

Sustainable Development And Human Security In The African New Democracy Challenges And Solutions

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Abstract

The post-colonial African continent witnessed a state of instability, which affected in particular the societal fabric of African countries and the stability of their attempts to follow the democratic path within the process of post-colonial democratization. Among the problems that the continent suffered from is the national and ethnic diversity. The corruption of the ruling political authority and the arbitrariness of the political elites for their own interests at the expense of the higher interest of the state, as these policies revealed an imbalance in achieving development in the various regions of the same country, not to mention the entire continent.

Which led to the emergence of divisive tendencies and the destabilization of societal security between the two different groups to seize the richest areas and the availability of resources, which led to the perpetration of massacres, liquidation, ethnic cleansing and genocide among many groups and in many countries such as “Hutus and Tutsis” in the mid-nineties of the twentieth century in The Great Lakes region and other examples. Nigeria, which is the largest African giant in terms of human resources, a country that suffers from an imbalance in achieving development between the north and the rich south due to the poor distribution of resources and the corruption of political power, which led to the concentration of resources in a particular region without another, which led to the emergence of new security threats. These disputes Some refer it to a religious aspect and others to an economic aspect, which is the main element in most of these conflicts .

Keywords: (African Democracy , Challenges , environmental security , Human security , processors , sustainable development) .

Introduction

In the corruption that Africa suffers from, it impedes development and defines foreign direct investments and threatens societal security and thus human security, economic security, food security, health security, community security, personal security, political security and environmental security, and conflicts highlight divisions and the emergence of extremist armed movements within the state, which in turn leads to a threat to security. In the region, these extremist movements have an influence

extending from the inside to the outside. We find that the largest cases of corruption in Africa are linked to the unfair distribution of wealth, which cuts the mentalities and benefits other parties, as it is the signing of mining and oil contracts or the establishment of huge facilities, whether developmental or The infrastructure of countries in the African continent is often dominated by corruption factors, which threaten security and peace and impede the development process in Africa.

1.1 The challenges of sustainable development and human security in Africa and their impact on the stability of democracy

1.1.2 Internal challenges

crime, poverty and unemployment; Crime is a major challenge affecting South African people of all social classes.

According to police crime statistics last year, at least 57 people are killed every day in the country, and an average of 110 women report being raped to the police. "I want the new government to prioritize fighting crime because we are not safe in this country," Balisa Preti, owner of a hair salon in Johannesburg, told Anadolu Agency. "We can be attacked anywhere and anytime; we are not safe even in our homes."

All major political parties competing in the elections pledged to increase police training and fight crime that some people blame on high unemployment and poverty rates. essential for its redistribution to the landless black poor.

Land ownership is a controversial topic in South Africa, where most of the natural resources are still owned by white citizens, 25 years after the end of white minority rule.(1)

There is no doubt that the external challenges associated with the international battles against Africa are linked to a set of internal challenges that Wangari Maathai referred to, which makes the rise of Africa difficult. Perhaps the most prominent internal challenges are wars and violent armed conflicts, such as what is happening in South Sudan, Central Africa and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Violent Islamic radicalism, as in Nigeria, Somalia and northern Mali, is another obstacle to rebuilding the African state.

However, the spread of corruption and the misappropriation of public money deprives Africans of benefiting from the wealth of their country. According to African Union reports, about \$184 billion is wasted every year in Africa as a result of corrupt practices. The task of the ruling elite has become to plunder the public treasury and invest the spoils in foreign banks. This has resulted in the characterization of

"politics commodification" being used in African political practice.(2)

According to Jean-François Bayard, the term "filling stomachs" is the most appropriate approach to understanding the sociology of the African state after the departure of colonialism. This means that politics is the main gateway to great wealth, and the competition for power becomes fierce and violent. Defeat can mean exile, imprisonment or starvation. Those who win the prize for power translate into key positions given to members of their tribe, or their close associates and supporters. Perhaps all of this shows that the greatest challenge facing Africa today is the nature of the national state apparatus, which is truly the home of the disease.

What, then, should be done to face these challenges and enable Africa to catch up with the rising Asia? We go with the Ghanaian economist George Aite in his saying that a new generation of educated African youth (the generation of the Panthers according to him) should take over the responsibility instead of the corrupt ruling elites.

