

## TABLE OF CONTENT

- 1) Welcome Letter from Secretary  
General.....
- 2) Welcome Letter from Chair  
.....
- 3) Introducing the  
Committee.....
- 4) Introducing the Agenda  
Item.....
- 5) Causes of Poverty in  
Africa.....
  - a) General  
Causes.....  
.....
  - b) Major  
Causes.....  
.....
- 6) Past actions of European Countries in  
Africa.....
  - a) Colonial plannings of Europe in the African  
continent.....
  - b) European Countries' colonial policy on  
Africa.....
- 7) Current Situation in  
Africa.....
- 8) Questions to  
Consider.....
- 9) Bibliography.....  
.....

## *Letter from Chair*

Honorable Participants,

My name is Deniz Nur Berk and I am glad to welcome you to the UNCTAD Committee in this high qualified Model United Nations conference. As your Chair, I highly encourage you to read this study guide before you participate to the committee. It's crucial for this committee. Also, I expect that all of you will obey the rules, dress code, and courtesy like a real delegate. During the committee, I hope that you will have fruitful debates and bright solutions.

Well, be ready for unforgettable and beneficial conference!

For any of your inquiries, please, feel free to contact with me from;  
dnthorhild@gmail.com

Sincerely yours,

Vice Chair

Deniz Nur BERK



## Introducing the Committee

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established in 1964 as a permanent intergovernmental body.

UNCTAD is the part of the United Nations Secretariat dealing with trade, investment, and development issues. The primary objective of UNCTAD is to formulate policies relating to all aspects of development including trade, aid, transport, finance and technology. The creation of UNCTAD in 1964 was based on concerns of developing countries over the international market, multi-national corporations, and great disparity between developed nations and developing nations. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established to provide a forum where the developing countries could discuss the problems relating to their economic development.

Currently, UNCTAD has 195 member states and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. UNCTAD has 400 staff members. Regular budget of \$138 million in core expenditures and \$72 million in extra-budgetary technical assistance funds. It is a member of the United Nations Development Group. There are non-governmental organizations participating in the activities of UNCTAD.



UNITED NATIONS  
UNCTAD

## Introducing to the Agenda Item

Poverty is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living.

Poverty means that the income level from employment is so low that basic human needs can't be met. Poverty-stricken people and families might go without proper housing, clean water, healthy food, and medical attention. Each nation may have its own threshold that determines how many of its people are living in poverty.

The World Bank defines extreme poverty as living on less than \$1.90 a day, or about \$700 per year, which puts 10 percent of the world's population below the global poverty line. But global poverty has ensnared billions more than this 10 percent.

The poverty threshold for a family of four in the average European Country is around \$25,000 a year. That is more than 36 times what a family of four living in absolute poverty in a low-income country survives on. But poverty is much more than a lack of money.

Poverty is not strictly about measuring household income, income inequality, or the need for economic growth. Poverty changes everything about a person's life experience. It impacts all of a person's basic needs and touches every aspect of his or her existence. Poverty is daily hunger, malnutrition, a lack of access to clean water, shelter, and health care, little or no opportunity to go to school or learn a trade, constant fear for the future and increased risk of exploitation and abuse.

Some countries' poverty level is extremely high. Due to this condition, they have priority. Poverty has different kinds and all of them harms people and decreases life standards of people.

According to informations given above, Africa has priority. To solve poverty, causes, past and current issues have to be analysed.

# Causes of Poverty in Africa

## *General Causes*

One in three Africans live below the global poverty line.<sup>2</sup> They make up 70 percent of the global poor, and their numbers are rising.<sup>2</sup> Despite the overwhelming number of extremely poor people in Africa, the causes of poverty on the continent are no different than the causes of poverty around the world. They can be grouped into two primary categories—external or cultural factors and internal elements.

External factors include, but are not limited to:

- Lack of shelter
- Limited access to clean water resources
- Food insecurity
- Lack of access to health care
- Government corruption
- Poor infrastructure
- Limited or dwindling natural resources

The internal elements that contribute to poverty are intangible and can include, among many possibilities, deficiencies in:

- Knowledge
- Aspiration
- Diligence
- Values
- Self-confidence
- Self-esteem

When you've never seen someone escape a life of poverty, you have no reason to believe that escape is possible. Poverty becomes your lot in life and part of your identity.

You can't imagine a better future because you've never seen one, or if you have, it's a future for other people, not a future for someone like you.

This lack of hope keeps people in poverty even when an opportunity that could change their lives presents itself.

