upper Nile).

Although political strains on racial origin were prevalent from the conclusion of imperialism in the southern territory of Sudan, and to a certain degree affected the unsuccessful Addis Ababa Agreement, which concluded the initial civil war in 1972; a defining moment occurred in 1991 regarding a political racial history in Sudan (Natsios, 2012). In 1991, Riek Machar Teny and Lam Akol, a Nuer and a Shilluk from Upper Nile, seceded from the SPLM/A commanded by John Garang, a Dinka from Bor, condemning him of tyrannical leadership and imputing the SPLM/A for being subjugated by Dinka. In the subsequent years (which experienced a very brief coalition between Riek Machar and Lam Akol, and multiple other micro-splits in southern rebel movements) the Dinka-Nuer fault line became the most critical internal front. Reports of widespread mayhems perpetrated by active participants of the war are plentiful and comprehensive; yet, upon reaching the end of the conflict with Khartoum, the SPLM/A was able to recover a huge portion of the militia, either immediately prior to or not long after the ratification of the peace treaty, integrating their leaders into the recently gained state apparatus in government or high ranking martial positions.

Although his position was marginal, John Garang's intention was for a unified New Sudan. When he perished in a helicopter accident, six months beyond validating the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) (July 2005), all focus was fixated on the progression that would have taken Southern Sudan to secession through the referendum in 2011, and the new Government of South Sudan focused to exert submission over centrifugal pressures to prevent the destabilisation of the peaceful development. Despite being deemed a 'post-conflict' situation, from 2005

to 2011, inter- and intra-racial aggression remained a characteristic of inhabitants' daily routines (Chigudu, 2019). Apart from a few unsuccessful disarmament efforts aimed at the civilian populace, the circumstance was mostly disregarded to allow for an effortless changeover through the stages predicted by the CPA: election in 2010 and a referendum in 2011.

In 2010, a few politically-inspired insurgences to oppose the SPLM/A were triggered by highly challenged elections at the state level, tackled mainly through exoneration for their leaders and co-optation into the government military apparatuses. Having been utilised in 2006 to assimilate local paramilitaries, this co-optation tactic even persisted beyond post-independence, but by then no shared adversary existed to allow for the encouragement towards internal unity, nor a process to be defended from external threats. Fault-lines within the political leadership of the SPLM, which had been restrained throughout the intervening period, began re-appearing when demands for internal political restructurings were disregarded by President Salva Kiir Mayardit.

In 2013, political strain progressed to intensify once more following a year after strict procedures, which had produced massive reductions to state funding, predominantly upsetting the wages of lower-level government and military officers (both in the sum and in the consistency of imbursement). Riek Machar professed his aim of participating in the election for SPLM control in 2015. Taban Deng Gai, Unity State governor and Machar's devoted supporter was removed two months later and by August, Machar was removed from the position of Vice President, caused by a vast reorganization in the national government. In December 2013, the escalating political strain concluded when a faction of senior SPLM adherents organised a media conference condemning the government of 'dictatorial tendencies'. A week after that, they abandoned the National Liberation Council (the party legislative organ) meeting. Conflicts occurred in Juba the next day among the blocs of the presidential guard and quickly stretched to some zones of the nation, relying on locally fashioned paramilitaries dissatisfied with government policies. The rebels, known as SPLM/A-In-Opposition, were led voluntarily by Riek Machar. Neither party overtly exploited racial grounds to rally support, though they were condemning

each other of ethnocentrism and of systemic genocide; yet, the Dinka-Nuer fault-line was invigorated in more ingenious ways through the creation of foreign racial threat. Remarkably, the intense swiftness with which a genuinely political struggle was packaged as a racial conflict, was grounded on the notion of race, as undisputable accepted traits of human beings (Chigudu, 2019). This was likely due to the legacies of the previous armed-conflicts, as well as the scheme of ‘incentives’ that consecutive ‘post-conflict’ restructurings shaped in creating racial solidarity as a fundamental medium for local citizenship entitlements.

