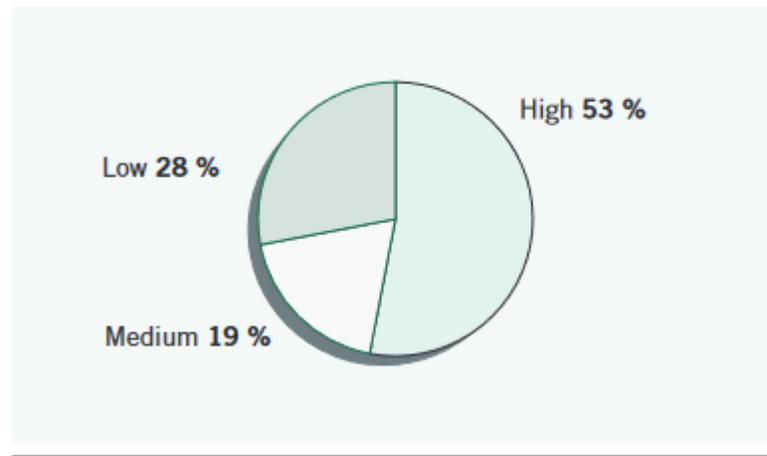


KONFLIKTE IN AFRIKA: AKTEURE, URSACHEN UND AUSWIRKUNGEN

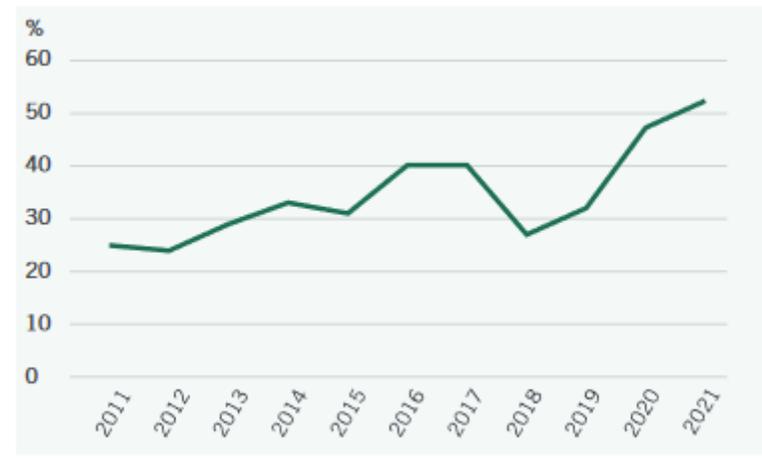
Prof. Dr. habil. Belachew Gebrewold

belachew.gebrewold@mci.edu

Graph 1.2. Intensity of the armed conflicts in 2021

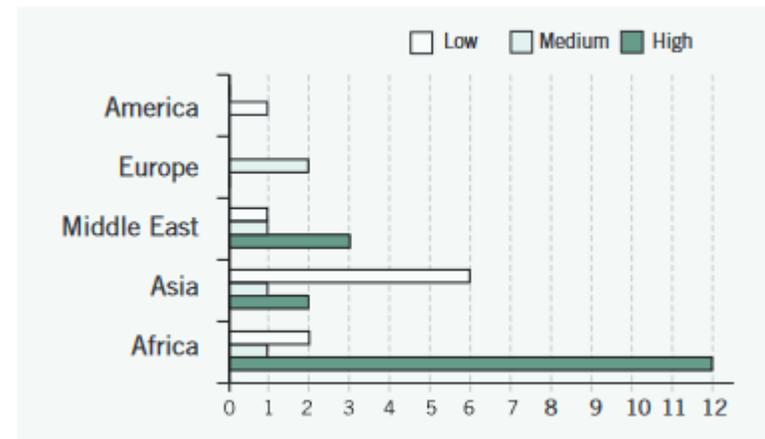


Graph 1.3. Percentage of high intensity armed conflicts in the last decade



* Percentage of high-intensity armed conflicts compared to the yearly total

Graph 1.4. Intensity of the armed conflicts by region



Milián, Iván Navarro et al. (2022):, Alert 2022, Reports on conflicts, human rights and peace keeping, ECP and UAB

