



## Internally Displaced Persons' Settlement and their Economic Livelihoods in Mangalla Payam, South Sudan

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**Abstract:** *The present study investigated the impact of the resettlement of internally displaced persons on the livelihoods of local people in Mangalla Payam, South Sudan. The study was guided by the social conflict theory. The research design employed in this study was descriptive survey and mixed approach. The researcher employed a combination of probability and non-probability sampling methods. The study consisted of a total sample size of 395 individuals, which included 386 members from the Mangalla community and 9 participants who held prominent positions in the community, namely 3 chiefs, 3 notable church leaders, and 3 Government officials. The qualitative analysis involved the use of verbatim and thematic approaches, while the quantitative analysis utilized descriptive statistical techniques with the help of SPSS Version 27 program. The findings were then visually displayed through the use of charts, tables, and graphs. Findings of the study indicates that, settlement of the IDPs had resulted in conflicts between them and the indigenous population, primarily due to inadequate procedures for acquiring land and lack of prompt measures to facilitate their return to their original locations in Jonglei state. The escalating population of cattle owned by displaced individuals resulted in the degradation of agricultural land in Mangalla Payam, thereby leading to food insecurity among both the host community and the displaced population. The indigenous inhabitants of Mangalla perceived the presence of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the host community negatively due to the significant deforestation observed. The establishment of settlement for IDPs in Mangalla Payam has resulted in several obstacles to social cohesion between the IDPs and the host community. These barriers include animosity from the host community towards the IDPs, instances of violence and retaliation, coerced marriages, and the introduction of unfamiliar dietary practices. It was concluded that, settlement of internally displaced people had both positive and negative effects on the livelihoods of the local people in the study area. It was recommended that, the National government should provide basic needs and security support. Awareness creation by stakeholders before repatriation; consult with the locals before settling.*

**Key words:** Internally Displaced Persons, settlement, economic livelihoods

### 1.1 Study background

Hancock (2023) argues that, modern society is facing daunting problems that threaten the very

survival of humans. As a result of wars and other forms of strife, people are forced to leave their homes on nearly every continent. While some people ran to safety in different directions. There are many examples in the worldwide literature search of events that caused internal and international migration, such as the migration from Afghanistan that led to the Taliban's takeover of Kabul in August 2021. There were both internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees who fled to neighboring countries from Afghanistan. People have been forced to relocate multiple times in Syria Arab Republic and Yemen.

Nearly a third of the world's total displaced population, or nearly 20 million people, were located in Africa in 2016. UNHCR (2016) estimates that there are currently 5.6 million refugees, 13.2 million internally displaced persons, and 715,000 people who do not have a country to call home. Most studies on migration in Africa have focused on the East and Horn of Africa or Central Africa and the Great Lakes. Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda are all popular places to conduct studies (Abebe, & Mudungwe, 2018). Researchers in Kenya's Kakuma Refugee Camp found that locals benefited from being close to the facility. Household consumption increases in areas close to refugee camps. Rises in salary and agricultural work prospects, as well as rises in cattle prices generated by refugee demand, appear to be the driving forces underlying this phenomenon (Akram, Chowdhury, & Mobarak, 2017). Berry conducted research in 2008 on the effects of forced migration on Western Tanzania and found that, agricultural land, firewood, and water were all in higher demand as a result. Migrants who are compelled to leave their homes often clear-cut forests to build makeshift homes, cook stoves, and clear fields for farming. As a result, forests are cut down and land is ruined. Erosion of soil and contamination of water sources close to refugee camps have also been linked to their presence (UNEP, 2008). In fact, resource degraders' is a common term used to describe forcibly displaced people (Gomiero, 2016).

As of September 2021, 1.7 million South Sudanese were living as displaced persons within the country. People who are compelled to leave their homes but remain within their country's borders are considered internally displaced (Ferris, 2008). Since the flooding in Bor in 2020, many people who live in Mangalla and the surrounding Payams in Central Equatoria State have been forced to relocate. "Since mid-June 2020, people in South Sudan have been impacted by flooding in areas along the White Nile," the World Food Programme reported. Late in the month of July, internally displaced people from Jonglei State began arriving in Juba in search of safety and aid. A temporary facility for flood affected population was put up in Mangalla on 3 August 2020, and the first group of IDPs came there the next day. As of 2 November 2020 (CES.ICCG), the population of Mangalla was 17,197, per data from the World Food Programme (WFP).

