

**EFFECTS OF CONFLICT ON HUMAN SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN LIRE
PAYAM OF KAJO KEJI COUNTY, SOUTH SUDAN**

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**A Thesis Submitted to the Graduate School in Partial Fulfillment for the
Requirement of Masters of Arts Degree in Security Management of Egerton
University**

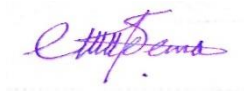
EGERTON UNIVERSITY

OCTOBER 2025

DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION

Declaration

This thesis is my original work, and to the best of my knowledge, has not been presented for examination of any degree in any institution or university.



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Recommendation

This thesis has been submitted for examination with our recommendation as university supervisors.



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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to the people of South Sudan and particularly to the community of Kajo-Keji County for their participation, commitment, and courage during data collection toward the success of this research.

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ABSTRACT

Conflicts in most parts of Africa have resulted in the killing and displacement of people who end up in camps or government institutions for purposes of protection. The conflicts in South Sudan have negatively affected the welfare of its people, who have moved from their homes for fear of being killed to safer places. This study, therefore, investigated the effects of conflicts on human security management in Lire Payam. This study was anchored on Human Security Theory. Using a survey research design, the study drew a sample of 120 security officers from approximately 1200 security officers providing security in the study area. Systematic techniques was used to draw respondents while purposive sampling technique was used to select key informants. The data collection methods were a questionnaire and key informant interviews. Quantitative data collected were coded and analyzed by use of descriptive statistics, whereas qualitative data were analyzed thematically. The most prevalent type of conflict, as per study findings, is land-related conflict (62%), followed by the displacement of residents (38%). The most common strategy used during the conflict management by the security forces was demarcation of internal boundaries (25%). The majority of respondents (40%) had a low opinion on the effectiveness of strategies in the management of security by agencies in the Payam to had not yielded positive results due to poor communication between the organized forces and the residents due to fear of being targeted (33%). The study concludes that the nature of conflict in Lire Payam is varied, but the most common one was land-related conflict, although tribal, resource allocation, and power struggle conflicts existed in a small magnitude. The study recommends that the government needs to conduct public awareness on the significance of community and security agencies' collaboration to foster information sharing that will assist in dismantling criminal networks. To deploy more security personnel to help in the security of management during conflict, to improve on road networks to facilitate easy movement of security forces tasked to provide security during conflict management. Formation of a special police unit under the state ministry of local government to coordinate security activities in Kajo Keji County.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CES	Central Equatoria State
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
GIB	General Intelligence Bureau
GOSS	Government of South Sudan
IDPs	Internal Displaced Persons
NAS	National Salvation Front
NISS	National Intelligence and Security Services
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition
SSD	South Sudan
SSPDF	South Sudan People's Defense Force
SSFB	South Sudan Fire Brigade
SSNPS	South Sudan National Police Services
SSWLS	South Sudan Wildlife Services
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UPDF	Uganda Peoples' Defense Forces

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Conflict is pervasive in all societies (Degefe, 2023). It is a phenomenon that is inevitable in all human societies due to differences in interests, goals, values, and aims among people. Conflicts characterize a number of parts of the world (Wendy, 2019). Available statistics indicate that close to 2 billion people reside in conflict-prone regions in the world (Lowery, 2022). Among the regions affected by conflicts in Europe include Serbia, Bosnia, and Turkey (Afriyie et al, 2020). In Asia, Cambodia, Iraq, and Burma top the list of conflict-ridden countries. Conflict in Latin America is evident in , Guatemala, Peru, and Mexico (Degefe, 2023).

African continent has been marked by constant conflicts . The conflicts have resulted in perception that Africa is the home of instability (Degefe, 2023). The regularity of conflicts in African continent has become one of the distinct characteristics of the continent (African Union, 2014; Aremu,2010). For instance, ethnic conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo over resource competition is among the notable conflicts in the continent (Lowery, 2022).

The causes of conflict differ from one region to the other. In most instances, conflicts emanate from competition for scarce resources and power among the parties involved (Le et al, 2022). According to UN, more than 180 countries in the world are ethnically heterogenous and this has contributed to heightened conflicts. This probably suggests that multi-ethnic states are likely to result in conflicts, especially when political interference and incitement occur on the issues of resource allocation and power struggle (Lowery, 2022). For Africa, the challenge conflicts has been caused by feckless governance many African countries. In addition, ethnically heterogeneity of African states have also contributed to instability in the continent (Aremu, 2010). Furthermore competition for resources occasioned by harsh environmental conditions, corruption, and huge foreign debt have intensified conflicts in African countries (Le et al., 2022).

Conflicts had a number of effects. A report by UN indicated that 84 million people were displaced in 2022 due to conflicts (Lowery, 2022). The report further documents that about 339 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in the

same year. Out of the number of displaced person above, 40.4 million were from African continent (Le et al., 2022). Conflicts have also led to loss of life with Africans being mostly affected. The notable example is the genocide in Rwanda where an estimated 800000 people lost their lives and in Liberia where close to 250000 were killed as a result of war (Afriyie et al., 2020).

In South Sudan, the existing conflict stems from power struggle between the the government and the vice president (Awolich, 2019). The conflict has turned ethnic with the formation of ethnic militia among the dominant communities in the country. The conflict has plunged the country into civil war that has in turn caused poverty, famine, human rights violation, displacement among other effects (Owiso, 2018; Jok, 2015).

The conflict in South Sudan has had a devastating effect on the sociolect-economic welfare of the population in the country. The conflict has been blamed for frequent outbreak of disease and interaction difficulties among communities in South Sudan (Awolich, 2019). Furthermore, the conflict has led staggering economy growth and high inflation negatively affecting the life of citizens (Owiso, 2018). Moreover, the conflict has displaced millions of innocent citizens some closing the border to neighboring counties while some moving to other regions within the country fr their own safety. This has disrupted livelihoods increasing poverty level, lack of access to social amenities and untold suffering (Le et al., 2022). Conflict in South Sudan has also resulted in destruction of critical infrastructure, a phenomenon that has affected the realization of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (Lowery, 2022).Agricultural production have reduced because of conflict leading to heightened famine in some parts of the country .

In Kajo Keji County, conflict has led to loss of live of soldiers involved in the peace enhancement mission (Lule, 2025). Conflicts in Kajo-Keji county have historically been driven by national civil war dynamics from 2016 onwards and recent conflicts involved tensions with Dinka Bor pastoralists and the host community over cattle and grazing land while other ongoing conflicts include clashes between armed groups like NAS and SPLA-IO, contributing to; displacement, looting, killings, circumscribed access to humanitarian assistance, and high cases of gender based violence (UN, 2024).

The general situation in Lire payam of Kajo Keji county is volatile, with persistent insecurity, poor infrastructure, and increased risks of conflict; hence, the need for security

interventions to manage the security of the residents who are affected by conflicts for the purposes of upholding human rights, access to essential life commodities.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

South Sudan as part of the global world in the continent of Africa and within the east African countries had been in conflicts since its independence from the republic of Sudan during its struggle for its independence with some of the conflicts associated with political competition, border internal disputes, land dispute between farmers and cattle keepers which has resulted into; killings, insecurity, persistent suffering, displacement, raping, looting of properties, economic meltdown and death of people, yet nothing was known about its security management of its population by the government security apparatus during conflicts, hence the need for this study to establish how conflict has affected human security management in Lire Payam of Kajo Keji County, Central Equatorial State South Sudan

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study had broad and specific objectives as follows:

1.3.1 Broad Objective

The study sought to investigate the effects of conflict on the human security management in Lire Payam, Kajo Keji County.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The following were the specific objectives of the study:

- i. To analyze the nature of conflict and how it affects human security management in Lire Payam
- ii. To explore the socio-economic outcomes of conflict and how it affects human security management in Lire Payam
- iii. To determine the strategies used by security agencies in human security management in Lire Payam.
- iv. To examine the perceptions of residents on the effectiveness of the security agencies' strategies in human security management Lire Payam.

1.4 Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions:

- i. What is the nature of conflict and how does it affect human security management in Lire Payam?
- ii. What are the socio-economic outcomes of conflict and how do they affect human security management in Lire Payam?
- iii. What are the strategies used by security agencies in human security management in Lire Payam?
- iv. What are the perceptions of residents on the effectiveness of the security agencies' strategies in human security management Lire Payam?

1.5 Justification of the Study

Undertaking this study was fundamental in the following ways: First, conflicts have become a significant and widespread practice in the Republic of South Sudan; therefore, this study will enable the citizens to know the effects of conflicts in their respective communities.

Secondly, this study will be able to provide a wider knowledge on how security agencies can manage conflicts in a society. Thirdly, the study findings will assist government institutions, non-governmental organizations, and other relevant authorities to understand how to manage different types of conflicts in a society. Fourthly, this study will enable the Republic of South Sudan citizens to know how conflicts have affected the security management at the local levels. Finally, this study will enable another subsequent researcher to carry out further investigation into this current study.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The study on the effects of conflict on human security management was conducted in Lire Payam between March and May 2025. The study concentrated on the nature of conflict and its effects on the residents during security management by the government security apparatus how conflict has affected the security of residents, strategies used by the government security apparatus during conflicts management of the security of residents in

lire payam and to be able to analyze on the perceptions of residents on the strategies used by the government security apparatus during conflicts management of residents of Lire Payam. The study was limited to the boundaries of Lire Payam. where different conflicts were registered, ranging from land disputes, resource allocations, and political competition between its heterogeneous population, whose host community was mostly farmers.

During the study, the researcher faced some challenges. First, security being a sensitive issue in the study area, respondents were hesitant to provide information on how conflict has affected the security management of residents of Lire Payam. However, the researcher elaborated the aim of the study to the participants so as to choose to participate in the study. Lastly, the study area is insecure due to conflict, but the researcher sought assistance for security from the security agencies in Lire Payam.

Secondly, lack of funds due to economic hardship of the country, as civil servant goes for months without receiving salaries contributed to non-participation of some respondents in the study because most opted to concentrate on their valuable activities and to overcome these challenges, the researcher has to provide some funds for the respondents during interviews for buying some beverages and food stuffs.

1.7. Definitions of Terms

Conflict: The concept refers to a situation where incompatible goals lead to struggle or disagreement. In this study, conflict means the disagreement over power and scarce resources sharing leading to injury or loss of life.

Displaced people: This e refers to the individuals compelled to move out of their homes by difficult situations including violence but they move to safe places within their country. The definition was adopted by this study.

Ethnic civil conflict: The term ethnic civil conflict encompasses armed confrontations between ethnic groups competing for power, resources, or territory. In this study, the ethnic civil conflict is defined as those instances where rebels are recruiting heavily from one ethnic group to advance their claims.

Security apparatus: The term refers to institutions, equipment, and intelligence agencies utilized to protect a nation or people from threats, including crime or attacks. In this study, it means all the formal state structures, such as police, army, and intelligence services, that are mandated to protect national borders and enforce law and order to suppress opposition within a regime. In this study, the term security apparatus is used interchangeably with the term security agencies.

Security management: The term security management refers to the process of identifying an organization's assets and initiating policies and measures to protect them from threats. In this study, it means a comprehensive process of safeguarding people, facilities, information, and systems by identifying threats, assessing risks, developing policies and procedures, and implementing controls to prevent and respond to incidents that threaten people's safety.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides critical analysis of existing literature on conflict and human security management as well as the theoretical basis of the study. The section is divided into five sub-sections, namely conflict and security of displaced persons, strategies by security agencies to ensure the security of the displaced persons, challenges facing security agencies in providing security to the displaced persons, theoretical and conceptual framework.

2.2 Nature of Conflict and Human Security Management

Conflicts are dynamic and require study in this manner. While studying the nature and characteristics of conflict and conflict resolution, Aruwa (2025) revealed that conflict could be intra-personal, inter-personal, and inter-communal, and that the root causes of conflicts included differences in doctrinal perspective, socio-economic factors, among other causes. Although the study explored the nature of conflicts, it is not known the type of conflict evident in Lire Payam; hence, this study sought to better understand the nature of conflicts for enhanced conflict resolution.

Cho (2025), while studying a Crisis in Cameroon, revealed that power struggle among different political groups is the genesis of conflict in Anglophone communities in the country. The study suggested that failure to management conflict effectively has sen the use of force that in some cases worsens conflict management.