Conflict and violence



Global Report on Internal Displacement 2022

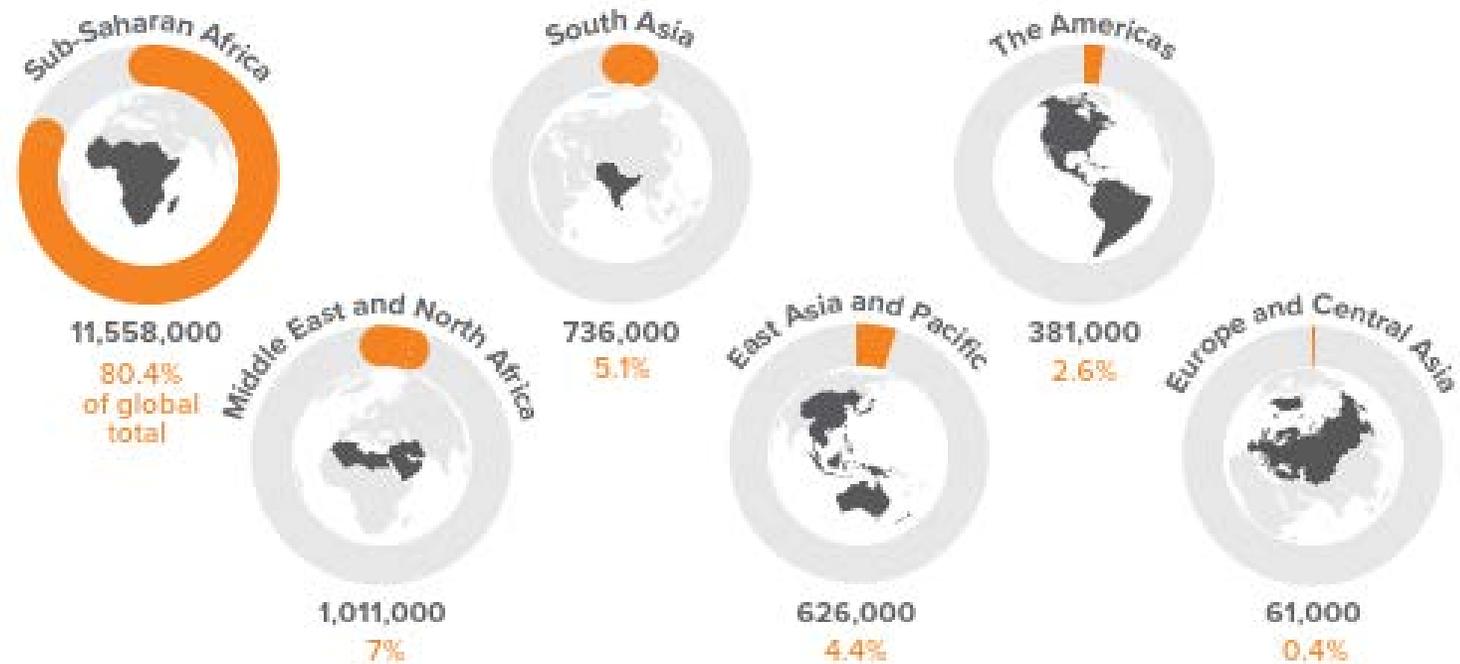
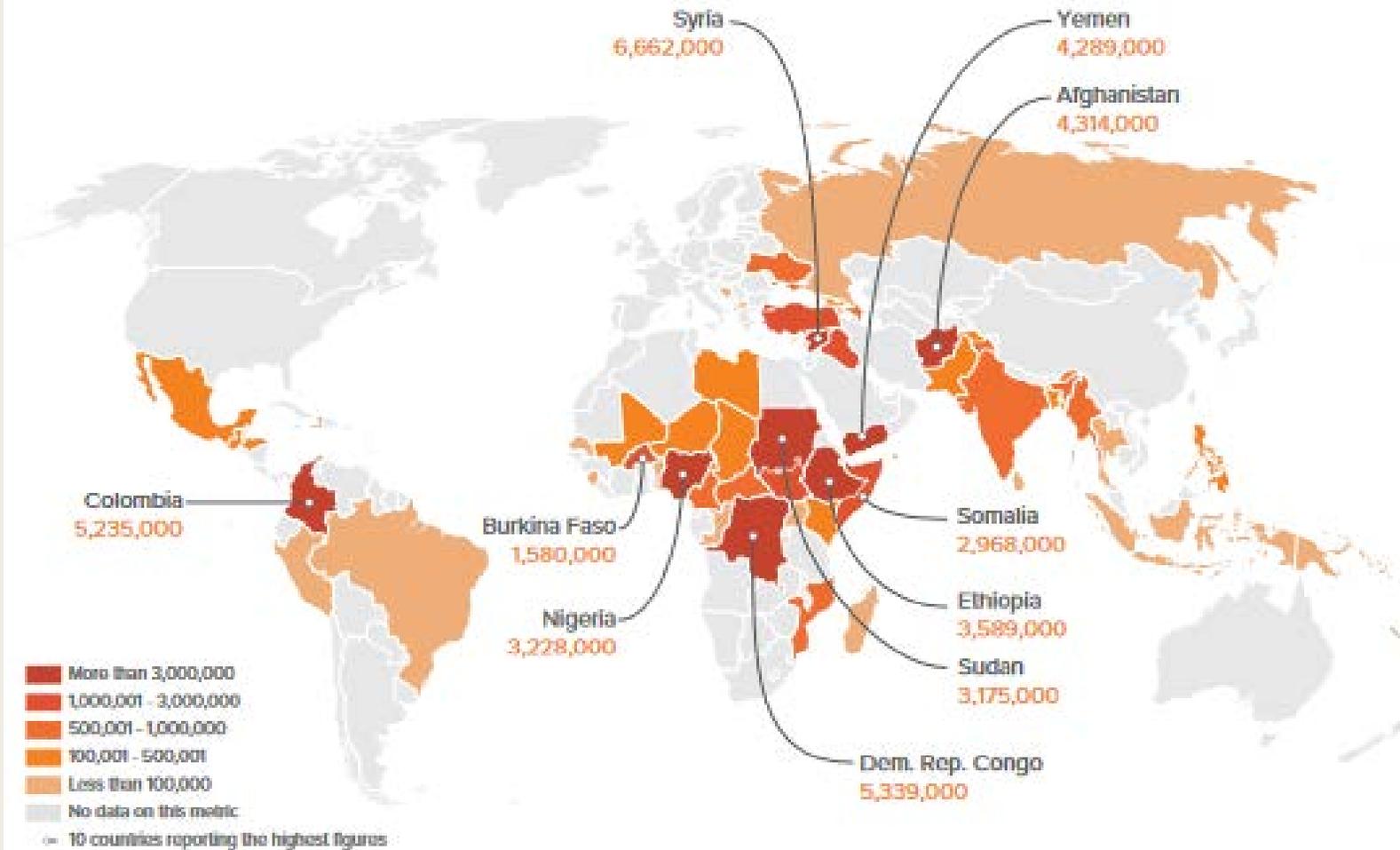


Figure 11: Conflict and violence: internal displacements by region in 2021

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.1m Ethiopia	2.7m DR Congo	723,000 Afghanistan	682,000 Burkina Faso	549,000 Somalia	496,000 CAR	456,000 Syria	448,000 Myanmar	442,000 Sudan	429,000 South Sudan

Figure 12: Ten countries with the most internal displacements by conflict and violence in 2021



53.2 million internally displaced people
 as a result of conflict and violence in **59** countries
 and territories as of **31 December 2021**

Figure 8: Total number of IDPs by conflict and violence as of 31 December 2021

- Warum kämpfen Menschen:
 - Gier?
 - Groll?
 - Ruhm/Ehre/Eitelkeit?

