

MULTIDISCIPLINARY
PERSPECTIVES ON
GLOBAL AFRICA

Africa and Navigating the Current Global Crisis



Edited by

**EMMANUEL D. BABATUNDE
KELEBOGILE T. SETILOANE**

Africa and Navigating the Current Global Crisis

MULTIDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES ON GLOBAL AFRICA

Published in partnership with the African Studies and Research Forum

Series Editor: Abdul Karim Bangura

Breaking fresh ground, *Multidisciplinary Perspectives on Global Africa* transcends the boundaries of understanding Africa and its Diaspora. A series comprising monographs and edited volumes, this endeavor brings together an esteemed group of social science scholars from across the globe to showcase a multifaceted exploration of Africa's past, present, and future, with topics delving into the intricate tapestry of its culture, history, and diasporic connections. The contributors, hailing from both *The African Studies and Research Forum* and beyond, present a comprehensive and global vista of Africa.

Embracing the richness and complexities of African issues through multidisciplinary social scientific analyses, this series has a global readership that thrives on intellectual diversity, across the Global North and Global South. Through this unique lens that navigates the dynamic interplay between disciplinary boundaries, the series explores cutting-edge topics such as Africa and Globalization, Democracy, Good Governance, and Law, Corruption and Poverty, Economic Development and the Environment, Foreign Aid, International Trade, and Foreign Direct Investments, Regional Integration and Organizations and Continental Organizations, Peace and Conflict Resolution, Gender Studies, Education and Health, Decolonization, and more.

Forthcoming books in this series:

The Political Economy of Banditry in Nigeria
Authors: Babayo Sule and Usman Sambo

Editorial Board

Dr Nurudeen B. Akinyemi
Kennesaw State University

Dr A. B. Assensoh
*Indiana University and University
of Oregon (Emeritus)*

Dr Doyin Coker-Kolo
Indiana University Southeast

Dr James T. Gire
Virginia Military Institute

Dr Walter Hill
St. Mary's College or Maryland

Dr Kelechi A. Kalu
The University of California Riverside

Dr George Klay Kieh, Jr
Texas Southern University

Dr Johnson Makoba
University of Nevada Reno

Dr Guy Martin
Winston-Salem State University

Dr John Mukum Mbaku
Weber State University

Dr Ishmael I. Munene
Northern Arizona University

Dr Segun Ogunbemi
Adekunle Ajasin University (Emeritus)

Dr Olufemi Vaughan
Amherst College

This page intentionally left blank

Africa and Navigating the Current Global Crisis

EDITED BY

EMMANUEL D. BABATUNDE

Lincoln University, USA

AND

KELEBOGILE T. SETILOANE

University of Delaware, USA



United Kingdom – North America – Japan – India – Malaysia – China

Emerald Publishing Limited
Emerald Publishing, Floor 5, Northspring, 21-23 Wellington Street, Leeds LS1 4DL.

First edition 2025

Editorial matter and selection © 2025 Emmanuel D. Babatunde and Kelebogile T. Setiloane.
Individual chapters © 2025 The authors.
Published under exclusive licence by Emerald Publishing Limited.

Reprints and permissions service

Contact: www.copyright.com

No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without either the prior written permission of the publisher or a licence permitting restricted copying issued in the UK by The Copyright Licensing Agency and in the USA by The Copyright Clearance Center. Any opinions expressed in the chapters are those of the authors. Whilst Emerald makes every effort to ensure the quality and accuracy of its content, Emerald makes no representation implied or otherwise, as to the chapters' suitability and application and disclaims any warranties, express or implied, to their use.

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN: 978-1-83708-223-0 (Print)

ISBN: 978-1-83708-222-3 (Online)

ISBN: 978-1-83708-224-7 (Epub)



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

To The Almighty Creator and Our African Ancestors!

