
**Disaster Management and Conflict Resolution: a Case Study National
Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, South Sudan**

Dr. Opal Adwok Amon Ayiek (PhD)

Upper Nile University, Faculty of Management and Public Administration Studies, Department
of Business Administration

And

Mr. ObanyOkuki Deng (M, SC)

Upper Nile University, Faculty of Animal Production, Department of Fisheries Science.

doi.org/10.51505/IJEBMR.2024.8411

URL: <https://doi.org/10.51505/IJEBMR.2024.8411>

Received: Mar 26, 2024

Accepted: Apr 01, 2024

Online Published: Apr 21, 2024

Abstract

This research attempt to expose the Humanitarian agencies activities in South Sudan with coordination of concern authority in government institutions. The consideration include historical development of humanitarian organizations after their establishment, in the end of Second World War (11). The study explained the definition of what Humanitarian agencies means? By early writers, as that groups and institutions which are entirely or largely independent from governmental which worked for humanitarian. On the other hand the study defined disaster as event resulting in loss of life, and great human suffering and distress, and large- scale material damage; while conflict resolutions is defined as the process that, two or more parties use to find a cordial solution to a problem of the conflict. The study articulate the objectives, Methods, policies plans, conflict resolution and roles of Humanitarian agencies in disaster management, Also the research has explained formation and organization structure of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and disaster Management. in South Sudan. In addition of articulation for Humanitarian Crises including Images of flooding and drought; difficulties facing Humanitarian organizations work and possible solution is considered. Moreover the research has explained the data analysis, discussion and finding which indicate that all the respondents agreed about the important of Humanitarian agencies work in helping disadvantage communities, lastly but not least the researcher has posted Viewpoints and suggestion as way forwards. ,

Key words: Humanitarian, Disaster Management, and Conflict Resolution in South Sudan

Introduction:

1 - The important of this study stress to look critically how humanitarian agencies operate in providing humanitarian services to disadvantage people, who faced disasters situation in South Sudan. This is because of recurrent problems of disasters issues which the country has been experiencing from manmade, as result conflicts due to persistent civil wars and Climatic change problem, which causes floods and drought sometime in different parts of the country. For that humanitarian organizations are trying their level best to cope up, in providing social services including emergencies of food provision and shelter. Historically humanitarian works has evolved, since Second World War (11) 1945, when President Roosevelt, Prime Minister

Churchill and Prime Joseph satlin in yalta conference declared their resolve to establish a general international organization to maintain peace and security. This marked the beginning of the humanitarian organizations to work in the field of disasters management problems. In order to alleviate the suffering of people from disastrous emergencies. Disaster Management: As forwarded in the framework of the work plan for the international committee on Global Navigation Satellite system (2023), first we need toknow what disaster is. Disaster is a serious disruption to the functioning of a community's, which causes human, Material, economic and environmental losses beyond a community's ability to cope. Also disaster is defined according to International Red Cross and Red Crescent (IRCRC) as a calamitous event resulting in loss of life, and great human suffering and distress, and large- scale material damage. Therefore Disaster management aims to lessen the impacts of disasters, minimizing losses of life and property.

Conflict resolution on other hand is the process that two or more parties use to find a cordial solution to a problem. Conflicts resolution as emphasize by the following writers, R.J Rummel (1979), MichealKugelman (2021), and William G. Cunningham (2023) can occur between friends and family members, but also between coworkers, clients, and customers. In the workplace, having poor conflict resolution skills can reflect very negatively on your organization. Conflicts are natural in both personal and professional relationships, and you shouldn't try to find a way to avoid conflicts. Instead, you should work on your conflict resolution skills. Having good conflict resolution skills means you can resolve a problem or dispute in a positive way and still maintain a healthy and happy relationship with the other party involved. Having poor conflict resolution skills is only going to make these inevitable situations so much harder for you. Not only will it take longer to resolve a dispute, but also it can result in a larger argument that could have a significant impact on the relationship between the two parties. Conflict resolution is crucial for both the workplace and client relationships. Conflict resolution brings people together to figure out a solution to a problem rather than pulling them apart. The goal of a workplace is to create an inclusive environment of people that know how to manage and limit conflicts. You can't expect to have a conflict-free workplace, so instead, you should aim to ensure everyone has the skills to handle conflicts in a professional manner. Conflict resolution also means that issues will get resolved much faster, which can lead to greater efficiency in the workplace. Rather than dwelling on an issue for hours or even days, you can resolve the issue quickly and effectively so everyone can get back to work. A poorly handled conflict can lose your business time and money, while conflict resolution can improve your colleague relationships, employee performance, and retention rates. Knowing how to resolve conflicts with clients can also help improve client retention and maintain strong brand identity and trustworthiness. (R.J Rummel (1979), MichealKugelman (2021), and William G. Cunningham (2023)

In accordance to this situation, Humanitarian Agency role in disaster management as articulated by those philosophers; Duffield (2002), Agier (2011), Barnett (2011), Domini (2012), and Fassin (2012), is increasingly understood as part of peace- building agendas and is associated with processes of global governs, in which international actors manage and intervene in the sovereign affairs of conflict –affected and fragile states in intimate ways; it is also related to the will to transform societies and build states that are able to deal with political conflict in ways that don't

result in war. According to Bliesemann de Guevara (2012), humanitarian action, however, remains, simultaneously a particular field of principled activities that aspire to aid people in need, separated from other forms of collaborative international engagement and power. Humanitarian agency is a non - profit institution or body dedicated to providing aid or assistance to the vulnerable members of society. These institutions operate in areas of emergency and areas where people are affected by conflict, disease and poverty. Humanitarian organizations depend fully on donor funds from development partners, governments and volunteers. Humanitarians organizations are also referred to as Non- Governmental organizations (NGOs) or relief organizations. (Duffield (2002), Agier (2011), Barnett (2011), Domini (2012), and Fassin (2012)),

The diversity of NGOs strains any simple definition, that include many groups and institutions that are entirely or largely independent from governmental, and which have primarily humanitarian, or cooperative rather than commercial objective. Learning. candid.org, google online.net

The mandate is to promote the public interest and serve the public good rather than to make a profit or advance interests of a narrow group of individual their independence to enables them to monitor government performance and advocate for improvement.

2 - Problems Statement.

