

## An overview of prolonged African Crisis and its Solution

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### Abstract

Africa is the second-largest continent, the second-most-populous continent and the richest continent in terms of natural resources in the world. But despite so many things attached to it, Africa has continuously been in the state of emergency. This article discusses the main theme of the African crisis and what is the primary solution for such a crisis. As Africa is home to regular conflicts and violence it is very difficult for the continent to be brought back to normal living.

In this article, the main focus is to point out some of the major countries in Africa which are severely affected by conflicts and violence. The central idea of this article is to provide a solution to such problems. It is the prolonged crisis which has further brought Africa to the severe state of emergency.

Africa is gradually transforming into a war zone. Economic crisis, unemployment, malnutrition, extreme poverty, riot, poor health service, poor governance, armed rebellion groups are some of the reasons which are weakening the organisations who are continuously trying to uplift Africa. The most affected group from all this violence are women and children. An efficient government will empower its citizens to fight against all odds. One of the major goals of the government should be to eradicate extreme poverty, upliftment of suppressed groups, promote cultural diversity and fight apartheid.

**Keywords:** Africa, violence, economy, poverty, malnutrition

### 1. Introduction

*I dream of the realization of the unity of Africa, whereby its leader combines in their efforts to solve the problems of this continent. I dream of our vast deserts, of our forests, of all our great wildernesses.*

*Nelson Mandela*

Africa has become home to conflicts, where thousands and thousands of people are being killed, murdered, raped and assaulted on a daily basis. Africa is currently going through its worst period. The problems are not so bad that they cannot be solved, but no global power is taking initiative in doing so as they are seeing their profits in it. Extreme poverty, unemployment and financial crisis are the three main reasons why today Africa is converting into a war zone. Despite Africa being rich in natural resources, their wealth is degrading day-by-day. Petroleum, gold, diamond, and cobalt are one of the main natural resources which are produced in African countries. They are not using their natural resources in the right way and that is why the economy is suffering badly. Africa has become an emergency state, where every now and then there is some sort of emergency, whether it is a health emergency or post-war emergency. The continuing conflicts have created too much ruckus in Africa that its people are dying of malnutrition. People are starving to death. No proper food, clothing, shelter, healthcare, and water are there for them to survive. United Nations are carrying out so many health and vaccination camps in Africa to curb the health-related issues. Africa is becoming a refugee continent. People are fleeing from Africa to get a better living and a better future for their children. Nobody is willing to live in a war-prone area. People are getting killed in masses every day by the tyranny groups. Armed rebellion groups are looting their own people for benefiting others. People are killing each

other so that they can eat the flesh of the dead people and survive anyhow. The legitimate government is being dethroned by the armed rebellion group. Rebellion groups want to run the government machinery according to their own way. No possible relief can be seen in coming one or two decades if the action is not taken strongly against rebellion groups by the legitimate government and the United Nations. Rebellion armed groups are being trained in such a way that they don't even have a fear of death. Young children are being mined washed in the name of religion and materialistic things. They are trained in such a fashion that they can even kill their own family members without even thinking once. The HIV/Aids pandemic, major economic crisis, very limited access to primary education and civil war are converting Africa from a peaceful continent to a war zone. In many African countries' food riots have been generated during the 2008-2009 Global Economic Crisis which brought a great negative effect of oil-producing nations (Gabon and Nigeria) as well as a reputable stock market (South Africa and Morocco) <sup>[1]</sup>. Moreover, in 2005, the G-8 nations had taken the decision to cut off Africa's debt to \$40 Billion which had given relief to more than twelve African nations <sup>[2]</sup>. On a serious note, if the African crisis is not considered as a global issue, then the growing population (between the age one to fifteen year old) are a serious issue to be addressed as they amount to nearly 41 per cent of the total population of Africa and if their primary education is not looked up with carefulness then the children are going to be transformed as child militants which are

<sup>1</sup> Alexis Arieff, Martin A. Weiss, Vivian C. Jones, Federation of American Scientist, (Dec. 13, 2019, 10:40 AM), <https://fas.org/spp/crs/row/R40778.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> NBC News, (Dec. 13, 2019, 11:05 AM), [http://www.nbcnews.com/id/8181270/ns/world\\_news/t/g-agrees-b-debt-deal-poor-countries/#.Xifj4WgzZPY](http://www.nbcnews.com/id/8181270/ns/world_news/t/g-agrees-b-debt-deal-poor-countries/#.Xifj4WgzZPY)

currently happening in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Sudan, and Somalia. In the fastest growing African population, the fertility rate is very high as well as the infant mortality rate is also at its peak. Every one child out of thirteen dies before his/her fifth birth<sup>[3]</sup>. Extreme poverty and malnutrition are the root cause of infant mortality. The youth between the age of 15 to 24 years are joining the armed rebellion group because of less education and unemployment and they wholly constitute to 19 per cent of the African population. The International Monetary Fund and World Bank are offering different series of policies with revised & reduced interest rate and new loans to Africa by developed country so that they can easily promote privatization, reduction of trade barriers and look into health-care, education and public housing. The Organization of African Unity has severely helped to decolonize the African Colonies, eradicated extreme poverty, upliftment of suppressed group, promote cultural diversity, fight apartheid, peacekeeping in African countries and enforce national sovereignty. The Organisation of African Unity was inspired by Kwame Nkrumah's vision of the United States of Africa.

## Eastern Africa

### South Sudan

The Republic of South Sudan or South Sudan is the World's Youngest State. In 2011, South Sudan gained independence and that marks the end to Africa's longest-running civil war. In 2016, a huge fight broke in capital Juba which again gave a setback to the peace agreement. The conflict has severely damaged the Country's Economy, the result of which is the main cause of inflation. Farmers are fleeing from their native place seeking shelter because of the on-going conflict. The food price has a drastically increased in rate, due to which almost 70 percent of families in South Sudan go hungry to sleep. Internally Displaced People and Refugee have consequently increased due to exacerbating violence. Although South Sudan is well-endowed and rich in natural resources, but then to 60 percent of the population is currently living below the International Poverty Line (\$1.90 a day). 43 per cent of the population don't have access to food<sup>[4]</sup>. South Sudan is characterized by worst infrastructure, border disputes, poverty, ethnic violence, malnutrition, low literacy, gender gap and female genital mutilation (FGM)<sup>[5]</sup>. The enormous dissemination of diseases like HIV/AIDS, coronary heart disease, meningococcal meningitis, cervical cancer, African trypanosomiasis popularly known as 'sleeping sickness', protozoal diarrhoea and Hepatitis A & E, have lowered down the life expectancy of man to 57.7 per cent and female to 59.6 per cent in total 58.6 per cent<sup>[6]</sup>, which gives South Sudan a World Life Expectancy Ranking of 194<sup>[7]</sup>. 75 per cent of the population of South Sudan don't have proper

access to health services, nearly about 1 out of 7 women die giving birth. A good governance will adherence to South Sudan and peace can be procured after that only.