The number of internally displaced people (IDPs) in Mangalla is said to have skyrocketed to 96,000 (Ninety-Six Thousand) due in large part to the influx of Dinka Bor fleeing violence in their home state of Jonglei to refugee camps in neighboring countries like Uganda and Kenya, as well as from the Juba suburb of Shirikat. Regular increases in the number of internally displaced people in Mangalla are not the result of new flood disasters, but rather of other, as-yet-unknown factors that require close monitoring and analysis.

Gori, Gabur, Mankaro, Jokoki, Tukoro, Logo, and Tibari, all part of the Bari community, are temporarily forced from their homes because the Nile and nearby islands have flooded. Within Mangalla, they were compelled to relocate to higher ground. DTM deployed a quick flow monitoring tool on the ground on September 26, 2020, to count arrivals and create a rough profile of the people who have fled the flooding in Jonglei and where they came from. DTM recorded 6,846 new arrivals between September 28 and October 31, 2020, and conducted interviews with 814 groups comprising 5,494 participants (80% of new arrivals). DTM also conducted exit interviews with 38 groups (293 people) planning to stay in the area permanently (DTM South Sudan, 2020).

Welthungerhilfe, an aid organization, reports that in South Sudan, catastrophic flooding has affected 800,000 people and submerged huge portions of the country under water in the year 2021. This is the third year in a row that severe rains have caused the White Nile to overflow its banks; UN experts have warned that this year's floods may be the worst in 60 years. Since they were forced to stay in the area, internally displaced peoples began engaging in land grabbing, deforestation, and the destruction of the wildlife park in Mangalla by setting fire to the forest in their pursuit of wild animals and the production of charcoal, among other uses. They disrupted the way of life in the host community and caused violence against the indigenous people by stealing their animals. Since the indigenous people of Mankaro and Gabur are predominantly farmers, a press release from the Mankaro Community Development Association (2021) claims that internally displaced people in the area have been destroying crops by trespassing onto their land with their cattle.

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

World Vision South Sudan reports that, in the wake of devastating floods, thousands of people were forced to abandon their homes in Jonglei State's Twic East, Bor, and Duk counties with little more than the clothes on their backs. A large number of people in Mangalla from Jonglei state, found safety in an IDP camp. A story in the Juba Monitor newspaper from the year 2021 indicates. Community leaders have reported that tensions have been rising between internally displaced people and the communities that welcomed them in Mangalla in recent months due to issues like a lack of access to clean water sources (such as boreholes), a lack of medical facilities, a lack of trust, and a fear of land grabs and tree cutting that could lead to deforestation. The purpose of this research was to examine the effects of displaced persons' settlement on the economic livelihoods of the local people especially Mangalla Payam in South Sudan. To solve this issue, we needed to look at how internally displaced people affected the land ownership, economy, ecology, and social conditions of the community that took them in. It aimed to investigate how the indigenous people of Mangalla Payam would be affected in terms of environmental protection, economic growth, communal harmony, and daily survival. Conflict among the host community and the IDPs may arise from force marriages and cattle raiding, and food insecurity (hunger) among the local population may increase as a result of logging activities. To bridge this knowledge gap, this study looks into how the presence of Bor IDPs affects the livelihood of the Mangalla host community. The primary motivation for this case study is to investigate the effects of IDP resettlement on the environment, society, culture, and economy of the native Mangalla population. It's important to remember that those fleeing persecution encounter hardships of every kind—from a lack of resources to a lack of safety—whether they make it to a refugee camp or not.

### **1.3 Study objective**

To investigate the impact of the settlement of the Internally Displaced Persons on Economic activities for the livelihood of the host community of Mangalla Payam, South Sudan

### **1.4 Justification of the Study**

This study was carried out within the scope of the Juba County, Central Equatorial State (CE) and particularly in Mangalla Payam. There was a dire need to explore and examine the influence of IDPs activities on economic and livelihood in the host community of Mangalla Payam- Juba County. Many organizations including the governments of CE and Jonglei as well as the National Government are giving much attention on Humanitarian Aids/Support such as food and nonfood items to the IDPs and loosely giving less concern on the influence of the settlement of the Displaced Persons on livelihoods of the host community.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The findings of this study may inform the Government of National Unity and two State Governments of CE and Jonglei plus the concern Non-Governmental Organizations and environmental experts to respond to the dire needs to draw their attention on the impact of economic activities of the people of Mangalla triggered by the IDPs.

