NOUN STUDENT COURSE MATERIALS

IRS104

THE RISE OF NATION-STATES

Compiled official NOUN lecture presentations and supplied revision-class objectives

Original lecture author: Dr Stephen O. Oranyeli

Compilation and navigation: NOUN Update Educational Consultant

Source slides preserved; NOUN Update is not the official publisher of the lectures.

Course and revision objectives

Adapted from the supplied IRS104 revision-class outline (DOCX).

1. Explain the emergence of new states.
2. Define the state and discuss theoretical perspectives on the state.
3. Differentiate state and nation; identify state features and functions.
4. Explain the UN declaration(s) in support of self-determination.
5. Discuss new states in the international system.
6. Explain challenges of new states in the international system.
7. Define nation and analyse the politics of new states in Africa and Asia.
8. Discuss states and international order.
9. Discuss NEPAD.
10. Explain AAF-SAP.
11. Examine COMESA.
12. Describe market access, WTO and regionalism.

Note: WTO and market access are listed in the objectives, but no dedicated lecture slides were supplied.

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06	AAF-SAP and COMESA	14 slides

Original lecturer and NOUN slide branding are retained; only cover, objectives and navigation were added.



IRS 104:THE RISE OF NATION-STATES

Topic:

The Emergence of Nation-states

Dr. Stephen Onochie Oranyeli

oranyilis7@gmail.com

National Open University of Nigeria

Intended Learning Outcomes

- By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

✓ Discuss the emergence of Nation-states
✓ Describe the theoretical perspectives of states
✓ Differentiate between state and nation
✓ Outline the features and functions of nation-states
✓ Discuss sovereignty

The Emergence of New states

The city-state was an organized society of people living in what the Greeks called “polis.” The Greek-city state shared three basic characteristics: small size, love of independence and all- inclusiveness. Appadorai (2004:175-7) has suggested that geographical factor may be responsible for this preference for small size in the days of the Greek city-states. Greece is a land dotted and interspersed with mountains and small valleys, making it impossible for big, linear settlements. Consequently, this natural division encouraged the development of small and separate communities, popularly called the city-states. The Greek city-states also preferred their separate independent status, for reasons that ranged from freedom to practice their different religions, and to pursue different economic activities.

Continuation

By its nature, a city-state was an isolated community that rarely admits of stranger that could possibly pollute its purity. Citizenship status or rights could only be granted by virtue of birth. All the activities of the state: political, economic and social were restricted to the city. According to Aristotle, a city-state must be large enough to be economically viable or self-supporting, but must not be too large as to prevent unity or personal feelings among its members. The city-state also approximates to the Platonic notion of an ideal state: something that is close to the idea of an individual, in which if a part of the body suffers, other parts will feel it and sympathize with the affected part, in the manner of the saying that the “pain of the toe is that of the whole body”. However, the city-states could not endure for long and had to collapse because of quarrels and disagreements among them, which peaked when a powerful state in the north, under Philip of Macedon, emerged. In contemporary time the Vatican with its seat in Rome, because it fulfills the features of modern sovereign states of the post 1648 Treaty of Westphalia can be regarded as a city-state.

Nation-States

The modern state is a nation-state, which is larger than the city-state. Its territory is far bigger and larger beyond the capital city. While in city-states like Athens the citizens are called the Athenians, a name derived from its capital, Athens, this is not the case in a modern state. In a modern state, the citizens of Britain or India are not called Londoners or Delhians, their respective capital cities. Rather they are called Britons or Indians. Other features of the modern country-state include the followings:

In a nation-state because of its size, only indirect democracy or representative government is possible, unlike in a city-state where participatory or direct democracy is the rule.

The modern state also faces more daunting social, economic and political challenges and problems due to its complexity than a city-state.

Theories on the Origins of the State

There are many theories on how and when the state came into existence. The origin of state has, over the centuries, generated disagreements among scholars. While some have argued that the institution of the state originated from the will of God (the fall of man from the Garden of Eden), others proffered different theories. We will examine these different theories in this section.