The roots of humanitarian work formulation has started since during the time after world war (11) as stated above: and according to OCHA humanitarian updated March (2008) the number of emergencies the global humanitarian system has to deal with, has continuously increasing since the end world War (11) and after. It is poised to rise even further due to the effects of climate change and, combined with population growth and urbanization: it will affect an ever-growing number of people. Over recent decades, emergency response activities have become more effective, resulting in a decline in disaster-related deaths and improved assistance for the victims of conflicts and complex emergencies. Humanitarian assistance is intended to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity during and after man-made crises and disasters caused by natural hazards, as well as to prevent and strengthen preparedness for when such situations occur. Humanitarian assistance should be governed by the key humanitarian principles of : humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence. They are actives in providing relief services and disaster management in all sectors that include; famine, violence against vulnerable, Agriculture, Water, Girl child education, environment, health, human rights gender and development, poverty alleviation, peace, population, training, trauma healing and counseling, small-scale enterprises, disability and many others. As posted by Mbohwa (2006), when disaster strikes, humanitarian organizations respond by delivering aid to those in need, quickly and effectively. Their supply chain must be both fast and agile, responding to sudden disasters. A disaster response operation involves trade-off of speed, cost and accuracy with regard to the type of goods that are delivered and quantities. Operations can have many challenging places, which the corporate sector and businesses churn. OCHA (2008) and (Mbohwa 2006)

3. Objectives of the study:

Its include General objectives and Specific objectives

3.1. General objectives:

The main objective of this study is to look into the roles of the humanitarian work for disaster management in South Sudan in alleviating the suffering of disadvantage people, who faces the disasters situation.

3.2. Specific objectives:

The following are specific objectives of the research:

3.2.1. To examine the role played by the humanitarian agencies for disaster management and conflict resolution in South Sudan.

3.2.2. To investigate the problems facing humanitarian agencies in disaster management and conflict resolution in South Sudan

3.2.3. To assess the main challenges facing humanitarian agencies in charging their work of disaster management and resolution of the conflict in South Sudan.

3.2.4. To find out the possible solutions to the problems facing humanitarian organizations in disaster management and conflict resolution in South Sudan

4 - Research Questions: The following are Research Questions

4.1. What are the roles of humanitarian organizations in disaster management and conflict resolution in South Sudan?

4.2 How can humanitarian organizations assess the peoples who are affected by disaster problems and possible resolution of conflict in South Sudan?

4.3. What are difficulties facing humanitarian agencies in disaster management and conflict resolution in South Sudan?

4.4. What are the possible solutions to problems that are facing humanitarian organization in disaster management and conflict resolution in South Sudan?

5. Materials

The materials that are used in this study include organization structure for National Ministry of Humanitarian affairs and Disaster management, Images of floods and drought in South Sudan.

6. Area of the study

The area of study considered is National Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, South Sudan. The study is to assess how humanitarian is going on in different parts of the country since the need for emergency is a real problems because all are facing different disasters from threaten by famines or food shortages due to flood, drought and man-made problems that is civil conflicts.

7. Research Methods of data collection:

The source of data used for research are basically primary and secondary data which are drawn from direct collection from respondents for primary; and ready used information for different objectives for secondary data.

7.1. Source of data collection

Primary Source: This is the information collected directly from the respondents through the use of different methods such as questionnaires, interview, and observation in the field.

7.2. Secondary Source of data

This involves information that is collected from readymade source which was collected for different purposes. They includes, library, internet, articles, Journals, and textbooks. It contribution is enormously important for research component

8. National Ministry Humanitarian affairs and Disaster Management Formation

National Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management came as a result of a decree No 62/2010 issued by His Excellency General SalvaKiirMayardit First Vice President of the Republic of Sudan and President of the defunct Government of Southern Sudan; ordering the restructuring of the Government of South Sudan administration. It was later followed by subsequent Presidential Decree No 73/2010 which institute the Nationalization of institutions through alignment of structures and systems with clear mandate. Sitting better management and delivery of targets development services that would result in enhancement building strong South Sudan institutions. In addition of promoting a new consciousness of self- reliance among all citizens of South Sudan.

8.1 Organization structures of the Ministry

The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management is composed of Minister as Political leader, legal adviser, and Undersecretary. They are in charge of formulating policies for Ministry operations, this policies are implemented by Directors of Directorates as technical experts with coordination with INGOs and local NGOs in the field of disaster management work. These Directorates are:

Directorate for Administration and Finance, Directorate of Planning, Training and coordination, Directorate of Disaster management, and Directorate for early warning systems and emergency response; they are headed by Directors General. These Directorates are followed by sub-Departments headed by Directors to each sub- directorate who formed technical managers in their capacities dealing with day-to – day affairs for the Ministry in the technical aspects.

8.2 National Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster management Policies Plans

The Ministry has been mandated and entrusted with important task of saving lives, protecting livelihoods, alleviating human suffering and maintaining human dignity in times of crises. The broad goal of strategic issues intervention is to improve the strategic impact and conduct needs assessment that enables the establishment of mechanisms and infrastructure for timely identification and mobilization of resources required for implementing activities spelled out by our various Directorates. The goal also includes tracking of resources that are mobilized to ensure their cost effective use and storage the Ministry policies and plans that are stipulated in ministry strategic plan 2018 – 2020 which include:

1 – The policy and plan of Ministry recognizes to provide leadership in coordination of disaster preparedness and response require a critical functions of the Ministry which are: policy

formulation and coordination of all humanitarian affairs and Disaster Management in South Sudan. Undertake assessment of policy implementation on humanitarian needs and programmes establish early warning system and mobilize sufficient resources to support implementation and operations of the Ministry programmes.

2 – There are gaps in national policy and Law in relation to internal displacement. The government policy plan is that, State being primarily responsible for the protection of internally displaced persons, who first and foremost are its citizens, is providing a clear and overall national policy framework for prevention, and coordination and organization of response to protection of internally displaced persons including voluntarily, safe and dignified solutions to their plight and resolution of internally displacement in South Sudan.