After the eruption of the armed conflict in December 2013, some have begun to doubt the procedural method of state-building that had been commenced in South Sudan. Maxwell, et al., (2018), asserted that there was a mindset shift in the associations between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GRSS) and the donors since the latter have ceased to back the SPLM government impetuously as they had continued to do from 2005. This began the Government’s grievances of a reversion to state-avoiding NGOs and has led to the deteriorating connections between the government and the community of international donors. As this short-lived incident of South Sudan’s political situation exemplifies, despite being labelled as a ‘post-conflict’ situation upon the ratification of the CPA, the territory was depicted in a context comparable to what Debos, Marielle. (2011), termed “l’entre-guerre” on the standpoint that people constantly anticipate a subsequent war-like incident. Undeniably, though the CPA signified a significant phase on the road to a stabilization of the security circumstances in South Sudan, a spotless disruption with the previously established condition was not epitomised. Aggression has endured as a relentless trait of people’s daily lives: there were countless local armed paramilitaries monitoring micro-segments of the southern region despite the truce between the SPLA and the SAF, and they were constantly threatening the security of civilians, at least until the Juba declaration in 2006, when the majority was assimilated into the SPLA.

In 2006, there was hostility between blocs of the Joint Integrated Unit (JIUs), one of the military organisations formed as a result of the peace progression and comprised members from SPLA and SAF. Despite Rolandsen’s insisting not to

misjudge the influence of the CPA on South Sudanese overall insights of security, a circumstance of sustained conflicts between local armed factions and the government was non-stop to such a degree that in 2009, the total casualties of intra-south aggression (in a 'post-conflict' context) was higher than that of Darfur's (a conflict context). Evidently, the spotless partition between conflict and post-conflict times is a lengthy argument. It assumes an initial role in state-building schemes in conflict-affected societies, mitigating the disposition of global apparatuses of intercession. Intercessions often depend on the notion that a nation after an armed-conflict is a 'blank state': this supposition was rather perceptible, for instance, in the case of Afghanistan, often described as 'ground zero' subsequent to the Taliban's' downfall.

The case of the Eritrean People Liberation Front (EPLF), exemplified by Marchal as a specimen of boundless endurance in the armed-conflict and post-war approach for regulating the populace, is predominantly instructing also in the case of Southern Sudan. Once independence is attained with the Eritrean ruling party, the EPLF reserved similar modalities of compulsory conscription into the national military (rebranded as national service) and of stern governance of all the facets of life for civilians (specifically education) with the equivalent type of style from the militia period. As can be observed, this type of endurances is apparent in Sudan as well. First of all, the civil administrative configuration formed by the SPLM throughout the armed-conflict, the Civil Authority of the New Sudan (CANS), was absorbed into the new Local Government system under the Southern Sudan regional government in 2005. Second of all - and more significantly, as in the case of the EPLF demonstrated by Marchal - the SPLM preserved similar tactics used throughout the armed-conflict for subjugating the populace. Confronted with an enormous region typified by prodigious racial division and local enmity, it implemented an approach based on individual co-optation not only of traditional authorities, but also of military leaders and their supporters, via a scheme of rewards depending on the involvement with the state apparatus.

1.9 Organization of the Research Studies

In this dissertation, information is presented and analyzed with regards to post-conflict reconstruction policy efforts, with a focus on the factors that move people away from their original locations and the trend becoming an impediment to the initiative and policies that aim to reintegrate and rehabilitate the people, regions, and countries. Though the process is not simple and the actors are many; desired results are scanty and have not been assessed, collated proportionately into one information sharing module in devastated post-conflict regions and countries. This study starts with Chapter one and ends with chapter five, which is the conclusion and recommendation. The organization of this thesis follows the UTM thesis format. Besides, all the relevant information in the context of conflict reconstruction policy efforts has been presented in this study. Empirical research was also conducted and the findings presented accordingly.

