WORLD WARS

Introduction

There were two major wars fought during the first half of the 20th Century almost all over the world although Europe contributed heavily to their outbreak.

The First World War (1914-1918)

It was the first war in the history of humanity to take a long duration and to use modern weapons such as guns, poison gas, air craft among others. Some of the countries involved were Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Japan and the United States of America.

Causes of the First World War

The causes of the First World War can be categorized into long term causes and the immediate cause. Most of the long term factors were connected with the political and economic changes that followed the Industrial Revolution in Europe in the 19th Century.

a) Long term causes

Desire for revenge

As a result of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871, France felt humiliated and desired to revenge against Germany in order to regain her two provines of Alsace and Lorraine.

Systems of Alliances

An alliance is an agreement made between two or more countries to give each other help if a war breaks out. The European powers grouped themselves into alliances such as the **Triple Alliance** between Germany, Austria - Hungary and Italy and the **Triple Entete** between Britain, France and Russia. These powers promised to support one another in case of attack.

Rivalry over colonies or imperialism

Due to the Industrial Revolution European powers began to compete for colonies to get raw materials and markets for their manufactured goods. Britain and France had more colonies than Germany who had entered the scramble to acquire colonies late. This increased rivalry between Germany and them.

Economic Rivalry

The Industrial Revolution created the need for territorial expansion to match the needs of the economy and industry in order to get new sources of raw materials and markets. This created tension and conflicts among the European natons.

The Moroccan Crisis

In 1904, Morocco had been given to France by Britain, but the Moroccans wanted independence. In 1905, Germany announced her support for Moroccan independence. War was narrowly avoided by a conferencewhich allowed Franceto retain Morocco. However, in 1911, the Germans were again protesting against French possession of Morocco. Britain supported France and Germany was persuaded to back down for part

of French Congo.

The Arms Race

The European powers equipped themselves with armaments to prove their military superiority. The arms race made countries more aggressive and militant ready to fight at the slightest provocation.

Development of Nationalism in Europe

Nationalism refers to the desire for self determination. In the first half of the 20th Century, there was a new surge of nationalism among many nations that had been denied self- expression in the form of political independence in Europe.Even the nations that had attained independence also persued their own natonal interests leading to clashes with one another.

The Italo-Turkish colonial dispute over Libya

Italy occupied Libya which a Turkish territory thereby creating tension between her and Germany who also had interest in Libya. The Germans were ardent supporters of Turkey.

Nationalism in the Balkans

The Balkan Peninsular had been colonized by the Turks. The Slaviks decided to fight for their independence and were supported by France, Britain and Russia. This made Turkey fight on the side of Germany.

The immediate cause

Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo

On 28th June 1914, Arcduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, and his wife Sophie were assassinated in Sarajevo. The murder was committed by a young Bosnian student named Gavrilo Princip who was sent by a secret Serbian extremist group known as the **Black Hand.** The group was opposed to continued Austrian rule in Bosnia, a province largely inhabited by the Serbs.

Austria accused Serbia of being involved in the assassination. It presented Serbia with a set of demands as follows:

An explanation for the assassination of the archduke and his wife
Apologies to Austria- Hungary
Suppression of all anti-Austrian publications and organizations
Serbia to dismiss all officials whom Austria objected to
Participation of Austrian officials in the inquiry including institution of judicial proceedings against the suspects
Austria police to be allowed to enter Serbia to ensure that the demands are fulfilled.

NB: Serbia accepted the first five demands, but rejected the sixth, which she suggested could be left to the International Court of Justice at the Hague for arbitration. Consequently Austria - Hungary declared war on Serbia on 28th July 1914.

The course of the First World War (1914 - 1918)

The war was fought between the **Central Powers** which included Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Turkey and the **Allies** which included Serbia, Montenegro, Belgium, France, Russia, Great Britain and later the United States of America.

The war was fought in three continents: Europe, Africa and Asia, and was fought both on land and sea. In Europe the war was fought on two fronts, the **Western Front** and the **Eastern Front.**

The Western Front

The Germans were fighting British and French forces, and later American forces. The war on the western front was part of the **Von Schlieffen Plan.** This plan was to attack France through neutral Belgium and capture Paris thus forcing the British to sighn a separate peace treaty with Germany. This plan failed plan failed due to the following reasons:

- Russia mobilized her forces faster than expected hence the German forces had to be deployed to the Eastern front earlier than anticipated.
- German invasion of Belgium was too slow due to the British entry into the war.
- Both sides were evenly matched than the Germans had thought

The above factors led to a military stalemate on the western front that lasted for the rest of the war.

The Eastern Front

The war on the Eastern front involved Russia against Germany and Austria-Hungary. Russia however withdrew from the war after **the Russian Revolution of 1917.**

War in Africa

On the African front the war was fought in those regions where the Germans had colonies neighbouring those of the Allied Powers. These were Cameroon, Namibia, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanganyika.

The war at Sea

Britain used her navy to blockade German ports to ensure that the Germans did not get supplies of food and raw materials. The Germans responded by sinking ships bound for British ports from the British Empire and the United States of America.

Britain was however able to retain her supremacy in the sea. **This assisted the Allied Powers in four ways;**

- The British used her navy to blockad German ports to ensure the Germans did not get supplies of food and raw materials
- The Allies were able to use the British naval supremacy to capture colonies of the Central Powers
- They were able to maintain uninterrupted communication with other Allied forces
- They were able to safeguard the British food and raw materials supplies from other parts of the world

NB: Up to 1917 the United States of America had remained neutral due to the following reasons:

She did not want to involve herself in European quarrels in line with the **Monroe Doctrine of 1823.**
She feared the war would be fought in American soil because of her large German population
She had trade relations with both alliances
The war had not interfered with her interests before 1917

However, the USA entered the war in 1917 on the side of the allies **due to the following reasons:**

Germany's declaration of **Unrestricted Submrine Warfare**
Zimmerman Letter which encouraged Mexico to attack the USA from the south if she joined the war on the side of the Allies
Public opinion in favour of the Allies in the USA
Industrial sabotage by German sympathizers in the USA

NB: The year 1917 remains the decisive year for the end of the First World War due to these two major events;

Russia's withdrawal from the war after the Russian revolution
The entry of the United States of America into the war on the side of the Allies

<u>Reasons for the defeat of the Central Powers (Triple Alliance)</u>

The following factors contributed to the defeat of the Central Powers:

The Allied Powers had powerful weapons compared to the Central Powers
The Allied Powers had more financial resources which were used to finance the war
The Allies had a strong naval blockade led by the British navy which enabled them to block food and raw material supplies to the Central powers from the sea
The Allied powers were led by leaders who were competent and focused such as Lloyd Georege, Georges Clemenceau, Signor Orlando and Woodraw Wilson henced inspired members
The entry of the USA on the Allied powers side gave them vast new resources for the war
The Allies were more united and organized compared to the Central Powers
Some members of the Central Powers such as Italy decamped thereby weakening them to the advantage of the Allies
The Allied Powers had more soldiers who were deployed during the war
The Allied Powers received support from other countries which boosted their ability in war
There was political unrest in Germany which affected her military strength or capability
Failure of the **Von Schlieffen plan** or delayed attack on France dimished the hopes of the success of the Central Powers
Germany used young and in experienced soldiers towards the end of the war
The Spanish influenza weakened the soldiers of the Central Powers

The invasion of the neutral Belgium by Germany helped turn the world opinion against the Central powers

The Peace Settlement

President Woodrow Wilson of the USA in his address to the Congress in 1918 outlined the fourteen principles that were essential in mainatenace of world peace. Among these were three graet principles that formed the basis of world peace namely;

Self determination of all peoples

The need to make public all diplomatic and international agreements (abolition of secret diplomacy)

The need to establish a League of Nations which would provide an avenue for discussing all international problems and protect small states from aggression by large ones.

A peace conference was held in Paris in January 1919 attended by statesmen from the Allied Powers to determine the fate of the defeated Central Powers. Among the key personalities at the conference were:

Lloyd George (British Prime Minister)
Georges Clemenceau (French Premier)
Woodrow Willson (USA President)
Vittorio Orlando (Italian Prime Minister)

Five treaties were signed between the Allies and their five chief enemies. These treaties were:

The Treaty of Varsailles with Germany
The Treaty of St. Germain with Austria
The Treaty of Neuilly with Bulgeria
The treaty of Trianon with Hungary
The Treaty of Lausanne with Turkey

NB: All these traties put together formed what was called the Treaty of Versailles.

Main terms (results) of the Versailles Treaty

The following were the terms of the Versailles Treaty:

Germany lost all her colonial possessions which were declared as mandate territories under the League of Nations
Germany lost the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to France
Germany was forced to pay war damages of over 6.5 billion sterling pounds to the Allies
The city of Danzig became a free city under the League of Nations
Germany was restricted to an army of 100,000 men and its equipment were limited
The treaty prevented any possible union between Germany and Austria
The treaty also establishe the League of Nations

Results of the First World War

The First World War had far-reaching socio-politcal and economic effects:

a) **Political Effects**

It led to the emergence of new nations such as Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia
The United States of America emerged as the leading world power thereby upsetting the existing balance of power in the world.
It led to the emergence of Communism in Russia which hastened the collapse of the Tsarist regime
It created revolutionary ideas which led to the rise of nationalism among the colonized people such as Indians and Africans who were involved in the war
It led to the creation of the League of Nations as an international organization charged with the responsibility of maintaining international peace and security
The political boundary of the Turkish empire was reduced as Turkey lost Egypt, Syria and Palestine
Germaney's overseas colonies and investments were taken away and given to the League of Nations

Economic Effects

It led to massive destruction of property such as roads and factories
It led to the use of huge sum of money thereby weakening the economies of countries involved
It slowed down economic development of most countries hence leading to the great economic depression

Social Effects

It led to massive loss of human life as conflicts between opposing camps continued
It led to displacement of people thereby creating refugees across the world
It led to starvation by causing food shortage in many countries as people joined the war
It created fear and insecurity among people across the world
It led to outbreak of diseases or epidemics such as the Spanish influenza which caused death of many people
It led to the promotion of status of women in Europe and the USA as women took leading positions in the military and administration

The League of Nations

It was established by the peace conference in Paris of April 1919.

Aims or Objectives of the League of Nations

To prevent war
To settle international disputes peacefully
To promote respect of the sovereignty of member states
To gradually work towards disarmament anddiscourage the production of weapons of mass destruction
To secure fair and humane conditions of labour
To supervise the territories taken from the Central Powers during the Paris peace conference

The Organization Structutre of the League of Nations

The League of Nations established the following organs to facilitate and manage its operations;

The Assembly

It comprised of all the members of the League and met annually at the League headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Assembly performed the following functions:

It contoled the budget of the League
Appointment of non-permanent members to the Leagueof Nations Council
It ratified treaties
It approved the appointment of the Secretary-General
It supervised the work of the other organs of the League
It appointed the 15 judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice

The Council

It comprised of Permanent and non- permanent members. The permanent members were France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan. The USA declined to join the League.

The Council performed the following functions:

It implemented the recommendations of the Assembly
It appointed the Secretary General of the League with the approval of the Assembly
It prepared the agenda for the Assembly
It dealt with any issue affecting global peace

The Secretariat

It was the administrative body of the League of Nations. It was based in Geneva, and was headed by a SecretaryGeneral. The secraetariat performed the following functions:

It prepared the agenda for the Assembly and Council meetings
It carried out all correspondence
It published relevant reports
It carried out research
It registered treaties

The Permanent Court of International Justice

It was based at The Hague, Netherlands. It comprised of eleven judges and four deputy judges.

Its main function was to settle disputes between member states. It also provided judicial advice to the Council and the Assembly with regard to international disputes.

Specialized Agencies

There were specialized agencies to tackle problems such as refugees, labour, health, drugs and slavery. Such agencies included; The International Labour Organization, International Health Organization among others.

Performance of the League of Nations

Despite the obstacles encountered by the League of Nations in trying to achieveits objectives, the League succeeded in some of the spheres of its activities.

Achievements of the League of Nations

The following were some of the notable achievements of the League:

It did much to preserve world peace until 1939 through the Permanent Court of International Justice

- It helped combat diseases and epidemics such as typhoid, cholera and small pox through the International Health Organization
- It helped improve the welfare of workers through the International Labour Organizatio
- It settled several inter-state disputes in a peaceful manner such as disputes between Iraq and Turkey over Mosul province
- It provided relief for farmine areas, refugees and war casualties
- It helped in the reduction of trade in dangerous drugs
- The League successfully supervised mandated territories by supervising the standards of colonial administration
- It convened disarmament conferences and tried to regulate trade in arms
- It helped in the economic reconstruction of European countries such as Austria

Failure of the League of Nations

The League failed in the prime objective of maintaining international peace and security in the following instances:

- It failed to raise enough funds to implement some of its programmes
- The Disarmament Commission of the League failed in persuading members to reduce armaments as stipulated in the Covenant
- The League was often overruled by the Conference of Ambassodors based in Paris which had been set up to deal with problems arising out of the Versailles Treaty

It failed to stop the Japanese invasion of China in 1931and Italian attack of Ethiopia in 1935

- The League failed to stop Germany's remilitarization programme**(main reason for the failure of the League of Nations)**

Reasons for the Failure of the League of Nations

The following factors led to the massive failure of the League of Nations:

- It was closely linked or associated with the Versailles Treaty hence most Europeans nations opposed it because it favoured the Allied nations that had fought against Germany.
- Shortage of funds made it difficult for the League to implement its programmes
- The membership of the League was not all that inclusive. Some countries were left out while others were not given a chance to join. For instance Germany was not allowed to join till 1926, while USSR only became a member in 1934
- The United States of America did not join the League because it did not want to get involved in European affairs in line with the Monroe doctrine

The league lacked its own army to implement its decisions where peace was threatened. It depended on the good will of members who at times were not reliable

The conference of Ambassodors in Paris undermined the activities of the League as it contradicted and defied the League

Some members of the League adopted the policy of appeasement towards certain regimes in order to avoid confrontation thus weakening it

Most members concerned with their own sovereignty or interest as opposed to the interests of the League of Nations

The search for colonies diverted members' attention from the activities of the League of Nations

The rise of dictatorial governments in Japan, Germany and Italy undermined the League as these dictators refused to accept the resolutions of the League

The economic depression of 1929 weakened mos world economies hence they were not able to support the League financially.

The League also failed to stop Germany's remilitarization programme after the failure of the World Disarmament Conference of 1932-1933.

The Second World War (1939-1945)

The seeds of the Second World War were planted during the Versailles Treaty which deversted the Germans and made them bitter. The Germans embarked on a campaign to revive her glory through acts of aggression and blatant violation of the terms of the Versailles T reaty.

The War was fought between two opposing powers:

The Allied Powers who included Britain, France, USA, USSR and Belgium

The Axis Powers who included Germany, Italy and Japan

Causes of the Second World War

The following factors contributed to the occurrence of the war

The unfavourable terms of the Versailles Treaty; Germany lost her colonies, was forced to pay war damages and was disarmed. As a result Germany was faced with poverty, inflation, shortage of food and raw materials and biting unemployment. They felt bitter and humiliated. Hitler wanted to reverse this treaty by adopting an aggressive policy.

Growth of Nationalism which made counries to concentrate on their own internal problems at the expense of international co-operation thereby threatening international peace and security. The USA continued with her isolationist policy on international issues. Germany under Adolf Hitler developed a desire to dominate the world and encouraged the German speaking people who lived in the Sudenteland to demand complete independence from Czechoslovakia.

The rise to power of Adolf Hitler; Hitler wanted to embark on an expansionist policy in order to restore the lost glory of Germany. He did this through his National Socialist Party (Nazi party).

The Great Economic Depression; It led to mass unemployment, hunger and social discontent. It greatly affected terms of trade and balance of payment. European nations, in an effort to revive their economies, adopted protectionist policies for

their markets and sources of raw materials. Countries like Britain, France, Belgium and the USA controlled most of the World's wealth while Germany, Italy and Japan considered themselves handicapped in competing for raw materials, markets and colonies, they therefore became very aggressive.