3 – The Ministry policy plan is the State to clarify and elaborate on existing national policy on internal displacement in line with the guiding principles on internal displacement, pursue early ratification of relevant regional and international legal instruments notably the Kampala convention in order to satisfy its national framework in internal displacement for systematic and inter-Ministerial implementation

9 - Conflict Resolution in South Sudan

Conflict Resolution in South Sudan is one of clear good example of conflict resolution which has resulted in the revitalized peace agreement. Although the main conflict was between president and the vice president, many parties which opposed the government were included in the peace deal and the Revitalized government was formed.

Initially the starting conflict was after almost five years of civil war, Kiir and Machar participated in negotiations, mediated by Uganda and Sudan in June 2018, later that month, Kiir and Machar signed the Khartoum declaration of agreement included a cease fire and pledge to negotiate a power – sharing agreement to end the War. Despite sporadic violations over the ensuing weeks, Kiir and Macher signed a final cease – fire and power – sharing agreement in August 2018. This agreement ended Civil War signed by government and Machar ‘s opposition Party along with rebel and others rebel Factions.

The agreement was called the Revitalized peace Agreement on the resolution of conflict in South Sudan, included a new power – sharing structure and reinstated Machar as Vice President.

In late October 2018 Machar return to South Sudan for a nationwide peace celebration to mark the end of the Civil War. Google online (August 2023 [https:// www. cfr.org > conflict > ci.](https://www.cfr.org/conflict/ci))

10- Humanitarian Crises in South Sudan

Humanitarian Problem continue for ten years after gaining independence and three years after signing the most recent peace agreement people in South Sudan continue to face deteriorating humanitarian conditions. Conflict, sub – national violence, public health challenges and Climatic chucks have severely affected people’s living conditions and hindered access to essential services.

The human Development index, launched in 1990 to look beyond gross domestic product as a measure of well – being ranks South Sudan last globally. South Sudan people life expectancy is 55 years, people spend just 5.5 years in school on average and earn USD 768 a year. (World Bank 2022).

An additional 212,000 people are estimated to have humanitarian and/or protection needs in the Abyei Administrative Area a disputed territory between Sudan and South Sudan (OCHA 2022). Ongoing conflict combined with severe flooding has led to large – scale displacement. There are 2.2 Million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South Sudan and more than (2.3) Million. South Sudanese are refugees in neighboring countries (IOM, DTM2022).

South Sudan 2023, Humanitarian response Plan targets 6.8 Million people, including 3.4 Million. Children and people with disabilities priority needs include food assistance, Water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), Livelihoods and health (World Bank 2022).

According to the 2023 Inform Risk Index, South Sudan is ranked as the Second most vulnerable country globally to the effect of natural hazards including droughts and flooding. In some parts of the country, floodwaters from the (2018 – 2022) rainy season had not yet receded as of December 2022. Such as a change in the seasonality of rains, have indirect effects on peace and security (OCHA 2022).

On 15 April 2023, the influx of people fleeing the country has increased exponentially, since the eruption of fighting in Sudan, with more than 75,000 individuals, including 90 percentage of South Sudanese nationals, crossing through 12 key border entry points along the Sudan – South Sudan border as of 24 May 2023. The real numbers are likely to be higher as some people entered the country without registration with the average number of people arriving daily recorded in Sudan has already affected South Sudan’s economic outlook particularly for northern States that rely heavily on imports from Sudan, leading to an increase in food prices and fuel costs. This could potentially exacerbate the protection risks and vulnerabilities of the population of the northern States but also returnees arriving from Sudan and increase food insecurity, negative coping mechanisms and acute humanitarian needs. However IOM, Working with partners, key stakeholders and communities, will continue to support vulnerable people across South Sudan with essential life – saving assistance, however creating conducive environments for sustainable returns and recovery IOM will adopt a community – developing approach to all programming, to facilitate transformative changes that address vulnerability and risks. Addressing these challenges means not only making a positive and lasting impact on the lives of South Sudanese affected by crises but also supporting the government in fulfilling the promises of the revitalized peace agreement, creating a base of supportive for its continued effort to address potential drivers to address potential driver for future crises.

The impact disaster could be seen as reflected by the Flood image below during 2020 – to -2022. Most parts of the country was under Water for quite a long period of time. These areas include the whole Unity State, Jonglei State, most parts of Upper Nile State, and some areas in Western

Equatoria and Central Equatoria. The impact of this situation was very severe; causing death of great numbers of cattle and very large displacement of population from these affected areas. An estimated 9.4 Million people, in South Sudan including 2.2 Million Women, 4.9 Million Children and 337,000 refugees are projected to need for humanitarian assistance and protection services in 2023- 2024 reflecting the country population, 5 percent increase from 2022. (OCHA 2022). Google online .com.int

The following photo shows flooding situation of a village in Unity State of South Sudan; Figure No (1)



Source: Strategic plans of MHADM 2018-2022

The figure No (2) which explain the photograph of Bor Town standing in the rain flooded water. The impact of flooding has a clear damage on properties, goods in the market got destroyed by this flood that of course displaced local population from their tradition inhabitants to highland. Sometimes causing inconvenient with host communities as they move to with their animals. The impact of destruction of agriculture farming fields of communities in which their farms and their plans sometimes got destroyed by cattle.



Source: Strategic plans of MHADM 2018 - 2022

The following Figure (3) indicate drought impact in eastern Equatoria in area of kopeta in 2019 – 2020

The impact of Drought is very clear from the image shown below, which has created a devastation of the environment that cause the lack of rainy water for grass growing and farming. This has led to the death of great numbers of cattle and migration of wild animals. In addition to displacement of local population where they access source of living.



Source: Strategic plans of MHADM 2018-2020

11– The Role of Humanitarian Agencies in Disaster Management

The role played by Humanitarian organizations has begun since formation Nongovernmental organizations that tackle the provision of humanitarian services and resolution of the conflicts. From there the world wide idea was of given humanitarian service had taken a very large consideration during which formation of such emergencies organizations has spread throughout the world and the following organization were formed; the birth of Amnesty International (AI) in 1961, Medecine sans Frontieres (MSF) in 1971, and the organization that subsequently became Humanitarian Rights Watch (HRW) in 1978, apart from United Nations Organizations(UN) such as World Food Programs (WFP), United Nation Children International Education Fund (UNCIEF), and United Nations Development Programs (UNDP), are important steps on the road of intervention action was started by such organizations, and continues to be so at the present time. The number of NGOs in and near armed conflict zones has been increasing during activities requires the analysis of transformation of two main aspects of global security, the nature of contemporary civil conflicts, the so – called new wars, and the attributes of humanitarian intervention in contemporary world politics. At the end of the cold war, the world had witnessed the rising importance of the problems of so –called weak states and, in some case, their collapse. Institutional weakness, no rule of law and economic backwardness became the cause of “new” War. (Holsti 1999).

