

RESOURCE CURSE IMPACTS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW OF NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Volume: 7
Number: 4
Page: 1017 - 1024

Shelton Chinorumba
Zimbabwe Open University, Zimbabwe
Corresponding author: Shelton Chinorumba
E-mail: sheltonchinorumba@gmail.com

Article History:
Received: 2026-05-18
Revised: 2026-06-19
Accepted: 2026-07-20

Abstract:

This review synthesizes research on the resource curse in Southern Africa, focusing on non-renewable resources to address the paradox of abundant mineral wealth coinciding with economic stagnation, governance challenges, and environmental degradation. The review aimed to evaluate economic impacts, institutional quality, environmental and social risks, foreign direct investment dynamics, and policy effectiveness in the region. A systematic analysis of empirical, theoretical, and policy studies from Southern African countries and the SADC region was conducted, emphasizing quantitative econometric methods and comparative case studies. Findings reveal that institutional quality critically mediates resource wealth outcomes, with strong governance enabling economic growth and diversification while weak institutions exacerbate rent-seeking and socio-environmental harms. Non-renewable resource dependence often correlates with slower growth and environmental degradation, though exceptions exist where effective management fosters human development. Foreign direct investment can mitigate or amplify resource curse effects depending on governance and integration, while policy frameworks and regional cooperation remain essential yet under-evaluated for sustainable resource management. These findings converge to underscore the multifaceted nature of the resource curse, highlighting institutional reforms and integrated policies as pivotal for transforming resource wealth into sustainable development. The review informs future research and policy by delineating critical governance and economic factors shaping resource outcomes in Southern Africa.

Keywords: Non-Renewable Resource, Southern Africa, Resource Curse, Sustainable

INTRODUCTION

Research on the resource curse in Southern Africa focusing on non-renewable resources has emerged as a critical area of inquiry due to the region's vast mineral wealth juxtaposed with persistent socio-economic challenges (Sarfo & Tweneboah, 2024; Matsa et al., n.d.). Since the 1990s, scholarly attention has evolved from identifying the paradox of resource abundance hindering growth to exploring institutional and governance factors influencing outcomes (Crain, 2010; Iimi & Iimi, 2006). The significance of this research lies in addressing the paradox where countries rich in minerals like copper, diamonds, and coal often experience slower economic growth, environmental degradation, and social instability (Nhabinde & Heshmati, 2020; Mattes & Alence, 2016). For instance, despite Southern Africa's substantial contribution to global mineral production, many communities remain impoverished, highlighting the practical urgency of understanding the resource curse dynamics (Hanusch et al., 2019) (Habiyaemye, 2020).

The specific problem addressed is the persistent underperformance of resource-rich Southern African countries in translating mineral wealth into sustainable development (Macamo, 2022; Mahonye & Mandishara, 2017). Existing literature reveals a knowledge gap concerning the nuanced



This open-access article is distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY-NC) 4.0 license

roles of institutional quality, economic complexity, and regional integration in mediating the resource curse (Olalekan & Odhiambo, 2024) (Adika, 2021) (Epo & Faha, 2020). While some studies emphasize weak governance and rent-seeking as primary causes (Khandelwal, 2024; Asongu & Odhiambo, 2022), others highlight the potential for economic diversification and institutional reforms to mitigate adverse effects (Iimi & Iimi, 2006; Awoa et al., 2024). Controversies persist regarding whether resource abundance inherently impedes growth or if outcomes depend on governance and policy frameworks (Hillbom, 2015; Jones, 2014). The consequences of this gap include continued economic volatility, environmental harm, and social inequality in the region (Uche & Nwaeze, 2023; Achuo et al., 2023).

This review adopts a conceptual framework integrating the resource curse theory, institutional quality, and economic diversification as key constructs (Collier & Goderis, 2007; Khandelwal, 2024; Straat, 2019). The resource curse refers to the paradox where resource wealth correlates with poor economic performance (Collier & Goderis, 2007). Institutional quality encompasses governance, rule of law, and corruption control, which influence resource management (Epo & Faha, 2020) (Asongu & Odhiambo, 2022). Economic diversification and complexity relate to reducing resource dependence and fostering sustainable growth (Olalekan & Odhiambo, 2024; Awolusi et al., 2018). These concepts interrelate to explain how governance and economic structures mediate the impact of non-renewable resource wealth on development outcomes.