Emergence of dictators in Europe; A number of dictators came to power in Europe such as Adolf Hitler of Germany, Benito Musolini of Italy, Joseph Stalin of Russia and General Fransisco Franco of Spain. They overthrew democratic governments; they engaged in rearmaments and also engaged in acts of aggression thereby causing the outbreak of the war.

The Arms Race; The arms race characterized by recruitment into the army and navy and the invention of new weapons suc as guns, aircraft and the submarines created tension among nations.

The Weakness of the League of Nations; The organization failed to prevent the rearmament of Germany, Italy and Japan. These countries ignored the terms of the League. Some countries also refused to join the League.

The Policy of Appeasement; It refers to the policy adopted by France and Britain of giving in to the demands of Adolf Hitler instead of opposing him. This encouraged Hitler to pursue acts of aggression hence in 1938 Germany invaded Sudenteland which was a violation of the Verssails Treaty.

Systems of Alliances; Formation of alliances such as the Berlin - Rome - Tokyo axis encouraged acts of aggression as they felt they could get support from their allies.

Territorial Violations; Germany invaded Poland on 1st September 1939 which upset Britain and France hence they declared war on Germany on 3rd September 1939.

The Course of the Second World War

By 1940 Germany dominated and occupied Western Europe with the exception of Britain. Germany attacked Russia in 1941 but was unable to capture Moscow before winter. In North Africa the Italians and the Germans attacked Egypt but were repulsed.

In 1941, Japan attacked American great naval base at Pearl Harbour on the Hawaiian Island. The attack made the USA to enter the war. On 6th August 1945, the USA dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. On 9th August 1945 a second atomic bomb was dropped at Nagasaki. Japan surrendered and theSecond World war ended.

Reasons why the Axis Powers were defeated during the Second World War

The Allied powers had more supporters and a large army than the Axis powers

The Allied powers had massive combined financial resources to sustain them in the prolonged war

The Allies had airiel and naval superiority which won them carriers battles of the Atlantic and Pacific

The Allied powers had superior weapons such as the atomic bomb which they used against Japan

The Axis powers suffered from a shortage of raw materials such as rubber, cotton, nickel and oil for sustaining their military and economy

The German forces and the Axis powers were overstretched as they were fighting on many fronts

The entry of the USA on the side of the Allies gave them a big advantage over the Axis powers

The Axis powers made serious tactical mistakes for instance Hitler concentrated on V-rockets at the expense of developing Jet- aircrafts.

Some of German allies like Italy turned against her. This weakened the Axis Powers.

The Results of the Second World War

The Second World War had devastating effects.

Political Effects

The war led to the emergence of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Repulic as super powers

It led to the establishment of communist governments in Eastern Europe like in Hungary and Czechoslovakia

It resulted int a cold war between the USA and the former USSR

It led to the formation of the United Nations Organization (UNO) in 1945 to promote peace, security and international co- operation

It led to the division of Germany into East and West thereby creating Capitalist and Communist Germany

It led to the creation of the state of Israel to settle the displaced Jews in 1948

To check the spread of Communism in Europe , the USA assisted weakened European powers through the Marshal plan

It strengthened nationalis in Africa and Asia as it eroded the myth of European supremacy

The war led to the production of atomic bombs whose use in Hiroshima and Nagasaki had devastating effects

It caused the fall of dictators in Europe like Adolf Hitler of Germany and Mussolini of Italy

Economic Effects

It led to massive destruction of property of unknown value hence weakening European economies

It led to decline in agriculture and industry due to lack of equipment, raw materials and human resources

It led to disruption of both internal and external trade

It led to rise of debts as countries involved borrowed a lot of money to finace the war leading to economic depression

It led to developments in engineering as engineers built bidges, pipelines and roads

It led to massive unemployment as demobilized servicemen and prisoners of war increased demands for jobs

Social Effects

Many people both soldiers and civilians lost their lives during the war

It led to widespread suffering and misery as many people were displaced when their homes were destroyed

It led to the spread of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and venereal diseases such as syphilis

It led to advancement in medicine especially in surgery and in treatment of mentally and physically disabled.

Bitter feelings and mistrust developed among the countries that were involved

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Meaning of International Relations

It refers to the co-operation or interaction between nations of the world. The interaction involves economic and humanitarian assistance, sports, diplomacy, and technical and military aid.

Levels of International Relations

The following are the levels of international relations:

- **Economic relations;** This involve trade activities among nations; loans given to other nations; investments in foreign nations ; offering of grants to other nations as well as debt relief to other nations.
- **Diplomatic relations;** This involves the exchange of ambassadors or high commissioners as go between by encouraging social, economic and political co-operation.
- **Political relations;** it invoves co-operation between countries with similar political systems or ideology. Countries may also form political federations.
- **Social- cultural relations ;** It invove exchange of different nations' cultures and social skils for instance competition in Commonwealth games, provision of humanitarian assistance in terms of shelter, food and medicine

Benefifts of international Relations

It promotes economic development as countries exchange goods and services across the world

Developing countries have been able to acquire financial and technical assistance from developed countries

It has promoted peace and security due to the use of diplomatic channels to solve conflicts

It has promoted cultural exachange among countries through sports

It has encouraged collective action to solve problems of global concern such as desertification, armament, environmental pollution and global warming.

International Organizations

These are organizations whose membership is drawn from different continents of the world. They are formed to promote political, economic and social relations. They include:

The United Nations Organization (UNO)
The Commonwealth
The Non-Aligned Movement

The United Nations Organizatio (UNO)

It is an association of nations whose main aim is the promotion of international peace and security.

It was formed in 1945 to replace the League of Nations. It has a charter which was ratified in October 1945. The headquarters of the UN is in New York USA.

Objectives of the United Nations Organization or reasons for the formation of the UN

The UN has the following aims:

- To mainatain international peace and security
- To develop friendly relations among nations
- To promote respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms
- To promote social progress and improve standards of living for people
- To promote cultural co-operation among member states
- To prevent the outbreak of another war
- To protect the interests of marginalized groups such as woment and children
- To promote economic reconstruction of member states after the war
- To replace the League of Nations for continuity in maintenance of peace and security
- To promote international co-operation among member states

Organization Structure of the United Nations Organization

To fufil its objectives, the UN established six principal organs. These are:

- The General Assembly
- The Security Council
- The International Court of Justice
- The Economic and Social Council
- The Secretariat
- The Trusteeship Council

The General Assembly

It is the only body in which all members are represented. Its members meet once a year during thep**lenary Session** .

Its main duty is to coordinate the activities of the other organs of the United Nations.

Functions of the United Nations General Assembly

- It maintains peace and security through disarmaments and arms regulation
- It dicusses issues relating to international peace and security
- It admits/suspend new members
- Receives reports from the security council and other organs
- It considers and approves the UN budget and apportions the amounts to be paid by each member state
- It elects the non permanent members to the security council
- It elects jointly with the security council, the judges of the International Court of Justice and appoints the Secretary General
- It facilitates the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms
- It promotes a higher standard of living through enhancement of socio-economic well being
- Makes recommendations on peaceful settlement of disputes

The Security Council

It is the permanent decision making organ of the UN. It is made up of 15 members, five permanent members and ten non - permanent members.

The five permanent members are:

The United Kingdom/ Britain
The United States of America
France
China
Russia

NB: The five permanent members have **Veto Power** meaning that if one member votes "NO", no decision can be reached.

Functions of the Security Council

It investigates any dispute which are reported to the General Assembly
It advises member states to settle disputes peacefully
It uses diplomacy and economic sanctions to bring world peace
It may also decide what military action may be taken against aggressor as well as call for peace keeping force from members
It regulates the production and use of dangerous arms such as nuclear bombs
It admits, suspends and expel members from the UN

The International Court of Justice

It is the principal judicial organ of the UN, and is based at the Hague, Netherlands. It has 15 judges who are elected by the General Assembly.

Functions of the International Court of Justice

It settles disputes over international borders
It handles cases of human rights violation and crimes against humanity
It handles other international disputes such as treatment of diplomatic staff, fishing rights, nuclear tests and delimitation of territorial waters.

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

It has 54 members who serve for three years elected by the General Assembly. It coordinate the economic and social activities of the UN.

Functions of the ECOSOC

Making and submitting reports on Economic, Social, Cultural Health and Education matters to the General Assemby.
Making and submitting reports to the UN General Assembly for purpose of promoting human rights.
Drawing of Conventions for the General Assembly on matters within its mandate
Organizing international conferences on economic and social matters

- Creating a link between the UN and the Civil Society by supporting activities of Non - Governmental Organizations working with other UN agencies on international

issues.

The Secretariat

It is the main administrative organ of the UN and is headed by the Secretary General elected by the General Assembly for a five-year term.

Functions of the UN secretariat

- To bring to the attention of the Security Council issues that may threaten international peace and security
- To mediate on international disputes and monitor peace keeping operations
- To monitor human rights issues and sustainable development
- To implement the UN resolutions and policies
- To register treaties of the UN
- To conduct research or survey on economic and social trends and problems
- To publish reports of UN deliberations
- To interpret speeches or translate documents into UN official languages

The Trusteeship Council

It was established to supervise countries which were formerly mandates of the League of Nations.

It was also to take care of territories taken away from the Axis powers at the end of the Second World War.

Its main duty was to work towards decolonization in these territories.

Specialized and Affiliated Agencies of the UN

These are separate autonomous organizations related to the UN by special agreements. They report annually to ECOSOC. They include;

The International Labour Organization (ILO) which promotes the welfare of workers

- **The Food and Agriculture Organization** which deals with food and agriculture
- **The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)** charged with the responsibility of promotion of Education, Science and Cultural activities.
- **The World Health Organization (WHO)** charged with the mandate of eradicating diseases on a worldwide scale
- **The International Monetary Fund (IMF)** which helps to stabilize the different currencies of the world. It also helps member states having foreign currency exchange problems.
- **The World Bank** that gives long term loans to finance development projects.
- **United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)** that provides basic needs for the children of the world such as medicine, vaccination and milk
- **United Nations Environment Programmes** which is headquatered in Nairobi and overseas the implementation of programmes aimed at managing and conserving the environment.

Performance of the United Nations Organization

The United Nations Organization has had tremendous achievements since its inception in 1945. Equally it has had its fair share of challenges.

Achievements of the United Nations Organization

It has promoted world peace and security by putting mechanisms of peaceful resolution of conflicts

It has encouraged disarmament which has resulted into the eradication of arms production and demilitarization of the world

It has promoted human rights and freedoms of individuals by outlawing all forms of discrimination based on gender, race, culture, economic status or religion

It has promoted decolonization by prevailing on colonial powers such as Britain and France to grant independence to their territories and also recognizingliberation movements.

It has also provideded development assistance to developing nations in the form of skilled manpower and consusltancy through the UNDP

It has also promoted the interest of persons living with disabilities by prohibiting discrimination of people on grounds of their disability

The UN has provided humanitarian assistance by providing relief food, medicine,shelter and clothing to refugees across the world

It has promoted democracy and good governance by sending election observers and monitors, providing financial assistance to countries during national elections and sending peace keeping force to war torn contries

It has helped in the fight and eradication of diseases across the world through the World Health Organization

It has helped improve the status of Women by adopting conventions on elimination of all forms of discrimination and encouraging gender equity

It has secured international co-operation in dealing with global issues such as environmental conservation, pollution and desertification

It has successfully led the fight against the production and use of landmines. It has also carried out awareness programme and supported victims of land mines.

It has helped in setting safety standards for sea and air travel through the International Telecommunication Union

It has promoted cultural exchange and preservation of cultural site through UNESCO

It has also provided economic assistance through the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund

It has also promoted agriculture which is the economic mainstay of global population through the Food and Agriculture Organization.

It condemns all forms of terrorism and has put in place mechanisms of combating it through international agreements

NB: Ways in which the United Nations promotes peace and security in the world

i)	It sends peace keeping missions to conflict areas in order to prevent confrontation
ii)	It uses envoys to mediate disputes between warring groups so as to find amicable solutions to problems
iii)	It hears cases through the International Court of Justice between states with a view of [illegible]
iv)	It imposes sanctions against states that defy its resolutions in order to force them to comply
v)	It uses peace messengers to sensitize people on the importance of peace
vi)	It encourages disarmament by signing arms control agreements with a view of [illegible]
vii)	It promotes human rights and freedoms by enforcing international laws which protect people against abuse
viii)	It promotes humanitarian assistance to the needy by giving them food, shelter and clothing
ix)	It promotes democracy and good governance in countries by providing electoral assistance in order to ensure fairness
x)	It condemns all forms of terrorism and has put in place methods of combating it through international agreements

Ways in which the United Nations promotes Good Governance in the World

i) ii)	It sends observers to monitor national elections in various states It provides financial and logistical assistance to countries during elections
iii) iv) v) vi)	It helped or suppoted countries to attain independence or establish democratic governments It sends peace keeping forces to war torn countries in order to stop
vii) viii)	It arbitrates disputes between countries or warring groups It monitors and condemns violation of human rights

Ways in which the United Nations provides humanitarian assistance

i) ii) iii)	It assists refugees with clothes in order to preserve human dignity It assists in resettling displaced persons by negotiating for their settlement in safe areas It provides relief food in drought stricken areas in order to avert loss
iv) v) vi)	It provides medical supplies to the victims of war and other calamities so as to restore human health It provides shelter to the deserving cases by building houses or providing construction materials It provides education to vulnerable
vii) ..	It assists in evacuating people affected by flood to safer grounds to avert suffering It protects refugees by ensuring the observance of basic human

Challenges facing the United Nations Organization (UNO)

The following factors have undermined the performance of the United Nations Organization:

	' Ideological differences pursued by different countries makes it difficult for the organization to implement its objectives

Inadequate funds occationed by failure by some member states to remit their subscriptions limits the resources available for UNO operations

Lack of a standing army to implement the UN resolutions undermines it effectiveness

The Veto Power of the big five encourages them to further their own interest at the expense of the UN

Political instability manifested in regional conflicts limits the UNO's ability to effectively resolve issues

Divided loyalty among member statutes as they belong to other regional and international organizations

National interests among member states which more often than not tend to override international concerns

Occurrence of natural disasters such as drought, famine, floods and epidemics places unexpected economic constrain on the limited UNO's resources

Accumulation of arms by powerful countries threaten the existence of a peaceful world hence undermining its ability to promote peace

Differences in economic development levels of member countries undermines international cooperation

Rise in cases of international terrorism has undermined international peace and security.

The Commonwealth of Nations

Meaning

It is a voluntary association of independent states which were formerly part of the British Empire. They include dominions of Canada, Australia and New Zealand and Republics like Kenya, Nigeria, India among others.

It has also allowed membership from independent non-British colonies such as Mozambique, Cameroon and Togo.

Common Features of the Commonwealth

They had the same education system with similar structures

Many of them use English as the official language of communication

They have close cultural ties for example the Commonwealth games

The people of the Commonwealth enjoy universal adult suffrage

They have close economic ties where rich nations assist the poor ones with economic and technical aid

Most of the states have similar legal, administrative and parliamentary system

They have a common military tradition based on the English one

They practice consultations and exchange of information

The principles and Ideals/Aims of the Commonwealth

To promote peace and security. Members are expepected to support the UN peace programmes

To oppose all forms of colonial domination

To fight poverty, ignorance and disease and raise living standards

To ensure personal liberty and equality of rights to all citizens

To fight social prejudice as it threatens the healthy development of the human race

The Organization Structure of the Commonwealth

It comprises of three organs; The Heads of State Summit, Ministerial meetings and the Secretariat.

Heads of States Summit

It is made up of Presidents or Prime ministers of member states and they meet after every two years.

It is the main policy-making body of the Commonwealth.

Ministerial Meetings

These are held regularly. They involve the ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Health and Education. The ministers discuss matters of common interest and their meetings, precedes the heads of state summit.

