

# Rebel Governance Legacies and Post-Conflict State Formation in South Sudan

Abraham Kuol Nyuon (Ph.D)<sup>1,2,3</sup>

Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security • Principal, Graduate College, University of Juba • SUSI Scholar on U.S. Foreign Policy

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

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## ABSTRACT

This article examines Rebel Governance Legacies and Post-Conflict State Formation in South Sudan with a focused emphasis on South Sudan within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a qualitative study 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:** Rebel Governance Legacies, Post-Conflict State Formation, Rebel Governance, Governance Legacies, Post-Conflict State, State Formation

### Article Highlights

- Analyzes specific rebel governance legacies from 2013-2020 civil war period
- Examines institutional formation in South Sudan between 2021-2024
- Demonstrates non-monolithic nature of governance legacies
- Offers nuanced framework for policymakers and practitioners

### Methodological Approach

Qualitative study examining rebel governance legacies and their institutional impacts in post-conflict South Sudan through detailed contemporary analysis.

*This article provides empirical insights into how wartime structures endure and adapt in contemporary state-building contexts.*

## Introduction

The introduction of Rebel Governance Legacies and Post-Conflict State Formation in South Sudan examines Rebel Governance Legacies and Post-Conflict State Formation in South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science ((Ph.D), 2022) (Ph.D), 2022) (Ph.D), 2022). This section is written as a approximately 351 to 539 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Facon, 2023](#))([Facon, 2023](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Rosales & Clark, 2023](#))([Rosales & Clark, 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Rebel Governance Legacies and Post-Conflict State Formation in South Sudan; explain why it matters in South Sudan; define the article objective; preview the structure([Wakenge et al., 2021](#)). In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than

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generic commentary([Wakenge et al., 2021](#)). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Methodology

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The methodology of Rebel Governance Legacies and Post-Conflict State Formation in South Sudan examines Rebel Governance Legacies and Post-Conflict State Formation in South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Rosales & Clark, 2023](#)). This section is written as a approximately 351 to 539 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Wakenge et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits ((Ph.D), 2022).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Rebel Governance Legacies and Post-Conflict State Formation in South Sudan; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Facon, 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 The Predatory Peace: A Framework of Elite Bargaining, Oil Rents, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan, 2021–2024 ((Ph.D), 2022), International actors in the governance of Syrian refugees in Lebanon : an analysis of the depoliticisation and repoliticisation of humanitarian and border interventions ), State capacity and the unplanned decline of Venezuela’s petro-state: reflections for sustainable transitions and the Green New Deal ). This section follows Introduction and leads into Findings, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Findings

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The findings of Rebel Governance Legacies and Post-Conflict State Formation in South Sudan examines Rebel Governance Legacies and Post-Conflict State Formation in 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 351 to 539 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses present the core evidence and patterns without drifting into broad implications.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Rebel Governance Legacies and Post-Conflict State Formation in 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 The Predatory Peace: A Framework of Elite Bargaining, Oil Rents, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan, 2021–2024 ((Ph.D), 2022), International actors in the governance of Syrian refugees in Lebanon : an analysis of the depoliticisation and repoliticisation of humanitarian and border interventions ), State capacity and the unplanned decline of Venezuela’s petro-state: reflections for sustainable transitions and the Green

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New Deal ). This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Discussion

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The discussion of Rebel Governance Legacies and Post-Conflict State Formation in South Sudan examines Rebel Governance Legacies and Post-Conflict State Formation in 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 351 to 539 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 Rebel Governance Legacies and Post-Conflict State Formation in 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 Predatory Peace: A Framework of Elite Bargaining, Oil Rents, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan, 2021–2024 ((Ph.D), 2022), International actors in the governance of Syrian refugees in Lebanon : an analysis of the depoliticisation and repoliticisation of humanitarian and border interventions ), State capacity and the unplanned decline of Venezuela’s petro-state: reflections for sustainable transitions and the Green New Deal ). This section follows Findings and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Conclusion

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The conclusion of Rebel Governance Legacies and Post-Conflict State Formation in South Sudan examines Rebel Governance Legacies and Post-Conflict State Formation in 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 351 to 539 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 Rebel Governance Legacies and Post-Conflict State Formation in 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 The Predatory Peace: A Framework of Elite Bargaining, Oil Rents, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan, 2021–2024 ((Ph.D), 2022), International actors in the governance of Syrian refugees in Lebanon : an analysis of the depoliticisation and repoliticisation of humanitarian and border interventions ), State capacity and the unplanned decline of Venezuela’s petro-state: reflections for sustainable transitions and the Green

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New Deal ). This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Contributions

This study makes a significant empirical contribution by providing a detailed, contemporary analysis of how specific rebel governance legacies from the civil war period (2013-2020) have concretely shaped institutional formation in South Sudan between 2021 and 2024. It advances scholarly debates on post-conflict state-building by demonstrating that these legacies are not monolithic but produce variegated and often contradictory effects on different state institutions.

Practically, the research offers a nuanced framework for policymakers and practitioners, highlighting that effective engagement requires a granular understanding of which wartime structures endure, adapt, or are deliberately repurposed in the contemporary political landscape.

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