Khan et al. (2023) sought to characterize the 21st century conflicts with a specific focus Islamic Ideology and its influence on global power orientation . The study established natural resource competition especially water was the genesis of most conflicts in the world today. This has resulted in struggle between communities and nations across the world affecting political and economic aspects.

There are various forms of conflict. According to the literature, land conflict is among the common types of conflict in rural communities (Klaus, 2017). Land related conflict is the most profound in Africa. The value attached to land has seen communities go into war with the view of owning and controlling the lucrative assert in the African

continent (Scoones et al., 2019). The pivotal place of land to African people coupled with the declining land sizes due to high population growth and intense land sub-division has contributed to politicization and conflicts (Dell'Angelo et al., 2017; Scoones et al., 2019; Klaus 2017; Watson, 2019).

Watson (2019) established that land challenges related to colonial legacy are behind the many conflicts experienced most parts of the world especially in Africa. After independence in most countries in Africa, the land forcefully acquired from Africans by colonialists were possessed by few people who were in power during that time. This phenomenon has continued to fuel conflicts because some individual believe that they were deprived off their asset by the powerful individuals. The study by Watson (2019) has shown that land is a source of conflict in Africa, but it is not known how land has influenced conflict in Lire Payam, hence the need for this study.

A study by Klaus (2017) reveled that nature resources are the main cause of conflicts witnessed in most parts of the world. The useful resources have increasing utilization appetite of countries, communities, and individuals that has turned into conflicts in most situations. However, it is not known whether resource competition has a bearing in the conflicts in South Sudan hence desire to undertake this study.

According to Le et al. (2022), deficiency of resources was found to fuel conflict among communities in the developing world. The study added that conflicts that are not managed well in the countries because inadequate mechanisms and ability to address worsens the situation leading to violence and war. How this applies to the conflict situation in Lire Payam was to be addressed by this study.

Lowery (2022) established that metamorphoses where problems that create conflicts changes in form leading to difficulties in solving the problem. The study argued that if conflict becomes institutionalized, its resolution is more likely to endanger the institution. Resolution techniques in such situation is influenced to the extent the parties involved are polarized. It is not known how the polarization has influenced conflict in Lire Payam hence need for this study.

Wendy (2019) argues that the resource skewness has contributed to inequalities and this has resulted in conflicts in most parts of the developing world. The study asserted that skewed the resource allocation, has a potential of fueling discontent among people and consequently causing conflicts. Although the study can be applauded for studying resource allocation and conflicts, it is not known how skewness in resource allocation has contributed to conflicts in Lire Payam hence need for this study.

2.3 Socio-Economic Outcomes of Conflict and How It Affects Human Security Management

Conflicts have been documented to be causing socio-economic challenges to individual affected regions. Available literature has providing opposing views on the implications of conflicts on socio-economic outcomes.

According to Osagioduwa and Oluwakorede (2016) conflicts compel people to move from their homes to safe places where they reside in makeshift structures before the situation at home normalizes. While in those places including internal displaced people camps or temporary locations in schools or religious institutions, their socio-economic welfare are affected in most cases. Access to social services like water, food, education, health care among others, becomes a problem. This negatively affects well-being of affected individuals. How this is evident in conflicts in Lire Payam was to be addressed by this study.

In a study Lowery (2022) reported that return of displaced people to their homes after a conflict has been found to pose many challenges. The people have fear of attack and that once they return how they begin from zero since their property have been destroyed and social amenities available because of destruction. The issues affects the socio-economic well-being of people. However, it is not known how the findings of Lowery (2022) reflect the conflict situation in Lire Payam hence need for this study.

Awolich (2019) argued that conflicts results in loss of livelihoods because people loss their income, savings and other property. The loss make it difficult for affected people to cope with socio-economic challenges leading to poverty and misery. The findings by Awolich are essential in the analysis of socio-economic situations of communities in

conflict situations but how it applies to the conflict case of Lire Payam is unknown hence need for this study.

2.4 Strategies Used by Security Agencies in Human Security Management

Conflicts require swift action by security agencies to foster human security . This calls for the formulation of formidable strategies to ensure the safety of people in the conflict zone. This section analyzes literature on how conflict affects the security agencies' strategies in managing the security of residents. Ogo-Oluwa (2017) argued that the failure of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms has heightened conflicts in most parts of the world, making the conflict increasingly deadly and complex. Even security agencies' strategies to combat conflicts have become challenging. The study revealed that existing security management strategies in Nigeria, military deployments, and anti-open grazing laws have been implemented; their effectiveness remains limited due to poor enforcement, political interference, and lack of community trust. Although the study can be applauded for investigating the effectiveness of strategies on combating conflicts, it did not focus perse on South Sudan conflict.

Military deployment as a strategy in combating conflicts have been found to be ineffective in some situations. According to Okoli et al. (2014), heavy-handed security approaches have sometimes worsened hostilities rather than fostering peace, highlighting the need for more nuanced strategies. It is therefore not known how military deployment to Lire Payam has influenced security management, hence the need for this study.

Similarly, FAO (2011) observed that preventing conflicts through improved security management strategies should encompass a hybrid approach encompassing intelligence-led policing, community-based early warning systems, and inclusive dialogue could significantly reduce violence. The study revealed that having such a hybrid approach will ensure long-lasting solutions for conflict resolution. It is not known whether security agencies in Lire Payam have embraced a hybrid security management approach in conflict resolution, hence the purpose of this study.

According to the Search for Common Ground (2017), complete eradication of the conflict in most situations is difficult this is because recurrence of conflict can be minimized through proactive governance, stakeholder collaboration, and adaptive security

frameworks tailored to local dynamics. The study further argued that systemic reform interventions remain insufficient in achieving lasting peace.

Watson (2019) argues that conflicts affect resource availability for security agencies to carry out their security management mandate. The study argues that financial resources have an influence in acquisition of security equipment and mobility of security agents in conflict areas. The lack essentials hinders the management of the welfare of the people affected by conflict negatively impacts on the human security management in conflict areas. The study also established that some governments have inadequate capacity in terms of security arrangements to contain security situations during conflicts. However, it is unknown how conflict has affected the security agencies' strategies in managing the security of residents of Lire Payam, hence the need for this study.

Degefe (2023) recorded government restrictions on freedom of movement, an infringement particularly common for people affected by conflicts. The study argued that the government requirement of a permit specifying the terms of travel in and around Zambia, despite the right to freedom of movement stated in the 1951 convention. Most of the literature surveyed focused on the limitations of state judicial institutions. Weak and underfunded state infrastructure, a lack of political will, and the overall inefficiency of national judicial systems were consistently recorded as deterrents for the displaced. In the case of the externally displaced, most host governments were found to prefer and encourage refugee populations to manage their own affairs to lessen the strain on national legal mechanisms. In the case of the internally displaced, the displaced might be more skeptical of seeking justice through national institutions when they perceived the actions of their governments as responsible for rights violations.

Similarly, a study by Awolich (2019) established that security agents in most developing countries have little competencies to manage human security in conflict areas. They have inadequate expertise to undertake security management because for limited exposure to advanced training in security management. The study associated the shortcoming to inadequate funds to procure security equipment and for advanced training among the security agents. How this applies to the security management of residents in Lire Payam was to be addressed by this study.

In addition, Afriyie et al. (2020) found that government allocation to the security sector is diverted to the security management during conflicts instead of serving its intended purpose. This affects the security operations and security management in the conflict-affected communities. However, it is not known how conflicts in Lire Payam have affected security agencies' resources in the efforts to contain conflicts, hence the need for this study.

According to Scoones et al. (2019) fear of security agencies by the citizens hinder the alter from seeking help from security agents. Strained relationship between the two make citizens acred of the security agents hence even during conflict situations security management may not be efficient since citizens may not provide necessary information to security agents for efficient control of the situation. The citizens lack confidence of the security agents to address their security needs. Furthermore, Bernstein and Okello (2007) in their study argued that refugees in the city of Kampala were hesitant to seek assistance from security agents because of the fear that of good rapport of the criminal agents or rebels with the security agents in Uganda. Such fear made refugees fail to disclose much information about the way in their home countries because of unforeseen implications. It is not known how the relationship between security agents and citizens in Lire Payam has affected human security management in the area.

According to Wendy (2019), guiding policies can affect security agencies' efforts in addressing the security of people affected by conflict. The study revealed that overriding measures and institutions in the management of security is the cause of poor management of human security in conflict situations. This is because the security agents poor concerned institutions are restricted from comprehensively undertaking their duties. Although the study can be applauded for investigating how guiding principles affect security agencies' operations in the conflict areas, it did not focus on how conflict affects the security management of people in the conflict zones. This study, therefore, intends to bring forth knowledge to bridge the gap on conflict and human security management in Lire Payam.

A study by Ladan (2013) revealed that some individuals in conflict situation refuse to move out their place due to lack of knowledge on where to move to and fear to eave behind their property. The reasons makes the individuals to stay behind risking their livelihoods . The study added that attached to social norms of the place makes it difficult

for some people to migrate during conflicts endangering their lives. How this applies to the security management of people in the study area will be established by this study.

Further, Ladan (2013) asserted that interaction of displaced people in camps may contravene the culture of host community and this may be an hindrance for security agencies to management security in the conflict. This movement situation can lead to intense conflict and other effects that have a potential of accelerating a conflict. Leaving a camp indiscriminately, according to this study, is a hurdle to security management increasing animosity between displaced people and host community. Although the study by Ladan (2013) has given insights into the security issues that happen between conflict communities, it is not known how this applies to the security management by security agencies in Lire Payam, hence the need for this study.

A study conducted by Omole (2012) revealed that financial resources greatly affects conflict management in Cameroon. The study asserted that conflict management organs in the country depend on foreign assistance as there is minimal allocation for the activity by the government. The non governmental entities involved in conflict management have a duty to raise their finances from whichever sources to implement conflict management strategies with the aim of fostering human security in the country. However, the study may not apply to the human security management in Lire Payam due to differentials in the source of the conflicts, hence the need for this study.

Maduka (2012) established that communication is a challenge in the management of security issues affecting people affected by conflicts. The study revealed that displaced people were unable to share information with security agencies involved in security management due to inefficient communication medium. Such communication breakdown resulted in spread of rumors and inability of security agencies to tackle security threats due to poor rely of information between the displaced people and security apparatus. However, it is not clear how communication disconnection is a challenge to security management agencies in Lire Payam; hence, the study intended to unearth this information.

Cho (2025) revealed road connectivity affected security management in Cameroon. The study established that poor road networks made it impossible for security agents to respond swiftly to security threats in conflict areas. There were also difficulties for security agencies to supply basic necessities to displaced person in camps and this

complicated security management in the camps. However, it may not be true that terrain affects the security management of conflict affected population hence need for this study.

According to Falobi (2014), in situations where conflicts translate to movement of people to IDP camps, the host community influences the security management of an IDP camp. The community puts pressure on the management of the camp to consider the host community wherever policies affecting the IDP so that they can also benefit. For instance, the host community may demand that wherever services and commodities given to IDPs should also be given to them. The people in the community may block the road so that humanitarian aid to the IDPs to be shared and they get their share. This greatly affects the security management of IDPs in a conflict situation because budgeting should take into account the whims of the host community complicating service and basic services delivery in the IDP camps. It is not known how the host community in Lire Payam influences the human security management of the IDPs; hence, this information was intended to be established by this study.

Yigzaw and Abitew (2019) argued that scarce resources and livelihoods access between the IDPs and host community affects security management in a conflict situation. When in camps, IDPs struggle to make their ends meet outside the camps. They compete for resources, opportunities and livelihoods with host community. This creates unnecessary tension that worsens the security management in the IDP camps and around the host community. The competition for resources and opportunities between the IDPs and host community also affects social integration. However, it is not known how the IDPs and host communities are affected by a phenomenon that is likely to influence the security of the IDPs in camps this the need for this study.

A study by Mekonnen (2020) established that in some conflict situations affected people move out their homes for fear of their lives and settle in areas perceived habitable. In such areas designated as IDPs camps may lack necessary infrastructure like toilets, houses, among other infrastructural facilities leading to complexities in security management. The poor infrastructure contributes to insecurity of the affected people and the community around. The findings by Mekonnen brought out insights on how infrastructure availability affects security management in conflict situation but it is not known how it influences human security management in conflict affected Lire Payam.