These wars does not have the same characteristics, but some common traits distinguish all of them from traditional wars. The most important trait, frequently mentioned by scholars, is the shift from the interstate to intrastate war dimension. Doyle and Sambanis rightly observe that peacekeeping missions with extensive civilian functions, including economic reconstruction, institutional reform, and election oversight are needed in order to improve the chance of success in containing violence and achieving peace building. (Doyle and Sambanis, 2000).

Collaboration between civil and military actors, then, is increasingly important to manage and solve civil conflicts, as acknowledged by governments and international institutions. Briefly, the changing nature of conflict entails a parallel transformation of the tools for conflict management and humanitarian intervention. The following are the roles played by Humanitarian organizations (NGOs).

11. 1 - Non-Governmental Organizations as Knowledge – Provider

The first role of knowledge provider is the concern all of NGOs types. In performing this role, NGOs profit from with both the scientific community’s study of security, and their own practical experience in dealing with new tools of management of security challenges. The traditional concept of security, as known, is associated to the nature of the state, the image of the enemy, and the use of military violence. Change in armament technology, the rising importance of non-state actors, and political innovations, namely the adoption initially by the European countries – of the concept of cooperative and comprehensive security, contributed to change this view of security. Buzan, a leading scientist in security studies, has pointed to three levels of analysis (the individual, the state, and the international system), and different dimensions (the political, economic, and social one) in managing security issues in addition to the military one. (Buzan 1991).

As Knight (2001), rightly remarks, terms like comprehensive security, common security and human security are being utilized to embrace, the range of issues that “are being placed on a revised security agenda of an emerging global polity”. Consequently, Knight continues, security “must change from an exclusive stress on national security to a much greater focus on people’s security, from security through armaments to security through human development, from territorial security to food employment and environmental security. The institutionalization process includes different actions and sectors like information; analysis of threats, risks and vulnerabilities; and the organization of practical and logistic aspects. On their turn, Dunantist NGOs have underlined the importance of non –partisan, fast, non- bureaucratic, and risk-taking nature of humanitarian intervention.

11. 2 Non-Governmental Organizations as Peace –Facilitator

NGOs are commonly considered as independent agencies in peace operations because they are not part of the military structure. Normally, however, the NGO personnel work alongside the official, military and civilian, personnel of the peace missions but to assist local parties in fields like promoting human security, strengthening the rule of law, and economic and social development. Peacekeeping was initially conceived of as a mechanism to help countries torn by conflict create conditions of peace. However, during the years, it has been changing in aims, methods, and participating actors. The enlargement of the mandate, in particular to humanitarian and political assistance, brought in a massive increase in the number of civilian personnel and non- military activities, and the organization of complex, multifunctional operations with both military and civilian tasks. On this condition, NGOs were accepted as participants supporting the execution of civilian tasks. The term Civil – military Co-operation (CIMIC) was coined to name the close cooperation between military troops and civil society actors. (Rietjens, 2008).

The NGOs role as peace- facilitator remains essential concerning logistics. Generally, NGOs manage facilities like site selection and access procedures for offices, residences warehouses, and personnel matters like hiring local personnel and making them accept professional norms; transportation, like providing vehicles, drivers, and tracking ‘ communication systems, like broadcasting daily news and extreme emergency information; and incident reporting such as what gets to report, and to whom. Briefly show a good ability to maintain procedures for keeping on, updating, and monitoring the whole security planning process. All these tasks contribute to good relations with the local population, and are linked to the third peace and humanitarian role of NGOs.

11.3 – Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as Voice- articulator

Military put more effort in their mission preparation, they often remained unaware about the actors in the area in which they are operating. They do not participate in coordination of the meetings, contradict to make information accessible, and are not attentiveto civil programs. As a result, peace missions are always liablenot caring about local claim- determinedby co-operation. Furthermore, in certain situations, co-operation programs are chosen and ranked based on the capacity of the military and civil personnel of the mission rather than the needs of the indigenous beneficiaries. As experts remark, little care is paid to the involvement of the local people in many partnership actions. On the contrary, the relations of NGOs are able toestablish with the actors

(individuals and associations) are much stronger than those created by the peace operation personnel. The majority of NGOs, however, are very much committed to exercise the role of voice -articulator. They are keen to stay in negotiation with local actors and obtained their assurance because on this condition depends the successful outcome of the mission. Normally, this objective is achieved by providing help and basic goods to the local population. Throughout the 1980s, the supplied help given by NGOs to countries in conflict and victims of disasters and emergencies was impressive. Also the good performance of NGOs in emergency of relief work has the positive consequence of obtaining the confidence of the local population. This is an advantage to the NGOs voice-articulator role especially in complex civil conflicts. In other terms practical assistance NGOs provide makes them more effective in the objective of humanitarian intervention, facilitates the building of mutual confidence relations, and increases the likelihood that the local population will embrace the reconstruction process. This is neither a simple nor automatic outcome. Above all, they obtained thanks to the way NGOs activists are working. As an NGO field staff member remarks in commenting the work done in Somalia in 1993-94: "It has always been dangerous to operate in a war Zone, and the likelihood of being stopped for extortion has always been very high. These things come with the territory, we have live among those we help. Our best protection is our "behaviour". (Rubinstein Jonathan 2005).google online .net

12 – Difficulties faced by Humanitarian Agencies in Disaster Management.

12.1 lack of Funds:

Humanitarian agencies need a lot of resources in order to accomplish the emergency for disaster management in the areas which are affected by natural disasters and man- made catastrophes. Natural disasters are disasters which either caused by Climatic change or Natural movement of Earth such as earth-quick that creates most of natural disasters, climatic change as witness in the whole world which result in effect floods because of more rainfall or lack rainfall in many parts of the world; which always causes drought, hence shortages of foods for mankind as well as animals. Disasters that are man-made are created by wide spread of violence and conflicts all over the world, for example, Soviet Ukraine war currently taking place and third world is conflict of civil War in particular. Most of donor communities, international Humanitarian organization are quite overwhelmed by such disasters needs and whatever is provided to the vulnerable people become very limited. Not having enough funds not only poses difficulties in accomplishing required programs, but it also put NGOs in jeopardy given that, there are high operational cost due to the rise in prices of goods which are used for humanitarian.