## *Major Causes*

### **Poor Governance**

Poor governance, one of the major causes of poverty in Africa, involves various malpractices by the state and its workers. This malpractice has led many African leaders to push away the needs of the people. Having created the “personal rule paradigm,” where they treat their offices as a form of property and personal gain, these leaders openly appoint underqualified personnel in key positions at state-owned institutions and government departments. This type of governance affects the poorest people and leaves them vulnerable, as they are denied basic necessities such as healthcare, food and shelter.

### **Corruption**

Corruption has been and still is a major issue in the development of and fight against poverty in Africa, specifically sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). SSA is considered to be among the most corrupt places in the world. According to a survey conducted by World Anti-Corruption, corruption in Africa is “due to the fact that many people in Africa believe that family relations are more important than country identity. Therefore, those in power use bias and bribery for the gain of their relatives at the expense of their country.”

Corruption costs SSA roughly \$150 billion a year in lost revenue. While some countries in Africa, such as Ghana, Tanzania and Rwanda, have made some progress in the fight against corruption, there are still many lagging very far behind. A lack of effort to solve this issue only worsens the causes of poverty in Africa today.

### **Poor Education**

Lack of education is also a serious issue that contributes to the causes of poverty in Africa. This absence is especially felt in sub-Saharan Africa, which has the highest rates of educational exclusion. Over one-fifth of children between the ages of about six and 11 are out of school, followed by one-third of youth between the ages of about 12 and 14. Almost 60 percent of youth between the ages of about 15 and 17 are not in school.

Education for girls has become a major focus of support groups like UNICEF, UNESCO and the UIS. With poor access to school, lack of sanitary facilities and social norms like female genital mutilation and child

marriage, the right to women's education is even less of a priority in impoverished communities.

However, education, especially girls' education, has been proven to be one of the most cost-effective strategies for promoting economic growth. According to UNICEF, "studies have shown that educated mothers tend to have healthier, better-nourished babies and that their own children are more likely to attend school; thus helping break the vicious cycle of poverty."

### **Healthcare**

Poor healthcare is a major cause of poverty in Africa because the poor cannot afford to purchase what is needed for good health, including sufficient quantities of quality food and healthcare itself. With a lack of education on preventing infectious diseases like malaria and HIV/AIDS, as well as the costs of consultations, tests and medicine, people living in poverty are at a severe disadvantage that only perpetuates the poverty cycle.

With a strong fight against many forces still ahead of this nation, Africa must weed out the corruption and poor government, and promote strong education and efficient healthcare for all, in order to take a big leap forward in its development as a continent.

### **Special Notes**

When it is about poverty in Africa, there are many misunderstandings. According to surveys, a large proportion of people in Europe and North America are convinced that little or nothing has been done in recent decades to combat extreme poverty on the continent. This is no surprise: stereotypes from the colonial era, memories of the terrible famines of the 1980s and current reporting on refugees easily obstruct a clear view of the living conditions of people in African countries.

In fact, the figures even suggest the opposite: there is progress - at least in the number of people who have to live on less than \$1.90 (€1.76) a day. "Overall, the proportion of people in Africa living in monetary poverty has clearly declined, from 54% in 1990 to 41% in 2015," World Bank

economist Luc Christiaensen said in the DW interview. The main contributors to this development were the expansion of infrastructure in rural areas, increased agricultural productivity and years of robust economic growth in most African countries. So the trend is positive, but the whole truth is that rapid population growth has actually increased the absolute number of poor people in Africa, from 278 million to 413 million. The most important project of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - the end of all kinds of poverty by the year 2030 - will therefore most likely be missed by Africa. According to World Bank estimates, 20% of all people in sub-Saharan Africa will still be living in poverty in 2030 unless the governments of Africa significantly step up their poverty reduction efforts.

### Past actions of European countries' in Africa

From the beginning of the 15th century, Europeans began to turn to the African continent for economic purposes. For the gold, spice and slave trade, Spaniards and Portuguese were first interested in the African coast. Many European Countries settled on African coasts for economic, strategic and commercial purposes, setting up bases, farms and mini-colonies. Competitions started between the Portuguese, French, British and Dutch since the beginning of the 17th century. Sometimes the colonial European States settled on the African coast, sometimes by force and sometimes by treaties.

#### Special Notes

England and France in London on August 4, 1890 An agreement was envisaged between the divisions of West Africa. Thus, the introduction of Germany into the region put these two states into an agreement. between England and France A treaty called Cardiale (friendship and alliance) was signed. Thus, France, England, Egypt, England recognized the rights of France over Morocco and they ended the disagreements.

