

PROBLEMS OF POST-COLONIAL AFRICAN STATES

- # Problems
- # Debates about what caused the Problem and how they can be solved.
- # Concept of the post-colonial African States.
 - State : Sovereign nations, Independent Country recognized by the United Nations, States in Nigeria are provinces.
 - 54 African countries / States.
 - Independence decade for Africa in the 1960s because 32 out of 54 of them got their independence in the 1960s.

CHARACTERISTICS OF POST-COLONIAL AFRICAN STATES

- 1. Nation-State Statuses : Most of them were heterogeneous in nature, Many states combined to make a state.
- # Diversity : Culturally, ethnically, Religiously. African states were diverse because of the coming together of several states. However they struggled with

state level. There was no unity among these diverse. There hasn't been the acceptance of one's ness.

2. Dependent / Neo-colonial : The old Colonial life-style is still evident. These Independent states (wrong language (Politics etc.) of the former Colonial power are still dominant. Hence African States are largely dependent.
3. Weak / fragile : Crisis prone, highly Indebted, stability is a rare asset. This reflects the Weakness of policing Institutions.
4. Failed states (on the extreme) : The inability of the states to provide the basic needs of the Citizens (security) primary purpose of government (security of lives and property).
5. Bureaucratic : Some say that African post Colonial states are Bureaucratic in nature. For example in Nigeria the process (procedures) red tape for

doing simple things are too long:

6. Facist :

7. Under developed / dependency and neo-colonial theory

This is so because of their relationship with the foreign countries. This continuous relationship makes the exploitation broader because the relationship is not limited to the colonial power alone. African resources are exploited for the benefits of non-Africans:

8. Rogue : Some African states are lawless thereby breaking International laws and threatening other nation states.

9. Rentier : This is fairly recent and by this the Author means that African economies depend on rent. They do not generate income from products. The process and agreements that they make with other countries to allow their

Interference is what they are referring to in Nigeria the N.N.P.C before it was prioritized reported Nigeria and when foreign Countries came the hand joint joint Ventures Agreement (JVA) with Nigeria taking 51% and the foreign Countries Companies had 49%.

Thus the N.N.P.C was not solely responsible for producing the Oil but the profit made was what was shared between the N.N.P.C and other foreign companies. This is the Renter System that is replicated in other African Countries. (These Countries pay rent for Exploiting Africa's natural resources).

10. Economy : African's are at the bottom of Economic growth index and development. According to world bank African Countries entered the 21st century as (HIPC) 20 countries in Africa were heavily indebted.

By 2001, the 28 poorest Countries in the world were in Africa, By 2003 life expectancy declined from 50 years to 48 years, 46 years in 2005.

In 2009 the Ministry of Ohis Submitted that they are 10 failed states in the world and Seven were in least developed Countries and 32 were in Africa. Submitted that there are 40 poverty and insecurity were very common in Africa. The UNDP in 2014 Submitted a data that 34 out of 45 Countries in Africa are the poorest.

CAN AFRICA CLAIM THE 21ST CENTURY?

- # Many development issues are largely confined to Africa states in the beginning of the 21st Century Africa was poor and underdeveloped.
- # The human development index report for 2023 – 2024 between the 1960s – 1970s (frequent Military Coups / African Countries experienced negative growth rate below Zero GND per Capita was low). The era of SAP led to the collapse of infrastructures in 1980s in Africa. By 1980's the Sub-Saharan reports submits that there are 128 million African living in absolute poverty by mid 80s about 70% were below the poverty line (absolute poverty).

By the mid 90s, there were 49 poor Countries in the world and 30 were in Africa, many had high level of illiteracy (86% in Niger, 60% in Mozambique, Ethiopia, Burundi, Mali and Côte d'Ivoire) the poverty rate increased from 89.6 million to 223 million in the 1990s.

Because of these many African Countries were forced to accept S.A.P African poverty is characterized by the lack of "Shared growth" (When the GDP are fairly distributed among the population and enjoyed by few privileged ones). Income was not shared in a manner that would affect all the age rate positively (majority and people in need). Economic under-development, poverty, unequal distribution of income and wealth are major economic growth problem in Africa. African countries are regarded as "Low Trust Countries / Societies".

