Intrastate Conflict in Africa

Omar Abdi Mohamed Qasaye

Independent Researcher

Abstract: *The study is to investigate the intrastate conflict in Africa and has focused largely on the following factors as causes of tension between states: undemarcated borders, irredenta or ethnicity related history, resource distribution and refugee questions, liberation wars, or conflict as diversion from domestic political and/or economic crises. There has been little attempt to examine the dynamic between subjective images that African leaders hold of each other, their perception of events and the above - mentioned pragmatic factors. As the leaders manage national interests, their perception of other elites and the events they create or shape may or may not foster an environment conducive to conflict. Through a textual analysis of elite public statements, this work examines the role of leadership perception in interstate conflicts on the continent within the past quarter century.*

Keywords: Intrastate, Conflict, on Africa.

1. Introduction

Intrastate conflict is defined as violence between or among one or more advantaged or disadvantaged minority or majority groups, and one or more of these groups and the political/juridical state, to gain either a greater share of limited resources or control or autonomy or both over the territorial state. Conflicts in Africa may be said to have been caused by a multiplicity of factors such as: arbitrary borders created by the colonial powers, heterogeneous ethnic composition of African states, incompetent political leadership, corruption, negative effect of external obligation burden and poverty. Africa has witnessed a number of violent intra - state conflicts which have resulted in the diversion of a significant portion of resources, including official development assistance, away from development to emergency, and has been a major weakness to development. Normally continuing conflicts must be addressed, resources should also be devoted at the same time towards tackling the root causes of conflicts and taking preventive actions. Such a course of action will free resources in the long run for development which will prevent further conflicts, thus leading Africa into a righteous circle of peace and development.

2. Methodology perspective

The general reasons for intrastate conflicts are not easily identified. In most contexts, several different conditions play significant roles. The proposed paper offers methodological considerations in the study of conflicts by demonstrating the explanatory power of Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA). This method specifically allows for the study of the ways in which multiple conditions are interrelated in the occurrence of intrastate conflicts. Various factors are taken into consideration and examined in terms of their relationships with other factors. Unlike the previous studies that have been using statistical methods with the focus on the impact of separate variables the paper advances the methodological landscape of intrastate conflict studies by highlighting the complex twist of conditions leading to intrastate conflicts in the Africa. the paper follows up on some previous studies (Benjaminsen 2008; Benjaminsen et al.2012; Raleigh 2010) would like to show how conflict frequency is based on interconnected relations of such conditions as population density, inequality, lack of power and resource trust, sharing including lack of access to water and land, state repression or economic well - being. In which way is population density connected with access to water leading to intrastate conflicts? Is there any interdependent influence of human well - being, state repression, urbanization and quality of democracy on conflict incidence? As Author I, argue that, the data was employed purposive qualitative data collection looking the fundamental causes of intrastate conflict in Africa which includes violent conflict that has been deep - seated in norms, structures, and policies are what matter most. The poor and powerless are suppressed by dominance and power. Moreover, opportunistic behavior of political actors as a consequence of an increasing political vacuum, and corruption and seeking economic concept among government officials.

2.1 Objectives

The study main objectives is to investigate the intrastate conflict in Africa to focus on factors as causes of tension between intra states: undemarcated borders, irredenta or ethnicity and religious related history, resource distribution and refugee questions, liberation wars, or conflict as diversion from domestic political and economic crises.

2.2 Background

Throughout history, people have fought countless wars, for countless reasons, sometimes, government's battle to seize another's territory or resources, in other instances, nationals fight to change their government or to form an independent country. While many of these drivers of conflict have stayed the same for thousands of years, the nature of conflict is changing. For example, wars between countries have been on the decline since the end of World War II. This movement, however, does not mean that we're living in peaceful times, as conflicts within countries have become much more common. And while history books tell stories of soldiers fighting in battlefields, many modern conflicts are taking place in densely populated cities or in new theaters such as global war on insurgence and terrorism. African conflicts might be recognized to a variety of causes, including indiscriminate borders tense by colonial powers,

