



The Responsibility to Protect in Practice

South Sudan and the Limits of Liberal Interventionism: Towards Sustainable Development Goals

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Published: 20 February 2026
September 2025

Received: 11

Accepted: 28 December 2025 **DOI:**

[10.5281/zenodo.19539584](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19539584)

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ABSTRACT

This article examines The Responsibility to Protect in Practice: South Sudan and the Limits of Liberal Interventionism: Towards Sustainable Development Goals with a focused emphasis on South Sudan within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a comparative 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: *Practice South Sudan, Liberal Interventionism Towards, Interventionism Towards Sustainable, Towards Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Goals, Practice South*

Article Highlights

- Examines Responsibility to Protect through South Sudan case study
- Critiques liberal interventionism's limitations in African contexts
- Links intervention analysis to Sustainable Development Goals
- Provides evidence-informed policy recommendations

African Context

Focuses on institutional dynamics and mechanisms specific to South Sudan, avoiding generic commentary.

A comparative study analysing R2P implementation with practical conclusions.

Introduction

The introduction of The Responsibility to Protect in Practice: South Sudan and the Limits of Liberal Interventionism: Towards Sustainable Development Goals examines The Responsibility to Protect in Practice: South Sudan and the Limits of Liberal Interventionism: Towards Sustainable Development Goals in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science ([Dinye et al., 2025](#)) ([Dinye et al., 2025](#)). This section is written as a approximately 394 to 604 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder

summary(Nikulina, 2021)(Nikulina, 2021). 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 The Responsibility to Protect in Practice: South Sudan and the Limits of Liberal Interventionism: Towards Sustainable Development Goals; explain why it matters in South Sudan; define the article objective; preview the structure(Ramnund-Mansingh & Reddy, 2021). In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Ramnund-Mansingh & Reddy, 2021). Key scholarship informing this section includes “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan), Strategies for Upgrading Informal Settlements Towards a Robust Built Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa), South African specific complexities in aligning graduate attributes to employability).

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

Methodology

The methodology of The Responsibility to Protect in Practice: South Sudan and the Limits of Liberal Interventionism: Towards Sustainable Development Goals examines The Responsibility to Protect in Practice: South Sudan and the Limits of Liberal Interventionism: Towards Sustainable Development Goals 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 394 to 604 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Ramnund-Mansingh & Reddy, 2021). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits(Dinye et al., 2025).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for The Responsibility to Protect in Practice: South Sudan and the Limits of Liberal Interventionism: Towards Sustainable Development Goals; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation(Nikulina, 2021). 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 “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan), Strategies for Upgrading Informal Settlements Towards a Robust Built Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa), South African specific complexities in aligning graduate attributes to employability).

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

Comparative Analysis

The comparative analysis of The Responsibility to Protect in Practice: South Sudan and the Limits of Liberal Interventionism: Towards Sustainable Development Goals examines The Responsibility to Protect in Practice: South Sudan and the Limits of Liberal Interventionism: Towards Sustainable Development Goals in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 394 to 604 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 The Responsibility to Protect in Practice: South Sudan and the Limits of Liberal Interventionism: Towards Sustainable Development Goals; 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 “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan), Strategies for Upgrading Informal Settlements Towards a Robust Built Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa), South African specific complexities in aligning graduate attributes to employability).

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

Discussion

The discussion of The Responsibility to Protect in Practice: South Sudan and the Limits of Liberal Interventionism: Towards Sustainable Development Goals examines The Responsibility to Protect in Practice: South Sudan and the Limits of Liberal Interventionism: Towards Sustainable Development Goals in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 394 to 604 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 The Responsibility to Protect in Practice: South Sudan and the Limits of Liberal Interventionism: Towards Sustainable Development Goals; 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 “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan), Strategies for Upgrading Informal Settlements Towards a Robust Built Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa), South African specific complexities in aligning graduate attributes to employability).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of The Responsibility to Protect in Practice: South Sudan and the Limits of Liberal Interventionism: Towards Sustainable Development Goals examines The Responsibility to Protect in Practice: South Sudan and the Limits of Liberal Interventionism: Towards Sustainable Development Goals in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 394 to 604 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 The Responsibility to Protect in Practice: South Sudan and the Limits of Liberal Interventionism: Towards Sustainable Development Goals; 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 “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan), Strategies for Upgrading Informal Settlements Towards a Robust Built Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa), South African specific complexities in aligning graduate attributes to employability).

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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