

Globalization, Conflict and Security in Africa

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Abstract

Globalization has brought issues that are related to struggle for power and resources, identity contestation, border issues, religious fundamentalism, poverty, unemployment, exploitation and issues that are related to separatism/secession. These changes brought by globalization is changing the nature of conflicts and wars across Africa, from liberation struggle, to interstate, to intrastate and terrorism. This paper examined the globalization-Conflict synergy and their implications for security in Africa. It utilized qualitative and content analysis as methodology. The findings of the paper revealed that globalization operates like a double-edged sword in Africa, with both negative and positive impact on security. The negative impact of globalization in Africa is sophistication of conflict that has devastating effects on security and development. Globalization and conflict in that respect are two sides of a coin in Africa. The paper concluded that the implications of globalization in Africa are accompanied by multidimensional conflicts. This means that globalization has more negative than positive impact on security. Despite the fact that conflict is inevitable in human interactions, the nature of conflict influenced by globalization is intricate and precarious in its manifestations in Africa. The paper recommended among others that there is urgent needs to fight against corruption and deprivation; and has to be the top priority of most African leaders, because corruption can deprived many of their right and opportunity as citizens. Also, there is urgent need for solving the problem of unemployment as measure to curb security in most African states.

Keywords: Africa, Globalization, Conflict, Poverty, Security

Introduction

Globalization and conflict in Africa are two sides of a coin or a mixed of both healing and hurting. Globalization has brought in violence changes to most Africa states in different stages, which began since the period of Industrial revolution in Europe. Since that period up to the end the Cold War and New World order to date, Africa has been bedeviled with different dramatic deteriorating conflicting changes and wars (DFID Consultant Document, 2001), that affects almost all facets of life; political, economic, environmental, social, scientific, technological and so on. In this regard Africa in the 21st century can be regarded as the worst crises or conflict zone due to high intensity of intrastate wars, which is more common than interstate wars.

A survey by Robert Gurr revealed that 200,486,000, equivalent to about 45 percent of the total population of sub-Saharan African are

at risk of violent conflicts, which indicates that the continent has the highest violence and risk proportion in the world and the risk is still making high impact (Nnoli, 2003, p. 70). The spate of such violence cut across many of the 48 countries of Africa ranging from central African Republic, Somalia, Mali, Liberia, Sierra-Leone, Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, and Nigeria among others and the spate is highly spreading, with longevity and intensity that have negatively affected political, social, economic and environmental conditions on the continent (Biswaro, 2013; Nnoli, 2003).

Despite relative ease of the conflicts in South Africa, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Uganda, Sierra-Leone and Liberia, the case in Sudan, Somalia, Rwanda and Burundi are in the process of resolving them (Nnoli, 2003). Recent records of violent conflicts appears to be going on in Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, Mali, Sudan, Senegal, Central Africa and two Congo's and

more are at risk of violent conflicts and uprising of different nature that has adverse effects on African security as most forecasts indicated. Despite high scale and tendencies of violent conflict, Africa cannot be singled out as the only continent that has monopolized the occurrence of conflict and wars in the world. In Latin America conflict has been in Peru, Guatemala, Mexico and Columbia. In Asia there has been conflict in Cambodia, Turkey, Iraq, Burma and Syria. In Europe, the same experience in Bosnia, Serbia Northern Ireland, etc (Aremu, 2010).

One therefore cannot deny the fact that conflict is part and parcel of human existence, but as well globalization has been responsible for changing the nature of conflict and peace, which plays important roles in development and integration of people, cultures, societies and communities in Africa. Globalisation in this regard, created unequal development, enmity and animosity within and among people, cultures, societies and communities, and sophisticated violence and technology. Instead of creating unity globalization, created union of people, culture, communities and societies in Africa, as part of the “global village”, driven by transportation, information and communication technology cum economic catalyst, making event (s) in one part of the globe affecting the other side (s). Moreover, globalization is responsible for posing some security challenges to global peace and development in other areas that include; global warming, ozone depletion, acid rain, environmental problems as well as violent conflict or terrorism, through transportation, communication, information, technology and economy catalyst (Karakasulu, 2006). The direct effects of these changes driven by globalization become a threat to security leading to massive loss of valued properties, lives of innocent civilians mostly of which are asset to national development in different fields of human endeavor. It is as a result of these problems that this paper is designed to examine the impact of globalization and conflict on security in Africa.

