



The Political Economy of Natural Resource Extraction in Tanzanian Central Africa,

Kamanda Mufalira^{1,2}, Nyingi Masudi^{3,4}, Mawulili Wambugu¹, Ingusi Chituwo^{3,4}

¹ Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, State University of Zanzibar (SUZA)

² Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS), Dar es Salaam

³ Mkwawa University College of Education

⁴ State University of Zanzibar (SUZA)

Published: 07 September 2010 | **Received:** 18 April 2010 | **Accepted:** 26 July 2010

Correspondence: kmufalira@gmail.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18907390](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18907390)

Author notes

Kamanda Mufalira is affiliated with Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, State University of Zanzibar (SUZA) and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Nyingi Masudi is affiliated with Mkwawa University College of Education and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Mawulili Wambugu is affiliated with Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, State University of Zanzibar (SUZA) and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Ingusi Chituwo is affiliated with State University of Zanzibar (SUZA) and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Abstract

The Political Economy of Natural Resource Extraction in Central Africa has been a subject of interest for scholars within African Studies, with particular focus on Tanzania's central region. The research employs a mixed-methods approach combining quantitative data analysis with qualitative case studies from multiple regions within Tanzania's central zone. Data collection includes government reports, interviews with stakeholders, and field observations. A key finding is the significant variation in extraction profits across different sectors, with mining yielding higher returns compared to agriculture or forestry, particularly in terms of foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows. The study concludes that while natural resource extraction contributes to economic growth and development, it also exacerbates socio-economic inequalities and environmental degradation in the region. Policy recommendations include strengthening regulatory frameworks to ensure equitable distribution of benefits from resource extraction and promoting sustainable practices to mitigate adverse impacts.

Keywords: *African Geography, Resource Politics, Political Economy, Development Studies, Institutional Analysis, Natural Capitalism, Environmental Economics*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

Email: info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

Submit at: app.parj.africa



Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge