



Reporting on Peace Processes

Media Roles and Responsibilities in Conflict Coverage: A South Sudan Case Study

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Author notes

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Reporting on Peace Processes: Media Roles and Responsibilities in Conflict Coverage: A South Sudan Case Study with a focused emphasis on South Sudan within the field of Political Science. 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: *Peace Processes Media, Processes Media Roles, South Sudan Case, Sudan Case Study, Peace Processes, Processes Media*

Article Highlights

- Examines media's institutional role in South Sudan's peace processes
- Analyses conflict coverage responsibilities through Political Science lens
- Presents survey-based evidence on media mechanisms in African contexts
- Links findings to practical governance and policy implications

Methodological Note

Sample size determined using standard proportion formula: $n = (Z^2 * p(1-p)) / d^2$, ensuring statistical validity within the South Sudanese context.

This article foregrounds African institutional dynamics in media analysis.

Introduction

The introduction of Reporting on Peace Processes: Media Roles and Responsibilities in Conflict Coverage: A South Sudan Case Study examines Reporting on Peace Processes: Media Roles and

Responsibilities in Conflict Coverage: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Black et al., 2022](#))([Black et al., 2022](#)). This section is written as a approximately 380 to 583 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Davis et al., 2021](#))([Davis et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Duriesmith & Ismail, 2022](#))([Duriesmith & Ismail, 2022](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Reporting on Peace Processes: Media Roles and Responsibilities in Conflict Coverage: A South Sudan Case Study; explain why it matters in South Sudan; define the article objective; preview the structure([Wakenge et al., 2021](#)). In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Wakenge et al., 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes From ‘conflict minerals’ to peace?

Reviewing mining reforms, gender, and state performance in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo), Environment of Peace: Security in a New Era of Risk), Coordinating the Enforcement of Anti-Corruption Law: South American Experiences). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of Reporting on Peace Processes: Media Roles and Responsibilities in Conflict Coverage: A South Sudan Case Study examines Reporting on Peace Processes: Media Roles and Responsibilities in Conflict Coverage: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Duriesmith & Ismail, 2022](#)). This section is written as a approximately 380 to 583 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Wakenge et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Black et al., 2022](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Reporting on Peace Processes: Media Roles and Responsibilities in Conflict Coverage: A South Sudan Case Study; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Davis et al., 2021](#)). In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes From ‘conflict minerals’ to peace?

Reviewing mining reforms, gender, and state performance in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo), Environment of Peace: Security in a New Era of Risk), Coordinating the Enforcement of Anti-Corruption Law: South American Experiences). 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: $n = (Z^2p(1 - \frac{p}{d})^2)$, where Z is the confidence level, p is the expected proportion, and d is the margin of error.

([Black et al., 2022](#))

Survey Results

The survey results of Reporting on Peace Processes: Media Roles and Responsibilities in Conflict Coverage: A South Sudan Case Study examines Reporting on Peace Processes: Media Roles and Responsibilities in Conflict Coverage: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 380 to 583 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 Reporting on Peace Processes: Media Roles and Responsibilities in Conflict Coverage: A South Sudan Case Study; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes From ‘conflict minerals’ to peace?

Reviewing mining reforms, gender, and state performance in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo), Environment of Peace: Security in a New Era of Risk), Coordinating the Enforcement of Anti-Corruption Law: South American Experiences). 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 reporting on peace

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for South Sudan
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to reporting on peace
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Political Science
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the South Sudan context.

Discussion

The discussion of Reporting on Peace Processes: Media Roles and Responsibilities in Conflict Coverage: A South Sudan Case Study examines Reporting on Peace Processes: Media Roles and Responsibilities in Conflict Coverage: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 380 to 583 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 Reporting on Peace Processes: Media Roles and Responsibilities in Conflict Coverage: A South Sudan Case Study; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for South Sudan; note practical relevance. In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes From ‘conflict minerals’ to peace?

Reviewing mining reforms, gender, and state performance in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo), Environment of Peace: Security in a New Era of Risk), Coordinating the Enforcement of Anti-Corruption Law: South American Experiences). This section follows Survey Results and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Reporting on Peace Processes: Media Roles and Responsibilities in Conflict Coverage: A South Sudan Case Study examines Reporting on Peace Processes: Media Roles and Responsibilities in Conflict Coverage: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 380 to 583 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 Reporting on Peace Processes: Media Roles and Responsibilities in Conflict Coverage: A South Sudan Case Study; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for South Sudan; suggest a next step. In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes From ‘conflict minerals’ to peace?

Reviewing mining reforms, gender, and state performance in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo), Environment of Peace: Security in a New Era of Risk), Coordinating the Enforcement of Anti-Corruption Law: South American Experiences). 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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