the diverse ethnic makeup of African governments, ineffective political leadership, corruption, the detrimental effects of external liability problems, and poverty. Many African countries experienced violent transitions after independence, which included civil wars and mass killings. This is not surprising considering the disruptiveness of the original boundary - making processes, the coercive nature of colonial rule and the messy process of independence. Created in haste, postcolonial states often exhibited the same characteristics as their colonial backgrounds. In some instances, these problems were compounded by non - inclusive political settlements, governance failures and natural catastrophe. Generally, the independent African nations had to find their way in a bipolar world order that provided limited alternative policy choices beyond those linked to the West or members of the opposing Warsaw Pact. Following this period of stagnation, excitement about Africa's economic growth prospects has reached fever pitch early in the 21st century. Today many African countries present an optimistic economic outlook that contrasts strongly with the previous characterization of Africa as a region beset by chronic instability, poverty and marginal importance to the global economy.

3.3 Literature survey

The most common type of conflict in Africa is still intra - state conflict involving armed conflict in civil conflicts. However, the number of wars has halved since the 1990s and the nature of the conflicts has changed significantly with the lines between criminal and political violence becoming increasingly unclear. As the World Development Report 2011 states, 'the remaining forms of conflict and violence do not fit neatly either into "war" or "peace", or into "criminal violence" or "political violence"' 'Today's wars are typically fought on the borders of states, and insurgents tend to be militarily weak and factionalised The latter part of the Cold War was a particularly violent period characterized by prolonged proxy wars fought by protagonists in regions in Africa, the Horn of Africa and South - East Asia over several decades. After the collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989, some previously frozen conflicts in Africa reignited violently, including those in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). After this pent - up conflict pressure was released, a stable decline resulted. In a number of instances, insurgencies that had been externally funded before, today conflict in Africa appears to be increasingly fragmented and the number of actors, particularly nonstate factions, involved in conflicts is rising. This is evident in regions such as Darfur, in Sudan, where the peace process that was finalized at the All Darfur Stakeholders' Conference in May 2011 (in Doha, Qatar) was significantly complicated by divisions among various rebel factions. In summary, the ongoing violent intrastate conflicts in Africa tend to be on a smaller scale than in previous decades, feature factionalised and divided armed insurgents, and occur on the periphery of states. These conflicts are difficult to end because of the mobile, factionalised nature of the various armed groups; the strong cross - border dimensions; and the ability of insurgents to draw funding from (transnational) illicit trade, exploitation of local resources, banditry, and/or international terrorist networks rather than principally from external states. There are numerous examples for this in sub - Saharan Africa, including those in Uganda, Chad, the CAR, Ethiopia, Sudan, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Angola, Nigeria and the DRC. To some extent, it appears as though these conflicts represent a form of resistance.

3. The Concept of Intrastate Conflict in Africa

The concept intrastate conflict in Africa is related with violence between advantaged and disadvantaged in political, judicial state as to gain either a greater share of limited resources or control or autonomy or both over the territorial state. The conflict concept of Africa are associated with many of the factors related to conflicts across Africa includes Poverty, Economic competition, Weak governance institutions, Political & social grievances, Ethnic and religious differences, Difficult terrain, Environmental stress. Some scholars argue that conflicts are sparked by environmental conditions, Persistent drought across much of Africa.

Typically, these conflicts take place within the state's internationally recognized borders, between or among two or more communities. They consist of intercommoned conflicts and civil wars (between the state authority and a non - state actor) (involving two or more groups, none of which is the state government).

3.1 Definition of Africa

Africa is continent which is the world's second - largest and second - most populous continent, after Asia in both cases. The current population of Africa is 1, 425, 694, 529 as of February 26, 2023, based on the latest United Nations estimates. Africa population is equivalent to 16.72% of the total world population. The continent is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea to the north, the Isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea to the northeast, the Indian Ocean to the southeast and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. The continent includes Madagascar and various archipelagos.