This page intentionally left blank

Contents

List of Figures and Tables	<i>xi</i>
About the Editors	<i>xiii</i>
About the Contributors	<i>xiv</i>
Acknowledgements	<i>xviii</i>
Chapter 1 General Introduction <i>Emmanuel D. Babatunde and Kelebogile T. Setiloane</i>	<i>1</i>
Part I Continental	
Chapter 2 Organ Trafficking and Youth Unemployment in Africa: The Nexus <i>Cecy Edijala Balogun and Yetunde Adebunmi Aluko</i>	<i>11</i>
Chapter 3 Multilateralism and the Re-emergence of Competitive Bilateral Alliances in Emerging Democracies: The Case of Africa South of the Sahara <i>Emmanuel Vincent Nelson Kallon</i>	<i>29</i>
Chapter 4 A Crisis of the Uptake and Implementation of Public–Private Partnerships for Educational Infrastructure Development in Zimbabwe’s State Universities <i>Charles Massimo</i>	<i>45</i>
Chapter 5 Corrupted Gender Identities: Which Way Africa? <i>Pamela Anyango Oloo</i>	<i>73</i>
Chapter 6 Afro Hip Hop Culture and Youth Resistance of Gerontocracy in Africa <i>Jeremiah Oluwadara Omotayo</i>	<i>89</i>

Chapter 7 Rethinking Democratic Practices in Africa: A Panacea to Political Insecurity <i>Francis Tazoacha</i>	117
Chapter 8 Toward a Decent Nation During the Current Global Crisis: Lessons from the Political and Social Contestations Over Dress in Malawi, 1964–1994 <i>Chifundo Terrisa-Kamba</i>	133
Chapter 9 Bini and Yoruba Characteristics of the Human Under Pressure: The 1918 and 2023 Pandemics Compared <i>Emmanuel D. Babatunde and Kelebogile T. Setiloane</i>	155
Chapter 10 The Balanced Scorecard Management Model as a Tool for Private Healthcare Service Providers in Nigeria to Improve Profits and Healthcare Outcomes for Patients <i>Matthew Uzukwu</i>	163
Part II Diaspora and Global	
Chapter 11 Afro-Brazilian Women and Memories of Displacement <i>Ana Alakija</i>	175
Chapter 12 <i>Sab-khenti-Seshesh</i> in the Caribbean: E-Clustering for Dealing with the Current Global Economic Crisis <i>Abdul Karim Bangura</i>	197
Chapter 13 The Problem with Pedagogy: A Situational Analysis <i>Anitra Butler-Ngugi</i>	213
Chapter 14 Analysis of Pre- and Post-departure Experiences of Returnee Ugandan Migrant Domestic Workers from Saudi Arabia <i>Florence Munyonyo Asimwe and Denis Musinguzi</i>	231
Chapter 15 Ubuntu Feminism: Philosophizing Universal Gender Justice into Women’s Equality and Empowerment <i>Simon Gisege Omare</i>	261
Chapter 16 Enhancing Cybersecurity in the Face of the Current Global Crisis: Empowering Africa and Its Diaspora <i>Emmanuel Kange</i>	285
Index	311

List of Figures and Tables

Fig. 10.1.	Degrees of Satisfaction Expressed by Patients According to the Care They Received from Their Providers	169
Fig. 12.1.	CARICOM Financial-Clustering Strategy	206
Fig. 14.1.	Thematic Results on Pre- and Post-departure Experiences	239
Table 3.1.	Representative Governments, 2018	36
Table 3.2.	Fundamental Rights, 2018	36
Table 3.3.	Participatory Engagement, 2018	37
Table 4.1.	Principal Groupings for CSFs for United Kingdom's PPP/PFI Construction Projects	51
Table 4.2.	Zimbabwe State Universities' Response to PPPs Since 2010	54
Table 10.1.	Balanced Scorecard Knowledge Among Healthcare Providers	167
Table 10.2.	Profit Outlook: Where Balanced Scorecard Methods Were Applied or Not Applied and Patient Evaluations of Degrees of Healthcare Outcome	168
Table 10.3.	Patient Evaluation of Degree of Satisfaction with Healthcare Services Received from Providers	169

This page intentionally left blank

About the Editors

Emmanuel D. Babatunde is Full Professor of Anthropology and Education and Chair of Sociology and Criminal Justice at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, USA. He also served as the Director of Honors Program for Talented Students from 1993 to 2006. Babatunde earned a Master of Letters and a Doctor of Philosophy in Social Anthropology at Campion Hall, the Jesuit Private Hall of Oxford University. He also earned a PhD in Comparative Multicultural Education at the Institute of Education, London University. He has done such distinguished postdoctoral fellowships as the year-long Sasakawa Foundation-funded Japanese Studies Seminar in 1994, the year-long American Association of Colleges and Universities Japanese Seminar in 1998–1999, and the Carnegie African Diaspora Fellowship (CADF) in 2015. He is a Fulbright Senior Program Specialist, with expertise in globalization and the marginalization of Africa South of the Sahara.

