

Ευρώπη στον Κόσμο  
Γεωστρατηγικές και Γεωοικονομικές Διαστάσεις  
(Ευρωπαϊκές Σπουδές)

# Ευρώπη-Αφρική Δυναμικές, Προκλήσεις και Προοπτικές

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Τμήμα Διεθνών και Ευρωπαϊκών Σπουδών, Πανεπιστήμιο Πειραιώς



# Implications for Political Transitions

- **Colonial administrative inheritance**
- **Ethnic fragmentation**
- **Developmental expectations**

# Transitions of post-communist African countries

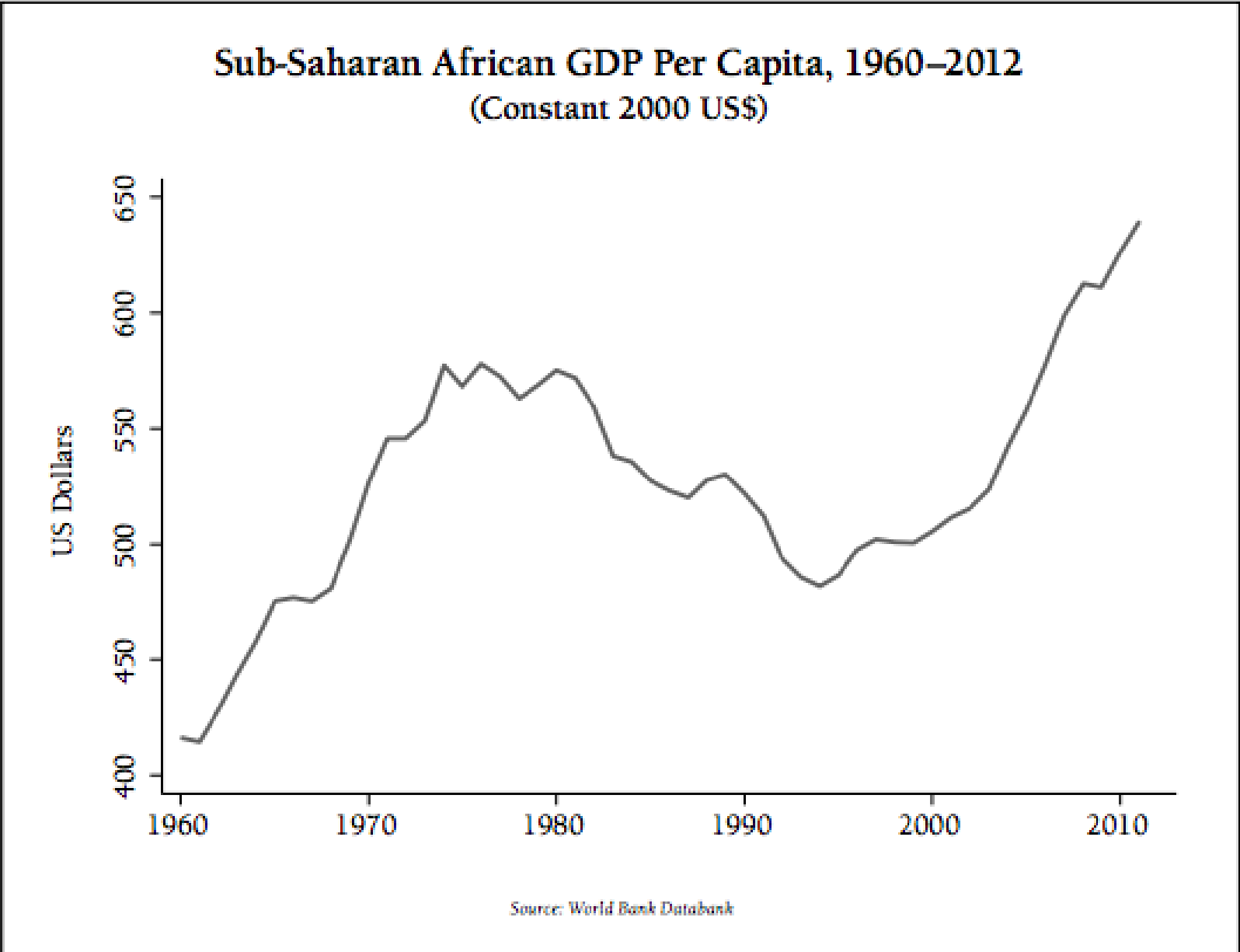
## ΦΑΣΕΙΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΩΝ ΜΕΤΑΒΑΣΕΩΝ