12.1 - Poor Network and Lack of Communications:

Poor Communication network is identified as major challenge. Its causes the duplication of efforts and conflicting strategies at community level. NGOs also recognize that there is very poor communication within the sector. The majority of NGOs have little or no access to reliable email and internet connection, they receive almost no literature on development issues and generally out of touch with issues of global, regional and national importance. A founder may be too focused on running the NGO for their own purposes; however, governance and communication are fundamentals to transparency.

12.2 - Limited Capacity:

Most of NGOs recognize that many of them have limited technical and organizational capacity. Few NGOs are able or willing to pay for such capacity building. Weak capacity was identified in fundraising, governance, technical areas of development, and leadership and management. Some NGOs felt that the existence of quality standards would assist them to develop the required capacities. The speed of technology changes is also challenge particularly in areas of information technology (IT) capacity.

12.3 Development Approach:

Many NGOs are still focusing upon what some refer to the ‘hardware’ approach to development, i.e. the building of infrastructure and the provision of services; rather than some refer to as the ‘software’ approach of empowering people and local institutions to manage their own affairs. Other NGOs seem unaware of changes in the role of government, the changing Aid paradigm, and the effectiveness of a “right’s based” rather than “welfare” approach. While it is becoming harder to fund and sustain service delivery interventions, most local NGOs persist with them. Community poverty and illiteracy rates remain significant. NGOs are acutely aware of the increasing and enormous needs of poor people and feel at least at a loss as to how they can respond to all these needs. There is a lack of sustainability and ownership of development interventions by communities. Some communities have been spoilt by dependency creating interventions and are not inclined to do things for themselves. It is difficult to keep our programmes relevant to changing situations and the culture of handouts is hard to counter. There is no accepted code of ethics and conflicting approaches.

12.4 - Relationship with International Non-governmental organizations (INGOs)

There is considerable concern among local NGOs that the giants, mainly INGOs, occupy so much space that it is very difficult to find room for themselves. INGOs often intervene without any concern for the building of sustainable local NGOs. They pay government and community members to participate in their projects while local NGOs have no facility for doing so. INGOs are perceived to be driven by short- term project approaches that are not locally sustainable. They pay high salaries and attract local NGOs personnel. They are also responsible for creating the high cost image that undermines the credibility of the sector. It is difficult and inappropriate for local NGOs to compete with the international and national giants. Many external organizations are not working with local NGOs they simply provide unfair competition and hold back the development of the sector and cost effective development interventions. International NGOs should not be allowed to work on the ground, they pay allowances and manipulate the people; cannot run this nation on the whims of international NGOs; suppress local NGOs

12.5 - Political Interference

Local NGOs leaders has identified the interference of local politicians and civic leaders as a major hindrance to the work. Where NGOs are involved insensitive issues, such as land disputes, local leaders can threaten NGOs with de-registration. NGOs are not aware that the – board and potentially the council – are there to protect them from such intimidation.

13- Possible Solutions to Difficulties faced by Humanitarian Agencies in Disaster Management:

13.1 Adequate Funding

Local NGOs at present movement may have good numbers of partners that provide fund for their projects; that should not be an excuse to grow complacent in searching for more opportunities. Always research for the latest grants and offerings, finding opportunities for NGOs, and even small grants for NGOs. While searching for additional funders would benefit NGOs in the long run, it certainly won't be enough. The goal should always be acquiring funds, and not simply getting hold of grant-funding agencies. The secret to receiving various grants is simple. To avoid partner organizations having second thoughts, create well-crafted proposals. Maintaining a good relationship with partners will likewise be helpful in growing as an organization.

13.2 -Local NGOs Capacity Building

Invest in necessary trainings if needed, as this can bring many good opportunities. Although some organizations may already be experienced and their employees are familiar with their operations, coaching and training every now and then can still be helpful. In every situation, employees and volunteers will inevitably pick up something and be able to apply it for further development of the organization.

13.3 - Regional NGOs Networks

Regional and thematic networks present opportunities to NGOs to share research, approaches, resources, capacity and work with both GoSS and the corporate sector. Strong regional networks also provide the basis for supporting district level networks and ensuring the NGO Council remains strong by keeping its membership strong. Effective support from the NGO board and NGO council: Maintaining NGO records with the NGO coordination board will enable NGOs to received regular information and gain access to basket funding. The NGO Coordination board is also working hard to improve the public image of NGOs through the promotion and support of annual NGO week. A more effective Ngo council supported by its members and responding to NGO expressed needs, will provide appropriate and affordable capacity building support and an enabling environment for sector. Good Governance of the NGO council would provide a positive example for all NGOs to emulate. Good Governance can be achieved if the serious, active and engaged NGOs exercise their rights and responsibilities in a professional manner.

13.4 - Avoid Political Interference

Humanitarian active NGOs should be given freedom from political interference in the NGOs activities both National and local political must be given awareness that NGOs are Non partnership they work in the independent atmosphere from any affiliation. In such situation Humanitarian organization would contribute effectively in mitigating Disaster management and assist vulnerable people in a right manner.

13.5 - Use volunteers

South Sudan has a huge supply of idealistic, young, energetic and well educated graduates who are unemployed or underemployed. Many of them are searching for opportunities to serve their

country and get work experience. There are also many older experienced professionals willing to give their time to NGOs. Many companies will loan experienced personnel to NGOs, Finally there are opportunities to appoint international volunteers to fill vacancies that would otherwise require unavailable funds to fill. Student exchange programmes also offer NGOs low cost human resources that can support research, documentation and staff capacity building initiatives.

14. Data analysis and finding Results.

The analysis of data and discussion indicates various opinion of research respondents for data collection beginning with ages and Marital Status that shows different views of participants for the study, and questions analysis that ask about Humanitarian agencies activities and Conflict resolution for example, Do you think that humanitarian organization have played important roles in handling disaster management in South Sudan?. As here under.