It contains 54 fully recognized sovereign states. Scholars have recognized this to different factors including geography, climate, tribalism, colonialism, the Cold War, neocolonialism, lack of democracy, and corruption. Despite this low concentration of wealth, recent economic expansion and the large and young population make Africa an important economic market in the broader global context.

3.2 Definition of Intrastate Conflict

Intra state wars involve sustained combat involving approximate geographic location of rebellions and organized armed forces capable for effective resistance, resulting in a minimum of 1, 000 battle related combatant fatalities within a twelve month period. Effective resistance implies: a) both sides are organized violent conflict and prepared to resist the attackor (b) the weaker side, although initially unprepared, is able to inflict upon the stronger opponents at least 5!% of the number of fatalities sustains (Syria vsEgypt). A conflict between government and non - governmental entity over contested Incompatibility with use of armed forces which

results in at least battle related deaths (per incompatibility in one calendar year. Example multiple incompatibility (Sudan). Example war of intrastate occurring within a state - in the case of intrastate wars, the sides involved are generally the government, rebel groups and/or terrorist groups. In the case of interstate wars, various countries are involved and fight each other.

4. Intra State Conflict of Africa

Civil war is the clearest case of intrastate conflict, and it generally takes different forms. Wars of secession occur when people fight to form an independent country. Wars of succession, in which people fight to overthrow ruling authorities, are the type of civil war. Arab Spring uprisings in Libya, Syria, and Yemen, during which anti - government protesters fought to oust oppressive political leaders devolved into prolonged and violent wars of succession. However, civil wars are just one type of intrastate conflict. Groups fight for many reasons besides seeking independence or a new government. Criminal organizations like drug cartels and terrorist groups like the Islamic State incite violence to control territory and people. Governments persecute minority groups to crush dissent or preserve social hierarchies; the Myanmar government of committing acts of genocide against a Muslim ethnic minority known as the Rohingya. And fighting erupts between citizens and governments over issues including corruption, lack of economic opportunity, and competing claims to territory and natural resources. Weak, failing, or failed states in which the government is unable to perform central functions like maintaining security or providing basic services such as electricity, health care, and education—are particularly vulnerable to conflict. In these countries, governments are often unable or unwilling to control what happens inside their borders, and this situation can allow terrorists and criminal groups to operate freely. Intrastate conflict can also produce state failure by weakening a government's control over its territory, as is the case in Somalia. Attacks by al - Ashabaab group, have left Somalia's already fragile government unable to carry out crucial functions such as maintaining security and responding to natural disasters like a devastating drought in 2011. More than two million Somalis are internally displaced and face severe levels of hunger.

4.1 Pre - Colonial as a Case

African pre - colonial case by describing the people, events, accomplishments, and rulers of pre - colonial Africa—the Africa that began with the Bantu migrations from their homeland in 500 B. C. and ended with European hegemony in the 19th century. Pre - colonial case in Africa have an impact on the continent's nations, and colonialism made African colonies reliant by imposing a single cultural economy on the inhabited areas. Moreover, it dehumanized African traders and laborers. Africans were driven off their lands and forced to labor on European plantations for disgraceful wages. African colonial authority by Europeans lasted only a short time. Less than 80 years after the majority of the colonies were occupied or annexed, they gained their independence. Nonetheless, this quick - moving incident caused a significant disturbance to African society and left a legacy of powerful, centralized, authoritarian rulers. For example, studies have shown the impact of identity on the outbreak of conflict when combined political exclusion, 5 political grievances stemming from status loss, 6 weak state structures and lack of democratic culture.7 Attention has also been given to identity differentiation when combined with economic grievances, 8 poverty, 9 corruption 10 and severe group inequalities in economic, social, political or cultural terms.11 Other scholars focus more on how elites use power - vacuums, weak institutions and economic decline in order to 'ethicize' territory and fuel violence by creating perceptions of identity that did not exist before.

