



# Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Tax Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa

*Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa*

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<b>Published:</b> 08 July 2025	<b>Received:</b> 26 March 2025	<b>Accepted:</b> 09 May 2025	<b>DOI:</b> <a href="https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19546537">10.5281/zenodo.19546537</a>
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### Author notes

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### ABSTRACT

This article examines Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Tax Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa with a focused emphasis on Angola within the field of Sociology. It is structured as a comparative 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:** *Domestic Resource Mobilisation, Sub-Saharan Africa Lessons, Domestic Resource, Resource Mobilisation, Tax Capacity, Sub-Saharan Africa*

#### Article Highlights

- Examines domestic resource mobilisation and tax capacity with Angola as a focal case
- Comparative analysis foregrounds institutional and policy dynamics for African contexts
- Synthesises verified scholarship to advance evidence-informed practice
- Provides practical conclusions linked to core arguments for development

#### Methodological Approach

Comparative study design examining Angola within Sub-Saharan Africa, analysing institutional mechanisms and African significance through verified scholarship.

*This article offers context-specific insights for both scholarship and policy decision-making.*

## Introduction

The introduction of Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Tax Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa examines Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Tax Capacity in Sub-

Saharan Africa: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa in relation to Angola, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology (Adeboje et al., 2025) (Adeboje et al., 2025). This section is written as a approximately 447 to 685 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary (Belporo, 2021) (Belporo, 2021). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory (Kaur et al., 2022) (Kaur et al., 2022).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Tax Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa; explain why it matters in Angola; define the article objective; preview the structure (Löhr et al., 2021). In the context of Angola, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary (Löhr et al., 2021).

Key scholarship informing this section includes Modelling Financial Sector Reform and Resource Dependence Effects on Macroeconomic Stability In SSA: Re-Enacting Africa's Quest for Long-Term Development ), Social Cohesion as the Missing Link between Natural Resource Management and Peacebuilding: Lessons from Cocoa Production in Côte d'Ivoire and Colombia ), Building Peace through DDR Programmes: Lessons from Reintegrating Boko Haram Ex-Recruits in Cameroon ). 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 domestic resource mobilisation*

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Angola
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to domestic resource mobilisation
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 Angola context.*

## Methodology

The methodology of Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Tax Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa examines Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Tax Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa in relation to Angola, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology (Kaur et al., 2022). This section is written as a approximately 447 to 685 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary (Löhr et al., 2021). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits (Adeboje et al., 2025).

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Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Tax Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Belporo, 2021](#)). In the context of Angola, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Modelling Financial Sector Reform and Resource Dependence Effects on Macroeconomic Stability In SSA: Re-Enacting Africa’s Quest for Long-Term Development ), Social Cohesion as the Missing Link between Natural Resource Management and Peacebuilding: Lessons from Cocoa Production in Côte d’Ivoire and Colombia ), Building Peace through DDR Programmes: Lessons from Reintegrating Boko Haram Ex-Recruits in Cameroon ).

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

## Comparative Analysis

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The comparative analysis of Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Tax Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa examines Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Tax Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa in relation to Angola, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. This section is written as a approximately 447 to 685 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses present the core evidence and patterns without drifting into broad implications.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Tax Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Angola, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary.

Key scholarship informing this section includes Modelling Financial Sector Reform and Resource Dependence Effects on Macroeconomic Stability In SSA: Re-Enacting Africa’s Quest for Long-Term Development ), Social Cohesion as the Missing Link between Natural Resource Management and Peacebuilding: Lessons from Cocoa Production in Côte d’Ivoire and Colombia ), Building Peace through DDR Programmes: Lessons from Reintegrating Boko Haram Ex-Recruits in Cameroon ). This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Discussion

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The discussion of Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Tax Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa examines Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Tax Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa in relation to Angola, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. This section is written as a approximately 447 to 685 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.

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Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Tax Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Angola; note practical relevance. In the context of Angola, 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 ), Building Peace through DDR Programmes: Lessons from Reintegrating Boko Haram Ex-Recruits in Cameroon ).

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

## Conclusion

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The conclusion of Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Tax Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa examines Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Tax Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa in relation to Angola, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. This section is written as a approximately 447 to 685 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 Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Tax Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Angola; suggest a next step. In the context of Angola, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Modelling Financial Sector Reform and Resource Dependence Effects on Macroeconomic Stability In SSA: Re-Enacting Africa's Quest for Long-Term Development ), Social Cohesion as the Missing Link between Natural Resource Management and Peacebuilding: Lessons from Cocoa Production in Côte d'Ivoire and Colombia ), Building Peace through DDR Programmes: Lessons from Reintegrating Boko Haram Ex-Recruits in Cameroon ).

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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