

## CALL FOR BOOK ABSTRACTS

### ***Security - Development Nexus in Africa: Progress Towards the Agenda 2063 and SDGs***

Post-independence Africa has looked to regional integration to address security and development issues. In the early years of independence, a state-centric understanding of security, security as constituting the security of the state, dominated in Africa. In the 21st century, the understanding of this concept has become more nuanced to put the individual/people as the referent object of security, giving rise to the human security concept. This was said to be mainly because the number one day-to-day security threat to the people in continents like Africa is poverty and other socio-economic issues, as opposed to foreign military aggression. Despite those mentioned above, conflict-related security threats still pose security issues to development in the continent. This is a result of its long-lasting economic and social devastations, as we have seen in countries like South Sudan, Ethiopia, Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), to mention a few. Through Agenda 2063, the African continent has vowed to preserve peace, security and stability to build a prosperous continent with inclusive growth and sustainable development. In fact, understanding this correlation between security and development, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 seeks to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development. This means it is no longer a debate whether there is a relationship between security and development (Direct or indirect), but rather how developing countries navigate complexities brought about by this in pursuit of their development and security aspirations.

At a basic level, the development-security nexus thesis is predicated on the understanding that the absence of development has implications on security, *vice versa*. Africa has the most least-developed countries in the world, and is replete with many of the modern challenges affecting humanity such as environmental degradation and climatic deterioration, food insecurity, and displacement and forced migration. These challenges gave rise to efforts to counter them, as governments, individually and

collectively, expend their energies to address climate change, conflicts, and industrial development, among others. These problems and issues have a bearing on Africa's attainment of SDGs and Agenda 2063. What progress, if any, has Africa or African countries made in addressing the aforementioned? A call is hereby made for abstracts that focus on the above broadly defined focus. Contributors can also use the below-stated themes to help them develop their abstracts and papers.

- Securitization of Migration
- Regional Integration/Cooperation
- Human Security
- Food Security/Insecurity
- Industrial Development
- Climate Change
- Socio-economic Development
- Conflict
- Political Instability

### **Submission of abstracts and papers**

Please send your abstract to [dumasphume@gmail.com](mailto:dumasphume@gmail.com) and copy [rich.mashimbye@gmail.com](mailto:rich.mashimbye@gmail.com)

### **Closing dates**

The deadline for the submission of abstracts is 5 April 2023, and the decision on the submitted abstracts will be provided on 10 April 2023. The submission of the full papers is on 10 June 2023. Successful papers will form part of a book volume.

### **Enquiries**

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