### Somalia

The Somalia Democratic Republic gained its independence in the year 1969, which was headed by Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre, whose government collapsed in the year 1991, which formally became the reason for the broke out of the civil war in Somalia<sup>[8]</sup>. In antiquity, Somalia was an important centre for trade and commerce. Furthermore, Somalia traded gold, spices, myrrh, ebony and short-handed cattle. Somalia has always been in the state of civil war. Although Somalia is a member of the United Nations, the Arab League, African Union and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the access to humanitarian assistance is very limited even when there is a state of emergency. The security situation remains buoyant in Somalia. In the capital city of Somalia, Mogadishu, Pro-Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) remain the threat as there is continuing attacks and tension<sup>[9]</sup>. Al-Shabaab remnant major menace to the country's security as it continues to carry out attacks, operations and targeted assassination<sup>[10]</sup>. The Armed group lingers to kill children and uses them for military operations. Internally displaced women and girl remain at the risk of sexual harassment and sexual violence. Gender-based violence by the armed group can be easily traced<sup>[11]</sup>. Somalia is the sixth most terrorism affected countries in the world<sup>[12]</sup>. Due to the lack of a solution in Somalia region by the international organisation and the interim government, the number of refugees is increasing by the passing year. Targeted attacks and harassment by Al-Shabaab on the media sustains, this arrays the restrictions on Freedom of Expression and Association. Somalia has maintained a healthy economy even after the civil unrest. There was seen a rise in the GDP of Somalia at 2.3 per cent in 2017<sup>[13]</sup>.

### Kenya

The Republic of Kenya was conferred with independence on 12 December 1963, which marks the end to The Colony of Kenya and Protectorate of Kenya. Significantly, the major problems facing by the people of Kenya is- corruption, violent crimes such as assault and armed bribery, vandalization and theft of property, drugs, inflation, lack of employment, terrorism, impoverished hunger issue and meagre governance<sup>[14]</sup>. Al-Shabaab, a terrorist group operating in Somalia, has apt ominous of the terror attack in Kenya. The security forces have come in counter-attack of such warnings. In Kenya, 8 out of 10 people go to sleep starving. Furthermore, Kenya has been ranked 86th out of

<sup>3</sup> World Health Organization, (Dec. 13, 2019, 11:30 AM), <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/children-reducing-mortality>

<sup>4</sup> South Sudan, United Nations Development Programme, (Dec. 13, 2019, 11:55 AM), [https://www.ss.undp.org/content/south\\_sudan/en/home.html](https://www.ss.undp.org/content/south_sudan/en/home.html)

<sup>5</sup> Laura Bridle, Female Genital Mutilation in South Sudan, Medecins Sans Frontieres, (Dec. 14, 2019, 01:06 PM),

<https://blogs.msf.org/bloggers/laura/female-genital-mutilation-south-sudan>

<sup>6</sup> South Sudan: Life Expectancy, World Health Ranking, (Dec. 14, 2019, 01:21 PM), <https://www.worldlifeexpectancy.com/south-sudan-life-expectancy>

<sup>7</sup> Statistics Times, (Dec. 14, 2019, 01:40 PM), <http://statisticstimes.com/demographics/countries-by-life-expectancy.php>

<sup>8</sup> Security situation in Somalia, (Dec. 15, 2019, 07:10 AM), <https://www.ecoi.net/en/countries/somalia/featured-topics/security-situation/>

<sup>9</sup> Global Security, (Dec. 15, 2019, 07:32 AM), <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/isil-puntland.htm>

<sup>10</sup> International Crisis Group, (Dec. 15, 2019, 12:07 PM), <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/horn-africa/somalia>

<sup>11</sup> Human Rights Watch, (Dec. 16, 2019, 12:50 PM), <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2018/country-chapters/somalia>

<sup>12</sup> Dominic Dudley, (Dec. 16, 2019, 01:02 PM), <https://www.forbes.com/sites/dominicdudley/2019/11/20/ten-countries-terrorism/#52e7dad04db8>

<sup>13</sup> CIA, (Dec. 16, 2019, 01:47 PM), <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/so.html>

<sup>14</sup> [https://www.numbeo.com/crime/country\\_result.jsp?country=Kenya](https://www.numbeo.com/crime/country_result.jsp?country=Kenya)

117 countries in the Global Hunger Index <sup>[15]</sup>. The Literacy Rate of Kenya is highest in Africa, but the Under Graduates are not taking up further higher studies as the poverty rate in Kenya is very high <sup>[16]</sup>. The unemployment rate in Kenya is recorded at 7.4 per cent, which apparently displays poor governance in Kenya <sup>[17]</sup>. Kenya remains one of the most corruption-prone countries with the ranking of 144th out of 180 countries in the world <sup>[18]</sup>. Corruption in governance has led to problems like lack of employment, dreadful health service, and increasing crime rates in Kenya. HIV/AIDS has caused many lives in Kenya, according to the World Health Organization almost 1.5-1.6 million people are currently living with HIV/AIDS <sup>[19]</sup>. Other diseases which are to be taken seriously on account of health services are- diarrheal diseases, neonatal diseases, cardiovascular diseases, and typhoid. Water quality is so bad that the water crisis is increasing day by day. The Water crisis will not only include drinking water, but also the water used in crops and agricultural use, livestock and fishing.

### Ethiopia

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia or Ethiopia was the first African country to defeat European colonial power and attain its independence. Although Ethiopia is a landlocked country, it is blessed with more than 9 major rivers which make Ethiopia very rich in natural resources <sup>[20]</sup>. Major problems pertaining to Ethiopia is a low literacy rate, underdevelopment, unemployment, less education attainment, and the gender gap. The literacy rate of the Ethiopia account to 54.98 per cent in total, the literacy rate of the male under 15 years or older is 59.24 per cent and the literacy rate of the female under 15 years or older is 44.42 per cent <sup>[21]</sup>. Unemployment Rate has increased which has resulted in a higher poverty rate and high food prices. The poverty rate is 23.5 per cent in 2015 as per the World Bank <sup>[22]</sup>. Gradually the poverty rated are decreasing from 44.2 per cent in 1999 to 23.5 per cent in 2015, but then also it is one of the major concerns of the Government of Ethiopia as its citizen are starving to death. Consequently, the higher poverty rate and hunger have led many children into child trafficking, child labour and child prostitution, as they are unable to join the schools because of unemployment. Thereby, parents are forced to send their children into such professions just for the sake of money, ignoring the fact that this will cost their future. Furthermore, the corruption rate is moderate in Ethiopia, which marks it at the rank of 114th out of 180 countries in the Corruption Perception Index by Transparency International <sup>[23]</sup>. Poor governance and meagre

policy making are one of the reasons behind the flagrant corruption and lawlessness in the administration.

