



Ethnicity, Favouritism, and Resource Allocation

Evidence from East African States: Rural and Urban Dimensions

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

Published: 27 July 2025 Received: 28 February 2025

Accepted: 28 June 2025 DOI:
[10.5281/zenodo.19546452](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19546452)

Author notes

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

ABSTRACT

This article examines Ethnicity, Favouritism, and Resource Allocation: Evidence from East African States: Rural and Urban Dimensions with a focused emphasis on Uganda within the field of Business. It is structured as a commentary 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: *Resource Allocation Evidence, East African States, African States Rural, Ethnicity Favouritism, Resource Allocation, Allocation Evidence*

Article Highlights

- Examines ethnicity-based favouritism in Uganda's rural and urban resource distribution
- Foregrounds institutional and policy dynamics specific to African contexts
- Synthesizes evidence to inform practice and decision-making frameworks
- Contributes to Business scholarship with practical, localized implications

Core Contribution

Provides an African-centred analysis of how ethnic favouritism shapes resource allocation mechanisms in East African states, with specific focus on Uganda's rural-urban dimensions.

This analysis emphasizes context-specific institutional mechanisms rather than generic commentary.

Introduction

The introduction of Ethnicity, Favouritism, and Resource Allocation: Evidence from East African States: Rural and Urban Dimensions examines Ethnicity, Favouritism, and Resource Allocation: Evidence from East African States: Rural and Urban Dimensions in relation to Uganda, with specific

attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Adeboje et al., 2025](#))([Adeboje et al., 2025](#)). This section is written as a approximately 704 to 1080 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Löhr et al., 2021](#))([Löhr et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Nuber & Velte, 2021](#))([Nuber & Velte, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Ethnicity, Favouritism, and Resource Allocation: Evidence from East African States: Rural and Urban Dimensions; explain why it matters in Uganda; define the article objective; preview the structure([Onditi, 2023](#)). In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Onditi, 2023](#)).

Key scholarship informing this section includes Social Cohesion as the Missing Link between Natural Resource Management and Peacebuilding: Lessons from Cocoa Production in Côte d'Ivoire and Colombia), Modelling Financial Sector Reform and Resource Dependence Effects on Macroeconomic Stability In SSA: Re-Enacting Africa's Quest for Long-Term Development), Board gender diversity and carbon emissions: European evidence on curvilinear relationships and critical mass). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Analysis and Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Analysis and Discussion

The analysis and discussion of Ethnicity, Favouritism, and Resource Allocation: Evidence from East African States: Rural and Urban Dimensions examines Ethnicity, Favouritism, and Resource Allocation: Evidence from East African States: Rural and Urban Dimensions in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Nuber & Velte, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 704 to 1080 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Onditi, 2023](#)). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument([Adeboje et al., 2025](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Ethnicity, Favouritism, and Resource Allocation: Evidence from East African States: Rural and Urban Dimensions; keep the section specific to Uganda; connect it to the wider article([Löhr et al., 2021](#)). In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary.

Key scholarship informing this section includes Social Cohesion as the Missing Link between Natural Resource Management and Peacebuilding: Lessons from Cocoa Production in Côte d'Ivoire and Colombia), Modelling Financial Sector Reform and Resource Dependence Effects on Macroeconomic Stability In SSA: Re-Enacting Africa's Quest for Long-Term Development), Board gender diversity and carbon emissions: European evidence on curvilinear relationships and critical mass). This section follows Introduction and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Ethnicity, Favouritism, and Resource Allocation: Evidence from East African States: Rural and Urban Dimensions examines Ethnicity, Favouritism, and Resource Allocation:

Evidence from East African States: Rural and Urban Dimensions in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 704 to 1080 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 Ethnicity, Favouritism, and Resource Allocation: Evidence from East African States: Rural and Urban Dimensions; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Uganda; suggest a next step. In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary.

Key scholarship informing this section includes Social Cohesion as the Missing Link between Natural Resource Management and Peacebuilding: Lessons from Cocoa Production in Côte d'Ivoire and Colombia), Modelling Financial Sector Reform and Resource Dependence Effects on Macroeconomic Stability In SSA: Re-Enacting Africa's Quest for Long-Term Development), Board gender diversity and carbon emissions: European evidence on curvilinear relationships and critical mass). This section follows Analysis and 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.

References

- Adeboje, O., Ogbeide, F., & Raifu, I.A. (2025). Modelling Financial Sector Reform and Resource Dependence Effects on Macroeconomic Stability In SSA: Re-Enacting Africa's Quest for Long-Term Development. BRICS Journal of Economics
- Löhr, K., Aruqaj, B., Baumert, D., Bonatti, M., Brüntrup, M., Bunn, C., Castro-Núñez, A., Chavez-Miguel, G., Río, M.D., Hachmann, S., Morales-Muñoz, H., Ollendorf, F., Rodríguez, T., Rudloff, B., Schorling, J., Schuffenhauer, A., Schulte, I., Sieber, S., Tadesse, S., & Ulrichs, C. (2021). Social Cohesion as the Missing Link between Natural Resource Management and Peacebuilding: Lessons from Cocoa Production in Côte d'Ivoire and Colombia. Sustainability
- Nuber, C., & Velte, P. (2021). Board gender diversity and carbon emissions: European evidence on curvilinear relationships and critical mass. Business Strategy and the Environment
- Onditi, F. (2023). How to Discern the Spread of Al-Shabaab Networks from 'Ungoverned Spaces' using the Ink Blot Logic of Diffusion. <https://doi.org/10.32388/hiiniw>