Innerafrikanische Faktoren

Länder	Faktoren
Somalia (17 Mio)	Ethnizismus / Klanismus
Äthiopien (114 Mio)	Ethnizismus
Sudan (48 Mio)	Ethnizismus (Araber vs. Afrikaner); Autori., Islamismus
Südsudan (11 Mio)	Ethnizismus (Dinke vs. Nuer), Öl (S.Sudan vs. Sudan)
Eritrea (5 Mio)	Autoritarismus
DR Congo (112 Mio)	Rohstoffausbeutung, Ethnizismus; Korruption
Niger (25 Mio)	Islamismus: Boko Haram, ISWAP
Mali (22 Mio)	Islamismus
Burkina Faso (22 Mio)	Islamismus
Nigeria (230 Mio)	Islamismus
ZAR (5.5 Mio)	Ethnizismus / bewaffnete Gruppen, mind. 14; v.a. seit 2013

■ Externe Faktoren

Der Einfluss Chinas in Afrika



Protected: A Chinese developer in Lagos, Nigeria, TIME Magazine
November 2006

- China in Afrika aus ökonomischer Perspektive
 - *1990: Anteil europäischer und amerikanischer Firmen 85% (chinesische Firmen waren nicht erwähnenswert)*
 - *2013: 12% aller Infrastrukturprojekte in Afrika aus China; 37% von Westen*
 - *2020: 31% aus China; 12% aus dem Westen*
 - *Laut Welt Bank: chinesi. Investition in Afrika bis 2040 \$300 Mrd. /Jahr*

