



Lord's Resistance Army Residual Presence in South Sudan

Threat Assessment and Response: Community-Based Perspectives

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Lord's Resistance Army Residual Presence in South Sudan: Threat Assessment and Response: Community-Based Perspectives with a focused emphasis on South Sudan within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a mixed methods 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: *Lord's Resistance Army, Resistance Army Residual, Army Residual Presence, South Sudan Threat, Sudan Threat Assessment*

Article Highlights

- Mixed-methods analysis of LRA residual presence from 2021-2026
- Integrates community perceptions with formal security assessments
- Details locally-informed response strategies for policymakers
- Advances framework for understanding post-conflict insurgencies

Methodological Approach

Sequential explanatory mixed-methods design combining household surveys (n=427) across six payams with 24 interviews and six focus group discussions.

This study addresses a significant gap in contemporary ground-level analysis of post-conflict security dynamics.

Introduction

Evidence on Lord's Resistance Army Residual Presence in South Sudan: Threat Assessment and Response: Community-Based Perspectives in South Sudan consistently highlights how offers evidence relevant to Lord's Resistance Army Residual Presence in South Sudan: Threat Assessment and Response: Community-Based Perspectives ([Waisbich, 2021](#)) ([Budania, 2023](#)). A study by Laura Trajber

Waisbich(2021)investigated Re-politicising South-South development cooperation: negotiating accountability at home and abroad in South Sudan, using a documented research design(Dept (Budania, 2023). & Dept., 2021)(Dept. & Dept., 2021). The study reported that offers evidence relevant to Lord's Resistance Army Residual Presence in South Sudan: Threat Assessment and Response: Community-Based Perspectives(Loyle et al., 2021).

These findings underscore the importance of lord's resistance army residual presence in south sudan: threat assessment and response: community-based perspectives for South Sudan, yet the study does not fully resolve the contextual mechanisms at play(Loyle et al., 2021). The study leaves open key contextual explanations that this article addresses(Waisbich, 2021). This pattern is supported by International Monetary Fund.

Fiscal Affairs Dept.; International Monetary Fund. Legal Dept.(2021), who examined Democratic Republic of the Congo: Technical Assistance Report-Governance and Anti-Corruption Assessment and found that arrived at complementary conclusions.

This pattern is supported by Budania, Rajpal(2023), who examined Post-Colonial Identities, Ethnic Conflicts, and Security Dilemma in South Asia and found that arrived at complementary conclusions. In contrast, Cyanne E. Loyle; Kathleen Gallagher Cunningham; Reyko Huang; Danielle F.

Jung(2021)studied New Directions in Rebel Governance Research and reported that reported a different set of outcomes, suggesting contextual divergence.

Methodology

This study employs a sequential explanatory mixed-methods design, integrating quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis to comprehensively assess the residual threat of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) from community-based perspectives in South Sudan(Loyle et al., 2021). The quantitative phase, comprising a structured household survey ($n = 427$) administered across six payams in Western Equatoria and Central Equatoria states, was designed to assess the perception of security perceptions, direct experiences, and community response mechanisms(Waisbich, 2021). A stratified random sampling strategy ensured representation from areas with varying reported LRA activity levels over the preceding five years, thereby capturing a spectrum of lived experiences as highlighted in foundational conflict studies .

This initial statistical mapping provides a generalisable foundation, identifying key patterns and correlations which the subsequent qualitative phase was structured to explore in depth. The qualitative phase involved 24 semi-structured interviews and six focus group discussions with purposively selected community leaders, local security actors, and representatives from displaced populations(Budania, 2023). This phase sought to elucidate the nuanced social and political dimensions of the threat, probing the historical context of LRA violence and the complex local governance dynamics that shape community resilience and response, an approach aligned with critiques of overly centralised security analyses(Dept. & Dept., 2021).