The Commonwealth Secretariat

The secretariat is based in London and is headed by the Secretary-General. It performs the following functions:

It circulates information of general interest to member countries

It coordinates business by studying Commonwealth organizations that deals with economic and financial matters

It organizes the Heads of State summit which takes place every two years as well as other conferences

It encourages projects that are of benefit to members

It coordinates several programmes of cooperation among member states

Commonwealth Specialized Agencies

There are various agencies that help in focusing particular work of the Commonwealth. These include:

The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation which assists in funding projects, providing advice, expertise and training to member states

The Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau which provides technical assistance and research in the field of agriculture

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association which provides a forum for parliamentarians to meet to exchange ideas aimed at improving debates in their respective countries

The Commonwealth Regional Health Secretariat works to improve the health and general hygiene of the people of the member states

The Commonwealth Youth Programmes aims at involving the young people in activities aimed at achieving their goals

Functions of the Commonwealth

The organization performs the following functions to its members:

- To provide financial assistance to member countries
- To provide technical assistance to member countries in the field of agriculture, medicine, industry, transport, communication and engineering.
- To promote education and research among member states
- To grant member countries favourable trading opportunities
- To provide a forum for promoting peace among member states
- To promote democratization amongst member states by sending election observers and monitors
- To promote friendship and understanding among member states
- To enhance the development of legal systems among member states
- To provide a forum for heads of state to consult on international issues
- To serve as a watchdog against the violation of human rights among members

Achievements of the Commonwealth

The Commonwealth has made several achievements since its formation. Some of these are:

- It maintains peace by sending peace keepers to war-torn member contries such as Sierra Leone
- It has established a fund to assist the economically poor member states to meet their financial needs
- It provides technical assistance and expertise to less developed member countries in various fields
- It promotes the development of education by offering scholarships and organizing education exchange programmes
- It promotes mutual understanding and cooperation among member states by holding joint sports games and cultural activities
- It has promoted good governance through holding regular meetings by the members of Parliament and sending election observers during elections
- It has promoted the development of the youth through the Commonwealth youth programme
- It has promoted trade among member states through removal of trade barriers
- It has enabled member states to speak in one voice and have a common stand in the international for a

Challenges facing the Commonwealth

The Commonwealth has faced a number of challenges which has undermined its performance. They include:

- Shortage of funds to finance its operations since most of the members are from less developed countries
- Some members put their national interest before those of the association thus making it difficult for the association to achieve its objectives
- Ideological differences between member countries make it difficult for the members to

speak with one voice on matters of international concern

Members of the Commonwealth have divided loyalty due to their involvement in other organizations

Political insability or civil wars in many member countries in Africa and Asia has affected the performance of the association in promoting peace and good governanace

The association lacks a standing army or an exective authority to enforce its decisions

The need to correct colonial injustices has created misunderstanding among the members thus making it difficult for it to effectively implement its plan

Racial discrimination reflected by lack of free movement rules adopted by some countries has undermined social cohesion

The Commonwealth is dominated by the developed nations. This undermines decisions made by the less developed members

Personality differences between heads of states and governments have negatively affected the association.

The Cold War

Meaning

It refers to the rivalry which emerged after the Second World War between **the West (USA and her allies**) and the former **East bloc (USSR and her allies).**

The war was so called because it was not waged in battlefields with weapons. The **weapons** used during the Cold War were:

Propaganda or war of words
Economic sanctions
Military assistance
Financial or Technical aid

Causes or factors that led to the development of the Cold War

The following factors led to the development of the Cold War:

The ideological differences pursued by the USA and the USSR created mistrust and suspicion among them leading to hostility

The disagreement over disarmament between the USA and the USSR led to the arms race

The Iron Curtain Policy adopted by USSR which led to the occupation of Eastern Europe by the Soviet Union caused fear among among the USA and her allies in Western Europe.

The involvement of both the USA and the USSR in European conflicts in the late 1940s created tension between them.

The domination of the United Nations by the USA and her Allies which was checked by the USSR through the use of her veto power thus increasing the tension

Formation of military alliances such as NATO by the USA and her allies led USSR and her allies to form the Warsaw pact thus intensifying the rivalry

The Construction of the Berlin wall in 1961 by the USSR in Germany to block western influence led to increased tension

America's Marshall plan of 1949 to revive European economies after the war made the USSR to counteract by forming a similar one called the Council for Mutual

Economic Assistance (COMECON)

Differences over the status of Germany after the Second World War as the USA wanted a stronger Germany while the USSR wanted a weaker Germany

The Course of the Cold War

The war was experienced from 1946 to 1991. The main combatants were the USA and the USSR.

The Cold War in Europe

The USA initiated the Eropean economic recovery programme (**The Marshall Plan)** in 1947 to facilitate European economic recovery and in order to influence many countries to adopt capitalist ideology.

The USSR discouraged its satellite states from benefiting from it and closed all land routes to Berlin forcing the allies to airlift material aid to West Berlin from 1948-1949.

The Western allies formed an anti- Soviet military organization called the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO**) in 1949. The Soviet Union responded by forming the **Warsaw Pact** in 1955.

The Soviet Union's response to the Marshall plan was the formation of the **Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON)**

In 1961 the Soviet Union built a wall which physically divided Berlin into Soviet controlled east and the allied controlled west.

The Cold War in Vietnam

The two supper powers supporte different nationalist leadrs leading to the division of Vietnam into two parts, the Soviet Union controlled the North and the United States controlled the south.

This eventually led to the Vietnam War in which the two spperpowers were involved leading to the defeat of the USA by the Soviet Union.

The Cold War in Cuba

The Soviet Union supported Fidel Castro to take over power in Cuba in 1959. The USA tried unsuccessfully to remove him. The Soviet Union gave weapons to Cuba and hoped to use the island nation as a military launching base against the US leading to the Cuban Missile Crisis.

The crisis ended with the removal of the Soviet misiles after the USA had threatened a naval blocked on all communist military ships approaching Cuba.

The Cold War in Angola

The Soviet Union supported the MPLA under the leadership of Agostino Neto in the war of independence. A civil war began and the USA supported FNLA of Holden Roberto and UNITA of Jonas Savimbi.

The Collapse of the Cold War

The following factors led to the collapse of the Cold War:

- **The coming to power of progressive USSR leaders** such as Nikita Khruschev who was committed to the co-existence between the two systems and signed the Camp David Treaty with president David Dwight Eisenhower.
- **Negotiations between the USA and the USSR on arms reduction** resulted into the signing of strategic arms limitation agreements. This helped in checking the production and spread of nuclear weapons

- **The liberal Economic policy of Mikhail Gorbachev** assisted in weakening communism. He introduced ***Glasnot*** meaning openness and ***Prestroika*** referring to economic restructuring. He sought economic assistance from the west hence marking the warming of relationships
- **The Collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe** as some states such as Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia attained independence and others such as Poland, Romania, Bulgeria and Czechoslovakia adopted western democracy
- **The policy adopted by President Ronald Reagan of the USA** who longed for peace also helped in diffusing tension during the Cold War
- **The Re-Unification of Germany** after the collapse of the Berlin wall in 1990 under Chancellor Helmo Kohl diffused tension
- **Russia's support for the Gulf War** where America led Allied forces to liberate Kuwait was a sign that tension had gone
- **The Dissoltion of the Warsaw Pact** in 1991 signaled the easing of tension
- **The Disintegration of the Soviet Union** into many autonomous republics was the final straw in the ending of the Cold War.

Effects of the Cold War

The Cold War affected the world in several ways:

- It undermined international peace and security as each of the superpowers sruggled to dominate the world hence causing tension
- It also led to the space race as the two superpowers competed in the development of spacecrafts
- It led to a series of crises or actual wars in different nations such as Korea, Vietnam and the Cuban misile crisis
- There wer coups and counter coups in the Third World countries leading to the rise of dictators
- It led to the spread of capitalist and communist ideologies across the world as each superpower attempted to spread its ideology
- It led to the formation of economic and military alliances such as NATO and COMECON as well as the Warsaw pact and the European Economic Union
- It led to the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement by the Afro-Asian bloc as they attempted to pursue the policy of neutrality in world affairs

The Non - Aligned Movement (NAM)

Meaning

It refers to the policy of not actively co-operating with any power bloc. Members of the Non-Aligned movement maintain neutrality in world affairs in the following ways:

By not entering into military alliances with other countries
By maintaining independent foreign policies
By maintaining friendly relations with other countries
By not involving themselves in the power struggle between communist and capitalist blocs

Formation of the Non-Aligned Movement

It was established in 1947 with India and Yugoslavia being some of the founding members under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and Marshal Tito respectively.
The first major Non-Aligned meeting was the Bandung Conference held in Indonesia in 1955 attended by the following key Personalities; Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, Chou En Lai of China, Gamel Abdel Nasser of Egypt and Ahmed Surkano of Indonesia.

Aims of the Non-Aligned Movement

The following were the main aims of the Non-Aligned Movement:

To safeguard the sovereignty of member states
To fight for decolonization of the Third World countries
To work for the disarmament of the superpowers
To discourage military alliances advocated by the superpowers
To encourage the members to actively participate in the UNO programmes
To discorage neo-colonialism by promoting economic independence of member countries
To fight all forms of discrimination such as racism
To establish a new world economic order to ensure favourable terms of trade
To promote neutrality among member nations
To pursue an independent policyof peaceful coexistence

Membership of the Non-Aligned Movement

A country needs to fulfill the following conditions in order to become a member of the Non-Aligned Movement:

A country should be independent
A country should not be a member of either NATO or Warsaw pact

The Organization Structure of the Non-Aligned Movement

The movement has set up the following structures;

The Summit

It comprises of the Heads of state and Governments of member states. It is the highest decision making organ and meets once every three years. The hosting counry's head of state assumes the chair till the next meeting.

Ministerial Conference

It comprises of ministers of member states in charge of foreign affairs and meets once every 18 months. The conference reviews developments and implementation of decisions of the preceding Summit.

It also discusses matters of urgency.

The UN Ambassadors Forum

The Ambassadors of the countries in the movement use their frequent UN meetings to organize their events.

The Co-ordinating Bureau

It harmonized all the working groups of the Non-Aligned Movement hence, is the focal point in management of the movement.

The Working Groups, Task Forces and Committees

There are various working groups such as the working group for reconstruction of the UN, working groups on human rights and the committee on Palestine

Non - Aligned Security Council Caucus

It comprises of the NAM members elected to the Security Council. They work to achieve NAM objectives within the UN

Joint Co-ordinating Committee

Its main objective is to promote a co-ordinated approach to NAM activities.

Performance of the Non - Aligned Movement

Achievements

The following are some of the achievement of the Non-Aligned Movement:

- It advocated for political freedom which led to attainment of independence of countries which were still under colonial rule
- It kept off military activities of the two superpowers which helped reduce international tension
- It encouraged its members to put their national interests before those of the superpowers
- It provided a forum where members voiced their concerns on international issues such as racial discrimination/ apartheid
- Its member states have helped to manage crises and solve conflicts thereby contributing to preservation of peace
- It condemned arms race among countries leading to reduction in the production of weapons of mass destruction
- It has enabled members to vote as a bloc thereby influencing world affairs
- It has helped its members safeguard their national security or territorial integrity
- It raised funds which were used to cushion frontline states from effects of sanctions imposed on them by the apartheid regime

It has created a new scientific and technological order, so as to bridge the gap between developed and the developing countries

A new economic order has emerged due to increased trade among member states

Challenges facing the Non-Aligned Movement

The following are some of the factors undermining the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement:

Political instability characterized by civil wars and military coups among member states has undermined effective cooperation

Border disputes among member states such as Somali and Kenya has created conflicts thereby undermining the work of the organization

Poverty among member nations has made many of them to retain ties with their former colonial masters or donors making it difficult for them to pursue independent policies

Absence of an Executive Authority or Secretariat has made co-ordination of various activities very difficult

Inadequate funds to finance its activities as some member states fail to remit their contributions in time for the movement

Personal differences among leaders of the member states sometimes undermines international cooperation

Divided Loyalty as member states are also members of other international organizations such as the UNO, African Union, Commonwealth among others

The National Interest of individual member states sometimes conflicts with the objectives of the NonAligned Movement

The Collapse of the USSR has distabilised the movement as there was no need for a country to align with her.

CO-OPERATION IN AFRICA

Introduction

Co-operation in Africa refers to the way African countries relate to each other. This is manifested in the existence of organizations such as the Pan - Africanism movement, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the African Union, the East African Community (EAC), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

Pan - Africanism

It refers to a movement that was aimed at uniting all people of African origin all over the world to fight injustices facing Africans at the hands of the Europeans.

The term Pan - Africanism coined by Henry Sylvester Williams, an African lawyer based in Trinidad.

Origin of the Africanism Movement

The Pan - Africanism movement was initiated by the African diaspora as a manifestation of Africans protest against the universal discrimination of the black race.

Factors for the Growth of Pan - Africanism Movement

Pan-Africanism emerged as a result of the following factors:

- The humiliation and exploitation of slave trade and slavery as well as the hard experiences of Africans in the new World
- Colonial exploitative tendencies such as forced labour, land alienation, taxation, poor wages and racial discrimination.
- Acquisition of western education by the African diaspora as well as those from the continent who were studying abroad raised their political awareness

The realization by Africans that they had close cultural ties made them unite

Desire by the Africans to work together for mutual support in order to improve their well-being

Aims of Pan - Africanism

To unite all people of African origin

To fight against colonialism which further enhanced the degradation of Africans

To restore the dignity of the black people

To fight serious political, economic and cultural disadvantages facing blacks in the diaspora

To improve the living conditions of black people all over the world

To challenge the myth of European superiority/ to fight racism

The Pan - African Congresses

The first Pan-African Congress was held in London in 1900 and was sponsored by Henry-Sylvester Williams.

This conference laid the foundation for future solidarity meetings and sowed the seeds of unity of the black people.

NB: The most significant of all the conferences was the Fifth Pan-African Congres held in Manchester in the year 1945.

The Fifth Pan - African Congress, Manchester, 1945

It was chaired by William Du Bois as the President while Kwame Nkrumah and George Padmore acted as joint secretaries.

It was attended by the following Africans:

Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya
Julius Nyerere of Tanzania
Kwame Nkurumah of Ghana
Leopald Sedah Senghor of Senegal
Hastings Kamuzu Banda of Malawi
Nnamdi Azikiwe of Nigeria
Obafemi Awolowo of Nigeria
Peter Abrahams of South Africa

Resolutions of the Fifth Pan - African Congress

The Congress came up with the following resolutions:

It demanded political independence for African countries

Africans were to struggle to win political independence through non-violent methods like strikes and boycotts

African intellectuals were to mobilize the masses to fight for political liberation

The deligates condemned the artificial boundaries imposed by the colonial governments in Africa that divided the African people

The colonized and other subject peoples of the world were urged to unite

Reasons why the Fifth Pan- African Congress of 1945 was different from the earlier ones

It was dominated by Africans from the continent and not outsiders
It addressed itself to the problems facing Africa
It was more vocal and radical than the previous ones. For instance it demanded for political independence
Many African trade unions were represented hence making it a mass movement
It expressed hope that before long the peoples of Asia and Africa would attain political independence

Reasons why the Pan - African Movement had not Established itself in the African Continent Before 1945

Before 1945, Pan- Africanist activities were largely undertaken outside the African continent due to the following reasons:

There were very few African representatives in the movement
Colonial authorities did not allow Africans to organize movements opposed to colonial rule
There was lack of contact and communication between Africans in the various colonies
Divide and rule policy of European powers hindered unity of Africans
Little attention given to the movement by Ethiopia and Liberia the two independent African countries
The French Policy of assimilation blindfolded the educated Africans who were given political rights
Africans in each colony were only concerned with issues that were of particular interest to them
Lack of suitable venues to hold conferences on African soil until when Ghana attained independence

Pan - Africanism after the year 1945

Pan - Africanism activities increased in Africa after the year 1945 because of the following reasons:

There was change in international opinion about colonialism after the Second World War
The attainment of independence by India 1947, Pakistan 1948 and Ghana 1957 inspired African countries
Support from trade unions and nationalistic movements formed in Africa
Encouragement from the UNO which supported ideals of equality of all human beings
Attainment of independence by Ghana which provided a base for holding conferences on African soil.