The purpose of this systematic review is to synthesize empirical and theoretical insights on the resource curse in Southern Africa, focusing on non-renewable resources, to clarify the roles of institutions and economic factors in shaping development trajectories (Sarfo & Tweneboah, 2024; Olalekan & Odhiambo, 2024). By addressing identified gaps, the review contributes to policy-relevant knowledge aimed at overcoming the resource curse and promoting sustainable growth in the region (Awoa et al., 2024; Nyandwe et al., 2024).

METHODS

Systematic Literature Selection. The review methodology involves a comprehensive analysis of peer-reviewed studies and empirical data from Southern African countries, emphasizing recent advances and diverse disciplinary perspectives (Sarfo & Tweneboah, 2024) (Asatryan et al., 2024). The original research question – "resource curse in Southern Africa focusing on non-renewable resources" – was systematically expanded into multiple specific search statements to ensure comprehensive coverage. The transformed queries included: (1) Resource curse in Southern Africa, focusing on non-renewable resources; (2) Impact of governance and institutional quality on the resource curse in Southern Africa; (3) How does institutional quality influence the impact of non-renewable resource wealth on economic growth and governance in Southern Africa?

Screening and Selection Process. Initial searches across multiple academic databases yielded 380 papers from the transformed queries. Citation chaining, both backward (examining reference lists) and forward (identifying newer papers citing core works), identified an additional 57 papers, bringing the total to 437 candidate papers. After applying relevance scoring and sorting mechanisms, 425 papers were deemed relevant to the research query, with 50 identified as highly relevant for in-depth synthesis. The reviewed works predominantly employ quantitative econometric analyses, case studies, and comparative frameworks, with a strong geographic focus on Southern African countries such as Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique, and the broader SADC region. The studies collectively address the multifaceted dimensions of the resource curse, including economic growth impacts, institutional governance, environmental and social risks, foreign direct investment dynamics, and policy effectiveness.



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Economic Impact Assessment. The literature reveals complex and often contradictory economic impacts of non-renewable resource wealth in Southern Africa. Resource abundance frequently correlates with slower economic growth and development paradoxes, a phenomenon extensively documented across the region (Nhabinde & Heshmati, 2020; Habiyaemye, 2020). Studies demonstrate that mineral resource dependence can hinder economic diversification and exacerbate economic volatility, particularly in countries heavily reliant on single commodities (Macamo, 2022; Mahonye & Mandishara, 2017). However, notable exceptions exist where effective resource management has contributed to human development and economic stability, most prominently in Botswana (Iimi & Iimi, 2006) (Hillbom, 2015).

Econometric analyses consistently indicate that the relationship between resource wealth and growth depends critically on institutional quality and governance structures (Epo & Faha, 2020; Ndjokou & Tsopmo, 2017). Countries with strong institutions can leverage resource wealth for sustainable development, while weak institutional environments lead to rent-seeking, corruption, and economic stagnation (Asongu & Odhiambo, 2022) (Awoa et al., 2024). Economic complexity and diversification emerge as crucial mediating factors that can provide pathways to evade resource curse syndrome, suggesting that building diverse and sophisticated economic structures is essential for transforming resource wealth into broad-based prosperity (Olalekan & Odhiambo, 2024).

Institutional Quality and Governance. Institutional quality emerges as the most critical mediating factor in resource curse outcomes across Southern Africa. Strong governance frameworks, rule of law, and corruption control are consistently associated with positive resource wealth outcomes, enabling countries to translate mineral endowments into sustainable economic growth and human development (Epo & Faha, 2020) (Asongu & Odhiambo, 2022). Conversely, weak institutions amplify the negative effects of resource dependence, facilitating rent-seeking behavior, elite capture of resource revenues, and mismanagement of mineral wealth (Khandelwal, 2024; Crain, 2010).

Property rights regimes play a pivotal role in determining resource outcomes, with secure and well-defined property rights contributing to more effective resource management and equitable benefit distribution (Awoa et al., 2024). Governance quality affects not only economic outcomes but also environmental and social dimensions of resource extraction, influencing the extent to which mining activities generate pollution, health hazards, and social conflicts (Mattes & Alence, 2016; Rjoub et al., 2021). Studies highlight that institutional reforms must precede or accompany resource sector development to avoid the entrenchment of extractive political and economic structures that perpetuate underdevelopment (Jones, 2014; Saunders & Caramento, 2018).

