



Private Military Contractors in Africa

Wagner, Stabilisation, and Accountability: A South Sudan Case Study

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Private Military Contractors in Africa: Wagner, Stabilisation, and Accountability: A South Sudan Case Study with a focused emphasis on South Sudan within the field of Political Science. It is structured as an ethnographic 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: *Private Military Contractors, Africa Wagner Stabilisation, South Sudan Case, Sudan Case Study, Private Military, Military Contractors*

Article Highlights

- Examines Wagner Group's role in South Sudan stabilisation efforts
- Analyses accountability mechanisms for private military contractors
- Foregrounds institutional dynamics specific to African contexts
- Links ethnographic findings to practical policy implications

Methodological Approach

Ethnographic study examining institutional mechanisms and African significance through South Sudan case analysis.

This analysis centres African perspectives on private military engagement.

Introduction

The introduction of Private Military Contractors in Africa: Wagner, Stabilisation, and Accountability: A South Sudan Case Study examines Private Military Contractors in Africa: Wagner, Stabilisation, and Accountability: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific

attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science (Brown et al., 2021) (Brown et al., 2021). This section is written as a approximately 405 to 621 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary (Paulus et al., 2023) (Paulus et al., 2023). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory (Petríková & Lazell, 2021) (Petríková & Lazell, 2021).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Private Military Contractors in Africa: Wagner, Stabilisation, and Accountability: 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 Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Summary of core findings on private military contractors

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 private military contractors
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.

Methodology

The methodology of Private Military Contractors in Africa: Wagner, Stabilisation, and Accountability: A South Sudan Case Study examines Private Military Contractors in Africa: Wagner, Stabilisation, and Accountability: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science (Petríková & Lazell, 2021). This section is written as a approximately 405 to 621 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary (Ramamurthy, 2021). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits (Brown et al., 2021).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Private Military Contractors in Africa: Wagner, Stabilisation, and Accountability: A South Sudan Case Study; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation (Paulus et al., 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 Visualising

adoption processes through a stepwise framework: A case study of mechanisation on the Nepal Terai), Reinforcing data bias in crisis information management: The case of the Yemen humanitarian response), “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan).

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

Ethnographic Findings

The ethnographic findings of Private Military Contractors in Africa: Wagner, Stabilisation, and Accountability: A South Sudan Case Study examines Private Military Contractors in Africa: Wagner, Stabilisation, and Accountability: 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 405 to 621 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 Private Military Contractors in Africa: Wagner, Stabilisation, and Accountability: 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 Visualising adoption processes through a stepwise framework: A case study of mechanisation on the Nepal Terai), Reinforcing data bias in crisis information management: The case of the Yemen humanitarian response), “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan).

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

Discussion

The discussion of Private Military Contractors in Africa: Wagner, Stabilisation, and Accountability: A South Sudan Case Study examines Private Military Contractors in Africa: Wagner, Stabilisation, and Accountability: 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 405 to 621 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 Private Military Contractors in Africa: Wagner, Stabilisation, and Accountability: 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 Visualising adoption processes through a stepwise framework: A case study of mechanisation on the Nepal Terai), Reinforcing data bias in crisis information management: The case of the Yemen humanitarian response), “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of *Private Military Contractors in Africa: Wagner, Stabilisation, and Accountability: A South Sudan Case Study* examines Private Military Contractors in Africa: Wagner, Stabilisation, and Accountability: 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 405 to 621 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 *Private Military Contractors in Africa: Wagner, Stabilisation, and Accountability: 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 *Visualising adoption processes through a stepwise framework: A case study of mechanisation on the Nepal Terai*), *Reinforcing data bias in crisis information management: The case of the Yemen humanitarian response*), *“Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan*).

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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