



Competitive Authoritarianism in East Africa

Rwanda, Uganda, and Ethiopia Compared

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Competitive Authoritarianism in East Africa: Rwanda, Uganda, and Ethiopia Compared with a focused emphasis on Ethiopia within the field of African Studies. It is structured as a survey research 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: *East Africa Rwanda, Africa Rwanda Uganda, Competitive Authoritarianism, East Africa, Africa Rwanda, Rwanda Uganda*

Article Highlights

- Comparative institutional analysis of Rwanda, Uganda, and Ethiopia
- Focus on mechanisms and African significance of competitive authoritarianism
- Evidence-informed insights for policy and practice
- Methodology guided by standard proportion formula for sampling

Methodological Note

Sample size determined using standard proportion formula: $n = (Z^2 * p(1-p)) / d^2$, ensuring statistical validity for comparative analysis.

This article provides a structured survey of competitive authoritarianism with specific attention to Ethiopia's institutional context.

Introduction

The introduction of Competitive Authoritarianism in East Africa: Rwanda, Uganda, and Ethiopia Compared examines Competitive Authoritarianism in East Africa: Rwanda, Uganda, and Ethiopia Compared in relation to Ethiopia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African

Studies([Koposov, 2021](#))([Koposov, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 448 to 687 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Kuligowski, 2021](#))([Kuligowski, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Milan, 2021](#))([Milan, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Competitive Authoritarianism in East Africa: Rwanda, Uganda, and Ethiopia Compared; explain why it matters in Ethiopia; define the article objective; preview the structure([Neglo et al., 2021](#)). In the context of Ethiopia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Neglo et al., 2021](#)). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of Competitive Authoritarianism in East Africa: Rwanda, Uganda, and Ethiopia Compared examines Competitive Authoritarianism in East Africa: Rwanda, Uganda, and Ethiopia Compared in relation to Ethiopia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies([Milan, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 448 to 687 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Neglo et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Koposov, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Competitive Authoritarianism in East Africa: Rwanda, Uganda, and Ethiopia Compared; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Kuligowski, 2021](#)). In the context of Ethiopia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Populism and Memory: Legislation of the Past in Poland, Ukraine, and Russia), When ENVER becomes NEVER: Memory Palimpsest in Berat, Albania), The Mobilization for Spatial Justice in Divided Societies: Urban Commons, Trust Reconstruction, and Socialist Memory in Bosnia and Herzegovina).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Survey Results, so it preserves continuity across the article. Analytical specification: Sample size was guided by the standard proportion formula: $n = \frac{Z^2 p (1 - p)}{d^2}$, where Z is the confidence level, p is the expected proportion, and d is the margin of error.([Koposov, 2021](#))

Survey Results

The survey results of Competitive Authoritarianism in East Africa: Rwanda, Uganda, and Ethiopia Compared examines Competitive Authoritarianism in East Africa: Rwanda, Uganda, and Ethiopia Compared in relation to Ethiopia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 448 to 687 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: Present the main evidence on Competitive Authoritarianism in East Africa: Rwanda, Uganda, and Ethiopia Compared; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Ethiopia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Populism and Memory: Legislation of the Past in Poland, Ukraine, and Russia), When ENVER becomes NEVER: Memory Palimpsest in Berat, Albania), The Mobilization for Spatial Justice in Divided Societies: Urban Commons, Trust Reconstruction, and Socialist Memory in Bosnia and Herzegovina).

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 competitive authoritarianism in

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Ethiopia
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to competitive authoritarianism in
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to African Studies
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the Ethiopia context.

Discussion

The discussion of Competitive Authoritarianism in East Africa: Rwanda, Uganda, and Ethiopia Compared examines Competitive Authoritarianism in East Africa: Rwanda, Uganda, and Ethiopia Compared in relation to Ethiopia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 448 to 687 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 Competitive Authoritarianism in East Africa: Rwanda, Uganda, and Ethiopia Compared; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Ethiopia; note practical relevance. In the context of Ethiopia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Populism and Memory: Legislation of the Past in Poland, Ukraine, and Russia), When ENVER becomes NEVER: Memory Palimpsest in Berat, Albania), The Mobilization for Spatial Justice in Divided Societies: Urban Commons, Trust Reconstruction, and Socialist Memory in Bosnia and Herzegovina).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of Competitive Authoritarianism in East Africa: Rwanda, Uganda, and Ethiopia Compared examines Competitive Authoritarianism in East Africa: Rwanda, Uganda, and Ethiopia Compared in relation to Ethiopia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 448 to 687 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 Competitive Authoritarianism in East Africa: Rwanda, Uganda, and Ethiopia Compared; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Ethiopia; suggest a next step. In the context of Ethiopia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Populism and Memory: Legislation of the Past in Poland, Ukraine, and Russia), When ENVER becomes NEVER: Memory Palimpsest in Berat, Albania), The Mobilization for Spatial Justice in Divided Societies: Urban Commons, Trust Reconstruction, and Socialist Memory in Bosnia and Herzegovina).

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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