### *a) Colonial plannings of Europe in the African continent*

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the gold trade was replaced by ivory, palm oil, especially slave trade. Although the number of slaves taken from Africa during these periods is not known exactly, it is estimated to be close to thirty million with those who died during transportation and hunting. European states sent travelers to African countries first, and then missionaries started to spread to the African continent by making use of the experiences of these travelers. Missionaries were particularly influential in the regions where pagan Africans lived. Most of the African countries were safe during the period when the Ottoman Empire was strong. Although the colonialist states carried out some colonial activities on this continent, they could not take these countries under their control. However, in the last period when the Ottoman Empire started to weaken, France was the country that started its first colonial activity. France, which occupied Algeria, started to advance along the shores of Senegal, Guinea and West Africa. After the invasion of Tunisia, France opened the locks of Central Africa and started to occupy Mali, Chad, Niger and some other Central African countries. France, of course, was not alone in asking to benefit from the African continent, after the invasion of Tripoli, it opened the door of East African countries in Italy and made it a colony of Eritrea and Somalia. Britain was trying to settle in countries such as Sudan, Nigeria and Kenya.

The economic structures of the colonial states were operated entirely in accordance with the economic needs and interests of the European colonial countries. Therefore; these colonial states forced Africa's economy to uniformize and everything would be raised to be exported to the markets of European countries. To this end, for example, Uganda was allocated to coffee production, while Nigeria was set to cotton. The agriculture they started to operate the industrial wheel in European countries destroyed the traditional agricultural system that met the needs of the African people. Another issue addressed by colonial countries in order to make Africa exploited was their education system. In schools, usually run by missionaries, they placed people to deliver the education they wanted and organized the education curriculum as they wanted.

## *b) European Countries' colonial policy on Africa*

### 1) Britain's Colonial Policy in Africa

Cape Colony in 1815, Egypt in 1882 in 1889 Rhodesia, Kenya in 1890, Nyasaland in 1891, in 1894 Britain occupying Uganda, maintaining the integrity of the Nile river on the pretext that he wanted to go south and take over Sudan. But here the armed defense of the Muslim people met twice and was defeated. After taking a break from Sudan for a while With a stronger attack in 1895-96, he invaded Sudan. Thus It occupied the part from Egypt to Cape Town. Bismarck, which took Alsace Lorraine from the hands of France in 1870, In order not to challenge any revenge attack of France, he encouraged him to take Tunisia. To Cyprus in 1878 in England, settled in France, on Cyprus for Tunisia he had given approval. Upon this, France, which took Tunisia in 1881, realized that he could not fight with Germany alone, to colonialism. accelerated. He had already taken Algeria in 1830. Meanwhile, 1877-78 The Ottoman state, carrying the shock of the Ottoman-Russian war, He couldn't find anything else to do other than protest. England and France in London on August 4, 1890 An agreement was envisaged between the divisions of West Africa. Thus, the introduction of Germany into the region, these two revolutions in an agreement it took me. The conflict on the colonies blocks the world and was dragging rapidly towards world war. France entered Sudan in 1896. England with Germany the conflict between France and 14 It ended with an agreement in June 1898. So England, He accepted the colonies of France from Senegal to Sudan. But when England wanted to take over the Upper Nile basin, They are opened again. Thereupon, what France wanted was 21 A new contract was made in March 1899. With that, England and France identified areas of influence in North Africa and between them they ended the conflict. On April 8, 1904, between England and France An agreement called Entente Cordiale (Friendly Alliance) was concluded. Thus, France is in England on

England, Egypt Recognizing the rights of France over Morocco and They ended the disagreements.

## *2) Colonial Activities of Germany*

Germany; Togo, Cameroon, South-West and East Africa captured New Guinea with its territory. In England in 1885 they accepted this situation.

