



The Right to Food as a Security Issue

Conflict-Induced Famine and State Responsibility

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ABSTRACT

This article examines The Right to Food as a Security Issue: Conflict-Induced Famine and State Responsibility with a focused emphasis on Seychelles within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a commentary on published 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: *Security Issue Conflict-Induced, Issue Conflict-Induced Famine, Security Issue, Issue Conflict-Induced, Conflict-Induced Famine, State Responsibility*

Article Highlights

- Conflict-induced famine represents a critical security threat requiring state accountability.
- Seychelles case study reveals institutional mechanisms linking food security to political stability.
- Right to food frameworks must integrate with African political violence scholarship.
- Policy interventions require context-specific understanding of state obligations.

Core Contribution

This article provides an African-centred analysis that bridges right to food discourse with security studies, offering practical implications for policy and scholarship in conflict-affected regions.

This analysis foregrounds institutional dynamics specific to the African context.

Introduction

The introduction of The Right to Food as a Security Issue: Conflict-Induced Famine and State Responsibility examines The Right to Food as a Security Issue: Conflict-Induced Famine and State Responsibility in relation to Seychelles, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science ([Bekus, 2022](#))([Bekus, 2022](#)). This section is written as a approximately 558 to 856

words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Fee et al., 2024](#))([Fee et al., 2024](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Mitra et al., 2022](#))([Mitra et al., 2022](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around The Right to Food as a Security Issue: Conflict-Induced Famine and State Responsibility; explain why it matters in Seychelles; define the article objective; preview the structure([Onyeaka et al., 2024](#)). In the context of Seychelles, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Onyeaka et al., 2024](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Promoting equity and justice: harnessing the right to food for Africa's food security), Reassembling Society in a Nation-State: History, Language, and Identity Discourses of Belarus), Breaking the Iron Cage: Understanding Legitimacy Claims for State-Sponsored International Voluntary Services).

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

Analysis and Critique

The analysis and critique of The Right to Food as a Security Issue: Conflict-Induced Famine and State Responsibility examines The Right to Food as a Security Issue: Conflict-Induced Famine and State Responsibility in relation to Seychelles, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Mitra et al., 2022](#)). This section is written as a approximately 558 to 856 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Onyeaka et al., 2024](#)). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument([Bekus, 2022](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on The Right to Food as a Security Issue: Conflict-Induced Famine and State Responsibility; keep the section specific to Seychelles; connect it to the wider article([Fee et al., 2024](#)). In the context of Seychelles, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Promoting equity and justice: harnessing the right to food for Africa's food security), Reassembling Society in a Nation-State: History, Language, and Identity Discourses of Belarus), Breaking the Iron Cage: Understanding Legitimacy Claims for State-Sponsored International Voluntary Services).

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

Broader Implications

The broader implications of The Right to Food as a Security Issue: Conflict-Induced Famine and State Responsibility examines The Right to Food as a Security Issue: Conflict-Induced Famine and State Responsibility in relation to Seychelles, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 558 to 856 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 The Right to Food as a Security Issue: Conflict-Induced Famine and State Responsibility; keep the section specific to Seychelles; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Seychelles, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Promoting equity and justice: harnessing the right to food for Africa's food security), Reassembling Society in a Nation-State: History, Language, and Identity Discourses of Belarus), Breaking the Iron Cage: Understanding Legitimacy Claims for State-Sponsored International Voluntary Services).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of The Right to Food as a Security Issue: Conflict-Induced Famine and State Responsibility examines The Right to Food as a Security Issue: Conflict-Induced Famine and State Responsibility in relation to Seychelles, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 558 to 856 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 Right to Food as a Security Issue: Conflict-Induced Famine and State Responsibility; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Seychelles; suggest a next step. In the context of Seychelles, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Promoting equity and justice: harnessing the right to food for Africa's food security), Reassembling Society in a Nation-State: History, Language, and Identity Discourses of Belarus), Breaking the Iron Cage: Understanding Legitimacy Claims for State-Sponsored International Voluntary Services).

This section follows Broader Implications 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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