### Western Africa

#### Cameroon

The People Republic of Cameroon like its other countries in Africa is blessed with a plethora of natural resources like petroleum, bauxite, ore iron and timber. Despite, the plethora of natural resources in Cameroon, people of Cameroon endure unemployment, poverty, bad health services, poor sanitation and environmental issues. The poverty rate is very high as nearly 37.5 per cent of the population is living below the poverty line <sup>[24]</sup>. 23.7 million people are starving to death <sup>[25]</sup>. Poor government policy is one of the fundamental reasons behind such devastating numbers, where the people of Cameroon is going to sleep hungry. Furthermore, Cameroonians are left with poverty and despair due to high corruption rate as it is in most of the African countries. The Health service is so miserable that 20 per cent of children die before reaching their fifth birthday <sup>[26]</sup>. Although, the mutual efforts of the Government of Cameroon and World Bank have ameliorated the health service. Poor sanitation is among one of the reasons that living in Cameroon is becoming very hard day-by-day. There is a lack of access to good drinking water and water for domestic use. Cameroon faces innumerable environmental issues such as- volcanic eruption (which releases poisonous gases periodically), deforestation, poaching, desertification and overgrazing (of farms and animal). Boko Haram, a terrorist organisation in Nigeria, is one of the major threats to the lives of Cameroonians. Cameroon and Nigeria share a 1227 miles border to the west and north of Cameroon <sup>[27]</sup>, which lets the Boko Haram terrorist infiltrate inside Cameroon and carry out terror operations by killing millions of people and millions to displace from their native place.

#### Nigeria

The Federal Republic of Nigeria or Nigeria is the most populated country with 15.98 per cent of the total population of Africa <sup>[28]</sup>. Nigeria is also labelled as "Giant of Africa", owing to its large population. Nigeria is one of the largest oil producing nations in Africa <sup>[29]</sup>. At present, the most crucial boisterousness of Nigeria is- Boko Haram Insurgency, the abate economy, inter-communal violence, low unemployment rate, poverty, political instability, miserable health services, ethnic and political insurgence, degrading environment, public sector corruption, kidnapping, substandard education system. Boko Haram, formerly known as Jama'at Ahl as-Sunnah lid-Da'wah wa'l-Jihad, is a terrorist organization in Nigeria. Boko Haram is

<sup>15</sup> Global Hunger Index, (Dec. 18, 2019, 06:36 AM),

<https://www.globalhungerindex.org/kenya.html>

<sup>16</sup> The World Bank, (Dec. 18, 2019, 07:45 AM),

<http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/country/KEN>

<sup>17</sup> The African Check, (Dec. 18, 2019, 10:29 PM),

<https://africacheck.org/factsheets/factsheet-has-kenyas-unemployment-really-dropped-to-7-4/>

<sup>18</sup> Transparency International, (Dec. 19, 2019, 01:12 AM),

<https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018>

<sup>19</sup> World Health Organisation, (Dec. 19, 2019, 01:45 AM),

[https://www.who.int/hiv/HIVCP\\_KEN.pdf](https://www.who.int/hiv/HIVCP_KEN.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> AfricaW, (Dec. 19, 2019, 02:22 AM), <https://www.africaw.com/major-problems-facing-ethiopia-today>

<sup>21</sup> UNESCO, (Dec. 19, 2019, 12:21 PM), <http://uis.unesco.org/country/ET>

<sup>22</sup> The World Bank, (Dec. 20, 2019, 03:14 AM),

<https://data.worldbank.org/country/ethiopia?view=chart>

<sup>23</sup> Transparency International, (Dec. 20, 2019, 03:42 AM),

<https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018>

<sup>24</sup> Trading Economics, (Dec. 20, 2019, 04:04 AM),

<https://tradingeconomics.com/cameroon/poverty-headcount-ratio-at-national-poverty-line-percent-of-population-wb-data.html>

<sup>25</sup> Relief Web, (Dec. 20, 2019, 04:27 AM),

<https://reliefweb.int/report/cameroon/wfp-cameroon-country-brief-march-2018>

<sup>26</sup> The World Bank, (Dec. 20, 2019, 05:03 PM),

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2016/05/09/addressing-the-health-care-needs-of-camerouns-most-vulnerable-populations>

<sup>27</sup> World Atlas, (Dec. 20, 2019, 05:32 PM),

<https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-countries-border-cameroon.html>

<sup>28</sup> <https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/the-10-most-populated-countries-in-africa.html>

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/top-10-oil-producing-countries-in-africa.html>

the deadliest terrorist group, which uses women and children for the suicide bombing in urban areas. Child suicide bombing, kidnapping for ransom, extortion, terror attacks, rape, killings, religious violence by Boko Haram is the primary cause of the state of emergency in Nigeria. Subsequently, inter-communal violence is increasing at a tremendous level between nomadic and farming communities. Due to which hundreds of people are killed and thousands of people are being displaced. The chief of both groups is being called up to end the perennial violence. The poverty rate is extremely high at 53.5 (according to 2011 census) <sup>[30]</sup>. More than half of the population of Nigeria goes to sleep starving. Nigeria ranks 93 out of 117 countries in the Global Hunger Index, with a score of 27.9, which denotes the level of hunger <sup>[31]</sup>. Furthermore, the unemployment rate is increasing by the passing year, at present, it is 23.10 per cent in 2018 <sup>[32]</sup>. The Unemployment rate and poverty denote the amount of corruption in the public sector, misappropriation of public funds and poor governance in Nigeria. According to UNAID, currently, around 3.2 million people are living with HIV/AIDS in Nigeria, where the most affected groups are pregnant women, children- mother-to-child transmission, sex workers, gay men and people who inject drugs <sup>[33]</sup>.