### **1.6 Scope and Delimitation of the Study**

Although the study emphasized mostly Mangalla Payam, Juba-County of Central Equatoria State, it has drawn some examples from some parts of Equatoria in general. This was because these parts of Equatoria experienced and continue experiencing the same conflicts on deforestation, land grabbing, and negative impact on social and economic activities being practiced by the same IDPs from Jonglei State. In this connection, the result of this study based on data collection and sampling, should not be generalized to the entire Equatoria, Central Equatoria (CE) but should be known as from Mangalla Payam and parts of Juba County. This is because the researcher made a choice of sampling size with the consideration of time and financial demands as a limitation. However, in order to reduce sampling error, the researcher ensured that the sample size chosen represents the characteristics of the population under the study. Due to the general insecurity in the country the South Sudan, the researcher used google forms through internet in connection with the respondents and phone calls to interview the key respondents. This study was carried out in the right time when the community of Mangalla is loaded with so many problems of the IDPs on several issues such as land grabbing, cattle encroachment to the farms and deforestation of Mangalla forest reserve. In regards to these facts in the ground, people were so eager and highly interested to give the responds and share their feeling freely about the IDPs presence in Mangalla and about the host community concern toward the situation.

### **1.7 Literature review**

In this section, theoretical review and empirical review are presented.

#### **Theoretical review**

##### ***Social Conflict Theory***

Conflict theory is arguably another prominent theory in sociology from the dawn of time (though it emerged after functionalism) till this present age. This theory was basically pioneered by Karl Marx

(1818-1883), the German philosopher and sociologist (Ritzer & Stepnisky, 2021). The term conflict theory crystallized in the 1950s as sociologists like Lewis Coser and Ralf Dahrendorf criticized the then dominant structural functionalism in sociology for overly emphasizing the consensual, conflict-free nature of societies (Rössel, 2013). Conflict theory, first developed by Karl Marx, is a theory that society is in a state of perpetual conflict because of competition for limited resources (Hayes, et al. 2022). According to Jennifer Gunner, M.Ed. Education, Political economist Max Weber extended this definition to include multidimensional class levels, such as those based on race, gender, and religion. He believed that in addition to political revolution, social conflict and change can result from discourse and the exchange of ideas. For Hayes, et al. (2022), Conflict theory has sought to explain a wide range of social phenomena, including wars, revolutions, poverty, discrimination, and domestic violence. Central tenets of conflict theory are the concepts of social inequality, the division of resources, and the conflicts that exist among different socioeconomic classes. According to Crossman (2019), Conflict theory states that tensions and conflicts arise when resources, status, and power are unevenly distributed between groups in society and that these conflicts become the engine for social change. For Frynas & Yamahaki (2016), one of the biggest benefits of conflict theory is that it provides a lens through which we can examine the power dynamics in society. By recognizing that different groups have different amounts of power and resources, we can understand why some people are able to get ahead while others struggle. This can help us to identify areas where change is needed and to work towards a more just society. Conflict theory is adopted by the researcher to be used in this study to explain the existing conflicting variables such as land tenure in Mangalla; it can also explain how shortages of land for cultivation and grazing lead to conflicting land grabbing issues and cattle encroachment to the farms. It also adopted to explain how the use of limited resource of the forest may count to conflict between the IDPs and the host community.

## **Empirical review**

### ***Effects on Economic activities in Mangalla Payam***

The term "effects on economic activities" refers to the obstacles that lessen the capacity of the economy to provide for the wants and requirements of its citizens. The creation, distribution, trade, and consumption of goods and services within an economy within a certain time period are all impacted. According to a 2019 study, each refugee-founded company in Australia generates an additional \$98,200 for the economy each year. Over \$33,000 in assistance payments are avoided and nearly \$10,000 in tax income is generated if a refugee establishes a business in Australia. The entrepreneurial drive of refugees can be a huge boon to their new countries' economies (Burke, 2020).

By developing formal occupations outside of agriculture in 2015, Burke (2020) claims that Syrian refugees in Turkey raised the country's average income globally. In just two years, the economies of the 15 nations analyzed improved and unemployment fell as a result of the influx of refugees." When refugees in Uganda hire farm labor from different families and buy agricultural supplies from local companies, they generate revenue spillovers similar to those generated by farmers in the host community. Some refugees sell their harvests to local markets, adding to the community's food supply. According to a 2016 study by Zhu et al., Uganda's economy can gain up to US\$220 per year from each refugee home that has been given land by the government. Research has been done on how displaced people affect the local economy. However, the amount of literature that has been reviewed on a global, continental, and local scale is quite minimal. They talked about the detrimental impact of displaced

individuals on the economic activities of the hosts, but their main focus was on how displaced people enhance Gross National Product (GNP) when they arrive in the countries of the hosts. This research adds to our understanding of the impact IDPs have had on the local economy in Mangalla, particularly through the indiscriminate grazing of cattle on local farms and the violent seizure of cultivable land from indigenous people.

There is a wide range of consequences for everyone involved when people are forcibly relocated within their own country. They are particularly concerned about risks to their physical safety, wellbeing, and human rights (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre IDMC, 2018). Their economic and social growth may be adversely affected (Badeson & Chatharal, 2020). More than a third of the women and girls surveyed between the ages of 20 and 24 who were refugees in Western Bekaa, Syria, reported getting married before the age of 18. Twenty-four percent of refugee girls between the ages of 15 and 17 are married as of 2017, according to a survey by the United Nations. When a household takes in an internally displaced person, it can lead to exploitation on both sides of the situation. There may be negative effects on host communities if they are forced to share few resources with unexpectedly large numbers of IDPs (Ann, 2012).

An estimated 84 million people were forcibly relocated around the world by mid-2021, with over 20 million of them becoming refugees, as stated in the World Bank Report (2022). Families and entire neighborhoods being uprooted today in countries as diverse as Yemen, Ethiopia, Venezuela, and most recently, Ukraine. Government policy on IDP integrating; the willingness of the local community to accept IDPs; and the desire of IDPs to integrate into the local community all play critical roles in determining the success of integration (Shvets, et al., 2021). This is especially true in Ukraine, where the IDPs are integrated in the host communities on a global scale.

While it is commonly believed that forced relocation has nothing but negative consequences for host communities, a new study out of Syria (Verme & Schuettler, 2019) finds otherwise. Africa as a whole confronts significant difficulties in accommodating the IDPs. The governments of Nigeria and Kenya, as well as foreign organizations tasked with protecting IDPs, must strike a balance between meeting the immediate needs of the displaced and addressing the systemic problems that led to their displacement. According to Fajth et al. (2019), who conducted research in Rwanda, there are a number theoretical justifications why sheltering refugees could pose a threat to security, whether that threat is genuine or imagined. As discussed by Depetris and Santos (2018), refugees may be more inclined to commit crime if they have a history of exposure to violence and fewer possibilities to participate in society and the economy. However, Whitaker (1999) believes that locals do not always blame refugees for shifting social dynamics and instead view these shifts as unavoidable due to the region's rapid population growth.

Intragroup conflict among hosts (and to some extent refugees) might be a crucial driver of the social consequences of displacement, according to research conducted in Ethiopia (Vemuru, et al., 2020). Preexisting tensions between different ethnic groups and between those considered "indigenous" and those thought to be later migrants from the Abyssinian highlands are most pronounced in Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz, and the Somali Regional State (or "Somali Region"). One of the most pervasive causes of hostility between South Sudanese citizens is their tribal affiliations. South Sudanese suffer

from widespread violence due to tribalism. One of the primary fascinating problems this study would want to investigate is the manifestation of tribalism between the internally displaced individuals and the host population in Mangalla. Tribalism and forced marriages are two factors that contribute to tensions between the displaced people and the locals.

Pope Francis exhorted the broad Christian community of South Sudan on February 4 to consider their shared faith as a means of forging a sustainable peace (White, 2023) and not be overtaken by the ethnic or tribal conflict that has marked the young nation's early history. Based on interviews with Congolese refugees living in a camp in Uganda, Krause (2020) concludes that sexual assault, marital violence, and institutional discrimination are the most common forms of violence experienced there. These occur despite humanitarian programs designed to protect and aid refugees, especially women, and sometimes even because to the unique conditions that prevail in these places. These aforementioned empirical research examined the ways in which refugees' and IDPs' experiences of displacement, as well as the broader social, economic, political, and psychological contexts of their lives, influence the outcomes of efforts to strengthen social cohesiveness. The research also revealed that displaced people are typically the ones who have to bear the bad consequences brought on by their hosts. Although IDPs have been researched extensively as refugees, this research focuses on the opposite, hitherto unexplored circumstance in which IDPs pose issues for the host society.

