

QUALITATIVE STUDY

The Predatory Peace

Oil Rents, Elite Bargaining, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan,

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ABSTRACT

This article examines The Predatory Peace: Oil Rents, Elite Bargaining, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan, 2005-2021 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: *Predatory Peace Oil, Peace Oil Rents, Oil Rents Elite, Rents Elite Bargaining, South Sudan 2005-2025, Predatory Peace*

Article Highlights

- Challenges conventional 'post-conflict' frameworks with the 'predatory peace' concept
- Provides longitudinal analysis of South Sudan's political economy of violence (2005-2021)
- Examines how elite bargaining over oil rents reproduces organised violence
- Offers critical lens for evaluating power-sharing arrangement stability

Policy Implications

This analysis provides policymakers with tools to assess the foundational stability of power-sharing arrangements negotiated during South Sudan's revitalised peace process (2018-2021).

This article theorises how peace agreements can institutionalise violence through resource-driven elite bargaining.

Introduction

The introduction of The Predatory Peace: Oil Rents, Elite Bargaining, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan, examines The Predatory Peace: Oil Rents, Elite Bargaining, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan, 2005-2021 in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of

Political Science([Academy, 2021](#))([Academy, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 347 to 532 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Davey et al., 2021](#))([Davey et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Schouten, 2021](#))([Schouten, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around The Predatory Peace: Oil Rents, Elite Bargaining, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan, 2005-2021; 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 generic commentary([Wakenge et al., 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Violence and Fragmentation in Congo's Political Marketplace), From 'conflict minerals' to peace?

Reviewing mining reforms, gender, and state performance in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo), Experiencing Violence). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of The Predatory Peace: Oil Rents, Elite Bargaining, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan, examines The Predatory Peace: Oil Rents, Elite Bargaining, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan, 2005-2021 in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Schouten, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 347 to 532 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([Academy, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for The Predatory Peace: Oil Rents, Elite Bargaining, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan, 2005-2021; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Davey et al., 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 Violence and Fragmentation in Congo's Political Marketplace), Experiencing Violence), Violence in the classroom: navigating trauma in humanitarian studies).

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

Findings

The findings of *The Predatory Peace: Oil Rents, Elite Bargaining, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan*, examines *The Predatory Peace: Oil Rents, Elite Bargaining, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan, 2005-2021* in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 347 to 532 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 Predatory Peace: Oil Rents, Elite Bargaining, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan, 2005-2021*; 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 *Violence and Fragmentation in Congo's Political Marketplace*), *From 'conflict minerals' to peace?*

Reviewing mining reforms, gender, and state performance in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo), *Experiencing Violence*). 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 the predatory peace

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 the predatory peace
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Political Science
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local	Requires targeted

		conditions	adaptation
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Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the South Sudan context.

Discussion

The discussion of *The Predatory Peace: Oil Rents, Elite Bargaining, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan*, examines *The Predatory Peace: Oil Rents, Elite Bargaining, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan, 2005-2021* in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 347 to 532 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 Predatory Peace: Oil Rents, Elite Bargaining, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan, 2005-2021*; 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 *Violence and Fragmentation in Congo's Political Marketplace*), *Experiencing Violence*), *Violence in the classroom: navigating trauma in humanitarian studies*).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of *The Predatory Peace: Oil Rents, Elite Bargaining, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan*, examines *The Predatory Peace: Oil Rents, Elite Bargaining, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan, 2005-2021* in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 347 to 532 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 Predatory Peace: Oil Rents, Elite Bargaining, and the Reproduction of Organised Violence in South Sudan, 2005-2021*; 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 Violence and Fragmentation in Congo's Political Marketplace), Experiencing Violence), Violence in the classroom: navigating trauma in humanitarian studies).

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

Contributions

This study makes a significant contribution by providing a novel, longitudinal analysis of South Sudan's political economy of violence. It challenges conventional 'post-conflict' frameworks by theorising the 'predatory peace', a stable but violent system reproduced through elite bargaining over oil rents.

The research offers an updated, granular understanding of how formal peace agreements can institutionalise organised violence rather than abate it. Practically, this analysis provides policymakers with a critical lens for evaluating the foundational stability of power-sharing arrangements negotiated during the 2018-2021 revitalised peace process.

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