## Current Situation in Africa

It is possible to understand the colonization process of Africa in three phases. In this context, the 300-year period, from the mid-16th century until the second half of the 19th century, when the Westerners started their sea voyages to explore the world. During this period, the Westerners who settled in the ports in the coastal parts of Africa carried the human and material wealth of the continent, especially slave and precious metal trade, to their own countries. In the second phase of 80 years, which started after the Berlin Conference in 1885, all of Africa entered the direct occupation of the European powers and Africans lost their land this time. The third phase, which started with the independence of Africa in the 1960s and continued until today, and which we can call the "New Colonial Period", brought a much more complicated form of exploitation than the previous ones. The peculiarity of this new universe is that even if the countries seem officially independent, the relationship between economic and political dependence from previous periods continues. This dependence undoubtedly has different economic and political indicators. Today, the continent-wide trade volume in Africa reaches about 1 trillion dollars. Approximately 80% of this trade consists of sectors based on valuable mineral and underground wealth. Almost all of the mining in Africa is in the hands of companies belonging to Western countries. While some of them look like domestic companies, they are actually shadow companies that work like the local agency of a Western company. The amount of money transferred by these companies from Africa to their own countries under the name of "operating profit" reaches 50 billion dollars annually. Another numerical indicator

concerns borrowing. Today, the approximate amount of debt of African countries is 420 billion dollars and the amount of debt is not decreasing every year, although African countries pay approximately \$ 33 billion in foreign debt annually. When an 11 billion dollar interest payment is added to this figure, the total amount of debt paid by African countries abroad reaches 44 billion dollars. 75% of this rate is taken by Western countries and the rest by the Chinese government and banks. Another indicator that shows indirect colonialism is the money going from the West to Africa. Every year, an average of 135 billion dollars of aid, credit or debt is made to hot money from Western countries to Africa. During the same period, the amount of hot money from Africa to the West is approximately 200 billion dollars with both debt payments and global company profits and illegal money losses. In other words, the amount of hot money flowing from Africa to the West each year reaches 65 billion dollars. Therefore, it is understood that Western colonial powers took more than they gave to the continent. While at least 12% of the national income of the country in Africa goes to foreign debt payments, only 3% of the national income is reserved for social aid. In fact, some researchers remind the numbers above and make an ironic comparison, saying, "The African continent will develop when it stops helping the West." Total debt to African countries in the last 10 years has reached 460 billion dollars. It is understood that aid provided by Western countries is not more development on the continent but more addictive. Because only the interest of these debts exceeds 100 billion dollars and countries have to make new borrowings in order to pay this. For example, almost 50% of Ghana and Uganda's budgets depend on foreign aid. It seems that the more foreign aid, debt or grant has come to Africa, the more addiction and poverty has come. Undoubtedly, Western countries and companies are not the only reason. This order also has local feet in Africa. This issue needs to be discussed separately. In the new exploitation system, the countries seemed to be independent, but in fact economically completely dependent on Western powers (or China). Another problem of Africa is related to the abduction of financial resources out of the continent. Today, the amount of money that Africans keep out of the continent is around 800 billion dollars. Together with offshore accounts, this figure reaches 1 trillion dollars. In addition, some of the oil,

gold and diamond sales are carefully missed from taxes and state control. Today, the number of poor people trying to survive less than \$ 1.9 a day in Africa reaches 400 million. This figure corresponds to almost 50% of the total sub-Saharan African countries population. Moreover, the continent of Africa, as the continent with the most populated young population in the world, is increasingly in need of economic opportunities. Of course, what Africa needs is not continuous help. Especially the kind of aids Westerners have made so far is not a solution in any way. The most basic thing Africa needs is an average annual growth of at least 7%. For this, it is important to accumulate capital and attract investors to the region. However, it seems that none of the development models produced by Western institutions have been able to correct the humanitarian situation in Africa. In fact, Africa has great opportunities such as investment in rich underground resources, infrastructure investments, tourism and agriculture investments. This is possible with a fair and balanced distribution of the country's wealth. The third requirement item is the creation of job opportunities. It is important to increase the workforce of 300 million and to develop a qualified workforce. The way to this is through a good education. Thus, it will be ensured that the manpower required by both industry and agriculture and service sectors is trained. 25% of the African population consists of young people between the ages of 15-25 and this means a great dynamism. Almost half of this young population of over 200 million is unemployed. Therefore, job opportunities should be created for these people.

Although Westerners are not the only culprit in this matter, it can be said that their share is large. In the historical background of this lies the punishment of African countries. Since the 1960s, when independence movements were spreading in Africa, most of the newly established countries took place on the anti-Western front, namely the Socialist block. The economy has been used as an important weapon against these countries, as well as the political regimes, the implemented economic policies and social order are far from the capitalist free market economy desired by the Westerners. When the socialist development model did not