CLIMATE CHANGE

- # Inter-governmental panel on climate change (I.P.C.C) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related climate change. It is the body responsible for assessing and disseminating Climate Change Information. Warns about the Risk in destroying the Environment we live in.
- # According to I.P.C.C report of 2007 - 2011 submitted that from 1990 the world has started experienced global warming (Rising temperature level of the air, Ocean and Sea the increased melting of Ice and Snow).

The report predicted that temperature levels will continue to rise, seas and Oceans will continue to melt, Ice and Snow will continue to melt, they talked about the causes of Climate Change to be natural and human causes.

NATURAL FACTORS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

1. NATURAL FACTORS (Modern Economic history of Africa) looks at how historically the weather has been changing, events beyond human control

that occurs outside the Earth (the hotness of the Sun, brightness of the moon).

Events that occurs within the Earth (dryness of the earth and low conditions of the hemisphere that occurred thousands of years ago) droughts, heavy downpour etc.

HUMAN CAUSES / FACTORS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

here, human beings contributed to the cause of climate change. Industrialization was the greatest contributors to climate change.

The gases erupted from industries goes to disrupt the protective ozone layer. Europe, America, China and Japan are key contributors to the destruction of ozone layer. Urbanization is also a key factor, in the pre-capitalist era, many countries were rural and agrarian. Today many houses are crowded and densely populated. Emitting gases in the atmosphere. Housing density is enormous.

Food production system (Agriculture) is very crude, deforestation, brush burning attracts the Sun and its intensity destroys the soils.

Nutrients, erosion occurs through over-grazing
over-cultivation and bush burning

HISTORICALLY, Neolithic revolution caused climate change, when people began expanding their territories for farming, pastoralism, Empire building by conquests, establishing of market centers by clearing forest for trade (incremental degradation of the environment). thereby expanding the frontier of Climate change.

The colonial period saw the extensive mining of Minerals and cultivation of cash crops destroyed the environment.

The Savannah areas in Nigeria are expanding and forests are shrinking, before now many of them were forested, oil spillage, deforestation, desertification and erosion are key factors.

The Middle belt regions are now called Sahel Savannah.

15/01/2024

CONFLICT IN AFRICA.

- ⇒ Before the Independence of Sudan there was another conflict; The govt was believed to have been at fault.
- ⇒ Another country to experience Conflict was Congo, and it started as
- ⇒ Ethiopia experienced conflict for over 30 years 1961-1991. It was a Monarchy. In 1974 it was declared a Socialist Country (one party regime) it then went into civil war.
- # Causes of the Wars in Africa
 - ⇒ Liberation / Independence

- ⇒ They were pro-democracy movement; An attempt to establish democracy.
- ⇒ Electoral disputes
- ⇒ Cold War proxy war e.g. the Angolan War
- ⇒ Ethnic politics (1988) (Rwanda, Liberia, Sierra Leone)
- ⇒ Religious conflicts. (Sudan 1955-72 all sharing inspired, 1980-85 Nigeria)

CONFLICTS IN AFRICA AS A CONTINENT

- Civil wars
- Insurgencies
- Communal conflicts and ethnic conflicts.

SUDAN

- Sudan started experiencing War in 1955 before independence.
- Another one in 1993 - 2005. Sudan is one of the countries to experience earliest conflicts.
- Sharia law inspired these conflicts in Sudan.
- It came to an end in 2005 when the North and the South signed the comprehensive peace agreement.
- There was also a clash in Darfur region between the farmers and the herders believed to be sponsored by government.

D.R. CONGO

- By 1960 D.R. Congo also experienced war that claimed the life of Patrice Lumumba.
- Since 2002 D.R. Congo has been in one type of conflict or the other particularly the

Eastern Region.

ETHIOPIA

- From 1961 - 1991 - Ethiopia has been having clash.
- # It was an ideological War which transformed to become ethnic war. The minorities wanted a confederal system of government (Eritreans)
- # Eritrea broke away from Ethiopia to become independent.

NIGERIA

- Experienced civil war from 1967 - 1970
- from 1980s - 1990s religious riot in most parts of Nigeria (Kano, Kaduna and Bauchi) break out.
- There were communal conflicts in almost all part of the country over land, chieftancy etc.
- From 2009 saw the emergence of Boko haram ISWAP

ANGOLA

- Between 1975 and 1992 was engaged in the civil though it started before then.