### **1.8 Methodology**

The present study employed a descriptive survey research design, utilizing a combination of research methods including interviews, focus groups, and observation. The descriptive survey design integrates both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. The research methodology employed in this study is considered optimal due to its endorsement of interviews and questionnaires as data collection methods. The research was carried out in Mangalla Payam, located in Juba County. Mangalla Payam is situated to the north of Juba, namely on the eastern bank of the River Nile. It may be reached by traveling 45 kilometers along the Juba-Bor route or 29 kilometers along the River side road, also referred to as Loro Lowala's road. Mangalla is a Payam that accommodates internally displaced persons (IDPs) within the Central Equatoria region. The presence of IDPs in Mangalla has had significant repercussions, particularly in relation to land disputes, sometimes referred to as land grabbing, and incidents of cattle raiding, which are prevalent among the IDP population. Based on the Worldometer-Report (2023), the estimated population of South Sudan is 11,571,124 individuals. Within the Central Equatoria State Counties and Payams, specifically in Mangalla, the population is reported to be 1,324,521 people. Mangalla has had a lack of peaceful conditions subsequent to the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the former Sudan Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM/A). The aforementioned situation arises from a border dispute that has emerged between Juba County and Terekeka County regarding the governance of Mangalla Town, which serves as the administrative center of Mangalla Payam. According to MODA (2012), it is remarkable that Mangalla Payam, from the time of the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) to the present transitional period, has not experienced any substantial provision of services. Additionally, the original residents of Mangalla town, who have returned from Sudan or the Diaspora, have been unable to return to their town and redevelop their plots in order to establish permanent residences.

At present, Mangalla Payam has undergone a prolonged period of crises instigated by certain individuals belonging to the Mundari ethnic group. These individuals have asserted their intention to incorporate Mangalla into the Terekeka administration. However, it is important to note that this action was driven by political motivations and influenced by self-interested and opportunistic politicians. The Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camp is situated in the Mangalla Centre. Currently, the internally displaced persons (IDPs) have extended their presence beyond their designated region, dispersing from the center to other places and villages along the Juba Borhigh route and the river Nile. In doing so, they have engaged in detrimental activities, including deforestation for charcoal production and unauthorized construction, so exemplifying the phenomenon of land grabbing. During the colonial period, Mangalla served as the capital of Mangalla Province, extending southwards towards Uganda and eastwards towards Ethiopia.

The study targeted 11,016 individuals residing in Mangalla, encompassing males and females, the data obtained from the fifth Population and Housing Census Results conducted in June 2009. The research also targeted 40 individuals, including chiefs, esteemed church leaders, and government officials from eight Bomas in Mangalla Payam, located in Juba County, Central Equatoria. The deployment of government officials and Church leaders in Mangalla is carried out by their respective organizations. Vonk (2017) defines a target population as the specific group of individuals whose features the researcher want to investigate. According to Mugenda (2008) and Kombo (2013), the target population refers to the population that a researcher aims to generalize the findings of their study to. It encompasses a collection of individuals, events, or objects that share common characteristics, from whom samples are selected for measurement. The study consisted of a total sample size of 395 individuals, which included 386 members from the Mangalla community and 9 participants from eight Bomas in Mangalla Payam. These 9 participants were selected based on their roles as chiefs, notable church leaders, and government officials, with 3 individuals representing each category. To get a representative sample of key respondents, including chiefs, renowned church leaders, and elected officials from eight Bomas in Mangalla Payam, the researcher utilized a simple random sampling technique. This involved randomly selecting three chiefs, three renowned church leaders, and three government officials from each of the eight Bomas. The selection process involved compiling a comprehensive list of all primary responders within each respective group, followed by a random selection of three participants. The study employed Yamane's (1967) formula to sample members of the Mangalla Community from a target population of 11,016, with a confidence level of 95% and a precision level of 5%. This approach was chosen due to the target population size exceeding 100 ( $N > 100$ ). The application of the Yamane (1967) formula is as follows:  $n = N \div (1 + Ne^2)$ . The sample size was 386. Therefore, the sample size of this study was 395 comprising of 386 Mangalla Community members and 9 key respondents (3 chiefs, 3 renowned church leaders and 3 Government officials).