A study by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (2019), established that movement and staying in IDP can fuel conflict and fear associated with violence. Settlement of children, women and even the elderly in camps can create fear of attack. Unfamiliarity with the place of settlement can create fear and this may interfere with security management because of fear to provide security agencies information and even fear interaction with host community. This has a far reaching implication on security management of the displaced persons. How this influences the security management of IDPs, was to be investigated by this study in Lire Payam.

A study by Endris et al (2022) revealed that in a conflict situation affected people face psychological challenges. After moving out of their homes to safe places, they sometimes encounter discrimination and stereotypes from the host communities. The study reported that IDPs were highly stigmatized and discriminated by host communities to the extent that they don't secure livelihoods opportunities and also seen as lazy people chewing khat all the time instead of contributing positively to the change of the socio-economic well-being. The study also revealed that host communities discriminated and looked down upon IDPs in the context of their personality. The IDPs were stereotyped as fast speaking and loud something that host community did not like about the displaced people and this affected the management of security as the communities didn't approve the IDPs behaviour and personalities. How this applies to the security management of people in Lire Payam was to be revealed by this study.

2.5 Perceptions of Community on the Effectiveness of the Security Agencies'

Strategies in Human Security Management in Conflict Areas

According to Guterres (2020) involvement of communities in peace building initiatives is a fundamental approach to sustainable peace and development. The approach is even more fruitful when local civil society organizations also take part of the peacebuilding activities within the community. The study added that peacebuilding initiatives can have more impact when the local organizations genuinely represent the interest and aspirations

of the community and desire to end a conflict. The local organizations are at a position to motivate the community to partake in the peacebuilding process translating to more cohesive and stable communities. The local civil society groups have a deep understanding of the norms and traditions of the communities they work in hence they can utilize the knowledge to effectively mediate between warring communities or between government and a community resulting in peaceful conflict management. It is not known how this finding applies to the conflict situation in security management in Lire Payam, hence the need for this study.

Ubana and Asor (2022) reported that peacebuilding approaches require community centred initiatives where the community takes part of the process. This is critical in preaching peace and implementation of initiatives that can prevent criminal activities, radicalization, kidnapping among other crimes. The study added that peacebuilding requires government to strengthen community peace initiatives for sustainable harmony and stability at the local level. This study, therefore, examines the role of the community in security management in Lire Payam.

According to Ubana (2019) involvement of communities in security management can take various dimensions. In addition, the study added that many organizations are involved in looking for a lasting solution to a conflict. Therefore there is need for involvement of a community's professional, organizations and leaders for enhanced peace. This study sought to investigate the perception of the community members towards security management measure in Lire Payam.

Ubana and Ndem (2022) were of the opinion that involvement of community in conflict resolution and management can give rise to fundamental alternatives of managing the security of affected people. The community can suggest ways through which a conflict can be resolved or managed because they have a deep understanding of the genesis of the conflict hence suggestion given will amicably address the conflict being experienced. It is not known how human security management has affected security management in Lire Payam hence the aim of the study.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

This study will adopt the Human Security Theory. The theory is associated with the work of Ogata (2005). According to Human security theory protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms is critical stable communities. Theory argues that capitalizing on people's strengths and aspirations is a fundamental aspect of enhancing stability and effective security management (CHS, 2003).

The theory argues that in a conflict situation, fear among people is a recipe to intensified conflict. The theory asserts that freedom from fear is essential in protecting individuals from violent conflicts and addressing socio-economic challenges that can fuel conflict and foster effective management of a conflict. According to this theory freedom from want seeks to extend threats to include hunger, poverty, disease, and natural environmental disasters because they are inseparable concepts to address the root of insecurity, and they also typically kill far more people than war, genocide, and terrorism combined (Hanlon & Christie, 2016).

The theory assumes that human security is needed in response to the complexity and the interrelatedness of both old and new security threats – from chronic and persistent poverty to ethnic violence, human trafficking, climate change, health pandemics, international terrorism, and sudden economic and financial downturns. Such threats tend to acquire transnational dimensions and move beyond traditional notions of security that focus on external military aggressions alone. The theory also assumes that human security is required as a comprehensive approach that utilizes a wide range of new opportunities to tackle such threats in an integrated manner. Human security threats cannot be tackled through conventional mechanisms alone. Instead, they require a new consensus that acknowledges the linkages and interdependencies between development, human rights, and national security of any Nation.

According to Human Security theory, moving away from traditional, state-centric conceptions of security that focused primarily on the safety of states from military aggression, to one that concentrates on the security of the individuals, their protection, and empowerment; drawing attention to a multitude of threats that cut across different aspects of human life and thus highlighting the interface between security, development and human rights; and promoting a new integrated, coordinated and people-centered approach to

advancing peace, security, and development within and across nations. Therefore, this study will use human security theory to investigate the effects of South Sudan conflicts in the security management of residents by focusing on the nature of conflict and how it affects security management, how conflict has affected the security, and the effect of conflict on the security agencies' strategies in managing security of residents, and the role of residents in the management of security in Lire Payam.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework essentially aids to present study variables graphically (Miles and Huberman, 1994). In this framework, independent variables are the nature of conflict, conflict, and security of residents, conflict and the security agencies' strategies in managing, and perceptions of residents in Lire Payam on the security agencies' management of security while security management is the dependent variable.

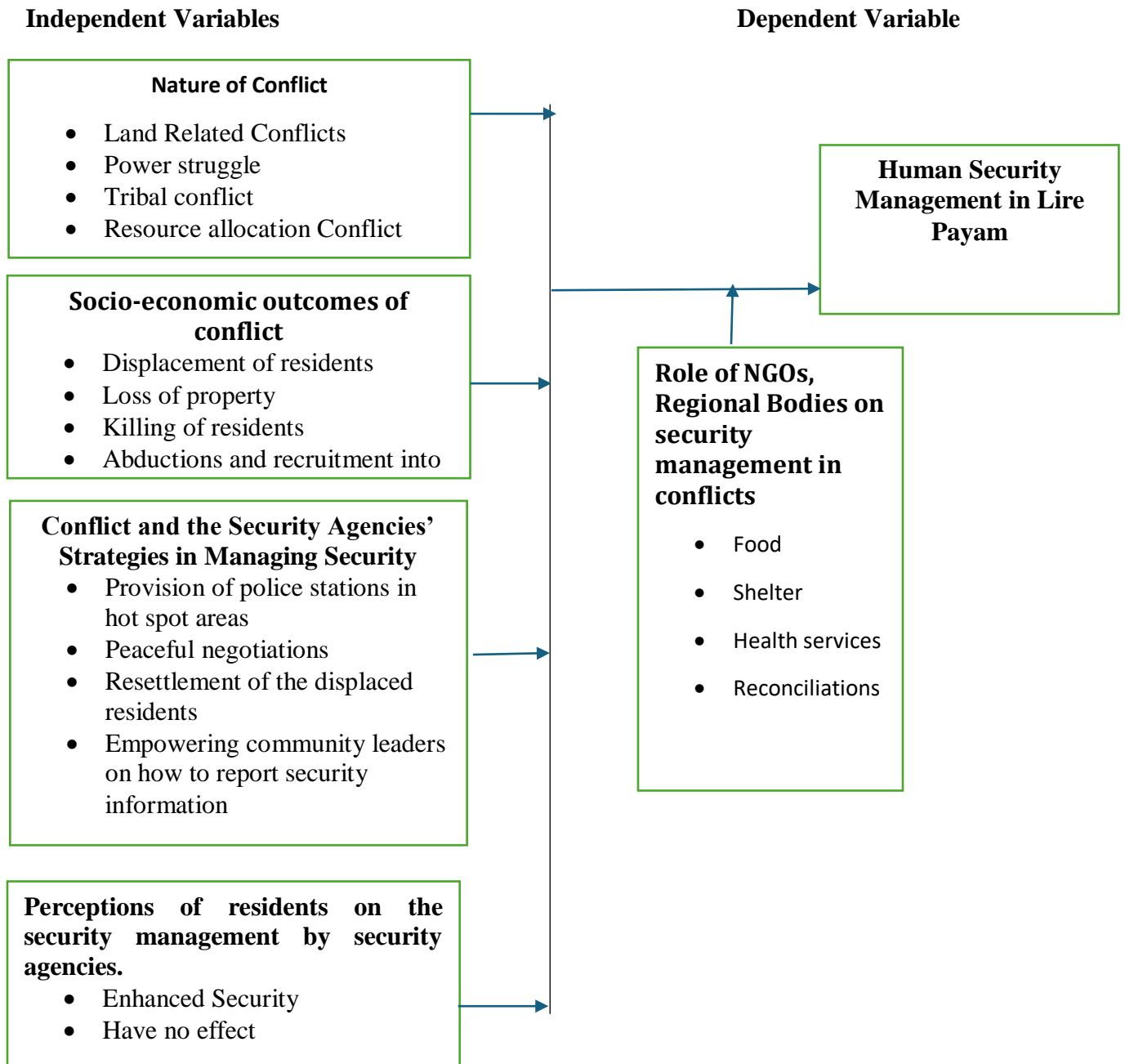


Figure 1: Conceptual framework

As shown in Figure 1, the nature of conflicts, the strategies by security agencies, and the role of the people affected have an effect on security management during conflicts. Role of non-governmental organizations, regional bodies like the East African Community, have a role to play in security management during a conflict situation.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology that was adopted in this study. The chapter explains the research design, study area, study population, sampling procedure, and sampling size, unit of analysis, data collection methods, data analysis, piloting study, and ethical considerations that were adopted by the study.

3.2 Research Design

Burns and Grove (2016) defined research design as a plan for undertaking a study with maximum control over factors that may interfere with the findings' validity. The study adopted a survey research design. The design was appropriate because of its ability to guide research seeking to investigate the attitudes and opinions of a population. The survey research design is also important for social sciences research since it gives room for use of more than one data collection methods. Thus, the design was appropriate for this research to analyze the nature of conflict and how it affects the security management of residents, how conflict has affected the security of residents, effect of conflict on the security agencies' strategies in managing the security of residents and to analyze the perceptions of residents in Lire Payam on the security agencies' management of security in the Payam.

3.3 Study Area

Lire Payam is located in Kajo Keji County, South Sudan. The Payam is heterogeneous ethnically, where the inhabitants are mainly the Kuku tribe, which falls under the larger Bari ethnic tribe, who are the inhabitants of Juba County (the capital of South Sudan), and most of the organized forces are from almost 64 tribes of South Sudan. The basis for choosing Lire Payam is that available reports show that it is among the highly ranked Payams in South Sudan affected by conflicts.