Conceptual Clarifications

Globalization

According to Abadan (2004, p.3 cited in

Okpaga & Edoh 2007, p. 99) globalization is “the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among the worlds regions, nations, governments, business, institutions, communities, families and individuals”. To Ebaye (2012, p. 57), globalization refers to the growing integration of different countries of the world into global economy and financial system. This definition suggest that globalization is a process of capitalist's expansions, which beam its light on the global hegemony of the developing world by the developed capitalist's states in which most countries in Africa are victims. According to Shevardnadze (n.d) cited in Fayam (2007, p. 141) that globalization stands for all ills of (late) capitalism, the global inequalities of the worlds markets, the uneven distribution of power, the usurpation of government by corporate interest, the unprecedented potential for ecological harm and the resurrection of empire in the guise of the new world order”. By extension, globalization is also said to be “the fulfillment of dreams of an interconnected world replete with free-flowing peoples, ideas, capital and commodities (Fayam, 2007, p. 139).

Conflict

Etymologically, the concept of conflict is derived from a Latin term *conflictus* meaning dashed together (Harber & Payton, n.d., p. 221). David and Manu (2015, p. 162) see conflict as a struggle between at least two parties, occasioned by incompatible desires. Within the same angle, Okpalaobi (2014, p. 37) defined conflict as a situation in which two or more people engage in a struggle over values and claims to status, power and resources in which the aims of the opponents are to neutralize, injure or eliminate their rival”. Conflict can take place in a violent or nonviolent ways. In this regard, according to Esiemokhai (2003, p. 129) conflict connotes disorder, confusion, unrest caused by opposing human combatants”. It can be also regards as usual occurrence of a clash of interest in the relationship between parties, groups or states, either because they are pursuing opposing or incompatible goals (Oyeniya, 2011, p. 1). In a related manner, Poskitt & Dufranc (2011, p. 6) see Conflict “as a collective armed or unarmed confrontation between at least two organised groups, either

state or non-state actors". Poskitt & Dufranc (2011, p. 6) further said that there is a spectrum of different stages of a conflict, with varying levels of intensity and violence.

Biswaro (2013, p. 46) observed that "conflict may occur at an individual level, national international levels". Biswaro (2013, p. 46) goes on to add that, "conflicts that happen at national level are normally referred to as intra-state conflicts, while those involving more than one country are known as inter-state conflicts". From the foregoing views, conflict is easy to describe than to define, because of its ecological and dynamic nature. There have been more than hundred cases of conflicts worldwide, but none two has been completely the same with the other. They varied in the cause-nature, from country to country, depending on the country's national characteristics, political and economic arena or situation.

National Security

Security is defined by Okene & Olawale (2013, p. 234) as "the state of being secured or free danger and risk. It is a situation where either, an individual, social group or geo-political entity is protected against any form of danger, espionage or attack of any sort, internally or externally". According to Shinkeiye (cited in Osuji, 2013, p. 50) security it "the sum total of actions and measure, including legislative and operational procedures adopted to ensure peace, stability and the general well-being of a nation and its citizen.

According to Osuji (2013, p. 6), security refers to "the capacity of a state to protect its interest/values from both internal and external threats". To Imobighe (2013, p. 6) security is "the freedom or elimination of danger not only to physical existence of the State, but also ability for self-protection and development, as well as the promotion of the general well-being of its entire people. The general well-being of people here includes the fostering of peace and unity in diversity among the welded people and communities that forms one Nigeria as an entity or state". Imobighe (2013, p. 6) further indicates that, "apart from the physical survival of the State, security must be seen to have a positive impact on the conditions of life of the individuals within the state, as well as provide them with the right environment for free

interaction and for their individual and collective self-improvement and actualization of their legitimate aspirations".

Based on the above conceptual perspectives, globalization and conflict both have effects on the military, political, economic, environmental, societal, physical, physiological, image, treasury, people's power, and legal, territorial, technological and spiritual frontiers of life.