### Burkina Faso

The Republic of Burkina Faso or Burkina Faso is a landlocked African country. According to the World Bank, Burkina Faso has an estimated population of 1.97 crores (as of 2018) <sup>[34]</sup> with the population growth rate hovering at 2.9 per cent <sup>[35]</sup>. Burkina Faso just like any other African countries has a mammoth profusion of natural resources such as gold, phosphates, manganese, limestone, etc. However, despite the profusion of natural resources its remnants the poorest country in the world. In 2014, According to the World Bank report, the poverty rate in Burkina Faso is 40.1 per cent, which means nearly about half of the population lives below the poverty line <sup>[36]</sup>. Moreover, poverty is worse, especially in rural areas. Veritably poverty leads to many more problems which are daily faced by the people such as inadequate access to health service, scant access to livelihoods or job, nutritious food, clean water, poor education, lack of infrastructure, etc. The inadequate access to health service leads to increases in the number of people affected from innumerable diseases which are prevailing in Burkina Faso like dengue fever, malaria, yellow fever, bacterial and protozoal diarrhoea, schistosomiasis, HIV/AIDS. Such situations often lead to conflict among themselves only. Unfortunately, the education level in Burkina Faso is the worst in the world today. The literacy rate and percentage enrolment of

children in full-time school are among the lowest in the world. Burkina Faso has a literacy rate of 41.2 per cent for the total population <sup>[37]</sup> with the female literacy rate of 33 per cent <sup>[38]</sup>. Agriculture has the tremendous potential to eradicate poverty, but due to drought and desertification, it has posted a severe effect on the economy. Eventually the poor economy leads to an increase in the rate of poverty. Other reasons for less production of agricultural activities are overgrazing (of a farm animal), environmental deterioration, overpopulation, soil degradation and deforestation.

### Central Africa

#### Democratic Republic of Congo

Congo-Kinshasa or famously known as the Democratic Republic of Congo (DR Congo), is a country in Central Africa, which is also the second-largest country in all of Africa, by area. In recent, Yumbi Violence has emanated a ruckus in Banunu and Batende tribal communities <sup>[39]</sup>, where hundreds of men, women and children were slaughtered <sup>[40]</sup>. Furthermore, these sorts of violence between two or more tribal groups have predominantly affected DR Congo's peace and the humanitarian crisis have upsurge. According to Human Development Index of 2018, the level of human development in DR Congo is one of the lowest in the world, with the ranking of 179 out of 189 countries and HDI Value of 0.459 <sup>[41]</sup>. Although the literacy rate in DR Congo is 84.99 per cent (15-24 years) in total <sup>[42]</sup>, which is undoubtedly better than compared with other African countries, it encounters the problem like unemployment and corruption. Another major worryment of DR Congo is- hunger crisis, poverty, internally displaced people, refugee crisis, Ebola virus disease, meagre health services, child trafficking, sexual violence, female genital mutilation, sexual slavery, child labour, malnutrition, lack of good drinking water, poor sanitation, etc. Ebola virus disease (EVD) is gradually spreading with moderate intensity but it could be the most probable reason for the increase in the risk death rate due to meagre health-care <sup>[43]</sup>. Currently, more than 4.5 million Congolese are internally displaced due to ongoing conflict and humanitarian crisis, subsequently, the number of refugees is also increasing <sup>[44]</sup>. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is also practised but not on an extensive scale <sup>[45]</sup>. The prevalence of FGM is being widely criticized in the world, an organization like the World Health Organization are working on the stoppage of such heinous activity. According to Transparency International, the corruption rate in DR Congo remains at an

<sup>30</sup> The World Bank, (Dec. 22, 2019, 05:49 AM),

<http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/country/NGA>

<sup>31</sup> Global Hunger Index, (Dec. 22, 2019, 06:23 AM),

<https://www.globalhungerindex.org/pdf/en/2019/Nigeria.pdf>

<sup>32</sup> Trading Economics, (Dec. 22, 2019, 07:16 AM),

<https://tradingeconomics.com/nigeria/unemployment-rate>

<sup>33</sup> UNAIDS, (Dec. 22, 2019, 07:48 AM),

<https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/nigeria>

<sup>34</sup> The World Bank, (Dec. 22, 2019, 08:29 AM),

[https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=BF&name\\_desc=false](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=BF&name_desc=false)

<sup>35</sup> The World Bank,

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.GROW?locations=BF>

<sup>36</sup> Knoema, <https://knoema.com/atlas/Burkina-Faso/Poverty-rate-at-national-poverty-line>

<sup>37</sup> Knoema, (Dec. 22, 2019, 09:59 AM), <https://knoema.com/atlas/Burkina-Faso/topics/Education/Literacy/Adult-literacy-rate>

<sup>38</sup> The World Bank, (Dec. 22, 2019, 03:03 PM),

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.FE.ZS?locations=BF>

<sup>39</sup> UN News, (Dec. 22, 2019, 03:25 PM),

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/03/1034511>

<sup>40</sup> UN News, (Dec. 22, 2019, 03:53 PM),

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/01/1031612>

<sup>41</sup> UNDP- HDI, (Dec. 23, 2019, 05:06 AM),

<http://www.hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019.pdf>

<sup>42</sup> UNESCO, (Dec. 23, 2019, 05:27 AM),

<http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/cd>

<sup>43</sup> World Health Organization, (Dec. 23, 2019, 05:58 AM),

<https://www.who.int/csr/don/7-march-2019-ebola-drc/en/>

<sup>44</sup> UNHCR, (Dec. 23, 2019, 06:33 AM), <https://www.unhcr.org/afr/dr-congo-emergency.html>

<sup>45</sup> AL JAZEERA, (Dec. 23, 2019, 07:09 AM),

<https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2017/10/female-genital-mutilation-fgm-171004101413764.html>

all-time high, with the ranking of 161 out of 180 countries<sup>[46]</sup>. Politicians and Government officials' remnants the most corrupt people in DR Congo, who's corruption activities result in extreme poverty, hunger, despair and war.

### Chad

The Republic of Chad or Chad is a landlocked country in the north-central of Africa. Chad was named after the Lake Chad, which is the ultimate symbolic water body in the Sahel. The Republic of Chad has a plethora of natural resources such as kaolin, gold, petroleum, uranium, limestone, gravel, etc. Crude oil has become the primary source of exports earning for the country. However, despite such profusion of natural resources, it has been listed as one of the poorest countries in the world by United Nations Human Development Index, with nearly 66.1 per cent of the population living below the poverty line<sup>[47]</sup>. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), The Republic of Chad is ranked at 186 out of 189 countries in the level of human development<sup>[48]</sup>. Moreover, poverty denotes the level of hunger suffering and the Global Hunger Index of 2018 spectacle that Chad is suffering from a gargantuan hunger crisis. In the Global Hunger Index, the Republic of Chad is ranked at 115 out of 117 countries, with a score of 44.2<sup>[49]</sup>. The Republic of Chad has one the lowest literacy rate in the entire world, with the total literacy rate of 22.31 per cent (15 years or older) and the female literacy rate is 13.96 per cent which is worst among all the female literacy rate<sup>[50]</sup>. The literacy rate shows how suppressed women are in Chad. According to UNAIDS, roughly about 120,000 people are suffering from HIV in Chad. Despite the innumerable awareness campaign, it is estimated that nearly 3,100 AIDS-related death and 6,500 new HIV infections have occurred in the country<sup>[51]</sup>. The Republic of Chad has been indexed as the most fragile state by the Fragile States Index powered by the Fund for Peace (FFP), holding the 7th position out of 178 member countries<sup>[52]</sup>. It clearly shows that The Republic of Chad is a violent state with the political and ethnic violence prevailing the most making it an unstable country.