Kelebogile T. Setiloane is Full Professor of Nutrition in the Department of Behavioral Health and Nutrition and Director of the African Studies Program at the University of Delaware, USA. Her work concentrates on international public health with a focus on the nutrition and livelihoods of low-income women and children in Africa and the United States. She is a recipient of the Carnegie African Diaspora Fellowship, a senior mentor of the CODESRIA College of Mentors, and has been a visiting scholar at a number of universities in Africa, including Obafemi Awolowo University, University of Pretoria Postgraduate School of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Nigeria. She holds an MSc in Human Nutrition from Louisiana State University, another MSc in Nutrition Science and Policy from Tufts University, and a PhD in Nutrition Science and Policy also from Tufts University in Massachusetts, USA.

About the Contributors

Ana Alakija is a journalist and a memoirist historian who specializes in studying the African Diaspora. She holds a Master degree of Arts in History and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Communication for Journalism, is certified in Community Media, and adds doctoral classes on Black Mobilization in her academic experience. Currently, she coordinates the independent research project called the Afro-Brazilian Families Memorial Project based in Brazil, Nigeria, London, and the United States. Through her research, she has examined diasporic and post-diasporic experiences of Afro-Brazilian families stretched across the Atlantic through their oral histories.

Yetunde Adebunmi Aluko is Professor of Gender and Development Studies. She is also Research Professor at the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research in Ibadan, Nigeria. She has coauthored over six books and authored over 35 book chapters and more than 32 scholarly journal articles. She is the recipient of more than 16 prestigious national and international scholarly awards. She has worked in both academia and research institutes. She is widely traveled and fluent in both English and Yoruba languages, and is information and communication technology compliant.

Florence Munyonyo Asimwe holds a PhD in Development Studies from Uganda Martyrs University. She is currently a Lecturer and Head of Department Development Studies at Kyambogo University in Uganda. She has written and coauthored numerous articles. She has been in the world of academia for the last 22 years and has seen a number of students graduate and complete their studies in development-related programs. She is a member of Africa Indigenous Knowledge Research, where she has presented a number of papers and contributed greatly to indigenous African initiatives.

Cecy Edijala Balogun holds a PhD in Rural Sociology from the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, and is a Research Fellow at the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research. She is a Distinguished Scholar and Laureate, recognized by CODESRIA for the College of Mentors Institute (2019), Gender Institute (2021), and Governance Institute (2021). She has also been a fellow of WARIA (2021–2024), Ife Summer Institute (2021), Bergen Summer Research School (2024), and Institute for Research and Policy Integration in Africa (IRPIA) (2024). She

also has contributed numerous academic articles and book chapters, coauthored books, and actively participates in national and international academic conferences and workshops.

Abdul Karim Bangura is Researcher in Residence of Abrahamic Connections and Islamic Peace Studies at American University's Center for Global Peace in Washington, DC, USA. He holds five PhDs in Political Science, Development Economics, Linguistics, Computer Science, and Mathematics. He also has extensive educational backgrounds in the fields of Education, Business Administration and Management, International Relations, International Peace and Conflict Resolution, International Development, and the Abrahamic Faiths. He is the innovator of more than a dozen theories and research methodologies. He is the author and editor of 110 books and 710 scholarly articles. He is also the winner of more than 50 prestigious scholarly and community service awards.

Anitra Butler-Ngugi is currently serving as Associate Professor of Teacher Education at Prince George's Community College in Maryland, USA. With an extensive background in literacy and special education, she has previously worked as Reading Specialist, Special Educator, and Elementary Teacher. She holds a BS in Elementary Education, MEd in Literacy Education, an MA in Curriculum and Instruction specializing in Bilingual Special Education, and an MS in Instructional Design for Online Learning. She recently completed a graduate certificate in Assistive Technology and is pursuing a PhD in Curriculum and Instruction at The George Washington University.