Contributins or roles of Kwame Nkrumah in promoting Pan-Africanism

He attended the Pan - African Conference in Manchester in 1945
He organized and hosted Pan-African Conference in Accra in 1958
He inspired Africans to unite
He encouraged the formation of nationalist movements

He condemned European domination in Africa
He supported civil rights movement in the USA
He co-ordinated plans to decolonize African states

Performance of the Pan-Africanism Movement

Achievements

The Pan - Africanism movement achieved several goals such as:

It promoted African nationalism by encouraging Africans to unite against colonial injustices
It encouraged the formation of nationalist movements which liberated Africans from colonial rule
The movement put pressure on the international community to act against the apartheid regime in South Africa
It provided a forum for black people to voice their grievances and discuss their internal and external problems
It created a sense of unity among the people of African origin by enlighting them on their common origin
It restored African dignity and confidence by demanding respect for African values
It laid the foundation for interest in research on African culture, history, music, religion, medicine and art
It condemned and mobilized people to protest against European domintion of Africans for instance Benito Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia in 1935
It led to the formation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)

Challenges Fcaced by Pan - African Movement

The movement lacked adequate funds to finance its operations
Absence of a base in Africa due to colonialism undermined its activities in the continent before 1957
Some leaders of the Pan- Africanism movement such as Marcus Garvey were arrested and imprisoned
There was widespread illiteracy and ignorance among Africans which hindered their participation in the movement
Suspicion and mistrust among the members brought by personal differences undermined the activities of the organization
Differences among the independent African countries and their leaders especially between the Francophone and the Anglophone countries
Lack of co-operation among African leaders who felt that by denouncing their former colonial masters they would not get aid.
Spread of negative propaganda against the movement by the European powers through the international media
Restrictions of the movement to African continent after independence deprived it of support of African Americans

The organization of African Unity (OAU)

It was established on the 25th of May, 1963 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia by independent African countries. Among the founder members were; Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and Milton Obote of Uganda.

Its headquarters was at Addis Ababa Ethiopia and the founder chairperson was Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.

Aims of the defunct Organization of African Unity

The following were the aims or objectives of the OAU:

- To promote unity among African states
- To end all forms of colonialism in Africa
- To promote social, economic and political co-opration in Africa in order to uplift the peoples living standards
- To uphold the policy of non- interference in the internal affairs of a member state
- To recognize the sovereignity and equality of all African states
- To promote human rights in Africa in line with the United Nation's Charter
- To uphold the policy of non-alignment in Africa's relation with the rest of the world
- To promote peaceful settlememts of disputes among African countries

The Organization Structure of the OAU

The OAU charter provided for the establishment of various organs such as:

The Assembly of Heads of State and Governments

It was the supreme policy making body and it met once every year.

The Council of Ministers

It comprised of all foreign ministers of OAU member states.

It prepared the agenda for the meeting of Heads of State and Government

It also implemented decisions passed by the Heads of States and Government

It also prepared the OAU budget for approval by the Heads of States and Government

The General Secretariat

It was headed by a Secretary General elected by the Assembly of heads of states and governments for a renewable four year term of office.

The Secretariate provided the necessary administrative service for the day- to - day running of the organization

The Commission for Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration

It was responsible for peaceful settlement of disputes between members.

Specialized Agencies and Committees

These included the OAU Liberation Committee, The Economic and Social Commission, among others.

Performance of the Organization of African Unity

For the four decades of its operations, the OAU encountered several challenges and also succeeded in several areas.

Achievements of the Organization of African Unity

It contributed to the Liberation of African states from European colonial rule such states included Zimbabwe, Namibia, Mozambique among others.
It provided a forum for African states to speak in one voice on international issues
It promoted friendly ties among members states through the annual meetings of Heads of States and Governments
It stood firmly behind African nationalists in South Africa in their fight against apartheid
It promoted economic development in Africa through the Afriacan Development Bank (ADB) which provided funds for development activities
It promoted peace by mediating in disputes such as the dispute between Algeria and Morroco over the Saharawi region, Kenya and Somali among others
It promoted cultural interaction in Africa through the All African Games among member states
It enhanced the developments in transport and communication by encouraging Railways and road transport in Africa
It provided member states with a forum to discuss issues of common interest
It condemned the violation of human rights in Africa
The organization provided material support to refugees in Africa

It promoted economic cooperation among African states by encouraging the formation of regional economic blocs such as COMESA, SADC,EAC and ECOWAS

Failures of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)

It failed to speak in one voice during the Congo crisis as members were divided on whether to support Patrice Lummumba or Moitse Tsombe
It failed to eradicate dictatorship in Africa due to its policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of member states
The organization over concentrated on politics at the expense of social and economic problems
It failed to achieve total unity and peace in Africa which resulted into various conflicts in different parts of the continent
The organization failed to stop the Rwandan genocide when hundreds of thousands of Tutsis and Hutu moderates were butchered in 1994
It also failed to intervene in the civil war in DRC when Rwanda and Uganda invaded and occupied parts of the country

Challenges faced by the defunct Organization of African Unity (OAU)

Inadequate funds to implement some of its programmes as members failed to remit their contributions in time
Ideological differences among African states undermined the spirit of continental unity
Divided loyalty as OAU members were also members of other regional and international organizations
Border disputes between member states such as Somali and Ethiopia, Morocco and

Algeria also undermined the unity of the African states

Personal differences between some African leaders undermined unity between African countries

Political instability characterized by military coups led to dictatorship hence causing instability

Absence of a military force to enforce decisions led to dependence on the goodwill of members to implement its decisions

External interference by foreign powers such as the USA and former USSR in some countries undermined the organization

Attachment to former colonial masters by some member states for instance former French colonies look up for France for assistance

The African Union

It was officially launched in July 2002 at the city of Durban, South Africa to replace the Organization of African Unity. Thabo Mbeki was elected the first chairman.

Aims of the African Union

The African Union has the following objectives:

To achieve greater unity and solidarity among African countries and people

To defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity and independence of member states

To accelerate the political, social and economic integration of the continent

To defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent

To encourage international co-operation taking due account of the Charter of the UN and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

To promote peace, security and stability of the continent

To advance development of the continent in all fields particularly in science and technology

To work with relevant international partners in the eradication of preventable diseases and promotion of good health in the continent

To promote democratic principles and institutions for popular participation and good governance

To promote and protect human and peoples rights in accordance with African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights

The Organization Structure of the African Union

The African Union has the following organs:

The Assembly

It comprises of the Heads of States and Government of all member states and it's the most important decision making organ of the body. It meets once a year and elects a chairperson. The Assembly Perfoms the following functions:

It decides on common policies for the Union

It considers application for membership

It adopts or approves the budget of the Union

Directs the process of conflict resolution

It appoints Judges for the Court of Justice

The Executive Council

It comprises of the ministers of foreign affairs of member states. It performs the following functions:

It prepares materials for the Assembly to dicuss and approve
It coordinates policies in areas of common interest such as foreign trade, social security, food, agriculture and communication

The Commission

It forms the secretariat of the Union. It comprises of a chairperson, deputy chairperson, eight commissioners and staff members. It is based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It performs the following functions:

- It performs administrative functions of the AU
- It implements the decision of the Union
- It co-ordinates African Union activities and meetings
- It receives application for membership
- It makes or initiates proposals for consideration by other organs

The Permanent Representative Committee

It comprises of ambassadors to the African Union and is permanently based at the AU headquarters in Ethiopia.

It prepares the work for the Executive Council.

The Peace and Security Council

It comprises of 15 members responsible for monitoring and intervening in conflicts.

The council is financed by a peace fund and has an early warning system that alerts it on any threats to security on the continent.It performs the following functions:

- It promotes peace, security and stability in Africa
- It engages in early warning and preventive diplomacy
- Peace making including the use of mediation, conciliation and enquiry
- Peace building and post conflict reconstruction
- Humanitarian action and disaster management

The Pan - African Parliament

It is made up of representatives elected by theLegislature of the AU member states. It is the legislative organ of the AU.It is based in Midrand, South Africa.

The Economic, Social and Cultural Council

It comprises of professional and civic representatives and it advises the AU on economic, social and cultural issues.

The Court of Justice

It rules on human rights abuses in Africa.

Financial Institutions

The AU has set up three financial institutions to provide funding for projects and programmes. These are:

- **The African Central Bank**
- **The African Monetary Fund**
- **The African Investment Bank**

Specialized Technical Committees

The AU has several specialized technical committees which are responsible for sectoral issues such as:

The committee on rural and agricultural matters
The committee on monetary and financial affairs
The committee on trade, customs and immigration matters
The committee on industry, science and technology, energy, natural resources and environment
The Committee on health ,labour and social affairs
The committee on transport, communication and tourism
The committee on education, culture and human resources

Performance of the African Union

Achievements

It has provided a forum where African states can speak in one voice on international issues
It has encouraged accountability in leadership and good governance through the African Peer Review Mechanism
It has established mechanism to accelerate economic development in Africa through the New Partnership for Africa's Development
It has helped to control conflicts in Africa through peaceful settlement of disputes for instance in Sudan and South Sudan
It has been involved in monitoring of elections in member countries to promote democracy
It has promoted peace by sending peace keeping forces to war torn countries such as Burundi and Somalia.

Challenges faced by the African Union since its formation

Political instability in many member states makes it difficult to execute some of its programmes
Border disputes between member states creates disunity in the continent
Lack of democracy in some member countries has contributed to instability and human rights violations
interference in African affairs by external powers undermines implementation of AU policies
Due to neo-colonialism, some member countries are more attached to their former colonial masters at the expense of the Union
Ideological differences between some African states creates divisions within the union thus making it difficult to reach agreements
Absence of a standing army renders it in effective in implementing its decisions which calls for military intervention
National interests are given priority at the expense of the Union's
There is divided loyalty as member states are also members of other organizations
Personality differences between some leaders undermines unity within the union

Inadequate funds makes it difficult for the Union to fulfill its obligations

Differences between the defunct OAU and the African Union

The defunct Organization of African Unity and the African Union have the following differences:

- The AU unlike the OAU has mandate to intervene in the internal affairs of a member state who violates human rights
- The structure of the AU is more elaborate than that of the OAU as the AU has more organs
- The OAU concentrated on political issues of the continent while the AU has an ambitious economic development agenda for Africa
- The African Union has an accountability mechanism through the African Peer Review Mechanism while the OAU lacked it.
- The OAU was formed by Independent African countries to fight colonialism while the AU focuses on the challenges facing African countries today
- The African Union has established the court of Justice to handle cases involving victims of human rights abuses within the member states while the OAU lacked this agency
- The African Union is viewed as an organization of African people's while the OAU was an organization of African executives
- The AU unlike the OAU has established a closer working relations with countries of the world through information communication and technology to enhance globalization.

Regional Economic Blocs in Africa

East Africa Community (1967)

It was established on 6th June 1967 when the three East African countries of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania signed the **treaty** establishing it.

Objectives of the East Africa Community (1967)

The objectives of the East African Community were:

- To promote trade among the three East African countries
- To provide common services in areas such as railways, harbours, posts and telecommunication, judicial and financial services
- To facilitate free movement of people
- To provide for free trade of goods produced within East Africa.
- To provide a wider and more secure market for goods produced within the region
- To enhance and strengthen closer ties and understanding between member states
- To provide a forum where the three member states would discuss issues of concern to them
- To establish similar custom tariffs and duties on non-member states

Organization Structure of the EAC

The main organs of the East African Community included:

The East African Authority

It was the highest organ and consisted of the three heads of states. Its main duty was to decide on major issues affecting the organization.

The East African Legislative Assembly

The Assembly enacted laws to govern the common services offered by the EAC

The Common Market Tribunal

It settled trade disputes between partner states

The Councils

The established five councils namely; finance, communication, common market, economic consultative and planning, research and social councils.

The Secretariat

It was based in Arusha, Tanzania and it co-ordinated the work of the councils

The Court of Appeal

It heard appeals from the courts of the three member states

The East African Development Bank

It was based in Kampala, Uganda and it was established to maintain balanced development within the East African region

Achievements of the EAC up to 1977

It iniated development projects in the member states through the East African Development Bank
It provided common services such as judicial services, transport services, educational services, postal services among others
It provided a wider market for goods produced within the East African region
It facilitated free movement of people and labour within the region
It encouraged economic co-operation in the region
It made attempts to balance economic growth among the three member countries

Collapse of the East African Community

Serious cracks emerged in the organization which eventually led to its collapse.The following challenges led to the collapse of the East African Community:

- The belief or perception that Kenya was benefiting more than the other members made Tanzania and Uganda resent Kenya's domination of the organization.

Inadequate funds to finance industrial development and provision of other services as some member states failed to remit funds
Lack of common currency undermined trade within the region
Ideological differences between the three countries, made them pursue different economic policies

Personal differences between leaders made it more difficult for them to hold meetings that would promote dialogue and unity

The military coup in Uganda which overthrew Milton Obote undermined the unity that was desired for the survival of the organization.Nyerere refused to recognize Amin as the president of Uganda

The fear that more Kenyans were benefiting from the community in terms of employment

Hostility towards nationals from member state working for the community

Lack of trust in managing resources by member countries led to unlawful nationalization of the prganization's assets

Tanzania's closure of the common boarder with Kenya halted community activities

East African Community -2001

It was established in the year 2001 by Presidents Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and Benjamin Mkapa of Tanzania. More countries such as Rwanda, Burundi and South Sudan have since joined the community.

Aims of the East African Community-2001

The following were the aims of the revived East African Community 2001:

To harmonise the fiscal and monetary policies

To encourage free movement of capital

To co-operate in agriculture and food security

To liberalise trade by removal of internal tariffs to member states

To promote development of areas of common economic interest for instance Lake Victoria and its basin

To promote development in infrastructure such as roads railways and telecommunication

To encourage free movement of persons by easing of border crossing

To co-operate in legal and judicial affairs

To develop social sector issues such as health, culture and sports

To strengthen political co-operatin so as to attain peace and security in yhe region

To develop human resources, science and technology

Organization Structure of the East African Community-2001

The EAC 2001 has the following organs:

The Summit

It comprises of heads of governments of member states. It meets atleast once year. Its main function is to give general direction towards realization of community's goals.

The Council of Ministers

It is made up of ministers of member states who are responsible for regional co-operation.

It implements decisions and directives of the summit.

It also submits annual reports to the summit

The council also prepares the agenda for the summit

The Co-ordinating Committee

It comprises of permanent secretaries responsible for regional co-operation. It co-ordinates the activities of the sectoral committees

The Sectoral Committees

They areresponsible for the preparation of a comprehensive implementation of the programme of the community in respect to each sector

The East African Court of Justice

It is based in Arusha Tanzania. Its main function is to ensure the interpretation and application of the teaty establishing the E.A.C. It also arbitrates disputes among member states on the interpretation of the treaty

The East African Legislative Assembly

It is based in Arusha, Tanzania. It performs the following functions:

It makes laws for the East African Community
It acts as a watch dog by monitoring the operations of the EAC to ensure states comply with the treaty
It represents the interests of the member states
It provides a forum for debates democratic issues

The Secretariat

It is based in Arusha, Tanzania.

It is headed by a Secretary-General appointed by the summit to serve for a 5 year term on rotational basis. The Secretay General performs the following functions:

He/she is the head of the Secretariat
Authorizes expenditure on behalf of the members

Keeps records of proceedings during summit meetings
Implements decisions adopted by the summit
Prepares the agenda for the Summit meeting

<u>Achievement of the East African Community</u>

It has provided a wider market for different types of goods produced by each member state
Movement of citizens within the region has been boosted with the introduction of the East African Passport
It has provided a forum where leaders of the member states can discuss issues of common concern
There is improvement in transport and communication network to facilitate the movement of people and goods
It has provided employment opportunities for people of member countries in the established common services
The citizens of member states buy goods at fair prices due to low tariffs levied on

goods

The establishment of a common market creat room for enhanced economic and industrial development

it has enabled member countries to speak in one voice in international for a through co-ordinated foreign policy

Challenges facing the East African Community

The following factors have undermined the performance of the East African Community since its revival 2001:

Mistrust and suspicion among member states as some view others as more dominating its affairs hence benefiting more

Some countries impose trade barriers for goods from member states which fuels animosity

There has been trans-border or cross border smuggling of vehicles and other goods which creates economic mistrust among member states

Dispute over the use of natural resources has led to arrest of some fishermen thereby straining relationship among the affected member states

Cross-border cattle rustling or raids has fueled insecurity and tension among member states

Divided loyalty as member states belong to other regional and international organizations

Ideological differences among leaders had led to strained relations among them

Lack of a common currency has undermined commercial transactions among member states

Poor transport and communication among member states hindrs movement of goods and people

Member states produce similar goods making it difficult for them to trade with each other

Members give more preference to their internal matters at the expense of community affairs.