### Central African Republic

The Central African Republic is a landlocked country and currently in a state of civil war embroiling government, rebels from the Seleka coalition and anti-balaka militias. In 2004, The Central African Republic Bush War began and, despite the peace treaty in 2007 & 2011, the civil war is still continuing. According to Human Right Watch (HRW) over 1 million people are being directly affected by the civil war, about 212000 have been abandon from their home and approximately 78000 have sought refuge in neighbouring

countries<sup>[53]</sup>. The Central African Republic is blessed with an abundance of natural resources, its significant mineral deposits and other resources, such as crude oil, uranium, diamonds, gold, hydropower, etc. However, despite such abundance of natural resources, it is the second poorest country in the world after Niger, with the lowest GDP per capita in purchasing power parity in the world<sup>[54]</sup>. In 2018, the World Bank report on Ease of Doing Business spectacle that the Central African Republic was ranked 184 out of 190 countries in the world<sup>[55]</sup>. Central African Republic's impecunious economy comes with many other problems such as poverty, hunger, malnutrition, low literacy rate, unemployment, inflation, corruption, epidemic diseases, etcetera. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Central African Republic is ranked at 188 out of 189 countries in Gender Gap Index<sup>[56]</sup>. The Gender Gap Index shows that the level of education for the female is worst in comparison with the man and so the literacy rate of female is 28.71 per cent<sup>[57]</sup>. The hunger crisis in the Central African Republic is at an extreme alarming level with the score of 53.6 and ranking of 117 out of 117 countries in the Global Hunger index of 2018<sup>[58]</sup>. Such hunger crisis has led people to die starving. With an HIV/AIDS adult prevalence rate hovering at 4 per cent, the Central African Republic remains one of the HIV/AIDS killing zones<sup>[59]</sup>. The health-care sector is worst in the country as compared with any other country in Africa. Malaria, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis E, dengue fever, schistosomiasis, typhoid continues to kill people because of its poor health-care. Political instability, political insurgency, ethnic violence, civil war and rise in corruption rate has continued to tear apart the Central African Republic into pieces.

### Northern Africa

#### Libya

The People's Republic of Libya or Libya is a country in the Maghreb region in North Africa. Libya is the fourth largest country (in terms of area) in Africa and also the fifth largest oil producing country in Africa<sup>[60]</sup>. Libya has a population of over 6.8 million and the population growth rate hovering at 2.3 per cent<sup>[61]</sup>. The First Libyan Civil War, also referred to as the Libyan Revolution was an armed conflict in 2011<sup>[62]</sup>, which has overthrown and killed Muammar Gaddafi.

<sup>46</sup> Transparency International, (Dec. 25, 2019, 09:12 AM), <https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018>

<sup>47</sup> UNDP, (Dec. 25, 2019, 09:51 AM), <http://www.hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019.pdf>

<sup>48</sup> UNDP, (Dec. 25, 2019, 10:35 AM), <http://www.hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019.pdf>

<sup>49</sup> Global Hunger Index, (Dec. 25, 2019, 10:59 AM), <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/chad.html>

<sup>50</sup> Country Economy, (Dec. 25, 2019, 03:56 PM), <https://countryeconomy.com/demography/literacy-rate/chad>

<sup>51</sup> UNAIDS, (Dec. 25, 2019, 04:29 PM), <https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/chad>

<sup>52</sup> Fragile States Index, (Dec. 26, 2019, 12:36 AM), <https://fragilestatesindex.org/country-data/>

<sup>53</sup> HRW, (Dec. 26, 2019, 01:12 AM), [https://www.hrw.org/reports/2007/car0907/2.htm#\\_Toc176766508](https://www.hrw.org/reports/2007/car0907/2.htm#_Toc176766508)

<sup>54</sup> <https://www.thebalance.com/gdp-per-capita-formula-u-s-compared-to-highest-and-lowest-3305848>

<sup>55</sup> WB Ease of Doing Business, (Dec. 26, 2019, 02:49 AM), <https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/rankings>

<sup>56</sup> UNDP, (Dec. 26, 2019, 03:16 AM), <http://www.hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019.pdf>

<sup>57</sup> UNESCO, (Dec. 26, 2019, 03:48 AM), <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/cf>

<sup>58</sup> Global Hunger Index, (Dec. 26, 2019, 11:22 AM), <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/car.html>

<sup>59</sup> CIA, (Dec. 26, 2019, 11:54 AM), <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2155rank.html>

<sup>60</sup> Investopedia, (Dec. 26, 2019, 12:36 PM), <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/101515/biggest-oil-producers-africa.asp>

<sup>61</sup> World Population Review, (Dec. 28, 2019, 07:14 AM), <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/libya-population/>

<sup>62</sup> Al Jazeera, (Dec. 28, 2019, 07:41 AM), <https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/spotlight/aljazeeraatop102011/2011/12/20111226114023696528.html>

The aftermath of the civil war was indubitable calamitous. More than thousands of civilian, police officers and soldiers were killed, worsening the humanitarian situation and there was a low-level insurgency by former Muammar Gaddafi loyalists in the northern region of Libya. Libya is blessed with a profusion of natural resources such as petroleum, gypsum, natural gas, etc. The literacy rate in Libya is one of the highest in Africa. But the unemployment rate in Libya is 17.30 per cent<sup>[63]</sup>, which is a considerable issue for the Government of Libya. According to United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Human Development Index ranking of Libya is 108 out of 189 countries in the world, which denotes that still a lot more improvisation is required on the part of government policy. The fragile government policies show the level of corruption in the administration of the government. According to Transparency International, Libya is ranked at 170 out of 180 countries which apparently depicts the meagre working of the government<sup>[64]</sup>. Forced labour, sexual violence and human trafficking are the other main transnational issues in Libya. The increasing number of refugees and internally displaced people are some of the issues which should be addressed urgently. Al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Ansar al-sharia group and the Islamic State of Iraq and ash-Sham (ISIS) are the three home-based terrorist organization, operating in Libya, and causing an enormous threat to the national security<sup>[65]</sup>. Unless and until there is political stability in Libya, the threat of civil war will always continue because of the ethnic targeting of the terrorist organization.