- By 1975 the UNITA and the N.P.L.A had several clashes leading to Civil War.
- From 1975 - 2002 was a struggle for political power in Angola.

UGANDA

- Between 1981 - 1986 Uganda experienced Crisis and Civil War
- Until 2015 Uganda was always experiencing Civil War due to political struggles.

RWANDA

- In 1994 there was a genocide in Rwanda. It was an ethnic War between the Buhis

UNITA - U.S

N.P.C.A - Soviet Union

And the tutsis.

- The tutsis (minorities) were mostly the Victims

LIBERIA

- Liberia had two civil Wars;

1989 - 1996

1998 - 2003

- There were basically a political crisis, they were granted independence in 1947,
- The Americans left power in the hands of American Liberians.
- Samuel Doe carried out a coup but he ended up being a dictator
- Charles Taylor came into power and there was rounds of Civil Wars.

SIERRA LEONE

- From 1991 - 2002 was a period of Civil Wars all for the control of Powers.

DIFFERENT CAUSES OF CONFLICTS IN AFRICA

① INDEPENDENCE LIBERATION

- In Ethiopia it was liberation struggle
- In Nigeria Biafra wanted to be independent
- In Sudan it was about the independence of South Sudan: In 2011 South Sudan became the youngest country ⁱⁿ the world.

② PRO - DEMOCRACY MOVEMENT

Restoration of democracy rather than independence

- Since 1991 Somalia has known no peace the collapse of the Soviet Union, Somalia wanted to practice democracy. There was fragmentation and battles of whom to rule.
- Somalia is the most homogeneous Country in the world but the battle of who to rule has been an issue.
- In Ethiopia the Eritreans wanted to have a democratic Ethiopia.
- In 1991 in Algeria there was a cross election violence organised by an Islamic party. (Islamic Salvation party) Though they won, Western influenced to its collapse.
- In D.R.C. the collapse of the Soviet Union led to a democratic upsurge.
- In Uganda and Liberia it was majorly struggles for the establishment of democracy.
- In 2011, the Arab springs, are moving for the Orthodox - Marxism - (one man until death) creation of multi-party system and establishment of a democratic structure.

③ ELECTIONS DISPUTES

- In 1964, there was a disputed election in Nigeria leading to Crisis in the Southern region
- Another broke out in 1983, in the South-West there were Crisis.
- In June 12. 1993, there was an annulled election leading to clashes in the South-West.
- In 2001, there was post-election violence
- In 1981 - 1986 there was election disputes in Uganda.
- In Angola 1975 - 1992, 1992 - 2002, there were election disputes too.
- In 2002 - 2007, Côte d'Ivoire also experienced election disputes.
- In 2008, Kenya experienced disastrous election disputes.

④ COLD WARS / PROXY WARS

In 1975 - 1982 - Angola

1977 - 1982 - Mozambique, here the opposition were supported by western powers.

⑤

ETHICO-TYPOLGY : Religion / Political Insurgencies

- In Burundi (1988) - terrorism
- Rwanda in 1994, Liberia and Sierra Leone
- In 1955 - 1972, 1983 - 2005 In Sudan it was a Sharia law Inspired Conflicts.
- 1980 - 1985 in Nigeria (1990s in Biafra)
- 1998 - Al-Qaida in Kenya
- 2000 - Sharia Conflict in Kaduna
- 2009 - Boko Haram in Nigeria

⑥

BDAWDER CONFLICTS (Irridentists Movement)

- Somalia and Ethiopia and also Kenyans

⑦

ENVIRONMENT / RESOURCES CRISIS (Economic Crisis).

- Niger -Delta Crisis - 1990s - 2009
- In 2003 Crisis in Darfur was for resource control where pastoral communities were attacking agrarian communities in Arab.
- In D.R.C It was a Conflict for Mineral resources and who controls which part and why.
- Conflicts are anti-thetical to development

It cripples economic growth and development.

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WHY DO PEOPLE MOVE???

PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

PUSH

ECONOMIC: POVERTY

- # Economic factors: Str
 - ⇒ Structural adjustment program lead to the Large migration of people.
 - ⇒ People's Salaries were very Poor.
 - ⇒ Many lost their jobs in both private and public sectors leading to unemployment.
 - ⇒ Many people were living below the poverty line. which was one dollar per day.