Table No (14.1 :) Ages of participants in the Ministry of Humanitarian and disaster Management

S/No	Age of participant	Frequency	Percentage
1 -	25 - 34years	30	50 %
2 -	34 – 43 years	12	20%
3 -	43 - 52 years	9	15%
4 -	52 – 61 years	6	10%
5 -	61- and above	3	5%
	Total	60	100%

Source: field survey, 2024

As articulate by the table No (13.1) above, the respondents who are in the range of age group of (25- 34) formed (65%) of (29) People, followed by (35- 44) years 20% for (12) people, and (10%) of the range of age group (52- 61) years of (9) participants. While those who range from (61- and above) years is 5% (3) respondents. All the ranges for those who participated in data collection for Ministry of Humanitarian and disaster management are within the range of age for people who are capable of managing humanitarian issues in the country.

Table No (14.2.) show the characteristics of marital Status of the respondents

S/No	Respondents	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative
1 -	Married	39	65 %	65 %
	Divorced	6	10%	75%
2 -	Single	15	25%	100 %
4 -	Total	60	100%	

Source: field survey, 2024

The table No (14.2.). Shows that, majority of respondents are Married 65% of (39) people. In addition of 25% of (15) respondents are Single and 10% of (6) participants were divorced. The finding as shown, majority are marriage that indicate positive aspects for those who has knowledge of humanitarian work and can help in resolving conflicts.

Table No (14.3.) Do you think that humanitarian organization have played important roles in handling disaster management in South Sudan?

S/No	Response	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
1 -	Yes	45	75 %	75%
2 -	No	12	20%	95%
3 -	Not Sure	3	5%	100%
	Total	60	100	

Source: field survey, 2024

Base on table No (13-.3) above indicates most of the respondents 75% of (45) people has answered yes to the question, Do you think that humanitarian organization have played important roles in building disaster management in South Sudan?, moreover 20% of (12) has answered No to that question and 5% of (3) respondents have gave their answered of not sure. This has shown that, the study respondents value the work of humanitarian organization in the country and they acknowledge the roles these agencies play.

Table No (14.4) Do you know that having a number of projects which do not have lasting results will also affects NGOs capacity to gain funds in South Sudan?

S/No	Response	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
1 -	Yes	39	65 %	65%
2 -	No	12	20%	85%
3 -	Not Sure	9	15%	100%
	Total	60	100	

Source: field survey, 2024

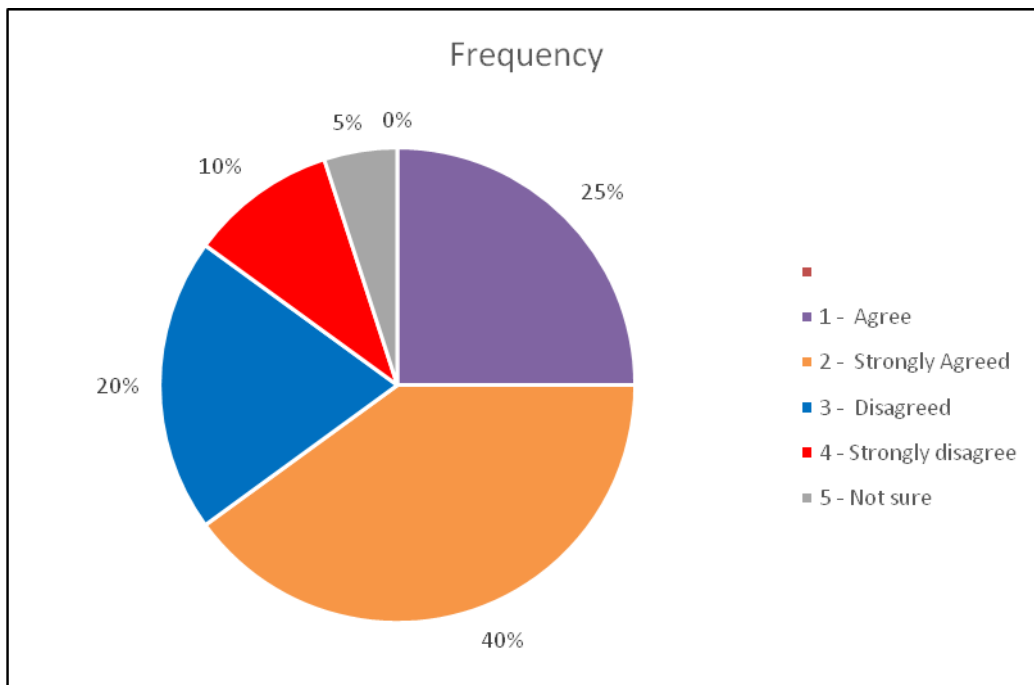
From the analysis in the table No (14.4) above indicate most of the participants 65% of (39) people have gave their answer Yes to the question, Do you know that having a number of projects which do not have lasting results will also affects NGOs capacity to gain funds in South Sudan?. Furthermore (12) people who formed 20% answered No, and 15% of (9) people are not sure about the question. The research finding implies that the participants agreed that humanitarian financial capability is very important to conduct effective humanitarian work.

Table No (14.5.) Do you agree that allowing humanitarian agencies in disaster management to move can raise the standard of living of benefiter's communities?

S/No	response	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
1 -	Agree	15	25%	25%
2 -	Strongly Agreed	24	40%	65%
3 -	Disagreed	12	20 %	85%
4 -	Strongly disagree	6	10%	95%
5 -	Not sure	3	5%	100%
	Total	60	100%	

Source: field survey, 2024

Figure No (4) Do you agree that allowing humanitarian agencies in disaster management to move can raise the standard of living of benefiter's communities?



Source: field survey, 2024

the table No (14.5) and figure No (4) above, shows that 40% (24) of the respondents strongly agreed with the question that Do you agree that allowing humanitarian agencies in disaster management to move can raise the standard of living of benefiter's communities? And 25% of (15) also agree with question asked. While 20% of (12) respondents disagree and 10% of (6) participants strongly disagree. Moreover 5% of (3) people answered that, they are not sure. The participants of study are very clear in their answers and are sure that allowing humanitarian agencies to move in assisting people who face disaster and are in disadvantage can raised their standard of living and maintain their social welfare.

