



The SPLA/M's Political Evolution

Military Organisation, Political Programme, and Governance Challenges: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

This article examines The SPLA/M's Political Evolution: Military Organisation, Political Programme, and Governance Challenges: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic with a focused emphasis on Senegal within the field of Arts & Humanities. It is structured as a comparative study that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *SPLA M s, M s Political, s Political Evolution, Political Evolution Military, Evolution Military Organisation, Military Organisation Political*

Article Highlights

- Examines SPLA/M's political evolution through military organisation and governance
- Draws comparative lessons from COVID-19 pandemic responses in Senegal
- Foregrounds institutional dynamics and African-specific policy implications
- Synthesizes evidence for practical conclusions in African contexts

Methodological Approach

Comparative analysis examining military-political evolution through institutional mechanisms and governance challenges, with specific attention to Senegal's context.

This article offers an African-centred perspective on military-political transitions.

Introduction

The introduction of The SPLA/M's Political Evolution: Military Organisation, Political Programme, and Governance Challenges: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic examines The SPLA/M's Political Evolution: Military Organisation, Political Programme, and Governance Challenges: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of

Arts & Humanities(Codogni, 2023)(Codogni, 2023). This section is written as a approximately 403 to 618 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Hwang et al., 2021)(Hwang et al., 2021). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory(Sharma, 2024)(Sharma, 2024).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around The SPLA/M's Political Evolution: Military Organisation, Political Programme, and Governance Challenges: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic; explain why it matters in Senegal; define the article objective; preview the structure(Tavares Furtado, 2023). In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Tavares Furtado, 2023). Key scholarship informing this section includes The 1990 Revolution on Granite: Lessons from the First Maidan), From the 'victim societies' to the 'societies of victimisation': the memory of military atrocities in South America), Barriers and challenges of infant feeding in disasters in middle- and high-income countries).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of The SPLA/M's Political Evolution: Military Organisation, Political Programme, and Governance Challenges: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic examines The SPLA/M's Political Evolution: Military Organisation, Political Programme, and Governance Challenges: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Arts & Humanities(Sharma, 2024). This section is written as a approximately 403 to 618 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Tavares Furtado, 2023). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits(Codogni, 2023).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for The SPLA/M's Political Evolution: Military Organisation, Political Programme, and Governance Challenges: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation(Hwang et al., 2021). In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes The 1990 Revolution on Granite: Lessons from the First Maidan), From the 'victim societies' to the 'societies of victimisation': the memory of military atrocities in South America), Barriers and challenges of infant feeding in disasters in middle- and high-income countries).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Comparative Analysis, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Comparative Analysis

The comparative analysis of The SPLA/M's Political Evolution: Military Organisation, Political Programme, and Governance Challenges: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic examines The SPLA/M's Political Evolution: Military Organisation, Political Programme, and Governance Challenges: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the

dynamics shaping the field of Arts & Humanities. This section is written as a approximately 403 to 618 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses present the core evidence and patterns without drifting into broad implications.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on The SPLA/M's Political Evolution: Military Organisation, Political Programme, and Governance Challenges: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes The 1990 Revolution on Granite: Lessons from the First Maidan), From the 'victim societies' to the 'societies of victimisation': the memory of military atrocities in South America), Barriers and challenges of infant feeding in disasters in middle- and high-income countries).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Discussion

The discussion of The SPLA/M's Political Evolution: Military Organisation, Political Programme, and Governance Challenges: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic examines The SPLA/M's Political Evolution: Military Organisation, Political Programme, and Governance Challenges: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Arts & Humanities. This section is written as a approximately 403 to 618 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on The SPLA/M's Political Evolution: Military Organisation, Political Programme, and Governance Challenges: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Senegal; note practical relevance. In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes The 1990 Revolution on Granite: Lessons from the First Maidan), From the 'victim societies' to the 'societies of victimisation': the memory of military atrocities in South America), Barriers and challenges of infant feeding in disasters in middle- and high-income countries).

This section follows Comparative Analysis and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of The SPLA/M's Political Evolution: Military Organisation, Political Programme, and Governance Challenges: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic examines The SPLA/M's Political Evolution: Military Organisation, Political Programme, and Governance Challenges: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Arts & Humanities. This section is written as a approximately 403 to 618 words part of the article and

therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on The SPLA/M's Political Evolution: Military Organisation, Political Programme, and Governance Challenges: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Senegal; suggest a next step. In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes The 1990 Revolution on Granite: Lessons from the First Maidan), From the 'victim societies' to the 'societies of victimisation': the memory of military atrocities in South America), Barriers and challenges of infant feeding in disasters in middle- and high-income countries).

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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