**Table 1: Sample size Matrix**

Target population	Population size	Sampling size	Percentage	Sampling Techniques
<b>Mangalla community members</b>	11,016	386	97.7	
<b>Chiefs</b>	16	3	0.8	Simple random sampling
<b>Church leaders</b>	16	3	0.8	Simple random sampling
<b>Government officials</b>	8	3	0.8	Simple random sampling
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,056</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Field data, 2022

Data was collected from a sample of 386 respondents, specifically members of the Mangalla group, through the use of questionnaires. The community was categorized into distinct groups based on the Bomas. Each Boma consisted of a group of five to 10 individuals. Observation method was used to complement and enhance the above data collection methods.

## 1.9 Findings

### Rate of Response

The research determined the overall count of participants who actively engaged in the study by completing and submitting the questionnaires, as well as those who participated in the focus group discussion. The analysis of the response rate is shown in Table 2. A total of 386 questionnaires were sent to the people of the Mangalla Community. Out of the total number of questionnaires distributed, 381 were successfully completed, returned, and considered suitable for analysis. This corresponds to a response rate of 98.7%. Conversely, the non-response rate indicates that 5 individuals from the Mangalla Community did not submit their questionnaires, accounting for 1.3% of the total sample. The study involved a total of nine key respondents, consisting of three chiefs, three notable church leaders, and three government officials. These individuals engaged in the study by engaging in concentrated group discussions, and all of them provided complete responses, resulting in a 100% response rate. Hence, the study's stated response rate was 99.7%, indicating that 390 out of the entire sample of 395 participants provided their responses. This high response rate contributed to the study's strong representativeness, which was crucial for generalizing the opinions of the respondents to the broader study population. Cooper and Schindler (2011) assert that return rates beyond 50% are deemed acceptable for the purpose of study and subsequent publication. Return rates surpassing 60% are considered commendable, while those exceeding 70% are regarded as highly favorable. Return rates surpassing 80% are deemed remarkable in nature. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2008), a response rate of 50% is deemed adequate for analytical and reporting purposes.

### Impact of the IDPs on Economic Activities for the Livelihood of the Host Community

The study aimed to do this as its secondary purpose. On a scale from Strongly Disagree to Disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree, and Strongly Agree, respondents were asked to rate how they felt about a

statement about the effects of IDP settlement on the economic activities necessary to the survival of the Mangalla Payam host community. Table 2 displays the results.

**Table 2: Impacts of IDPs on Economic Activities for the Livelihood of the Host Community**

STATEMENT	Strongly Disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Neutral (%)	Agree (%)	Strongly Agree (%)
The destruction of the farmland by the cattle may lead to food insecurity among host community and the Internally Displaced Persons in Mangalla	9.4	5.5	3.4	38.8	42.8
The Direct and indirect effects of the present of IDPs in Mangalla had been identified out as Land grabbing, Farms' destruction by the cattle, Increase in prostitution, Loss of language and culture of the indigenous	5.5	6.6	3.1	9.4	75.3
In the practical observation, the exact effecting activities being exercised by the IDPs in Mangalla, could be cutting of trees for charcoal and clearing of land for cultivation	3.4	3.4	3.4	74.5	15.2
Host community believes that settlement of displaced persons culminates to endanger livelihoods and employment in Mangalla.	14.4	7.9	5.5	6.0	66.1
According to the general view, the present big number of cattle may not allow the host community to farm as usual	4.2	16.5	5.5	72.2	1.6
Based on the assessment of the current situation, the settlement of Internally Displaced Persons affects the socio- economic activities of the indigenous communities in Mangalla to the core	0.3	2.9	3.1	29.9	63.8
Lack of food among the IDPs and the host community may increase killing of wild animals and cutting of Trees for charcoal for survival	2.1	7.1	2.1	16.3	72.4
The presence of IDPs changes the life style of the people of Mangalla on socio-economic aspects.	0.8	3.1	2.4	6.3	87.4