4.2 After Independent as A Case

The Africans lost their political independence, some traditional political institutions were destroyed and replaced with foreign ones. Foreign culture was imposed on Africans without regard for their own culture. The problem after independence as case Some of the negative impacts that are associated with colonization include; degradation of natural resources, capitalist, urbanization, introduction of foreign diseases to livestock and humans. One of the most pressing case is challenges states faced at Independence was their lack of infrastructure. European imperialists prided themselves on bringing civilization and developing Africa, but they left their former colonies with little in the way of infrastructure. Within the context African intrastate conflict, the new post - colonial states have been characterized by intranational crises and violent inter - ethic and inter - regional confrontations. These may be explained by the failure of the ruling classes to establish legitimacy through democratic institutions and economic and social justice for all. The situation has been further exacerbated by divisive foreign interventions. To begin with, causes based on identity issues, including identity - driven discrimination and marginalization of political, economic and social affairs of a state, hold a prominent position in the literature of intra - state conflict (Gurr 1993, Hegre and Sambanis 2006, Yilmaz 2007, Regan 2009, Stewart 2010. Along with identity, intra - state conflicts are correlated with, but not limited to, anti - democratic systems of governance, corruption, poverty and unequal distribution of resources, often connected with a history of decolonization and inadequate state mechanisms (Van Evera 1994, Wimmer 1997, Rwantabagu 2001, Mengisteab 2003, Cunningham and Lemke 2013. Finally, Yilmaz (2007) argues that the main causes of intra - state wars are to be found in identity - based discrimination, combined with illiberal political regimes, unequal distribution of natural wealth and unresolved past traumas, while Rwantabagu (2001) and Mengisteab (2003) attribute specific emphasis on unstable and illegitimate state structures as principal causes of intra - state conflict. Similar arguments can be found in the work of Posen (1993) and Van Evera (1994) identifying weak state structures as the starting point of internal conflicts. in addition, peace breeding cultural values have lost ground among the leaders as well as among the younger generation. The solution lies in establishing a democratic system of governance, economic distribution policies, the inculcation of a culture of peace, and constructive support by the international community.

5. Types of Intrastate Conflict in Africa

Conflicts involving groups of individuals attempting to topple and replace a nation's government or ruling authority are known as wars of succession. For instance, Muammar al - Qaddafi was overthrown by anti - government demonstrators in Libya in 2011. But nine years after al - overthrow, Qaddafi's no single rebel administration has emerged, and fighting in Libya is still going on. Additionally Disputes involving terrorist or criminal organizations that carry out violent acts because of political, ideological, or financial objectives are known as "violence waged by terrorist or criminal organizations. " For instance, cartels in Mexico utilize violence to dominate the illicit drug trade and exercise control over the nation's politics. More than 33, 000 homicides were caused by drug - related violence in 2018, including the deaths of at least 130 lawmakers and candidates. Disputes involving the police, military, or other government organizations persecuting the nation's own residents, frequently targeting those from a minority group, are another form of state - sanctioned violence. For instance, the predominantly Buddhist nation of Myanmar has long persecuted the country's Muslim Rohingya minority. With a savage crackdown by the nation's military in 2016, which the UN called a genocide, this persecution intensified. Disputes involving multiple parties striving for power and financial gain over a nation's natural resources are known as resource - driven conflicts. An illustration of how war is fueled by oil riches in South Sudan. As author, I assume that, the main cause of intra - state conflict is the political marginalization and discrimination of members of weaker ethnic groups by the dominant ethnic group in power which most important source of intrastate conflict. The data show that the main source of dangers to personal security is the authoritarian nations in the Horn of Africa. Moreover, the security of the states in the region are closely interlinked; their national securities cannot be considered apart from one another.

