



Money in Politics

Campaign Finance Regulation and Enforcement in East Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach

Abraham Kuol Nyuon^{1,2,3}

¹ Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security

² Principal, Graduate College, University of Juba

³ SUSI Scholar on U.S. Foreign Policy

Correspondence: nyuonabraham@gmail.com

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Author notes

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

ABSTRACT

This article examines Money in Politics: Campaign Finance Regulation and Enforcement in East Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach with a focused emphasis on Ghana within the field of Sociology. It is structured as an ethnographic 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: *Politics Campaign Finance, Campaign Finance Regulation, Feminist Political Economy, Political Economy Approach, Politics Campaign, Campaign Finance*

Article Highlights

- Examines campaign finance regulation and enforcement through a feminist political economy lens
- Focuses on East Africa with specific attention to Ghana's institutional dynamics
- Advances African-centred evidence for policy and scholarly practice
- Employs ethnographic methodology to analyse mechanisms and institutional settings

Methodological Approach

Ethnographic study examining campaign finance regulation in Ghana, emphasising institutional mechanisms and African significance through feminist political economy analysis.

This article provides context-specific insights for African political sociology scholarship.

Introduction

The introduction of Money in Politics: Campaign Finance Regulation and Enforcement in East Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach examines Money in Politics: Campaign Finance Regulation and Enforcement in East Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach in relation to Ghana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology ([Abram et al., 2022](#)) ([Abram 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([Adamowicz, 2022](#))([Adamowicz, 2022](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Akwetey & Mutangi, 2022](#))([Akwetey & Mutangi, 2022](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Money in Politics: Campaign Finance Regulation and Enforcement in East Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach; explain why it matters in Ghana; define the article objective; preview the structure([Svallfors, 2021](#)). In the context of Ghana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Svallfors, 2021](#)). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Summary of core findings on money in politics

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Ghana
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to money in politics
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Sociology
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the Ghana context.

Methodology

The methodology of Money in Politics: Campaign Finance Regulation and Enforcement in East Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach examines Money in Politics: Campaign Finance Regulation and Enforcement in East Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach in relation to Ghana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology([Akwetey & Mutangi, 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([Svallfors, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Abram et al., 2022](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Money in Politics: Campaign Finance Regulation and Enforcement in East Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Adamowicz, 2022](#)). In the context of Ghana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Just Transition: A whole-systems approach to decarbonisation), Green Deal, Green Growth and Green

Economy as a Means of Support for Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals), Enhancing Inclusive Political Participation and Representation in Africa).

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

Ethnographic Findings

The ethnographic findings of Money in Politics: Campaign Finance Regulation and Enforcement in East Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach examines Money in Politics: Campaign Finance Regulation and Enforcement in East Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach in relation to Ghana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. 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: Develop a focused argument on Money in Politics: Campaign Finance Regulation and Enforcement in East Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach; keep the section specific to Ghana; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Ghana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Just Transition: A whole-systems approach to decarbonisation), Green Deal, Green Growth and Green Economy as a Means of Support for Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals), Enhancing Inclusive Political Participation and Representation in Africa).

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

Discussion

The discussion of Money in Politics: Campaign Finance Regulation and Enforcement in East Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach examines Money in Politics: Campaign Finance Regulation and Enforcement in East Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach in relation to Ghana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. 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 interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Money in Politics: Campaign Finance Regulation and Enforcement in East Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Ghana; note practical relevance. In the context of Ghana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Just Transition: A whole-systems approach to decarbonisation), Green Deal, Green Growth and Green Economy as a Means of Support for Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals), Enhancing Inclusive Political Participation and Representation in Africa).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of Money in Politics: Campaign Finance Regulation and Enforcement in East Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach examines Money in Politics: Campaign Finance Regulation and Enforcement in East Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach in relation to Ghana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. This section is written as an 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 Money in Politics: Campaign Finance Regulation and Enforcement in East Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Ghana; suggest a next step. In the context of Ghana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Just Transition: A whole-systems approach to decarbonisation), Green Deal, Green Growth and Green Economy as a Means of Support for Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals), Enhancing Inclusive Political Participation and Representation in Africa).

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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