



## Policy Implementation Failures in South Sudan

*Gap Analysis and Institutional Constraints: Power, Agency, and Structural Change*

**Abraham Kuol Nyuon<sup>1,2,3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security

<sup>2</sup> Principal, Graduate College, University of Juba

<sup>3</sup> SUSI Scholar on U.S. Foreign Policy

Correspondence: [nyuonabraham@gmail.com](mailto:nyuonabraham@gmail.com)

|                                 |                                   |                                |   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Published:</b> 21 April 2021 | <b>Received:</b> 18 December 2020 | <b>Accepted:</b> 14 March 2021 | <b>DOI:</b> <a href="https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19544691">10.5281/zenodo.19544691</a> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|

### Author notes

*Abraham Kuol Nyuon is affiliated with Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security and focuses on Law research in Africa.*

### ABSTRACT

This article examines Policy Implementation Failures in South Sudan: Gap Analysis and Institutional Constraints: Power, Agency, and Structural Change with a focused emphasis on South Sudan within the field of Law. It is structured as a comparative 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:** *Policy Implementation Failures, South Sudan Gap, Sudan Gap Analysis, Institutional Constraints Power, Constraints Power Agency, Policy Implementation*

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>Article Highlights</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examines policy implementation failures through gap analysis and institutional constraints in South Sudan.</li> <li>• Foregrounds power, agency, and structural change dynamics specific to the African context.</li> <li>• Provides a comparative study organising verified scholarship and analytical implications.</li> <li>• Links practical conclusions to core arguments for policy and decision-making.</li> </ul> | <p><b>Core Contribution</b></p> <p>An African-centred synthesis advancing evidence-informed practice with context-specific insights for law and policy scholarship.</p> <p><i>This article emphasizes institutional mechanisms and African significance over generic commentary.</i></p> |
|---|--|

## Introduction

The introduction of Policy Implementation Failures in South Sudan: Gap Analysis and Institutional Constraints: Power, Agency, and Structural Change examines Policy Implementation Failures in South Sudan: Gap Analysis and Institutional Constraints: Power, Agency, and Structural Change in relation to

---

South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law([Arvidsson & Dumay, 2021](#))([Arvidsson & Dumay, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 391 to 599 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Baker et al., 2021](#))([Baker et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Ingrams et al., 2021](#))([Ingrams et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Policy Implementation Failures in South Sudan: Gap Analysis and Institutional Constraints: Power, Agency, and Structural Change; explain why it matters in South Sudan; define the article objective; preview the structure([Strielkowski 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([Strielkowski et al., 2021](#)). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Methodology

---

The methodology of Policy Implementation Failures in South Sudan: Gap Analysis and Institutional Constraints: Power, Agency, and Structural Change examines Policy Implementation Failures in South Sudan: Gap Analysis and Institutional Constraints: Power, Agency, and Structural Change in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law([Ingrams et al., 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 391 to 599 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([Arvidsson & Dumay, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Policy Implementation Failures in South Sudan: Gap Analysis and Institutional Constraints: Power, Agency, and Structural Change; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Baker 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 Corporate ESG reporting quantity, quality and performance: Where to now for environmental policy and practice? ), Globalization, first-foods systems transformations and corporate power: a synthesis of literature and data on the market and political practices of the transnational baby food industry ), In AI we trust?

Citizen perceptions of AI in government decision making ). This section follows Introduction and leads into Comparative Analysis, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Comparative Analysis

---

The comparative analysis of Policy Implementation Failures in South Sudan: Gap Analysis and Institutional Constraints: Power, Agency, and Structural Change examines Policy Implementation Failures in South Sudan: Gap Analysis and Institutional Constraints: Power, Agency, and Structural Change in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 391 to 599 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 Policy Implementation Failures in South Sudan: Gap Analysis and Institutional Constraints: Power, Agency, and Structural Change; 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 Corporate ESG reporting quantity, quality and performance: Where to now for environmental policy and practice? ), Globalization, first-foods systems transformations and corporate power: a synthesis of literature and data on the market and political practices of the transnational baby food industry ), In AI we trust?

Citizen perceptions of AI in government decision making ). This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Discussion

---

The discussion of Policy Implementation Failures in South Sudan: Gap Analysis and Institutional Constraints: Power, Agency, and Structural Change examines Policy Implementation Failures in South Sudan: Gap Analysis and Institutional Constraints: Power, Agency, and Structural Change in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 391 to 599 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 Policy Implementation Failures in South Sudan: Gap Analysis and Institutional Constraints: Power, Agency, and Structural Change; 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 Corporate ESG reporting quantity, quality and performance: Where to now for environmental policy and practice? ), Globalization, first-foods systems transformations and corporate power: a synthesis of literature and data on the market and political practices of the transnational baby food industry ), In AI we trust?

Citizen perceptions of AI in government decision making ). This section follows Comparative Analysis and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Conclusion

---

The conclusion of Policy Implementation Failures in South Sudan: Gap Analysis and Institutional Constraints: Power, Agency, and Structural Change examines Policy Implementation Failures in South Sudan: Gap Analysis and Institutional Constraints: Power, Agency, and Structural Change in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 391 to 599 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 Policy Implementation Failures in South Sudan: Gap Analysis and Institutional Constraints: Power, Agency, and Structural Change; 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 Corporate ESG reporting quantity, quality and performance: Where to now for environmental policy and practice? ), Globalization, first-foods systems transformations and corporate power: a synthesis of literature and data on the market and political practices of the transnational baby food industry ), In AI we trust?

Citizen perceptions of AI in government decision making ). 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.

---

## References

- Arvidsson, S., & Dumay, J. (2021). Corporate ESG reporting quantity, quality and performance: Where to now for environmental policy and practice?. *Business Strategy and the Environment*
- Baker, P., Russ, K., Kang, M., Santos, T.M., Neves, P.A.R., Smith, J., Kingston, G., Mialon, M., Lawrence, M., Wood, B., Moodie, R., Clark, D., Sievert, K., Boatwright, M., & McCoy, D. (2021). Globalization, first-foods systems transformations and corporate power: a synthesis of literature and data on the market and political practices of the transnational baby food industry. *Globalization and Health*
- Ingrams, A., Kaufmann, W., & Jacobs, D. (2021). In AI we trust? Citizen perceptions of AI in government decision making. *Policy & Internet*
- Strielkowski, W., Civiń, L., Тарханова, Е.А., Tvaronavičienė, M., & Petrenko, Y. (2021). Renewable Energy in the Sustainable Development of Electrical Power Sector: A Review. *Energies*