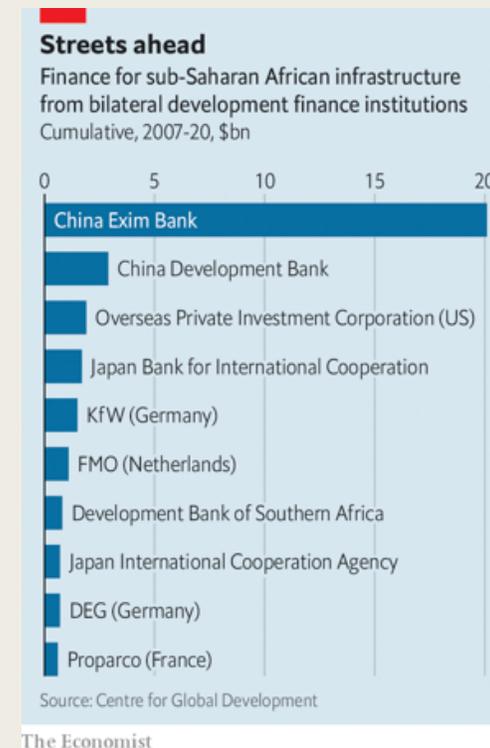


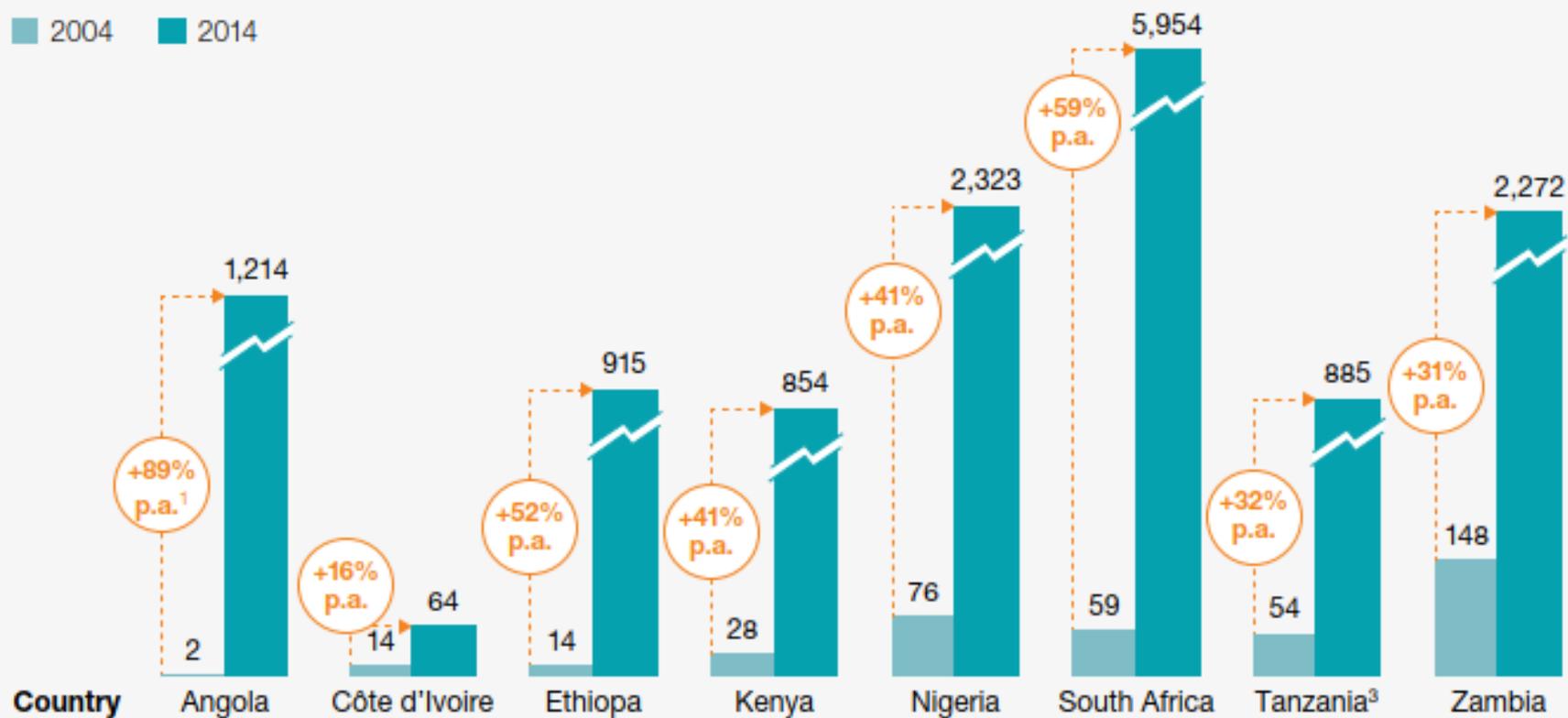
Exhibit 3

Across eight selected countries, FDI growth from China is consistently high, ranging from 16 to 89 percent per year.

FDI stock from China

\$ million, official cross-border flows only

■ 2004 ■ 2014



Source: Irene Yuan Sun et al., Dance of the lions and dragons, How are Africa and China engaging, and how will the partnership evolve? McKinsey & Company, JUNE 2017

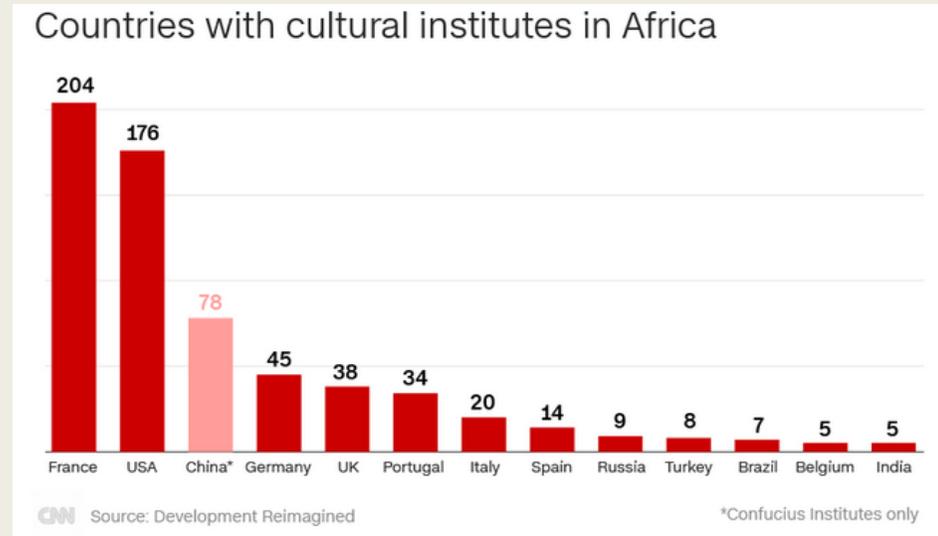
Table 3.1. Africa's main trading partners and their value and ranking, 2000, 2010 and 2015

Trading partner	Total value of trade in goods (USD billion)			Share in Africa's global trade in goods			Rank among Africa's trading partners		
	2000	2010	2015	2000	2010	2015	2000	2010	2015
China	7.3	93.3	135.9	3.0	11.4	15.9	8	2	1
India	6.9	37.5	51.1	2.9	4.6	6.0	9	4	2
France	27.3	53.2	50.1	11.3	6.5	5.9	2	3	3
United States	33.3	98.4	45.3	13.8	12.1	5.3	1	1	4
Spain	11.0	31.6	37.0	4.6	3.9	4.3	6	7	5
Germany	13.3	33.9	34.8	5.5	4.2	4.1	5	5	6
Italy	15.5	33.9	31.5	6.4	4.2	3.7	3	6	7
Netherlands	6.8	29.7	27.1	2.8	3.6	3.2	10	8	8
United Kingdom	13.6	21.3	23.1	5.6	2.6	2.7	4	10	9

Source: Adapted from IMF data, <http://data.imf.org/>.

China in Afrika aus der kulturellen Perspektive

- 2005 wird Confucius Institut in Kenia gegründet (2019: bereits 48 Zentren in Afrika)
 - China nach Frankreich mit den meisten Kulturinstituten in Afrika
- Chinesisch Unterricht
- Stipendien für China (40% aller Stipendien für SSA)
- Afrika als treibende Kraft für Mandarin als globale Sprache
 - z.B. Nigeria: 920 Chinesische Firmen => mehr Übersetzer notwendig
 - Chinesisch Übersetzer verdienen mehr als das fünf-fache von Mindestgehalt in Nigeria (ca.77\$)
 - 4 von 7 größten Mandarin-Sprechern / Chinesische Communities sind in Afrika (Südafrika, Nigeria, Mauritius and Madagaskar)



<https://edition.cnn.com/travel/article/mandarin-language-courses-africa-intl/index.html>

<https://www.universityworldnews.com/post.php?story=2020112410303875>

China in Afrika aus der militärischen Perspektive

- Chinesische Militärbasis in Afrika
 - *Militärbasis in Djibouti seit 2017*
 - *Wahrscheinlich demnächst auch in Äquatorial Guinea*
 - *Eventuell auch Kenia, Tansania, Namibia, Angola, Seychellen*
- Chinesische Waffen in Afrika
 - *Seit 2000 China wichtiger Waffenexporteur*
 - *17% des afrikanischen Waffenimports zwischen 2013 und 2017,*
 - *55% mehr als zwischen 2008-2012*
 - *China (mehr als jedes andere Land) hat an 23 afrikanische Länder Waffen verkauft*
 - *Simbabwe, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychellen, Tansania, and Sambia importierten 90% aus China*
 - *sie sind leistbarer als westliche oder russische*
 - *Es gibt keine politischen Bedingungen*

Ethiopians Protest in the Wake of US Sanctions



Ethiopians hold banners denouncing US sanctions and supporting the Nile dam, May 30, 2021.