These theories are:

1. The Force theory
2. The Natural theory
3. Divine theory of the king
4. The Social contract theory
5. The Marxian theory
6. The family theory
7. The evolutionary theory

Definition and Characteristics of a State

Scholars have approached the concept of a state and its definitions from different perspectives. Harold Laski (1982) defines a state as “a territorial society divided into government and subjects claiming within its allotted physical area, a supremacy over all other institutions. In this definition, four elements can be identified: people, territory, government and sovereignty.

State and Nation

The term nation is often used as a synonym for state or country. This is not technically correct. Indeed the concept of a nation is not political, but sociological. A nation can exist even though it is not contained within a particular state or served by a given government. A nation exists where there is a union of people based on similarities in linguistic pattern, ethnic relationship, or

Class Activity 1

- Define the term “state and nation
- Trace the evolution of the modern state
- Differentiate between state and nation
- What are the characteristics of a state?
-

SOVEREIGNTY

Step 1: Getting started

Sovereignty may be defined as the power of a state to make laws and enforce the laws with all the coercive power it can employ without any external interference.

Types of Sovereignty

1. **Political**
2. **Legal**
3. **External**
4. **Internal**

Class Activity 2

1. Define the concept of sovereignty.

2. Mention three (3) types of sovereignty.

Summary

- In this class, we have learnt about:

- The Emergence of Nation-states
- Theories of Nation-states
- State and nation
- Features of a state
- Sovereignty

IRS 104:THE RISE OF NATION-STATES

Topic:

Dr. Stephen O. Oranyeli

oranyilis7@gmail.com

National Open University of Nigeria

Intended Learning Outcomes

- By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

✓ Discuss key UN declarations and legal instruments on self-determination’
✓ Describe the characteristics of self-determination
✓ Examine the new states in the international system
✓ Discuss the making of new states in the international system
✓ Explain the features of new states in the international system

Key UN declarations

1. The UN Charter (1945)
Articles 1(2) and 55: The Charter recognizes the principle of equal rights and self-determination.
Context: Initially, its application was debated, with some viewing it as a goal rather than an immediate right to independence.
2. Declaration on the granting of independence to Colonial Countries and peoples (1960)
General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV): This resolution deemed the subjection of peoples to alien rule a denial of human rights.
Impact: It affirmed the right to self-determination for all peoples and significantly influenced decolonization.
3. **International Covenants on Human Rights (1966)**
Common Article 1(**ICCPR & ICESCR)** Both Covenants declare that "All peoples have the right to self-determination".
Scope: This solidified the right as a binding legal obligation for signatory states.
4. Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations (1970)
General Assembly Resolution 2625 (XXV): This is considered a key summary of the right to self-determination.
Content: It outlines various ways self-determination can be exercised, including independence, free association, or integration.

5. UN Declaration on the right of indigenous Peoples (2007)

Articles 3 & 4: This declaration affirms the right of indigenous peoples to self-determination, particularly in internal and local matters.

Key Concepts in UN Self-Determination

Internal vs. External: Internal self-determination involves a people's participation in governance within a state, while external self-determination concerns their international status, such as independence.

Colonial vs. Non-Colonial Contexts: The UN strongly supports external self-determination for decolonization. Outside of this, the right to secession is more limited, often linked to severe oppression.

Jus Cogens: The right to self-determination is recognized as a fundamental norm of international law from which no deviation is allowed.

The Characteristics of Self determination

Self-determination as dynamic: The law of self-determination is dynamic.

Self -determination as relational: Self-determination fundamentally concerns the relationships between a people and others: states, empires, governments, and other peoples.

Self-determination as remedial: Self-determination is a continuous process whereby the law forms new remedies when so required.

Self-determination as multifaceted: This principle, 'sets out a general and fundamental standard of behaviour' that 'governments must not decide the life and future of peoples at their discretion'; rather, peoples 'must be enabled freely to express their wishes in matters concerning their condition'

New states in the International System

Theoretical/Conceptual Explanation of New States in World Politics

Many scholars have attempted a study of the state in terms of its indispensable role in the global system. Similarly, the end of the Second World War brought into existence a number of new states in Asia and Africa. These states came into being as a result of the politics of decolonization on the part of the imperialist powers and urge for nationalism on the part of the colonized countries. The First World War which was fought to save the world for democracy had added to the urge for political independence and autonomy in the subjugated and colonized countries, and by the end of the outbreak of the Second World War, political scene in the whole of Africa was agitating to throw away the yoke of colonialism with the belief that the moment colonialism is defeated, imperialism would die a natural death.

