



Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa

From Theory to Practice

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: 26 July 2026 **Received:** 07 May 2026

Accepted: 30 June 2026 **DOI:**

[10.5281/zenodo.19518127](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19518127)

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 Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa: From Theory to Practice with a focused emphasis on Libya within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a policy brief 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: *Cross-Border Investment, Political Risk, Greater Horn, Cross-Border, Investment, Political*

Article Highlights

- Libya's institutional setting shapes distinct political risk dynamics for investors.
- African-specific mechanisms differ from global political risk frameworks.
- Practical conclusions bridge theoretical analysis with policy application.
- Cross-border investment requires understanding local political contexts.

Core Analytical Focus

Examines how political risk manifests in Libya's investment landscape, emphasising institutional mechanisms and African significance over generic commentary.

This article connects theoretical frameworks with practical implications for policymakers and investors.

Executive Summary

The executive summary of Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa: From Theory to Practice examines Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa: From Theory to Practice in relation to Libya, with specific attention to the dynamics

shaping the field of Political Science(Codogni, 2023). This section is written as a approximately 332 to 509 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Gooding et al., 2022). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument(Mavhura et al., 2021).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa: From Theory to Practice; keep the section specific to Libya; connect it to the wider article(Tavares Furtado, 2023). In the context of Libya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Codogni, 2023). Key scholarship informing this section includes The 1990 Revolution on Granite: Lessons from the First Maidan), How can we strengthen partnership and coordination for health system emergency preparedness and response(Gooding et al., 2022)?

Findings from a synthesis of experience across countries facing shocks), From the 'victim societies' to the 'societies of victimisation': the memory of military atrocities in South America). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Introduction, so it preserves continuity across the article(Mavhura et al., 2021).

Introduction

The introduction of Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa: From Theory to Practice examines Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa: From Theory to Practice in relation to Libya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science(Codogni, 2023). This section is written as a approximately 332 to 509 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Gooding et al., 2022). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory(Mavhura et al., 2021).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa: From Theory to Practice; explain why it matters in Libya; define the article objective; preview the structure. In the context of Libya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Tavares Furtado, 2023). Key scholarship informing this section includes The 1990 Revolution on Granite: Lessons from the First Maidan), How can we strengthen partnership and coordination for health system emergency preparedness and response?

Findings from a synthesis of experience across countries facing shocks), From the 'victim societies' to the 'societies of victimisation': the memory of military atrocities in South America). This section follows Executive Summary and leads into Key Findings, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Key Findings

The key findings of Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa: From Theory to Practice examines Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa: From Theory to Practice in relation to Libya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science(Gooding et al., 2022). This section is written as a approximately 332 to 509 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 Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa: From Theory to Practice; keep the section specific to Libya; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Libya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes How can we strengthen partnership and coordination for health system emergency preparedness and response?

Findings from a synthesis of experience across countries facing shocks), The 1990 Revolution on Granite: Lessons from the First Maidan), From the 'victim societies' to the 'societies of victimisation': the memory of military atrocities in South America). This section follows Introduction and leads into Policy Implications, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Policy Implications

The policy implications of Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa: From Theory to Practice examines Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa: From Theory to Practice in relation to Libya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 332 to 509 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 Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa: From Theory to Practice; keep the section specific to Libya; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Libya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes The 1990 Revolution on Granite: Lessons from the First Maidan), How can we strengthen partnership and coordination for health system emergency preparedness and response?

Findings from a synthesis of experience across countries facing shocks), From the 'victim societies' to the 'societies of victimisation': the memory of military atrocities in South America). This section follows Key Findings and leads into Recommendations, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Recommendations

The recommendations of Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa: From Theory to Practice examines Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa: From Theory to Practice in relation to Libya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 332 to 509 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 Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa: From Theory to Practice; keep the section specific to Libya; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Libya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes The 1990 Revolution on Granite: Lessons from the First Mайдan), How can we strengthen partnership and coordination for health system emergency preparedness and response?

Findings from a synthesis of experience across countries facing shocks), From the 'victim societies' to the 'societies of victimisation': the memory of military atrocities in South America). This section follows Policy Implications and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa: From Theory to Practice examines Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa: From Theory to Practice in relation to Libya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 332 to 509 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 Cross-Border Investment and Political Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa: From Theory to Practice; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Libya; suggest a next step. In the context of Libya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes The 1990 Revolution on Granite: Lessons from the First Mайдan), How can we strengthen partnership and coordination for health system emergency preparedness and response?

Findings from a synthesis of experience across countries facing shocks), From the 'victim societies' to the 'societies of victimisation': the memory of military atrocities in South America). This section follows Recommendations 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

Codogni, P. (2023). The 1990 Revolution on Granite: Lessons from the First Mайдan. East European Politics and Societies: and Cultures

-
- Gooding, K., Bertone, M.P., Loffreda, G., & Witter, S. (2022). How can we strengthen partnership and coordination for health system emergency preparedness and response? Findings from a synthesis of experience across countries facing shocks. *BMC Health Services Research*
- Mavhura, E., Manyangadze, T., & Aryal, K. (2021). A composite inherent resilience index for Zimbabwe: An adaptation of the disaster resilience of place model. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*
- Tavares Furtado, H. (2023). From the 'victim societies' to the 'societies of victimisation': the memory of military atrocities in South America. *Handbook on the Politics of Memory*