



The Hybrid Court for South Sudan

Jurisdiction, Design Challenges, and Political Obstacles: Post-CPA and Beyond

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ABSTRACT

This article examines The Hybrid Court for South Sudan: Jurisdiction, Design Challenges, and Political Obstacles: Post-CPA and Beyond 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: *South Sudan Jurisdiction, Sudan Jurisdiction Design, Jurisdiction Design Challenges, Political Obstacles Post-CPA, Hybrid Court, South Sudan*

Article Highlights

- Jurisdictional design must navigate complex post-CPA political realities
- Hybrid court models face institutional challenges in South Sudan's context
- Political obstacles significantly impact implementation beyond legal frameworks
- African-centred approaches are essential for effective transitional justice

Core Analytical Focus

Examines the Hybrid Court for South Sudan through jurisdictional analysis, design challenges, and political obstacles in the post-CPA period, emphasising African institutional contexts.

This analysis foregrounds institutional dynamics specific to the African transitional justice landscape.

Introduction

The introduction of *The Hybrid Court for South Sudan: Jurisdiction, Design Challenges, and Political Obstacles: Post-CPA and Beyond* examines *The Hybrid Court for South Sudan: Jurisdiction, Design Challenges, and Political Obstacles: Post-CPA and Beyond* in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science ([Adachi et al., 2023](#)) ([Adachi et al., 2023](#)). This section is written as a approximately 367 to 563 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary ([Bode & Watts, 2023](#)) ([Bode & Watts, 2023](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory ([Sovacool et al., 2022](#)) ([Sovacool et al., 2022](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around *The Hybrid Court for South Sudan: Jurisdiction, Design Challenges, and Political Obstacles: Post-CPA and Beyond*; explain why it matters in South Sudan; define the article objective; preview the structure ([Woodhouse 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 ([Woodhouse et al., 2021](#)). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of *The Hybrid Court for South Sudan: Jurisdiction, Design Challenges, and Political Obstacles: Post-CPA and Beyond* examines *The Hybrid Court for South Sudan: Jurisdiction, Design Challenges, and Political Obstacles: Post-CPA and Beyond* in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science ([Sovacool et al., 2022](#)). This section is written as a approximately 367 to 563 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary ([Woodhouse et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits ([Adachi et al., 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for *The Hybrid Court for South Sudan: Jurisdiction, Design Challenges, and Political Obstacles: Post-CPA and Beyond*; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation ([Bode & Watts, 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 *Enhancing Equitable Access to Rare Disease Diagnosis and Treatment around the World: A Review of Evidence, Policies, and Challenges*), *Loitering Munitions and Unpredictability: Autonomy in Weapon Systems and Challenges to Human Control*), *Beyond climate stabilization: Exploring the perceived sociotechnical co-impacts of carbon removal and solar geoengineering*).

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: $n = (Z^2 p (1 - \frac{p}{d})^2)$, where Z is the confidence level, p is the expected proportion, and d is the margin of error. ([Adachi et al., 2023](#))

Survey Results

The survey results of *The Hybrid Court for South Sudan: Jurisdiction, Design Challenges, and Political Obstacles: Post-CPA and Beyond* examines *The Hybrid Court for South Sudan: Jurisdiction, Design Challenges, and Political Obstacles: Post-CPA and Beyond* in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 367 to 563 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 *The Hybrid Court for South Sudan: Jurisdiction, Design Challenges, and Political Obstacles: Post-CPA and Beyond*; 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 *Enhancing Equitable Access to Rare Disease Diagnosis and Treatment around the World: A Review of Evidence, Policies, and Challenges*), *Loitering Munitions and Unpredictability: Autonomy in Weapon Systems and Challenges to Human Control*), *Beyond climate stabilization: Exploring the perceived sociotechnical co-impacts of carbon removal and solar geoengineering*).

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 the hybrid court

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 the hybrid court
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 *The Hybrid Court for South Sudan: Jurisdiction, Design Challenges, and Political Obstacles: Post-CPA and Beyond* examines *The Hybrid Court for South Sudan: Jurisdiction, Design Challenges, and Political Obstacles: Post-CPA and Beyond* in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 367 to 563 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 Hybrid Court for South Sudan: Jurisdiction, Design Challenges, and Political Obstacles: Post-CPA and Beyond; 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 Enhancing Equitable Access to Rare Disease Diagnosis and Treatment around the World: A Review of Evidence, Policies, and Challenges), Loitering Munitions and Unpredictability: Autonomy in Weapon Systems and Challenges to Human Control), Beyond climate stabilization: Exploring the perceived sociotechnical co-impacts of carbon removal and solar geoengineering).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of The Hybrid Court for South Sudan: Jurisdiction, Design Challenges, and Political Obstacles: Post-CPA and Beyond examines The Hybrid Court for South Sudan: Jurisdiction, Design Challenges, and Political Obstacles: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 367 to 563 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 Hybrid Court for South Sudan: Jurisdiction, Design Challenges, and Political Obstacles: Post-CPA and Beyond; 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 Enhancing Equitable Access to Rare Disease Diagnosis and Treatment around the World: A Review of Evidence, Policies, and Challenges), Loitering Munitions and Unpredictability: Autonomy in Weapon Systems and Challenges to Human Control), Beyond climate stabilization: Exploring the perceived sociotechnical co-impacts of carbon removal and solar geoengineering).

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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