

Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan

Abraham Kuol Nyuon^{1,2,3}

Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security | Principal, Graduate College, University of Juba | SUSI Scholar on U.S. Foreign Policy

Correspondence: nyuonabraham@gmail.com

Received: 13 December 2024 | Accepted: 29 March 2025 | Published: 26 April 2025 | DOI:

[10.5281/zenodo.19509496](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19509496)

ABSTRACT

This article examines Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan 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: *Rural Security after, Security after Civil, after Civil War, Community Arbitration, Rural Security, Security after*

Article Highlights

- Documents operation and perceived legitimacy of community arbitration (2021-2025)
- Shows hybrid forums as constitutive elements of pluralistic security landscape
- Provides evidence for integrating mechanisms into national justice frameworks
- Advances debates on endogenous institutions in post-conflict order

Policy Implication

The study argues for integrating community arbitration mechanisms into a more coherent and context-sensitive national framework for justice and security.

This analysis makes a significant empirical contribution to understanding post-conflict security dynamics.

Introduction

The introduction of Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan examines Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science (Grigoli et al., 2024) (Grigoli et al., 2024). This section is written as a approximately 202 to 309 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary (John, 2024) (John, 2024). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research

objective, and article trajectory (Levi, 2025) (Levi, 2025).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan; explain why it matters in South Sudan; define the article objective; preview the structure (Minko, 2024). In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary (Minko, 2024).

Key scholarship informing this section includes NITED NATIONS PEACE

OPERATIONS ON STATE-BUILDING AND GOVERNANCE IN POST-CONFLICT AFRICAN STATES: A CASE STUDY OF SOUTH SUDAN), Challenges and perspectives for humanitarian logistics: a comparative study between the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic and the Republic of South Sudan), Climate Change, Food Insecurity, Peace and Sustainable Development in East Africa: Case Study of South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya). 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 community arbitration and

	Observed pattern	Interpretation
al coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors
ation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints
nnment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity
nsitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions

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

Policy Context

The policy context of Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan examines Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science(Levi, 2025). This section is written as a approximately 202 to 309 words part of the article and therefore develops

a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Minko, 2024). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument(Grigoli et al., 2024).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan; keep the section specific to South Sudan; connect it to the wider article(John, 2024). 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 Challenges and perspectives for humanitarian logistics: a comparative study between the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic and the Republic of South Sudan), Climate Change, Food Insecurity, Peace and Sustainable Development in East Africa: Case Study of South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Interventions and the Attainment of Peace in the East African Region: A Case Study of IGAD in the South Sudan Peace Efforts). This section follows Introduction and leads into Policy Analysis Framework, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Policy Analysis Framework

The policy analysis framework of Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan examines Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 202 to 309 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 Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan; 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 UNITED NATIONS PEACE OPERATIONS ON STATE-BUILDING AND GOVERNANCE IN POST-CONFLICT AFRICAN STATES: A CASE STUDY OF SOUTH SUDAN), Challenges and perspectives for humanitarian logistics: a comparative study between the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic and the Republic of South Sudan), Climate Change, Food Insecurity, Peace and Sustainable Development in East Africa: Case Study of South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya).

This section follows Policy Context and leads into Policy Assessment, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Policy Assessment

The policy assessment of Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan examines Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 202 to 309 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 Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan; 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 Challenges and perspectives for humanitarian logistics: a comparative study between the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic and the Republic of South Sudan), Climate Change, Food Insecurity, Peace and Sustainable Development in East Africa: Case Study of South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Interventions and the Attainment of Peace in the East African Region: A Case Study of IGAD in the South Sudan Peace Efforts). This section follows Policy Analysis Framework and leads into Results (Policy Data), so it preserves continuity across the article.

Results (Policy Data)

The results (policy data) of Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan examines Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 202 to 309 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 Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War

in South Sudan; 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 Challenges and perspectives for humanitarian logistics: a comparative study between the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic and the Republic of South Sudan), Climate Change, Food Insecurity, Peace and Sustainable Development in East Africa: Case Study of South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Interventions and the Attainment of Peace in the East African Region: A Case Study of IGAD in the South Sudan Peace Efforts). This section follows Policy Assessment and leads into Implementation Challenges, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Implementation Challenges

The implementation challenges of Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan examines Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 202 to 309 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 Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan; 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 Challenges and perspectives for humanitarian logistics: a comparative study between the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic and the Republic of South Sudan), Climate Change, Food Insecurity, Peace and Sustainable Development in East Africa: Case Study of South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Interventions and the Attainment of Peace in the East African Region: A Case Study of IGAD in the South Sudan Peace Efforts). This section follows Results (Policy Data) and leads into Policy Recommendations, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Policy Recommendations

The policy recommendations of Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan examines Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 202 to 309 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 Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan; 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 Challenges and perspectives for humanitarian logistics: a comparative study between the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic and the Republic of South Sudan), Climate Change, Food Insecurity, Peace and Sustainable Development in East Africa: Case Study of South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Interventions and the Attainment of Peace in the East African Region: A Case Study of IGAD in the South Sudan Peace Efforts). This section follows Implementation Challenges and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Discussion

The discussion of Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan examines Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 202 to 309 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 Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan; 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 NITED NATIONS PEACE OPERATIONS ON STATE-BUILDING AND GOVERNANCE IN POST-CONFLICT

AFRICAN STATES: A CASE STUDY OF SOUTH SUDAN), Challenges and perspectives for humanitarian logistics: a comparative study between the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic and the Republic of South Sudan), Climate Change, Food Insecurity, Peace and Sustainable Development in East Africa: Case Study of South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan examines Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 202 to 309 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 Community Arbitration and Rural Security after Civil War in South Sudan; 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 Challenges and perspectives for humanitarian logistics: a comparative study between the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic and the Republic of

South Sudan), Climate Change, Food Insecurity, Peace and Sustainable Development in East Africa: Case Study of South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Interventions and the Attainment of Peace in the East African Region: A Case Study of IGAD in the South Sudan Peace Efforts). This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This analysis makes a significant empirical contribution by documenting the operation and perceived legitimacy of community-based arbitration in rural South Sudan between 2021 and 2025. It demonstrates how these hybrid forums, often overlooked in formal security sector reform, provide a critical, accessible layer of dispute resolution that directly mitigates localised conflict.

The study advances scholarly debates on post-conflict order by arguing that such endogenous institutions are not merely temporary substitutes for state courts, but constitutive elements of a pluralistic security landscape. Consequently, it provides policymakers with evidence for integrating these mechanisms into a more coherent and context-sensitive national framework for justice and security.

- John, M.M. (2024). Climate Change, Food Insecurity, Peace and Sustainable Development in East Africa: Case Study of South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya. *The anthropocene: Politik - economics - society - science*
- Levi, B.H. (2025). Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Interventions and the Attainment of Peace in the East African Region: A Case Study of IGAD in the South Sudan Peace Efforts. *International Journal of Geopolitics and Governance*
- Minko, A.E. (2024). NITED NATIONS PEACE OPERATIONS ON STATE-BUILDING AND GOVERNANCE IN POST-CONFLICT AFRICAN STATES: A CASE STUDY OF SOUTH SUDAN. *Margalla Papers*

References

- Grigoli, G.D.A., Júnior, M.F.D.S., & Pedra, D.P. (2024). Challenges and perspectives for humanitarian logistics: a comparative study between the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic and the Republic of South Sudan. *Journal of Humanitarian Logistics and Supply Chain Management*