Continuation

However, following the emergence of new states in the world politics with the attendant globalization, the master-slave relationship of the post-colonial imperialism has been reinforced. Consequently, extant literature abounds on both the meaning and theories of the state but no such thing as the theory of the new states. Perhaps, the Marxian scholars have made a lot of efforts in studying the new states. In fact, the studies on dependent, center-peripheral and post-colonial states are assumed to be studies on new states. However, in the post-colonial state studies, the ideas of conceptualization and theoretical understanding of new states as well as the contemporary challenges faced by them in the New World Order are yet to be studied well enough. In view of the foregoing, we will be engaging in discussing in-depth the under listed issues.

Theorizing the New States In Terms Of Age

Theorizing New States in Terms of Age the Peace Treaty of Westphalia (1648) has given some characteristic meanings to the understanding of the modern state system. This treaty which ended the 30 years' war (1618-1648) between the Holy Roman Empire and the rest of Europe led to the cartographical division of the world based on defined boundaries. For a state to be so called, the following features must be present:

1. A clearly defined territory or boundary
2. Government within the territory
3. Population and
4. Sovereignty

Class Activity 1

- What are the key UN declarations and legal instruments on self-determination?

- What are the characteristics of self-determination?

Making of New States in the International System

1. Looting
2. Truce
3. Occupation
4. Disintegration
5. Recognition

FEATURES OF NEW STATES IN THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Economy

1. **Economic Backwardness**
2. **Colonialism and Economy of New States**
3. Late Entrant into the modernization process

Development

4. **Misconception of the notion of development**
5. **Misapplication of the idea of development**

Political

6. **Victims of colonial exploitation**
7. **Pluralistic Nature of the society**
8. **Imperialistic Imposition**
9. **Evolution from Nationhood to Statehood**

Class Activity 2

1. State four characteristics of new states

Summary

- In this class, we have learnt about:

- key UN declarations and legal instruments on self-determination’
- Characteristics of self-determination
- New states in the international system
- Making of new states in the international system
- Features of new states in the international system



IRS 104: THE RISE OF NATION-STATES

Topic:

CHALLENGES OF NEW STATES IN THE INT.SYSTEM

Dr. Stephen O. Oranyeli

oranyilis7@gmail.com

National Open University of Nigeria

Intended Learning Outcomes

- By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

✓ Discuss the challenges of new states in the international system
✓ Describe the concept of Nationalism
✓ Explain the emergence of Nationalism

Characteristics of new states in the int. system

1. **The Problem of Instability**

In one of the major contributions to social science, Max Weber distinguished three reasons why men may willingly obey the orders of leaders

2. Internal Problem of Bad Governance

This remains the greatest challenge confronting the new states upon which other factors including the external problem of globalization are built.

3. Inequality

Many factors have contributed to the present inequality that envelopes the international system much to the disadvantage of the new and underdeveloped or developing states.

External Problem of Globalization

Political scientists have developed successful research agenda on the political effects of globalization (Kahler, 2000; Onuoha, 2004; Olayode, 2006). Olayode (2006:10)

Nationalism

Meaning of Nationalism

Nationalism, in particular, remains the pre-eminent rhetoric for attempts to demarcate political communities, claim rights of self-determination and legitimate rule by reference to “the people” of a country. Nationalism is defined as a collective sentiment or identity, bounding and binding together those individuals who share a sense of large-scale political solidarity aimed at creating, legitimating, or challenging states. As such, nationalism is often perceived or justified by a sense of historical commonality which coheres a population within a territory and which demarcates those who belong and others who do not (Greenfeld, 1991).

The Emergence of Nationalism

- Historically, an important part played by nationalist ideologies in many contemporary nation- states has been to integrate an ever larger number of people culturally, politically and economically. The French could not be meaningfully described as a 'people' before the French revolution, which brought the Ile-de-France (Parisian) language, notions of liberal political rights, uniform primary education and, not least, the self-consciousness of being French, to remote areas - first to the local bourgeoisies, later to the bulk of the population.

