



# Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa

*Evidence from South Sudan*

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## ABSTRACT

This article examines Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan with a focused emphasis on South Sudan within the field of Business. It is structured as a commentary 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:** *East Africa Evidence, Judicial Corruption, East Africa, Africa Evidence, South Sudan, Judicial*

### Article Highlights

- Examines judicial corruption mechanisms within South Sudan's institutional context
- Links corruption directly to barriers in accessing justice for businesses and citizens
- Provides African-specific evidence for policy reform and judicial strengthening
- Emphasizes practical implications for governance and economic development

### Core Contribution

An evidence-based analysis of how judicial corruption specifically impedes access to justice in South Sudan, with implications for institutional reform across East Africa.

*This analysis focuses on institutional mechanisms rather than individual cases.*

## Introduction

The introduction of Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan examines Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business(Altare et al., 2021)(Altare et al., 2021). This section is written as a approximately 651 to 998 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Biks et al.,

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2024)([Biks et al., 2024](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Laluk et al., 2022](#))([Laluk et al., 2022](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan; explain why it matters in South Sudan; define the article objective; preview the structure([Onyeaka et al., 2024](#)). In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Onyeaka et al., 2024](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Promoting equity and justice: harnessing the right to food for Africa's food security ), From Insecurity to Health Service Delivery: Pathways and System Response Strategies in the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo ), In-depth reasons for the high proportion of zero-dose children in underserved populations of Ethiopia: Results from a qualitative study ).

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

## Analysis and Discussion

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The analysis and discussion of Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan examines Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Laluk et al., 2022](#)). This section is written as a approximately 651 to 998 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Onyeaka et al., 2024](#)). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument([Altare et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan; keep the section specific to South Sudan; connect it to the wider article([Biks et al., 2024](#)). In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Archaeology and Social Justice in Native America ), Promoting equity and justice: harnessing the right to food for Africa's food security ), From Insecurity to Health Service Delivery: Pathways and System Response Strategies in the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo ).

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

## Conclusion

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The conclusion of Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan examines Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 651 to 998 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.

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Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for South Sudan; suggest a next step. In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Promoting equity and justice: harnessing the right to food for Africa's food security ), From Insecurity to Health Service Delivery: Pathways and System Response Strategies in the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo ), In-depth reasons for the high proportion of zero-dose children in underserved populations of Ethiopia: Results from a qualitative study ).

This section follows Analysis and 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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