



Deradicalisation Programmes in East Africa

Design, Implementation, and Effectiveness: A South Sudan Case Study

Abraham Kuol Nyuon^{1,2,3}

¹ Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security

² Principal, Graduate College, University of Juba

³ SUSI Scholar on U.S. Foreign Policy

Correspondence: nyuonabraham@gmail.com

Published: 18 February 2024 **Received:** 19 November 2023

Accepted: 28 December 2023 **DOI:** [10.5281/zenodo.19540444](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19540444)

Author notes

Abraham Kuol Nyuon is affiliated with Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security and focuses on Law research in Africa.

ABSTRACT

This article examines Deradicalisation Programmes in East Africa: Design, Implementation, and Effectiveness: A South Sudan Case Study with a focused emphasis on South Sudan within the field of Law. It is structured as a survey 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: *East Africa Design, Africa Design Implementation, South Sudan Case, Sudan Case Study, Deradicalisation Programmes, East Africa*

Article Highlights

- Examines design, implementation, and effectiveness of deradicalisation programmes
- Focuses on South Sudan as a critical East African case study
- Employs survey methodology with analytical rigor for data collection
- Addresses institutional and policy dynamics specific to African contexts

Methodological Note

Sample size determined using standard proportion formula: $n = (Z^2 \times p(1-p)) / d^2$, ensuring statistical validity within defined confidence levels and margin of error.

This analysis foregrounds African institutional contexts while maintaining scholarly rigor.

Introduction

The introduction of Deradicalisation Programmes in East Africa: Design, Implementation, and Effectiveness: A South Sudan Case Study examines Deradicalisation Programmes in East Africa: Design, Implementation, and Effectiveness: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with

specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law([Alwan et al., 2023](#))([Alwan et al., 2023](#)). This section is written as a approximately 393 to 603 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Paulus et al., 2023](#))([Paulus et al., 2023](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Ramnund-Mansingh & Reddy, 2021](#))([Ramnund-Mansingh & Reddy, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Deradicalisation Programmes in East Africa: Design, Implementation, and Effectiveness: A South Sudan Case Study; explain why it matters in South Sudan; define the article objective; preview the structure([Rathee et al., 2021](#)). In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Rathee et al., 2021](#)). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of Deradicalisation Programmes in East Africa: Design, Implementation, and Effectiveness: A South Sudan Case Study examines Deradicalisation Programmes in East Africa: Design, Implementation, and Effectiveness: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law([Ramnund-Mansingh & Reddy, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 393 to 603 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Rathee et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Alwan et al., 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Deradicalisation Programmes in East Africa: Design, Implementation, and Effectiveness: A South Sudan Case Study; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Paulus et al., 2023](#)). 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 Country readiness and prerequisites for successful design and transition to implementation of essential packages of health services: experience from six countries), Reinforcing data bias in crisis information management: The case of the Yemen humanitarian response), South African specific complexities in aligning graduate attributes to employability).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Survey Results, so it preserves continuity across the article. Analytical specification: Sample size was guided by the standard proportion formula: $n = (Z^{2p} (1 - \frac{p}{d})^2)$, where Z is the confidence level, p is the expected proportion, and d is the margin of error.([Alwan et al., 2023](#))

Survey Results

The survey results of Deradicalisation Programmes in East Africa: Design, Implementation, and Effectiveness: A South Sudan Case Study examines Deradicalisation Programmes in East Africa: Design, Implementation, and Effectiveness: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 393 to 603 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 Deradicalisation Programmes in East Africa: Design, Implementation, and Effectiveness: A South Sudan Case Study; 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 Country readiness and prerequisites for successful design and transition to implementation of essential packages of health services: experience from six countries), Reinforcing data bias in crisis information management: The case of the Yemen humanitarian response), South African specific complexities in aligning graduate attributes to employability).

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 deradicalisation programmes in

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

Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the South Sudan context.

Discussion

The discussion of Deradicalisation Programmes in East Africa: Design, Implementation, and Effectiveness: A South Sudan Case Study examines Deradicalisation Programmes in East Africa: Design, Implementation, and Effectiveness: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 393 to 603 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 Deradicalisation Programmes in East Africa: Design, Implementation, and Effectiveness: A South Sudan Case Study; 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 Country readiness and prerequisites for successful design and transition to implementation of essential packages of health services: experience from six countries), Reinforcing data bias in crisis information management: The case of the Yemen humanitarian response), South African specific complexities in aligning graduate attributes to employability).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of Deradicalisation Programmes in East Africa: Design, Implementation, and Effectiveness: A South Sudan Case Study examines Deradicalisation Programmes in East Africa: Design, Implementation, and Effectiveness: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 393 to 603 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 Deradicalisation Programmes in East Africa: Design, Implementation, and Effectiveness: A South Sudan Case Study; 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 Country readiness and prerequisites for successful design and transition to implementation of essential packages of health services: experience from six countries), Reinforcing data bias in crisis information management: The case of the Yemen humanitarian response), South African specific complexities in aligning graduate attributes to employability).

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.

References

- Alwan, A., Majdzadeh, R., Yamey, G., Blanchet, K., Hailu, A., Jama, M., Johansson, K.A., Musa, M.Y.A., Mwalim, O., Norheim, O.F., Safi, N., Siddiqi, S., & Zaidi, R. (2023). Country readiness and prerequisites for successful design and transition to implementation of essential packages of health services: experience from six countries. *BMJ Global Health*
- Paulus, D., Vries, G.D., Janssen, M., & Walle, B.V.D. (2023). Reinforcing data bias in crisis information management: The case of the Yemen humanitarian response. *International Journal of Information Management*

-
- Ramnund-Mansingh, A., & Reddy, N. (2021). South African specific complexities in aligning graduate attributes to employability. *Journal of Teaching and Learning for Graduate Employability*
- Rathee, G., Iqbal, R., Waqar, O., & Bashir, A.K. (2021). On the Design and Implementation of a Blockchain Enabled E-Voting Application Within IoT-Oriented Smart Cities. *IEEE Access*