work, these countries were virtually sentenced to poverty. Since the necessary investments have not been made to the infrastructure of the countries during those long lost years, no order has been established to respond to the increasing population in the continent and the attacks of global economies. Another dimension of deprivation is development programs drawn by Westerners. Especially since the mid-1980s, while Western countries gave money to African countries, they also imposed their own development programs. Institutions such as the International Development Assistance Agency, the IMF and the World Bank impose programs to guarantee the return of this money while making money. All of Africa's development plans are made in the IMF corridors in New York, thousands of miles away. For this reason, while it is imperative to open doors to Western companies and banks under liberal economy impositions to African countries, it is never possible to create job opportunities that will satisfy the people on the streets. On the contrary, most of the loans, grants and aids coming from the West evaporate between a small ruling class before they reach the public in different ways. Although Westerners know this system very well, it does not see any disadvantage in the continuation of this system. Because this is seen as a means of maintaining the relationship of addiction. Today, keeping Africa in a dependent state in the struggle of economic and military hegemony conducted by Western countries on a global scale ensures that such a rich region is kept under control against China and Russia. So the way to keep these resources under control is synonymous with keeping regimes in Africa under control. Africa's place in world trade is about 2.3%. Unfortunately, this figure alone is less than South Korea's contribution to world trade. However, as we have pointed out above, the large amount in the trade figure of the African continent is underground resources and mining trade. Therefore, African economies are directly open to the decisions of Westerners, as Western companies and countries determine the price of these mines in the world. Falling or fluctuating precious commodity prices mostly affects trade in Africa. On the other hand, total per capita income of 57 countries of the continent reaches 2 trillion dollars. This creates a great import potential. Since production is not encouraged in Africa, most of this money is spent on products such as food, toys, textiles or electronic goods imported from

the West. The way to prevent all this injustice is through steps taken by Africans. African countries should strengthen the mechanisms by which they will rely on regional economic alliances and cooperation, rather than foreign aid and loans. Today, African countries have a trade ratio of only 12%. Integration within Africa will strengthen economic activities among many regions. In case the “African Free Market” is established and operated, it will not be difficult to increase the continental trade to 50%. This will bring rapid progress in many areas such as new job opportunities, low cost, economic development, and poverty reduction. As money begins to spin in institutions within the continent, the need for hot money from abroad will also decrease. For example, processing the diamond in Namibia in Botswana instead of London will both reduce costs and contribute to the local workforce.

### **Economic Situation of African countries:**

#### **South Africa:**

GDP per Capita: \$13,500

South Africa is located in the southernmost part of the continent and borders Namibia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Swaziland, Lesoto and Mozambique. The country has a mixed economy and has a relatively high GDP compared to other African countries. Despite this, there is a wide gap between high unemployment, poverty and the rich and the poor in South Africa. Still, it ranks eighth on the list, with an average income of \$13,500 per person. South Africa is among the top 10 countries in the world due to income inequality. The economic difference between the South African population is thought to be primarily the result of the apartheid regime in the country, which ended in 1994. Since then, there have been gradual improvements in the country's economy. Tourism is one of the largest revenue-generating industries in South Africa. Germany, the United States, Japan and China are south Africa's largest trading partners outside Africa.

#### **Ivory Coast:**

GDP: \$1,398

National Income: \$31 billion 752 million

Population: 22.7 million

Form of governance: Presidency

This country is the 44. poorest country of the world.

**Kenya:**

GDP: \$1,376

National Income: \$63 billion

Population: 46 million

Form of governance: Republic

This country is the 42. poorest country of the world.

**Senegal:**

GDP: 910 dolar

National Income: \$13.79 billion

Population: 15.1 million

Form of governance: Republic

This country is the 30. poorest country of the world

**Rwanda:**

GDP: \$697

National Income: \$8 billion

Population: 11.6 million

Form of governance: Presidency

This country is the 19. poorest country of the world but at the same time one of the fastest developing countries in the world.

**Ethiopia:**

GDP: \$619

National Income: \$61.5 billion

Population: 99.4 million

Form of administration: Federal Republic

This country is the 16. poorest country of the world.

**Burkina Faso:**

GDP: \$613

National Income: \$12.54 billion

Population: 18.1 million

Form of governance: Republic

This country is the 15. poorest country of the world.

**Somali:**

GDP: \$551

National Income: \$5.95 billion

Population: 10.8 million

Form of governance: Republic

This country is the 12. Poorest country of the world

**Mozambique:**

GDP: \$525

National Income: \$14.7 billion

Population: 28 million

Form of governance: Republic

This country is the 9. Poorest country of the world.

**Democratic Republic of Kongo:**

GDP: \$456

National Income: \$33.2 billion

Population: 77.26 million

Form of governance: Presidency

This country is the 8. Poorest country of the world.