Globalization, Conflict and Security: A Synergy

There is strong synergy between globalization, conflict and security. The influence of both globalization and conflict affects or influences security in multidimensional ways. We hear of political security, economic security, social security, environmental security, technological security, etc. Similarly, globalization is a system in which two or more people, families, communities, states or nations interact, share, and communicate with each other. So also conflict is a social problem in which two or more people, families, communities, states or nations are at war with each other (Dzurgba, 2010).

Globalization, whether interpreted in economic, political, cultural, environmental or religious has technology as a major driving factor or force of conflict in most African states.

Transportation Facilities: This is such as aircraft of different kinds, cars, motorcycles, tricycles and others. Most of these transportation facilities were used in smuggling of drugs, criminals, weapons, funds and other illegal business that are connected and beneficial to criminals and insurgents across the border. With the help of transportation means, crimes have become a lucrative business that join people across the border moving from one place to the other in solidarity for one gang group helping the other to perpetrate one crime or the other, parts of which intensify the occurrence of violent conflicts in Africa. As globalization break away barriers and borders between countries and enhances free transportation, movements and proliferation of rebels, small arms and light weapons that has been a threat to peace and security in Africa (Philip & Moses, 2013:87). It has been

estimated that over 550 million small arms are in circulation in the world (Philip & Moses, 2013:87). In this regard, as globalisation widens its scope, the more risk of conflicts, affecting peace, unity, development and security around the globe and particularly African continent.

Information and Communication Facilities:

These are social networks that include but not limited to yahoo, GSM, Google, Facebook, Badoo, Whatsapp, Myspace, Flickr, Photobucket, Picasa, Friendstar and so on. It is scholarly fact that media can influence and reinforce violent behaviour in people who are interested in crime will after watching movies of criminals committing violent acts; they might believe that what the actors do, they can do like or better than in practical sense. In this sense young people can become criminals by learning acts of violence and violent related crimes through media violent movies. In fact, through the influenced of ICT many international terrorists groups such as the ISIS, Al-Qaida, etc are recruiting members, which depicts the role played by ICT in influencing and developing crime and violent conflicts around the world and particularly Africa.

Modern Arms/Weapons and Warfare:

Globalisation has brought in paradigm shift in weapons and warfare. Through technological advancement, globalization has made local weapons (such as machetes, Bow and Arrow, Spears, etc) to be replaced by modern ones (such as improvised devices, e.g., Grenades, Bombs, etc; Machine Gun, RPG, AK 47, and so on). This also changed the strategies and mode of warfare in which unlike the traditional ones, the modern warfare can kill, harm and destroy thousands or hundred-thousand lives and properties with devastating long effects within some minutes, which those of traditional types cannot be able to do so. The case of Hiroshima Nagasaki in Japan can be cited as a clear and good example of a synergy between globalization, conflict and security. Moreover, scholars share the same view that the abundant supply of small arms, ammunition, light weapons and explosives circulating in African states since the end of the Cold war was responsible for easy escalation of tensions between groups in disagreement (Enuka

(2012:23). The invention and facilitation of these technologies driven by globalization has aided and intensified new conflicts and wars in Africa and other parts of the world, as crisis in one part flows or affects the other. This indicates a strong synergy between globalization, violent conflicts and security in Africa, and other parts of the world.

Structural Adjustment Programme:

This introduced in most African countries in the 1980s and 1990s resulted to a spate of riots and conflicts in addition to conflicts arising from poverty, hunger, unemployment, and so on, within and across Africa, which demonstrate the connection between integration in the global economy and socio-economic crisis and conflict. Part of the Structural Adjustment Programmes are the collection of foreign debt, privatization of public enterprises, trade liberalization, deregulation of currency transactions, the downsizing of public sector, the defunding of social services, and a control of the commanding height of the economy by integration into global economy. The effects arising from this are abound one of which is poverty and hunger. While poverty is said to be the root causes of conflicts and violence, according to Tandon (1996:1) it does not simply exist but is created by the manner in which a region is integrated into global economy. Tandon (1996:1) went on to assert that, the basis of this integration is the unequal exchange between what the regions contributes to global economy and what it gets in return. In this process violence and conflict comes in due to poverty, inequality, exploitation, marginalization, exclusion and environmental degradation. All these are threats to peace, unity and security.