Table No (14.6) Do you think understanding of the increasing participation of NGOs in relief and peace Building activities can help local communities in disaster mitigation?

S/No	response	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
1 -	Strongly Agree	24	40%	40%
2 -	Agreed	21	35%	75%
3 -	Disagreed	9	15 %	90%
4 -	Not Sure	6	10%	100%
	Total	60	100%	

Source: field survey, 2024

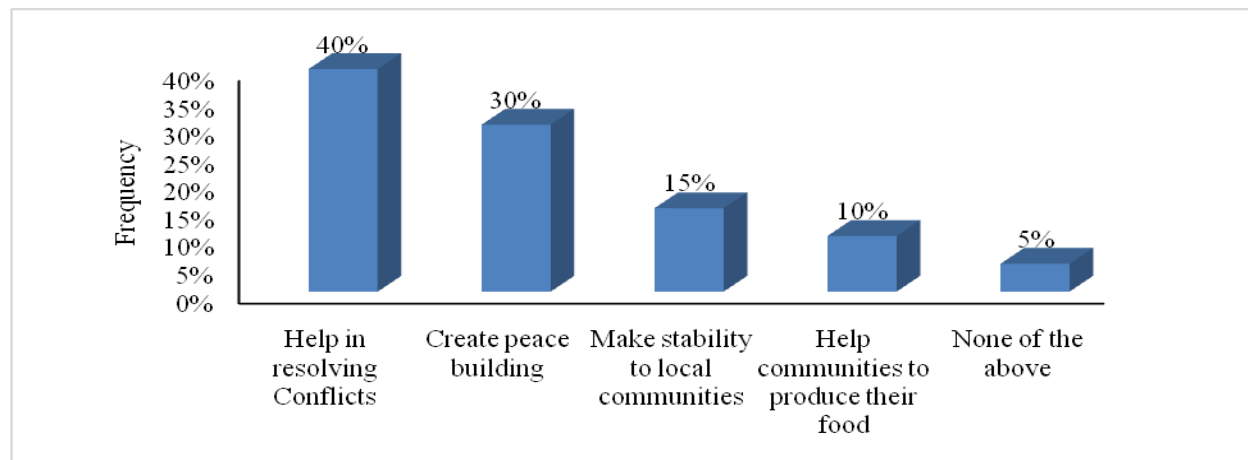
Base on the above table No (14.6) most of the respondents (40%) (24) People has strongly agreed with the question; do you think understanding the increasing participation of NGOs in relief and peace building activities can help local communities in disaster mitigation? And, 35% of (21) participants agreed with the question. Also the percentage for those who disagreed is 15%; and those who are not sure were 19% of (6) peoples. This result implies that the respondents knows that, it is necessary for increase participation of NGOs in relief and peace building activities can help local communities in disaster mitigation .

Table (14.7) Do you agree that help of international communities and NGOs can give aids to the communities in following?

S/No		Frequency	percentage	Cumulative percentage
1 -	Help in resolving Conflicts	24	40%	40%
2 -	Create peace building	18	30%	70%
3	Make stability to local communities	9	15%	85%
4 -	Help communities to produce their food	6	10%	95%
5 -	None of the above	3	5%	100%
	Total	60	100%	

Source: field survey, 2024

Figure No. (4) Do you agree that help of international communities and NGOs can give aids to the communities in following?



Source: field survey, 2024

From the finding of the analysis in the table No (14.7) and figure No (3) above indicate that (60%) of (24) participants agreed that international communities and NGOs can assist the local communities with aids and also help in conflicts resolution. Meanwhile 30% of (18) gave answer that humanitarian NGOs can create peace building where there are conflict and emergencies issues. Moreover 15% of (9) respondents said NGOs can make stability to local communities, and 10% of (6) said humanitarian and NGOs may help communities to produce their food. Moreover 5% of (3) people answered with none of the above. The finding of study as shown by data analysis; indicate that, the contribution of international communities is helpful in the disaster management and conflicts resolution specially in third world countries.

15. Ethical Consideration

The ethical consideration is to ensure confidentiality that pertains to the treatment of information that an individual has disclosed in a relationship to the trust and with expectation that it will not be divulged to others without the permission in the way that inconsistent with and understanding of the original disclosure. The researcher had to safeguard the privacy of source of data which are meant only for academic purposes. The study is to benefit Stakeholders that are engage in professional research and decision-makers who are going to use it for further studies.

16. Researcher Viewpoints and Ways Forward:

16.1 Researcher View of Point

According to the narrative of the analysis and Discussion of research finding; and environmental impact of natural disaster of flooding and drought. In addition to manmade problems. The following are researcher viewpoints including suggestions for way forward.

1 – There is No facilities technically in charge of monitoring River Nile water flow and control of water level in case of River Nile level overflow.

2 – South Sudan National Ministry of Humanitarian affairs and Disaster Management does not have Ministry comprehensive planning policies, although there strategic plan policies 2018 - 2020 mentioned above has expired; was not all inclusive for mitigating humanitarian works in the country faced with continual hazards.

3 – There is lack of Local of communities' campaign awareness which could be done by concern authority like Ministry of Livestock and fisheries including Ministry of Agriculture to encourage cattle keepers to change their attitudes from keeping Cows for cultural purposes and be encourage to use cattle for economic benefits.

4 – Reliefs handout become the only means for local communities for their livelihood sustaining because of continuous conflicts among them and civil conflicts; in addition natural disasters cause by climatic change.

5 - The Bureaucratic red tape and lack of good will among stakeholders may hinder quick implementation of some programmes of disaster management

16.2 Ways Forward

The following are ways forward in which the study explore the implementation of humanitarian assistance work

1 - The Government of South Sudan through Ministry of Water resources and irrigation should establish Nile Basin Department for Nile Water Control to monitor the water flow, such that local Communities are made aware with regard to rise of water level. Which may lead to the flooding of low land areas that may cause displacement and death of cattle and other animals.

2 – The National Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster management must come up with plans of supporting peace development with other law enforcement agencies for building law enforcement and infrastructures development in the counties and Payams. Such infrastructures like police stations and jails building to maintain peace building with local people to avoid Communal conflicts. This could be done with some INGOs like UNDP and UNIMUS.

