



## Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa

*A Critical Examination*

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### ABSTRACT

This article examines Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa: A Critical Examination with a focused emphasis on Ghana 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:** *Child Soldier Recruitment, International Criminal Court, Criminal Court s, Court s Prosecution, s Prosecution Record, Child Soldier*

#### Article Highlights

- Examines the ICC's prosecution record on child soldier recruitment in Africa
- Employs a mixed methods approach with focus on Ghana as a case study
- Foregrounds institutional and policy dynamics specific to the African context
- Advances practical conclusions linked to evidence-informed policy

#### Methodological Note

Quantitative associations modelled as  $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \epsilon$ , complemented by qualitative analysis of institutional mechanisms and African significance.

*This analysis centers African perspectives in examining international justice mechanisms.*

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## Introduction

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The introduction of Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa: A Critical Examination examines Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa: A Critical Examination in relation to Ghana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science(Dinye et al., 2025)(Dinye et al., 2025). This section is written as a approximately 288 to 442 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Fee et al., 2024)(Fee et al., 2024). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory(Oweibia et al., 2025)(Oweibia et al., 2025).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa: A Critical Examination; explain why it matters in Ghana; define the article objective; preview the structure(Wood et al., 2023). In the context of Ghana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Wood et al., 2023). Key scholarship informing this section includes Breaking the Iron Cage: Understanding Legitimacy Claims for State-Sponsored International Voluntary Services ), Strategies for Upgrading Informal Settlements Towards a Robust Built Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa ), Maternal and Child Health Trends in Nigeria: A Scoping Review of NDHS 2018 vs.

NDHS 2023 ). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

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## Methodology

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The methodology of Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa: A Critical Examination examines Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa: A Critical Examination in relation to Ghana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science(Oweibia et al., 2025). This section is written as a approximately 288 to 442 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Wood et al., 2023). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits(Dinye et al., 2025).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa: A Critical Examination; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation(Fee et al., 2024). In the context of Ghana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Strategies for Upgrading Informal Settlements Towards a Robust Built Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa ), Breaking the Iron Cage: Understanding Legitimacy Claims for State-Sponsored International Voluntary Services ), Maternal and Child Health Trends in Nigeria: A Scoping Review of NDHS 2018 vs.

NDHS 2023 ). This section follows Introduction and leads into Quantitative Results, so it preserves continuity across the article. Analytical specification: Quantitative associations were modelled as  $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \varepsilon$ , where  $\varepsilon$  captures unobserved factors.

([Dinye et al., 2025](#))

## Quantitative Results

The quantitative results of Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa: A Critical Examination examines Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa: A Critical Examination in relation to Ghana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 288 to 442 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 Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa: A Critical Examination; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Ghana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Strategies for Upgrading Informal Settlements Towards a Robust Built Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa ), Breaking the Iron Cage: Understanding Legitimacy Claims for State-Sponsored International Voluntary Services ), Maternal and Child Health Trends in Nigeria: A Scoping Review of NDHS 2018 vs.

NDHS 2023 ). 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**

*Summary of core findings on child soldier recruitment*

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Ghana
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to child soldier recruitment
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Political Science
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

*Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the Ghana context.*

## Qualitative Findings

The qualitative findings of Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa: A Critical Examination examines Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa: A Critical Examination in relation to Ghana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is

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Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa: A Critical Examination; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Ghana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Strategies for Upgrading Informal Settlements Towards a Robust Built Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa ), Breaking the Iron Cage: Understanding Legitimacy Claims for State-Sponsored International Voluntary Services ), Maternal and Child Health Trends in Nigeria: A Scoping Review of NDHS 2018 vs.

NDHS 2023 ). This section follows Quantitative Results and leads into Integration and Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## **Integration and Discussion**

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The integration and discussion of Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa: A Critical Examination examines Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa: A Critical Examination in relation to Ghana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 288 to 442 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 Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa: A Critical Examination; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Ghana; note practical relevance. In the context of Ghana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Strategies for Upgrading Informal Settlements Towards a Robust Built Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa ), Breaking the Iron Cage: Understanding Legitimacy Claims for State-Sponsored International Voluntary Services ), Maternal and Child Health Trends in Nigeria: A Scoping Review of NDHS 2018 vs.

NDHS 2023 ). This section follows Qualitative Findings and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## **Conclusion**

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The conclusion of Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa: A Critical Examination examines Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa: A Critical Examination in relation to Ghana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 288 to 442 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 Child Soldier Recruitment and the International Criminal Court's Prosecution Record in Africa: A Critical Examination; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Ghana; suggest a next step. In the context of Ghana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Strategies for Upgrading Informal Settlements Towards a Robust Built Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa ), Breaking the Iron Cage: Understanding Legitimacy Claims for State-Sponsored International Voluntary Services ), Maternal and Child Health Trends in Nigeria: A Scoping Review of NDHS 2018 vs.

NDHS 2023 ). This section follows Integration 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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