- Ιδεολογικός προσανατολισμός (1970s–1980s)
- Ιδεολογική κατάρρευση (1989–1991)
- Επαναπροσδιορισμός των ελίτ (1991-)
- Θεσμική συγκρότηση (εκλογές, Σύνταγμα) (1995-)
- Υλική Εδραίωση (resource rents, aid dependence, developmentalist centralization, aid or security based) (2000-)

# Aid dependent African countries

(net official development assistance greater than 10% of GNP)

<i>1975-79</i>	<i>1980-89</i>	<i>1990-97</i>
Botswana	Burkina Faso	Angola
Burkina Faso	Burundi	Bénin
Burundi	Cape Verde	Burkina Faso
Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Burundi
Chad	Chad	Cape Verde
Comoros	Comoros	Central African Republic
Gambia	Equatorial Guinea	Chad
Guinea-Bissau	Gambia	Comoros
Lesotho	Guinea	Côte d'Ivoire
Malawi	Guinea-Bissau	Equatorial Guinea
Mali	Lesotho	Ethiopia
Mauritania	Liberia	Gambia
Niger	Malawi	Ghana
Rwanda	Mali	Guinea
São Tomé and Príncipe	Mauritania	Guinea-Bissau
Seychelles	Mozambique	Kenya
Somalia	Niger	Lesotho
	Rwanda	Malawi
	São Tomé and Príncipe	Mali
	Senegal	Mauritania
	Seychelles	Mozambique
	Somalia	Niger
	Tanzania	Rwanda
	Togo	São Tomé and Príncipe
	Zambia	Senegal
		Sierra Leone
		Tanzania
		Togo
		Uganda
		Zaire/DCR
		Zambia



Source: Mkandawire, T., 2014. Can Africa turn from recovery to development? Current History. *Journal of Contemporary World Affairs*, 113(763), 172.

# Development aid – Key issues

## Aid shifts:

from bilateral → to multilateral frameworks

from poverty reduction → to geoeconomics & geopolitics  
(investments, infrastructure, migration, security, energy)

