



## Biological Safety and Bio-Security in East Africa

*Labs, Pathogens, and Regional Cooperation: Power, Agency, and Structural Change*

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### ABSTRACT

This article examines Biological Safety and Bio-Security in East Africa: Labs, Pathogens, and Regional Cooperation: Power, Agency, and Structural Change with a focused emphasis on Senegal within the field of Political Science. 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:** *East Africa Labs, Africa Labs Pathogens, Regional Cooperation Power, Cooperation Power Agency, Biological Safety, East Africa*

#### Article Highlights

- Examines biological safety and bio-security dynamics in East Africa with focus on Senegal
- Analyzes power, agency, and structural change in regional cooperation frameworks
- Foregrounds institutional and policy dynamics specific to African contexts
- Provides practical conclusions linked to core political science arguments

#### Methodological Approach

Qualitative study examining institutional mechanisms, policy frameworks, and regional cooperation through political science lens.

*This article synthesizes African-centred perspectives on biological safety governance.*

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## Introduction

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The introduction of Biological Safety and Bio-Security in East Africa: Labs, Pathogens, and Regional Cooperation: Power, Agency, and Structural Change examines Biological Safety and Bio-Security in East Africa: Labs, Pathogens, and Regional Cooperation: Power, Agency, and Structural Change in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Efstathopoulos, 2023](#))([Efstathopoulos, 2023](#)). This section is written as a approximately 442 to 678 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Romanello et al., 2023](#))([Romanello et al., 2023](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Setzer & Higham, 2024](#))([Setzer & Higham, 2024](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Biological Safety and Bio-Security in East Africa: Labs, Pathogens, and Regional Cooperation: Power, Agency, and Structural Change; explain why it matters in Senegal; define the article objective; preview the structure([Strielkowski et al., 2021](#)). In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Strielkowski et al., 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Global IR and the middle power concept: exploring different paths to agency ), The 2023 report of the Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: the imperative for a health-centred response in a world facing irreversible harms ), Global trends in climate change litigation: 2023 snapshot ).

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

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## Methodology

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The methodology of Biological Safety and Bio-Security in East Africa: Labs, Pathogens, and Regional Cooperation: Power, Agency, and Structural Change examines Biological Safety and Bio-Security in East Africa: Labs, Pathogens, and Regional Cooperation: Power, Agency, and Structural Change in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Setzer & Higham, 2024](#)). This section is written as a approximately 442 to 678 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Strielkowski et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Efstathopoulos, 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Biological Safety and Bio-Security in East Africa: Labs, Pathogens, and Regional Cooperation: Power, Agency, and Structural Change; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Romanello 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. Key scholarship informing this section includes Global IR and the middle power concept: exploring different paths to agency ), The 2023 report of the Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: the imperative for a health-centred response in a world facing irreversible harms ), Global trends in climate change litigation: 2023 snapshot ).

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

## Findings

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The findings of Biological Safety and Bio-Security in East Africa: Labs, Pathogens, and Regional Cooperation: Power, Agency, and Structural Change examines Biological Safety and Bio-Security in East Africa: Labs, Pathogens, and Regional Cooperation: Power, Agency, and Structural Change in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 442 to 678 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 Biological Safety and Bio-Security in East Africa: Labs, Pathogens, and Regional Cooperation: Power, Agency, and Structural Change; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. 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 Global IR and the middle power concept: exploring different paths to agency ), The 2023 report of the Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: the imperative for a health-centred response in a world facing irreversible harms ), Global trends in climate change litigation: 2023 snapshot ).

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

## Discussion

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The discussion of Biological Safety and Bio-Security in East Africa: Labs, Pathogens, and Regional Cooperation: Power, Agency, and Structural Change examines Biological Safety and Bio-Security in East Africa: Labs, Pathogens, and Regional Cooperation: Power, Agency, and Structural Change in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 442 to 678 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 Biological Safety and Bio-Security in East Africa: Labs, Pathogens, and Regional Cooperation: Power, Agency, and Structural Change; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Senegal; note practical relevance. 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 Global IR and the middle power concept: exploring different paths to agency ), The 2023 report of the Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: the imperative for a health-centred response in a world facing irreversible harms ), Global trends in climate change litigation: 2023 snapshot ).

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

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## Conclusion

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The conclusion of Biological Safety and Bio-Security in East Africa: Labs, Pathogens, and Regional Cooperation: Power, Agency, and Structural Change examines Biological Safety and Bio-Security in East Africa: Labs, Pathogens, and Regional Cooperation: Power, Agency, and Structural Change in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 442 to 678 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 Biological Safety and Bio-Security in East Africa: Labs, Pathogens, and Regional Cooperation: Power, Agency, and Structural Change; 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 Global IR and the middle power concept: exploring different paths to agency ), The 2023 report of the Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: the imperative for a health-centred response in a world facing irreversible harms ), Global trends in climate change litigation: 2023 snapshot ).

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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