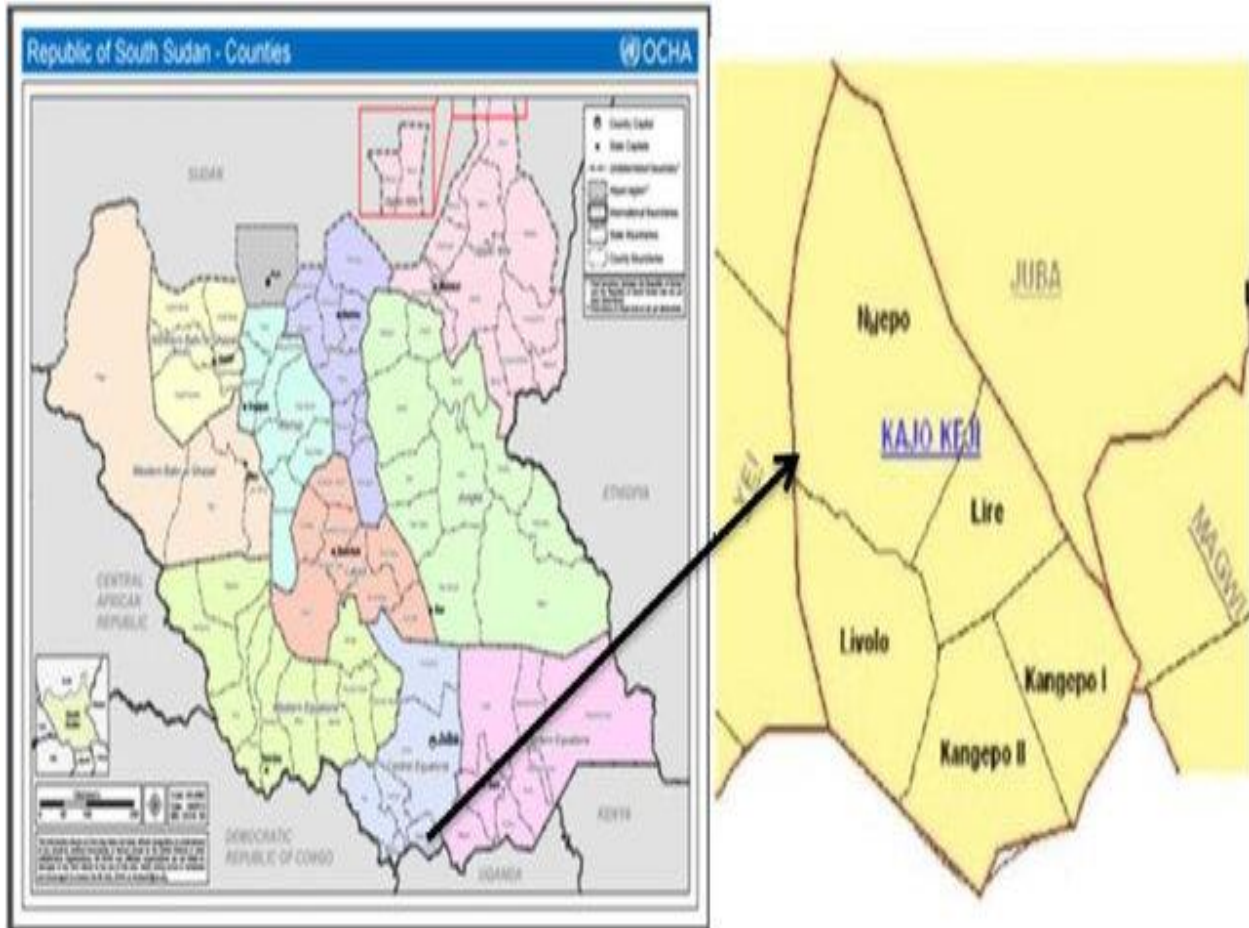


Figure 2: Map of study area

3.4 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis was individual security officers who are involved in security management in Lire Payam.

3.5 Target Population

The target population of this study was security officers involved in security provision within Lire Payam, who were approximately 1200. The security officers are involved in protecting the residents due to conflicts because they were deemed to have insightful information on how conflict has affected human security management in Lire Payam.

3.5 Sample and Sampling Procedure

The study utilized a stratified sampling procedure to draw a sample of 120 from the target population of 1200. Mugenda and Mugenda argues that 10% of the target

population is appropriate in a study. To achieve this, the list of security officers was obtained from where the Nth item was selected. To determine the Nth item, the following formula was used:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nth} &= \frac{\text{Total number of security officers}}{\text{Sample size}} \\ &= \frac{1200}{120} \\ &= 10^{\text{th}} \text{ item} \end{aligned}$$

The researcher selected every 10th security officer from the list into the sample. In addition, ten key informants were purposively selected to give information to cross-check the information given by respondents.

3.6 Methods of Data Collection

This study used questionnaire and key informant interviews.

3.6.1 Questionnaire

A questionnaire was used to collect information from the 120 respondents. The instrument was given to respondents who filled it and handed in within a week. This gave respondents adequate time to appropriately and thoughtfully answer questions in the questionnaire. The tool was used to collect data on the nature of conflict and how it affects security management, how conflict has affected security, the effect of conflict on the security agencies' strategies in managing the security of residents, and on the perceptions of residents in Lire Payam on the security agencies' management of security in the Payam. The questionnaire was pretested in Juba in the Department of Specialized Training of Internal Security Bureau for pretesting before adjustments were made.

3.6.2 Key Informants Interviews

The main aim of undertaking a key informant interview is to collect specialized information from experts on the issues under investigation to help a researcher cross check information given by respondents (Saravanel, 1992). In addition the information from key informants aids a researcher to have a better know of the issue being studied. In this study, twenty key informants participated. The key informants were top security officers in security operations in the Lire Payam. Interviews of key informants were undertaken at the

informants' convenient time and place. Key informant interview lasted for a period of two weeks.

3.7 Validity and Reliability

3.7.1 Validity of the Instruments

As pointed out by Polit and Beck (2004), validity aims at providing the extent to which a study instrument can measure what is ought to. The study utilized face validity to establish whether it measured what was supposed to be measured. To ensure the validity of instruments of data collection, a pilot study was carried out in Kangapoo I Payam, and the instruments revision were informed by the outcome of the pilot test. The tools were also e presented to supervisors and experts in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Egerton University, for scrutiny, and suggestions were incorporated into the finalization of the tools.

3.7.2 Reliability of the Instruments

Koul (1993) defines reliability as the the ability of a data collection instrument to produce same results when the process is repeated. Brink (2000) also defines reliability as the probability of getting similar results hen a measure is repeated. . To ensure the reliability of the data collection tool, the tools were presented to supervisors and experts in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Egerton University, for scrutiny, and suggestions were used to revise the tools. .

3.8 Data Analysis

After data collection, descriptive statistics was used to analyze quantitative data. This was done with the help of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) program version 26. Analyzed data were presented by use of frequency tables. On the other hand, qualitative data obtained from the key informants were coded and analyzed thematically and were presented by use of quotes and narrative descriptions.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

Prior to data collection , the researcher provided complete information to respondents about the purpose of the study for them to choose whether to participate in the study or not. The researcher kept time for key informant interviews and right attires were won. Before data collection, the researcher created rapport with study participants to make

them feel free to respond to research questions. The study participants were handled with respect and courtesy. The researcher also assured respondents of confidentiality of the information and all identifiable information of respondents were deleted. The researcher informed the study respondents that there were no incentives to participate in the study and that the study was meant for academics.

Furthermore, ethical clearance to conduct this research was obtained from Egerton University and relevant authorities in the Republic of South Sudan, like the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology, which enabled the study to be conducted successfully.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents study findings and discussions on the findings of a study on the effect of conflict on human security management of residents of Lire Payam. Using questionnaire and key informant interview methods, the study aimed at providing answer to the following research questions:

- i. What is the nature of conflict, and how does it affect human security management in Lire Payam?
- ii. What are the socio-economic outcomes of conflict, and how do they affect human security management in Lire Payam?
- iii. What are the strategies used by security agencies in human security management in Lire Payam?
- iv. What are the perceptions of residents on the effectiveness of the security agencies' strategies in human security management, Lire Payam?

The chapter is organized into seven sections namely response rate, demographic characteristics of respondents, nature of conflict on human security management in lire payam, socio-economic outcomes of conflict and how it affects human security management in lire payam, strategies used by security agencies in human security management in lire payam, perceptions of residents on the effectiveness of the security agencies' strategies in human security management lire payam, and at the end it provides a discussion of findings presented.

4.2 Response Rate

The study sampled 120 respondents. The study was able to collect data from all respondents, translating to a 100% response rate. The relatively high response rate in a study, according to Peytchev (2013), provided results that truly reflected the reality on the ground.

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The study sought to document the demographic data of respondents to understand the dynamics of conflict and security management of security of residents of Lire Payam based on experience, perceptions, and knowledge regarding the study topic. The demographic information sought from respondents included age, gender, education level, length of stay in Lire Payam, and unit of operation.

4.3.1 Age of Respondents

The study sought to establish the age of respondents. The demographic variable of age was significant in linking the experience of respondents with conflict and security management in Lire Payam. Responses are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
19 – 25	18	15
26 – 33	16	13
34 – 41	26	22
42 - 49	40	33
50 and above	20	17
Total	120	100

As depicted in Table 1, 15% of the study respondents were aged between 19 and 25 years, 13% were aged between 26 and 33 years, 22% between 34 and 41 years, 33% between 42 and 49 years, while 17% of respondents were aged above 50 years. Based on the findings, the majority of respondents (33%) were in the age bracket of 42 and 49 years. This age was significant in understanding the security issues in the context of managing the security of residents in a conflict situation, based on the relatively advanced age in the security section, and from experience accumulated outside the security sector.

4.3.2 Gender of Respondents

The variable gender was crucial in the study. It helped the study to obtain the experiences and perceptions of both men and women in matters of managing the security of residents of Lire Payam from a gender lens. Responses are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	96	80
Female	24	20
Total	120	100

As shown in Table 2, 80% of respondents in this study were male and 20% of respondents were female. This indicates that the majority of security personnel in Lire Payam are male (80%), implying that security personnel in the security sector and operation areas are predominantly male. This is based on the physical strength and perseverance in hardship situations by males compared to women.

4.3.3 Educational Level of Respondents

The variable education level was important in this study, in that level of education is associated with efficiency in security management. The relatively higher education qualification among the security personnel, the more they will manage security in an area. The findings are given in Table 3.

Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Educational Level

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage
Certificate	67	56
Diploma	38	32
Degree	15	12
Total	120	100

As shown in Table 3, 56% of respondents were in possession of certificate education, 32% had attained a diploma education and 12% had a degree as their highest academic qualification. The data depicts that most (56%) security officers in field operations in Lire Payam have attained certificate education. The data shows that security personnel are adequately educated to tackle security matters since they all possess college and university education.

4.3.4 Units of Operation

The study investigated the component, in terms of rank, of security personnel deployed to manage security in the conflict-prone Lire Payam, involved in this study. Responses are given in Table 4.

Table 4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Units of Operation

Unit of operation	Frequency	Percentage
SSPDF	22	18
Wildlife	18	15
NSS	24	20
SSNP	30	25
SSFB	26	22
Total	120	100

From Table 4, 18% of respondents were from the SSPDF unit, 15% of respondents were from Wildlife, 20% of respondents belonged to NSS, 25% were from SSNP, and 22% belonged to the SSFB unit. The data shows that the security personnel tasked with the management of the security of residents in conflict-prone Lire Payam are from all security units. This is essential because the personnel from different units complement each other in terms of security duties, a phenomenon that can foster effective management of the security of residents and easy mitigation of the conflict in Lire Payam.

4.4 Nature of Conflict on Human Security Management in Lire Payam

The study investigated the nature of the conflict and how such conflict has affected the security management of residents of Lire Payam. The study began by investigating the nature of conflict in the Payam and findings are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Percentage Distribution of the Nature of Conflict in Lire Payam

Nature of conflict	Frequency	Percentage
Land-related conflicts	62	52
Power struggle	11	09
Tribal conflict	23	19
Resource Allocation Conflict	18	15
Others: cattle raiding, presence of NAS rebels	6	5
Total	120	100

As indicated in Table 5, there exists a range of conflicts in Lire Payam. From the data, 52% of respondents argued that land-related conflicts are prevalent in the area, 9% of the respondents believed that power struggles characterize the conflict situation in Lire Payam, 19% asserted that tribal conflicts exist in the study area, 15% were said that resource allocation conflicts exist while 5% argued that “other” conflicts exist in Lire Payam.

From the data above, the most prevalent type of conflict is the land-related conflict (62%). The study established that communities in Lire Payam are struggling to control land, which is a source that guarantees the livelihood in the Payam resulting in perennial conflicts among communities in Lire Payam. This finding echoed information collected from key informant interview that land-related conflict is dominant type of conflict in Lire Payam. In one of the key informant interview it was argued that:

“Conflict and insecurity in Lire Payam are predominantly caused by land. Communities struggle to control land, which is a significant resource in enhancing livelihoods. Therefore, conflicts in those Payam can be greatly

attributed to land control struggles by communities residing here” (Male, 48 years).

The argument of the key informant clearly shows that the major type of conflict in Lire Payam is land-related. The communities residing in the Payam are involved in perennial conflicts with the ultimate goal of controlling the arable land that ensures their livelihoods. This finding confirms Austin (2010) that land-related conflicts are common in Africa since land is more valued asset guaranteeing livelihoods in remote areas.