5.1 Politics and Intrastate Conflict Issue in Africa

The main problems in Africa include colonization, ethnicity, corruption, and poverty. Politics and intrastate violence are also negative issue of wars and conflicts on 'Africa's socio - economic development has been followed by severe environmental degradation (Aremu, 2010). In politically, many African countries experienced violent transitions after independence, which included civil wars and mass killings. This is not surprising considering the divisiveness of the original boundary - making processes, the coercive nature of colonial rule and the messy process of independence. Created in haste, postcolonial states often exhibited the same characteristics as their colonial backgrounds. In some instances, these conflict issue were compounded by non - inclusive political settlements, governance failures and natural catastrophe. Generally, the independent African nations had to find their way in a bipolar world order that provided limited alternative policy choices beyond those linked to the West or members of the opposing Warsaw Pact. The issue of politic and intrastate in African, many countries has experienced initial low economic growth after independence and then underwent a period of general decline and deterioration, as living standards dropped and poverty levels increased. Civil or internal wars remain the dominant form of conflict in Africa since the 1990s and the nature of the conflicts has changed significantly with the lines between criminal and political violence becoming increasingly speechless.

5.2 Economic and Intrastate Conflict Issue in Africa

As history has repeatedly shown, conflicts impose immeasurable human suffering and large economic and social costs. The loss of human life; destruction of infrastructure, human capital, and institutions; political instability; and greater uncertainty associated with conflicts can impede investment and economic growth not only during conflict but also afterward, making it difficult to escape the "conflict trap. " In addition, conflicts characteristic to complicate public finances, lowering revenue by destroying part of the tax base while raising military expenditures and public debt. Against this backdrop, this paper explores the economic consequences in Economic and Intrastate Conflict Issue in Africa by focusing on three key questions: 1) how have the prevalence and intensity of conflict evolved over time; 2) what is the impact of conflict on economic growth; and 3) what are the fiscal implications of conflict. African countries during 1989–2019, shows that after peaking in the late 1990s, the number of conflict incidents and deaths in the region fell substantially during the 2000s. Since 2010, however, there has been a resurgence in conflict - related deaths, especially in the Sahel region—although they remain below the levels observed in the 1990s. Moreover, the nature of conflicts has also changed in recent years, with traditional civil wars being largely replaced by non - state - based conflicts, including the targeting of civilians through terrorist attacks. The findings presented in this paper show that the economic impact of conflict in Africa is large and persistent. Results from growth deteriorations show that on average, annual growth in countries in conflict is about 2.5 percentage points lower, and the cumulative impact on per capita GDP increases over time. This effect can be attributed mostly to intense conflicts (that is, those in the top quartile in terms of conflict - related - deaths per million people). Given the intensity of conflicts, however, those affecting the key economic/commercial central within a country have a larger effect on macroeconomic growth than those located in the periphery. The effect of conflict also appears to be conditional on certain macroeconomic characteristics, with stronger institutions and fiscal fundamentals helping to mitigate the adverse economic impact of conflict.

6. The Relations between Internal Conflict and Poverty in Africa

The relatively high levels of internal violence experienced in Africa (and other low - income regions) in comparison with more prosperous regions can largely be explained by several long - standing relationships, or correlations. The first, and most important, is the relationship between internal conflict (a) poverty and instability. Internal armed violence is significantly more frequent in low - income and lower - middle - income countries than in upper - middle - income or wealthy countries. Times of change are inevitably disruptive and the evidence shows that (b) transitions from

autocracy to democracy or adverse regime changes are often unstable and prone to violence. As demonstrated in regions such as North Africa, (c) a large democratic deficit (lack of democracy) has the potential to trigger conflict poverty and instability. A strong correlation, also often characteristic of poor countries, is (d) that countries with a relatively large youthful population that is affected by widespread exclusion tend to be more prone to violence. This becomes particularly acute if education levels, rates of urbanization and unemployment are comparatively high. Moreover, once a country has experienced large - scale violence, (e) the tendency towards repeat violence is strong. Similarly, there is (f) the 'bad neighborhood' effect of being close to or bordering on other countries experiencing conflict. Finally, many of these factors are associated with the provision of (g) poor governance, self - serving leadership and the impact of excessive dependence on commodity exports, and the associated implications.

