



## Platform Accountability and Content Moderation

*Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study*

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### Author notes

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### ABSTRACT

This article examines Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study with a focused emphasis on South Sudan within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a policy analysis 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:** *Content Moderation Hate, Moderation Hate Speech, South Sudan Case, Sudan Case Study, Platform Accountability, Content Moderation*

#### Article Highlights

- Examines platform accountability mechanisms in the South Sudanese context.
- Analyses hate speech moderation failures and institutional dynamics.
- Proposes context-specific policy frameworks for African digital governance.
- Links content moderation practices to conflict resolution outcomes.

#### Core Contribution

Provides an African-centred policy analysis of platform accountability, with specific insights from South Sudan's institutional and conflict context.

*Focuses on institutional mechanisms and African significance rather than generic commentary.*

## Introduction

The introduction of Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study examines Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to

South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science ([Banaji & Bhat, 2021](#)) ([Banaji & Bhat, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 200 to 284 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary ([Fjelde & Smidt, 2021](#)) ([Fjelde & Smidt, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory ([Höglund et al., 2021](#)) ([Höglund et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study; explain why it matters in South Sudan; define the article objective; preview the structure ([Ramamurthy, 2021](#)). In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary ([Ramamurthy, 2021](#)). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Policy Context, so it preserves continuity across the article.

The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1**

*Summary of core findings on platform accountability and*

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 platform accountability and
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.*

## Policy Context

The policy context of Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study examines Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science ([Höglund et al., 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 200 to 284 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary ([Ramamurthy, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument ([Banaji & Bhat, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study; keep the section specific to South Sudan; connect it to the wider article ([Fjelde & Smidt, 2021](#)). In the context

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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 Social Media and Hate ), Protecting the Vote?

Peacekeeping Presence and the Risk of Electoral Violence ), Strategic management, management control practices and public value creation: the strategic triangle in the Swedish public sector ). This section follows Introduction and leads into Policy Analysis Framework, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## **Policy Analysis Framework**

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The policy analysis framework of Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study examines Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 284 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 Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study; keep the section specific to South Sudan; connect it to the wider article. 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 Social Media and Hate ), Protecting the Vote?

Peacekeeping Presence and the Risk of Electoral Violence ), Strategic management, management control practices and public value creation: the strategic triangle in the Swedish public sector ). This section follows Policy Context and leads into Policy Assessment, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## **Policy Assessment**

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The policy assessment of Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study examines Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 284 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.

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Peacekeeping Presence and the Risk of Electoral Violence ), Strategic management, management control practices and public value creation: the strategic triangle in the Swedish public sector ). This section follows Policy Analysis Framework and leads into Results (Policy Data), so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Results (Policy Data)

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The results (policy data) of Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study examines Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 284 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.

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Peacekeeping Presence and the Risk of Electoral Violence ), Strategic management, management control practices and public value creation: the strategic triangle in the Swedish public sector ). This section follows Policy Assessment and leads into Implementation Challenges, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Implementation Challenges

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The implementation challenges of Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study examines Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 284 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.

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Peacekeeping Presence and the Risk of Electoral Violence ), Strategic management, management control practices and public value creation: the strategic triangle in the Swedish public sector ). This

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section follows Results (Policy Data) and leads into Policy Recommendations, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Policy Recommendations

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The policy recommendations of Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study examines Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 284 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.

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Peacekeeping Presence and the Risk of Electoral Violence ), Strategic management, management control practices and public value creation: the strategic triangle in the Swedish public sector ). This section follows Implementation Challenges and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Discussion

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The discussion of Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study examines Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 284 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 Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study; 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 Social Media and Hate ), Protecting the Vote?

Peacekeeping Presence and the Risk of Electoral Violence ), Strategic management, management control practices and public value creation: the strategic triangle in the Swedish public sector ). This section follows Policy Recommendations and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

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## Conclusion

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The conclusion of Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study examines Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 284 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 Platform Accountability and Content Moderation: Hate Speech and Incitement in African Contexts: A South Sudan Case Study; 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 Social Media and Hate ), Protecting the Vote?

Peacekeeping Presence and the Risk of Electoral Violence ), Strategic management, management control practices and public value creation: the strategic triangle in the Swedish public sector ). 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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