Moreover, 19% of respondents argued that tribal conflict characterizes the conflict situation in Lire Payam. The finding was based on the idea that the geographic residence of communities with diverse cultural orientations is more likely to experience conflicts. This is evident in Lire Payam, where communities living in the Payam are constantly involved in disagreements that result in conflicts. This finding was supported by some key informants who asserted that having different communities within one geographical boundary has fueled unending conflicts among communities. During a key Informant interview, it was reported that:

“Conflicts in Lire Payam are influenced by the residence of communities with diverse cultures in the same administrative boundary. This causes disagreements and grudges that erupt into conflicts” (Female, 42 Years).

The finding shows that the demarcation of boundaries influences the stability of the area. This is based on how communities observing almost similar beliefs and practices are located in similar geographical places. Having communities practicing different cultures in the same geographical or administrative boundaries is mostly a recipe for unending conflicts in some regions.

Furthermore, resource allocation-related conflicts (15%) are evident in Lire Payam. The study established that different communities residing in the Payam need to obtain an equal share of national resources. However, political orientations and political favoritism have, in most cases, seen unequal resource allocation among communities residing in the Payam. The perception of unfair treatment or injustice by some communities that are left out of the resource-sharing matrix fuels conflicts. The finding agrees with

Urdal (2008) that the scarcity of resources and their allocation result in conflicts, especially in developing countries.

In addition, the study revealed that the power struggle (9%) is behind the perennial conflicts in the Lire Payam. The study found that political competition in the Payam has, in some cases, resulted in conflicts through tribal incitement and the use of orthodox political means to ascend to power. The findings featured in all key informant interviews were undertaken. In the key informant interviews, it emerged that some politicians incite communities against others to get political seats, a phenomenon that has, in most situations, resulted in intense conflicts and displacement of communities in the Payam during an electioneering period.

Based on the analyzed data, there exist different types of conflicts in Lire Payam. However, the most pronounced type of conflict is the land-related conflicts, which stood at 62%. The other types of conflicts, according to the data analyzed, are tribal conflict (19%), resource allocation-related conflicts (15%), power struggle conflicts (9%), and “other” conflicts (5%).

Regarding how the nature of conflict has affected the security management of residents of Lire Payam, the study established that the conflict has had implications on the socio-economic welfare of people since their lives have been disrupted. This is in connection with the 100% of respondents’ assertions.

4.5 Socio-Economic Outcomes of Conflict and How It Affects Human Security Management in Lire Payam

After establishing the nature of conflicts in Lire Payam in section 4.4, the study investigated how the conflict has affected human security in Lire Payam. Responses are given in Table 6.

Table 6: Percentage Distribution of the Socio-economic Outcomes of Conflict in Lire Payam

Effects of conflict on the security of residents	Frequency	Percentage
Displacement of residents	45	38
Loss of property	23	19
Killing of residents	32	27
Abductions and recruitment into rebel groups	16	13
Others	4	3
Total	120	100

As indicated in Table 6, conflicts in Lire Payam have resulted in various security effects on residents. According to the findings, 38% of respondents averred that the conflicts have resulted in the displacement of residents, 19% of respondents believed that the conflict in Lire Payam has resulted in loss of property, 27% argued that the conflict has resulted in killing of residents, 13% asserted that the conflicts in Lire Payam have led to abduction and recruitment of residents into rebel groups and that 3% of respondents maintained that conflicts in Lire Payam have resulted in other security effects on residents.

From the distribution of the data, it can be argued that conflicts in Lire Payam have resulted in the displacement of residents (38%). The study found out that fear of harm or death has compelled residents to leave their households to move to places perceived to be peaceful. This has made residents shun their livelihood activities to scamper to safety. The residents, according to this study, have crossed over to Uganda, while others have moved to other Payams considered peaceful. This finding came out strongly in a key informant interview held. In one of the key informant interviews, it was reported that:

“Conflicts in Lire Payam have caused a lot of human suffering. Among the suffering is the displacement of residents from their homes for fear of attack. This has made people suffer in internally displaced camps, leaving their homes and property unattended. The conflicts have caused havoc in Lire Payam” (Female, 39 years).

The key informant supports the finding that conflict in Lire Payam has seen people leave their homes for places perceived as safe. Such displacement has made households shun their livelihood activities and property to save their lives. The displacements also caused suffering to families in the context of basic needs access. This finding is in line with Osagioduwa and Oluwakorede (2016), that people affected by conflict move from their homes to temporary locations for safety, and in such situations, families suffer from basic needs access. It also supports the argument by Crisp (2012) who argued that in a conflict situation people are displaced and are more likely to lose their livelihoods , resources, and savings due to displacement, and the result is the government's responsibility to provide them with basic needs in internally displaced camps.

Further, the study established that conflicts in Lire Payam have resulted in the killing of residents (27%). The study established that the conflicts armed cattle herders have, in most cases, involved in killing of residents to get land resources for their livestock. This has occurred several times when conflicts emerged in Lire Payam. The finding echoed information collected from key informants that armed cattle herders have been responsible for killing in Lire Payam. In one of the interviews, a key informant reported that:

“Conflicts in Lire Payam are sometimes caused by armed herders from the Bor Community who kill people to get access to pasture, water, and other resources for their livestock. For instance, on 2nd February 2023, the cattle herders shot dead 27 residents in this Payam. The herders have caused havoc in Lire Payam”
(Male, 47 years).

The arguments by the key informant are an illustration that residents have been killed during the conflicts in Lire Payam. The killings are sometimes orchestrated by cattle herders from the Bor Community looking for water, pasture, and other resources for their animals.

The study also revealed that conflicts in Lire Payam have led to the destruction of property (19%). It emerged that people have lost property, including buildings, livestock, crops on the farm, and other belongings, during conflict situations. The destruction has resulted in huge losses for households in Lire Payam. The finding featured in a key informant interview where it was reported that conflicts in the Lire Payam have seen

households incur huge losses as their property, including houses, crops in the fields, and other personal property destroyed. In an interview, a key informant averred that:

“Households in Lire Payam have lost property during conflicts. The households lose crops in the fields, and their houses and other structures are destroyed. The most significant loss is livestock to the Bor Community herders when they strike this Payam. Families have lost livestock severely” (Female, 43 Years).

The sentiments of the informant support the finding that households in Lire Payam have lost property during conflicts. The most vulnerable property is cattle that is stolen by the herdsmen from the Bor Community.

Moreover, the study findings revealed that conflicts in Lire Payam have resulted in the abduction and recruitment of residents into rebel groups (13%). The study established that the National Salvation Front rebels take advantage of the conflicts to infiltrate the Lire Payam communities to abduct and recruit young men into the group. The rebel group capitalized on the suffering of residents and forcefully recruited them into the group, which has also caused instability in the region. This information was echoed by some key informants interviewed argued that the National Salvation Front rebels have, in most cases, used conflicts to widen their scope by recruiting desperate people into the force for promises of protection and provision of basic needs. In an interview, a key informant said that:

“The conflict situation in Lire Payam has given the National Salvation Front rebels the opportunity to expand their territory. The rebels use conflict situations to abduct and recruit young people into the group. They do so by promising them a good life. This has affected Lire Payam for a long time” (Male, 48 years).

The arguments by the informant support the idea that conflicts in Lire Payam have resulted in the abductions and recruitment of residents (13%) into the group. The rebel utilizes the conflict situation to expand its membership.

From the analyzed data, conflicts in Lire Payam have had a wide range of effects. The conflict has caused displacement of people (38%), killings of residents (27%), loss of property (19%), abductions and recruitment into rebel groups (13%), and “other” effects (3%).

4.6 Strategies Used by Security Agencies in Human Security Management in Lire Payam

This section gives data on the effect of security agencies' strategies in managing the security of residents of Lire Payam. The section will begin by interrogating the security agencies' strategies to address the conflict in Lire Payam and then interrogate how the strategies have affected the security of residents of Lire Payam.

4.6.1 Security Agencies' Strategies used during Conflict Management in Lire Payam

The study sought to investigate the strategies put in place by security agencies to tackle conflict in Lire Payam. Responses are given in Table 7.

Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Security Agencies' Strategies Used in Conflict Management in Lire Payam

Security Agencies' Strategies in Conflict Management	Frequency	Percentage
Return of armed cattle headmen to their homeland	26	22
Peaceful negotiation between the government and the rebel leaders of the National Salvation Front	13	11
Demarcation of internal boundaries to resolve land disputes	30	25
Provision of police stations in the hot spot areas of Lire Payam	21	18
Resettlement of the displaced residents of Lire Payam by the Department of Housing	16	13

Empowering community leaders on how to report security information to the organized forces	10	8
Others	4	3
Total	120	100

As shown in Table 7, 22% of respondents maintained that the strategy security agencies to address conflict in Lire Payam is the return of armed cattle headmen to their homeland in Bor, 11% of respondents reported that security agencies have resorted to the peaceful negotiation between the government and the rebel leaders of National Salvation Front, and that 25% argued that security agencies have resorted to the demarcation of internal boundaries to resolve land dispute between Lire and its neighboring Payams. In addition, Table 7 shows that security agencies have established police stations in hot spot areas of Lire Payam to help address conflict, and that there has been an effort by security agencies to undertake resettlement of the displaced residents of Lire Payam by the Department of Housing. The data also shows that 8% of respondents believed that security agencies have resorted to empowering community leaders on how to report security information to the organized forces, while 3% of respondents argued that security agencies have come up with “other” strategies to address conflict in Lire Payam.

From the above data, this study argues that security agencies have put in place various strategies to mitigate the conflict in Lire Payam, but the most profound strategy is the demarcation of internal boundaries to resolve land disputes between Lire and its neighboring Payams (25%). The study established that land disputes greatly contribute to conflict in Lire Payam, and therefore, the only way to curb the conflict is to demarcate boundaries between Lire Payam and other neighboring Payams. The government and security agencies have taken steps to mitigate land conflict between Lire Payam and other Payams. The finding was echoed in the key informant interviews held, where it was argued that the government and security agencies have taken an initiative to demarcate boundaries between Lire Payam and other Payams to mark land ownership and avert conflict. A key informant interview noted that:

“Land boundary disputes have been a major cause of conflicts in Lire Payam. The government and security agencies have put effort into ending the conflicts by demarcating boundaries between Lire Payam and other neighboring Payams. This step is likely to reduce confrontations in this area” (Male, 49 years).

The narration by the key informant adds to the information by respondents that the government is committed to ending the conflicts in Lire Payam by demarcating boundaries between the Payam and neighboring Payams, so that the issue of land ownership is known.

Furthermore, the study revealed that the security agencies have facilitated the return of armed cattle headmen to their homeland in Bor (22%). The study established that the government and security agencies realized that insecurity issues and confrontations in Lire Payam are caused by armed herders from the Bor community who invade Lire Payam for pasture and water, and in the process, they steal livestock from residents. This has been a concern to security agencies, and by addressing this, according to the study, peace might prevail in Lire Payam. In a key informant interview, it was argued that:

“The security agencies have resorted to returning herds from the Bor community to their land in Bor. The herdsmen have been accused of cattle rustling and instigating bloody conflicts in the Payam as they look for water and pasture for their animals” (Female, 39 years).

The assertion by the key informant shows that the security agencies have resorted to driving away herders from the Bor Community to their land. This strategy is likely to reduce cattle rustling and violent competition for pasture and water in the Lire Payam.

Additionally, the study revealed that the security agencies in Lire Payam have established police stations in hot spot areas (18%) to mitigate conflict in the area. The security agencies have utilized resources at their disposal to construct police stations in areas mostly affected by conflict to help quell the conflict wherever it occurs. This finding was confirmed by key informant interviews in which informants argued that a number of police stations have been constructed in hot spot areas to contain the situation wherever conflict occurs.

The study findings also revealed that the security agencies in Lire Payam have utilized a resettlement strategy where the displaced residents are given alternative living

places or land in other Payams by the Department of Housing (13%). According to the study findings, this strategy was informed by perennial conflicts in the study area due to frequent displacement of residents occasioned by the conflicts. Therefore, the Department of Housing has resorted to providing the displaced individuals with alternative land to settle. The finding was confirmed by key informants, whereby in one interview an informant reported that:

“The Housing Department, in collaboration with the security agencies in Lire Payam, in the recent past, initiated a program to settle displaced people in other Payams or areas within Lire Payam that are regarded as peaceful. This is a good strategy to curb the perennial displacement of people due to conflicts” (Female, 45 years).

