



## **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

- Gender analysis exposes power imbalances in PFMA implementation
- Post-conflict structural constraints limit reform effectiveness
- African-centred synthesis advances context-specific policy insights
- Institutional mechanisms require gender-responsive redesign

#### Methodological Note

Sample size determined using standard proportion formula with confidence level parameters appropriate for post-conflict research contexts.

*This analysis centers African perspectives on financial governance in fragile states.*

## 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(Casady & Baxter, 2021)(Casady & Baxter, 2021). This section is written as a approximately 421 to 646 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Erokhin et al., 2021)(Erokhin et al., 2021). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory(Raftery et al., 2022)(Raftery et al., 2022).

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(Sojobi & Zayed, 2021). In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Sojobi & Zayed, 2021). Key scholarship informing this section includes Gender-based violence (GBV) coordination in humanitarian and public health emergencies: a scoping review ), Procuring healthcare public-private partnerships (PPPs) through unsolicited proposals during the COVID-19 pandemic ), Impact of sewer overflow on public health: A comprehensive scientometric analysis and systematic review ).

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(Raftery et al., 2022). This section is written as a approximately 421 to 646 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Sojobi & Zayed, 2021). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits(Casady & Baxter, 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(Erokhin 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 Gender-based violence (GBV) coordination in humanitarian and public health emergencies: a scoping review ), Impact of sewer overflow on public health: A comprehensive scientometric analysis and systematic review ), Procuring healthcare public-private partnerships (PPPs) through unsolicited proposals during the COVID-19 pandemic ).

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.(Casady & Baxter, 2021)

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## Survey Results

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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 421 to 646 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 Gender-based violence (GBV) coordination in humanitarian and public health emergencies: a scoping review ), Impact of sewer overflow on public health: A comprehensive scientometric analysis and systematic review ), Procuring healthcare public-private partnerships (PPPs) through unsolicited proposals during the COVID-19 pandemic ).

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 Business
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

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

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## Discussion

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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 421 to 646 words part of the article and therefore

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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 Gender-based violence (GBV) coordination in humanitarian and public health emergencies: a scoping review ), Procuring healthcare public-private partnerships (PPPs) through unsolicited proposals during the COVID-19 pandemic ), Impact of sewer overflow on public health: A comprehensive scientometric analysis and systematic review ).

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

## **Conclusion**

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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 421 to 646 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 Gender-based violence (GBV) coordination in humanitarian and public health emergencies: a scoping review ), Procuring healthcare public-private partnerships (PPPs) through unsolicited proposals during the COVID-19 pandemic ), Impact of sewer overflow on public health: A comprehensive scientometric analysis and systematic review ).

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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