Seyoum Getu/Deutsche Welle



People in Addis Ababa stage a massive rally to protest US sanctions over the Tigray conflict

More than 10,000 people have attended an anti-US rally in Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa, to denounce President Joe Biden's policy on the conflict in the country's northern region of Tigray.

Russland und Konflikte in Afrika

1. *Afrikanische politische Elite ist nicht nur für Russland, sondern auch gegen Europa*
 1. Nicht Einmischungspolitik
2. *Der Rückgang der Demokratie*
3. *Das russisch-chinesische Model sichert die Machtposition:*
 1. Wachstum ohne Demokratie
 2. Regimesicherheit durch die Wagner-Gruppe
 3. Waffentransfer
 4. Militärische Kooperation

	Waffenlieferung an Horn von Afrika, 2010-2016
Ethiopia	US, Russia, China, France, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Serbia, Hungary, Czech Rep, North Korea
Uganda	Russia, China, US, Israel, Belarus, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Montenegro, Czech Rep, Montenegro, Tanzania, Kenya, Ivory Coast, South Africa
Kenya	US, China, Russia, Serbia, Spain, South Africa, Jordan, Germany, France, China
S. Sudan	South Africa, Canada, UAE, China, Russia, Ukraine, Uganda,
Sudan	Russia, China, Belarus, Ukraine, Holland(?), Iran, , Egypt, Germany, Lebanon, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, the UAE, Thailand
Somalia	German, Croatia, Turkey, UK, US, Slovakia, South Africa, Yemen, China, Russia, France, UAE, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Poland, Serbia, Sudan, Uganda, and Ukraine, Uganda
Eritrea	Russia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Ukraine,

Source: PAX, Armed and Insecure, 2016; SIPRI 2017

Russian military presence in Africa

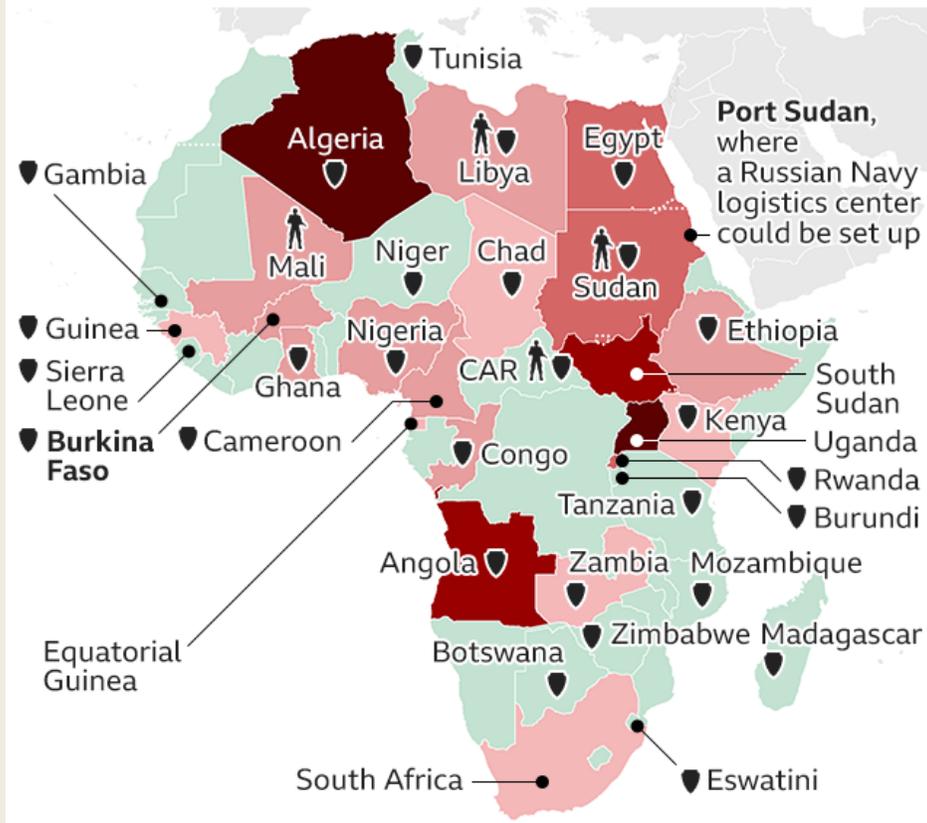
👤 Russian mercenaries

🛡️ Military cooperation agreement with Russia

% of country's arms imports supplied by Russia (2009–2018)