The key informant supports the information from respondents that the Department of Housing in conjunction with security agencies, has resolved to settle displaced people in other palaces to avoid disruptions in their lives caused by conflicts in Lire Payam.

The study established that the security agencies have initiated a peace negotiation with the National Salvation Front (11%). The government and security agencies are involved in Peaceful negotiations with rebel leaders of the National Salvation Front to cease instigating conflict in Lire Payam. The government and security agencies are utilizing a variety of approaches to enter into a peace agreement with the rebel group for peace and tranquility in Lire Payam. The finding was confirmed in the key informant interview, where it emerged that, although this strategy is in place, it has not had a meaningful impact in restoring peace in Lire Payam.

The study revealed that security agencies have resorted to empowering community leaders on how to report security information to the organized forces (8%). The study revealed that the strategy was informed by the communication challenges experienced by leaders to report the attacks to security agencies for a timely response. Through empowerment, security agencies hope to mitigate conflict in Lire Payam since security forces can acquire timely communication on the impending conflict and intelligence information on the perpetrators of the conflict. In one of the key informant interviews, it was averred that:

“The conflict in Lire Payam is influenced by a communication breakdown between local administration and security forces. The security agencies fail to get timely information from the local leaders on the impending conflict or the organizers of the conflict. The local leaders are being trained on how to share information on conflict with security forces. They are given contacts to communicate with the security agencies” (Male, 36 years).

The information from a key informant demonstrates that the conflict in Lire Payam has previously been partially caused by a communication breakdown between the local administration and the security forces. The locals have been unable to report to the security forces on the conflict by sharing intelligence information. This finding confirms Ubana and Asor's (2022) assertion that involvement of communities in conflict management is essential in ensuring crime is kept at bay and that security management strategies succeed. It also concurs with Maduka (2012) that communication is a challenge in the management of security issues for people affected by conflicts.

From the findings above, security agencies in Lire Payam have put in place several strategies to contain conflict. The notable strategy is the demarcation of internal boundaries to resolve land disputes between Lire and its neighboring Payams (25%). The other strategies include facilitation of the return of armed cattle headmen to their homeland in Bor (22%), establishment of police stations in hot spot areas (18%), resettlement of the displaced residents by the Department of Housing (13%), initiation of a peace negotiation with the leaders of National Salvation Front (11%), and empowering community leaders on how to report security information to the organized forces (8%).

4.7 Perceptions of Residents on The Effectiveness of The Security Agencies' Strategies in Human Security Management Lire Payam

In section 4.6, the study established that security agencies in Lire Payam have put in place various strategies to mitigate conflict. The strategies include demarcation of internal boundaries to resolve land disputes between Lire and its neighboring Payams (25%), facilitation of the return of armed cattle headmen to their homeland in Bor (22%), establishment of police stations in hot spot areas (18%), resettlement of the displaced residents by the Department of Housing (13%), initiation of a peace negotiation with the

leaders of National Salvation Front (11%), and empowering community leaders on how to report security information to the organized forces (8%). The study investigated opinions of residents in Lire Payam regarding the effectiveness of strategies in the management of security in Lire Payam. Responses are given in Table 8.

Table 8: Percentage Distribution of Effectiveness of Strategies in the Management of Security in Lire Payam

Are the strategies by security agencies effective in the human security management in Lire Payam?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	48	40
No	72	60
Total	120	100

As shown in Table 8, 40% of respondents averred that the strategies by security agencies to manage the security of residents of Lire Payam while 60% of respondents felt that the strategies are not effective in managing the security of residents in Lire Payam. The study findings revealed that most of respondents (40%) had a low opinion on the effectiveness of strategies in the management of security in the Payam, indicating that despite the formulation of strategies to tackle the conflict in the study area, residents feel that the strategies have not helped to contain the conflict situation in Lire Payam. The finding was echoed by the majority of key informants who thought that despite the initiation of measures to avert conflict in Lire Payam still the strategies have not been effective in stabilizing the Payam in the context of security. In an interview, an informant revealed that:

“Security agencies working to restore peace in Lire Payam have initiated several strategies to foster peace and harmony in this Payam. Although the strategies have been enacted, conflict still exists. It erupts every time. It is time for the security forces to rethink the effective strategy to contain the situation in Lire Payam” (Female, 46 years).

The sentiments of the key informant are a clear indication that the measures put in place by security agencies to contain conflict in Lire Payam have not yielded much. This is because conflict has persisted despite the enactment of the strategies shown in section 4.6.

The study sought to find out why 60% (72) of respondents had reservations about the strategies formulated and enacted by security agencies to manage the security of residents in Lire Payam. The findings are shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Percentage Distribution of Why Strategies by Security Agencies Are Ineffective in Managing the Security of Residents of Lire Payam

Why are the strategies of security agencies ineffective in the security management of the residents?	Frequency	Percentage
Delays in the delivery of intelligent information from the residents to the organized forces	12	16
Poor transport mobility by security forces	14	19
Poor communication between the organized forces and the residents due to fear of being targeted	23	33
Insufficient manpower, especially the organized forces	11	15
Insufficient ammunition experiences by the organized forces	9	13
Others	3	4
Total	72	100

As depicted in Table 9, 16% of respondents argued that delays in the delivery of intelligent information from the residents to the organized forces (16%) have contributed to the effectiveness of strategies by security agencies to manage the security of residents in Lire Payam and 19% of respondents believed that poor transport mobility by security forces is the cause of the ineffectiveness of strategies by security agencies to manage the security of residents in Lire Payam.

In addition, 33% of respondents averred that poor communication between the organized forces and the residents due to fear of being targeted is the cause of the ineffectiveness of strategies by security agencies to manage the security of residents in Lire Payam while 15% of respondents opined that Insufficient manpower especially the organized forces is the cause of the ineffectiveness of strategies by security agencies to manage security of residents in the study area. 13% of respondents argued that insufficient ammunition experienced by the organized forces is the cause of the ineffectiveness of strategies, and 4% of respondents attributed the ineffectiveness of strategies by security agencies to manage the security of residents in Lire Payam to “other” reasons.

Based on the findings above, it is evident that poor communication between the organized forces and the residents due to fear of being targeted (33%) is the common reason why strategies by security forces have not been effective in managing the security of residents in Lire Payam. The featured in informants interviews who argued that residents fear victimization from the perpetrators of the violence if it emerges that they have shared information with the security agencies on planning and executing conflict plans. In a key informant interview, it was revealed that:

“Despite the security agencies empowering local communities to share information on conflict with them, the communication is poor due to fear of victimization of residents by the perpetrators of the conflicts” (Female, 49 years).

The argument by the above key informant shows that fear of victimization has hindered communication between locals and security agencies. The fear of sharing information is occasioned by an attack on residents suspected to have giving the information to the security agencies by perpetrators of the conflict. This hinders security agencies’ efforts to contain conflict in Lire Payam. The finding is in line with Guterres (2020), who reported that community participation is key in conflict management endeavour and security management because it enhances sustainable peace and development.

Moreover, the study established that poor transport mobility by security forces (19%) is a reason why strategies by security agencies to manage the security of residents of Lire Payam have not yielded much. The study established that the roads in the Payam are impassable, especially during rainy seasons, making it difficult for security agencies to

access conflict-prone locations. Inaccessibility in some areas in the Payam has made it impossible for the security agencies to manage the security of residents of Lire Payam. The finding emerged in an interviews with key informants in which some informants noted that the area has poor road networks that make it cumbersome for security agencies to patrol the area to tackle the conflict. In a key informant interview, it was reported that:

“Security agencies are determined to end the conflict in Lire Payam. The challenge is the poor road network. During rainy seasons, roads are impassable, making it hard for security agencies to access villages where conflict usually occurs” (Male, 46 years).

The key informant adds voice to the respondent’s argument that the poor road network in Lire Payam greatly contributes to the ineffectiveness of strategies by security agencies in Lire Payam to manage the security of residents.

Furthermore, the study revealed that delays in the delivery of intelligence information from the residents to the organized forces (16%) have hampered security agencies in Lire Payam from managing the security of residents. The study established that information about impending conflict fails to reach security agencies due to a lack of communication structures between the communities and security agencies. This happens despite efforts by the security agencies to empower local communities to share information about conflict planning and execution by criminals in Lire Payam. The study singled out Kuku tribe members who don’t share information about criminals with the security agencies due to the homogeneity of the community. This information also emerged in a key informant interviews, where it was reported that tribes, especially Kuku, tend not to share information with security agencies on the perpetrators of conflict in the area. A key informant interview reported that:

“Sharing of intelligence information to security agencies about the perpetrators of the conflict has not been easy. This is more common in the homogeneous Kuku tribe, where it is difficult for security agencies to get information regarding criminals” (Male, 41 years).

The argument of the key informant shows that in some tribes within Lire Payam, it is not easy for security agencies to get information on the perpetrators of the conflict. This is associated with the homogeneity of the tribe, where it is not easy for tribesmen to betray

their fellow tribe members. This makes it difficult for security agencies to manage the security of residents in the study area. This finding concurs with Ubana and Ndem (2022), who argue that community engagement is essential in providing information to security agencies on various security challenges is the best approach to address insecurity in society.

The strategies by security agencies to contain insecurity in Lire Payam have been affected by insufficient manpower, especially the organized forces (15%). The study established that the number of security personnel in the area is small, making it hard to contain the insecurity situation in the area. The government has deployed a few security agencies to the area to contain conflict because of the insufficient security forces in the country. This is in line with Olagunju (2006), who argues that resources, especially human resources, are essential in carrying out security management mandates.

The study also revealed that ineffective strategies by security agencies to manage the security of residents in Lire Payam have been occasioned by insufficient ammunition experiences by the organized forces (13%). The study revealed that the organized forces lack adequate ammunition to use in combating conflict in Lire Payam. This finding was confirmed during a key informant interview in which it was reported that therefore arms embargo for the South Sudan government has affected the security agencies' effort to combat insecurity in Lire Payam. A key informant noted that:

“The efforts by security forces in Lire Payam to contain conflict have been affected by inadequate ammunition due to sanctions imposed on the government of South Sudan not to buy arms by the United Nations” (Male, 47 years).

The sentiments of the key informant show that the sanctions on South Sudan about ammunition imports have prevented the security agencies from effectively containing the conflict in Lire Payam.

In short, findings on reasons for ineffective strategies by security forces to manage the security of residents in Lire Payam are varied. The study established that a notable cause of ineffective strategies to contain conflict in Lire Payam is poor communication between the organized forces and the residents due to fear of being targeted (33%). The other reasons are poor transport mobility by security forces (19%), delay in delivery of intelligence information from the residents to the organized forces (16%), insufficient manpower,

especially the organized forces (15%), insufficient ammunitions experiences by the organized forces (13%), and insufficient ammunitions experiences by the organized forces (13%).

4.8 Discussion of Findings

This section provides a discussion of the study findings. The section is divided into five parts: demographic characteristics of respondents, nature of conflict, effect of conflicts on the security of residents of Lire Payam, security agencies' strategies in management of security of residents, and perceptions of residents on the security agencies' strategies in the management of conflicts in Lire Payam.

4.8.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The study sought to establish the following demographic information of respondents: age, gender, education level, and unit of operation. The study findings revealed that, majority of respondents (33%) were in the age bracket of 42 and 49 years because this age was significant in understanding the security issues in the context of managing the security of residents in a conflict situation, based on the relatively advanced age in the security section and from experience accumulated outside the security sector. However, 15% of respondents were in the age bracket of 19 and 25 years, 13% were in the age bracket of 26 and 33 years, 22% were aged between 34 and 41 years, and 17% of respondents were aged above 50 years.

Regarding the gender of respondents, the study established that, majority of security personnel in Lire Payam are male (80%), implying that security personnel in the security sector and operation areas are predominantly male. This is based on the physical strength and perseverance in hardship situations by males compared to women in the security sector.

The study findings revealed that most (56%) security officers in field operations in Lire Payam have attained certificate education. The data shows that security personnel are adequately educated to tackle security matters since they all possess college and university education. However, 32% had attained a diploma education, and 12% of respondents had a degree as their highest education qualification.