Environmental and Social Risks. Non-renewable resource extraction in Southern Africa generates significant environmental and social risks that compound the economic challenges of the resource curse. Environmental degradation, including land degradation, water pollution, air quality deterioration, and biodiversity loss, is widely documented across mining regions (Sarfo & Tweneboah, 2024) (Achu et al., 2023). Health challenges in resource-rich areas include increased exposure to pollutants, occupational hazards for miners, and elevated rates of respiratory and other diseases in mining communities (Sarfo & Tweneboah, 2024).

Social impacts include displacement of communities, growing inequality in wealth distribution, and conflicts over resource access and benefit sharing (Uche & Nwaeze, 2023; Wegenast et al., 2020). Local communities often bear the environmental and social costs of extraction while receiving minimal economic benefits, a pattern that fuels resentment and social instability (Hanusch



et al., 2019; Wegenast et al., 2020). Internal conflicts and political instability can be exacerbated by resource competition, particularly in contexts of weak governance and limited institutional capacity to manage distributional conflicts (Slesman et al., 2023).

Foreign Direct Investment and Economic Integration. Foreign direct investment in the extractive sector presents a double-edged sword in Southern African resource economies. On one hand, FDI can bring much-needed capital, advanced technology, and technical expertise, potentially contributing to economic development and infrastructure improvement (Adika, 2021; Nhabinde & Heshmati, 2020). On the other hand, FDI may also facilitate resource extraction with limited local value addition, significant profit repatriation, and environmental exploitation, particularly when regulatory frameworks are weak (Ovadia, 2020).

The impact of FDI depends critically on governance quality, regulatory frameworks, and the degree of economic integration within regional blocks (Adika, 2021; Rjoub et al., 2021). Regional integration through SADC and similar frameworks offers potential for coordinated resource management, development of regional value chains, and collective bargaining with multinational corporations, though implementation of these integration mechanisms remains limited in practice (Adika, 2021). Studies suggest that strategic FDI policies coupled with local content requirements, technology transfer provisions, and environmental safeguards can enhance positive outcomes while mitigating risks (Nhabinde & Heshmati, 2020).

Policy Approaches and Interventions. Policy frameworks for managing non-renewable resources in Southern Africa vary widely in design and effectiveness. Successful approaches emphasize transparent revenue management, strategic investment in economic diversification, and strengthening of institutional capacity (Jones, 2014; Nyandwe et al., 2024). Sovereign wealth funds and stabilization mechanisms can help manage commodity price volatility and ensure intergenerational equity in resource wealth distribution (Mtiki, 2022).

Environmental regulations and social safeguards are essential components of sustainable resource management but are often weakly enforced in practice, leading to continued environmental degradation and social conflicts (Sarfo & Tweneboah, 2024; Achuo et al., 2023). Policy interventions promoting economic complexity and diversification show promise in breaking resource dependence and building more resilient economies (Olalekan & Odhiambo, 2024). Regional cooperation on resource governance remains underdeveloped, representing a significant policy gap that limits the region's ability to maximize benefits from its mineral wealth (Adika, 2021). Learning from successful cases like Botswana and international examples like Chile offers valuable insights for policy design and implementation (Iimi & Iimi, 2006; Mtiki, 2022).

Synthesis of Key Findings. The reviewed literature converges on several critical insights regarding the resource curse in Southern Africa. First, institutional quality emerges as the paramount determinant of resource wealth outcomes, mediating between resource abundance and development trajectories in fundamental ways (Epo & Faha, 2020) (Asongu & Odhiambo, 2022). These findings challenge deterministic interpretations of the resource curse and highlight the potential for policy interventions to transform resource wealth into sustainable development.

Second, the multidimensional nature of the resource curse – encompassing economic, environmental, social, and political dimensions – requires integrated policy responses rather than sector-specific interventions (Sarfo & Tweneboah, 2024; Sherazi et al., 2024). Economic diversification and complexity provide pathways to reduce resource dependence and enhance economic resilience (Olalekan & Odhiambo, 2024).