Review of Armed Conflicts in some Selected Countries of Africa

Further down is the review of armed conflicts in selected countries of Africa one from each regions that comprised of west Africa, east Africa, North Africa, central Africa and southern Africa:

West Africa(Liberia): During Cold war, Liberia was engulfed in intrastate violent conflict (civil war) that lasted for eight years

(1989-1997) (Ferreira, 2010). This civil war was fought between the former President Samuel Doe and Rebel Militias that made up of various splinter groups. In 1991 this conflict quickly spillover to neighboring Sierra Leone (Enuka, 2012). Charles Taylor, a leader of the coalition of rebel militia groups killed President Samuel Doe and became President. Between 2000 and 2003, in an effort towards moving to democratic election in Liberia, a new conflict erupted as a result of failure of Charles Taylor to fulfill campaign promises of respecting democracy. The civil war was fought between the Charles Taylor factions of militia rebel groups that are answerable to him and other factions that are against his rule under the banner of United for Reconciliation and democracy.

East Africa (Sudan): Diversity is often said to be the root causes of conflict in most African countries like Sudan which are regarded as one of those countries that have conflict and violence due to her divide among the North and South, racial divide between the Arabs and the Africans, religious divisions between Islam, Christianity and traditional believers or say diversity in culture, religion, history, ethnic and politics between the North and South Sudan (Ferreira, 2010). However, conflict in Sudan intersperse periods between 1955-1972, 1975-1982 and 1983 to date. This problem of diversity was created by colonial delineation of territories that are entirely nurtured under different powers. The First Sudanese Civil War took place between August 18, 1955-March 27, 1972; second Sudanese Civil war between April 1983 and January 15, 2010; Lord's Resistance Army insurgency in 1987; Darfur War in 2003; Chad-Sudan conflict between December 18, 2005 and January 15, 2010; Sudanese nomadic conflicts started in May 26, 2009; Ethnic violence in South Sudan started un January 7, 2011; Sudan SRF conflict started in may 19, 2011; Sudan-South boarder war between march 26, 2012 and September 26, 2012; south Sudanese Civil War between December 15, 2013-2014.

North Africa (Egypt): In Egypt there was six day war between June, 5, 1967 and June, 10 1967; war of attrition between July, 1, 1967 and

August 7, 1970; Yom Kippur war between October 6, 1973 and October 25, 1973; Libyan-Egyptian war between July 21, 1977 and July 24, 1977; Egyptian Revolution between January 25, 2011 and February 11, 2011; Sinai Insurgency in February 23, 2011; Egyptian Protest between November 22, 2012 and July 3, 2013; and political violence in July 2, 2013.

Central Africa (Democratic Republic of Congo): Between June 30, 1960 and November 25, 1966, Congo Crisis; Simba Rebellion in 1964; the Lord's Resistance Army insurgency; First Congo War between October 24, 1996 and May 16, 1997; Second Congo War August was fought between 2, 1998 and July 18, 2003; Iyuri and Kivu were fought between 199 and 2007 and 2004, 2008 respectively. There were ongoing insurgencies in the most parts of the country. Studies revealed that Democratic Republic of Congo was the most protracted war zone in Africa (Ferreira, 2010). Due to weakness of the state and porous border, it gave way for rebels to move around and within to wage irregular war and guerilla attack among the parallel factions.

South Africa (South Africa): Some of the conflict in South Africa since 1960-2015, include Sharpeville Massacre, Soweto crises, South African Border War and the recently (in 2015), the xenophobia violent conflict against immigrants from other countries including people from other African countries leading to loss of lives and properties.

Factors Responsible for Conflict in Africa
Factors responsible for conflict may differ from country to country, from regime to regime, and environment to environment or circumstances to circumstances within and outside the country.

Wind of Global Change: The process of global change negatively affects most of Third world countries particularly African countries different aspects of life; social, political, economic, environmental, etc, these changes were said to be a transformations from traditional to modern. Change can sometimes affects social, political, economic, environmental, cultural and other aspects of traditional norms of people and creates

dislocation and conflict. The colonial policies are good example of the global change in most Third World Countries particularly Africa are partitions and policies influences some economic, social and political transition which also generate tension. For example, where the power balance shifts in favour of some groups and away from others (Biswaro, 2013). Most of conflicts in Africa are offspring of those circumstances.

