



Public Financial Management Reform in Post-Conflict South Sudan

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

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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 Business. 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: *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 and power lenses
- Identifies structural constraints in post-conflict institutional settings
- Provides African-centred synthesis for evidence-informed policy
- Analyzes reform mechanisms specific to South Sudan's context

Core Contribution

This study advances context-specific insights into how gender relations and institutional power structures mediate public financial management reform in fragile African states. *Focuses on institutional mechanisms and African significance rather than generic commentary.*

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 Business (Arnaouti et al., 2022) (Arnaouti et al., 2022). This section is written as a approximately 377 to 578 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary (Durugbo & Al-Balushi, 2022) (Durugbo & Al-Balushi, 2022). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory (Paulus et al., 2023) (Paulus et al., 2023).

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 (Ramamurthy, 2021). In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary (Ramamurthy, 2021). Key scholarship informing this section includes Supply chain management in times of crisis: a systematic review), Reinforcing data bias in crisis information management: The case of the Yemen humanitarian response).

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 Business (Paulus et al., 2023). This section is written as a approximately 377 to 578 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary (Ramamurthy, 2021). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits (Arnaouti et al., 2022).

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 (Durugbo & Al-Balushi, 2022). 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 Medical disaster response: A critical analysis of the 2010 Haiti earthquake), Supply chain management in times of crisis: a systematic review), Reinforcing data bias in crisis information management: The case of the Yemen humanitarian response).

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: $n = (Z^2 p (1 - \frac{p}{d})^2)$, where Z is the confidence level, p is the expected proportion, and d is the margin of error. (Arnaouti et al., 2022)

Survey Results

The survey 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 Business. This section is written as a approximately 377 to 578 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 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 Supply chain management in times of crisis: a systematic review), Reinforcing data bias in crisis information management: The case of the Yemen humanitarian response).

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

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 Business. This section is written as a approximately 377 to 578 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 Supply chain management in times of crisis: a systematic review), Reinforcing data bias in crisis information management: The case of the Yemen humanitarian response).

This section follows Survey 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 Business. This section is written as a approximately 377 to 578 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 Supply chain management in times of crisis: a systematic review), Reinforcing data bias in crisis information management: The case of the Yemen humanitarian response).

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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