Emmanuel Vincent Nelson Kallon holds a PhD in Political Science. He is a Research Associate at the African Studies Center, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies in Tokyo, Japan. He has authored seven scholarly articles and five book chapters. He was a MEXT Scholarship recipient and has lectured at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (part-time) and Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone. His research interests concentrate on identity politics, comparative politics, theories of peacebuilding, public sector reforms in Africa, public policy, public administration, post-war security sector reforms, and research methods.

Emmanuel Kange holds MS in Cybersecurity, MBA in Project Management and BS (Honors) in Computer Science. He is currently pursuing a Doctoral degree at Rowan University, specializing in Educational Leadership with a concentration on Instructional Technology. His expertise encompasses a robust technological foundation and a comprehensive understanding of the ever-evolving cybersecurity landscape. He has made significant contributions to the industry, demonstrating both technical skill and strategic acumen that empower organizations to tackle complex security challenges and implement effective solutions.

Charles Massimo, with a PhD in Public Administration, serves as a Research Fellow at the Institute for Research and Policy Integration in Africa based at

Northern Illinois University, USA. He has authored 6 book chapters and over 15 scholarly articles. A public–private partnership expert and a CODESRIA laureate, he is also an active member of the African Studies and Research Forum and an Honored Listee in Marquis Who’s Who in America. He has lectured at three universities; contributed to program development; participated in television, radio, and newspaper interviews; and conducted various capacity-building programs for several government bodies and local authorities. He is interested in influencing public policy through teaching, research, and community engagement.

Denis Musinguzi is Senior Lecturer in the School of Arts and Social Sciences at Uganda Martyrs University, where he has served as Dean and also Head of Department, Governance, Peace and International Studies. A former IDRC-UPEACE PhD Fellow, he has served as external examiner for different universities at national and international levels and as a development consultant for different local and multinational organizations. He has contributed chapters to academic books and articles to refereed journals. His research interests are in the areas of public administration and management, public policy, youth empowerment and development, and post-conflict transformation.

Pamela Anyango Oloo holds a PhD in Linguistics. She is Senior Lecturer and Chairperson in the Department of Linguistics and Literary Studies at Maseno University, Kenya. She is a DAAD scholar and author of 1 book, 3 book chapters, and over 20 scholarly articles in recognized peer-reviewed journals. She also holds various postgraduate professional development certificates. Her research interests include discourse analysis, language and gender, and health communication.

Simon Gisege Omare holds a PhD in Religious Studies. His area of interest is sociology of religion. He is a Senior Lecturer at Moi University in Kenya. He is an author of 2 books, 15 chapters in books, and more than 14 scholarly articles. He also enjoys reading and writing topics in African religion and sociology of religion.

Jeremiah Oluwadara Omotayo is Research Fellow in the Political and Governance Policy Department, Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research. He has participated in various political and social research projects across Nigeria. His research focuses on youth politics, federalism, security studies, legislative studies, and peace and conflict. He has contributed to several scholarly publications and is currently pursuing a PhD in Political Sociology at the University of Ibadan.

Francis Tazoacha possesses a Master’s degree in Natural Resources and Peace, along with a postgraduate certificate in Peace Operations, with a focus on human rights and gender awareness. He serves as Director of the Peace and Security Division at the Nkafu Policy Institute in Yaoundé, Cameroon, and is a member of the Advisory Board for The Canadian International Institute of Applied Negotiation (CIAN). His scholarly contributions include 1 book, 3 book chapters, and over 30 articles and policy briefs. With extensive experience working with various

national and international nongovernmental organizations throughout Africa, he is proficient in English, French, and Pidgin English.

Chifundo Terrisa-Kamba is a Doctoral candidate in History at Stellenbosch University in South Africa and Lecturer of History in the School of Arts and Social Sciences at the University of Malawi. Her PhD working project is titled, “Conceptualizations of Rape: A Long History of Sexual Violence in Malawi, c. 1891–1994.” The aim of the study is to examine sexual violence within the framework of regulatory systems in Malawi and across British settler colonies in southern Africa. Beyond her doctoral studies, she is interested in social and gender history with a focus on dress, culture, and politics. She has over 13 years of teaching experience in tertiary universities and holds an MA in African Social History from the University of Malawi.

