



Critical Infrastructure Protection in East African States

Power Grids, Telecoms, and Vulnerabilities: Beyond the Liberal Peace Framework

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Critical Infrastructure Protection in East African States: Power Grids, Telecoms, and Vulnerabilities: Beyond the Liberal Peace Framework with a focused emphasis on Senegal within the field of African Studies. 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: *Critical Infrastructure Protection, East African States, African States Power, States Power Grids, Power Grids Telecoms, Liberal Peace Framework*

Article Highlights

- Examines power grid and telecom vulnerabilities in East African states
- Centers analysis on Senegal's institutional and policy dynamics
- Moves beyond liberal peace frameworks to African-specific approaches
- Synthesizes scholarship for practical policy implications

African-Centred Analysis

Focuses on Senegal's mechanisms and institutional settings to address critical infrastructure vulnerabilities within African regional contexts.

This commentary advances context-specific insights for African scholarship and decision-making.

Introduction

The introduction of Critical Infrastructure Protection in East African States: Power Grids, Telecoms, and Vulnerabilities: Beyond the Liberal Peace Framework examines Critical Infrastructure Protection in East African States: Power Grids, Telecoms, and Vulnerabilities: Beyond the Liberal Peace Framework

in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies([Innes, 2023](#))([Innes, 2023](#)). This section is written as a approximately 435 to 668 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Kohnert, 2023](#))([Kohnert, 2023](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Piters et al., 2021](#))([Piters et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Critical Infrastructure Protection in East African States: Power Grids, Telecoms, and Vulnerabilities: Beyond the Liberal Peace Framework; explain why it matters in Senegal; define the article objective; preview the structure([Yeates et al., 2023](#)). In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Yeates et al., 2023](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Accounting for inequalities: divided selves and divided states in International Relations), The ethics of African regional and continental integration), West African food system resilience).

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 Critical Infrastructure Protection in East African States: Power Grids, Telecoms, and Vulnerabilities: Beyond the Liberal Peace Framework examines Critical Infrastructure Protection in East African States: Power Grids, Telecoms, and Vulnerabilities: Beyond the Liberal Peace Framework in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies([Piters et al., 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 435 to 668 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Yeates et al., 2023](#)). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument([Innes, 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Critical Infrastructure Protection in East African States: Power Grids, Telecoms, and Vulnerabilities: Beyond the Liberal Peace Framework; keep the section specific to Senegal; connect it to the wider article([Kohnert, 2023](#)). In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Accounting for inequalities: divided selves and divided states in International Relations), The ethics of African regional and continental integration), West African food system resilience).

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

Broader Implications

The broader implications of Critical Infrastructure Protection in East African States: Power Grids, Telecoms, and Vulnerabilities: Beyond the Liberal Peace Framework examines Critical Infrastructure Protection in East African States: Power Grids, Telecoms, and Vulnerabilities: Beyond the Liberal Peace Framework in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 435 to 668 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 Critical Infrastructure Protection in East African States: Power Grids, Telecoms, and Vulnerabilities: Beyond the Liberal Peace Framework; keep the section specific to Senegal; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Accounting for inequalities: divided selves and divided states in International Relations), The ethics of African regional and continental integration), West African food system resilience).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of Critical Infrastructure Protection in East African States: Power Grids, Telecoms, and Vulnerabilities: Beyond the Liberal Peace Framework examines Critical Infrastructure Protection in East African States: Power Grids, Telecoms, and Vulnerabilities: Beyond the Liberal Peace Framework in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 435 to 668 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 Critical Infrastructure Protection in East African States: Power Grids, Telecoms, and Vulnerabilities: Beyond the Liberal Peace Framework; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Senegal; suggest a next step. In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Accounting for inequalities: divided selves and divided states in International Relations), The ethics of African regional and continental integration), West African food system resilience).

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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