In addition to, Poverty, conflict and instability, I believe there is strong evidence in the conflict literature that poor countries with low GDP per capita and weak institutions are far more likely to experience internal armed conflict and civil war. Generally, poor countries experience greater instances of instability, including internal war, than middle - income or wealthy countries – and poverty is intensified by persistent inequality and social stratification. Poor countries are often characterized by weak governance, non - inclusive political systems, high levels of corruption, and limited capacity to provide their citizens with basic social services (including (human) security) and address the manifold developmental challenges that they face. This often results in a lack of legitimacy. And legitimacy is central to state building, which can be defined as a 'process of strengthening the capacity, institutions and legitimacy of the state driven by state– society relations'. Conflict, in turn, fuels poverty and compromises development. Up - to - date poverty data reveals that poverty is declining for much of the world, but countries affected by violence cannot keep up. For every three years a country is affected by major violence (i. e. deaths experienced in war or high rates of homicide), poverty reduction delays behind, a country that experienced major violence from 1981 to 2005 had poverty rates 21 per cent higher than a country that saw no violence.

6.1 How Poverty Generates to an Internal Conflict

Conflict, in turn, fuels poverty and compromises development. Up - to - date poverty data tells that poverty is declining for much of the world, but countries affected by conflict and violence cannot keep up. For African countries has effect conflict and violence that resulted (i. e. deaths suffered in war or high rates of homicide), There is strong evident that poverty is generated by internal conflict that poor countries with low GDP per capita and weak institutions are far more likely to experience internal armed conflict and civil war. Generally, poor countries experience greater instances of internal conflict and instability, including internal war, than middle - income or wealthy countries – and poverty is intensified by persistent inequality and social stratification. Poor countries are often characterized by weak governance, ethnic, religious conflict, on - inclusive political systems, high levels of corruption,

and limited capacity to provide their citizens with basic social services (including (human) security) and address the various developmental challenges that they face. This often results in a lack of legitimacy. And legitimacy is central to state building, which can be defined as a 'process of strengthening the capacity, institutions and legitimacy of the state driven by state society relations. The literature on conflict provides statistical evidence for additional significant correlations. In particular, these include the relationship between high rates of infant mortality and intrastate conflict; trade openness and a reduced tendency for intrastate conflict; and a high incidence of ethnic cleavages as an indication of greater propensity for intrastate conflict.

6.2 Ways to Address Poverty and Internal Conflict in Africa

The risk of poverty and internal conflict increase poverty and keep people poor, and that while shockwaves bring economic costs, much of the economic impact of uninsured risk comes from the costly avoidance behavior it encourages every year. The risk of poverty and internal conflict remain higher in Africa than in other regions for a number of reasons, including weak health systems and continuous civil war, and many shocks prove covariate, affecting entire communities more than a single household. Addressing poverty risk and internal conflict requires both preventing and managing shocks, and in many cases, the cost of prevention proves lower than the cost of managing the event. My understanding as the author is that internal conflict, not external war, is what creates poverty in Africa. Internal conflict raises the rate of poverty and lowers the standard of living, according to many research. Interstate wars, however, also have an impact on poverty, shortening people's lives in Africa. The author of this essay comes to the conclusion that while poverty certainly contributes to war in Africa, other factors (such as political, structural, and sociological factors) also play a role. Ways to Address Poverty and Internal Conflict in Africa, I suggest the following devices, 1) assess the root cause of conflict, such as political, structural and sociological 2) addressing poverty through education, 3) Economic and institutional reforms.4) Poverty alleviation through peace 5) Peacemaking and peace building mechanisms should be strengthened in Africa.

7. Countervailing Forces and stability in Africa

Countervailing force in Africa - Countervailing power, or counterbalance, is the idea in political theory of institutionalized mechanisms that the exercising of power within a polity having two or more centers can, and often does, provide counter - forces that usefully oppose each other. Political competition is widely recognized is one which is of equal strength to another one but is its opposite or opposes it. Africa is home to a group of fragile states that lack adequate military might. The global military arrangement must involve either the disarmament of all nations or the formation of a military alliance. Otherwise, a military balance of power that secures stability in every corner must be maintained. In the decades following the Cold War and throughout the 21st century, Africa, a

continent fraught with crises, has faced substantial threats to its national security. The end of the cold war did not lead to a reduction in warfare in Africa; instead, it exacerbated the situation, suggesting both internal armed conflicts and foreign interventions. Threats to internal security are posed by external forces in the form of ethnocentrism, religious prejudice, political instability, and orchestrated regime change.