Aid shapes domestic policy space and sovereignty  
→ foreign & security policy

→ Ownership

→ Governance

→ Inequality

→ Local capacity

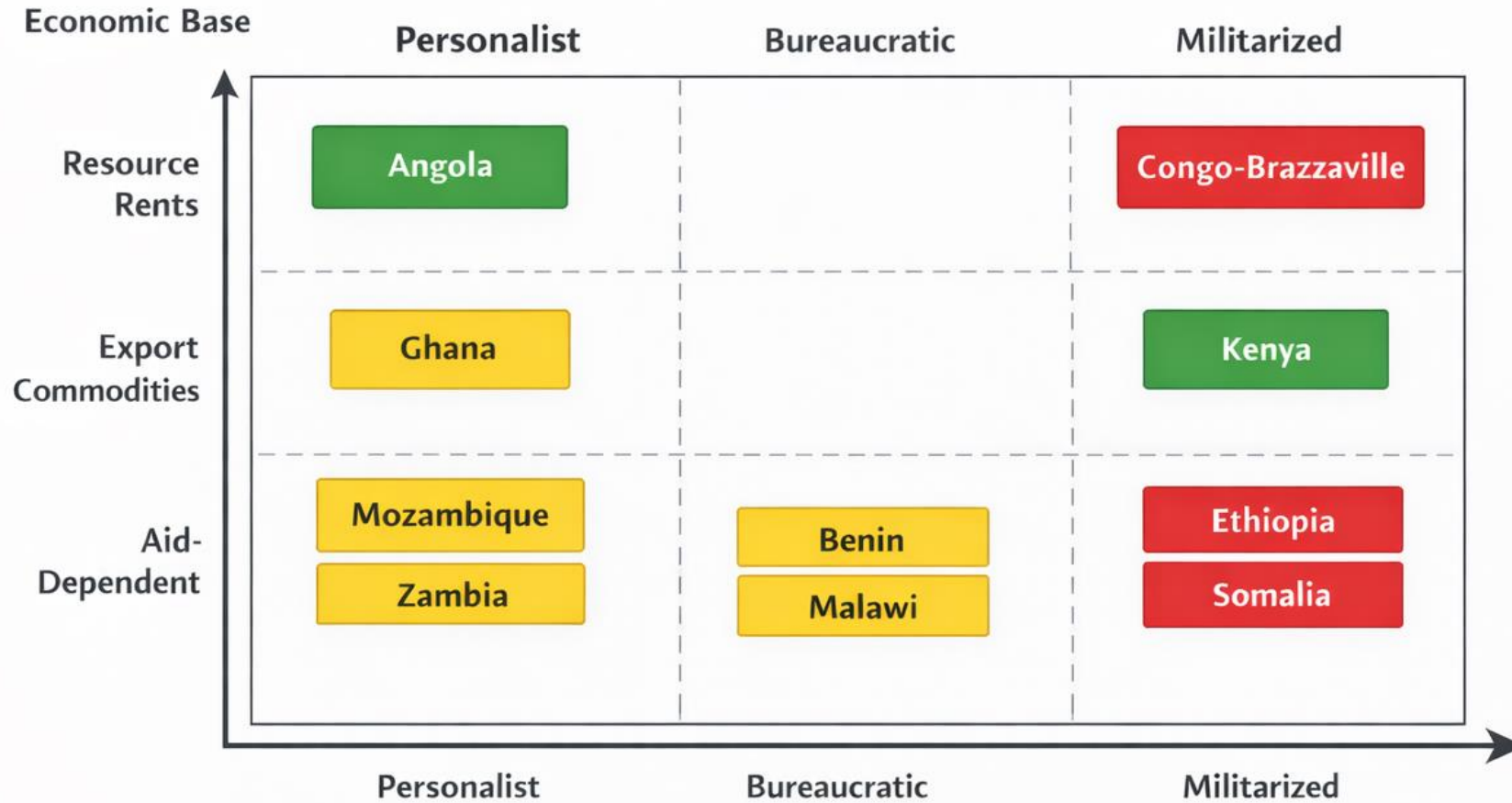
→ Sovereignty

# Indicative African Country-Case Studies with: High Inequality

Country	Aid receiving rank	Key Features
<u>South Africa</u>	<b>4 (moderate/selective)</b>	One of the highest inequality levels globally (legacy of apartheid)
<u>Namibia</u>	<b>5 (low-moderate)</b>	Large income gaps between urban and rural populations
<u>Botswana</u>	<b>6 (lowest)</b>	High inequality despite diamond wealth
<u>Zambia</u>	<b>2 (high aid)</b>	Unequal distribution of mining wealth
<u>Mozambique</u>	<b>1 (high aid)</b>	Resource-driven growth with uneven benefits
<u>Angola</u>	<b>3 (moderate to low)</b>	Oil wealth concentrated among elites

