

Africa Lead. Forum Nigeria

? - Africa don't accept dem. made by others

- charter on popular participation
 { empowerment of the people
 { accountability
- econ. + social justice



- multi-partism

not a guarantee for empowerment of people

- xl/dem/dev.^t

economic agenda has been dictated by the
ind. countries

- "what are we going to eat?"

① dem - conventional of people / idealizing the people
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? not prepared for the complexity of problems
lawyers - law should not be influenced
3 - politicians with by events

- 1) - too much idealism + wrong reaction to it
 from the most leaders
- 2) - intellectuals too much taken by going to the
 people

④ great appetite for power

experience of people - simple people
 - young intellectuals



relation of grass roots / leaders + intellectuals
mediations / institutions

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org. don't converge for a long time ---

à long — "invasion de notre passé" — à l'état
· · · essayer d'élaborer 1 méthodologie
— sur le passé
avant de se croiser avec les autres.

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engagé à prendre le monde comme témoin

↓
"devoir d'ingérence"

→ entre d la période de transition:

"les hs de la transition ne devraient pas être présents
après"

→ rég. dém. ne règle pas tous les problèmes du dév- /

→ la dém. va permettre à tous d'être compétitif

de réussiront ceux q̄ ont de l'argent A

∴ des moyens pauvres

pour q̄ des gens pauvres

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Min. intérieures puissant (services secrets)

Nationalité des banques

Crise financière → conduit au change /

↓ pas d'argent ∴ ajuste / structurel

Centre prospectif pan-africain

↓ Porto Novo / dial. N/S

21 Août

28 " - libération des prisonniers

1 Sept - colofone sur droits de l'h

Déc. - chercher gou. de consensus

trouver / nouvelle légitimité

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Conférence nationale
↓ rompre le secret d'Etat

Conf. des forces vives de la nation :

q le gou. nomme un groupe de ministres
pour lancer la conf. nationale

(sauvegarde de la continuité du pouvoir)

Syndicats / # responsabilités politiques
anoc.

ou demandait un parti national

≡ comme le Tiers-Etat

"nous nous déclarons citoyens"

voté la souveraineté de la conférence

Bénin - $4.5 \cdot 10^6$

- forte ethnicité - 3 pôles régionaux
Sud / Centre / Nord
- ∴ trois figures politicī de le pays
dominant pdt 40 ans la vie du pays
- marqué par les cadres intellectuels
à cause des écoles (privé et publ.)
- pays-carrefour - France: rôle prédominant
Nigeria: un rôle quotidien
(commencé avec la monnaie)
- la contestation est permanente, on doute
- pays avec forte spiritualité
- écon. / extrême / faible
- pas de grandes entreprises ou minières
coton / transit
- très forte fonction publique : 50.000

Evolut̄ politicī très chaotique

∴ syndicats ont joué un très gd rôle
probl. ethniques - sans diplôme d. le Nord } ?
car le Sud en a davantage

72 coup d'Etat:

cadres marxistes

qui n'avaient pas réussi



At every new beginning of democracy
the same idea is there:
we are doing it anew

Complexity network of networks: issues
actors

1) inter-relationships of everything
From village culture to urban culture

2) every person belongs to several circles

Majority vs. Opposition

3) The people is changing. Why?
the (poor people with minimum wage)

avant: / politicians overthrowing the regime
before: — those - it tell. + ~~the~~ - involved
in consciousness of the people
and aware of the goals to be pursued

coup d'Etat became a revoluef — schedules were met

- every body said: we can do it!

a) , committees of the ^{neighborhood} inhabitants

- school committees
- enterprise committees
- cultural action groups

multi-partyism
(comp. / in / of / represent / ...)

b) newspapers

TV — The people we are
(very simple people)

of life in great dynamism Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

but seen by traditional politics as:

"political agitation"

- while {
- politicians with handbook
 - too much idealism + wrong reaction to it
 - intellectuals too much taken by going to the people

Kissinger
Schmidt
Coul.

great appetite for power

external pressure + interference

relationship of grass-roots ↔ politicians

" of " organ. with institutions of repres.

democracy
mediations / proximity of power

to aware of: links between org. / + political parties

SA reporter for aid

competing with other African

countries: left first financial

stability after dem. only if econ. negotiat

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- dates ??

~~interest~~ before initial distribution

→ mistake: to postpone econ. goals
∴ Country will destroy democracy

trade-unions want to be economic debate

constitutional } hand in hand
economic }

one way out of illegitimacy: goals defined by
parties

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commit to goals
give the legitimacy

economic negotiation → get rid of the laws

→ affirmative action
policy

- Gov is more interested in Africa
than ANC is, as Gov is more related
to nat issues

— Conquering through
Obama:

↓ only way to govern!

• transition gov.?



parallel negotiation \leq econ. vol.

— econom. measures \neq polit. meas.

↓ actual? } how do we act now?
housing }

Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva

Alberto Fujimori

Alexis Tsipras

Charles de Gaulle

Helmut Schmidt

— illegitimate gov.
and ~~was~~ illegitimate
— only legit thing is to be

How do you suspend the government? Fundação Cuidar o Futuro the case of Abaixo?

2nd row?

→ as a process

MP Elganda

job-creation → invest → loans

↓
vs. econ. sanctions

→ Constitut./formal process

→ legitimacy/legality/

— who will suspend the gov.?

Slabtek

1) no transition from col.

a) no external facilitator $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{country} \\ \text{int'l org.} \end{array} \right.$
(5 Zimbabwe/Namibia)

b) no prospect of exodus of white minority
- no ~~mass~~ event for transition
- process of power transfer

c) major players $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{de Klerk} \\ \text{Randall} \\ \text{others} \end{array} \right.$ } negotiation
↓

everything
composition }
agenda }
conductor } Nat. conf.

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management of transition

Constitution

Problems:

1) Who monitors the process?

transition comes about

because there is no legitimacy

transition legitimacy

Constitutional

no external ~~visitors~~ eventual

2) how stability to maintain?
will people of all parties accept justice?

3) what is the status of the current leadership?

② it cannot ignore the past
a legacy of the past

- colon. 1908/1942

~~1942~~

- 1948/79 - period of apartheid

• bureaucracy / civil services to be changed

- deep feeling of hostility against the oppressors

- security system

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③ Coalition Center

slow process of violence

slow " of negotiating process

→ transition
of administration

is interim gov / where all parties will ^{be} present
to admin. the transition

1994 - next election

- de Klerk; ~~all~~ not all - white elections

- a number of multi-party conf. (sec. 91)

- 1992: 3 or 4

will attempt to form comm. of enquiry

interim Gov. / (end of 93)



to call a referendum

+ to go on Gov.

if not, declared of state of emergency
with all white/black

→ prioritizing: housing/education

to install stability → workable stability

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(4) - SA to turn inwards: internal reconstruction

- strong SA enormous potential

- not self-reliant model

should migrant workers vote?

assets in sub-regional money