



Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons with a focused emphasis on Burundi within the field of African Studies. 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: *Prolonged Pretrial Detention, Solitary Confinement, Prolonged Pretrial, Pretrial Detention, African Prisons, Solitary*

Article Highlights

- Examines solitary confinement and prolonged pretrial detention in African prisons
- Focuses on Burundi as a case study within African Studies
- Qualitative analysis of institutional and policy dynamics
- Provides practical conclusions linked to core arguments

Methodological Approach

Qualitative study examining problem context, verified scholarship, and analytical implications with African-specific institutional focus.

This article synthesizes African-centred evidence for policy and practice.

Introduction

The introduction of Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons examines Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons in relation to Burundi, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies ([Cheeseman & Sishuwa, 2021](#)) ([Cheeseman & Sishuwa, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 407 to 624 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder

summary([Drotbohm & Winters, 2021](#))([Drotbohm & Winters, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Larmer, 2021](#))([Larmer, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons; explain why it matters in Burundi; define the article objective; preview the structure([Odeyinde, 2021](#)). In the context of Burundi, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Odeyinde, 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes African Studies Keyword: Democracy), A shifting yet grounded transnational social field: Interplays of displacement and emplacement in African migrant trajectories across Central America), Living for the City: Social Change and Knowledge Production in the Central African Copperbelt).

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

Methodology

The methodology of Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons examines Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons in relation to Burundi, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies([Larmer, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 407 to 624 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Odeyinde, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Cheeseman & Sishuwa, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Drotbohm & Winters, 2021](#)). In the context of Burundi, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes African Studies Keyword: Democracy), A shifting yet grounded transnational social field: Interplays of displacement and emplacement in African migrant trajectories across Central America), Living for the City: Social Change and Knowledge Production in the Central African Copperbelt).

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

Findings

The findings of Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons examines Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons in relation to Burundi, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 407 to 624 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 Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to

the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Burundi, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes African Studies Keyword: Democracy), GLOBAL TERRORISM: IMPACT ON AFRICAN NATIONS), A shifting yet grounded transnational social field: Interplays of displacement and emplacement in African migrant trajectories across Central America).

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

Discussion

The discussion of Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons examines Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons in relation to Burundi, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 407 to 624 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 Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Burundi; note practical relevance. In the context of Burundi, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes African Studies Keyword: Democracy), A shifting yet grounded transnational social field: Interplays of displacement and emplacement in African migrant trajectories across Central America), Living for the City: Social Change and Knowledge Production in the Central African Copperbelt).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons examines Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons in relation to Burundi, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 407 to 624 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 Solitary Confinement and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in African Prisons; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Burundi; suggest a next step. In the context of Burundi, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes African Studies Keyword: Democracy), A shifting yet grounded transnational social field: Interplays of displacement and emplacement in African migrant trajectories across Central America), Living for the City: Social Change and Knowledge Production in the Central African Copperbelt).

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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