They already exist and work in many areas such as agriculture, the informal sector, information technology, manufacturing, and even in government. But these young people must first: build and refine their skills and increase the accumulation of knowledge before addressing the question of power and governance. That is Africa's new hope. Not to mention the challenges of food security, health security, environmental security, political security and personal security in the African continent, which makes it face great challenges imposed on it to achieve development and enhance stability and the emerging democracy after the 21st century.(3)

1.1.3 Environmental security and sustainable development challenges in Africa's agricultural economy

Climate change in the African Sahel region has led to an increase in drought cycles and a delay in rainfall, and its arrival in the form of massive floods in countries whose population depends on agriculture and grazing. Much towards human health, the depletion of the ozone layer, the loss of biodiversity and the spread of infectious

diseases, as it has a direct impact on economic growth and migration, especially in poor and low-income communities around the world and in the African continent in particular, and all of this leads to an increase in drought, desertification and internal and external migration of the peoples of Africa And down to the increase in violence and local conflicts over resources. Introduction.(4)

After climate change, one of the most important issues that has become a concern of many, including decision-makers, in order to get rid of the policies of countries that produce greenhouse gas emissions, which in turn affected the continent of Africa and its countries. Through our research, we will link the issue of climate change with social conflict and political violence that characterizes the world. Today, the African continent and its countries are witnessing violent conflicts, civil wars and organized crime, and it is the same region in which climate change dominates strongly through cycles of drought and repeated floods. In countries whose populations depend on agriculture and pastoralism, the geopolitical consequences of climate change are determined by political, economic and social factors by the extent of the climate change itself.

They have the ability to adapt to the effects of climate change, while poorer countries suffer the consequences of climate change, an increase in rainfall for example would be a boon to a country that has the ability to trap, store and distribute the extra water while it would be a devastating source of soil erosion For that country, as well as those who do not have sufficient plans to manage this land or do not have an infrastructure, our future has become in danger in light of the repercussions of climate change.(5)

1.1.4 External Challenges

The continent of Africa has faced several external challenges, including interference in the internal affairs by the major powers "the United States of America, France and China", which makes the continent of Africa a battleground to fight the major powers, in order to control the natural resources of the continent and mines of natural gas, coal and other minerals, the matter Which makes the African continent always coveted by the great powers.

Foreign investments play an important and major role in the development policies of many African countries, as most of these countries rely on foreign aid and loans, and international financial institutions intervene through loans targeting development projects in Africa.

The World Investment Report 2018 indicates that the value of foreign investments to Africa in 2017 amounted to \$42 billion ,the United States of America, Britain, France and China are on the list of countries with the most investments in Africa, with an investment value of \$57 billion, \$55 billion, \$49 billion and \$40 billion (2016 statistics).(6)

These investments have been transformed by some countries into a positive element in their development through the good and elaborate management of the projects targeted by these investments, as well as through the development of monitoring means over the performance of these projects,these countries are very few , the majority of African countries suffer from poor management of foreign investments that they obtain due to the spread of corruption Poor management, weak administrative structure and absence of oversight means.

This situation has caused an increase in the indebtedness of these countries and a weak performance of their economic indicators such as education, health, unemployment, and others ,Through this article, we will shed light on foreign investments in Africa and the challenges they face that impede benefiting from these investments.(7)

1.1.5 Absence of a developmental vision

According to the evaluation reports supervised by the donor agencies, most of the projects that are funded in Africa are not completed in the required time, nor with the required standards.

However, the real crisis that these countries suffer from with regard to foreign investments is the lack of vision , the chaos of projects, the failure to take priority in their implementation and the absence of oversight over them have caused these countries to benefit poorly from foreign investments. Foreign investments have a key role in the process of economic development and achieving prosperity, provided that there is a real, clear and feasible vision in

education, industry, health and other areas that need these investments, and whose improvement and development leads to the advancement and development of the state and this is reflected greatly on the lives of people and the status of the state regionally and internationally.

The absence of vision in African countries has prompted international investment institutions to work on preparing development programs targeting these countries. These programs include the sectors of education, health, agriculture, and other sectors that touch people's lives. The supervisory role that these institutions play on their projects has contributed to the success of these programs. In Africa.