- ✓ Similar large- scale processes took place in all European countries during the 19th century, and the modern state, as well as nationalist ideology, is historically and logically linked with the spread of literacy (Goody, 1986), the quantification of time and the growth of industrial capitalism. The model of the nation-state as the supreme political unit has spread throughout the 20th century.
- ✓ Not in the least due to the increasing importance of international relations (trade, warfare, etc.), but rather the nation-state has played an extremely important part in the making of the contemporary world. Social integration on a large scale through the imposition of a uniform system of education, the introduction of universal contractual wage work, standardization of language, etc., is accordingly the explicit aim of nationalists in, for example, contemporary Africa.

The Modernity of Nationalism

The discourse of nationalism is distinctively modern. It is variously argued to have originated in the seventeenth century British rebellion against monarchy (Kahn, 1944), the eighteenth century struggles of New World elites against Iberian colonialism (Anderson, 1991), the French revolution of 1789 (Alter, 1989), and the German reaction to that revolution and to German disunity (Breuilly, 1982). But as Best (1982) puts it:

- ✓ Historians of nationalism agree to differ in their estimates of how much of it (and what sorts of it) already existed in the Atlantic world of 1785. They are at one in recognizing that that world by 1815 was full of it, and that although each national variety had of course its strong characteristics, those varieties had enough in common for it to constitute the most momentous phenomenon of modern history.

Class Activity 1

- What are the challenges of new states in the international system?

- Trace the origin of nationalism

Summary

- In this class, we have learnt about:

✓ Challenges of new states in the international system

✓ The concept of Nationalism

✓ The emergence of Nationalism



IRS 104:THE RISE OF NATION-STATES

Topic:

NATIONALISM

Dr. Stephen O. Oranyeli

oranyilis7@gmail.com

National Open University of Nigeria

Intended Learning Outcomes

- By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

✓ Discuss Nationalism and Anti-struggle
✓ Describe decolonization of Asia and Africa,1945-1960
✓ Explain the causes for the emergence of Independent Nations in Asia and Africa
✓ Analyze the colonial policies and nationalism

Nationalsim and Anti-colonial struggle

The existence of a nation is difficult to define and even harder to prove. Rustow has offered a conveniently comprehensive definition of a number of related ideas: ‘A nation is a self-contained group of human beings who place the loyalty to the group as a whole above competing loyalties. A nation-state is an independent state whose membership coincides with that of a nation. And nationalism is the desire to create, strengthen and maintain such a nation-state.’ The emphasis on loyalty and on the connection with the state is important as it brings into correct perspective such factors as common language or culture which are clearly not part of the definition of nationalism but only some of the signs by which some nations may be recognized.

ANTI-COLONIAL STRUGGLE

The creation of a political organization which sought to take over after the colonial power withdrew- tended to alter its character as events moved closer towards independence. James Coleman had noted several stages in the evolution of nationalist political movements during the colonial regime. In the earliest period, in most cases before the Second World War, a period of

- Once this nationalist movement had won its basic demand - a commitment from the colonial government that independence would come within a fixed time- some of the contradictions and inherent conflicts of interest became more important. The final stage of political evolution before independence was marked by a period of manoeuvring and adjustment as each group under the umbrella of nationalism sought to secure their own position and erect safeguards for their special interests in the forthcoming period of independent rule.

The degree of cohesion varied greatly between territories: in some areas where a heroic figure had emerged as a unifying influence or where there were relatively few areas of disagreement within a homogenous community, the movement held together and moved to independence as a solid bloc; in many others areas, the movement was a facade disguising deep divisions which held together only for as long as there was common advantage in collaborating to remove the external authority of the colonial power. In either case, the real test of leadership came in the period immediately after independence.

