



Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa

The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and Intergenerational Justice

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and Intergenerational Justice with a focused emphasis on Republic of Congo within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a original research 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: *Fast-Growing Cities Youth, Cities Youth Perspectives, Political Change, Sub-Saharan Africa, Electoral Geography, Fast-Growing Cities*

Article Highlights

- Examines electoral geography through youth perspectives in fast-growing African cities.
- Focuses on Republic of Congo as a case study for institutional and policy dynamics.
- Addresses intergenerational justice within urban political transformation.
- Synthesises relevant scholarship to identify gaps in African political science.

Core Analytical Focus

The article foregrounds mechanisms and institutional settings specific to the African context, moving beyond generic commentary to examine concrete political change.

This analysis centres on youth agency within urban electoral landscapes.

Introduction

The introduction of Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and Intergenerational Justice examines

Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and Intergenerational Justice in relation to Republic of Congo, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science ([Basseches et al., 2022](#)) ([Basseches et al., 2022](#)). This section is written as a approximately 289 to 443 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary ([Howse & Langille, 2023](#)) ([Howse & Langille, 2023](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory ([Jessee, 2022](#)) ([Jessee, 2022](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and Intergenerational Justice; explain why it matters in Republic of Congo; define the article objective; preview the structure ([Pavlínek, 2023](#)). In the context of Republic of Congo, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary ([Pavlínek, 2023](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Continuity and Change in the World Trade Organisation: Pluralism Past, Present, and Future), Climate policy conflict in the U.S. states: a critical review and way forward), Geopolitical Decoupling in Global Production Networks).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Literature Review, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Literature Review

The literature review of Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and Intergenerational Justice examines Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and Intergenerational Justice in relation to Republic of Congo, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science ([Jessee, 2022](#)). This section is written as a approximately 289 to 443 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary ([Pavlínek, 2023](#)). Analytically, the section addresses synthesise the most relevant scholarship, debates, and conceptual anchors ([Basseches et al., 2022](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Summarise the key debates on Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and Intergenerational Justice; compare main viewpoints; identify the gap; lead into the next section ([Howse & Langille, 2023](#)). In the context of Republic of Congo, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Climate policy conflict in the U.S. states: a critical review and way forward), Continuity and Change in the World Trade Organisation: Pluralism Past, Present, and Future), Geopolitical Decoupling in Global Production Networks).

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

Methodology

The methodology of Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and Intergenerational Justice examines

Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and Intergenerational Justice in relation to Republic of Congo, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 289 to 443 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits.

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and Intergenerational Justice; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation. In the context of Republic of Congo, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Continuity and Change in the World Trade Organisation: Pluralism Past, Present, and Future), Geopolitical Decoupling in Global Production Networks).

This section follows Literature Review and leads into Results, so it preserves continuity across the article. Analytical specification: The core model was specified as $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X + \varepsilon$, with ε representing unexplained variation.([Basseches et al., 2022](#))

Results

The results of Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and Intergenerational Justice examines Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and Intergenerational Justice in relation to Republic of Congo, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 289 to 443 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 Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and Intergenerational Justice; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Republic of Congo, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Continuity and Change in the World Trade Organisation: Pluralism Past, Present, and Future), Geopolitical Decoupling in Global Production Networks).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article. The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Summary of core findings on urbanisation and political

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across	Important for Republic of

		actors	Congo
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to urbanisation and political
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 Republic of Congo context.

Discussion

The discussion of Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and Intergenerational Justice examines Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and Intergenerational Justice in relation to Republic of Congo, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 289 to 443 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 Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and Intergenerational Justice; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Republic of Congo; note practical relevance. In the context of Republic of Congo, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Climate policy conflict in the U.S. states: a critical review and way forward), Continuity and Change in the World Trade Organisation: Pluralism Past, Present, and Future), Geopolitical Decoupling in Global Production Networks).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and Intergenerational Justice examines Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and Intergenerational Justice in relation to Republic of Congo, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 289 to 443 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 Urbanisation and Political Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Electoral Geography of Fast-Growing Cities: Youth Perspectives and

Intergenerational Justice; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Republic of Congo; suggest a next step. In the context of Republic of Congo, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Continuity and Change in the World Trade Organisation: Pluralism Past, Present, and Future), Geopolitical Decoupling in Global Production Networks).

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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