### Niger

The Niger or officially known as the Republic of Niger is a landlocked country which lies on the southern edge of the Sahara Desert. It is hard to find arable land (land good for farming) in Niger as 80 per cent of the total land area is covered by the Sahara Desert, which makes farming appropriately hard<sup>[66]</sup>. Moreover, Niger faces a multitude of environmental issues such as drought and desertification. Desertification and drought are driving farmers off their farmland. The worsening conditions of the production of agricultural goods are one of the reasons for poverty in Niger today. Drinking water and water for the domestic purpose are very scarce in Niger because of the desert and the major water source are polluted causing cholera, dysentery, etc. Niger has a huge reserve of natural resources such as uranium, gold, iron, coal, molybdenum, gypsum, etc. However, despite such profusion of natural resources, Niger remnant one of the poorest countries in the world. Almost half of the country's population lives in the poverty<sup>[67]</sup>. Hunger has become an endless issue for the people of Niger. The lack of adequate nutrition has caused at least two-fifths of children to be underweight, stunted and malnourished. According to the Human Development Index,

Niger has the least level of human development and has been ranked at 189 out of 189 countries in the world<sup>[68]</sup>. The ranking of Niger puts a light on the pity condition of human development and the failure of government machinery on the part of providing basic needs to the people. Niger has the worst literacy rate in the world. Niger's literacy rate hovers around 28.7 per cent<sup>[69]</sup> and the female literacy rate in 22.5 per cent<sup>[70]</sup>. Niger is a victim of a series of the coup and political instability. The country has struggled to come out of the insurgency, political instability, corruption and widespread poverty. Just like any other African country, the corruption level in Niger remnant all-time high. Almost every politician and bureaucrat are corrupt in one or the other way, leaving the country in poverty, health crisis, and despair.

### Sudan

The Republic of Sudan or Sudan is the third largest country in Africa. Islam is the predominant religion in Sudan making it an Islamic State. There are particularly two divisions in Sudan, northern and southern, northern people are 'brown' and southern people are 'black' which has raised the level of racism<sup>[71]</sup>. Racism in both regions has led to killings, rapes, suicides, minority violence, etc. Women in Sudan faces a lot of challenges, especially due to the Indecency Law imposed by the apex court of the country<sup>[72]</sup>. Sudan is also socially backward as Homosexuality in a criminal offence<sup>[73]</sup>. Sudan has been hit by the economic crisis and due to which the inflation rate in Sudan is as high as 63.29 per cent in 2018<sup>[74]</sup>. Unfortunately, due to the economic plight, approximately 70 per cent of the children are deprived of primary education<sup>[75]</sup>. Nearly about 3 million women and children are suffering from malnutrition and food insecurity in Sudan<sup>[76]</sup>. The Global Hunger Index clearly shows the food insecurity level in Sudan as it has been on a serious alarming level of the hunger crisis<sup>[77]</sup>. The Government of Sudan is not so active in health-related issues and has resulted in innumerable diseases like tuberculosis, dysentery, malaria, bilharziasis and gastrointestinal diseases. The Sudanese conflict in South Kordofan and the Blue Nile has recently led to the removal of the President of Sudan, Omar al-Bashir from his office in which he has served nearly 30 years<sup>[78]</sup>. The conflict in South Kordofan and the Blue Nile has resulted in the

<sup>63</sup> Trading Economics, (Dec. 28, 2019, 08:13 AM),

<https://tradingeconomics.com/libya/unemployment-rate>

<sup>64</sup> Transparency International, (Dec. 28, 2019, 09:23 AM),

<https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018>

<sup>65</sup> CIA, (Dec. 28, 2019, 09:52 AM),

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ly.html>

<sup>66</sup> African Development Bank Group, (Dec. 28, 2019, 01:15 PM),

<https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/niger-national-climate-change-profile>

<sup>67</sup> World Economic Forum, (Dec. 31, 2019, 06:19 AM),

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/03/90-million-nigerians-live-in-extreme-poverty-here-are-3-ways-to-bring-them-out/>

<sup>68</sup> Human Development Index, (Dec. 31, 2019, 06:39 AM),

<http://www.hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019.pdf>

<sup>69</sup> World Atlas, (Dec. 31, 2019, 08:02 AM),

<https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/the-lowest-literacy-rates-in-the-world.html>

<sup>70</sup> Country Economy, (Dec. 31, 2019, 08:26 AM),

<https://countryeconomy.com/demography/literacy-rate/niger>

<sup>71</sup> AfricaW, (Dec. 31, 2019, 08:57 AM), <https://www.africaw.com/the-old-and-the-new-sudan-share-similar-challenges>

<sup>72</sup> Redress, (Dec. 31, 2019, 10:13 AM), <https://redress.org/news/public-order-laws-in-sudan-continue-to-be-used-to-punish-and-control-women/>

<sup>73</sup> Human Rights Watch, (Dec. 31, 2019, 01:29 PM),

<https://www.hrw.org/video-photos/interactive/2018/04/16/sexual-orientation-gender-identity-country-profiles#sudan>

<sup>74</sup> <https://www.statista.com/statistics/727148/inflation-rate-in-sudan/>

<sup>75</sup> UNICEF, (Jan. 02, 2020, 04:29 AM),

<https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/what-we-do/education>

<sup>76</sup> UNICEF, (Jan. 02, 2020, 04:47 AM),

<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/sudan.html#3>

<sup>77</sup> Global Hunger Index, (Jan. 02, 2020, 05:09 AM),

<https://www.globalhungerindex.org/sudan.html>

<sup>78</sup> Al Jazeera, (Jan. 02, 2020, 05:39 AM),

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/04/sudan-army-removes-bashir-latest-updates-190411125048555.html>

violation of human rights and international humanitarian crisis in Sudan. The political instability in Sudan has led to the state of emergency and the insurgency and making it a war zone.