Matthew Uzukwu holds an MBA from Howard University and a PhD in Health Services Administration. He is an Assistant Professor of Health Sciences and Coordinator of the Health Services Administration academic program in the Department of Health Sciences, College of Professional Studies at Bowie State University in Maryland, USA. He has authored eight books and book chapters and scholarly articles. His research interests are in quality improvements in health services management, health services business entrepreneurship, and health systems design.

Acknowledgements

We, and hopefully many readers, owe gratitude to the following:

The Almighty Creator, for providing us the analytical and rational reality to do this work.

The African ancestors in the Motherland and the Diaspora, for providing us guidance, protection, and the willingness to seek the truth.

The anonymous reviewers, for their substantive evaluations. Asking difficult questions leads to better answers and clarifications.

Our immediate and global families, for their prayers and support.

Chapter 1

General Introduction

Emmanuel D. Babatunde^a and Kelebogile T. Setiloane^b

^a*Lincoln University, USA*

^b*University of Delaware, USA*

Abstract

This chapter discusses the subject matter of this book. It focuses on its objectives and motivation. It also makes the point that the chapters were written by scholars from around the globe and from various academic disciplines. Thus, it is noted that there are variations among the chapters due to disciplinary styles. Nonetheless, it is also pointed out that all of the authors enthusiastically communicate their research findings on pertinent issues of the current global crisis as they relate to African people in the continent and its Diaspora.

Keywords: Current global crisis; Africa; Diaspora; COVID-19; ethics

This book comprises chapters dealing with how Africa and its Diaspora have been affected by and they in turn have responded to the *current global crisis*, which commenced in 2022 and has lasted to the present. The crisis is denoted here according to the description of the United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as follows:

In March 2022, UN Secretary-General António Guterres established the UN Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance (GCRG) to respond to the unprecedented interconnected food, energy and finance crises in the world. Inflation, food insecurity, soaring energy and food prices, supply chain disruptions and mounting debt are among the pressing challenges added

to a world recovering from the human and economic losses of the COVID-19 pandemic and facing the ongoing threat of climate change and the war in Ukraine. These challenges are particularly acute in developing economies. (2023, p. 1)

The chapters were written by scholars from around the globe and from various academic disciplines. Thus, there are variations among the chapters due to disciplinary styles. Nonetheless, all of the authors enthusiastically communicate their research findings on pertinent issues of the current global crisis as they relate to African people in the continent and its Diaspora. In addition to this chapter, there are 15 others in this book. But before presenting synopses of the issues broached in the chapters, we will first discuss a number of essential aspects of these chapters and this book as a whole.

To begin with, the chapters are grouped into two *levels of analysis*: i.e., the locations, scales, or sizes of the research targets. One level is continental or micro and the other level is Diaspora and global or macro. Each level entails chapters dealing with the attendant *units of analysis*: i.e., the objects or issues studied. The import of this segmentation hinges upon the fact that it allows for the examination of a system or subject matter at its entirety by looking at various issues and their diffusion. In essence, grouping permits close reading, local analysis, and global analysis (for more on this approach, see [Bangura et al., 2019](#)).

Next, a variety of issues are investigated apropos the subject matter of this book with different disciplinary lenses, thereby leading to a comprehensive whole. This approach is quite beneficial because it provides various foci of analyses of the issues and also attracts interest from a wider range of readers.

Also, despite the fact that this book addresses many issues pertaining to the subject matter, it could not cover everything for the obvious reason that in an edited volume, an editor (in our case, coeditors) can only include contributions that are submitted and meet the standards set. In essence, while it is impossible to deal with every issue concerning the subject matter, we do our best to be as comprehensive as possible in this book.

In addition, since our major concern was with empiricism, as opposed to being “interesting,” the chapters indicate that the gravity of the crisis varies between the African continent, comprising most of the developing countries (or 70% of the least developed) in the world, and its Diaspora and global dimension, constituting many developed countries. This is due mainly to the obvious fact that the former is relatively less economically developed than the latter. Indeed, as we mentioned earlier, the UNCTAD stated that the “challenges of the current crisis are particularly acute in developing economies” ([UNCTAD, 2023](#), p. 1).