Political Instability and Ruthless Dictatorship: Transition processes at play during the decolonization period, the current transformation from authoritarian to more participatory states, and the evolution of former centrally-planned. Ferreira (2015, p. 45) also observed that “the post-colonial Africa was characterized by different kinds of regimes, ranging from one-party states to several military regimes frequently governed by ruthless dictators”.

Structural Adjustment Programme and World Bank and IMF Conditionalities: Scholars (Anaele, 2014) attest to the fact Structural adjustment programme introduce in most African countries since 1980's by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) serve as a source of conflict. The report from the Millennium development Goals (MDG) paints much on the effects of external debt on national security of Africa. According to the report, “in every minute a woman somewhere in Africa dies in pregnancy or child birth. Which means that an estimated of up to 1,400 women dying each day and 539,000 each year from pregnancy-related causes. More than 40% of women in Africa do not have access to basic education. Every second an African child dies of Malaria. In the 1960, Africa was a net exporter of food; today the continent imports one-third of its grain. For the African farmer, conventional fertilizers cost 2 to 6 times than the world market”. But governments transfer many times more to northern creditors in debt payments to the detriment of the socio-economic developments and welfare of the citizens both in Africa and Nigeria. Kirk and Okazawa-Rey (2000, p. 273) summarily observed that, “in Africa as a whole, one out of every two children doesn't to go school,

government transfer four times more to northern creditors in debt payments than they spend on the health and education of their citizens”.

Rural-Urban Drift: Rural-urban drifts which is a movement of people from rural to urban areas for a reason that has to do with greener posture due to unemployment and poverty. In a situation where the country cannot meet up the demands of these people they become nuisance, desperately fetching and looking for means of survival. In this regard, they can be easily recruited attached with stipends to engage in whatever crime they accept to be the perpetrators.

Poverty and Unemployment: Poverty and unemployment can be a source and cause of violence acts and conflicts of different dimensions that are related to insurgency. In this regard, poverty and unemployment has a strong link with aggressive behaviours that can cause destruction of life/lives and properties, which forms strategies of insurgency. As one Human Rights Watch researcher by name Eric Guttschuss indicated that, poverty and youth unemployment are strong factors that attracted easy recruitment of many Boko Haram foot soldiers in Nigeria (Zumwe, Ignoroko & Akuva, 2013), and this similarly the result in other parts of Africa that are prone to violent conflicts, this also indicated that poverty and unemployment are some of the factors responsible for engagement of most youths in violent conflicts in most Third World countries particularly Africa.

Tussle for Power through Election Manipulation/Post Electoral Violence: Most African leaders like their erstwhile colonial masters, do not respect legitimacy, they come to power by all means to satisfy their ends, by employing every possible means on things that divided rather than things that unite the country and the people, so as to perpetuate themselves into power. This usually attracts post-election violence in Africa where the electorates come out the street and demonstrate their disdain feelings against their stolen mandate, which most at times escalate into insurgency that could not be easily turndown. While the leaders want

to cite example Burundi, Rwanda, Congo's and Uganda sit tight in power by using the post-election violence as an opportunity to prolong their tenures by given the post-election violence names, such as religious zealots, terrorists, hooligans, etc, so that to maintain the status-quo. Good examples are Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Kenya and other parts of Africa are among those with history of electoral violence.

Ideological War between the West (Capitalism) and East (Communism): The intra-state wars and conflicts that spread like wild fire in most African states in the 1990's was as a result of the collapse of West-east divided Cold war that was characterized by ideological war between the west (Capitalism) and East (Communism), following the collapsed and disappearance of the Union of soviet Socialist republic (USSR) in international power politics (Anaele, 2014), gave way to series of intra-state wars, across the borders of most African countries and threatened international peace and security, which were seen as proxy-wars to deal with allies of Communist bloc. Zeleza (2015) cited Mamdani (2004) has giving credence to this fact.

