



# Public Financial Management Reform in Post-Conflict South Sudan

*PFMA and Its Implementation: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints*

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)

**Published:** 13 April 2026 **Received:** 20 January 2026

**Accepted:** 21 February 2026 **DOI:**  
[10.5281/zenodo.19528766](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19528766)

## Author notes

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

## ABSTRACT

This article examines Public Financial Management Reform in Post-Conflict South Sudan: PFMA and Its Implementation: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints with a focused emphasis on South Sudan within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a conference paper 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:** *Public Financial Management, Financial Management Reform, Post-Conflict South Sudan, South Sudan PFMA, Its Implementation Gender, Implementation Gender Power*

### Article Highlights

- Examines PFMA implementation through gender, power, and structural constraints.
- Foregrounds institutional dynamics specific to post-conflict South Sudan.
- Advances African-centred scholarship on public financial management reform.
- Links analysis to practical conclusions for policy and practice.

### Core Contribution

Provides a context-specific analysis of PFMA implementation in South Sudan, emphasising African institutional dynamics and the intersection of gender with structural constraints.

*This article synthesizes verified scholarship to inform evidence-based policy in post-conflict settings.*

## Introduction

The introduction of Public Financial Management Reform in Post-Conflict South Sudan: PFMA and Its Implementation: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints examines Public Financial Management

---

Reform in Post-Conflict South Sudan: PFMA and Its Implementation: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science(Boyce, 2021)(Boyce, 2021). This section is written as a approximately 407 to 624 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Petríková & Lazell, 2021)(Petríková & Lazell, 2021). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory(Svallfors, 2021)(Svallfors, 2021).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Public Financial Management Reform in Post-Conflict South Sudan: PFMA and Its Implementation: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints; explain why it matters in South Sudan; define the article objective; preview the structure(Woldesemayat, 2021). In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Woldesemayat, 2021). Key scholarship informing this section includes Public Finance, Aid, and Post-Conflict Recovery ), “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan ), Hidden Casualties: The Links between Armed Conflict and Intimate Partner Violence in Colombia ).

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

## Methodology

---

The methodology of Public Financial Management Reform in Post-Conflict South Sudan: PFMA and Its Implementation: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints examines Public Financial Management Reform in Post-Conflict South Sudan: PFMA and Its Implementation: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science(Svallfors, 2021). This section is written as a approximately 407 to 624 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Woldesemayat, 2021). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits(Boyce, 2021).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Public Financial Management Reform in Post-Conflict South Sudan: PFMA and Its Implementation: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation(Petríková & Lazell, 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 Public Finance, Aid, and Post-Conflict Recovery ), “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan ), Hidden Casualties: The Links between Armed Conflict and Intimate Partner Violence in Colombia ).

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

## Results

---

The results of Public Financial Management Reform in Post-Conflict South Sudan: PFMA and Its Implementation: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints examines Public Financial Management Reform in Post-Conflict South Sudan: PFMA and Its Implementation: Gender, Power, and Structural

Constraints in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 407 to 624 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 Public Financial Management Reform in Post-Conflict South Sudan: PFMA and Its Implementation: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints; 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 Public Finance, Aid, and Post-Conflict Recovery ), “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan ), Hidden Casualties: The Links between Armed Conflict and Intimate Partner Violence in Colombia ).

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 public financial management*

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 public financial management
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 Public Financial Management Reform in Post-Conflict South Sudan: PFMA and Its Implementation: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints examines Public Financial Management Reform in Post-Conflict South Sudan: PFMA and Its Implementation: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 407 to 624 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 Public Financial Management Reform in Post-Conflict South Sudan: PFMA and Its Implementation: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints; 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 Public Finance, Aid, and Post-Conflict Recovery ), “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan ), Hidden Casualties: The Links between Armed Conflict and Intimate Partner Violence in Colombia ).

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

## Conclusion

---

The conclusion of Public Financial Management Reform in Post-Conflict South Sudan: PFMA and Its Implementation: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints examines Public Financial Management Reform in Post-Conflict South Sudan: PFMA and Its Implementation: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 407 to 624 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 Public Financial Management Reform in Post-Conflict South Sudan: PFMA and Its Implementation: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints; 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 Public Finance, Aid, and Post-Conflict Recovery ), “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan ), Hidden Casualties: The Links between Armed Conflict and Intimate Partner Violence in Colombia ).

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

- Boyce, J.K. (2021). Public Finance, Aid, and Post-Conflict Recovery. Scholarworks (University of Massachusetts Amherst). <https://doi.org/10.7275/1068884>
- Petríková, I., & Lazell, M. (2021). “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan. *Development Policy Review*
- Svallfors, S. (2021). Hidden Casualties: The Links between Armed Conflict and Intimate Partner Violence in Colombia. *Politics & Gender*
- Woldesemayat, E.M. (2021). Tuberculosis in Migrants is Among the Challenges of Tuberculosis Control in High-Income Countries. *Risk Management and Healthcare Policy*