1.1.6 Societal Factors:

The absence of the state and its institutions is the main factor that leads to the absence of development, and the reason is due to the inability to provide political stability, as a result of losing its primary role in meeting the demands of citizens, and this is what pushes them to revolt and enter into conflicts in order to obtain resources; As a result of marginalization, a feeling of exclusion, and the deterioration of the legitimacy of the political system, especially in multi-ethnic and multi-ethnic states. The inability of this state is due to its contribution to the absence of the element of a collective identity; by personalizing the state and harnessing it to serve certain minorities and groups, they monopolize power and wealth.

Perhaps the most prominent example of this is: what is happening in the internal conflicts in Sudan, such as the Darfur conflict: It is a conflict based mainly on the lack of food security, which prompted the non-Arab tribes to revolt as a result of their feeling of exclusion and marginalization in terms of development policies, and the defect in this is due to the government's economic policies that were not up to par and characterized by randomness, despite the high rate of economic growth from 1995 to 2009 after the discovery of oil in Sudan; The state government was unable to benefit from the income from exports of this resource in an effective manner, as a result of continuing to follow the same capitalist economic model that prevailed during the colonial rule, without

neglecting the decline and decline in agricultural production in favor of industrial production.

The nature of the African state, by virtue of its colonial history, made it just an African version of the colonial state, as it preserved the same institutions that it left, and preserved a political elite imbued with Western culture, keen to implement the schemes of dependence, and then widened the gap between the individual and the state, and made him search for his identity and himself. Far from it, and this has made many countries, such as Burundi, Central Africa and Kenya, suffer from an identity crisis and political instability.

With the exception of Tanzania; A country in East and Central Africa has not been able to achieve ethnic homogeneity.

At a time when ethnic hostility has increased in Kenya; Tanzania has succeeded in achieving peaceful coexistence between ethnic and religious groups.

The multiplicity of its tribes, which reached nearly 100 tribes, did not prevent it from achieving equality and the peaceful transfer of power, and the rotation of rule between Muslims and Christians, but rather made it a model for political stability and religious coexistence in Africa was able to reflect this political and societal success economically.

Today, Tanzania has become one of the fastest growing economies in Eastern Africa, with a domestic production rate of 6.9% in 2014.

It has also succeeded in developing its manufacturing and industrial economies. Even if it does not succeed in achieving higher economic and development ranks due to the erosion of its infrastructure and the high rates of poverty, this will not impede its development path. In the coming years, it will be in an optimal position; Because the main challenge and the problem of identity and the distribution crisis have overcome it, only the problem of technology, infrastructure development and provision of job opportunities and services remains, and this is not difficult when there is a real will to reach better development levels(8)

1.2 Processors, internal and external

1.2.1 Economic reform and the adoption of effective development policies

Economic reform is considered the most important pillar for attracting foreign investments, this reform defines a clear absence in many African countries and prevents them from benefiting from foreign investments and foreign loans.

The absence of administrative reform, the enactment of market regulation laws, project control, and the development of investment laws, all of which leads to a weak possibility of benefiting from foreign investments and directing them correctly in projects that serve the community and improve its status.(9)

Some African countries have been able, through cumulative experience, to build a coherent and strong economic system, which has helped them achieve important achievements at the level of their economy and stability.

United Nations development experts say that the most important challenges facing Africa in the field of development are stability and economic reform, and the focus of countries on confronting these challenges is the key to its success in the future.

1.2.2 Development of infrastructure and investment environment and development of international partnerships

In any economy, infrastructure plays a key role in the process of economic development, with its contribution to facilitating the process of transporting people and goods and linking the various regions of the country with roads and trains, in addition to ports and airports. Statistics of the World Bank on investment policies in Africa indicate that African countries that have a strong infrastructure A strong infrastructure has more opportunities for obtaining foreign investments compared to countries that have a fragile or weak infrastructure, as the criteria for granting investments take into account the level of infrastructure in the country targeted by these investments.(10)

Therefore, development experts advise African countries to focus on developing their infrastructure, as this makes them more attractive to foreign investments and gives them an opportunity to benefit from these investments. In addition to the development of infrastructure and its role in the state's ability to attract investments, there is also an absolute necessity for the development and development of the investment environment, as working on developing administrative work and improving its efficiency and speed contributes greatly to attracting investors and giving them an appropriate environment for its commercial activities.(11)

Africa, a young continent with a rich land, is considered a destination for foreign investments from various donor institutions and industrialized countries, as these countries and institutions seek to benefit from the wealth of this continent, which are wealth that African countries cannot benefit from due to the lack of logistical and material means, the absence of scientific expertise and the high cost of production. The state provides huge loans amounting to billions of dollars, so that benefiting from the proceeds of these investments remains very weak in most African countries. The reason, according to development experts, is the spread of corruption and the absence of oversight, and above all, the absence of an ambitious vision for development and a strong will for reform.