## Southern Africa

### Zimbabwe

The Republic of Zimbabwe or Zimbabwe is a landlocked country in the southern part of Africa. Zimbabwe is blessed with one of the seven natural wonders of the world, Victoria Falls, which is located on the Zambezi River. Zimbabwe has the highest literacy rate in Africa with 89 per cent (as per 2014) <sup>[79]</sup>. The Republic of Zimbabwe is blessed with a great profusion of natural resources like gold, copper, asbestos, nickel, iron ore, lithium, vanadium, chromium ore, coal, etc. Nevertheless, such an abundance of natural resources and high literacy rate yet Zimbabwe is an underdeveloped country remnant poor as other African countries. The unemployment rate and underemployment rate significantly very high in Zimbabwe<sup>80</sup>. Almost around 80 per cent unskilled labour of the Zimbabwean population under informal economy are unemployed and have very less contingent to get employed in the future <sup>[81]</sup>. The majority of the Zimbabwean population lives below the International poverty line <sup>[82]</sup>. The poverty headcount ration on the national poverty line is around 70 per cent in Zimbabwe, which makes it a less liveable place for its people <sup>[83]</sup>. The Human Development Index shows the level of underdevelopment of humans in Zimbabwe, as it has a value of 0.563 and a ranking of 150 out of 189 countries <sup>[84]</sup>. Zimbabwe has the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in adults, making it a killing zone in Africa. Today, almost 1.3 million people in Zimbabwe are living with HIV with a 12.7 adult prevalence rate <sup>[85]</sup>. However, despite many HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns by the government and international organisation, still, the number of HIV cases is increasing day by day. Unprotected heterosexual sex remains one of the main reasons behind the hovering HIV prevalence rate. Perhaps the biggest problem Zimbabwe is facing today is corruption and poor leadership. According to Transparency International, Zimbabwe has one of the most corrupt systems with a ranking of 160 out of 180 countries <sup>[86]</sup>.

### Mozambique

The Republic of Mozambique or Mozambique is a country located in the southeast of Africa. Out of the total land area of Mozambique, only 46 per cent of land is arable (land good for farming) and out of 46 per cent, only 10 per cent

arable land is in use <sup>[87]</sup>. Mozambique is a chiefly rural area, where most of the people are a subsistence farmer and they are dependent on agriculture for their daily income. Mozambique agriculture is strong bipolar, producing 95 per cent of agricultural GDP, as per the report by the Food and Agricultural Organization, which clearly shows the dependence of people on agriculture. Mozambique has very fertile land and is very rich in natural resources. Titanium, natural gas, coal, hydropower, tantalum and graphite are some natural resources which are found in Mozambique. Mozambique remains one of the poorest countries in Africa, despite such an abundance of natural resources and fertile land. Moreover, the report by the World Bank shows that around half of the population of Mozambique lives below poverty. Mozambique is not only poor but also an underdeveloped country. According to the Human Capital Index Report (which is measured in term of productivity of the next generation), Mozambique is valued at 0.36, with the ranking of 148 out of 157 countries in the world <sup>[88]</sup>. Mainly Mozambique is dependent on foreign aids for the well-being of the country. Mozambique's infant and under-five mortality rate are all-time very high <sup>[89]</sup>. The HIV prevalence rate grows to increase, with 12.6 per cent as of today <sup>[90]</sup>. It is one of the worst HIV prevalence rates in the world. Only 36 per cent of the country has access to adequate health service <sup>[91]</sup> and just 49 per cent of the population has access to clean drinking water <sup>[92]</sup>. Schistosomiasis, malaria, Hepatitis A, protozoal diarrhoea, and acute respiratory infections are the diseases which claim the lives of the people of Mozambique. Drought is the main reason behind people drinking contaminated water, which causes cholera and diarrhoea.

### South Africa

The Republic of South Africa is one of the most developed countries in Africa as if today. Almost 62% of the South African population lives in urban areas <sup>[93]</sup>. South Africa is also known as the Rainbow Nation <sup>[94]</sup> due to its beautiful blend and richness in the racial and ethnic groups. South Africa has one of the highest literacy rates in Africa i.e., 94.37 per cent <sup>[95]</sup>. The high literacy rate shows a good standard of primary education in South Africa. South Africa is blessed with an abundance of natural resources and it has the greatest number of natural resources in African continent such as gold, gem, diamond, platinum, uranium, coal, antimony, vanadium, nickel and etcetera. Despite such profusion of natural resources and high literacy rate, it is

<sup>87</sup> Food and Agriculture Organisation, (Jan. 06, 2020, 08:39 AM), [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/tc/tce/pdf/Mozambique\\_factsheet.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/tc/tce/pdf/Mozambique_factsheet.pdf)

<sup>88</sup> Human Capital Index, (Jan. 06, 2020, 09:01 AM), <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/816281518818814423/pdf/2019-WDR-Report.pdf>

<sup>89</sup> UNICEF, (Jan. 06, 2020, 09:29 AM), <https://data.unicef.org/country/moz/>

<sup>90</sup> UNAIDS, (Jan. 06, 2020, 09:42 AM), <https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/mozambique>

<sup>91</sup> World Health Organization, (Jan. 09, 2020, 04:52 PM), [https://www.who.int/countries/moz/areas/health\\_system/en/index1.html](https://www.who.int/countries/moz/areas/health_system/en/index1.html)

<sup>92</sup> UNICEF, (Jan. 09, 2020, 05:29 AM),

<https://www.unicef.org/mozambique/en/water-sanitation-and-hygiene-wash>

<sup>93</sup> AfricaW, (Jan. 10, 2020, 08:07 AM), <https://www.africaw.com/major-problems-facing-south-africa-today>

<sup>94</sup> Cape Town Magazine, (Jan. 10, 2020, 08:36 AM),

[https://www.capetownmagazine.com/whats-the-deal-with-rainbow-nation/125\\_22\\_17853](https://www.capetownmagazine.com/whats-the-deal-with-rainbow-nation/125_22_17853)

<sup>95</sup> <https://www.statista.com/statistics/572836/literacy-rate-in-south-africa/>

<sup>79</sup> World Bank, (Jan. 02, 2020, 10:05 AM),

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.ZS?locations=ZW>

<sup>80</sup> Africa Check, (Jan. 02, 2020, 10:24 AM), <https://africacheck.org/spot-check/5-95-zim-unemployment-figure-still-hard-pin/>

<sup>81</sup> BBC, (Jan. 02, 2020, 10:57 AM), <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-42116932>

<sup>82</sup> World Bank, (Jan. 03, 2020, 12:31 PM),

<http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/country/ZWE>

<sup>83</sup> World Bank, (Jan. 03, 2020, 12:54 PM),

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.NAHC?locations=ZW>

<sup>84</sup> HDI, (Jan. 03, 2020, 01:38 PM),

<http://www.hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019.pdf>

<sup>85</sup> <https://www.avert.org/professionals/hiv-around-world/sub-saharan-africa/zimbabwe>