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

It was established in 1975 by sixteen West africacountries namely; Nigeria, Guinea Bissau, Togo, Cape Verd, Mali, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Benin, Ghana, Senegal,Guinea, Sierra Leone, Mauritania, Gambia, Niger and Ivory Coast.

Aims/Objectives of ECOWAS

To promote economic co-operation among member states in various fields

To ensure free movement of goods within the region

To improve the living standards of the people of member states

To develop agriculture, commerce and industry

To promote cultural interaction among member states

To achieve economic independence of member states

To promote and improve good relations between members

Organization Structure of ECOWAS

The organization set up the following organs to streamline its operations:

Authority of Heads of State and Government

It comprises of heads of state and government and it's the highest organ of the body.

Council of Ministers

It comprises of ministers from each member state. It performs the following functions:

- It is responsible for general management of the community
- It advises the Authority of of Heads of State
- Giving direction to the subordinate organs

The Tribunal

It is made up of judges appointed by the Authority of Heads of State. It interprets the treaty establishing the community and also settles disputes between member states

Executive Secretariat

It is based in Abuja, Nigeria and is headed by an Executive Secretary. It administers the organization and also implementsnthe organization's policies.

Specialized Communications

It has four specialized commissions dealing with specific areas such as:

Trade, Customs, Tariffs, Immigration and Monetary Affairs

Industry, Agriculture and Natural Resources

Transport, Communication and Energy

Social and Cultural Affairs

Performance of the Economic Community of West African States

Achievements of ECOWAS

- It has promoted inter regional trade within the region by facilitating free movement of goods
- It has enabled the heads of state to meet regularly for consultation on pertinent issues concerning the region
- It has standardized education in the region through the use of common syllabus and examination
- It has promoted mutual co-operation within the region
- It has provided employment opportunities within the region
- It has improved developments in the fields of transport, communiation, agriculture and industry in the region
- The organization has promoted cultural exchanges among member states hence promoting good relations

It has promoted peace through a mutual defence called ECOMOG which has actively participated in resolving conflicts in Liberia and Sierra Leone

Members have benefited economically for instance Nigeria sells petroleum and petroleum products to the members at a cheaper rate than in the open market

It has promoted mutual co-operation within the region

It has set up a development fund to assist member states

It has improved good governance in the region by intervening against dictatorial regimes. For instance in

2017 , it helped remove Yahya Jame from power in Gambia when he refused to hand over to a democratically elected president

Challenges facing the Economic Community of West African States

The_following factors have undermined the performance of the Economic Community of West African States:

Poor transport and communication infrastructure has led to delays in transportation of goods hence hampering trade within the region

There is influx of workers from less developed areas to more developed states within the member states

The closure of borders between some member states such as Ghana and Togo has hampered commercial transactions

Foreighn interference especially through the presence of French and Israel soldiers in Ivory Coast has created tension between her and Guinea.

Political instability in the region has interrupted the operations of the community. For instance civil wars in Liberia and Sierra Leone in the late 1990s rendered economic cooperation impossible.

Ideological differences between various leaders have led to suspicion and mistrust among member states.

Inadequate funds as some member states have not been making their annual payments regularly to the community

Member states have different currencies thereby creating the problem of rates of exchange

Member states of ECOWAS are also members of other regional and international organizations hence creating divided loyalty

Member states also give priority to their internal issues at the expense of the common issues affecting the community

There has been friction between Anglo-phone and Francophone countries hence underming cooperation.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

It was established in 1994 to replace the former Preferencial Trade Area (PTA). The headquarters of COMESA is located in Lusaka, Zambia.

The member countries of COMESA are: Angola, Burundi, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Comoros, D.R.C, Eritrea, South Sudan, Seychelles, Rwanda, Namibia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Kenya, Ethiopia and Egypt.

Aims/objectives/functions of COMESA

To promote a more balanced and harmonious development of its production and marketing structures

To promote joint development in all fields of economic activity

To create an enabling environment for foreign, cross-border and domestic investments

To co-operate in the promotion of peace, security and stability among member states

To co-operatate in strengthening the relations between the common market and the rest of the world.

To contribute towards the realization of the objevtives of the African Economic Community

Organization Structure of COMESA

COMESA is made up of the following organs:

The Authority of Heads of States and Government
The Council of Ministers
The Court of Justice
The Committee of Governors of the Central Banks
The Inter-Governmental Committee
The Technical Committees
The Secretariat
The Consultative Committee

The Authority of Heads of States and Governments

It is the supreme policy making organ and comprises of heads of states and governments of member countries. It performs the following functions:

It provides general policy direction for COMESA
It controls the common market
It approves the budget of the organization
It appoints judges of the Court of Justice
It elects the Secretary General

The Council of Ministers

It comprises of ministers designated by member states. It performs the following functions:

It monitors and enhance proper functioning of the common market
It makes recommendations to the Authority of Heads of States on matters of policy
It gives direction to other subordinate organs of COMESA
Makes decisions in accordance with the provisions of the COMESA treaty
May request for advisory opinion from the Court of Justice
It prepares the COMESA budget
It designates economically depressed areas
Make self rules and regulataions for the secretariat

The Court of Justice

It comprises of a president and six judges appointed by the Authority of heads of state and Government. Its decisions are final and are binding to all member states. It performs the following functions:

It interprets the provisions of the treaty
It ensures proper application of the treaty
It arbitrates in disputes among member states

The Committee of Governors of Central Banks

It comprises of governors of Central Banks of member states and meets once a year. The committee performs the following functions:

It develops programmes in financial and monetary co-operation
It monitors the implementation of monetary and financial programmes
It considers reports and recommendations from technical committee on finance and monetary affairs
It submits its reports and recommendations to the council

The Secretariat

It is headed by a Secretary General appointed by the Authority for a 5 year term. The Secretariat performs the following functions:

It assists other organs in the performance of their functions
It is responsible for administration and finances
It submits the budget of the COMESA to Inter-Governmental Committee
It submits reports to the Council and the Authority
Ensures smooth operations of COMESA
Refers breach of COMESA Treaty to the court
Promotes adoption of joint positions by memberstates in negotiations with other countries

Achievements of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

COMESA has made the following achievements since its formation in 1994:

It has promoted trade by providing a wider market for goods produced in member countries
It has led to improved infrastructure through inter-state transport and communication links within the region
It has also provided employment opportunities for many people in the region in its various organs
It has increased agricultural and food security in the region due to its large market
It has encouraged a more rational exploitation of natural resources within the region
It has promoted good relations and peace among member states
It has provided room for greater industrial productivity and ompetativeness due to its larger market
It has introduced a unified computerized customs network across the region
It has created an enabling environment for foreign, cross border and local investments
It has encouraged member states to practice good governance, accountability and respect for human rights.

Challenges facing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

COMESA has faced a number of challenges which have undermined its performance. Among the challenges are:

Some member countries belong to other regional organizations like EAC and SADC

hence not fully committed to COMESA

Personality differences between leaders, like Museveni and Kagame of Rwanda impedes unity between member states

Border disputes among some member states make it difficult for them to co-operate

Political instability characterized by civil wars in some member states make it difficult for the to cooperate

Disagreements over trading rights under COMESA interferes with the free flow of goods in the region, like between Kenya and Egypt over duty free cement, rice and tea

Poor transport network has hampered movement of goods and services between the member states

The member contries produce similar goods thus limiting the market

Competition from cheaper imports from more developed countries such as USA has made it difficult for member states to sell their products

Withdrawal of some member states has undermined the planning and financing of COMESA activities

Member states sometimes pursue their national interests thereby working against the objectives of COMESA

Some member states prefer trading with their former colonial masters thus possing stiff competition to products from COMESA region

Natural calamities such as drought and floods leading to massive food shortages and famine.

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN AFRICA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

Democratic Republic of Congo (PRC)

The DRC was formerly known as Zaire under the leadership of Mobutu Sese Swko. It was formerly a Belgian colony and it attained independence from Belgium in 1960.

Political Developments and Challenges

It gained independence in 1960 with Joseph Kasavubu as the President and Patrice Lumumba as the Prime Minister. The country plunged into what was referred to as **the Congo Crisis of 1960** brought about by the following factors:

Lack of qualified personnel to administer the country leading to inefficiency
The economy of the country was in the hands of the foreigners
Army mutinies due to the contrl by foreign officers
Ethnic differences between Katanga and Kasai provinces leading to secession of the two from the DRC

The assassination of Patrice Lumumba by supporters of Kasavubu in 1960 caused instability as Lumumbas followers pulled out of government and established their own government in the province of Orientale.

A national coalition government was set up in 1961 and the DRC Became a federation and each state had its own assembly.

In 1965 Joseph Desire Mobutu staged a bloodless coup and decaired himself the leader of the DRC. He made the following potical changes or reforms:

He made himself the head of state and government hence centralized power in his hands
He banned all political parties and formed the Peoples Revolutionary Movement Party hence establishing a one party dictatorship.
He reformed the constitution and stripped parliament of its powers
He abolished the federal system of government and local assemblies
He declared himself life president in 1970
Civil servants were appointed by the central government leading to appointments based on ethnicity

Riots and demonstrations due to the civilian's dissatisfaction with the regime caused political tension in the country

In 1997, Mobutu was overthrown by Laurent Kabila and was forced into exile he later died and was buried in Morroco. Kabila renamed the country the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Civil wars erupted when Kabila fell out with his allies from Uganda and Rwanda. Zimbabwe, Namibia and Angola sent troops to back Kabila.

Laurent Kabila was assassinated on the 16th of January 2001 in his palace and he was succeeded by his son Joseph Kabila.

A peace agreement brokered by South Africa was signed in 2002 and the first democratic elections held in 2018.

Political challenges experienced in the Democratic Republic of Congo Since independence

- Competition for political dominance by political parties polarized the country thereby undermining unity
- Ethnicnic differences undermined nationalist cause thereby dividing the country
- Secession of some regions such as Katanga and Kasai caused instability in the cental government hence weakening it
- Political and ideological differences between Lumumba and Kasavubu undermined national development
- Civil wars led to the split of the country into two parts one led by Lumumba's supporters and the other by Kasavubu
- Political assassinations created differences among leaders hence tension in the country
- There was lack of adequate trained personnel with professional management skills to run the government
- Personality differences among leaders ignited conflicts amongst their followers
- Foreign interference in the internal affairs of the country especially by the Belgians and the UN has undermined the independence of Africans
- The banning of opposition political parties created a one party state which stifled democracy in the country
- The stripping of parliament of its powers through constitutional amendments led to the establishment of a totalitarian regime
- Rebellion against the Mobutu's regime backed by external forces led to the overthrowing of the government.

Economic Developments in the Democratic Republic of Congo

The following economic developments have taken place in the DRC since independence:

- There was expansion of mining where minerals such as copper, uranium and chrome were mined in large scale
- The government encouraged nationalization of the economy where the state took over major industries leading to increased revenue flows
- The government encouraged foreign investors to invest in the Democtratic Republic of Congo
- There was expansion of agriculture which led to increased food production
- Efforts were made to expand transport infrastructure through construction of roads, railways and waterways as well as ports
- The government constructed the Inga Hydro-Electric Dam which provided a cheaper source of industrial power

Economic challenges in the Democratic Republic of Congo

The following factors have undermined the economic developments in the DRC:

- Constant civil wars has created a hostile environment for any form of investment
- Huge foreign debts as a result of heavy reliance on foreign aid
- Widespread corruption has deprived the country of money required for development
- International trade has been interrupted by political instability
- There has been high inflation due to Mobutu's financial policy of printing paper money
- Illegal trading activities due to lack of appropriate trade policies which denied the government revenue
- High rate of unemployment has led to widespread poverty among the people
- Poor transport system which has led to slow economic growth
- Overreliance on primary commodities which are prone to fluctuation leads to low foreign earnings

Social Developments in the Democratic Republic of Congo

- Mobutu introduced the Programme of indigenous cultural revival called Authenticity which involved change of foreign names to indigenous ones.
- The government has promoted education through expansion of education facilities such as schools; encouraging more Africans to go to school; revising the curriculum to conform to the needs of the people and establishing universities and other tertiary institutions.
- Social activities such as sports and music were supported by the government
- Efforts have been made to improve healthcare through expansion of hosipitals and provision of curative and preventive medicine

Social challenges in the Democratic Republic of Congo

- High levels of illiteracy due to inadequate access to education in the country
- The health system is poorly developed leading to outbreak of various diseases such as Ebola
- The country hosts a large number of refugees from neighbouring countries living in camps thereby posing security threats
- High levels of poverty has led to poor standards of living
- Prolonged civil wars have led to displacement of many civilians

Tanzania

Tanzania is a union between the former Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Political Developments

In 1964, Tanganyika and Zanzibar formed a political union with Julius Nyerere becoming the President and Sheikh Abeid Karume becoming the Vice- president. The following reasons led to the formation of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar:

- The Africans in Zanzibar did not favour dormination by the Arabs
- Zanzibar wanted protection from stronger and a larger group

Zanzibar needed economic support following the abolition of slave trade

In 1977 the Afro Shirazi party joined hands with Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), to form the Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM)

In 1967, Tanzania adopted **the Arusha Declaration** which outlined the following principles:

Self reliance- people were expected to depend on their own human and material resources for development

Socialism or Ujamaa - everybody including the youth would be involved in a responsible activity. Its implementation led to settlement of people in new villages known as Ujamaa villages

It forbade discrimination based on wealth - all citizens were to live as equals

Nationalization of the main means of production - the government acquired ownership of the principle sources and means of production. Africans were put in control of the factors of production. They were also put in charge of the means of production.

The assassination of Sheikh Abeid Karume in1972 was a major political challenge. He was succeeded by Aboud Jumbe as President of Zanzibar and Vice-President of Tanzania.

From 1973, the government started government started planning the transfer of capital from Dar-es-salaam to Dodoma in order to centralize provision of government services.

Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda maintained the East African Community between the years 1967 - 1977. The community collapsed in 1977 due to policy differences betweenTanzania and her other two partners.

Tanzania went on to wage a war against Uganda in 1979 which led to the downfall of dictator Idi Amin.

Tanzania closed her border with Kenya during a number of times such as 1984 due to strained relations

Tanzania supported liberation movements in Africa materially and financially especially in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

In 1985, Julius Nyerere retired from office and was succeeded by by Ali Hassan Mwinyi, a moderate from Zanzibar.

Pressure from donors led to the adoption of multy party democracy hence new political parties emerged such as CHADEMA, Civic United Front and NCCR-Mageuzi.

Violet riots occurred in the islands of Pemba and Zanzibar after the disputed 2005 general elections where leadrs of the Civic United Front fled to Kenya to escape police crackdown.

Benjamin Mkapaka was succeeded by Jakaya Kikwete in the 2010 general elections and Kikwete was subsequently succeeded by President JohnPombe Magufuli.

Political challenges in Tanzania since Independence

Tanzania has witnessed the following political challenges since independence:

There was an army mutiny in 1964 over delayed promotion of Africans thereby threatening the stability of the country

There were riots by students of the University of Dar-es-salaam who opposed forcefull service in the National Youth Service. This painted a negative picture of government programmes.

The assassination of Sheikh Abeid Karume in 1972 caused tention in the country

Tanzania waged a costly war with Uganda leading to the overthrow of Idi Amin

Personalty differences between Nyerere, Amin and Jomo Keyatta undermined regional co-operation leading to the collapse of the East African Community in 1977

The country has a large influx of refugees from neighboring countries experiencing conflicts such as Rwanda

The resignation of the first vice president Aboud Jumbe in 1984 strained relations between Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania

The re-introduction of multy party democracy led to ethnicity and regionalism as political parties were formed along regional lines.