Furthermore, it is our assertion that this is the first comprehensive investigation of the current global crisis vis-à-vis Africa and its Diaspora as defined earlier. That there are earlier works dealing with the global crises of the 1960s and the 2000s in relation to Africa is hardly a matter of dispute. But those works examined single issues such as “climate change” or “financial crisis” and, thus, are not as comprehensive as our book that explores many issues.

We now turn our attention to the issues examined in the 15 chapters. Cecy Edijala Balogun and Yetunde Adebunmi Aluko tackle the topic of organ trafficking as a function of unemployment and poverty in contemporary African societies, some of whose healthy youth migrate to more developed countries in the North to sell their organs where there is high demand for them. A function of this high demand is the establishment of a waiting list. Organ transfer thrives in Africa because there are weak laws and underemployment compounded by youth unemployment. Balogun and Aluko recommend that implementing laws, imposing sanctions and launching campaigns on altruistic organ donation with public-private ownership will reduce the element of criminality that surrounds the ownership of this necessary but criminalized human need.

Emmanuel Vincent Nelson Kallon posits that post-World War II liberalism was the means of governance patterns in which political and economic sustenance of the Third World would succeed. This suggested benefit did not materialize in Africa South of the Sahara which saw a myriad of warfare and coups d'état. As the liberal democratic values appeared to be transforming African societies, especially from the 1990s to 2000, a strong wave of bilateral construct emerged intersecting liberal philosophy, thereby triggering a democratic backsliding. Kallon uses the qualitative approach with pertinent data analysis to explain the emergence of bilateralism in the current multilateral world system that has had an impact on the various political systems in Africa South of the Sahara.

Charles Massimo's contribution attempts to promote a joint relationship between public and private sectors in Zimbabwe's state universities and the public sector. Massimo looks at the theoretical and empirical reasons for why the public-private partnerships vis-à-vis the universities' infrastructures do not work in Zimbabwe. In other words, for the public-private partnerships for educational infrastructures to work, he says that there must be a relationship between the infrastructures of tertiary education of a country as well as the elements of the culture of a nation's culture which are divided into three components: (1) ideas, (2) institutions, and (3) material technology. According to him, ideas consist of objectives for the survival of the group: i.e., a nation; institutions are the cultural infrastructures in that society and how they come together to reinforce the well-being of the society. These institutions are marriage, economics, religion, and education (primary, secondary, and tertiary). Material technology constitutes ways of making anything or relationships easier, cheaper, and faster. Since these are three components of culture, any culture has its own technology. Every effort is therefore made to ensure that its universities establish departments whose efforts must replicate the society's needs in relation to the three aforementioned components. Thus, Zimbabwe is at war with itself because if it does not deal with the problems of the street children, since this is a failure of marriage and family which underpin the society.

Pamela Oloo, in her contribution on the current global conceptualizations of gender, focuses on gender as conceptualized in the traditional African context. Gender in this milieu refers to the binary distinction of male and female based on biological sex. Oloo examines what she refers to as "corrupted forms of gender."

She characterizes these forms as “intermediate forms of gender whereby individuals are neither distinctly male nor female.” She adds that they are instances whereby males are trapped in female bodies and vice versa. She also says that they establish the distinction between “cis-gender” and “transgender,” whereby gender no longer matches the sex assigned to individuals. Gender as conceptualized in the African context, she argues, is closely intertwined with the concepts of marriage, family and childrearing and a shift in the gender identities potentially impacts (usually negatively) on these social concepts.

Jeremiah Oluwadara Omotayo challenges traditional norms and calls for the resistance to all forms of domination by older generations in positions of power so that the youth can negotiate their experiences of powerlessness demonstrated in unemployment, poor education, and police brutality. This musical genre which was born in the Bronx, New York City, United States in the 1970s among Caribbean migrants gave voice as well as an outlet to impoverished and disenfranchized youths to find their voice and express their objection to their circumstances. The hip hop culture became very useful in the 1980s in Africa, particularly in Senegal, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Ghana and Nigeria, where the elderly are still worshipped and where gerontocracy has been a strongly ingrained component of government and social structure. The hip hop culture has fostered a sense of community among youths. Omotayo uses Social Identity Theory to show how the hip hop culture has fostered a sense of community among the youths of Africa.

Francis Tazoacha applies qualitative research methodology to analyze and give recommendations on how Africans ought to think and reshape their democratic and political processes. The ultimate goal is to reduce instability in the continent.