Chapter one gives the synopsis of the whole study, statement of the problem and the justification of the research, and the approaches to be adopted. Chapter two presents research documented on migration, post-conflict reconstruction policies and related concepts, its definitions, key stakeholders, and, more importantly, how national governments, donors, and affected citizens have responded to post-conflict reconstruction efforts. The chapter also provides a review of the key policies and tools used and how the pull and push migration factors hinder the efforts in the reconstruction of post-conflict countries. This review identifies potential post-conflict reconstruction policies, processes, and challenges, and provides the basis on which the identified gaps are deemed suitable for this note in this research. Chapter three describes the research design, selected variables, and the data set used in the analysis methodology in this study. The fourth chapter discusses the research findings/results presentations of a few selected case studies of the two of the programmes/ policies on managing: Migration factors and effects on post-conflict reconstruction in Juba: The fifth chapter offers conclusions and recommendations.

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Appendix A Juba-South Sudan Key Facts



Official Name	Juba, Jubek State
Total population	685,000 (Juba)
Literacy rate	27%, women 16%

GDP: US\$20.88 billion in 2016 (for South Sudan, per CIA World Factbook)

GDP per person: \$1,700

Density: 4,724 people per square mile (12,232 per square kilometer)

Density: 19.4 people per square mile (50.4 per square kilometer)

Time East Africa Time (UTC+3)

Languages English (official), Arabic (includes Juba and Sudanese variants), regional languages include Dinka, Nuer, Bari, Zande, Shilluk

Religion Catholic, Protestant, Muslim, Animist

South Sudan gained independence from Sudan on 9 July 2011 as the outcome of a 2005 peace deal that ended Africa's longest-running civil war which had started right after the independence of Sudan. Prior to independence Sudan and Southern Sudan were administered by Anglo-Egyptian Condominium (1898-1955), using the principles of indirect rule.

Juba serves as the capital city for the Republic of South Sudan, a landlocked country in northeast Africa that became an independent state on July 9, 2011. Juba is also the capital of Jubek State, one of South Sudan's 28 states. South Sudan has one of the world's lowest literacy rates with just 27% of the total population age 15 or over able to read and write. At 19.1%, only Niger has worse literacy scores according to the Central Intelligence Agency.

South Sudan exported US\$1.5 billion worth of products around the globe in 2016. By far, South Sudan's highest-value export is crude oil as shown by International Trade Centre statistics. Smaller-scale exports from South Sudan include oil seeds, dried vegetables and cotton. Including municipal city limits plus nearby communities, Juba's built-up urban land area measures 56 square miles (145 square kilometers) with an estimated population of 685,000 in 2016. At the country level, South Sudan's land area covers 248,777 square miles (644,329 square kilometers). The national population count was 12.5 million inhabitants as of July 2016.

Population density is higher within South Sudan's capital city Juba with an average 12,232 residents per square mile (4,724 per square kilometer). For South Sudan overall, population density drops to an average 50.4 people per square mile (19.4 per square kilometer).

Capital landmarks: Main Mosque, St. Theresa Cathedral, All Saints Cathedral and St. Joseph's Catholic Church

Appendix B South Sudan Key Facts



Official Name	Republic of South Sudan
Total population	11.30 million (2013)
Civilians sheltering at UN camps	95,550 (as of 29 July), in 10 sites located in 6 States
Literacy rate	27%, women 16%
Area	619,745 km ²
Time	East Africa Time (UTC+3)
Languages	English (official), Arabic (includes Juba and Sudanese variants), regional languages include Dinka, Nuer, Bari, Zande, Shilluk
Religion	Catholic, Protestant, Muslim, Animist

South Sudan gained independence from Sudan on 9 July 2011 as the outcome of a 2005 peace deal that ended Africa's longest-running civil war which had started right after the independence of Sudan. Prior to independence Sudan and Southern Sudan were administered by Anglo-Egyptian Condominium (1898-1955), using the principles of indirect rule.

South Sudan is comprised of 10 states: Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Western Bahr El Ghazal and Western Equatoria. South Sudan borders the Central African Republic in

the west, Ethiopia in the east, Sudan in the north, and Uganda, Kenya and the Democratic Republic of Congo to its south

As a result of the conflict that started on 15 December 2013, 1.5 million people have been displaced, including 400,000 in neighboring countries. Around 4 million face alarming food insecurity. The humanitarian crisis in South Sudan shows no sign of abating. The rainy season is in progress, and logistics and sanitation challenges have increased.

South Sudan is a landlocked country and industry and infrastructure remain limited, imposing prohibitive costs on the procurement and delivery of relief items and other operational activities. Seasonal rains and annual flooding render large parts of the country inaccessible by road between June and November.

As a result of the current cholera outbreak, a total of 5,342 cases with 115 deaths (Case Fatality Rate 2.3%) have been reported in South Sudan as of 27 July.

Appendix C Map of South Sudan



Appendix D Cover Letter to Respondents



August, 2018

Dear Respondent,

My name is Okafor Christian Izuchukwu, a PhD student of the Razak Faculty of Technology and Informatics, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia- Kuala Lumpur Campus. I am researching on the topic “POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION POLICIES IN JUBA: MIGRATION FACTORS AND EFFECTS”. In order to achieve some objectives in my research, I need to carry out a survey on socio-economic, migration characteristics/trends and reconstruction policies of IDPs/Refugees in Juba, South Sudan.

I therefore solicit your indulgence to assistance by responding to questions that apply to you on the below questionnaire as your response will be vital to the realization and enhancement of the research output. The expected time for completing the questionnaire is 10 to 15 minutes.

Your response is voluntary please. There is no any direct benefit gained by responding to the questions, nor is there any known risk attached. You are also at liberty to withdraw from responding at any point in time or skip any question you are not willing to respond to. Returning the questionnaire fully or partly completed indicates your willingness to participate in the study.

The information collected will assuredly be kept with utmost confidentiality; by the way, you are not requested to disclose your name on the questionnaire. To further ensure confidentiality and as part of the research process, analysis of information from all respondents will be compiled and analyzed collectively as a group, and so no information can be attributed to individual persons. The collective information obtained will also be strictly used for the purpose of the research at hand.

I hope you will take few minute of your time to complete the questionnaire, and should there be any question or concern about the questionnaire, please contact me on gmail: drokaforchristian@gmail.com, or Tel: +2348168955444; +

2347057771216 Or my Supervisor, Dr. Mazlan Bin Ali, on Email:
mazlanali.kl@utm.my or Tel: +60122031691

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Okafor Christian Izuchukwu (Student Matric Number: PFF143016)
Razak Faculty of Technology and Informatics.
Universiti Teknologi, Malaysia
Kuala Lumpur Campus.

Appendix E Delphi First Round Questions

Preliminary Questionnaire: Expertiate Opinion Round One

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. What is your gender?
 - a) Male
 - b) Female
 - c) Others. Please Specify, _____
2. What is your age group?
 - a) Below 18,
 - b) 18 -29
 - c) 30-39,
 - d) 40-59,
 - e) 60-above
3. What is your highest educational level?
 - a) No education
 - b) First School Certificate (Primary education)
 - c) SSCE (Secondary education)
 - d) Diploma
 - e) Bachelor Degree/ HND
 - f) Master Degree/PGD
 - g) PhD
 - h) Others. Please Specify, _____
4. What is your occupation?
 - a) Civil/Public Servant
 - b) Private/Cooperate Organization worker
 - c) Technical/Craftwork/Arts and Entertainment/Construction
 - d) Manufacturing
 - e) Wholesaling/Retailing/Food
 - f) Farming
 - g) Applicant
 - h) Student
 - i) Retired
 - j) Religious
 - k) Others. Please Specify, _____
5. Which of the following best describe your position in your organization
 - a) Senior management
 - b) Middle Management
 - c) Junior Management
 - d) Skilled laborer
 - e) Consultant/Temporary staff

- f) Self employed
- g) Student
- h) Others. Please Specify, _____

SECTION B: DISPLACEMENTS AND MIGRATION CHARACTERISTICS

Question-1: In three to four sentences describe the general causes of the migration in Juba.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d) Others. Please Specify, _____

Question-2 How will you characterize the IDPs/ Refugees migration trend in Juba?

- a) Low
- b) Meduim
- c) High
- d) Others. Please Specify, _____

Question-3: Name of policy measure/intervention for IDPs/ Refugees migration

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d) Others. Please Specify, _____

Question-4: Please, list up to three main activities that you conducted during the IDPs/ Refugees crises.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d) Others. Please Specify, _____

Question-5: Year when the project/policy intervention started during the IDPs/ Refugees support crises.