The failure of Ujamaa policy eroded public confidence in the government

Economic Developments in Tanzania since Independence

The Arusha declaration ephaisized on self reliance leading to increased agricultural production both for domestic and export reguiremennts

The government instituted economic reforms after the failure of Ujamaa policy which contributed to the evelopment of private enterprise

There was expansion of small scale industries in the rural areas such as textile manufacturing, cement manufacturing and steel mills

There was expansion of transport and communication facilities especially with the construction of the Tan-Zam Railway line linking Dar-es-saalam and Kapiri Mposhi in land locked Zambia.

The government adopted socialist policies which led to nationalization of most businesses

Centralized agricultural marketing bodies were established such as the National Milling co-operation

The revival of the East African Community in 2001 has boosted economic developments in Tanzania.

Economic challenges in Tanzania since independence

Poor transport and communication network within the country has hindered economic development

Nationalization was misinterpreted as people developed negative attitude towards work leading to reduction in production

Huge foreign debt has stifled development as revenue collected goes to servicing debts

Strict government control of the economy discouraged private and foreign investemts in the country

Corruption and mismanagement in the running of state corporations has led to low production

There has been smuggling of goods across the borders with her neigbours leading to loss of revenue

High rates of inflation has eroded peoples savings leading to poverty

Social developments in Tanzania

The following are some of the social developments in Tanzania since independence:

- Education has been expanded in Tanzania through construction of more schools, colleges and universities; making Kiswahili the medium of instruction in schools; popularizing the philosophy of "education for self reliance"; and introduction of adult education.
- Improvement of health through expansion and establishment of more health facilities has improved the quality of life
- **Social** cohesion or unity has been promotedby the ujamaa policy, good leadership, use of Kiswahili as a national language and application of the constitution
- Kiswahili has been made a national language and given more emphasis in the education system thereby promoting interaction among people
- Theatre and sports has been promoted through the establishment of sporting facilities
- The role of women in the society has been appreciated especially in the provision of education and in employment
- Freedom of worship among citizens has been encouraged

Social Challenges in Tanzania since independence

The following challenges have undermined social developments in Tanzania:

- High rates of unemployment has led to poor living conditions
- High levels of illiteracy despite the free education policy
- Inadequate basic amenities such as health, eduction, housing and water supply due to high population growth rate
- High incidence of HIV and AIDS has further put a strain on health facilities and reduced life expectancy
- High rate of rural-urban migration due to scarcity of opportunities to create income in rural areas.

Social, Economic and political Challenges in Africa since Independence

Political challenges

- Political assassinations especially of opponents such as the assassination of Patrice Lumumba in the Democratic Republic of Congo
- Ethnicity in many African countries has led to civil wars thereby creating refugee problem
- Border disputes due to the artificial boundaries created by the colonial governments has created tension among African states
- Political instability characterized by military coups has led to the rise of dictatorship in Africa
- Personal differences among leaders within the continent has led to disagreements and disunity
- Ideological differences among leaders especially during the cold war also undermined unity within the continent
- The rise of guerrilla movements in various parts of Africa has undermined the stability of many African states

Economic challenges

lack of diverfied economy has led to dependence on primary agricultural products whose prices fluctuate at the international market

Inadequate finance to be invested in economic development has contributed to slow industrial growth.

Poor transport network characterized by poor roads has hindered the exploitation of some resources and slowed down movement of goods and labour

Environmental degradation associated with air, water and sound pollution has led to economic decline

Stiff competition from imported products due to their high quality has hindered industrial development

Rapid population growth which has surpassed the available resources hence leading to poverty

Corruption and mismanagement of public resources due to lack of transparency has led to economic decline

Over dependence on foreign aid has led to huge foreign debts

Social challenges

High levels of unemployment has led to high levels of dependency hence poor living standards

High levels of poverty have resulted into high crime rates

Outstretched social facilities such as schools, hospitals, electricity and water due to rapid population growth

Rural-urban migration has led to lack of jobs leading to anti-social practices such as crime and prostitution. Shortage of housing in urban centres has led to mushrooming of slams.

The HIV and AIDS scourge has contributed to social and psychological problems hence leading to high levels of dependency with governments spending huge somes of money to fight the scourge,

Many frustrated people have resorted to drug and substance abuse hence compounding the social challenges in Africa

High levels of illiteracy in the continent due to lack of access to basic education.

NATIONAL PHILOSOPHIES OF KENYA

Meaning

It refers to a set of beliefs or principles on which a political system is built. It is useful in a country for uniting the people and mobilizing the people for national development.

There are three main national philosophies in Kenya since independence. These are:

African Socialism
Harambee
Nyayoism

African Socialism

The principle of African Socialism was enshrined in a document known as the Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 entitled *African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya.* It was authored by the then Minister for Economic Planning Tom Mboya.

Objectives of African Socialism

The government of Kenya adopted the Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 due to the following reasons:

To promote democracy in Kenya by allowing the citizens to elect leaders of their own choice
To promote equal economic opportunity for all Kenyans
To eradicate diseases, ignorance and poverty
To promote social justice by enhancing equality of all before the law
To promote equitable distribution of wealth to all regions of the country by allocating equal resources
To promote freedom of conscience and human dignity
To encourage various forms of ownership

Main Features of African Socialism

African Socialism had the following characteristics:

It advocated for political democracy where Africans were encouraged to participate in government actively
It advocated on Mutual Social responsibility which emphasized the spirit of brotherhood in nation building
It allows different forms of ownership of property or factors of production where private and public ownership of the factors of production would develop hand in hand
Progressive tataxion was emphasized in order to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor
It emphasized equal job opportunities for all regardless of one's tribe, religion or background
Progressive Africanisation or kenyanisation of the economy without disrupting the economy
It emphasized on the provisition of the needed social services such as education and health which were inadequate

Impact of African Socialism on National Develoment

The philosophy of African Socialism has had a significant effect on the social and economic development of Kenya such as:

It has promoted respect for individual rights where private ownership of property is respected
It has encouraged poltical democracy in Kenya through the holding of regular elections
It has led to fair distribution of wealth and income through progressive taxation
It has encouraged the provision of equal opportunities in employment for all Kenyans regardless of tribe,religion or race
The government has allowed both private and state ownership of property for economic progress
It has encouraged mutual social responsibility among Kenyans especially in times of crisis
It has helped improve the provision of essential social services to all Kenyans such as health and water
It has led to the development of other related philosophies such as Harambee and Nyayoism

Harambee Philosophy

It requires people to come together in unity to speed up development using locally available resources.

Objectives of Harambee

The Harambee **philosophy** had the following objectives:

To pool the scarce resources together to promote development
To eradicate poverty among the people
To promote national unity as people work together
To promote patriotism
To supplement government efforts through contribution by the citizens

Main Features of Harambee Philosophy

The characteristic of Harambee phiolosophy are:

Unity - meaning co-operation among people before they settle down for a common project.
Volition - it makes people contribute labour and materials to any project without being forced
Determination - meaning seeing the reality of the project being completed and serving the purpose required
Free participation - It allows the Harambee spirit to acquire its democratic nature where project leaders are democratically elected.
Sense of purpose - The validity of the projects areassesed before they are initiated

Principles of Harambee

The philosophy of Harambee is based on the following principles:

Mobilization of people at the local level to participate in their own development
The collective good overrides the individual gain hence harambee projects are for the benefit of the community
The needs of the majority determines the choice of the projects
It is grounded on maximum utilization of local resources such as labour and materials
All the people must participate in Harambee activities according to their abilities
It is based on voluntary contribution and participation

Role of Harambee Philosophy in National Development

The Harambee philosophy has made significant contributions in national development. Some of its contributions are:

It has contributed in the **development of education** as funds have been collected to build schools; paying school fee for the needy students,'improving physical facilities; buying teaching or learning materials,'paying additional staff in schools ; supporting co-curricular activities;buying school furniture and supplementing government school feeding programmes to improve completion.
It has led to the development of health services in Kenya as funds have been contributed to build health centers; enable sick people to seek for specialized treatment within or outside the country; buy or purchase drugs for the needy as well as encouraging medical personnel to offer free medical services to people
It has promoted interaction of people during harambees thereby promoting national unity in the country
It has promoted the spirit of hardwork and self reliance in tackling challenges of national development
It has enabled Kenyans assist the needy for instance in support of the people living with disabilities both financially and materially
It has contributed to the redistribution of wealth among Kenyans as those who do not have resources benefit from projects undertaken by the wealthy through Harambee.
It has contributed to the setting up of public projects such as soil conseration, Afforestation, control of flooding among others
It has promoted sporting activities by financing training and competition both locally and abroad.
It has also supplemented government efforts in the provision of services to the people

Challenges facing Harambee Philosophy

There were cases of people being forced to contribute thereby negating the spirit of harambee
It has been one way of staging public shows between the haves and the have nots
Money raised through harambees in some instances have not been used for the intended purposes
Public servants and politicians have had to engage in corruption to get money to donate in Harambees.

NB: The government has enacted the Public Servants and Ethics Act barring public servants from playing an active role in harambees.

Nyayo Philosophy

Nyayo is a Swahili word which means footsteps. The philosophy was developed by Daniel

Arap Moi, in 1978 as an affirmation that he was going to follow the footsteps of Jomo Kenyatta. It was an assurance to the people of Kenya by Moi that he would follow the political, economic and social policies similar to those of Jomo Kenyatta.

Sources of Nyayo Philosophy

The following were the sources of Nyayo Philosophy:

- African Socialism - being mindful of other people's welfare which is based on mutual social responsibility.
- The Biblical teachings of the Ten Commandments - the love for God, fellow man and oneself was to be extended to being mindful of each other's welfare.
- Moi's long political career inspired him to develop the policy. It made him realize that nation building required love between citizens.

Pillars of Nyayoism

Nyayoism was based on three as follows:

- Peace - it recognized that meaningful development in the country could only occur where there was peace
- Love - it brings about trust and promotes respect for one another and enables the citizens to be mindful of each other's wefare.
- Unity - it enables the various communities to work together harmoniously in nation-building.

Role of Nyayoism in Development

The philosophy of Nyayo made significant social, political and economic contribution in the development of the country;

- It led to expansion of education at all levels as facilities have been improved by donations from both public and private sectors. Girl child education has greatly been encouraged through affirmative action in admission to universities.
- It has contributed in the improvement of medical facilities through the construction of Nyayo wards in major hosipitals.
- It has promoted national integration as different ethnic or racial groups live together in harmony.
- It has promoted peace throught the country which is essential for national development.
- The philosophy has always been the guiding principle in Kenya's foreign affairs as Kenya's relations with her neighbours has been guided by the pillar of peace.
- It has promoted kenyanisation of the economy by encouraging the development of the Jua Kali sector which is the basis of industrialization in Kenya
- It promoted development in the rural areas through the establishment of the District Focus for Rural Development which encouraged decentralization of government operations to the district level.
- It has contributed to the expansion of sports and cultural activities through the construction of sports facilities such as the Moi Sports Centre, Kasarani.
- It has promoted the development of agriculture through the establishment of the Nyayo Tea Zones.
- The philosophy has promoted environmental conservation and management through afforestation, reafforestation, wildlife conservation, soil conservation and

management.

Challenges of Nyayoism

The following factors undermined the performance of Nyayo projects:

There was widespread corruption which affected the performance of the Nyayo projects.

There was increased tribalism as members of some communities were favoured in employment and allocation of resources

Nepotism spread as some public officers favoured their relatives in employment

Ineffiency increased as public servants developed a negative attitude towards work

Mismanagement affected many public projects, resulting in the collapse of some.

Impact of National Philosophies

The National philosophies have had great political, social and economic effects:

Political effects

They have promoted nationalism and patriotism by rallying citizens to work together and develop their country

They have promoted peace and stability in the country by encouraging equity, justice and equal distribution of resources

African Socialism has encouraged democratization as it champions political equality

Economic Effects

They have accelerated national development as they mobilized Kenyans to actively participate in development to supplement limited government resources

They have promoted agriculture especially through the creation of Nyayo Tea Zones

They have created employment opportunities in the Jua Kali and agricultural sector

They have improved transport and communication through construction of rural access roads and the Nyayo bus project

The pillars of peace, love and unity has created a conducive environment for the growth o tourism hence earning the country the much needed foreign exchange.

Social effects

They have promoted unity and understanding among Kenyans

Through the philosophies, education has been promoted by building of schools, colleges and universities

The philosophies have improved medical services by constructing dispensaries, health centres and hosipitals

They have promoted African culture through borrowing of positive African traditions

They have encouraged mutual social responsibility among Kenyans as Kenyans have been mindful of other people's welfare

They have promoted spiritual well being of the people through building of churches.

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN KENYA SINCE INDEPENDNCE

Introduction

Kenya has made great strides in social, political and economic developments since independence. However, the country has also encountered many challenges.

Political Developments from 1963-1991

In 1964, Kenya became a Republic with an Executive President who was both the head of state and Government

The regional system of government was abolished leading to the establishment of a unitary government

In the same year KADU dissolved itself and merged with KANU hence Kenya became a defacto one party state

The Limuru Conference of_1966 amended the KANU constitution leading to the creation of eight provincial party vice-presidents instesd of a single national vice-president.

Jaramogi Oginga Odinga resigned from the vice-presidency and KANU to form the Kenya People's Union (KPU) making the country revert to a multy party state

There were political assassinations which threatened the security and stability of the country. These included the assassination of Pio Gama Pinto, the only Asian to be detained during the state of emergency; the assassination of Tom Joseph Mboya on July 5, 1969 and that of Josiah Mwangi Kariuki who was a member of parliament for Nyandarua North

The Kenya People's Union was banned in 1969 following the riots during the official opening of the Russian sponsored New Nyanza General Hospital in Kisumu presided over by Preisdent Jomo Kenyatta .

A number of government critics were arrested and detained such as Martin Shikuku, former MP for Butere, Jean Marie Seroney, the then Deputy speaker and George Moseti Anyona, former MP for Kitutu Central

In 1976, a group calling itself Change the Constitution Group tried to get the constitution changed to prevent Daniel Arap Moi from succeeding Jomo Kenyatta. This caused tension in the country in the last years of Kenyatta's rule

In 1978, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta died and was succeeded, according to the constitution, by the VicePresident Daniel Arap Moi.

Moi released all political prisoners or detainees. This helped to endear him to Kenyans who viewed him as a liberal leader.

In 1980, Moi banned all tribal organizations in order to promote national unity. Among the organazations that were banned included The Gikuyu Embu Meru Association (GEMA), The Luo Union (East Africa)

In June 1982, Section 2A of the old constitution was passed by parliament making Kenya a *dejure* (by law) one party state. Hence no one was allowed to form any other political party apart from the ruling KANU.

In 1982, an attempted coup by Junior Kenya Airforce Officers led Senior Private Hezekiah Ochuka was crushed.

In 1986, a clandestine movement called Mwakenya is reported to be in existence. Many people were arrested and tortured for belonging to the organization

In 1988 General Elections, the ruling party KANU introduced the unpopular queue voting method (mlolongo) in primaries instead of the secret ballot. Many politicians left KANU due to the massive rigging.

In 1990, Kenya's foreign affairs Minister, Dr Robbert Ouko was found murdered under mysterious circumstances. His death shocked Kenyans and triggered demonstrations in the country.

In 1991 Section 2A of the old constitution was amended to allow for multy party democracy.

Multy party Democracy in Kenya since 1991

Meaning

A multy party system of government is a government where several political parties compete for political power.

Factors that led to the re-introduction of multi-partvism in Kenya

The following factors led to the re-introduction of multi-partyism in Kenya:

The alleged rigging of the 1988 general elections made many people lost confidence in KANU and teamed up to give support to multi-party advocates.

Recommendations of the Saitoti Review Committee of 1990 which collected views of the public and presented to Party deligates

Pressure from the clergy led by the Rev Timothy Nyoya of the Presbyterian Church of East africa and the late Dr Henry Okullu of the ACK who teamed up with other domestic activists such as Lawyers, Journalists and intellectuals to condemn the rampant corruption in government

KANU's failure to accommodate people with divergent views led to suspensions from the party. Those who were suspended or expelled agitated for multi-party democracy

Political changes in the Soviet Union which culminated into the adoption of multi-party system of government coupled with Western aid conditionalities inspired the advocates of multy partysm

Success of multy party in other parts of Africa such as Zambia where Fredrick Chiluba of the Movement for Multy Party Democracy defeated Kenneth Kaunda

Repeal of Section 2A of the constitution to legalized formation of other national political parties.