During the Cold War, the struggle to build postcolonial states was characterized by the competing foreign - aid projects of the alliance system led by the US and the Soviet Union. According to some, contemporary post - Cold War and post - 9/11 security under the regime of universal sovereignty requires the transformation or strengthening of national states. Others call for more global governance and a rules - based system, and it is evident that both will be required. The last two decades have brought significant increases in resources and efforts committed by African and international actors towards building a firmer foundation for peace in war - torn countries and preventing the resurgence of violent conflict. These include significant investments in UN peacekeeping, conflict prevention and mediation. The efforts have made large contributions to better and manage instability, especially immediately after the Cold War, with the result that, from 1990 to 2007, more peace agreements were signed than at any other time in history. Understanding of conflict should include state and non - state actors, violent and non - violent conflicts, regional dimensions and a broad interpretation that considers socio - economic, environmental and other factors that may contribute to conflict. Against this experience, the genocide in Rwanda in 1993 was a shameful episode that saw the international community, including Africa, stand aside during mass murder on an extraordinary level in modern history the main challenging forces economic development, democracy and security. And Africa political stability contributing factors to conflict were ethnic/ religious diversity, inequality and poverty;

Consequently, Africa's internal and external security issues necessitate the continent relying on its military capability to address specific behaviors and possible crises. Any military alliance with other parties should be founded on the capabilities and strength of African nations as a whole rather than from the standpoint of providing assistance with security gadgets. Security is criticized up not only to protect its population and the integrity of its territory but also to progress technological development and utilize science and technology for the benefit of Africa's collective goods.

Stability in Africa
Africa has made remarkable progress in economic growth, democratization, and regional cooperation, all of which are indicators of stability. While the recent rise in violence and conflict as well as drug trafficking, piracy, extremism and other emerging threats have sparked concerns over its future development, efforts to prevent conflicts have also improved, contributing to overall stability. Long - term conflict and violence reduction depends critically on stability, which is supported by development policies. This calls for actions in a variety of sectors, such as assisting underdeveloped areas, enhancing local governance, enhancing land management, and encouraging job growth, among others. Since independence, there has been a significant change in the nature of conflict and violence, demonstrating that intrastate conflicts, often characterized by protracted civil wars, have accounted for the great majority of violent conflicts in Africa. Along with the sharp decline in the frequency of civil wars and other major conflicts, which marked a turning point in the political stabilization of the region, other types of political violence have also increased, including election - related violence, persistent ethno - national conflict, drug trafficking, maritime piracy, and extremism. Other stresses include youth inclusion, internal displacement population movement, the rapid development of extractive industries, and land management. Regional actors, for instance, especially the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) played a pivotal role in bringing an end to conflict. Rapid mobilization of foreign aid for reconstruction and development supported stability. Inclusion of civil society in peace deals and national dialogue enabled agreements to take hold, Strong post - conflict leadership helped chart the path to stability.

7.1 The Ways of stability in Africa

Africa has made remarkable progress in economic growth, democratization, and regional cooperation, all of which are indicators of stability. While the recent rise in violence and conflict as well as drug trafficking, piracy, extremism and other emerging threats have sparked concerns over its future development, efforts to prevent conflicts have also improved, contributing to overall stability. Long - term conflict and violence reduction depends critically on stability, which is supported by development policies. This calls for actions in a variety of sectors, such as assisting underdeveloped areas, enhancing local governance, enhancing land management, and encouraging job growth, among others. Since independence, there has been a significant change in the nature of conflict and violence, demonstrating that intrastate conflicts, often characterized by protracted civil wars, have accounted for the great majority of violent conflicts in Africa. Along with the sharp decline in the frequency of civil wars and other major conflicts, which marked a turning point in the political stabilization of the region, other types of political violence have also increased, including election - related violence, persistent ethno - national conflict, drug trafficking, maritime piracy, and extremism. Other stresses include youth inclusion, internal displacement population movement, the rapid development of extractive industries, and land management. Regional actors, for instance, especially the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) played a pivotal role in bringing an end to conflict. Rapid mobilization of foreign aid for reconstruction and development supported stability. Inclusion of civil society in peace deals and national dialogue enabled agreements to take hold, Strong post - conflict leadership helped chart the path to stability. Here are six areas identified in the study that are particularly critical for stability in part of Africa: 1) Decreasing intra - country and intra - regional disparities 2) Reducing in - country sub - regional inequalities 3) Improving land management and reducing conflict around land 4) Improving management of