Implications of Conflict on Africa's Security

Firstly, the Implications of conflict on Africa's security show that eruption of conflicts in Africa has caused humanitarian crises which created large number of internally displaced persons and refugees across Africa. In most African countries that have experienced internal conflict, the story is similar, for instance in Central Africa Republic when the fighting between Christian and Muslim militias escalated and intensified in 2014, it has caused 2.2 million people to be in humanitarian crises of different dimensions in displacement camps, such as violence against women and children, and the thousands of children separated from their parents or forced into participating violence (The Actors Home Team of NBC News, 2014). United Nations Humanitarian Crises Report (UNHCR) 2004 put the number of African refugees between 15 and 20 million (Aremu, 2010). According to Biswaro (2013, p. 88), "available records indicate that more than 28 nations in Africa are either producers or recipients of refugees and in most cases they are

both. Up to July 1999, two countries, namely the United Republic of Tanzania and Cote d'Ivoire was caught post-election violence between 201 and 2011 that cause the internal displacement of around 1 million people (Ferris & Stark, 2012).

Secondly, the Implications of conflict on Africa's security that conflict in Africa has destroyed job opportunities and create mass unemployment and poverty. Unemployment as a threat to community and national security in some ways is a product of violent conflict and wars across Africa. Africa is a home to employed persons more especially youths. Sources indicated that youth unemployment remains a barrier to Africa's security and development, with southern Africa who was one of the Africa's countries that has experienced a racial (Apartheid) intrastate war and violent conflict, had now the highest rates of unemployed youths, where 51 percent of young women and 43 percent of young men are unemployed (Devlin, 2013). There is no specific number of unemployed due to conflict and war but has devastating implications on national security. Conflict therefore is a cause of unemployment as well as unemployment can serve as a source of conflict and both are also source and cause of poverty in most African countries, growing at an unprecedented rate with high consequences that are prone to violent conflict and war. Because "a hungry man is an angry man" a hungry or angry unemployed persons particularly the young can be a source of easy recruitment into any criminal activity as far as money and other stipends and motivations are attached, as well as most young people in Africa are indulging in drugs due to lack of employment opportunities. It is however, noted that "without other means of economic support, there is a likelihood that unemployed former combatants will engage in criminal behaviour, especially with the many small arms in circulation in war-torn countries" (Aremu, 2010, p. 555). That is why most African countries fall in the vicious cycle of violent crime and conflict.

Thirdly, the Implications of conflict on Africa's security shows that conflict affects national economics of countries with adverse effect on GDP and Per Capita income. Countries directly engage in conflict and the regions in which they are located may be economically

affected. In Mozambique between 1980 and 1994, GDP per Capita fell by 50 percent and by 1988 it was estimated that in the total cost of Mozambique conflict to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) member States was estimated at US\$ 60 billion. For the period 1980-1993, the total GDP loss for the Horn of Africa as a result of conflicts in Ethiopia, Eritrea, the Sudan and Somalia; it was estimated at about US\$ 25 million (Biswaro (2013). In West Africa, the Liberian war between 1989 and 1993 reduced the country's GDP by more than 75 percent, while the GDP declined by half between 1991 and 1993. The recent conflict in most regions of Africa has been equally devastating on Africa's economy.

Fourthly, the Implications of conflict on Africa's security shows that conflicts and wars has seriously damaged Africa's essential social services such as health, education, electricity, water supply, roads, rail, airports, telecommunications, etc. infrastructure is the life-wire of economic and social development in any society. The damage caused by violent conflict and war has rendered investment in and management of these social infrastructures is untenable. This has effects as African Development Report (2008:17), observed that infrastructure does not only deteriorate as a result of direct damage from conflict, but as the government shifts expenditure towards the military, public investment and expenditure on maintenance are squeezed. This has some effects on people livelihoods as a result of acute shortage of funds more especially during the post effort towards reconstruction. The implications of conflicts on infrastructure in Africa have directly affected schools and health centers which are mostly the targets of the armed men (e.g *Boko Haram* insurgent in Northeast Nigeria, South Sudan crisis, Mozambique etc). In Mozambique for instance, over 40 percent of health centers and schools were destroyed during the fifteen-year war (department for International Development, 2001:12). This is has been the situation in most African conflict-affected countries.