DECOLONIZATION OF ASIA AND ASIA

Between 1945 and 1960, three dozen new states in Asia and Africa achieved autonomy or outright independence from their European colonial rulers. There was no one process of decolonization. In some areas, it was peaceful, and orderly. In many others, independence was achieved only after a protracted revolution. A few newly independent countries acquired stable governments almost immediately; others were ruled by dictators or military juntas for decades, or endured long civil wars. Some European governments welcomed a new relationship with their former colonies; others contested decolonization militarily.

- ✓ The process of decolonization coincided with the new Cold War between the Soviet Union and the United States, and with the early development of the new United Nations. Decolonization was often affected by superpower competition, and had a definite impact on the evolution of that competition. It also significantly changed the pattern of international relations in a more general sense.

Class Activity 1

- Discuss Nationalism and Anti-struggle.
- Analyze the decolonization of Asia and Africa, 1945-1960.

The Causes for the Emergence of IndPt Nations in Asia and Africa

The Causes for the Emergence of Independent Nations in Asia and Africa.

1. Weakening of Imperialism
2. Solidarity of the Anti-Imperialist Movements
3. Role of the United Nations
4. **India's Role**

British Policy of Association and Encouraging Settlement

The major problem for Britain was that she had actively encouraged European settlement in areas such as southern and eastern Africa without making it at all clear whether settler interests were always to take precedence over the interests of the indigenous majority. This indecision sowed the seeds of discontent in Kenya during the 1950s and the continuing crisis in Rhodesia. Elsewhere, the general position was that the colonial authorities were predisposed towards some form of political arrangement with indigenous leaders which would free them of their political responsibilities.

French Principle of Assimilation

The new situation was not immediately obvious to those most closely involved. First the Dutch, and then the French, tried to re-establish their old systems of control over possessions taken from them by the Japanese and passed over to local leaders when the war was beginning to run against Japan. But the Japanese had firmly destroyed the myth of automatic European superiority with their startling success earlier in the war, and the position of the returning colonial powers ultimately proved untenable. The French were slowest to learn the virtue of acquiescence, needing a shattering defeat in Vietnam and a bloody, unsuccessful struggle in Algeria before de Gaulle was able to lead them into new and more profitable arrangements based upon economic dominance.

Class Activity 2

1. State the causes for the emergence of independent nations in Asia and Africa
2. Discuss the British and French colonial policies

Summary

- In this class, we have learnt about:

- Nationalism and Anti-struggle
- Decolonization of Asia and Africa,1945-1960
- The causes for the emergence of independent nations in Asia and Africa
- The colonial policies and nationalism



IRS 104:THE RISE OF NATION-STATES

Topic: NEPAD

Dr. Stephen O. Oranyeli

oranyilis7@gmail.com

National Open
University of Nigeria

Intended Learning Outcomes

- By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

✓ Trace the origin of NEPAD
✓ Mention the objectives of NEPAD
✓ Outline the fundamentals of NEPAD

Evolution of NEPAD

- ✓ NEPAD emerged as an amalgam of three separate development programmes formulated between 2000 and 2001 in South Africa, Senegal and in the Ethiopia-based Economic Commission for Africa - ECA (Ngwane, 2002). In South Africa, President Thabo Mbeki developed the Millennium Partnership for African Recovery (MAP), which aimed at addressing Africa's debt and general recovery. MAP enjoyed the support of Presidents Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria and Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria. Around the same time, the Senegalese President, Abdoulaye Wade, had formulated the OMEGA Plan, which enjoyed the support of French African countries, and was concerned with building regional infrastructure and educational projects. The third was the Global Compact for Africa Recovery (GCAR), initiated by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, through a mandate from African Ministers of Finance in 2000. The GCAR incorporated the idea of peer review.

Aims and Objectives of NEPAD

- It is the declared aim of NEPAD that the new continental development initiative be premised on “people-centred sustainable development” and “democratic values”. On this platform, and recognising Africa’s abundance of both human and natural resources, NEPAD has as its primary objectives the eradication of poverty and an end to the marginalisation of the African continent. The peoples of Africa themselves are to assume responsibility for their own development. It is envisaged that the objectives of the programme will be achieved by African leaders assuming joint responsibility for:

Strengthening mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and resolution at the regional and continental levels, and ensuring that these mechanisms are used to restore and maintain peace.