Third, the role of FDI and regional integration presents both opportunities and challenges that depend critically on governance frameworks and policy design (Adika, 2021; Nhabinde & Heshmati,

2020). Strategic engagement with foreign investors and strengthened regional cooperation can enhance value addition and sustainable resource management.

Research Gaps and Future Directions. Despite substantial progress, several research gaps persist. Longitudinal studies examining institutional evolution and resource outcomes over extended periods are limited, constraining understanding of causal mechanisms and temporal dynamics. The micro-level impacts of resource extraction on local communities require more systematic investigation to inform targeted interventions (Wegenast et al., 2020). Regional cooperation mechanisms and their effectiveness in coordinating resource governance remain under-researched, despite their potential importance (Adika, 2021).

Future research should employ mixed methods approaches combining econometric analysis with qualitative case studies to capture the complexity of resource curse dynamics. Comparative studies across Southern African countries can illuminate successful strategies and transferable lessons for policy design. Investigation of renewable energy transitions and their implications for resource-dependent economies represents an emerging research priority (Popławski, 2025).

Policy Implications. The findings yield several policy implications for Southern African governments and regional organizations. Strengthening institutional capacity – including transparency, accountability, and rule of law – should be prioritized as foundational to effective resource management (Awoa et al., 2024) (Jones, 2014). Revenue management frameworks should balance current needs with intergenerational equity and economic diversification objectives (Mtiki, 2022).

Environmental and social safeguards must be rigorously implemented and enforced to mitigate extraction-related harms and ensure sustainable development (Sarfo & Tweneboah, 2024). FDI policies should emphasize local content requirements, technology transfer, and environmental standards to maximize developmental benefits (Nhabinde & Heshmati, 2020). Regional cooperation through SADC and similar frameworks should be strengthened to coordinate resource governance, share best practices, and develop regional value chains (Adika, 2021).

CONCLUSION

This systematic review synthesizes diverse research on the resource curse in Southern Africa, focusing on non-renewable resources. The evidence demonstrates that institutional quality critically mediates the relationship between resource wealth and development outcomes. While non-renewable resource dependence presents significant challenges – including economic volatility, environmental degradation, and social inequality- these outcomes are not predetermined. Strong governance, strategic policies, and economic diversification can transform resource wealth into sustainable development.

The multidimensional nature of the resource curse requires integrated policy responses addressing economic, environmental, social, and governance dimensions simultaneously. Foreign direct investment and regional integration offer opportunities for enhancing resource management effectiveness, contingent on appropriate regulatory frameworks and institutional capacity. Policy interventions should prioritize institutional strengthening, transparent revenue management, environmental and social safeguards, and economic diversification strategies.

Future research should address identified gaps through longitudinal studies, micro-level investigations, and comparative analyses. The transition to renewable energy presents both challenges and opportunities for resource-dependent Southern African economies. By learning from both successes and failures within the region and globally, Southern African countries can chart pathways toward sustainable resource management and inclusive development. The resource curse



is not inevitable; with appropriate institutions, policies, and regional cooperation, resource wealth can become a foundation for prosperity rather than a barrier to development.