PULL

- ⇒ Places that offered a better and prosperous life, which was the direct opposite of the push factor.

BAD GOVERNANCE

PRIEST

- Many of the regimes practiced bad governance and inhuman behaviors.
- Killing of Opposition and people who were perceived to be threat.
- Bad governance bringing about Civil war, Communal Conflict or Religious conflicts.

PULL

- Government are accountable and transparent.
- Minimal tendencies for human right violations.
- Low occurrence of oppressions.
- ⇒ Peaceful dispositions.

- # Braindrain brings about low economic growth.
- # You can not create economic growth with unstable people.
- # Diasporal remittals: Those who travel and set support back or come back to develop their home country. It can be used for family and community development.

AFRICA AND UNCHARTINED - B.A MINTH 9-12-2024

- * Debates that colonialism and slave trade are not why Africa is underdeveloped.
- * He outlined squarely that bad leadership is responsible for bad policies and underdevelopment.
- * To him, the leadership in Africa belongs to the old generation who adopted policies that are not favourable to Africa.
- * These leadership failed to achieve impactful, positive and outstanding changes.
- * African leadership is corrupt, procedural irregularities, perversion of justice.
- * African leaders do not understand the policies behind wealth creation, Capitalism (West Europe), confused capitalism communism with socialism.
- * African leaders are obsessed with power, they do not tolerate opposing views, lacked vision, egoistic, had poor sense of judgement and do not understand the principles of democracy which revolves around rule of law and accountability.
- * He submitted that African leaders do not treat the peasants well, the peasants were exploited, brutalized, impoverished and mistreated by the ruling elites.

- * The peasants lacked political voices, many of them are illiterate, not ideologically and politically minded
- * The economic choices of African leaders were based on Statism (socialist/non-socialist statism).
 - * Here, statism, the African leaders controlled the economy. There was no room for free enterprise economy. It was state-owned enterprises.
- * In Non-socialist states (Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire) had indigenization laws (foreigners were not allowed to participate in some aspects of economy, they forced foreigners to sell part of their shares to Africans)
- * Economic policies of the state are determined by those in power.
- * Government is not good manager of business.
- * Statism has many shortcomings:
 - When controlled by government there is poor production and quality
 - Statism was responsible for hoarding resources leading to foreign exchange problems
 - Emergence of bribery, smuggling and corruption
- * To总结, Africa's problems are created in Africa

by Africans and must be solved by Africans.

- * To solve Africa's problems, you have to look inwards. To him "Only Africans can save Africa"
- * He suggested local solutions:
 - We must use our indigenous institutions and practices (things we didn't import from outside e.g villages, market and trade, free market enterprises).
 - Those in power should adopt bottom up solutions in decision making processes.
 - Africans should innovate local technologies, basic infrastructures and reorganize informal structures.
 - Africans should adopt the private sector approach (market based approach).
 - Broken down institutions (security, bureaucracy, electoral system, judiciary and financial sector) should be repaired.
 - clean up the environment (conflicts, ensure security, get rid of corruption/tackle it)
 - change bad leadership / adopt liberal economy.
- * Bad leadership and poor macro-economic reforms are Africa's biggest problem - world bank / IMF

PAUL COLLIER - THE BOTTOM BILLION

- * Paul Collier an Economist who submitted that Africa's problems are internal and he called them the four trap - conflict trap, natural resources dependence, landlocked problems and bad governance.
- * In conflict trap, he stated after colonialism many African experienced communal and civil conflicts leading to slow economic growth leading to unproductivity leading to vicious circle of poverty.
- * Dependence on natural resources is an issue. Here many African countries depend solely on their natural resources
- * Being landlocked is a limitation, many African countries lacked coastlines limiting economic activities, also bad neighbouring is another issue making the generation of revenue.
- * Collier argued that many African countries are badly governed which is not only political spheres but policies, bad structures and institutions, tumultuous currencies
- * Collier submitted possible solutions:
 - He suggests that the west (global powers) should give aids and tie conditions to it.
 - African countries should have 10 years intervention of "a country that depends on importation will never get a stable currency"

(Recolonization)

- Rich countries should liberalized their wealth with Africa. Remove trade barriers grant African countries temporary protection from Asian countries.
- Poor countries should diversify their economy