Concerning the unit of operation of respondents, the Units of operation of the security personnel tasked with the management of the security of residents in conflict-prone Lire Payam are from all security units. This is essential because the personnel from different units complement each other in terms of security duties, a phenomenon that can foster effective management of the security of residents and easy mitigation of the conflict in the study area. The majority of respondents (25%) were from the SSNP unit. However, 18% of respondents were from the SSPDF unit, 15% of respondents were from wildlife, 20% of respondents belonged to NSS, and 22% belonged to the SSFB unit.

4.8.2 Nature of Conflict on Human Security Management in Lire Payam

The study sought to establish the nature of conflict in the study area. The study established that the most prevalent type of conflict is the land-related conflict (62%). The study revealed that communities in Lire Payam are struggling to control land, which is a source that guarantees the livelihood of households in the study area. This has resulted in perennial conflicts among communities in Lire Payam. This finding featured during a key informant interview in which the key informants agreed that land-related conflict is the most common type of conflict in Lire Payam. The communities residing in the Lire Payam are involved in perennial conflicts with the ultimate goal of controlling the arable land that ensures their livelihoods. This finding confirms Austin (2010) that land-related conflicts are common in Africa because land holds a pivotal role in the lives of the rural people.

The study also revealed that tribal conflict (19%) characterizes the conflict situation in Lire Payam. The finding indicated that residing in communities with diverse cultural orientations in one geographical boundary is more likely to experience conflicts. This is evident in Lire Payam, where communities living in the Lire Payam are constantly involved in disagreements that result in conflicts. This finding was supported by some key informants who asserted that having different communities within one geographical boundary has fueled unending conflicts among communities. This was based on how communities observing almost similar beliefs and practices are located in similar geographical places. Having communities practicing different cultures in the same geographical or administrative boundaries is mostly a recipe for unending conflicts in some regions.

Resource allocation-related conflict (15%) is also evident in Lire Payam. The study established that different communities residing in the Payam need to obtain an equal share of national resources. However, political orientations and political favoritism have, in most cases, seen unequal resource allocation among communities residing in the Payam. The perception of unfair treatment or injustice by some communities that are left out of the resource-sharing matrix fuels conflicts. The finding agrees with Urdal (2008) that the scarcity of resources and their allocation result in conflicts, especially in developing countries.

The study also revealed that the power struggle (9%) is behind the perennial conflicts in the Lire Payam. The study found out that political competition in the Payam has, in some cases, resulted in conflicts through tribal incitement and the use of orthodox political means to ascend to power. The findings featured in the key informant interviews undertaken. In the key informant interviews, it emerged that some politicians incite communities against others to get political seats, a phenomenon that has, in most situations, resulted in intense conflicts and displacement of communities in the Payam during an electioneering period.

Regarding how the nature of conflict has affected the security management of residents of Lire Payam, the study established that the conflict has had implications on the socio-economic welfare of people since their lives have been disrupted. This is in connection with the 100% of respondents' assertions.

4.8.3 Socio-Economic Outcomes of Conflict and How It Affects Human Security Management in Lire Payam

After establishing the nature of conflicts in Lire Payam the study sought to investigate how the conflict has affected socio-economic outcomes in Lire Payam. The study established that the common effect of conflict in Lire Payam is the displacement of residents (38%). The study revealed that fear of harm or death has compelled residents to leave their households to move to places perceived to be peaceful. This has made residents shun their livelihood activities to scamper to safety. The residents, according to this study, have crossed over to Uganda, while others have moved to other Payams considered peaceful. This finding came out strongly during a key informant interview. The

displacement, according to this study, has made households shun their livelihood activities and property to save their lives. The displacements also caused suffering to families in the context of basic needs access. This finding is in line with Osagioduwa and Oluwakorede (2016), that people affected by conflict move from their homes to temporary locations for safety, and in such situations, families suffer from basic needs access. It also supports the argument by Crisp (2012) that the displaced persons lose their source of livelihood, resources, and savings due to displacement, and the result is the government's responsibility to provide them with basic needs in internally displaced camps.

The study also established that conflicts in Lire Payam have resulted in the killing of residents (27%). Armed cattle herders have, in most cases involved in the killing of residents to get land resources for their livestock. This has occurred several times when conflict emerged in Lire Payam. The finding was confirmed during key informant interviews, where it emerged that armed cattle herders have been responsible for killing in Lire Payam. The killings are sometimes orchestrated by cattle herders from the Bor Community in search of water, pasture, and other resources for their livestock.

The study also revealed that conflicts in Lire Payam have led to the destruction of property (19%). The study established that people have lost property, including buildings, livestock, crops on the farm, and other belongings, during conflict situations. The destruction has resulted in huge losses for households in Lire Payam. The finding featured during a key informant interview in which it was reported that conflicts in Lire Payam have seen households incur huge losses as their property, including houses, crops in the fields, and other personal property destroyed.

In addition, the study established that conflicts in Lire Payam have resulted in the abduction and recruitment of residents into rebel groups (13%). The study established that the National Salvation Front rebels take advantage of the conflicts to infiltrate the Lire Payam communities to abduct and recruit young men into the group. The rebel group capitalized on the suffering of residents and forcefully recruited them into the group, which has also caused instability in the region. This information was echoed by some key informants' interviews, who argued that the National Salvation Front rebels have, in most cases, used conflicts to widen their scope by recruiting desperate people into the force for

promises of protection and provision of basic needs. The rebel utilizes the conflict situation to expand its membership.

4.8.4 Strategies Used by Security Agencies in Human Security Management in Lire Payam

The study sought to investigate agencies' strategies to manage human security in Lire Payam and how the strategies have affected the security of residents of Lire Payam.

The findings of the study were that the most common strategy was the demarcation of internal boundaries to resolve land disputes between Lire and its neighboring Payams (25%). The study established that land disputes greatly contribute to conflict in Lire Payam, and therefore, the only way to curb the conflict is to demarcate boundaries between Lire Payam and other neighboring Payams. The study established that government and security agencies have taken steps to mitigate land conflict between Lire Payam and other Payams. The finding was confirmed by the key informant, who argued that the government and security agencies have taken an initiative to demarcate boundaries between Lire Payam and other Payams to mark land ownership and avert conflict.

The study also established that the security agencies have facilitated the return of armed cattle headmen to their homeland in Bor (22%). The study found out that the government and security agencies realized that insecurity issues and confrontations in Lire Payam are caused by armed herders from the Bor community who invade Lire Payam for pasture and water, and in the process, they steal livestock from residents. This strategy is likely to reduce cattle rustling and violent competition for pasture and water in the Lire Payam.

The study also revealed that the security agencies in Lire Payam have established police stations in hot spot areas (18%) to mitigate conflict in the area. The study found out that security agencies have utilized resources at their disposal to construct police stations in areas mostly affected by conflict to help quell the conflict wherever it occurs. This finding was confirmed by key informants who argued that several police stations have been constructed in hot spot areas to contain the situation wherever conflict occurs.

The study findings also revealed that the security agencies in Lire Payam have utilized a resettlement strategy where the displaced residents are given alternative living places or land in other Payams by the Department of Housing (13%). According to the

study findings, this strategy was informed by perennial conflicts in the study area due to frequent displacement of residents occasioned by the conflicts. Therefore, the Department of Housing has resorted to providing the displaced individuals with alternative land to settle.

The study established that the security agencies have initiated a peace negotiation with the National Salvation Front (11%). The government and security agencies are involved in Peaceful negotiations with rebel leaders of the National Salvation Front to cease instigating conflict in Lire Payam. The government and security agencies are utilizing a variety of approaches to enter into a peace agreement with the rebel group for peace and tranquility in Lire Payam. The finding was confirmed in the key informant interview, where it emerged that, although this strategy is in place, it has not had a meaningful impact in restoring peace in Lire Payam.

The study also revealed that the security agencies have resorted to empowering community leaders on how to report security information to the organized forces (8%). The study established that the strategy was informed by the communication challenges experienced by leaders to report the attacks to security agencies for a timely response. Through empowerment, security agencies hope to mitigate conflict in Lire Payam since security forces can acquire timely communication on the impending conflict and intelligence information on the perpetrators of the conflict. The locals have been unable to report to the security forces on the conflict by sharing intelligence information. This finding confirms Ubana and Asor's (2022) assertion that community participation and involvement play pivotal roles in countering and preventing activities of violent extremism and other forms of insecurity in society. It also concurs with Maduka (2012) that communication is a challenge in the management of security issues for people affected by conflict.

4.8.5 Perceptions of Residents on The Effectiveness of The Security Agencies' Strategies in Human Security Management Lire Payam

The findings showed that the majority of respondents (40%) had a low opinion on the effectiveness of strategies in the management of security in the Payam, indicating that despite the formulation of strategies to tackle the conflict in the study area, residents feel

that the strategies have not helped to contain the conflict situation in Lire Payam. The finding was echoed by the majority of key informants who believed that despite the initiation of measures to avert conflict in Lire Payam still the strategies have not been effective in stabilizing the Payam in the context of security.

On the reasons for the low opinion on the effectiveness of strategies put in place to manage the security of residents of Lire Payam, the study revealed that poor communication between the organized forces and the residents due to fear of being targeted (33%) is the common reason why strategies by security forces have not been effective in managing the security of residents in Lire Payam. The finding was confirmed by key informants who argued that residents fear victimization from the perpetrators of the violence if it emerges that they have shared information with the security agencies on planning and executing conflict plans. The fear of sharing information is occasioned by the attack on residents suspected to have giving information to the security agencies by perpetrators of the conflict. This hinders security agencies' efforts to contain conflict in Lire Payam. The finding is in line with Guterres (2020), who opined that building on a participatory approach, community engagement through local civil society actors is imperative in peacebuilding and sustaining peace.

The study also established that poor transport mobility by security forces (19%) is a reason why strategies by security agencies to manage the security of residents of Lire Payam have not yielded much. The study established that the roads in the Payam are impassable, especially during rainy seasons, making it difficult for security agencies to access conflict-prone locations. Inaccessibility in some areas in the Payam has made it impossible for the security agencies to manage the security of residents of Lire Payam. The finding emerged during key informant interviews in which some informants noted that the area has poor road networks that make it cumbersome for security agencies to patrol the area to tackle the conflict. in Lire Payam greatly contributes to the ineffectiveness of strategies by security agencies in Lire Payam to manage the security of residents.

The study revealed that the delay in the delivery of intelligence information from the residents to the organized forces (16%) has hampered security agencies in Lire Payam from managing the security of residents. The study established that information about impending conflict fails to reach security agencies due to a lack of communication

structures between the communities and security agencies. The study established that this happens despite efforts by the security agencies to empower local communities to share information about conflict planning and execution by criminals in Lire Payam. The study singled out that Kuku tribe members don't share information about criminals with the security agencies due to the homogeneity of the community. This information also emerged during key informant interviews, where it was reported that tribes, especially Kuku, tend not to share information with security agencies on the perpetrators of conflict in the area. This makes it difficult for security agencies to ensure the security of residents in the study area. This finding concurs with Ubana and Ndem (2022), who argue that community engagement is essential in providing information to security agencies on various security challenges and is the best approach to address insecurity in society.

The study revealed that strategies by security agencies to contain insecurity in Lire Payam have been affected by insufficient manpower, especially the organized forces (15%). The study established that the number of security personnel in the area is small, making it hard to contain the insecurity situation in the area. The government has deployed a few security agencies to the area to contain conflict because of the insufficient security forces in the country. This is in line with Olagunju (2006), who argues that resources, especially human are essential in carrying out security management mandates.

The study also established that ineffective strategies by security agencies to manage the security of residents in Lire Payam have been occasioned by insufficient ammunition experiences by the organized forces (13%). The study revealed that the organized forces lack adequate ammunition to use in combating conflict in Lire Payam. This finding was confirmed during a key informant interview in which it was reported that therefore arms embargo for the South Sudan government has affected the security agencies' effort to combat insecurity in Lire Payam.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This section provides a summary of the data analyzed, conclusions based on each objective, and recommendations on policy and further studies. The section begins by giving a summary of findings, conclusions, recommendations, and suggestions for further research.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The section gives a summary of the study findings, organized according to the research objectives.