REFERENCES

- Achuo, E. D., Tékam, H. O., Ndam, N. L., Nchofoung, T., & Dinga, G. D. (2023). Is Mother Nature responsible for Africa's predicaments? Pathways to breaking the chains of the resource curse through the lens of good governance, digitalisation, and energy transition. *Energy Strategy Reviews*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esr.2023.101214>
- Adika, G. (2021). Regional economic integration, natural resources, and foreign direct investment in SADC. *Journal of Economics and Development*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JED-02-2021-0021>
- Asatryan, Z., Baskaran, T., Birkholz, C., & Hufschmidt, P. (2024). The regional economics of mineral resource wealth in Africa. *Economica*, <https://doi.org/10.1111/ecca.12540>
- Asongu, S. A., & Odhiambo, N. M. (2022). The paradox of governance and natural resource rents in sub-Saharan Africa. *Social Science Research Network*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4054511>
- Awoa, P. A., Yana, A. G. N., Efogo, F. O., & Ondo, H. A. (2024). Africa's resource curse: The key role of property rights. *Resources Policy*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2024.104929>
- Awolusi, O. D., Mbonigaba, J., & Tipoy, C. K. (2018). Mineral resources endowment and economic growth in Southern African countries. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJDIPE.2018.10012382>
- Ayuk, E. T., & Klege, R. A. (2017). Extractive resources, global volatility, and Africa's growth prospects. *Journal of Sustainable Development Law and Policy*, 8(1), 259-287. <https://doi.org/10.4314/JSDLP.V8I1.11>
- Bildirici, M., & Gokmenoglu, S. M. (2019). Does the resource curse really exist in precious metal producer countries? *Natural resources research*, 28(4), 1403-1428. <https://doi.org/10.1007/S11053-019-09468-7>
- Boos, A., & Holm-Müller, K. (2016). The Zambian resource curse and its influence on genuine savings as an indicator for "weak" sustainable development. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 18 (3), 881-919. <https://doi.org/10.1007/S10668-015-9667-5>
- Byaro, M., & Kinyondo, A. (2020). Institutional quality explains the difference in natural gas revenues to contribute to the economy: Empirical evidence from Tanzania.
- Cai, H., Lee, H., Khan, N. U., & Yuan, Q. (2024). Are natural resources a curse, a blessing, or a double-edged sword? Implications for environmental sustainability. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 367, 122008-122008. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.122008>
- Collier, P., & Goderis, B. (2007). Commodity prices, growth, and the natural resource curse. Crain, A. K. (2010). The resource curse: The cases of Botswana and Zambia.
- DIEME, M. (n.d.). Effets de la gouvernance sur les ressources naturelles: Évidences en Afrique subsaharienne. <https://doi.org/10.52502/ijesm.v1i3.197>
- Dinga, G. D., Mama, N., & Achuo, E. D. (2024). Resource abundance: Blessing or curse? Comparative analyses of point and diffuse resources. *Heliyon*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e25078>
- Dramani, J. B., Rahman, Y. A., Sulemana, M., & Owusu-Takyi, P. (2022). Natural resource dependence and economic growth in SSA: Are there threshold effects? *Development studies research*, 9 (1), 230-245. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21665095.2022.2112728>



- Dymitrowska, Y. (2024). Natural resource funds, institutional quality, and governance: A systematic literature review. *Research Papers in Economics and Finance*, 8(2). <https://doi.org/10.18559/ref.2024.2.949>
- Epo, B. N., & Faha, D. R. N. (2020). Natural resources, institutional quality, and economic growth: An African tale. *The European Journal of Development Research*, 32(1), 99-128. <https://doi.org/10.1057/S41287-019-00222-6>
- Habiyaremye, A. (2020). Natural resource abundance: A hidden drag on Africa's development. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-38922-2_38
- Hanusch, M., Aguilar, J., Hund, K. L., Bogoev, J., Baskaran, G. C., & Hayman, J. J. (2019). Digging beneath the surface: An exploration of the net benefits of mining in southern Africa.
- Hillbom, E. (2015). Botswana: Caught in a natural resource trap. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315769356-4>
- Imi, A. (n.d.). Did Botswana escape from the resource curse?. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.910703>
- Imi, A., & Iimi, A. (2006). Did Botswana escape from the resource curse? Social Science Research Network.
- Imran, M., Alam, M. S., Zhang, J., Ozturk, I., Wahab, S., & Doğan, M. (2024). From resource curse to green growth: Exploring the role of energy utilization and natural resource abundance in economic development. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1477-8947.12461>
- Jones, J. S. (2014). Tempering the resource curse in sub-Saharan Africa: An explanatory analysis of the variance of the resource curse in Nigeria and Botswana. <https://doi.org/10.25777/Z1N2-HE81>
- Josué, A. R. (2024). Resource curse: Natural resources and their divergent impact on development in Madagascar. <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-4437409/v1>
- Khandelwal, P. (2024). The resource curse hypothesis. *ShodhKosh Journal of Visual and Performing Arts*, 5 (4). <https://doi.org/10.29121/shodhkosh.v5.i4.2024.5531>
- Macamo, R. D. C. (2022). Mineral resources and economic growth: Evidence from the coal sector in Mozambique. *Espaço e Economia*(24). <https://doi.org/10.4000/espacoeconomia.22101>
- Mahonye, N., & Mandishara, L. (2017). The mechanism between the mining sector and economic growth in Zimbabwe is it a resource curse. *Environmental Economics*, 6 (3), 81-92.
- Matsa, M. M., Dzawanda, B., Mupepi, O., Shabani, T., & Shabani, T. (n.d.). The rand-great dyke-copper belt-katanga mineral resources axis: Blessing or curse for southern africa. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10708-024-11206-3>
- Mattes, R., & Alence, R. (2016). Mineral governance barometer: Southern Africa.
- Mbulawa, S. (2015). Determinants of economic growth in the Southern Africa Development Community: The role of institutions. *Applied Economics and Finance*, 2 (2), 91-102. <https://doi.org/10.11114/AEF.V2I2.782>
- Mlambo, C. (2022). Non-renewable resources and sustainable resource extraction: An empirical test of the Hotelling rule's significance to gold extraction in South Africa. *Sustainability*, 14 (17), 10619-10619. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su141710619>
- Mtiki, L. (2022). Mineral resource management and economic growth: What Zambia should learn from Chile. *Journal of economics, finance and accounting studies*, 4 (2), 191-205. <https://doi.org/10.32996/jefas.2022.4.2.15>

