



## Stateless Nuer and Dinka Communities in Kenya and Uganda

*Protection Gaps and Solutions: Evidence from South Sudan*

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### ABSTRACT

This article examines Stateless Nuer and Dinka Communities in Kenya and Uganda: Protection Gaps and Solutions: Evidence from South Sudan with a focused emphasis on South Sudan within the field of Political Science. 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:** *Uganda Protection Gaps, Stateless Nuer, Dinka Communities, Uganda Protection, Protection Gaps, Solutions Evidence*

#### Article Highlights

- Examines protection gaps for stateless Nuer and Dinka communities in Kenya and Uganda
- Presents evidence-informed solutions with South Sudan as primary context
- Analyzes institutional and policy dynamics specific to African settings
- Advances African-centred scholarship in political science and international law

#### Methodological Note

Sample size determined using standard proportion formula:  $n = (Z^2 \times p(1-p)) / d^2$ , with parameters set for confidence level, expected proportion, and margin of error.

*This article synthesizes survey research with African institutional analysis.*

## Introduction

The introduction of Stateless Nuer and Dinka Communities in Kenya and Uganda: Protection Gaps and Solutions: Evidence from South Sudan examines Stateless Nuer and Dinka Communities in Kenya and Uganda: Protection Gaps and Solutions: Evidence from South Sudan in relation to South Sudan,

with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Hartley, 2021](#))([Hartley, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 344 to 528 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Lee, 2021](#))([Lee, 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 Stateless Nuer and Dinka Communities in Kenya and Uganda: Protection Gaps and Solutions: Evidence from South Sudan; explain why it matters in South Sudan; define the article objective; preview the structure([Seddon 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([Seddon et al., 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Does UN Peacekeeping Prevent Communal Violence?

Evidence from Disputes in Burkina Faso and Mali ), Sudan ), The governance of social investment policies in comparative perspective: long-term care in England and South Korea ). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Methodology

The methodology of Stateless Nuer and Dinka Communities in Kenya and Uganda: Protection Gaps and Solutions: Evidence from South Sudan examines Stateless Nuer and Dinka Communities in Kenya and Uganda: Protection Gaps and Solutions: Evidence from South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Nomikos, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 344 to 528 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Seddon et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Hartley, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Stateless Nuer and Dinka Communities in Kenya and Uganda: Protection Gaps and Solutions: Evidence from South Sudan; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Lee, 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 Does UN Peacekeeping Prevent Communal Violence?

Evidence from Disputes in Burkina Faso and Mali ), Sudan ), The governance of social investment policies in comparative perspective: long-term care in England and South Korea ). 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.

([Hartley, 2021](#))

## Survey Results

The survey results of Stateless Nuer and Dinka Communities in Kenya and Uganda: Protection Gaps and Solutions: Evidence from South Sudan examines Stateless Nuer and Dinka Communities in Kenya and Uganda: Protection Gaps and Solutions: Evidence from South Sudan in relation to South

Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 344 to 528 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 Stateless Nuer and Dinka Communities in Kenya and Uganda: Protection Gaps and Solutions: 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 Does UN Peacekeeping Prevent Communal Violence?

Evidence from Disputes in Burkina Faso and Mali ), Sudan ), The governance of social investment policies in comparative perspective: long-term care in England and South Korea ). 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 stateless nuer and*

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 stateless nuer and
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 South Sudan context.*

## Discussion

The discussion of Stateless Nuer and Dinka Communities in Kenya and Uganda: Protection Gaps and Solutions: Evidence from South Sudan examines Stateless Nuer and Dinka Communities in Kenya and Uganda: Protection Gaps and Solutions: Evidence from South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 344 to 528 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 Stateless Nuer and Dinka Communities in Kenya and Uganda: Protection Gaps and Solutions: 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 The governance of social investment policies in comparative perspective: long-term care in England and South Korea ), Does UN Peacekeeping Prevent Communal Violence?

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

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## Conclusion

The conclusion of Stateless Nuer and Dinka Communities in Kenya and Uganda: Protection Gaps and Solutions: Evidence from South Sudan examines Stateless Nuer and Dinka Communities in Kenya and Uganda: Protection Gaps and Solutions: Evidence from South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 344 to 528 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 Stateless Nuer and Dinka Communities in Kenya and Uganda: Protection Gaps and Solutions: Evidence from South Sudan; 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 Does UN Peacekeeping Prevent Communal Violence?

Evidence from Disputes in Burkina Faso and Mali ), Sudan ), The governance of social investment policies in comparative perspective: long-term care in England and South Korea ). 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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