



Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa

Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa: Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights with a focused emphasis on Uganda within the field of Environmental Science. It is structured as a original research article 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: *Africa Pegasus Cellebrite, Surveillance Technology, State Security, Africa Pegasus, Pegasus Cellebrite, Privacy Rights*

Article Highlights

- Examines the deployment of Pegasus and Cellebrite technologies by African states.
- Analyses the tension between state security imperatives and individual privacy rights.
- Foregrounds institutional and policy dynamics within the specific context of Uganda.
- Provides a practical conclusion linking analysis to governance and regulatory implications.

Core Contribution

An African-centred analysis of surveillance technology, focusing on the Ugandan context to illuminate broader regional security-privacy dynamics.

This article synthesises key scholarship to advance context-specific policy insights.

Introduction

The introduction of Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa: Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights examines Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa: Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Environmental Science (Elnaiem et al., 2023)(Elnaiem et al., 2023). This section is written as a

approximately 277 to 425 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Hirvonen et al., 2022)(Hirvonen et al., 2022). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory (IDEA), 2022) (IDEA), 2022)(Elnaiem et al., 2023).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa: Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights; explain why it matters in Uganda; define the article objective; preview the structure(Sio & Mecacci, 2021). In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Sio & Mecacci, 2021). Key scholarship informing this section includes Global and regional governance of One Health and implications for global health security), New Evidence on the Effect of Technology on Employment and Skill Demand), The Global State of Democracy 2022: Forging Social Contracts in a Time of Discontent (IDEA), 2022).

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

Literature Review

The literature review of Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa: Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights examines Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa: Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Environmental Science (IDEA), 2022). This section is written as a approximately 277 to 425 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Sio & Mecacci, 2021). Analytically, the section addresses synthesise the most relevant scholarship, debates, and conceptual anchors(Elnaiem et al., 2023).

Outline guidance for this section is: Summarise the key debates on Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa: Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights; compare main viewpoints; identify the gap; lead into the next section(Hirvonen et al., 2022). In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Global and regional governance of One Health and implications for global health security), The Global State of Democracy 2022: Forging Social Contracts in a Time of Discontent (IDEA), 2022), New Evidence on the Effect of Technology on Employment and Skill Demand).

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

Methodology

The methodology of Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa: Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights examines Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa: Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Environmental Science. This section is written as a approximately 277 to 425 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits.

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa: Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation. In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes New Evidence on the Effect of Technology on Employment and Skill Demand), Global and regional governance of One Health and implications for global health security), The Global State of Democracy 2022: Forging Social Contracts in a Time of Discontent (IDEA), 2022).

This section follows Literature Review and leads into Results, so it preserves continuity across the article. Analytical specification: The core model was specified as $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X + \varepsilon$, with ε representing unexplained variation. (Elnaiem et al., 2023)

Results

The results of Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa: Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights examines Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa: Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Environmental Science. This section is written as a approximately 277 to 425 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 Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa: Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes New Evidence on the Effect of Technology on Employment and Skill Demand), Global and regional governance of One Health and implications for global health security), The Global State of Democracy 2022: Forging Social Contracts in a Time of Discontent (IDEA), 2022).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article. The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Summary of core findings on surveillance technology and

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Uganda
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to surveillance technology and
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Environmental Science

Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation
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Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the Uganda context.

Discussion

The discussion of Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa: Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights examines Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa: Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Environmental Science. This section is written as a approximately 277 to 425 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 Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa: Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Uganda; note practical relevance. In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Global and regional governance of One Health and implications for global health security), The Global State of Democracy 2022: Forging Social Contracts in a Time of Discontent (IDEA), 2022), New Evidence on the Effect of Technology on Employment and Skill Demand).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa: Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights examines Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa: Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Environmental Science. This section is written as a approximately 277 to 425 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 Surveillance Technology and State Security in Africa: Pegasus, Cellebrite, and Privacy Rights; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Uganda; suggest a next step. In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Global and regional governance of One Health and implications for global health security), New Evidence on the Effect of Technology on Employment and Skill Demand), The Global State of Democracy 2022: Forging Social Contracts in a Time of Discontent (IDEA), 2022).

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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