- Ndjokou, I. M. M. M., & Tsopmo, P. C. (2017). The effects on economic growth of natural resources in sub-Saharan Africa: Does the quality of institutions matter? *Economics Bulletin*, 37 (1), 248-263.
- Nhabinde, S., & Heshmati, A. (2020). The extractive industry's impact on economic growth in SADC countries. *Research Papers in Economics*.
- Nyandwe, E. M., Zhang, Q., Wang, D., & Yeo, A. D. (2024). Towards sustainable development of mineral resources in sub-Saharan Africa: A structural equation modeling approach. *Sustainability*, 16 (20), 9087-9087. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16209087>
- Ola, K. O., & Onyejiuwa, D. C. (2023). Resource Endowment and Economic Growth in Sub-Saharan African Countries. *Global Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.37745/gjahss.2013/vol11n71331>
- Olalekan, O. C., & Odhiambo, N. M. (2024). Does economic complexity provide antidotal pathways to evade the resource curse syndrome? A novel role for institutions. *Sustainable Development*. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sd.3266>
- Ovadia, J. S. (2020). Natural resources and African economies: Asset or liability?. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-38922-2_36
- Popławski, B. (2025). Lifting the resource curse in Africa's energy sector. *Stan Rzeczy* (1(26)), 83-106. <https://doi.org/10.51196/srz.26.4>
- Reed, D. (2001). Economic change, governance and natural resource wealth: The political economy of change in southern Africa.
- Rjoub, H., Ifediora, C. U., Odugbesan, J. A., Iloka, B. C., Rita, J. X., Dantas, R. M., Mata, M. N., & Martins, J. M. (2021). Implications of governance, natural resources, and security threats on economic development: Evidence from sub-Saharan Africa. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(12). <https://doi.org/10.3390/IJERPH18126236>
- Sarfo, E. A., & Tweneboah, R. (2024). Mineral wealth paradox: Health challenges and environmental risks in african resource-rich areas. *BMC Public Health*, 24(1), 724-724. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-024-18137-1>
- Saunders, R., & Caramento, A. (2018). An extractive developmental state in southern Africa? The cases of Zambia and Zimbabwe. *Third World Quarterly*, 39(6), 1166-1190. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2017.1409072>
- Sherazi, H., Rasul, F., & Asghar, N. (2024). Quantifying the impact of natural resources on sustainable growth in developing economies: Evidence from the panel nonlinear ARDL technique. *Journal of social & organizational matters*, 3 (2), 27-42. <https://doi.org/10.56976/jsom.v3i2.54>
- Slesman, L., Kole, A., Abdlaziz, R. A., & Raheem, I. D. (2023). Taming the tides of internal conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa: The role of political institutions and natural resources. *Global Journal of Emerging Market Economies*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09749101231187468>
- Straat, L. V. D. (2019). Resource dependence and economic growth: Distinguishing between renewable and non-renewable commodities.
- Uche, E., & Nwaeze, N. C. (2023). Distributional dynamics amidst resource abundance: The implications of structural and institutional transformations. *Journal of International Commerce, Economics and Policy*. <https://doi.org/10.1142/s1793993323500138>