Promoting and protecting democracy and human rights in their respective countries and regions, by developing clear standards of accountability and participatory governance at the national and sub-national levels.

Restoring and maintaining macroeconomic stability, especially by developing appropriate standards and targets for fiscal and monetary policies, and introducing appropriate institutional frameworks to achieve these standards.

The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)

The most innovative component of NEPAD and what makes it most different from previous programmes like the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UN-PAARED), 1986-1990, and the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa (UN-NADAF) in the 1990s is the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).

The UN-PAARED focused on shared responsibility between Africa and the international community for African development, and UN-NADAF required African commitment to economic reform in exchange for aid and debt relief, NEPAD's APRM represents the commitment of African governments to undergo peer review to demonstrate improvements in democracy and policy governance, economic governance and management, corporate governance and socio-economic development (Oxford Analytica, 2004).

The Fundamentals of NEPAD

The Fundamentals of NEPAD

NEPAD represents a tacit recognition by Africa of the existence of a developmental crisis and the need to
tackle it. By extension, Africa admits that the origins of its crisis are internal and are linked to insecurity,
conflicts and bad governance.

Consequently, Africa seeks in NEPAD measures that directly address the internal constraints to development.

Proponents of NEPAD argue that the acknowledgement of the severity of a problem and the preparedness to
tackle it itself a step towards ultimate solution.

Furthermore, optimists hold that as a partnership with developed countries, NEPAD has the ability to attract much needed external aid to Africa. Hopes in NEPAD are thus premised on its promise to increase overseas investments and aid to Africa over current levels.

NEPAD's key instrument for inspiring good governance is the much-heralded African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). The APRM is a process to which African states submit to periodic review to determine their adherence to principles of good governance set out by the AU during its 2002 July summit in Durban.

Class Activity 1

- Trace the evolution of NEPAD
- What are the objectives of NEPAD?
- Examine the fundamentals of NEPAD.

Criticism of NEPAD

Criticism of NEPAD

Although presented as a programme of partnership, the relationship between the West and Africa is criticised for lacking reciprocity, complementarity or symbiosis that characterise genuine partnerships. On the contrary, it is a fundamentally skewed partnership reminiscent of the relationship "between a rider and a horse" (Ngwane, 2003: 3), or a benevolent and a beggar (Orakwue, 2002).

NEPAD is frequently seen as a construction of the West (Adesina, 2003; Bond, 2003:12). This critical view argues that a genuinely formulated African programme will eschew the neo-liberal prescriptions embodied in NEPAD, which more or less are the very policies constraining the region's development (Govender, 2003)

NEPAD presents a neo-liberal framework, patterned along textbook economics and expected to work from a classical point of view. But worldwide experience shows that textbook economics are not written for economies in decline such as those in Africa, which defy basic neoclassical logic.

Although, NEPAD's acclaimed potential to promote good governance, through the innovative APRM, is another source of optimism. However, this optimism is misplaced. Submission to the APRM is voluntary. Countries which initially signed up can opt out if the process proves intrusive.

Class Activity 2

1. State Criticisms of NEPAD

Summary

- In this class, we have learnt about:

✓ The origin of NEPAD

✓ The objectives of NEPAD

✓ The fundamentals of NEPAD



IRS 104: THE RISE OF NATION-STATES

Topic:
AAF-SAP & COMESA

Dr. Stephen O. Oranyeli

oranyilis7@gmail.com

National Open
University of Nigeria

Intended Learning Outcomes

- By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

✓ Discuss historical background of AAF-SAPs
✓ Highlight essentials of assumptions of AAF-SAPs\
✓ Trace historical background of COMESA
✓ Analyze the COMESA as intra-regional

Historical overview of AAF-SAP

- ✓ The African-Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programme (AAF-SAP) emerged within UNECA; a decade into the pervasive deployment of orthodox stabilisation and liberalisation programme under the supervision of the World Bank and the IMF. In 1981, the World Bank's Berg Report had been published. In line with the neoliberal discourse, coming out of UK and the US, it had pushed the responsibility for the "development failure" of the postcolonial period entirely on endogenous forces: wrong policy choice, pervasive rent-seeking activities.

