

ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL ALLOCATION METHODS ON
SERVICE DELIVERY IN SOUTH SUDAN: A CASE OF JONGLEI STATE, SOUTH
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ABSTRACT

Financial allocation is an investment strategy that aims to balance risk and reward by apportioning a portfolio's assets according to an individual's goals, risk tolerance and investment horizon; also it's the authorization to incur expense or obligation up to a specified amount, for a specific purpose, and within a specific period. In many countries in Africa, central government ministries responsible for service delivery have created field offices and delegated more decisions and resources to their local staff a process referred to as de concentration. Financial Management is concerned with the acquisition, financing and management of assets with some overall goal in mind. Therefore financial management is the management and control of money and money related operations within business (Lequiller & Blades, 2006). Since independence of South Sudan, the government has provided services to the population through the devolved system of governance which is decentralized. The method of governance has been largely criticized for being ineffective in service delivery. This study seeks to assess how financial allocation methods impacts on service delivery in Jonglei state in south Sudan. The main objective of the study is to assess the financial allocation implications on service delivery. The research study will be of importance to the government which will be able to understand and appreciate the effects of financial allocation methods on service delivery. This study will adopt a descriptive survey research design to determine influence of financial allocation on services delivery. The population for the study comprises government officials in charge of financial allocation, citizens, business community, political leaders and local authority officials. The study will employ a stratified approach to sample 100 respondents from the population of 52 730 potential respondents. The completed questionnaires will be edited for completeness and consistency. The study will employ a multiple regression and progression data analysis method to estimate the causal relationships between factors under the study. The study will be conducted between August 2011 and April 2015.