Source: Field data, 2022

Table 2 displays the percentage of respondents who strongly agreed, agreed, were neutral, strongly disagreed, or disagreed with the statement that the destruction of farmland by the cattle might lead to food insecurity among the host community and the internally displaced persons in Mangalla. The percentage of respondents who strongly disagreed with the statement was 9.4%, and the percentage who disagreed was 5.5%. Seventy-five percent of respondents strongly agreed that the direct and indirect effects of IDPs in Mangalla today were land grabbing, farm destruction by cattle, an increase in prostitution, the loss of language and culture of the indigenous, and the loss of jobs. Only 9.4 percent dissented. However, 6.6% were adamantly opposed, 5.5% were lukewarm, and 3.1% were undecided. The results showed that 74.5 percent of respondents agreed and 15.2 percent strongly agreed with the statement that in practical observation, the actual impacting actions being done by the IDPs in Mangalla may be cutting down trees for charcoal and clearing land for farming. At 3.4%, there was an even split between those who strongly disagreed and those who disagreed, as well as those who stayed neutral. Results showed that 66.1% of respondents strongly agreed with the statement that settlement of people who are displaced culminates in the risk of livelihoods and employment in

Mangalla, another 6% of participants agreed, 14.4% reported they strongly disagreed, 12% of respondents indicated disagreement, 7.9% disagreed, and 5.5% were neutral.

The majority of responders (72.2%), 1.6% strongly agreed, 5.5% were neutral, 16.5% disagreed, and 4.2% strongly disagreed that the current large number of cattle in Mangalla may not allow the host community to farm as usual. "According to the present situation analysis, the relocation of internally displaced people has a profound impact on the indigenous communities' social and economic life in Mangalla. There were 63.8% of "strong agree" responses, 29.9% of "agree" responses, 3.1% of "neutral" responses, 2.9% of "disagree" responses, and 0.3% of "strong disagree" responses. Seventy-two percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that starvation among IDPs and the host population might lead to an increase in the killing of wild animals and the chopping of trees for charcoal; 16.3 percent agreed; 2.1 percent were unsure; 7.1 percent disagreed; and 2.1 percent strongly disagreed. While the majority of respondents (87.4%) agreed that IDPs have an impact on the socioeconomic status of Mangalla's residents, only 6.3% disagreed, 2.4% were ambivalent, 3.1% were in opposition, and 0.8% was extremely opposed.

Food insecurity among the host population and the internally displaced individuals in Mangalla was demonstrated from the findings due to the devastation of farms by the cattle. It was also found that land grabbing, farm destruction by cattle, a rise in prostitution, and the loss of language and culture are direct and indirect impacts of the current situation of IDPs in Mangalla. The actual impactful actions being carried out by the IDPs in Mangalla have been recognized as the cutting of trees for charcoal and the clearing of land for farming. It was also determined that the host community fears for its livelihoods as a result of the increased number of IDPs' cattle as a result of the settlement of displaced people. Unsustainable grazing management, especially in areas with high livestock populations, is cited as a leading source of bush encroachment by Koch et al. (2022). Because of potential increases in food insecurity among both IDPs and the host community, the settlement of displaced people has a profound impact on the economic and social life of the indigenous communities in Mangalla. The socioeconomic habits of the locals in Mangalla have shifted as a result of these actions taken by IDPs. Different respondents shared their thoughts on how the influx of displaced people into Mangalla Payam has affected local businesses and residents' ability to make a living. What they thought was as follows;

*“The settlement of the IDPs is considered as the core problem of the existing situation on economic activities for the livelihood of the host community in Mangalla Payam. The settlement of the displaced persons has led to problem caused by poor policies of the government to allow the IDPs to move southwards from their places of origin in Jonglei state. This has created a number of adverse impacts which include host communities lack access to their arable land for crop production, forests, limited mobility for trade, fishing, destruction of farmlands by armed cattle herders and raiding of the livestock belonging to the host community (Respondent 1, July, 2023). Another respondent said “Since internally displaced persons are pastoralist in which their social organization are based on livestock keeping while the people of Mangalla are agriculturalists whose social organization are based on agriculture, the impacts of the settlement of the displaced persons on economic activities for the livelihood of the host community of Mangalla Payam is that the local people of Mangalla has not been able to cultivate as their crops are often eaten by the animals. This has resulted to famine among the*

host community. This has also increased the level of insecurity in community as those with guns resorts to looting or taking things by force hence family breakdown due to hardship in the community. The internally displaced people of Mangalla come with animals that eat the crops and have varying political ideologies. The effects of this on the lives of the people of Mangalla range from poverty and disease to starvation and death (**Respondent 3, July, 2023**).