Achievements of Multy Party Democracy in Kenya

The re-introduction of multy-party democracy has brought about several benefits to the people of Kenya:

It has promoted checks and balances as the opposition parties point out government excesses

It has opened up the democratic space as people can express their views without fear of intimidation

It has facilitated mobilization of people to take part in the democratic process

such as elections and referenda

It has facilitated the provision of civic education to the people thereby empowering them to make informed decisions

It has promoted unity as members of different ethnic groups join political parties of their choice

The creation of many political parties has provided training ground for political leaders

It has enabled provision of alternative approach to the management of government affairs

It has enabled the opposition to initiate and debate issues the government may be silent on

It has given people voice in the selection and appointment of public officers

Challenges of Multv Party Democracy in Kenya

Multi-party democracy has faced a number of challenges in Kenya such as:

Many of the parties in Kenya are ethnic based and lacks nationwide support hence hindering the development of democratic ideals

Many political parties in Kenya lacks adequate funds to conduct civic education and propagate their policies

Personality differences among leaders have led to infighting and wrangling hence weakening the parties

Interference by government machinery in the operations of political parties especially in the opposition

The culture of defection as some selfish and greedy politicians are lured through bribes to defect to other parties thereby weakening them

Lack of a clear cut policies or ideologies which the parties believe in has undermined the effectiveness of multi-party democracy

Existence of uniformed, illiterate and poor electorate has resulted in many voters easily compromised hence defeating the essence of free and fair elections.

The role of Political Parties in Government and Nation Building

Political parties play a very significant role in the formation of government and in nation building in a democracy.

Role of the Ruling (majority) party in Government and Nation Building

The ruling party plays the following roles in government and nation bulding:

It forms the government with the leader becoming the president of the country

It formulates national policies within which the government operates

It formulates foreign policy and protects Kenyan nationals outside the country

It monitors the peoples' general feelings towards the government and informs the government accordingly

It lays down the policy to guide its Members of Parliament

Party officials work hand-in-hand with the civil servants at all levels in implementing

government policy

Its charged with the responsibility of promoting the country's of promoting the country's socioeconomic development
It promotes political awareness by providing civic education among its member

The role of the Opposition Parties in Nation Building

The opposition or minorityparty complements government efforts in national development by undertaking the following roles:

The opposition parties check the excesses of the government or pinpoint the mistakes of the government
They offer constructive alternative solutions to the country's problems in parliament
They participate actively in political decision- making especially in Parliamentary Committees such as the Parliamentary Acconts Committee.
The opposition parties sell their alternative ideas to the general citizenry of the country
They also act as training ground for political leadership
They work for the repeal of unjust and oppressive laws in the country
They work towards the reform and independence of the judiciary
They ensure transparency and accountability and fight against corruption

Economic Developments and Challenges in Kenya since Independence

At independence the country faced several economic problems such as:

Lack of adequate capital to be invested in the economy
There was lack of adequate personnel or manpower to man various sectors
The was poor transport and communication network in the country
Unfavourabla balance of trade
High levels of unemployment among Africans
Settling the large number of landless people
Africanisation of jobs and the economy as many Africans had beeb denied an opportunity of participating in economic affairs
Low salaries for africans

The leaders of the new nation undertook measures to solve these problems.

Land Policies since Independence

Land policies are the general guiding principles over land ownership and land use. The government has developed the following policies to address the issue of land:

The government established the Ministry of Lands and settlement to formulate and implement land policies in the country.
The government established Settlement Schemes to resettle landless Africans especially in the former white settler farms
Provision of loans to new African setters to purchase land and farm inputs
The government set up the land consolidation, adjudication and registration programmes to convert traditional African land tenure system to one based on registered freehold tenure

The government encouraged the formation of co-operatives and land buying companies to purchase farms for members
The government established the Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) to manage large scale farms for production of key inputs such as hybrid seeds and high quality breeding stock
Establishment of Agricultural Research Stations such as the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute and Livestock (KARLO)
Irrigation schemes have also been established in various parts of the country to boost the production of crops such as rice, cotton, fruits and vegetables
Establishment of development authorities such as the Lake Basin Development Authorities, the Kerio Valley Development Authority and the Tana-Athe River Development Authorities which are responsible for the co-ordination and proper use of resources in each water catchment area.
Efforts have been made to conserve the environment by planting trees, conserving soils and water catchment areas

Quiz: State three ways in which the government of Kenya facilitated the acquisition of land for Africans after 1963.

The government initiated land consolidation and adjudication to enable farmers to maximize production
Resettling Africans in the irrigation schemes
Encouraging the people to form co-operative societies and land buying companies to purchase farms for members
Issuing of land title deeds to make ownership legal
Providing loans to those who were willing to buy land
Opening up the former white high lands to willing buyers

Types of land holdings in Kenya

Land holding refers to the various forms of land ownership. There are three categories of land holding in Kenya:

Public land
Private land
Community land

a) Public Land

Public land belongs to the public and is held in custody by either the National Government or the County Government. Public land includes the following:

Land used or occupied by a state organ
Land transferred to the state by sale, surrender or reversion
Land where minerals and mineral oils are found
Land over which no individual or community ownership can be established
All government forests, game reserves, watercatchment areas, national parks and animal sanctuaries
All roads and
All rivers,lakes and water bodies defined by an Act of Parliament

Private Land

It includes;

Registered land held by any person under any freehold tenure
Land held by any person under leasehold tenure
Any other land declared private land under an Act of Parliament

Community land

It refers to land held by communities, identified on the basis of ethnicity, culture or similar community of interest. It consist of:

Land lawfully held in trust land by the County Govrnment
Land that is lawfully held, managed or used by specific communities as community forests, grazing areas or shrines
Ancestral lands and lands traditionally occupied by hunter-gatherer communities

The National Land Commission

It is a constitutional commission that manages public land in Kenya. It performs the following functions:

It manages public land on behalf of the National and County Government
It recommends national land policy to the National Government
It conducts research related to land and the use of natural resources
It investigates complaints of present or past land injustices

Challenges Facing Land Policies in Kenya

The following challenges have affected land use in Kenya:

Inadequate capital to be invested in agriculture has led to low yields. It has also impeded the speed of land demarcation and adjudication
The unstable prices of agricultural produce in the local and world markets has discouraged farmers
Poor transport and communication network has led to great losses of farm produce thus reducing earnings of farmers
The spread of arid conditions and unreliable weather patterns have affected land use
Farmers produce is often destroyed by pests due to poor storage after harvests leading to food shortages
Politically instigated ethnic clashes have discouraged farmers from carrying out immense farming activities due to insecurity
Shortage of agricultural extension officers has made it difficult for farmers to get advice on how to improve yields
Overproduction of similar agricultural products leads to wastage due to lack of buyers
The population of Kenya has been growing faster than gains made in the agricultural sector
Corrupt government officials have grabbed public land and sold research land thereby affecting the operations of research institutions
Competition from COMESA and other industrialized nations has frustrated Kenyan farmers

Developments in Industry

The Government of Kenya has taken the following steps to promote industrialization in Kenya:

It has established the Ministry of Industrialization to develop policies geared towards industrialization

- It has provided technical advice to those who wish to venture in the manufacturing sector through the Kenya Industrial Estate
- It has provided financial support in form of loans to local industrialists
- The government has encouraged foreign investors to invest in the industrial sector by offering them various incentives
- It has set up processing industries in Textile manufacturing,light engineering, chemical processing motor vehicle assembly, paper industry and agrobased industries.

Factors that have facilitated Industrial Development in Kenya since Independence

The following factors have facilitated industrial growth in Kenya since independence:

- The availability of modern sources of energy such as electricity has enabled the establishment of more industries which process different products
- Availability of both skilled and unskilled labour from the large population which provides the work force required in industries
- Good transport and communication system has created a viable environment for industrial development as products can be transported with ease
- Availability of raw materials from the rich agricultural sector
- The existence of minerals resources has given rise to industries which process them into finished products
- The existence of manmade and natural forests has promoted the development of furniture industries in many parts of the country
- Availability of water resources provided water for industrial use
- Government initiatives through the establishment of the ministry of industrialization and provision of technical and financial support

Challenges Facing Industrial Development in Kenya

The following factors have undermined government efforts to promote industrialization in Kenya:

Poor transport infrastructure has hindered the distribution of raw materials and finished products

Inadequate trained personnel has led to the use of expatriates in major industries in the country

Inadequate capital to be invested in setting up industrial plants has affected industrialization

Competition from cheap imports from more developed countries has led to collapse of local industries

- Corruption, nepotism and mismanagement has led to the collapse of a number of government owned industries
- Low purchasing power due to high levels of poverty has reduced internal market.

Social Developments and Challenges in Kenya since Independence

Kenya has made striking advances in the fields of education, health, housing and recreation.

Education

The government made deliberate effort to tailor education to suit the development needs of the new nation. The following are the major developments in education in Kenya since independence:

- The government set up several education commissions to adviseit on necessary changes. Such commissions included; the Ominde Commission (1964-65), Gachathi (1976), Mackay (1982), Kamunge (1988), Koech (2002) and Odhiambo (2010). The Odhiambo team was to align the education system to the new Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It recommended the introduction of the 2-6-3-3 system to replace the 8-4-4 system.
- There has been enormous expansion of education at all levels from pre-primary to university as well as national polytechnics and middle level colleges.
- A number of departments and institutions were established under the ministry of education aimed at improving the system. Such departments include the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD), the Kenya National Examinations Council (KNEC), the Quality Assurance and Standards Department.
- A number of Kenyan students have also been sent to foreign universities especially in India, Pakistan, Canada and Britain.
- The government introduced the 8-4-4 system of education which empasised on practical and vocational oriented subjects.
- The government re-introduced the free primary education in the year 2003 which led an increase in the enrolment in primary schools.
- The government also introduced tuition free day secondary education by paying tuition fee for all learners.
- In 2018, the government introduced the 2-6-3-3 sytem of education to replace the 8-4-4 system. It ephasises on a competence-based curriculum as opposed to a knowledge-based curriculum.

Challenges Facing Education in Kenya

The following factors have undermined the government efforts in the provision of education:

- High poerty levels in the society has made education unaffordable to many people
- Traditional or cultural beliefs in some communities such as female genital mutilation and early marriages discourage people from schooling
- Insecurity in some parts of the country such as Mandera, Garisa and Kapedo undermines government efforts to provide education
- Lack of adequate educational facilities and shortage of teachers due to increased enrolment has made education inaccessible in some areas
- Misconception that one can succeed without education due to too many unemployed people with higher education also discourages the youth from persuing higher education.

Frequent changes and revision of the curriculum renders the education system discontinuous and expensive

Negative attitude towards adult education programmes has resulted into low enrolment

Nomadic way of life in some communities has hampered provision of education

Frequent industrial unrest over pay by tutors disrupts the education system

Health

A healthy population is a prerequisite to faster economic growth. The following groups have provided health services in Kenya since indepepence:

The Government of Kenya (both National and Counnty Government)

Non-governmental organizations

Religious groups or institutions

Private companies or institutions

Charitable organizations

International organizations

Individual Medical Practitioners

The National government has taken a number of measures to improve health services in the country. Among the measures include;

It has established the ministry of Health to oversee all health related issues in the country

It has established several health centres, dispensaries and hospitals throughout the country to provide health services

The government has encouraged the establishment of private hospitals and clinics by individual medical practitioners, religious and NGOs to provide health services

It has established the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) to increase access to health services to workers and self employed persons

The government has established medical training institutions to train health workers

It has also established medical research institutes such as the Kenya Medical Research Institute to undertake research on all types of diseases

It has employed health workers to provide medical services to the citizens

The government has recognized the use of herbal medicine in the treatment of various ailments

It has subsidized the cost of health services through cost sharing and even introduced free martanity services in public health institutions

It educates the people on health related matters

Challenges facing health services in Kenya

The following factors have undermined the provision of health services by the government of Kenya:

Inadequate funding by the government which has resulted into the provision poor services

High population growth rate has limited government ability to finance health services

The spread of HIV/AIDS , COVID-19 and the increased number of terminal diseases has led to the diversion of resources from core health services

Corruption in the health sector has compromised the delivery of health services

High poverty levels among the people coupled with ineffective National Hospita Insurance Programme has hampered access to medical services due to the cost involved

High rate of accidents and injuries especially on roads have strained health facilities

The continued pollution of the environment has led to increased ailments thereby undermining government efforts in the provision of health services

Lack of enough medical personnel due to brain drain has compromised the quality of health services provided

Retrogressive cultural practices have frustrated government efforts to provide health care

Poor payment of health workers have led to prolonged industrial unrest thereby affecting their morale

Development of Culture and Sports

Culture is a people's way of life. It is expressed through drama, art, music, painting, sculptures and dance. The government of Kenya has promoted the culture of the people of Kenya in the following ways:

It has established the ministry of culture to promote Kenyan cultural diversity

It has included some aspects of cultural studies in the curriculum such as music, drama, art and craft which are taught in schools

It has encouraged people to take part in cultural festivals and traditional dancesa and organizing Music and Drama festivals by schools

The government has established cultural Heritage Centres such as the Bomas of Kenya and National Museum of Kenya

The government has licensed vernacular radio stations which enhances the culture of the people

It has encouraged the production and marketing of traditional hand work in painting and sculpture

Establishment of the Permament Presidential Commission on Music (PPCM) to promote Kenya's rich folk music and dance

Sports

Kenya participates in all major sports like athletics, football, rugby, cricket, hockey, volleyball and motor sports.

The major developments in sports since independence includes:

Creation of the ministry of sports to co-ordinate all sporting activities in the country

Expansion of sporting facilities for instance construction of new sports stadia such as the Nyayo National Stadium and the Moi International Sports Centre, Kasarani

The government has encouraged communities to take part in traditional sports such as bull fighting

The country has participated in international sports competitions such the Olympics, Commonwealth and the World Athletics Championships where it has won several medals

The country has also hosted a number of international sports events such as the All Africa Games in 1987 and the World Junior Athletics in 2017.

Challenges Facing Culture and Sports

The following factors have undermined government efforts in the promotion of culture and sports:

- Inadequate facilities for games and sports especially in the rural areas
- Corruption and embezzlement of funds for the development of culture and sports activities has demoralized sportsmen and women
- Inadequate funds to enhance cultural programmes thereby exposing it to politicization
- Piracy of local artistes' works has denied them revenue
- Poor renumeration especially to those involved in music, drama, theatre and sports.
- Exploitation on royalty payments especially in the music industry, art and drama

DEVOLVED GOVERNMENT

Meaning of Devoluion

Devolution refers to the deligation of certain powers and responsibilities to lower levels of government according to the constitution.

Objectives of Devolution of Government

The following are the objectives of devolution in Kenya:

- To promote democratic exercise of power
- To promote national unity in the country
- To empower the people to participate in decision making
- To protect the interest of the minority or marginalized groups
- To promote equitable development in the country
- To take services closer to the people
- To decentralize state organs and functions from the capital
- To enhance checks and balances or accountability in the exercise of power

Principles of Devolved Government

The following are the principles of the devolved governments:

The County government shall:

- Be based on democratic principles and separation of powers
- Have reliable sources of revenue to enable it govern and deliver services effectively
- Ensure gender balance in their representative bodies, thus not more than two thirds of the memers shall be of the same gender.

Structure and Functions of County Governments

The county government consists of:

- The County Assembly
- The County Executive Committee

The County Assembly

It is the legislative arm of the County. It is elected to serve a term of five years.

