



Non-State Armed Groups and International Diplomacy

Recognition, Negotiation, and Legitimacy: A Critical Examination

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Non-State Armed Groups and International Diplomacy: Recognition, Negotiation, and Legitimacy: A Critical Examination with a focused emphasis on Uganda within the field of Arts & Humanities. It is structured as a perspective piece 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: *Non-State Armed Groups, International Diplomacy Recognition, Diplomacy Recognition Negotiation, Non-State Armed, Armed Groups, International Diplomacy*

Article Highlights

- Examines recognition, negotiation, and legitimacy dynamics for non-state armed groups
- Focuses on Uganda's institutional and policy context within African political philosophy
- Synthesizes verified scholarship to advance evidence-informed diplomatic practice
- Provides practical conclusions linked to core theoretical and policy arguments

African Context

Foregrounds institutional, policy, and theoretical dynamics specific to the African context, moving beyond generic commentary.

This perspective piece organizes the problem, scholarship, and analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

Introduction

The introduction of Non-State Armed Groups and International Diplomacy: Recognition, Negotiation, and Legitimacy: A Critical Examination examines Non-State Armed Groups and International Diplomacy: Recognition, Negotiation, and Legitimacy: A Critical Examination in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Arts & Humanities ([Brown, 2021](#)) ([Brown, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 378 to 580 words part of the article and

therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Ehrhardt, 2022](#))([Ehrhardt, 2022](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Hathaway & Shapiro, 2025](#))([Hathaway & Shapiro, 2025](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Non-State Armed Groups and International Diplomacy: Recognition, Negotiation, and Legitimacy: A Critical Examination; explain why it matters in Uganda; define the article objective; preview the structure([Howse & Langille, 2023](#)). In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Howse & Langille, 2023](#)). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Current Landscape, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Current Landscape

The current landscape of Non-State Armed Groups and International Diplomacy: Recognition, Negotiation, and Legitimacy: A Critical Examination examines Non-State Armed Groups and International Diplomacy: Recognition, Negotiation, and Legitimacy: A Critical Examination in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Arts & Humanities([Brown, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 378 to 580 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Ehrhardt, 2022](#)). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument([Hathaway & Shapiro, 2025](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Non-State Armed Groups and International Diplomacy: Recognition, Negotiation, and Legitimacy: A Critical Examination; keep the section specific to Uganda; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Howse & Langille, 2023](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Towards a comparative research agenda on in situ urbanisation and rural governance transformation), The paradox of co-producing governance with traditional institutions: Diaspora chiefs and minority empowerment in Nigeria), Outcasting: Enforcement in Domestic and International Law).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Analysis and Argumentation, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Analysis and Argumentation

The analysis and argumentation of Non-State Armed Groups and International Diplomacy: Recognition, Negotiation, and Legitimacy: A Critical Examination examines Non-State Armed Groups and International Diplomacy: Recognition, Negotiation, and Legitimacy: A Critical Examination in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Arts & Humanities([Brown, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 378 to 580 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Ehrhardt, 2022](#)). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument([Hathaway & Shapiro, 2025](#)).

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This section follows Current Landscape and leads into Implications and Outlook, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Implications and Outlook

The implications and outlook of Non-State Armed Groups and International Diplomacy: Recognition, Negotiation, and Legitimacy: A Critical Examination examines Non-State Armed Groups and International Diplomacy: Recognition, Negotiation, and Legitimacy: A Critical Examination in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Arts & Humanities. This section is written as a approximately 378 to 580 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 Non-State Armed Groups and International Diplomacy: Recognition, Negotiation, and Legitimacy: A Critical Examination; keep the section specific to Uganda; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Towards a comparative research agenda on in situ urbanisation and rural governance transformation), The paradox of co-producing governance with traditional institutions: Diaspora chiefs and minority empowerment in Nigeria), Outcasting: Enforcement in Domestic and International Law).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of Non-State Armed Groups and International Diplomacy: Recognition, Negotiation, and Legitimacy: A Critical Examination examines Non-State Armed Groups and International Diplomacy: Recognition, Negotiation, and Legitimacy: A Critical Examination in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Arts & Humanities. This section is written as a approximately 378 to 580 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 Non-State Armed Groups and International Diplomacy: Recognition, Negotiation, and Legitimacy: A Critical Examination; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Uganda; suggest a next step. In the context of

Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Towards a comparative research agenda on in situ urbanisation and rural governance transformation), The paradox of co-producing governance with traditional institutions: Diaspora chiefs and minority empowerment in Nigeria), Outcasting: Enforcement in Domestic and International Law).

This section follows Implications and Outlook 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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