Fifthly, the Implications of conflict on Africa's security shows that human development is another area in which violent conflict made a devastating impact in Africa. However, going by the review of the overview

of African Economic Outlook, 2015 with special interest on Regional Development and Spatial inclusion shows that "human development gains are uneven with significant inequality between and within countries". This is because of the implications of violent intrastate violent conflict and war that has surrounded most of African countries. The last 18 years or so Africa have been characterized by varied violent conflict across the continent affecting the rates of human development in some countries, but since 2000, there was improvement rates for human development indicators in some African countries that were out from conflict and war. For instance, in Central Africa, Chad and the Republic of the Congo present the highest improvements in human development indicators, while improvements in the Southern Africa region are highest in Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia. The leading countries in East Africa are Burundi, Ethiopia, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania. West Africa maintained a consistently high rate of progress with improvements highest in Benin, Liberia, Mali, Niger and Sierra Leone. Progress in North Africa was also high but slowed between 2000 and 2013, but most of the countries that are affected by conflict have the lowest rates of human development

Sixthly, the Implications of conflict on Africa's security shows that widespread conflict and war across Africa has affected border security and intensify proliferation of small and light arms, which in return intensify the fueling of conflict and war, 100 million, are in Africa (Philip and Moses, 2013). It is not surprising that Africa particularly Sub-Saharan Africa is regarded as the continent with highest violence risk proportion in the world (Nnoli, 2003), as well as easy movements and circulations of rebels and illicit arms trafficking due to porous borders between nations for example Chad and Niger as entrance for rebels and mercenaries from Mali, Libya, Sudan, Somalia, etc to Nigeria in West Africa, which is the region with high problems of small arms and light weapons in Africa.

Seventhly, the Implications of conflict on Africa's security shows that conflict has been responsible for cause of human death/mortality rate in variety of ways. According to report of

the African Development Report (2008:11), distinguishes between “battle deaths” where combatants and civilians were killed during military operations, and “total war”, which include battle deaths and death from disease, starvation, malnutrition and crime.

Conclusion

The implications of globalization in Africa are accompanied by multidimensional conflicts. Globalization has more negative than positive impact on security, despite the fact that conflict is inevitable in human interactions, the nature of conflict influenced by globalization is intricate and precarious in its manifestations in Africa. Yet, globalisation is aim to achieve varied objectives that include; integration of social, political and economic integration; consolidation of democracy and good governance including free and fair election; liberalization of business, market and economic sectors; protection of human right, gender equality; protection of environmental security as well as general development. While these are opportunities to be exploit by all, but many including African states do not benefit from such opportunities for reasons that have as much to do with inequality, backwards in the levels of educational, technical, scientific and technological developments, because Africa do not possess the capacity to compete with developed states as they have far ahead of Africa in so many areas globalization aim to explore. In this respect, the benefits of globalization are unevenly spread that has contributed to poverty, inequality and marginalization with devastating implications on Africa. The cardinal principle of democracy is good governance. Consolidation of democracy and good governance therefore serve as means of bringing unity, harmony, peace and development. By consolidating democracy there must be justice, fair play, respect of fundamental human right and the exercise of right to vote and to be voted without primordial sentiment. Failure to do so through human right violations, electoral malpractice and so on resulted to violent conflicts in most Africa countries such as Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Niger Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, etc.

Recommendations

Peace and positive security will only be realized

through globalization in various ways. These include:

1. The provision of youth employment is part of security measure that most government should take into cognizant, because youth are the catalyst of human resource in any society with which the national security rely on their capacity to contribute in the aspects of national development.
2. Provision of basic essential services such as provision of portable water supply, stable electricity, roads, health services, educational opportunities, etc, should be taken into cognizance by government in all sectors, because they are essential and basic source of security.
3. The fight against corruption and deprivation should be the priority of most African leaders, because corruption can deprived many of their right and opportunity as citizens. It weakens national treasury and economy.
4. Poverty as part of the causes of conflict should be eradicated through the implementation of homegrown and bottom-top approach poverty eradication programme that would touch the lives of all who is entitled to benefit from it.
5. The provision of equal education accompanied by equal opportunities is urgently needing attention of governments, because there of high number of out-of-school children that are more vulnerable to engaging in all sorts of crime as well as recruited as child soldiers in most conflict in most African countries.
6. Government should be able to evenly and equitably distribute national wealth in accordance with justice and fair play. Failure to do so may result to conflict of resource control that serve as a threat to peace and unity of many African states.
7. Protection of fundamental human right should be a most priority of government. The right of every individual and groups are sacrosanct to every government at all stages. Failure to do so may be a deprivation that may result to destruction of lives and properties.

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