- a) 2012-2014
- b) 2014-2016
- c) 2016-2018
- d) Others. Please Specify, _____

Question-6: Do you see any main differences/effects between returnees and other residents when it comes to economic and social opportunities based on the UN policies?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Others. Please Specify, _____

Question-7: Where do the funding resources for the project/ IDPs/ Refugees and the host communities -support measure come from? (Please, select all that apply)

- a) Government of the or IDPs/Retrunees country
- b) Civil society organizations (NGOs) in the country
- c) International organizations (UN, Foundations)
- d) International donors
- e) Private sector entities
- f) Other (please, specify) _____

Question-8: In what ways do you see the United Nation policies addressing the IDPs/ refugees crises in Juba ?

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d) Others. Please Specify, _____

Question-9: What are the coordination approach to identify the direct beneficiaries?

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d) Others. Please Specify, _____

Question-10: With the intervention from UN and with it policies, what do you see as South Sudan's future?

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d) Others. Please Specify, _____

Appendix F Delphi Second Round Questions

Final Questionnaire: Expertiate Opinion Round Two

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

6. What is your gender?
 - d) Male
 - e) Female
 - f) Others. Please Specify, _____

7. What is your age group?
 - f) Below 18,
 - g) 18 -29
 - h) 30-39,
 - i) 40-59,
 - j) 60-above

8. What is your highest educational level?
 - i) No education
 - j) First School Certificate (Primary education)
 - k) SSCE (Secondary education)
 - l) Diploma
 - m) Bachelor Degree/ HND
 - n) Master Degree/PGD
 - o) PhD
 - p) Others. Please Specify, _____

(a)

9. What is your occupation?
 - l) Civil/Public Servant
 - m) Private/Cooperate Organization worker
 - n) Technical/Craftwork/Arts and Entertainment/Construction
 - o) Manufacturing
 - p) Wholesaling/Retailing/Food
 - q) Farming
 - r) Applicant
 - s) Student
 - t) Retired
 - u) Religious
 - v) Others. Please Specify, _____

(b)

10. Which of the following best describe your position in your organization
 - i) Senior management

- j) Middle Management
- k) Junior Management
- l) Skilled laborer
- m) Consultant
- n) Temporary staff
- o) Self employed
- p) Student
- q) Others. Please Specify, _____

SECTION B: DISPLACEMENTS AND MIGRATION CHARACTERISTICS IN JUBA

Question-1: Does the displacement and migration affect the Social, economic, political and environmental aspects of the state?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify) _____

Question-2: Do IDPs/ Refugees tend to return back to their original home?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify) _____

Question-3: Do you see any main differences between the IDPs/ Refugees and other residents when they both have access to economic and social opportunities?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify) _____

Question-4: Has the policy intervention changed the effects of migration and displacements?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify) _____

Question-5: Was the initial atmosphere in stable before the influx of IDPs/ Refugees?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify) _____

Question-6: Does influx of IDPs/ Refugees influenced the host communities positively and negatively?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-7: Do u observe any negative/positive attitudes from the host communities?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-8: Have the Governemnt, the United Nations and other partners played a role in the IDPs/ Refugees re-integration?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-9: Any tension between the IDPs/ Refugees and the host communities?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-10: do you think the IDPs/ Refugees pose a major security challenge to the host communities or state?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

SECTION C: POLICIES AND IDPs/ REFUGEES MIGRATION INTERVENTIONS

Question-11: Name of Policy Measure/Intervention or of the Project

- a)
- b)
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-12: Describe the general nature of the project.

- a)
- b)

c) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-13: Please, list up to three main objectives of this project or migrant support measure:

- a)
- b)
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-14: Please, list up to three main activities that were conducted during the project or the migrant support measure

- a)
- b)
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-15: Duration in years when the project/policy intervention started

- a)
- b)
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-16: Which institution/organization is actually implementing the migrant-support measure or providing the services?