revenues and benefits of extractive industries 5) Strengthening management of migratory flow and improving migrants rights 6) Fostering youth participation in the economy and enhancing effectiveness and legitimacy of security and justice sectors, and pursuing the improvement of local and central governance and accountability.

8. Conclusion - Forecasting Intrastate Violence

Looking ahead, violent armed conflict and resource insecurity will continue to occur mainly in poor countries where the following variables are present: weak governance, previous experience of conflict, spillover from being located in a bad 'neighborhood' and/or widespread youth unemployment and exclusion co - existing alongside a median age of below 25 years. knowing that 'political exclusion and marginalization affecting regional, religious, or ethnic groups are associated with higher risk of civil war, while inequality between richer and poorer Whilst poverty and inequality are not direct causes of violence, the awareness of rising inequality between and within countries has exacerbated the significance of relative deprivation as a source of instability.

Looking to the future, the largest unknown factor is the extent to which the conditions that gave rise to the global 'war on terror' will assume a new form. Radical Islamism has provided the political framework for the mobilization of sufficient sections within a generally peace - loving Muslim population to cause global mayhem or chaos. Contributing factors include unemployment among the youth, lack of opportunities, discontent with corruption within the ruling class, religious or political oppression, and lack of inclusion, political participation and freedom of expression at a time of rising education. All these factors contributed to the Arab Spring and its impact in North Africa. Africa is the most religious continent internationally and there is an ever - present potential for both Islam and Christianity to be used to politicize deprivation. Currently the conflict most illustrative of these trends is that in northern Nigeria, where the fight between Somalia and Ashabaab, West Africa's Islamist insurgency and the Nigerian military and Boko Haram has been steadily intensifying since its inception in 2009. Poverty and inequality are not inherent, direct causes of violence. However, the awareness of rising inequality between and within countries has exacerbated the significance of relative deprivation (awareness of relative disadvantage compared with others) as a source of instability. The global spread of information technologies increases this awareness for large populations that continue to struggle for their daily livelihood amid the opulence and consumerist excesses in more affluent societies.

9. Recommendation

Multiple strategies are pursued to manage conflict in Africa
1) A regional strategy pursued by the countries of the Africa is to work jointly towards conflict management through the African Union charter to promote unity, solidarity, cohesion and cooperation among the peoples of Africa and African States.
2) To strengthen out IGOs' functions in Africa - focuses on the economic and social problems of the various African nations as well as the continent as a whole and Invests in the area and African nations to support their sustained economic and social challenges.
3) To strengthen African solutions to African problems through political, violent, swift African intervention in conflicts, "What the phrase means to me is that Africans should look within themselves for solutions to their most pressing issues because they are the ones who understand their context the best.
4) In Africa, a local strategy has relied on traditional modes of mediation to bring together members of various communities and build local peace committees where weak or nonexistent government institutions are present.

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Author Profile

Omar Abdi Mohamed Qasaye
Email: omarkasaye[at]gamil. com
Cell phone: 252 615036843
Postal address: Wadjir District–Bulo Hubay Village – Danwadaagta Road - Mogadishu –Somalia.

Title: Independent Researcher
Expert education
PhD Candidate in International Relations Diplomacy, I did Master International law and Human rights (MAILHR) and–Master international relations & Diplomacy (MAIRD).