



Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States

South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic with a focused emphasis on South Sudan within the field of Business. It is structured as a theoretical framework 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: *Exchange Rate Management, Fragile States South, States South Sudan, South Sudan s, Sudan s Pound, Monetary Policy Constraints*

Article Highlights

- Fragile states like South Sudan face amplified monetary policy constraints during crises.
- COVID-19 exposed structural weaknesses in South Sudan's exchange rate mechanisms.
- African-centred synthesis offers practical insights for policymakers in fragile contexts.
- Institutional factors are critical for effective exchange rate management in fragile states.

Key Insight

The pandemic highlighted how South Sudan's institutional fragility limits conventional monetary policy tools, necessitating adaptive, context-sensitive approaches to exchange rate management.

This article synthesizes evidence to inform policy in fragile African states.

Introduction

The introduction of Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic examines Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the

field of Business([Dushnitsky & Yu, 2022](#))([Dushnitsky & Yu, 2022](#)). This section is written as a approximately 288 to 442 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Idowu et al., 2023](#))([Idowu et al., 2023](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Onditi, 2023](#))([Onditi, 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic; explain why it matters in South Sudan; define the article objective; preview the structure([Sendra-Pons et al., 2022](#)). In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Sendra-Pons et al., 2022](#)). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Theoretical Background, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Theoretical Background

The theoretical background of Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic examines Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Onditi, 2023](#)). This section is written as a approximately 288 to 442 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Sendra-Pons et al., 2022](#)). Analytically, the section addresses synthesise the most relevant scholarship, debates, and conceptual anchors([Dushnitsky & Yu, 2022](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Summarise the key debates on Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic; compare main viewpoints; identify the gap; lead into the next section([Idowu et al., 2023](#)). 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 Why do incumbents fund startups?

A study of the antecedents of corporate venture capital in China), Deming Management Method), How to Discern the Spread of Al-Shabaab Networks from 'Ungoverned Spaces' using the Ink Blot Logic of Diffusion). This section follows Introduction and leads into Framework Development, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Framework Development

The framework development of Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic examines Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 288 to 442 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: Develop a focused argument on Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic; keep the section specific to South Sudan; connect it to the wider article. 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 Why do incumbents fund startups?

A study of the antecedents of corporate venture capital in China), Deming Management Method), How to Discern the Spread of Al-Shabaab Networks from 'Ungoverned Spaces' using the Ink Blot Logic of Diffusion). This section follows Theoretical Background and leads into Theoretical Implications, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Theoretical Implications

The theoretical implications of Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic examines Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 288 to 442 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 Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic; 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 Why do incumbents fund startups?

A study of the antecedents of corporate venture capital in China), Deming Management Method), How to Discern the Spread of Al-Shabaab Networks from 'Ungoverned Spaces' using the Ink Blot Logic of Diffusion). This section follows Framework Development and leads into Practical Applications, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Practical Applications

The practical applications of Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic examines Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 288 to 442 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.

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A study of the antecedents of corporate venture capital in China), Deming Management Method), How to Discern the Spread of Al-Shabaab Networks from ‘Ungoverned Spaces’ using the Ink Blot Logic of Diffusion). This section follows Theoretical Implications and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Discussion

The discussion of Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic examines Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 288 to 442 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.

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A study of the antecedents of corporate venture capital in China), Deming Management Method), How to Discern the Spread of Al-Shabaab Networks from ‘Ungoverned Spaces’ using the Ink Blot Logic of Diffusion). This section follows Practical Applications and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic examines Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 288 to 442 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 Exchange Rate Management in Fragile States: South Sudan's Pound and Monetary Policy Constraints: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic; 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 Why do incumbents fund startups?

A study of the antecedents of corporate venture capital in China), Deming Management Method), How to Discern the Spread of Al-Shabaab Networks from ‘Ungoverned Spaces’ using the Ink Blot Logic of Diffusion). 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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