- a)
- b)
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-17: Where do the funding resources for the project/ IDPs/ Refugees and the host communities -support measure come from? (Please, select all that apply)

- a) The government of the migrant country
- b) International organizations
- c) private sector entities the country
- d) other (please, specify)_____

Question-18: What type of population did the policy measure target (please, identify the main targeted group)

- a) Migrant IDPs/ Refugees
- b) The host communities
- c) Host communities and IDPs/ Refugees
- d) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-19: What was the number of direct beneficiaries?

- a) Less than 100,000
- b) 100,001- 300,000

- c) 300,001- 500,000
- d) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-20: What was the group profile of direct beneficiaries (indicate the number for each category)?

- a) Men _____
- b) Women _____
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

SECTION D: RESIDENTS INFORMATION

Question-21: Have you heard of the UN interventions on IDPs/ Refugees in Juba?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-22: The United Nations have policies/projects for IDPs/ Refugees, do you think they are enough to support the Government efforts?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-23: Do you think the the UN humanitarian response plan (HRP) 2016, and the United Nations Interim Cooperation Framework (UN-ICF) are adequate enough to support IDPs/ Refugees re-integration?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-24: Were all stakeholder onvolved in the the preparation and implemmentatio of the IDPs/ Refugees re-integration policies and programmes?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-25: Do you think all UN agencies/NGOs and the Government operate within the UN policies when coordinating the IDPs/ Refugees re-integration?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-26: Do you think IDPs/ Refugees can contribute to building up Juba and the state of South Sudan?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-27: Do you think that displacements and migration of IDPs/ Refugees affects their rights to house/land they had before?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-28: Do you think that it is generally perceived as legitimate for IDPs/ Refugees to flee in the event of crises and hazards

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-29: Do you think that displacements and migration in Juba are caused by natural and man-made factors?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

Question-30: Do you think that displacements and migration of IDPs/ Refugees creates mismatch between population and resource distribution?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Other (please, specify)_____

SECTION E: OTHER INFORMATION

Question-31: Name of the organization: _____

Question-32: Type of your organization

- a) Civil Society
- b) International Organization
- c) Governmental
- d) Other (Please, Specify) _____

SECTION F: SUGGESTIONS ON MIGRANTS/IDPS CHALLENGES IN JUBA

Question-34:

- a)
- b)

Question-35:

- a)
- b)

Appendix G Conflicts Transition and Policies from Sudan to South Sudan

Independence To Comprehensive Peace Agreement

1821-1885: Turko-Egyptian regime

1898–1956: Anglo-Egyptian regime

1906: Land Ordinance

1925: Land Settlement and Registration Ordinance

1928: Prescription and Limitation Ordinance

1970: Unregistered Land Act

1984: Civil Transactions Act

1998: All land belongs to Allah, and State has power to dispossess non-Muslims

2005: Comprehensive Peace Agreement

Comprehensive Peace Agreement To-Date

2005: Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan

2006: Provisional Order 52/2006) establishing SSLC

2009: The Land Act

2011: Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan

2011: SSDP proposes the creation of a Ministry responsible for land

2013: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning

2014: Draft NLP to NLA

2015: Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan

2018: Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS)

2017: Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access, signed on 21 December 2017 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;

2018: Addendum to the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access, signed on 22 May 2018 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;

2018: Khartoum Declaration of Agreement between Parties to the Conflict in South Sudan, signed on 27 June 2018 in Khartoum, Sudan;

2018: Agreement on Outstanding Issues of Security Agreements, signed on 6 July 2018 in Khartoum, Sudan; and

2018:Agreement on Outstanding Issues on Governance, signed on 5 August 2018 in Khartoum, Sudan.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

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2. **Okafor, C I.** et al (2020); Policy Approach To The Causes And Effects Of Internally Displaced Persons And Migration Crises In Juba. https://ejmcm.com/issue_70_120_Volume+7%2C+Issue+3%2C+Autumn+2020.html,
3. **Okafor, C I.** et al (2019); Factors Affecting Policy Approach on IDPS and Migration Crises in Juba-South Sudan. <http://ijmcr.com>,