



## The Political Feasibility of Accountability

*Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States*

Abraham Kuol Nyuon<sup>1,2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security

<sup>2</sup> Principal, Graduate College, University of Juba

<sup>3</sup> SUSI Scholar on U.S. Foreign Policy

Correspondence: [nyuonabraham@gmail.com](mailto:nyuonabraham@gmail.com)

Published: 24 March 2025  
2024

Received: 26 December

Accepted: 22 February 2025 DOI:

[10.5281/zenodo.19538596](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19538596)

### Author notes

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

### ABSTRACT

This article examines The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States with a focused emphasis on South Africa within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a theoretical framework 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:** *Accountability Power Dynamics, Prosecution Selectivity Policy, Selectivity Policy Implications, Political Feasibility, Accountability Power, Power Dynamics*

#### Article Highlights

- Examines power dynamics shaping prosecution selectivity in fragile states
- Focuses on South Africa as a case study for African institutional contexts
- Synthesizes scholarship on accountability mechanisms and political feasibility
- Provides policy implications for enhancing accountability in fragile settings

#### Core Contribution

An African-centred theoretical framework analysing how power structures influence accountability mechanisms and prosecution selectivity, with specific implications for fragile states.

*This article synthesizes key debates on political feasibility and accountability in African contexts.*

### Introduction

The introduction of The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States examines The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States in relation to South

Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science(Ahmad et al., 2025)(Ahmad et al., 2025). This section is written as a approximately 285 to 436 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Alves & Lee, 2022)(Alves & Lee, 2022). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory(Pattanshetty et al., 2024)(Pattanshetty et al., 2024).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States; explain why it matters in South Africa; define the article objective; preview the structure(Vosko & Spring, 2021). In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Vosko & Spring, 2021).

Key scholarship informing this section includes A Scoping Review on Malaria Prevention and Control Intervention in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCAS): A Need for Renewed Focus to Enhance International Cooperation ), COVID-19 Outbreaks in Canada and the Crisis of Migrant Farmworkers’ Social Reproduction: Transnational Labour and the Need for Greater Accountability Among Receiving States ), Exploring Bicameral Dynamics: Comparative Institutional Frameworks in the Islamic World ). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Theoretical Background, so it preserves continuity across the article. The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1**  
*Summary of core findings on the political feasibility*

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for South Africa
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to the political feasibility
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 Africa context.*

## Theoretical Background

The theoretical background of The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States examines The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science(Pattanshetty et al., 2024). This section is written as a approximately 285 to 436 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Vosko & Spring,

---

2021). Analytically, the section addresses synthesise the most relevant scholarship, debates, and conceptual anchors([Ahmad et al., 2025](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Summarise the key debates on The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States; compare main viewpoints; identify the gap; lead into the next section([Alves & Lee, 2022](#)). In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary.

Key scholarship informing this section includes COVID-19 Outbreaks in Canada and the Crisis of Migrant Farmworkers' Social Reproduction: Transnational Labour and the Need for Greater Accountability Among Receiving States ), A Scoping Review on Malaria Prevention and Control Intervention in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCAS): A Need for Renewed Focus to Enhance International Cooperation ), Exploring Bicameral Dynamics: Comparative Institutional Frameworks in the Islamic World ). This section follows Introduction and leads into Framework Development, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Framework Development

---

The framework development of The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States examines The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 285 to 436 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: Develop a focused argument on The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States; keep the section specific to South Africa; connect it to the wider article. In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary.

Key scholarship informing this section includes COVID-19 Outbreaks in Canada and the Crisis of Migrant Farmworkers' Social Reproduction: Transnational Labour and the Need for Greater Accountability Among Receiving States ), A Scoping Review on Malaria Prevention and Control Intervention in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCAS): A Need for Renewed Focus to Enhance International Cooperation ), Exploring Bicameral Dynamics: Comparative Institutional Frameworks in the Islamic World ). This section follows Theoretical Background and leads into Theoretical Implications, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Theoretical Implications

---

The theoretical implications of The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States examines The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science.

---

This section is written as a approximately 285 to 436 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 *The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States*; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for South Africa; note practical relevance. In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary.

Key scholarship informing this section includes *A Scoping Review on Malaria Prevention and Control Intervention in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCAS): A Need for Renewed Focus to Enhance International Cooperation* ), *COVID-19 Outbreaks in Canada and the Crisis of Migrant Farmworkers' Social Reproduction: Transnational Labour and the Need for Greater Accountability Among Receiving States* ), *Exploring Bicameral Dynamics: Comparative Institutional Frameworks in the Islamic World* ). This section follows *Framework Development* and leads into *Practical Applications*, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## **Practical Applications**

---

The practical applications of *The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States* examines *The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States* in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 285 to 436 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 *The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States*; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for South Africa; note practical relevance. In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary.

Key scholarship informing this section includes *A Scoping Review on Malaria Prevention and Control Intervention in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCAS): A Need for Renewed Focus to Enhance International Cooperation* ), *COVID-19 Outbreaks in Canada and the Crisis of Migrant Farmworkers' Social Reproduction: Transnational Labour and the Need for Greater Accountability Among Receiving States* ), *Exploring Bicameral Dynamics: Comparative Institutional Frameworks in the Islamic World* ). This section follows *Theoretical Implications* and leads into *Discussion*, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## **Discussion**

---

The discussion of *The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States* examines *The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States* in relation to South

---

Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 285 to 436 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 The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for South Africa; note practical relevance. In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary.

Key scholarship informing this section includes COVID-19 Outbreaks in Canada and the Crisis of Migrant Farmworkers' Social Reproduction: Transnational Labour and the Need for Greater Accountability Among Receiving States ), A Scoping Review on Malaria Prevention and Control Intervention in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCAS): A Need for Renewed Focus to Enhance International Cooperation ), Exploring Bicameral Dynamics: Comparative Institutional Frameworks in the Islamic World ). This section follows Practical Applications and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Conclusion

---

The conclusion of The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States examines The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 285 to 436 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 The Political Feasibility of Accountability: Power Dynamics and Prosecution Selectivity: Policy Implications for Fragile States; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for South Africa; suggest a next step. In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary.

Key scholarship informing this section includes A Scoping Review on Malaria Prevention and Control Intervention in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCAS): A Need for Renewed Focus to Enhance International Cooperation ), COVID-19 Outbreaks in Canada and the Crisis of Migrant Farmworkers' Social Reproduction: Transnational Labour and the Need for Greater Accountability Among Receiving States ), Exploring Bicameral Dynamics: Comparative Institutional Frameworks in the Islamic World ). 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

- Ahmad, I., Waheed, A., & Ali, S. (2025). Exploring Bicameral Dynamics: Comparative Institutional Frameworks in the Islamic World. *Social science review archives*.
- Alves, A.C., & Lee, C. (2022). Knowledge Transfer in the Global South: Reusing or Creating Knowledge in China's Special Economic Zones in Ethiopia and Cambodia?. *Global Policy*
- Pattanshetty, S., Dsouza, V.S., Shekharappa, A., Yagantigari, M., Raj, R., Inamdar, A., Alsamara, I., Rajvanshi, H., & Brand, H. (2024). A Scoping Review on Malaria Prevention and Control Intervention in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCAS): A Need for Renewed Focus to Enhance International Cooperation. *Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health*
- Vosko, L.F., & Spring, C. (2021). COVID-19 Outbreaks in Canada and the Crisis of Migrant Farmworkers' Social Reproduction: Transnational Labour and the Need for Greater Accountability Among Receiving States. *Journal of International Migration and Integration / Revue de l'integration et de la migration internationale*