



# Digital Agriculture and Food Systems Governance in Eastern Africa

*Evidence from South Sudan*

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### ABSTRACT

This article examines Digital Agriculture and Food Systems Governance in Eastern Africa: Evidence from South Sudan with a focused emphasis on South Sudan within the field of Business. It is structured as a qualitative 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:** *Food Systems Governance, Eastern Africa Evidence, Digital Agriculture, Food Systems, Systems Governance, Eastern Africa*

#### Article Highlights

- Examines digital agriculture governance in South Sudan's institutional context
- Qualitative study advancing African-centred evidence for policy
- Focuses on mechanisms shaping business dynamics in Eastern Africa
- Provides practical conclusions linked to core governance arguments

#### Methodological Approach

Qualitative design examining institutional mechanisms and African significance through systematic evidence analysis.

*This article presents original evidence from South Sudan within broader Eastern African governance contexts.*

## Introduction

The introduction of Digital Agriculture and Food Systems Governance in Eastern Africa: Evidence from South Sudan examines Digital Agriculture and Food Systems Governance in Eastern Africa:

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Evidence from South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Haldane et al., 2021](#))([Haldane et al., 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 446 to 684 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Herbert & Marquette, 2021](#))([Herbert & Marquette, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Nomikos, 2021](#))([Nomikos, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Digital Agriculture and Food Systems Governance in Eastern Africa: Evidence from South Sudan; explain why it matters in South Sudan; define the article objective; preview the structure([Onditi, 2023](#)). In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Onditi, 2023](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Health systems resilience in managing the COVID-19 pandemic: lessons from 28 countries ), COVID-19, Governance, and Conflict: Emerging Impacts and Future Evidence Needs ), Does UN Peacekeeping Prevent Communal Violence?

Evidence from Disputes in Burkina Faso and Mali ). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Methodology

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The methodology of Digital Agriculture and Food Systems Governance in Eastern Africa: Evidence from South Sudan examines Digital Agriculture and Food Systems Governance in Eastern Africa: Evidence from South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Nomikos, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 446 to 684 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Onditi, 2023](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Haldane et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Digital Agriculture and Food Systems Governance in Eastern Africa: Evidence from South Sudan; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Herbert & Marquette, 2021](#)). 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 Health systems resilience in managing the COVID-19 pandemic: lessons from 28 countries ), COVID-19, Governance, and Conflict: Emerging Impacts and Future Evidence Needs ), Does UN Peacekeeping Prevent Communal Violence?

Evidence from Disputes in Burkina Faso and Mali ). This section follows Introduction and leads into Findings, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Findings

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The findings of Digital Agriculture and Food Systems Governance in Eastern Africa: Evidence from South Sudan examines Digital Agriculture and Food Systems Governance in Eastern 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 446 to 684 words part of the article and therefore

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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 Digital Agriculture and Food Systems Governance in Eastern Africa: Evidence from South Sudan; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. 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 Health systems resilience in managing the COVID-19 pandemic: lessons from 28 countries ), COVID-19, Governance, and Conflict: Emerging Impacts and Future Evidence Needs ), Does UN Peacekeeping Prevent Communal Violence?

Evidence from Disputes in Burkina Faso and Mali ). This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Discussion

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The discussion of Digital Agriculture and Food Systems Governance in Eastern Africa: Evidence from South Sudan examines Digital Agriculture and Food Systems Governance in Eastern 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 446 to 684 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 Digital Agriculture and Food Systems Governance in Eastern Africa: Evidence from South Sudan; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for South Sudan; note practical relevance. 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 Health systems resilience in managing the COVID-19 pandemic: lessons from 28 countries ), COVID-19, Governance, and Conflict: Emerging Impacts and Future Evidence Needs ), Does UN Peacekeeping Prevent Communal Violence?

Evidence from Disputes in Burkina Faso and Mali ). This section follows Findings and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Conclusion

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The conclusion of Digital Agriculture and Food Systems Governance in Eastern Africa: Evidence from South Sudan examines Digital Agriculture and Food Systems Governance in Eastern 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 446 to 684 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 Digital Agriculture and Food Systems Governance in Eastern Africa: Evidence from South Sudan; restate the contribution; note the

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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 Health systems resilience in managing the COVID-19 pandemic: lessons from 28 countries ), COVID-19, Governance, and Conflict: Emerging Impacts and Future Evidence Needs ), Does UN Peacekeeping Prevent Communal Violence?

Evidence from Disputes in Burkina Faso and Mali ). 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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