<sup>86</sup> Transparency International, (Jan. 06, 2020, 08:03 AM),

<https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018>

still one of the perilous countries to live in for women and children because of its high number of rape cases and sexual harassment on women and children. Nearly 41 percent the rape cases are against children <sup>[96]</sup>. An average of 110 rape cases is registered in South Africa each day, which is one the highest number of rape cases in the world <sup>[97]</sup>. The racial violence in South Africa is one of the main reasons behind the rapes. The HIV/AIDS adult prevalence rate is about 20.4 per cent in South Africa <sup>[98]</sup>. South Africa has the biggest HIV epidemic in the world, around 7.7 million people are estimated to be living with HIV in South Africa <sup>[99]</sup>. Although South Africa has the largest antiretroviral treatment program in the world, there were about 2 lakh 40 thousand new HIV infections with about 71,000 AIDS-related death and only about 62 per cent adults were on antiretroviral treatment. Despite a recent improvement in the crime rate, South Africa has the highest crime rates in the world. Racism is one the biggest problem in Africa and it could be easily seen in South Africa every now and then. Corruption continues to tear South Africa apart.

### Solution

- **Sustainable Development:** Sustainable Development would apparently solve the modern-day problems of African countries like human settlement, humanitarian assistance, research and development, global health, environment, communication, international peace and security, food crisis, malnutrition, quality education, gender equality and sanitation. Sustainable Development would seek out for the all-round development of the African countries and would benefit them in fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals structured by the United Nations.
- **Social Welfare:** A socially well-established society can anytime be able to cope up with the modern-day problem. Social welfare results in the total welfare of every individual in society. Social welfare makes a society liveable for everyone. It doesn't discriminate among its own people. It will be an over-all development of the entire continent by achieving social welfare. Social welfare means that society is striving for a similar objective.
- **Economic Stabilisation:** The economic policy of every country should be strictly implemented and monitored by the government agency so that there shouldn't be any high inflation as many countries in Africa are currently facing. The country doesn't suffer from economic destabilization. Only an effective economic policy can make the economy stable and would even benefit the citizen from facing any type of economic crisis. Decreased consumer spending in government scheme will result in an economic downturn.
- **World Support:** People at large from all over the world should join the campaign in helping Africa in all aspects. The world is one family and in the need of the

hour, every country should join hands to make sure Africa revive back and eradicate all the social-economic and political issues. Financial support should be provided to Africa from every country who are capable of providing assistance without any liability of paying back or in the mode of loan. It should be just for the welfare of African countries.

- **Corruption Free Government:** Most of the African Countries are suffering likely because of its corrupt government mechanism. But for the betterment of whole African countries, a corrupt-free government is prerequisite. A proper functioning mechanism of a governmental body will eventually help its own people for understanding their value and will help in the establishment of the rule of law. Good governance and justice will benefit African countries in all aspect of modern growth.
- **Eradication of Poverty:** To eradicate poverty from Africa they first have to come up with direct policies which will provide its people budget. International Organization shall organise Anti-poverty program with the collaboration of each and every country in Africa so that they shall effectively work for the eradication of poverty. The African nation should develop capability towards a reduction of poverty with good strategies.
- **Free Health Camps:** The African nation should plan to organise free health camps for its people and make proper strict policies for the implementation of such camps. This will definitely bolster African people by giving medication to diseases which are likely to cause death. Most of the diseases in Africa is widespread and dangerous in nature. Every person cannot get proper medication which results in death. World Health Organisation (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are constantly working in proving general health assistance in Africa for fighting diseases.
- **Providing Employment:** Government should improve the infrastructure and it should also make sure that the governmental agency and private entities are capable of producing jobs or employment for the public at large. Employment will help general public for stabilising their lives and achieve a good standard of living. Employment will help in economic stabilization of the country. The employment rates in the country should be maintained at a higher level.
- **Innovation and Development Programs:** Government sector along with private agencies should organise innovation and development program for spreading awareness about the new technologies and development of all the sectors. A public-private partnership model should be implemented for the betterment of development in the country. It will also improve the infrastructure in the country. Multinational companies should be invited to investing and setting up new manufacturing units. Employment rates will also increase.
- **Bilateral and Multilateral Summits:** It is the sole work of the country to organise bilateral and multilateral summits for attracting new opportunities. The summits will bring more investor to invest in the country. Africa has an abundance of natural resources it just requires a good path in which they can work on and make sure that their resource and manpower are used in a proper way. Bilateral and multilateral summits are some of the

<sup>96</sup> The South African News, (Jan. 10, 2020, 09:15 AM), <https://www.thesouthafrican.com/news/rape-statistics-41-children/>

<sup>97</sup> Africa Check, (Jan. 11, 2020, 02:58 PM), <https://africacheck.org/factsheets/factsheet-south-africas-crime-statistics-for-2017-18/>

<sup>98</sup> UNAIDS, (Jan. 11, 2020, 03:25 PM), <https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/southafrica>

<sup>99</sup> Avert, (Jan. 11, 2020, 03:43 PM), <https://www.avert.org/professionals/hiv-around-world/sub-saharan-africa/south-africa>

kind ways in achieving reform in the African nations.

### Conclusion

Africa is considered the richest continent in terms of natural resources. Africa is trying to overcome its bad phase and it has a good achievement rate also. But then too it was still a long way to go. Africa has the capability to perform better in the coming future and even has started working for the same. The vision to reach the pinnacle of sustainable development is being given by the international organisation who are working for a bona fide of Africa. In this article, it is been observed that the whole of Africa is somehow affected by every mala fide activity which is being carried by some of the group. Africa has gone and even going through the worst phase. The whole of the continent has seen violence. People from other continent fear to go in Africa and even they have fear of normal African people because of such violence. One of the main reasons behind such violence is poor governance and illiteracy. Africa is highly affected due to poor governance. Imbalance economy is one the result of poor governance and unemployment. Armed rebellion group has completely restrained the growth of Africa. Armed rebellion group have provoked the general public to commit offences. Rape, murder, dacoity, etc are very common in Africa. The miserable condition of Africa has resulted in poverty and malnutrition. The health services in Africa is miserable. In the end, women and children are the main victims of such violence. Rape is very common in Africa. Misfortune of patriarchal society leads in the exploitation of women by using unreasonable cause. Now when most of the international organisation supports Africa it has to overcome the awful deed of its own people. Social welfare and sustainable development are the keys to counter such problems. African have to join their hands with each other to work for achieving sustainable development goals.

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