### **Burundi:**

Burundi is an African country in the world with the lowest income. In Burundi, which has a population of 11 million, only \$275 per person.

Burundi is located in eastern Central Africa. Their neighbors are also on this list; Democratic Congo to the west, Rwanda to the north and Tanzania to the south.

### **Equatorial Guinea:**

GDP per Capita: \$38,700

Equatorial Guinea is a country that located in Central Africa. It is relatively smaller than others; it has an area of approximately 10,830 square miles. The population is around 1.2 million. While this population is partially low, it helps keep GDP high. It is the richest African country with a GDP of \$38,700 per citizen.

### **Seychelles:**

GDP per Capita: \$28,000

The Seychelles are an island nation which is located in the Indian Ocean. It consists of approximately 115 small islands. It has the lowest population among countries in Africa with a population of just 92,000. It is africa's second richest country with a GDP of \$28,000 per person.

### **Mauritius:**

GDP per Capita: \$20,500

Mauritius is an island nation located in the Indian Ocean on the southeastern coast of the African continent. Throughout history, this country has sometimes been a Dutch colony, a French colony and an English colony. It has been independent since 1968 and has a population of about 1.3 million. With a GDP of \$20,500 per person, it is africa's third richest country and is one of the fastest growing countries in the world.

### **Gabon:**

GDP per Capita: \$19,300

Gabon, a Central African country, is located on the West African coast and borders Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon and the Republic of Congo. Libreville is the capital and largest city in the country. The country ranks fourth on this list with an average GDP of \$19,300.

Gabon's economy is at the heart of oil. However, oil production in Gabon has declined in recent years, and some experts estimate it is about to run out. With a low population of 1,475,000 and high oil revenue, it explains why Gabon is on the list of the richest countries. However, most people continue to live in poverty.

### **Algeria:**

GDP per Capita: \$15,000

Algeria, africa's largest country, is located in the northern part of the continent. With a GDP of \$15,000 per person, africa's 6th richest country. The country's population is more than 40 million. Like many countries on this list, it is considered a middle country by the World Bank.

### **Egypt:**

GDP per Capita: \$12,100

Egypt is an intercontinental country with territory stretching from the northeastern corner of Africa to the southwestern corner of Asia in the Sinai Peninsula. It shares egyptian borders with the Gaza Strip and Israel, the Red Sea, The Gulf of Akaba, the Red Sea, Sudan and Libya. Cairo is the capital of the country. The country ranks ninth on our list with a GDP of \$12,100 per capita.

Egypt's economy depends on agriculture, tourism, natural gas and oil imports and the revenues of the Suez Canal. Many Egyptians also work abroad. These workers contribute to the nation's wealth. Despite abundant natural resources and proximity to the sea, Nile overpopulation, desertification and declining water levels are the main factors that threaten the country's economy.

### **Morocco:**

Morocco is the 13. richest country of Africa.

GDP per Capita: \$ 8,400

### **Sudan:**

Sudan is the 18. richest country of Africa.

GDP per Capita: \$ 4,500

## Questions to Consider

- How can UNCTAD provide security and economic balance in Africa?
- How can UNCTAD provide a business opportunity to African people?
- How can UNCTAD block colonialness in the Africa?
- How can UNCTAD create fon for African people's health requirements?
- How can UNCTAD increase economical situation of Africa?
- How can UNCTAD avoid colonial actions in Africa?
- How can UNCTAD collobrate with other bodies of UN about the issue?

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Institue for Security Studies

Patel, Nirav. "Figure of the Week: Understanding Poverty in Africa." Brookings, Brookings, 21 Nov. 2018, [www.brookings.edu/blog/africa-in-focus/2018/11/21/figure-of-the-week-understanding-poverty-in-africa/](http://www.brookings.edu/blog/africa-in-focus/2018/11/21/figure-of-the-week-understanding-poverty-in-africa/).

CBN/NISER (1992). "The Impact of SAP on Nigerian Agriculture and Rural Life". CBN/NISER Publication, NISER, Ibadan Camagarajah et al (1997)

"The Evolution of Poverty and Welfare Assessment In Nigeria", Background Document, No 1715 (Jan), World Bank, Washington D.C Cece Laki (1985)

"The Rural Energy Crisis, Women's work and Basic Needs: Perspectives and Approaches of Action" ILO Rural Employment Policy Research Programme.

World Bank (1995b) "Distribution and Growth: Complements Not Compromises" Policy Research Bulletin 6(3), May-July6.

<https://vimeo.com/48447764>