Chifundo Terrisa-Kamba delineates an explanation for the political and social mechanisms used to institute a “decent nation” through dress in Malawi during the current global crises by drawing from lessons of how the Malawi Congress Party (MCP) regime and its leadership used dress as a tool for articulating and consolidating political power in Malawi from 1964 to 1994. The author contributes to a body of knowledge on the nexus of dress, culture, and politics. She demonstrates that despite the impressive scholarship on dress as a useful tool in analyzing political, cultural, and social changes in Africa, significant aspects of dress in Malawi and their relationship to politics remain understudied. She therefore begins by exploring the early campaigns which President Hastings Kamuzu Banda and the MCP launched to address the problems of dress in the country. Thereafter, she discusses how the use of uniforms by the MCP cadre was utilized to meet Banda’s political interests. She then analyzes the Decency Dress Act and its implementation. In the end, she shows how Banda’s politicization of dressing was contested and posits that dress was used within the context of culture to engage in political conflicts and strengthen the one-party regime in Malawi.

Emmanuel Babatunde and Kelebogile Setiloane interrogate the question that has become very relevant since the arrival of the coronavirus disease (COVID)-2019 pandemic in relation to the qualities of the human in Benin and Yoruba cultures, which is the following: How are the societies to which the people belong able to utilize the qualities of the human to deal with the extreme stress

and loss of the pandemic? Using Aristotelian Nicomachean Ethics, whose paradigm presents each quality in a tripartite form – i.e., the positive and negative extremes with a mediating tendency for moderation, the authors look closely at the two cultures of the Benin and the Yoruba’s notions of the good person. They attempt to see how these notions transform into cultural values of human behavior that assisted the Benin and the Yoruba of Western Nigeria to overcome the enormous stress of the 1918 influenza epidemic. Accordingly, a silent comparative historical entity is the COVID-2019 pandemic that lasted from 2020 to 2023 and killed over a million people. The overall finding is that unlike the influenza epidemic, the COVID-2019 pandemic revealed strange cultural behaviors that led to the sadness and selfishness with which individuals, instead of sharing resources with one another, tried to buy things such as toilet rolls in such large quantities that worsened the dangerous atmosphere generated by the pandemic.

Matthew Uzukwu examines how private clinics in Nigeria exist as a business enterprise that provides effective healthcare services to the public and profit to the owners. Using a descriptive statistical methodology comprising quantitative and qualitative data analyses, Uzukwu analyzes data from nine private clinics and hospitals selected from three regions of Nigeria. The financial performance of each of the hospitals is measured for 2022 in relation to three outcomes: (1) breaking even, (2) making profit, and (3) operating at a loss. Through a random survey of patients, the providers rated healthcare outcomes on a range of being strongly satisfied to strongly dissatisfied. The author shows that most of the providers are unaware of the Balanced Scorecard Business Model, even though they unknowingly apply aspects of it in their operations. Uzukwu concludes that a thorough knowledge of the model and its diligent application will improve healthcare services in Nigeria.

Ana Alakija employs the concept of “matriarchate,” first used by the Russian American Anthropologist Ruth Landes in the 1940s, for her analysis. Matriarchatehood is based on memory sharing, lineages, and political identities. Alakija iterates the peculiar pattern of long-distance relationships that the Yoruba who were taking to Bahia during the slave trade used to sustain the Yoruba at home in Nigeria and the Bahia Diaspora. The Yoruba women who are married into different lineage groups serve as the historians of their husbands’ lineage histories. The women therefore ought to know the history of the illustrious deeds of their husbands’ families. A woman who does not know her warrior husband’s illustrious and brave deeds would not have a husband to marry. Alakija also describes how memory sharing, i.e., oriki-lineage history (a must-know for a wife-to-be), assists those who were taken to Bahia in pre-colonial Old Oyo Empire in 1800 to know their history.