0–9 10–29 30–49 50–69 70–100

🌿 Other African countries



<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-60506765>

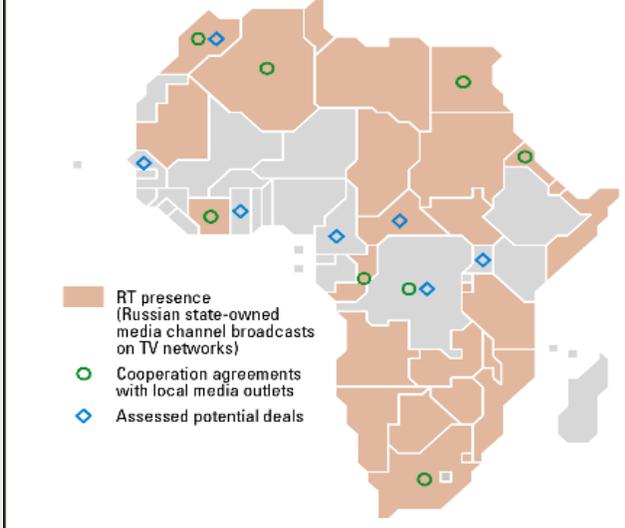
Sources: European Union, Swedish Defence Research Agency, SIPRI, rg.ru



RUSSIA'S OIL AND MINING DEALS AND MILITARY LINKS WITH AFRICAN STATES – February 2022



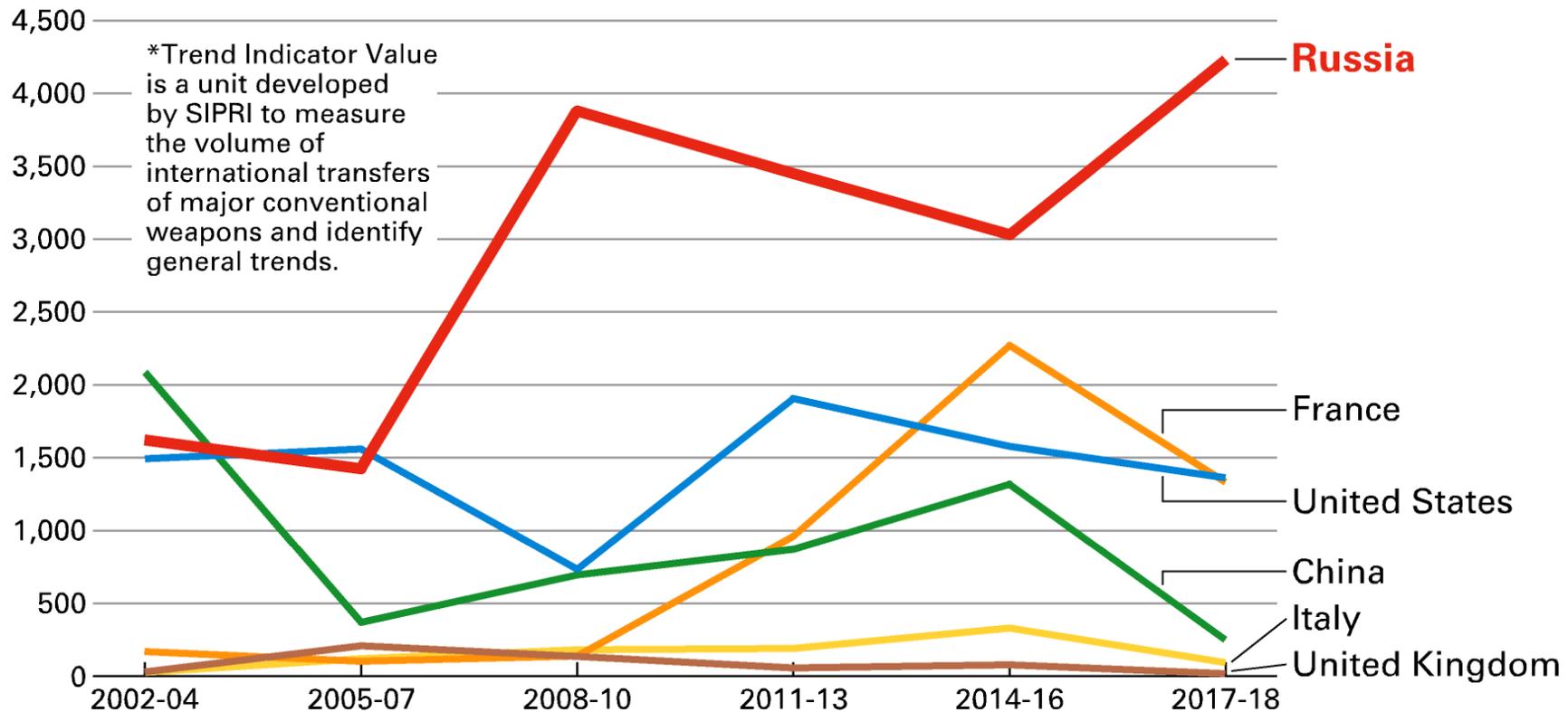
RUSSIA'S MEDIA LINKS



Sources: Institute for the Study of War; South African Institute for International Affairs; Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
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ARMS SALES TO AFRICA

3-YEAR COMPARISONS Million TIVs*



Source: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

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Table 1. The 25 largest exporters of major arms and their main recipients, 2017–21

Note: Percentages below 10 are rounded to 1 decimal place; percentages over 10 are rounded to whole numbers.