1.2.3 Global processors

At the global level, the United Nations Sustainable Development Group acts as a high-level forum for common policy formation and decision-making

It also directs, supports, tracks and oversees the coordination of development operations in 162 countries and territories, full information on the activities, resources and results of the United Nations country team is available on the United Nations Sustainable Development Group data portal, This information was reported by the UN Country Teams through the UN Sustainable Development Group Master Data Systems - UN INFO - which is digitizing the sustainable development cooperation frameworks for UN Country Teams, United Nations (formerly the United Nations Development Assistance

Frameworks), The UN Sustainable Development Group data portal, thanks to UN INFO, provides critical information, and promotes accountability and transparency in achieving results.(12)

1.2.4 Regional processors

At the regional level, regional cooperation platforms bring together all United Nations entities responsible for the development issues of the 2030 Agenda with the aim of responding to major challenges that transcend country and territory borders, such as those related to health and the environment. The Deputy Secretary-General chaired the regional cooperation platform, with the participation of two female representatives from the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Development Program.

(The Regional Strategy for the Middle East and North Africa 2024-2020 was launched in this critical period to complement IOM's full efforts towards promoting an inclusive and equitable environment, guided by evidence-based policies and programs, targeting migrants, displaced populations and host communities alike.

The strategy is formulated in accordance with regional priorities and Member States' efforts to improve migration management and protect vulnerable populations at all times.(13)

The diversity that exists in the MENA region requires an innovative, comprehensive and coordinated response. A whole-of-society approach to fostering partnerships between different stakeholders is fundamental to addressing structural factors and promoting the integration of migrants to reach their potential through appropriate migration management frameworks.

(Source: Carmela Godot, Director of the Regional Office in Cairo for the International Organization for Migration for the Middle East and North Africa

Middle East and North Africa region).(14)

Conclusion

Africa today, like other parts of the world, presents a dynamic but contradictory picture of

progress and underlying challenges. On the one hand, economic growth in several African countries has outpaced that of other parts of the world, and there are encouraging data indicating that the primary education enrollment rate in sub-Saharan Africa has improved dramatically, rising from 52 percent in 1990 to 80 percent in 2015.

While child mortality rates have been significantly reduced. However, some regions of Africa face threats and challenges involving protracted violence and human insecurity that undermine development.

As a consequence of the continuing conflict, three of the four countries currently facing a serious threat of famine are in Africa.

Economically, the continent remains highly commodity dependent, while, as a result of global commodity price volatility, unstable export earnings in many African countries have had a significant impact on economic growth patterns. The continent faces future challenges as well.

Estimates of projected population growth show that Africa is the fastest growing region in the world, with a growing youth group, which will reach about 60 percent of the total population by 2050 (see figure V). These young people need education, job opportunities, housing and health care, which puts pressure on governments to meet those needs.

The African continent can harness this demographic dividend by investing in quality education, teacher training, technology and innovation, which will lead to enhanced productivity, job creation, and inclusive growth and prosperity.

Multilateral partnerships can be used to increase investment and strengthen institutional capacity to provide innovative solutions, something that the United Nations can facilitate. Providing opportunities and empowering women and youth will be essential, as a development goal.

The 2030 Agenda is pivotal to Africa's future, and the United Nations works closely with its partners in Africa to implement the Sustainable Development Goals in a mutually beneficial manner, in harmony with the African Union's Agenda 2063.

To enhance these synergies, the United Nations and the African Union have jointly adopted a common reporting structure that includes a single monitoring and evaluation framework. Furthermore, in December 2016, the General Assembly adopted the Framework for Renewing the Partnership between the United Nations and the African Union on the Africa Integration and Development Agenda 2017-2027 (resolution 71/254). These dynamics require focused efforts, and it is in the interest of every country around the world to strive to focus on creating a strong future for Africa.

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