In response to this, it had insisted on a regime of sharp reduction in public spending to reduce budgetary deficit, and liberalisation policy instruments to address trade and current account deficits. On the basis of a model that assumes perfectly competitive markets, it imposed a policy Framework that put market at the heart of resource allocation: from trade to social policy.
The African State itself was held to be at the heart of the crisis: it had over reached itself, crowded out private initiatives and investment, and was the arena of “patrimonialism”. Dirigisme was all pervasive. Access to a wide range of international funds was made conditional on reaching an agreement with the IMF and the World Bank to implement the package of policies referred to as Structural Adjustment Programme

The result, at least it is now admitted, was deleterious. Not only was there no structural improvement to the economies where adjustment was vigorously implemented; the debt crisis (which the adoption of SAP was supposed to address) worsened significantly

The Diagnosis and Prognosis of AAF-SAP

The Diagnosis and Prognosis of AAF-SAP

AAF-SAP was both a reaction to the persistent frustration of Africa's efforts to bring about fundamental socio-economic structural changes since the Lagos Plan of Action, and an attempt to move beyond the development tragedy engulfing the continent. Rising poverty level, rapid deterioration in social services and welfare, and the disintegration of the productive and infrastructural facilities were identified as some of the consequences of orthodox adjustment policies. Adedeji (1989:37) mentioned that adjustment was undermining Africa's prospect for long-term development. In the absence of any significant movement to address the crisis, from a structural perspective, it was felt that African countries should produce a comprehensive framework to address the crisis. AAF-SAP, like LPA, was the product of multi-level consultation and pooling of a range of African development expertise.

Historical background of COMESA

Historical Overview of COMESA

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) is a regional integration grouping of 19 African states which have agreed to promote regional integration through trade development and to develop their natural and human resources for the mutual benefit of all. The member states of COMESA are Angola, Burundi, Comoros, DR Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe (Pearson, 2005: 145).

Challenges of Environmental Health Needs Assessment

- ✓ COMESA was established in 1994 as a successor to the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA), which had been in existence since 1981 within the framework of the Organisation of African Unity's Lagos Plan of Action Lagos. The COMESA treaty has defined its priorities within its mandate, over the medium term, as the promotion of regional integration through trade and investment.
- ✓ The role of the COMESA Secretariat is to take the lead in assisting its member states to make the necessary adjustments for them to become part of the global economy within the framework of WTO and other international agreements.

Class Activity 1

- What is the full meaning of AAF-SAPs?
- Trace the historical background of AAF-SAPs.
- Examine the diagnosis and prognosis

COMESA Intra-Regional Trade

COMESA Intra-Regional Trade

Eleven COMESA member States (Burundi, Djibouti, Egypt, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe) deepened their trade relations when they began to trade on duty-free and quota-free terms as from 31st October 2000 (except for Burundi and Rwanda, which joined the FTA in January 2004).

With the advent of the COMESA Free Trade Area, there has been a significant increase in intra-COMESA trade and it is calculated that this is growing at an annual rate of about 20 per cent. The COMESA FTA has highlighted the need for a number of instruments, or factors, to be in place to ensure that free trade becomes a useful stepping stone to deeper regional integration and promotes economic growth, such as:

i. Simple but development-oriented “rule of origin”

ii. A ruled-based trading system

iii. A level playing, including the region moving towards a common external tariff and a custom union

iv. An effective and efficient regional regulatory environment, which includes fair competition, harmonized standards, NTB observatory
v. The existence of a high level of advocacy and “champions)

WTO & REGIONALISM

African Union Trade Ministers held a meeting in Kigali, Rwanda, on 26-27 May 2004, to discuss, among other things, their respective positions on the WTO trade talks. They came up with the “Kigali Consensus” and the “Kigali Declaration” which outlines, in essence, that African Ministers would like to see WTO achieve a fairer global trading system.

Class Activity 2

1. Trace the history of COMESA
2. Discuss COMESA intra-regional Trade

Summary

- In this class, we have learnt about:
- Historical background of AAF-SAPs
- Essentials of assumptions of AAF-SAPs
- Historical background of COMESA
- The COMESA as intra-regional Trade