Exporter	Share of global arms exports (%)		Per cent change from 2012–16 to 2017–21 ^a	Main recipients (share of exporter's total exports, %), 2017–21					
	2017–21	2012–16		1st	2nd	3rd			
1 United States	39	32	14	Saudi Arabia	(23)	Australia	(9.4)	South Korea	(6.8)
2 Russia	19	24	-26	India	(28)	China	(21)	Egypt	(13)
3 France	11	6.4	59	India	(29)	Qatar	(16)	Egypt	(11)
4 China	4.6	6.4	-31	Pakistan	(47)	Bangladesh	(16)	Thailand	(5.0)
5 Germany	4.5	5.4	-19	South Korea	(25)	Egypt	(14)	USA	(6.1)
6 Italy	3.1	2.5	16	Egypt	(28)	Turkey	(15)	Qatar	(9.0)
7 United Kingdom	2.9	4.7	-41	Oman	(19)	Saudi Arabia	(19)	USA	(19)
8 South Korea	2.8	1.0	177	Philippines	(16)	Indonesia	(14)	UK	(14)
9 Spain	2.5	2.2	10	Australia	(51)	Turkey	(13)	Belgium	(8.6)
10 Israel	2.4	2.5	-5.6	India	(37)	Azerbaijan	(13)	Viet Nam	(11)
11 Netherlands	1.9	2.0	-12	Indonesia	(18)	USA	(16)	Mexico	(10)
12 Turkey	0.9	0.7	31	Turkmenistan	(16)	Oman	(16)	Qatar	(14)
13 Sweden	0.8	1.2	-35	Pakistan	(24)	USA	(24)	Brazil	(15)
14 Ukraine	0.7	2.5	-72	China	(39)	Thailand	(15)	Russia ^b	(13)
15 Switzerland	0.7	1.0	-35	Australia	(25)	Denmark	(12)	France	(8.7)
16 Australia	0.6	0.3	98	Canada	(33)	Chile	(29)	USA	(18)
17 Canada	0.5	0.8	-41	Saudi Arabia	(47)	UAE	(22)	Australia	(6.8)
18 UAE	0.4	0.3	17	Egypt	(31)	Jordan	(24)	Algeria	(15)
19 South Africa	0.3	0.3	-5.8	UAE	(26)	USA	(21)	India	(12)
20 Belarus	0.3	0.5	-42	Serbia	(34)	Viet Nam	(25)	Uganda	(14)
21 Brazil	0.3	0.2	48	France	(23)	Nigeria	(13)	Chile	(11)
22 Norway	0.3	0.6	-57	Oman	(27)	USA	(21)	Lithuania	(14)
23 India	0.2	0.1	119	Myanmar	(50)	Sri Lanka	(25)	Armenia	(11)
24 Czechia	0.2	0.3	-36	USA	(28)	Ukraine	(26)	Uganda	(13)
25 Jordan	0.2	0.1	5.0	USA	(40)	Egypt	(36)	Armenia	(10)