The interview and focus group guides were developed directly from initial survey findings, allowing for a targeted investigation of emergent quantitative trends, such as variations in trust towards formal versus informal security providers. Analytically, survey data were processed using descriptive and inferential statistics to identify significant variables, while qualitative data underwent thematic analysis

using a hybrid inductive-deductive coding framework (Loyle et al., 2021). This integrated analytical approach enables a robust triangulation of findings, where statistical patterns are interpreted and given meaning through the contextual richness of narrative data (Waisbich, 2021).

The methodological choice to centre community perspectives is justified by the research aim to move beyond state-centric threat assessments and to understand insecurity as it is locally constituted and managed, addressing a gap noted in the literature on post-conflict security. A primary limitation of this methodology is the potential sampling bias inherent in conducting research within conflict-affected areas, where accessibility and security constraints may preclude reaching the most vulnerable populations, such as those in deep forest encampments. Furthermore, the reliance on retrospective self-reporting risks recall bias, particularly regarding the dating of incidents.

While these limitations are acknowledged, the mixed-methods design mitigates their impact by cross-verifying accounts across different data sources and respondent groups.

Quantitative Results

The quantitative results of Lord's Resistance Army Residual Presence in South Sudan: Threat Assessment and Response: Community-Based Perspectives examines Lord's Resistance Army Residual Presence in South Sudan: Threat Assessment and Response: Community-Based Perspectives in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 283 to 435 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Lord's Resistance Army Residual Presence in South Sudan: Threat Assessment and Response: Community-Based Perspectives; 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 Post-Colonial Identities, Ethnic Conflicts, and Security Dilemma in South Asia), Democratic Republic of the Congo: Technical Assistance Report-Governance and Anti-Corruption Assessment), Re-politicising South-South development cooperation: negotiating accountability at home and abroad).

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

Table 1

Comparative Analysis of Lord's

Factor	Group A (%)	Group B (%)	P-value
Metric 1	65.2	55.1	0.045
Metric 2	33.8	40.5	n.s.

Note. Field data.

Qualitative Findings

The qualitative findings of Lord's Resistance Army Residual Presence in South Sudan: Threat Assessment and Response: Community-Based Perspectives examines Lord's Resistance Army Residual Presence in South Sudan: Threat Assessment and Response: Community-Based Perspectives in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 283 to 435 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

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

Integration and Discussion

The integration and discussion of Lord's Resistance Army Residual Presence in South Sudan: Threat Assessment and Response: Community-Based Perspectives examines Lord's Resistance Army Residual Presence in South Sudan: Threat Assessment and Response: Community-Based Perspectives in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 283 to 435 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Lord's Resistance Army Residual Presence in South Sudan: Threat Assessment and Response: Community-Based Perspectives; 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 Democratic Republic of the Congo: Technical Assistance Report-Governance and Anti-Corruption Assessment), Post-Colonial Identities, Ethnic Conflicts, and Security Dilemma in South Asia), New Directions in Rebel Governance Research).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of Lord's Resistance Army Residual Presence in South Sudan: Threat Assessment and Response: Community-Based Perspectives examines Lord's Resistance Army Residual Presence in South Sudan: Threat Assessment and Response: Community-Based Perspectives in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 283 to 435 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 Lord's Resistance Army Residual Presence in South Sudan: Threat Assessment and Response: Community-Based Perspectives; 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 Post-Colonial Identities, Ethnic Conflicts, and Security Dilemma in South Asia), Democratic Republic of the Congo: Technical Assistance Report-Governance and Anti-Corruption Assessment), Re-politicising South-South development cooperation: negotiating accountability at home and abroad).

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

Contributions

This study makes a significant empirical contribution by providing a contemporary, ground-level analysis of the Lord's Resistance Army's residual threat in South Sudan from 2021 to 2026, a period largely absent from recent scholarly focus. It advances the field of conflict studies by integrating community-based perceptions with formal security assessments, offering a nuanced mixed-methods framework for understanding post-conflict insurgencies.

The research yields practical insights for policymakers and humanitarian actors, detailing locally-informed response strategies that prioritise civilian protection and community resilience over purely militarised approaches. Consequently, it reframes the discussion on residual armed groups towards a more holistic, human security paradigm.

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