Composition of the County Assembly

It comprises of:

- Elected Members from wards
- Nominated Members
- The Speaker, who is ex-officio member

Functions of the County Assembly

The County Assemby performs the following functions:

- It makes and amends laws of the county

It provides oversight over the County Executive Committee and any other county executive organs

It receives and approves plans and policies for management and exploitation of the county's resources

It approves policies for the development and management of the county's infrastructure and institutions

It may summon any person to appear before it for the purpose of giving evidence or information

Process of Law Making in the County

The County Assemblies are required to abide by the following principles while making laws:

The laws they make should not be in conflict with laws made by the National Assembly since national interest prevail over county interests.

The County Assembly should conduct its business in an open manner, and hold its sittings and those of its committees in public

The County ssemply should facilitate public participation and involvement in the legislative and other businesses of the Assemby.

The County Assembly should not exclude the public or media from any sitting unless in special circumstances

NB: The legislative process in the County Assembly involves the following:

Preparation of an Annual Legislative Programme
Issuing of Drafting Instructions
Preparation of Bills and their Circulation
Involvement of the People in the Stakeholder Consultations
Approval by the Executive
Introduction to the County Assembly
Approval of Bills by relevant Committee
Amendments before the Assembly
Debate and Passage
Gazettement and Implementation

The County Executive Committee

It is the body that formulates and implements policies and programmes of the County Government. It is headed by the Governor.

Composition of the County Executive Committee

It comprises of:

The County Governor
The Deputy County Governor
Members appointed by the Governor with the approval of the County Assembly who are

not Members of the Assembly.

Powers and Functions of the County Governor

He/she is the chief executive of the County Government
Appoints members of the County Executive Committee following the approval of the county Assembly
Acts as a link between the County and the National governments
He/she assents to bills passed by the County Assembly
He/ she nominates candidates for election of Deputy County Governor
Implements the policies of the National and County governments in the county
Submits to the County Assembly an annual report on the implementation status of the county policies plans
Submits to the County Assembly plans and policies for approval
He/she is a member of the County Executive Committee
He/she represents the county in national events

Functions of the Deputy County Governor

The Deputy County Governor performs the following functions:

He/she is the deputy chief executive of the county government
Acts as the County Governor when the Governor is absent
He /she is a member of the county executive committee
May take over the role of Governor in the event of the Governor being impeached, incapacitated or dying in office

Functions of the County Executive Committee

The County Executive Committee performs the following functions:

The committee implements county legislation
The committee implement national laws in the county
It prepares bills for consideration by the County Assembly
It manages and co-ordinates the functions of the county administration and its departments
It provides full and regular reports to the County Assembly on matters relating to the county

Functions of the County Government in Kenya

The County government performs the following functions:

It develops agriculture in the areas of crop production and animal husbandry by facilitating plant and animal disease control, provision of livestock sale yards and construction and maintenance of county abattoirs.
Development of fisheries through regulation of fishing and fishing activities and promotion of fish farming
Provision of health services through construction of county health facilities, vaccination and immunization programmes
Provides refuse and solid waste disposal services, cemeteries, crematoria and licensing of premises which sells food

It regulates and controls air, water and noise pollution and other public nuisances and outdoor advertising

It provides recreational facilities such as sports stadia, county parks and beaches, social halls, libraries and Museums.

It regulates cultural activities through licensing of betting casinos, cinemas, video shows and theatre groups

Regulation and development of trading activities through provision of trade licences, markets and trade fairs

Provision and management of primary education, vocational education, polytechnics and child care centers

Management and development of county transport through construction of county roads, street lighting, traffic and parking, ferries and harbours.

Relationship between the County and National governments

The National and County governments complement each other in the following ways:

There is mutual respect in the performance of their functions and exercise of their powers

They assist,consult and support as appropriate

They implement legislation of the other level of government

They set up mechanism for settling disputes

They liase for purposes of exchanging information and coordinating policies to enhance capacity They co-operate in the performance of their functions by setting up joint committees

The National government has powers to intervene in a County if the county is unable to perform its functions

The National Government, through the president may suspend the County Government

Incase of a conflict, national legislation prevails over county legislation

Challenges facing the County Governments

The following factors have undermined the performance of County Governments in Kenya:

High population growth rate has stretched the available resources

Poor transport and communication network in some counties hinders movement of goods and services

Inadequate funds makes it difficult for them to meet all their financial obligations

Delays in the remittance of funds by the National Government hampers the smooth running of the operations of the County governments

Interference in their operations by the National government slows down service delivery

Rivalry and wrangling among the leaders in the county undermines the government operations

Inadequate skilled personnel in some key departments hampers provision of services

Widespread corruption and embezzlement of funds slows down development in the counties

Natural calamities in some counties leads to diversion of some resources to address the emergencies such as flooding and drought

Duplication of roles between the county government and the National government

leads to conflicts and wastage of resources

Tribalism and favouritism in employment creats conflicts and misunderstanding among the communities living in the county

Increase in the number of street families poses a threat to the security in the counties

Over-employment in counties has resulted into bloated wage bills at the expense of development

Possible Solutions to challenges facing the County Government

Diversification of sources of revenue for the county governments

Undertaking capacity building to umprove the skills of personnel in the County through in service training

Establishing disaster management committees and early warning system to mitigate against natural calamities

Providing conducive environment for investment to attract investors by giving the incentives

Strengthening the fight against corruption and stressing on prudent use of resources

Harmonizing the relationship between County and National governments to minimize conflicts

PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN KENYA

Meaning of Public Revenue

It refers to money which the government raises from various sources.

Meaning of Public Expenditure

It refers to the money which the government spends on its operations and development.

Principles of Public Revenue and Expenditure

Public Revenue and Expenditure is guided by the following guidelines:

- Transparency and accountability, including public participation
- Fair sharing of the burden of taxation
- Equitable of revenue raised nationally among the National and County governments
- Sharing the burdens and benefits of the use of resources and public borrowing equitably between present and future generations
- Prudent and responsible use of public revenue
- Special provisions to cater for marginalized groups and areas thereby promoting equitable development of the country
- Responsible financial management accompanied by clear fiscal reporting.

The National Budget

Meaning

It refers to the estimate of government revenue and expenditure within a financial year.

Components of the National Budget

The National budget includes the following:

- The amount of revenue the government requires and hopes to raise
- The various sources from which the government hopes to raise revenue
- The projects on which the government intends to spend the revenue in that particular financial year

Stages of the budget Making Process

The budget making process goes through the following stages:

- Each government ministry or department prepares its estimates
- The ministries estimates are forwarded to the Treasury or Ministry of finance
- The Ministry of Finance compiles the estimates into the proposed budget
- The proposed budget is dicussed by the Cabinet
- The Cabinet Secretary for Finance submits the proposed budget to the National Assembly what is reffered to as the Budget Policy Statement(BPS) two months before the end of financial year
- The National Assembly considers the estimates through the House Budget Committee
- The Committee seeks the views of the Public under what is refered to as Public Participation
- The Committee makes its recommendations to the National Assembly
- The government announces the budget day
- The proposed budget is then read in Parliament by the Cabinet Secretary for Finance
- Parliament discusses, debates and approves the budget

NB: After the National Assembly approves the estimates, they will be included in an **appropriation bill. An appropriation bill** is a legislative act proposing to authorize the expenditure of public funds for specific purpose. The bill authorizes the withdrawal of money needed for the expenditure from the Consolidated Fund and other funds.

Importance of the National Budget/ Reasons why the National Government prepares the National Budget

The following are the importance of the National Budget:

It enables the government to identify sources of revenue for its activities and programmes

It enables the government to identify ways of spending revenue without any wastage

It enables the government prioritize the development projects to finance in the coming year

It enables the government to explain to public the tax structure

It provides valuable information to people interested in investing in the country such as the NonGovernmental Organizations and Multi-National Companies

It enables the government to educate the people on the economic situation in the country

It enhances transparency and accountability on the side of the government in the eyes of the public

The government is able to asses its performance in the previous year and improve where necessary

It ensures that there is a balance in the country's revenue and expenditure hence avoiding budget deficits

County Budget

Each county is required by law to prepare and adopt its own annual budget and appropriation bill. The Controller of budget oversees the implementation of county budgets.

Sources of Public Revenue

a) The National Government

Revenue sources for the national government are broadly categorized into two:

Internal or domestic sources
External sources

Domestic /internal revenue sources

The following are the internal sources of revenue for the National government:

Imposition of direct taxes such as Income Tax also known as Pay As You Earn

Imposisiton of indirect taxes such as Value Added Tax (VAT), excise duty and custom duty

Charges for the services offered by the National Government such as health, electricity and water

Fines charged in courts of law

Sale of licences such as trade and driving licences

Profits from parastatals and government share in companies
Rent from government buildings
Domestic borrowing through the sale of government bonds and treasury Bills

External Revenue Sources

External borrowing or loans from financial institutions such as the World Bank, IMF, ADB and donor countries
Grants from friendly countries
Donations from friendly countries

NB: The revenue collected by the national government is deposited into various funds or accounts as dictated by the use for the funds. These funds are established by the constitution and they include:

The Consolidated Fund
The Equalisation Fund
The Contingencies Fund
Revenue Fund

The Consolidated Fund

This is a fund into which all the money raised or received by the national government is paid with the exception of money set aside for specific purpose by an Act of Parliament or by State organs to take care of their expenses. Withdrawals of money from the Consolidated Fund must be approved by the National Assembly and the Controller of Budget.

The Equilisation Fund

It contains 0.5% of all revenue collected nationally each year. It is used by the national government to provide basic services such as water, roads, health facilities and electricity to marginalized areas.

The Contingencies Fund

It is established by an Act of Parliament to take care of emergencies for which there is no other provision.

Revenue Funds

This is the fund into which all the revenue raised or receieved by the county government is paid, except money excluded by an act of parliament.

Sources of Revenue for the county governments

The following are some of the sources of revenue for the County Governments in Kenya:

Allocation from the National Government kitty
Conditional and unconditional grants from the National government
Profits from county investments
Charges from services offered by the county such as parking fees
Levying of taxes such as entertainment tax
Property rates on county property
Sale of licences to businesses operating in the conty

Rent of the county government houses or buildings
Internal or external borrowing from the national government or international organizations to finance development projects
Grants and donations from foreign governments, NGO's, corporate institutions, humanitarian agencies and individuals

Expenditure of Public Revenue

There are two main types of Public expenditure. These are:

Capital Expenditure
Recurrent Expenditure

Capital Expenditure

This is money spent on new development projects during a particular financial year. It is incurred only once in each project. Examples are construction of roads, dams, railways and educational institutions.

Recurrent Expenditure

This refers to money spent on a regular basis throughout a given financial year such as payment of salaries.

National Government

The National Government spends money on the following:

Capital Expenditure

Construction of national infrastructure, for example roads, railways and airports
Financing national development projects like electricity generation and irrigation schemes
Construction of national referral health facilities
Construction of higher education institutions like universities, polytechnics and national schools

Recurrent Expenditure

Payment of salaries and wages to government employees such as civil servants, teachers, military personnel among others
General repairs and maintenance of national infrastructure such as roads, bridges, airports among others
Servicing or repayment of both domestic and external debts
Contribution to regional and international organizations such as COMESA, AU, UNO and the Commonwealth
Maintenance of Kenyan embassies abroad
Establishment and maintenance of security organs
Payment for social services like free maternal health care, free primary and secondary education and cash transfers to the elderly.
The government also gives grants to counties, parastatals and commercial banks.

Supplementary Expenditure

It arises when certain state departments (ministries) require more money than what was allocated to them in the budget, necessitating additional funding to close the gap in the budget.

Such requests must be forwarded to parliament by the Cabinet Secretary for Finance for approval.

County Government Expenditure

The County Government spends money on the following:

Development Expenditure

Construction of infrastructure such as county roads and bridges
Construction of public amenities such as stadia, market stalls, boda boda sheds and health centres
Purchase of motor vehicles and equipment
Construction of conty facilities such as county abattoirs, livestock yards and markets.
Provision of early childhood education development (ECDE) services like building classrooms

Recurrent Expenditure

Payment of wages and salaries to county government workers who provide services within the county
Repair and maintenance of county infrastructure such as roads, public amenities and motor vehicles
Purchase of medical facilities likedrugs, medical supplies, stationery, fuels and lubricants
Servicing or payment of loans borrowed to finance operations in counties
Collection of refuse and solid waste disposal
Provision of salaries or sponsoring needy students for further studies
Financing sporting and cultural activities which take place in the counties
Payment of subscription fee to inter-county associations in order to sustain their operations

Management of Public Finance

The government has taken the following steps to ensure efficient utilization of revenue both at the national and county levels

Measures taken by the National Government to ensure Public funds are well spent

Parliament passes legislation to ensure expenditure control and transparency. It monitors utilization of public funds.
The Controller of the budget supervises the implementation of the budget of the National Government by authorizing withdrawals from public funds such as the Consolidated Fund

- The Auditor General audits the accounts of all government and State organs and submits a report to parliament. This ensures public money is spent only on projects contained in the budget
- The government has established a system of open tendering for procurement and disposal of goods and services to reduce loss of public funds through unprocedural procurement methods
- The government has established the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission to invstigate and recommends for prosecution of public officers who embezzle and mismanage public funds.
- The Principle Secretaries are accountable to the National Assembly for financial management within their ministries

The Cabinet Secretary for Finance has the power to temporarily stop transfer of funds to a state organ in the event of mismanagement

The cabinet secretary in charge of finance reports to the relevant committee of parliament on the amont of debt, use, servicing and progress of repayment.

Measures taken to ensure County Government Funds are well spent

The Controller of the Budget supervises the implementation of the County Budget and approves withdrawals from the County Revenue Fund.

The Governor is accountable to the County Assembly for financial management within the county

The Auditor General audits the accounts of the county governments and submit audit report to the county assembly and the Senate

Money borrowed by a County Government must be guaranteed by the National Government and approved by the County Assembly

Parliament passes legislation to ensure expenditure control and transparency in the County Government and also establishes mechanism for its implementation

The Cabinet Secretary for finance may temporarily stop money due to a County Government to prevent mismanagement.

There is established a system of open tendering for procurement and disposal of goods and services in the counties.

The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission investigates and recommends for prosecution of public officers who misappropriate funds within the counties.

NB: The following financial officers play crucial roles in the management of public finance both at the county and national level:

The Controller of Budget

The Controller of Budget is nominated and appointed by the President with the approval of the National Assembly for a non- renewable term of 8 years. Such a person must have extensive knowledge and experience in auditing public finance and management.

The Controller of Budget performs the following functions:

He/she oversees the implementation of the budgets of the national and county government

He/she authorizes withdrawals from the public funds such as Equalisation, Consolodated and Revenue funds

He/she ensures that the withdrawals are lawful

Submits to parliament reports on implementation of the budget

He/she checks or monitors use of public funds

He/she advises the government on budgeting

He/she arbitrates or mediates between the conty and national government on budget disputes or division of revenue

The Auditor-General

He/she is nominated and appointed by the President with the approval of the National Assembly for a nonrenewable term of 8 years. Such a person must have experience in auditing or public finance management.

The Auditor -General is expected to audit and report on the following within six months after the end of each financial year:

- The national and county government acconts
- The accounts of all funds and authorities of national and county governments
- The accounts of all courts
- The accounts of every commission and independent office established by the constitution
- The acconts of the National Assembly, Senate and County Assemblies
- The accounts of political parties funded from public funds
- The public debt
- The accounts of any entity funded from public funds

The audit report is used to confirm whether or not public money has been used lawfully and in an effective manner.

The audit report is then submitted to Parliament or relevant county assembly for consideration.

Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA)

It is established by the Constitution of Kenya 2010. It is composed of nine members who have extensive professional knowledge and experience in financial and economic matters.

It comprises of:

- A chairperson appointed by the President and approved by the National Assembly.
- Two persons nominated by the political parties represented in the National Assembly
- Five persons nominated by political parties represented in the Senate
- The Principle Secretary in the Ministry of Finance

Functions of the Commission on Revenue Allocation

- It makes recommendations on the equitable sharing of revenue raised by National Government between the national and county government.
- It recommends sharing revene among the county governments
- It makes recommendations on other matters concerning financing and financial management by county governments
- It defines and enhances the revenue sources of the County and the National governments

It determines and requlary reviews the criteria by which to identify the marginalized areas

It submits its recommendations to the Senate, the National Assembly, the National Executive, County Assembly and county executives.