3 – In order for local communities to have food security, the cattle herdsman should be encourage through enlightenment campaign by the Ministries of livestock and fisheries, and Agriculture to discourage negatives attitudes of keeping cattle for cultural purposes to change for commercial means of sustaining economic benefits together with encouragement of agriculture farming for food and sell extra to the market.

4 - Government through National Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, and local NGOs should facilitate awareness to local communities to change their attitudes of depending on Reliefs handout from humanitarian organizations and start to produce their own food by themselves.

5 – Donors need to establish and strengthen flexible funding and coordinating mechanisms. In addition, agencies need to establish a funding resources for large scale humanitarian assistance programmes and hence donors need to be flexible in establishing a grantee or recipient of their humanitarian funds in emergency situations.

6 – There is need for Government and humanitarian agencies to come up with well- structured coping mechanisms to tackle the issue of insecurity in the country. Currently the existing mechanisms are not well structured and vary from agency and sometimes the aid workers are guided by intuition while ignoring the reality on the ground,

7 – Humanitarian organizations need to strengthen organization capability, this is important in the implementation of humanitarian projects. Competent staff, use of appropriate technology cannot be ignored if the agency wants to transform the lives of beneficiaries. However, more research needs to be done to see whether use of foreigners managers since they are majority in those projects and the impact that has in the implementation.

8 – Humanitarian agencies need to explore levels of expertise, technology adoption and cooperation within the humanitarian sectors in South Sudan and investigate what influences this has on improving humanitarian access of humanitarian aid in South Sudan.

9 – For conflict resolution, local communities should be encourage through their local leaders to create awareness of resolving their differences through peaceful means and avoid violence escalation.

10 –The Ministry should sensitize and create awareness to undertake intensive lobbying for support and enhance budgetary allocation. Moreover a serious investment in training staff and holding senior level discussions especially with donors and humanitarian coordinators to further familiarize them on the use of humanitarian funds. Agencies leads in particular also need to be targeted with information and training so they are able to assess the viability of a market based response to meet humanitarian needs

16 – Conclusion

The research is concluding by demonstrating the whole picture of the study problems in which implementation is related to the numbers of complex issues such as ownership and capacity on the receiving and challenge of ongoing from a humanitarian situation towards development. The study deal with explanation of Humanitarian organizations (NGOs) work and explained the Humanitarian crisis facing South Sudan. Also the summary indicate how conflict resolution and disaster management was handle by Humanitarian organizations in coordination with Ministry of Humanitarian affairs. Data analysis and discussion finding shows that all respondents are well informed about the importance of humanitarian emergencies and conflict resolutions handling, including disaster management from man-made hazards and chocks of climatic change which causes floods and drought that make local communities in South Sudan vulnerable. (Wohlegment, 2006).

17 - Acknowledge

I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to all staff of the National Ministry for Humanitarian Affairs and disaster Management; especially Department of Disaster management for their cooperation they have rendered to me; in providing the necessary data information. And special thanks goes to Mr. Charles Wani Director for disaster Management Department for his role of the work he has help me in giving documents that provide Images of flood and Drought impact and other data for the success of the study. I also thanks the almighty God for keeping me healthy.

References

Satellite system (2023), the framework of the work plan for the international committee on Global Navigation.

International Red Cross and Red Crescent (IRCRC) website.

- R. J (1979), Principles of conflict resolution. [https:// www. edu> power kills](https://www.edu/powerkills)
- MichealKugelman (2021), The American experience with conflict resolution [www.willson center.org](http://www.willsoncenter.org).
- William G. Cunningham (2023), Theoretical framework for conflict resolution [https:// cainulstar. Ac. uk](https://cainulstar.ac.uk)
- UNOCHA March (2008), humanitarian updated
- World Bank (2022), Report on Humanitarian crises in South Sudan.
- UNNOCHA (2022), Report on Humanitarian crises in South Sudan.
- I O M & D T M (2022), Report on Humanitarian crises in South Sudan.
- Doyle and Sambanis (2000), International peacebuilding. A theoretical and Quantitative Analysis. www.researchgate.net
- Barry Buzan (1991), People, States Fear. [En.m.wikipedia. org](http://en.m.wikipedia.org).
- KaleviHoslsti (1999), Pioneer in International Relations Theory [https://link.springer. com> Book](https://link.springer.com/Book).
- Avant (2007), Organizational effectiveness – Evaluation. Wikipedia [https:// en .m Wikipedia. Org.> wiki](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki)
- R. H. Rietjens (2008), Managing Civil Military. Cooperation: Experience from Dutch Provincial. [https:// www.files. ethz>. Ch>isn](https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn)
- Rubinstein Jonathan (2005), Bad Cops: A Study of Career – Ending Misconduct Among New York City. [https:// www. ojp.gov > grants](https://www.ojp.gov/grants). Google Online .com.
- Mbohwa (2006), Challenges, Difficulties and Problems Faced by Humanitarian Organizations in Running emergencies. [https:// www.resreachgate. Net>cha](https://www.researchgate.net/cha).
- Mark Duffield (2002), Social Reconstruction and the Radicalization of Development. [https:// Ideas. Repec. Org.>bla>devch](https://ideas.repec.org/bla/devch).
- Barnett, Michael (2011), Empire of Humanity: A history of Humanitarianism. Or [https://www.amazon. Com>empire](https://www.amazon.com/empire)
- Michael Agier (2011), Managing Undesirables refugee Camps and Humanitarian Government. [https:// www. Amazon. Com. Manga...](https://www.amazon.com/Manga...)
- Knight (2001), the Comprehensive Approach to Building and Facility Security. By Knight Training institute New York.
- Antonio Donini and D. Maxwell (2012), Form Face- to- Face –to- Face screen: remote Management Effectiveness and Accountability of Humanitarian action insecure Environment
- Didier Fassin (2012), Humanitarian Reason. A Moral history of the present. [https://books.Google. com> about](https://books.google.com/about)
- BeritBlieseemann de Guevara (2012), State building and State – Formation / The Political Sociology of Intervention. [https:// www. taylorfrancis. Com > edit](https://www.taylorfrancis.com/edit)
- Wohlegemuth, L. (2006), Perspectives No3, Humanitraian Assistance, center for African Studies, Goteborgs Universitsitet
- Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and disaster Management Strategic plans of (MHADM 2018-2020)