



Neocolonialism

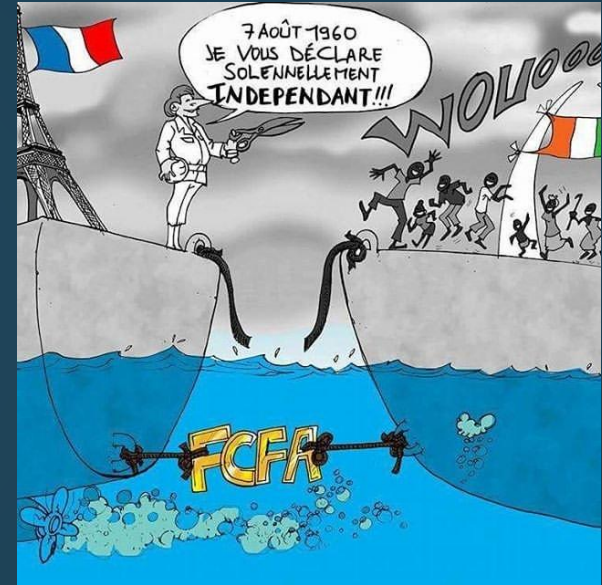
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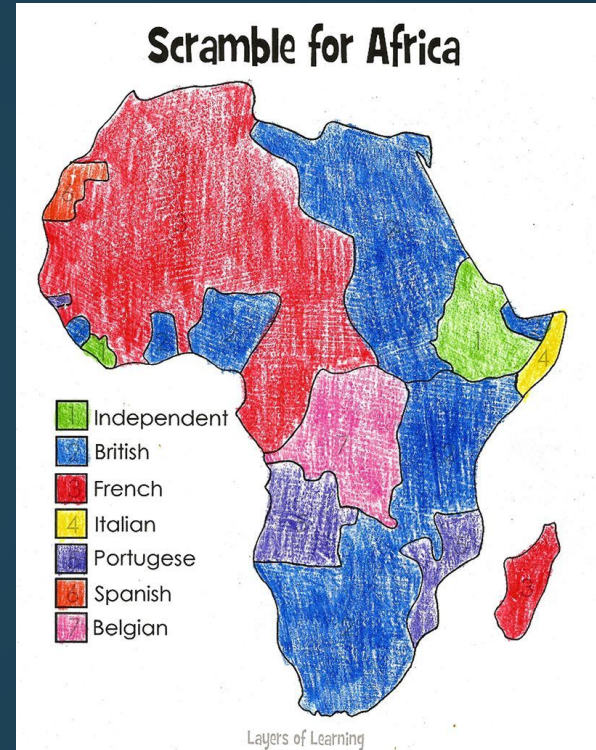
What is Neocolonialism?

Neo-colonialism takes place when a country with more political, social, and economic power imposes influence on a country that lacks that power. They utilize their cultural and economic imperialism to help in the governance of developing countries without resorting to coercive power through military and political means.

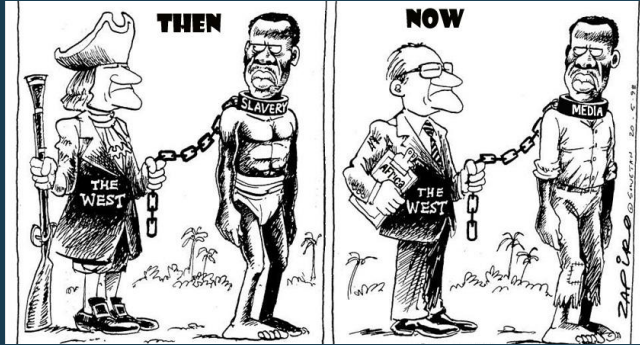


Scramble for Africa

- Europeans admired Africa throughout their well-established trades and wanted to have their prosperity. Their only way of becoming more triumphant than Africa's success was by conquering their land and stripping them of all their resources.
- The Berlin conference did just that as nations all over Europe picked and chose what countries they would plan to conquer and exploit. They saw themselves as the superior race and some even viewed Africans as uncivilized and felt as if they needed to govern Africa.



How did we get to neocolonialism in Africa?



- Africa prior to the trans-Atlantic slave trade was flourishing as their culture, trade, and commerce gained these countries wealth and strong civilizations.

- Unfortunately due to the effects of colonization in Africa we can recognize that it has left many of its civilizations under-developed.

Problems Africa faces due to Neocolonialism

- Unfair foreign trades
- Environmental colonialism
- Dependence on external resources
- Over-dependency on international financial institutions
- Neo-colonialist humanistic intervention



Examples: Coffee

The biggest exporter in Africa is Ethiopia's 'Arabica' coffee

"Coffee farmers in Ethiopia sell up to \$4 for a kilogram of coffee while large coffee corporations make up to \$200 for each kilogram of coffee."

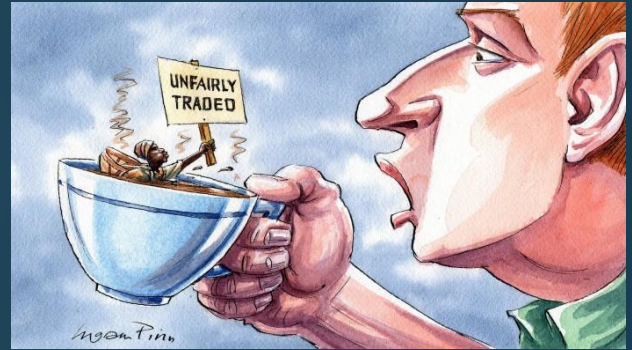
Foreign investors and big corporations like Starbucks make millions as a result of slave labour.



Examples: Cocoa

- West Africa is responsible for one-third of the production of the world's cocoa.
- You can find that child labour is still profound in cocoa farms in the Ivory coast

(known brands Hershey, Mars and Nestlé — could not guarantee that any of their chocolates were produced without child labour.)



Examples: France



- 14 African States declared independence from France (Some being Senegal, Chad, and Benin)
- French government put all the former colonies in a group called 'compulsory solidarities.'
- Independent states would need to pay 65% of foreign currency reserves to the French treasury and 20% for their financial liabilities. So each colony has only 15% left to use from their own money

What can be done?



Reducing Foreign Assistance

- African countries have had foreign assistance since their independence.

Job Creation

- Implementing plans that allow a more competitive private sector promotes economic growth

Regional Integration

- Help decrease the continent's current heavy reliance on the outside world for its growth.

Commercial Trade and Engagement

- Africa should be seen as a trade competitor not as cheap labor

Pan Africanism

Pan-Africanism calls for those who come from African descent to unify as one due to their connection and interests. This ideology advocates for unity in a social, political, and economic movement as a black nation.



Importance of Pan Africanism

- A unified and well-organized Africa has a lot of economic and political potential.
- Africa must have strong Pan-African institutions and rules to cooperate effectively in order to achieve its goals
- AU has already promoted free trade through the creation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)
- African citizens will receive cheaper consumer goods and many jobs could be created as well.

Reference Page

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