5.2.1 Nature of Conflict on Human Security Management in Lire Payam

The study established that the most prevalent type of conflict is the land-related conflict (62%). The study revealed that communities in Lire Payam are struggling to control land, which is a source that guarantees the livelihood of households in the study area. This has resulted in perennial conflicts among communities in Lire Payam. The study revealed that other types of conflict exist in the study area. They included, first, tribal conflict that constituted (19%) of responses. The finding indicated that residing in communities with diverse cultural orientations in one geographical boundary is more likely to experience conflicts. This is evident in Lire Payam, where communities living in the Payam are constantly involved in disagreements that result in conflicts. Secondly, the study established that resource allocation-related conflict (15%) was evident in Lire Payam. The study established that different communities residing in the Payam need to obtain an equal share of national resources. However, political orientations and political favoritism have, in most cases, seen unequal resource allocation among communities residing in the Payam. According to the study, the perception of unfair treatment or injustice by some communities that are left out in the resource-sharing matrix fuels conflicts.

The study also found out that political competition (9%) in the Payam has, in some cases, resulted in conflicts through tribal incitement and the use of orthodox political

means to ascend to power. It emerged that some politicians incite communities against others to get political seats, a phenomenon that has, in most situations, resulted in intense conflicts and displacement of communities in the Payam during an electioneering period. Regarding how the nature of conflict has affected the security management of residents of Lire Payam, the study established that the conflict has had implications on the socio-economic welfare of people since their lives have been disrupted. This is in connection with the 100% of respondents' assertions.

5.2.2 Socio-Economic Outcomes of Conflict and How It Affects Human Security Management in Lire Payam

The study established that the common effect of conflict in Lire Payam is the displacement of residents (38%). The fear of harm or death, according to this study, has compelled residents to leave their households to move to places perceived to be peaceful. The residents, according to this study, have crossed over to Uganda, while others have moved to other Payams considered peaceful.

The study also revealed that conflicts in Lire Payam have resulted in the killing of residents (27%). The study found out that armed cattle herders have, in most cases involved in the killing of residents to get land resources for their livestock. This has occurred several times when conflict emerged in Lire Payam. In addition, the study also revealed that conflicts in Lire Payam have led to the destruction of property (19%). The study established that people have lost property, including buildings, livestock, crops on the farm, and other belongings, during conflict situations. The destruction has resulted in huge losses for households in Lire Payam.

The study also established that conflicts in Lire Payam have resulted in the abduction and recruitment of residents into rebel groups (13%). The study revealed that the National Salvation Front rebels take advantage of the conflicts to infiltrate the Lire Payam communities to abduct and recruit young men into the group. The rebel group capitalized on the suffering of residents and forcefully recruited them into the group, which has also caused instability in the region.

5.2.3 Strategies Used by Security Agencies in Human Security Management in Lire Payam

The study established that the most common strategy was the demarcation of internal boundaries to resolve land disputes between Lire and its neighboring Payams (25%). The study revealed that land disputes greatly contribute to conflict in Lire Payam, and the only way to curb the conflict is to demarcate boundaries between Lire Payam and other neighboring Payams. The study established that government and security agencies have taken steps to mitigate land conflict between Lire Payam and other Payams.

In addition, the study established that the security agencies have facilitated the return of armed cattle headmen to their homeland in Bor (22%). The study found out that the government and security agencies realized that insecurity issues and confrontations in Lire Payam are caused by armed herders from the Bor community who invade Lire Payam for pasture and water, and in the process, they steal livestock from residents. This strategy is likely to reduce cattle rustling and violent competition for pasture and water in the Lire Payam. The study also revealed that the security agencies in Lire Payam have established police stations in hot spot areas (18%) to mitigate conflict in the area. The study found out that security agencies have utilized resources at their disposal to construct police stations in areas mostly affected by conflict to help quell the conflict wherever it occurs.

The study findings also revealed that the security agencies in Lire Payam have utilized a resettlement strategy where the displaced residents are given alternative living places or land in other Payams by the Department of Housing (13%). According to the study findings, this strategy was informed by perennial conflicts in the study area due to frequent displacement of residents occasioned by the conflicts. Therefore, the Department of Housing has resorted to providing the displaced individuals with alternative land to settle. Moreover, the study established that the security agencies have initiated a peace negotiation with the National Salvation Front (11%). The government and security agencies are involved in Peaceful negotiations with rebel leaders of the National Salvation Front to cease instigating conflict in Lire Payam. The government and security agencies are utilizing a variety of approaches to enter into a peace agreement with the rebel group for peace and tranquility in Lire Payam.

The study revealed that the security agencies have resorted to empowering community leaders on how to report security information to the organized forces (8%). The study established that the strategy was informed by the communication challenges experienced by leaders to report the attacks to security agencies for a timely response. Through empowerment, security agencies hope to mitigate conflict in Lire Payam since security forces can acquire timely communication on the impending conflict and intelligence information on the perpetrators of the conflict. The locals have been unable to report to the security forces on the conflict by sharing intelligence information.

5.2.4 Perceptions of Residents on The Effectiveness of The Security Agencies' Strategies in Human Security Management Lire Payam

The study established that the majority of respondents (40%) had low opinion on the effectiveness of strategies in the management of security despite the formulation of strategies by security agencies to tackle the conflict due to some of the following reasons; poor communication between the organized forces and the residents due to fear of being targeted (33%), the fear of sharing information is occasioned by the attack of residents suspected to have given the information to the security agencies by perpetrators of the conflict. This hinders security agencies' efforts to contain conflict in Lire Payam.

In addition, the study established that poor transport mobility by security forces (19%) is a reason why strategies by security agencies to manage the security of residents of Lire Payam have not yielded much. The study established that there is poor road connectivity, especially during rainy seasons, making it difficult for security agencies to access conflict-prone locations.

The study revealed that the delay in the delivery of intelligence information from the residents to the organized forces (16%) has hampered security agencies from managing the security of residents. The study established that information about impending conflict fails to reach security agencies due to a lack of communication structures between the communities and security agencies. The study established that this happens despite efforts by the security agencies to empower local communities to share information about conflict planning and execution by criminals in Lire Payam. The study singled out that Kuku tribe

members don't share information about criminals with the security agencies due to the homogeneity of the community.

Furthermore, the study revealed that strategies by security agencies to contain insecurity in Lire Payam have been affected by insufficient manpower, especially the organized forces (15%). The study established that the number of security personnel in the area is small, making it hard to contain the insecurity situation in the area. The government has deployed a few security agencies to the area to contain conflict because of the insufficient security forces in the country. The study also established that ineffective strategies by security agencies to manage the security of residents in Lire Payam have been occasioned by insufficient ammunition experiences by the organized forces (13%). The study revealed that the organized forces lack adequate ammunition to use in combating conflict in Lire Payam.

5.3 Conclusions

The study conclusion was based on the findings of each objective. In the first objective, to *analyze the nature of conflict on the security management of residents of Lire Payam*, the study concludes that the most pronounced nature of conflict is the land-related conflicts, followed by other types of conflict, such as tribal conflict, resource allocation-related conflict, and power struggle conflict existed in a small magnitude compared to land-related conflict. In addition, the nature of conflict has implications for the socioeconomic welfare of people since their lives have been disrupted.

In the second objective, to *investigate how conflict has affected the security of residents of Lire Payam*, the study concluded that; there has been a wide range of effects but the most common one being the displacement of residents due to fear of harm or death, however, killings of residents, loss of property, abductions, and recruitment into rebel groups are other effects of conflict in area

In the third objective, to *determine the strategies used by security forces during security management of residents of Lire Payam*, the study concludes that; Demarcation of internal boundaries to resolve land disputes, Facilitation of the return of armed cattle headmen to their homeland, the establishment of police stations in hot spot areas, resettlement of the displaced residents by the Department of Housing, initiation of peace

negotiation between the worrying parties and empowerment of community leaders on how to managed conflicts.

In the last objective, *to analyzed the perceptions of residents on the security management of resident in the Payam*, the study concludes that, Communication breakdown between the organized forces and the residents due to fear of being targeted has hampered the realization of strategies to contain the conflicts, poor transport mobility by security forces has delayed the effectiveness of the strategy, delay in delivery of intelligent information from the residents to the organized forces, insufficient manpower especially the organized forces, insufficient ammunitions experiences by the organized forces have also contributed to the ineffectiveness of the strategies but in less magnitude than communication breakdown.

5.4 Recommendations

The study recommended that the government should;

- i. Conduct public awareness on the significance of community and security agencies' collaboration to foster information sharing that will assist in dismantling criminal networks.
- ii. Train and deploy more security personnel to help in security management during conflict.
- iii. Improve on-road connectivity to facilitate easy movement of security forces tasked to provide security during conflict management.
- iv. Form a special police unit under the state ministry of local government to coordinate security activities in Kajo Keji County.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies

This study suggests that more studies need to be done on the following areas;

- i. Cultural influence of conflicts on communities in South Sudan.
- ii. Community participation in conflict management without government intervention.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Informed Consent

Date: / /2024

Dear my humble participants, you are invited to participate in this Research study on the topic effects of the South Sudan conflicts on the security management of residents of Lire Payam. This research study will be conducted for the requirement of the fulfillment of my master's degree in security studies Egerton university of Kenya

The research has been approved by the relevant authorities in the ministry of higher education science and technology and as well as the university authority, therefore, as a loyal resident of of lire payam, you are therefore requested to answer the Questions designed to obtain information regarding the above study.

The interviews are completely voluntary and you may share as much as you can contribute to make this research a success and also, the information you will provide will be confidential and the researcher will not use your names in the report writing.

I have read the above and I understand it, therefore, I will participate in this study (Yes) or I cannot participate in this study (No).

Sign:

Date:

Appendix II: Questionnaire

This questionnaire is intended to collect information on a study entitled “*Effects of Conflict on Human Security Management in Lire Payam*”. Any information given will be kept confidential and will only be used for academic purposes.

SECTION A

Tick the right answer of your choice.

1. a) How old are you?

19 to 25 years [] 26 to 33 years [] 34 to 41years []

42 to 49 [] 50 years and above []

b) What is your gender?

Male [] Female []

c) What is your highest educational qualification? Certificate [] diploma [] degree []

d) Which of the following is your unit of operation?

SSPDF [] Wildlife [] NSS [] SSNP [] SSFB []

SECTION B

Fill in the blank space provided below

2. a) What is the security situation in Lire Payam?

.....
.....
.....

b) Are there conflicts in Lire Payam?

Yes [] No []

c) If yes in 2 (b) above, which one?

Land [] Property [] Power [] Resources [] Any other (Specify).....

3. How have the conflicts affected human security management in Lire Payam?

.....
.....
.....

4. a) As a government security officer, what strategy have you put in place to ensure the security of the residents in Lire Payam?.....

.....
.....
.....

b) According to you, is the above strategy enough to ensure the security of the residents?

Yes [] No []

Explain your answer

.....
.....
.....
.....

c) Is the strategy in 4 (b) above effective in human security management in the Lire Payam?

Yes [] No []

Explain your answer

.....
.....
.....

5. a) What is the main challenge facing you as a security officer in providing security residents in this Payam?

.....
.....
.....

b) What has been done to address the challenge in 4 a) above?

.....
.....

.....
.....

c) According to you, how can the challenge in 4 a) above be best addressed?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Appendix III: Key Informant Interview Guide

1. What is your title?
2. What is the nature of conflict, and how has it affected human security management in Lire Payam?
3. What are the socio-economic outcomes of conflict, and how have they affected human security management in Lire Payam?
4. What is the effect of conflict on the security agencies' strategies in managing human security in Lire Payam?
5. What is the role of residents in the management of security in Lire Payam?
6. What strategies have you put in place to ensure human security in Lire Payam?
7. What challenge have you faced as security officers in providing security to residents of Lire Payam?

Appendix IV: Abstract of Publication

Abstract: *This study explores the impact of conflicts on security management strategies in Lire Payam, Kajo Keji County, South Sudan. By examining various types of conflicts, including land disputes, tribal conflicts, and resource allocation issues, the research highlights the challenges faced by security agencies in managing these conflicts. The study employed a survey research design, utilizing questionnaires and key informant interviews to gather data from security officers and residents. Findings indicate that land-related conflicts are the most prevalent, significantly affecting the socioeconomic welfare of the population. The paper concludes with recommendations for enhancing security strategies and conflict mitigation in the region.*

Keywords: Conflict management, South Sudan, security strategies, land disputes, Lire Payam

THANKS FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS RESEARCH STUDY