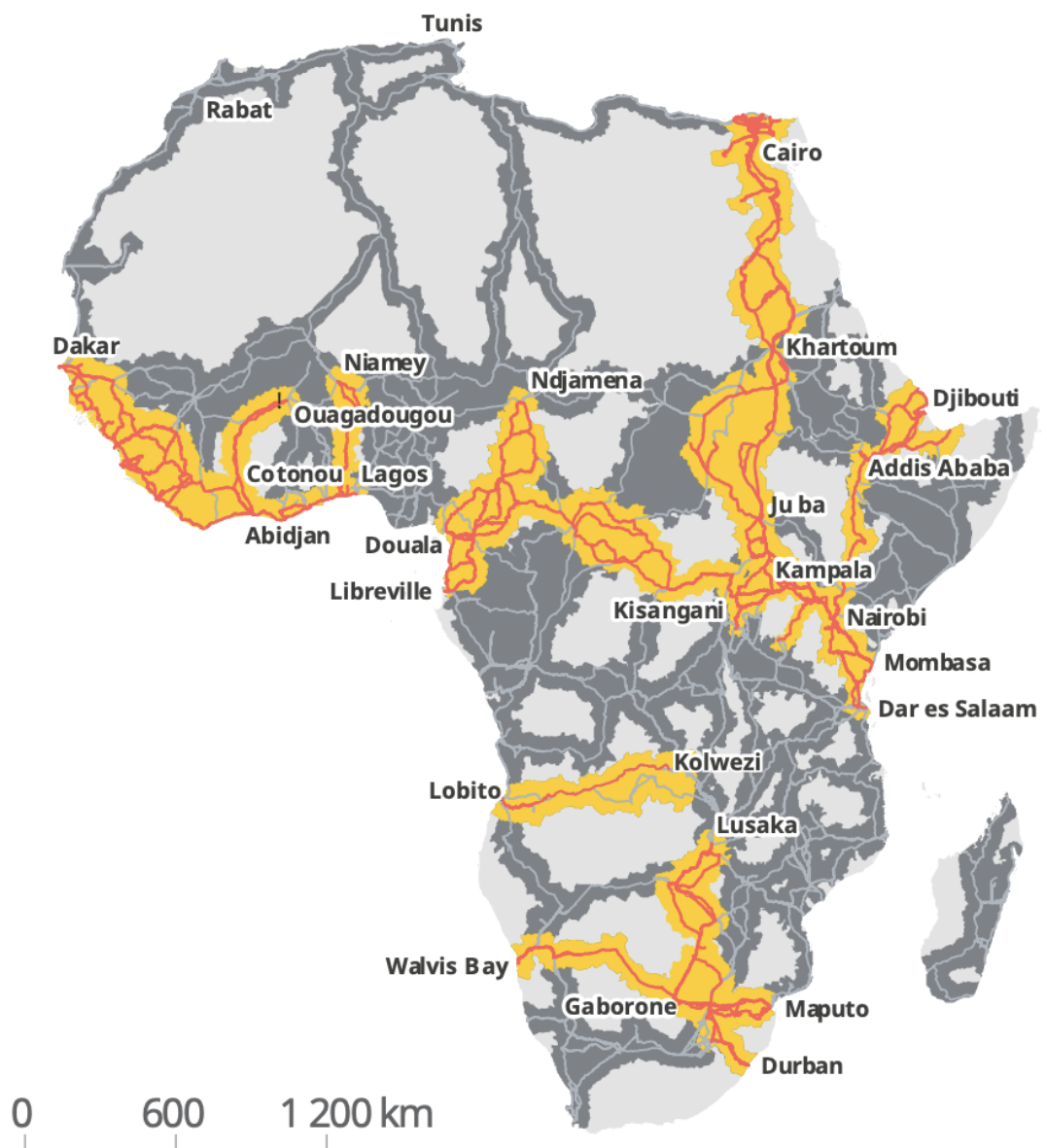
Source: Author's research (Chrysanthos Vlamis)

# African Postcolonial Transition Typology



- Violent Collapse / Insurgent Overthrow
- Negotiated Adaptation / Elite Continuity
- Hybrid / Dominant-Party Rule

# EU's Strategic Corridors in Africa



- Recommended Corridors
- Other Corridors
- Area of interest of the recommended Corridors
- Area of interest of the other Corridors
- African continent

SOURCE: European Commission

Source: EU-Africa: Global Gateway Investment Package - Strategic Corridors. October 2023.  
Available: [https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/document/download/6be1eef6-51ba-471b-876d-2c376fe823d1\\_en?filename=GG\\_Factsheet\\_Africa\\_Strategic+Corridors.pdf&utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/document/download/6be1eef6-51ba-471b-876d-2c376fe823d1_en?filename=GG_Factsheet_Africa_Strategic+Corridors.pdf&utm_source=chatgpt.com)

# Κύρια Ευρωπαϊκά Οικονομικά Στρατηγικά Εργαλεία προς την Αφρική

- **European Development Fund**
- **European Investment Bank (EIB)**
- **Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI)**  
– Global Europe (Global Gateway's financial backbone) 2021-2027: € 29,18 bil. out of total € 79,5 bil. – **about 37% of the entire NDICI instrument are planned for Africa**
- **Global Gateway**: Infrastructure Investment Strategy, Total budget target: €300 bil.
- **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)**
- **EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa**, Budget: €5 bil. (Sahel, Horn, instability, migration, displacement)
- **African Peace Facility – European Peace Facility**: Budget approx. €5,7 bil. (2021–2027) – AU peace operations, military training