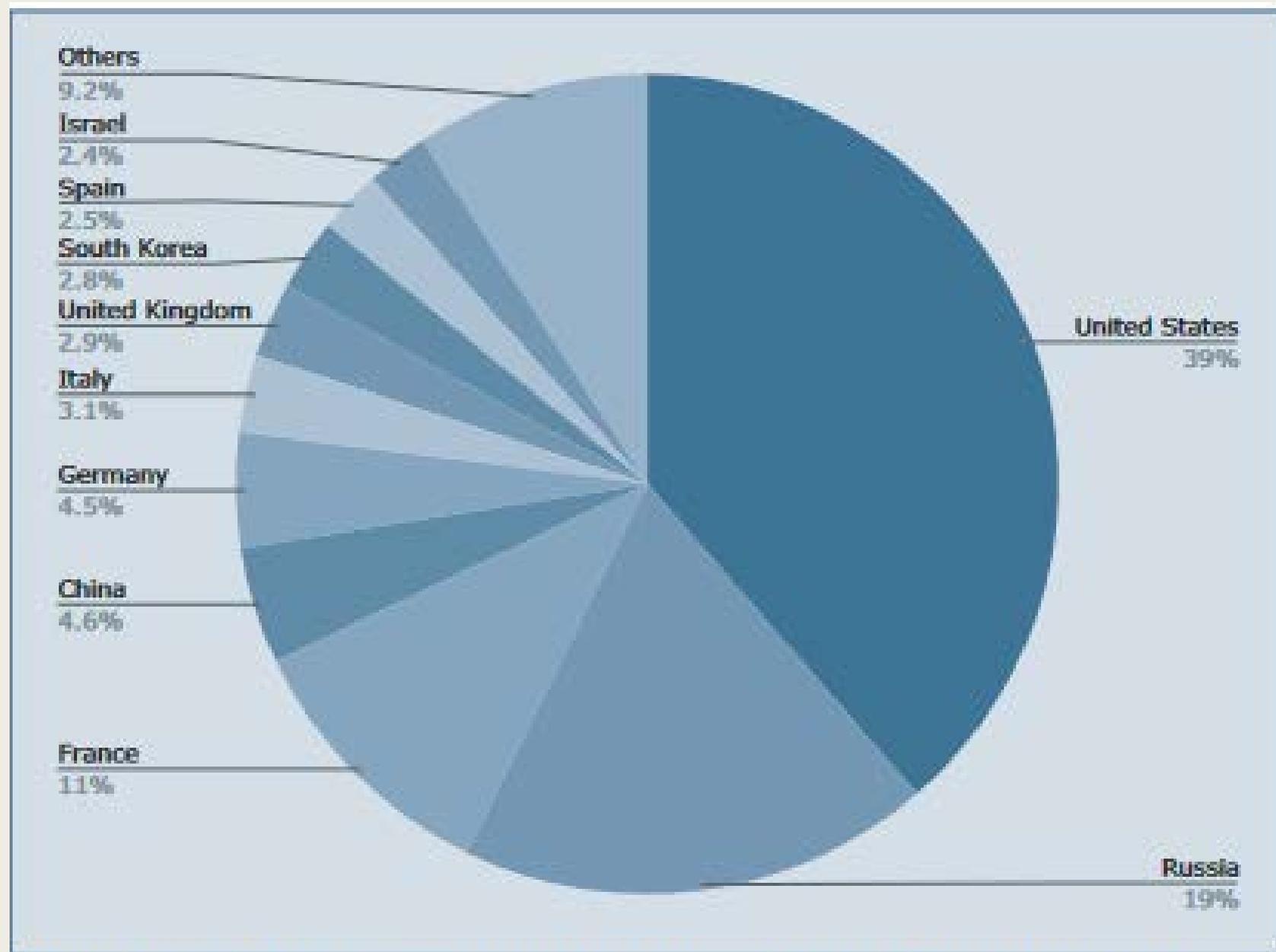
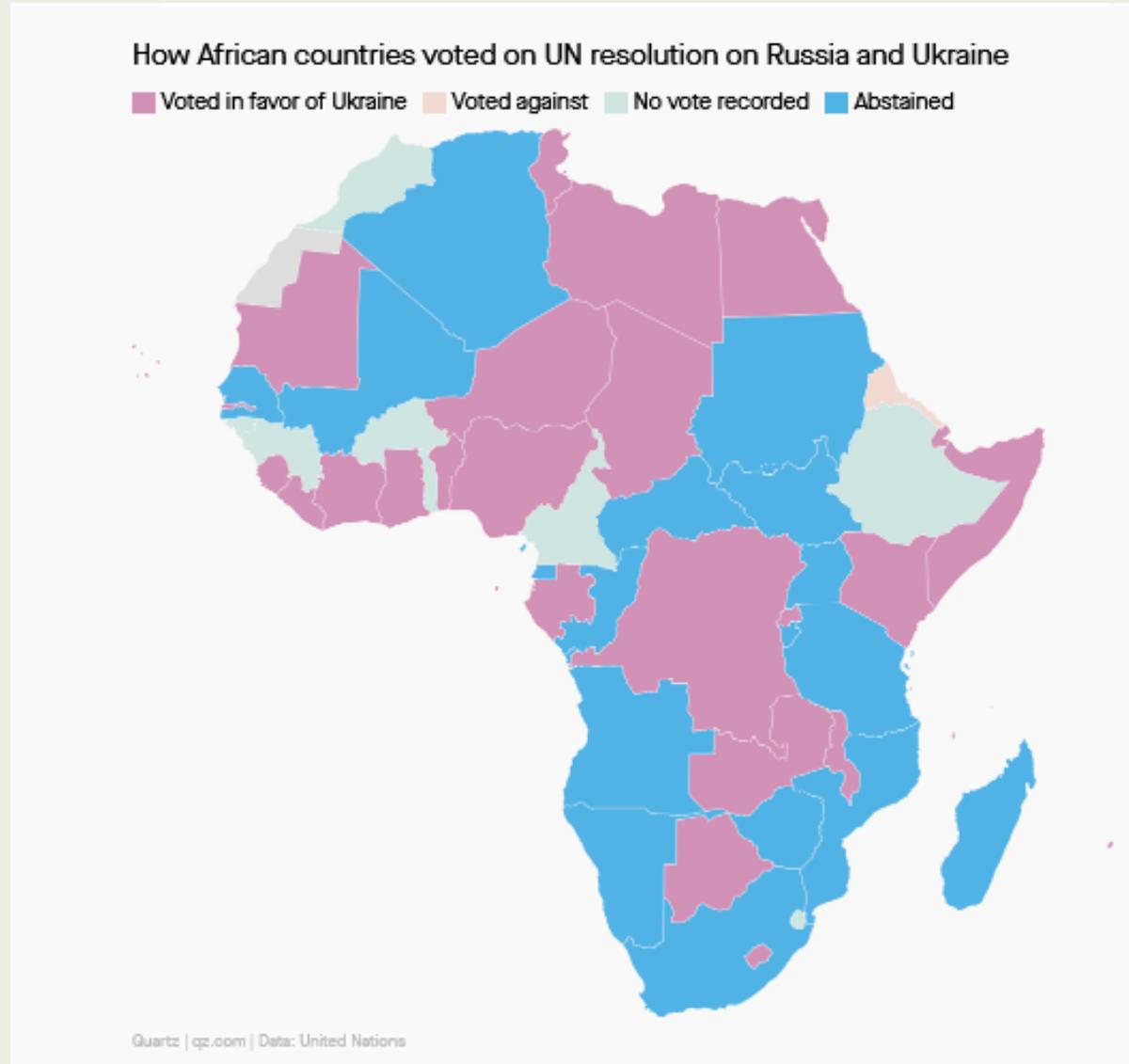


Figure 2. Global share of exports of major arms by the 10 largest exporters, 2017-21

How African countries voted on Russia's invasion of Ukraine, 2 März 2022



Russland und Afrika



Konflikte in Afrika am Beispiel von Äthiopien

- Innerstaatliche Ebene: Ethnizität und Politik in Äthiopien:
 - *Bis 1974*
 - Kaiserzeit: Elitismus und Vernachlässigung der ethnischen Minderheiten
 - *1974-1991*
 - Kommunistische Zeit: komplette Homogenisierung
 - *1991-2018*
 - EPRDF – komplette Dezentralisierung
 - *Seit 2018*

- Zwischenstaatliche Beziehungen und Konflikte in Äthiopien
 - *Äthiopien vs. Somalia*
 - *Äthiopien vs. Sudan*
 - *Äthiopien vs. Eritrea*
 - *Äthiopien vs. Ägypten*

- Äthiopische Konflikte und das globale System
 - *1974-1991: kommunistischer Einfluss*
 - *1991-2018: prowestlicher Einfluss*
 - *Seit 2018: eine Mischform*

Schluss

- Konstruktion der gemeinsamen Identität
- Überwindung des Ethnizismus
- Föderalismus ja aber kein ethnischer Föderalismus