Abdul Karim Bangura looks closely at the COVID-2019 pandemic and the calamitous effect it had on the Caribbean countries such that their gross national products (GNPs) contracted by 16%–20% in 2020. Tourism created an uneven recovery in 2021 with the average growth rate rising to 9.7%. The Russian–Ukrainian War has had an equally dreadful effect on the global food chain because Ukraine is one country which serves as the food basket, and the world. Rising oil prices and food costs, as well as the implications of global warming, pose

significant challenges to countries in the Caribbean that work hard to strengthen their fiscal balances, revitalize growth, and build up their resilience against natural disasters. In his contribution, Bangura employs the E-clustering methodology to analyze the effect of the global economic crisis on African Caribbean descendants. A major suggestion made by Bangura is that it would not only be useful for the recovery of the economic strength of the Caribbean, but it would also be essential that the Caribbean finance ministers be introduced to the E-clustering methodology based on the concept of clustering a building that Kemet/Ancient Egypt produced for helping the ancient world.

In her contribution, Anitra Butler-Ngugi examines the enduring impact of Bernstein's theory of the pedagogic device in preserving and protecting Western culture. The origins and mechanisms of Bernstein's pedagogic device are broached with a focus on how knowledge is selected and shaped to maintain a Eurocentric perspective. Using a situational analysis, the author illustrates how the pedagogization of knowledge serves as one guise of colonialist discourse and advocates for the adoption of *Ubuntu* to counter intellectual tyranny and epistemic totalitarianism. *Ubuntu*, the author asserts, can offer a more inclusive and humane educational approach that will lead Africans to achieve cognitive justice and epistemic freedom.

Florence Munyonyo Asiimwe and Denis Musinguzi explore the wide range of human experiences, both positive and negative, that Ugandan migrant domestic workers encountered before they traveled to Saudi Arabia to participate in international domestic labor. This research consisted of a research sample of 18 people. This included 12 returnee Ugandan migrant workers from Saudi Arabia and 6 key informants who participated in the study. This group of informants included representatives of the Ministries of Gender, Labor, and Social Development, the Ugandan Association of Employment Recruitment Agency, and directors of recruiting companies. The study also investigated a recruitment firm, payment of recruitment fees, passport processing fees, medical examination checkup fees, and contract signing and departure training fees. Upon arrival in Saudi Arabia, the passports of Ugandan domestic workers were confiscated. The Uganda domestic workers were also segregated from their employers upon arrival. It became very clear that seizing the passports of the migrant workers upon arrival in Saudi Arabia made them completely dependent on those who hired their services, thereby making the relationship between the two groups exploitative.

Simon Gisege Omare studies *Ubuntu* as an African concept of the good person that can lead to global women empowerment. Omare challenges all to recognize that motherhood is the foundation of society. Africa moves further in this recognition with such statements as "Mother is Gold: Father Glass" and "Home is wherever mother is." Cultures that reiterate the significance of motherhood in the making of the society have social tools with which to fight gender injustice against women such as discrimination, exploitation, and all sorts of violence against women. Omare emphasizes the intent of the United Nations Sustainable Development (SDA) Goal 5, one of the 17 goals of the United Nations in its 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to establish a world in which women

and girls are treated equally, have equal opportunities as men, and can participate equally, thereby fostering inclusive and sustainable development for all by 2030. In this effort, the emphasis on women's equal participation includes the need to promote women's equal participation at the decision-making level in particular as well as in all sectors such as economic, political, and public life in general.

Emmanuel Kange explores the critical role of cybersecurity in navigating the current global crisis in Africa and the Diaspora. The topical elements of women's leadership and initiative as they relate to gender, health, politics, education, economics, business, trade, technology, religion, climate change, the environment, peace, and security are discussed. The attempt is to shed light on the challenges and opportunities in these areas. Kange, a cybersecurity scholar, also investigates how cyber threats have intensified during these challenging times and suggests innovative solutions for Africa as well as its Diaspora in terms of collaborations among them.

In sum, the contributors to this book who come from various academic disciplines provide readers with a comprehensive overview of how Africa and its Diaspora have been navigating the current global crisis. The diversity of perspectives enhances the richness of the content and encourages interdisciplinary reflection and dissemination of knowledge on this book's subject matter.

References

- Bangura, A. K., Obando, J. A., Munene, I. I., & Shisanya, C. (Eds.). (2019). *Conducting research and mentoring students in Africa: CODESRIA College of Mentors handbook*. CODESRIA Publications.
- UNCTAD. (2023). *UN global crisis response group on food, energy and finance*. <https://unctad.org/global-crisis>