**Table 3: Chi-square Test for the Impacts of IDPs on Economic Activities for the Livelihood of the Host Community**

		Livelihood of the Host Community			Total	Pearson Chi-square		
		Protecting land	Food insecurity	Negative environmental change		Chi-square	df	P-value
<b>Impacts of IDPs on Economic Activities</b>	Destruction of the farmland	1	35	0	36	28.200 <sup>a</sup>	8	.000
		20	1	0	21			
	IDPs has direct and indirect effects in Mangalla	1	14	6	21			
		4.8%	66.7%	28.6%	100.0%			
	IDPs cutting of trees as activity	13	0	0	13			
		100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%			
	Settlement of IDPs culminates to endanger livelihoods and employment	55	0	0	55			
		100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%			
	Number of cattle does not allow host community to farm as usual	16	0	0	16			
		100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%			
	IDPs affects the socio-economic activities of the indigenous communities	1	0	0	1			
		100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%			
	Lack of food among the IDPs and the host community increase killing of wild animals	1	0	7	8			
	12.5%	0.0%	87.5%	100.0%				
IDPs changes the life style of the people of Mangalla on socio-economic.	1	0	2	3				
	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%				

Source, Field data, 2023

Degree of freedom (8), Chi-square value (28.200), and P-value =.000 indicate a statistically significant relationship between effects of the agreement of those who have been internally displaced and the development of economic operations for the livelihood of the host community; this is so because the P-value is less than the critical level of significance, Alpha, set at.05. There was a substantial correlation between the effects of displaced people on the protection of land, food security, and the environment, as well as the economic viability of the host community. The Juba County resident, Mangalla Payam.

**1.10 Conclusions**

The existence of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mangalla Payam in Juba County has had an impact on the land tenure of the host community. This is due to the fact that the indigenous population is unable to access their traditional forest resources, such as food plants and animals, as well as

materials for constructing homes and engaging in carpentry labor. The settlement of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has also sparked conflict between the IDPs and the indigenous population. This can be attributed to inadequate procedures for land acquisition, which have not been efficiently implemented to facilitate the IDPs' prompt return to their original locations in Jonglei state. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) have asserted their ownership of land through the act of demarcation, without obtaining official clearance from the State Authority of Central Equatoria. The settlement of internally displaced persons in Mangalla Payam has had a significant impact on the economic activities that support the livelihood of the host community. Specifically, the increasing number of cattle owned by the internally displaced persons has resulted in the destruction of farmland. As a consequence, both the host community and the internally displaced persons in Mangalla are experiencing food insecurity. The presence of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has resulted in a diminished ability for the host community to access their arable land for crop production, forests, and has hampered their mobility for commerce and fishing activities. Additionally, the host community has experienced the damage of farmlands due to the presence of cattle belonging to armed herders, as well as the raiding of livestock owned by the host community.

### **1.11 Recommendations**

After carrying out the study and drawing on the conclusion, the researchers formulated the following recommendations:

- a) The county, Central Equatoria government and the national government should consult host community about accommodation of the IDPs, duration of stay should also be considered and once the duration elapses, IDPs should be taken back to their original hometown in order to avoid negative influence on the land tenure among the host community of Mangalla Payam.
- b) The R-TGoNU in collaboration with the humanitarian agencies should repatriate the IDPs to Jonglei state within the first six to eight months by creating awareness for the return of the IDPs to their original places in Jonglei state to avoid more conflicts and effects of their settlement in Mangalla Payam, Juba County, and Central Equatoria. In addition, the National Government should take serious measures, accountability and regulate IDPs armed cattle herders' random movement from place to another to avoid insecurity.
- c) The government of Central Equatoria state with support from the National government should provide food security and livelihoods, education, health including Mental Health and Psychosocial support services, protection including GBV, Child protection, nutrition, and non-food items to the indigenous people to improve their living condition.
- d) Civic education on Cattle management should be given to IDPs cattle herders to avoid rampant cattle encroachment to farms. And Serious Disarmaments should be carried out in cattle camps and villages to avoid bloodshed confrontation
- e) For the National game reserve safety, the IDPs should kindly be expelled out from the territory of Mangalla to avoid rampant killing of animals as the current site is exactly in front of the Park.

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