

EFFECT OF MILITARY COUP D'ETAT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF FRENCH COLONIZED COUNTRIES¹ **Aliyu Ndalile Idris**

Directorate of General Studies
Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University
Lapai, Niger State, Nigeria
alindariss@gmail.com
08036192911/08020356282

² **Mohammed Umar Kitabu**

umarkitabu@yahoo.com
08032402824
Department of Public Administration
Fati Lami Abubakar Institute for
Legal and Administrative Studies
Minna, Niger State

³ **Abdulkabir Garba**

abdulkabirgarba@gmail.com
07067714305
Day Secondary School Pyata
Minna, Niger State

Abstract

This paper examines the effect of military coup d'etat on economic development of French Colonized countries, which has become a great cost of concern to Africa, ECOWAS and international communities as its portray the image of a country in a negative perceptive in terms of building confidence in the area of trade bi- lateral activities. However, persistent of military taking over of democratically elected government often distort the policy and programmes of governance as they would be loss of confidence by the international community's engaging in any form of business activities with such a country. It is not a hidden fact that French colonized countries in Africa are beset by return of military coups over couples of times, and it is in the light of this, that the researcher adopts documentary approach to gather data from journals, relevant research work, existing literature or materials which emphasizes on economic development and military coups. Furthermore, the paper used telcott person's model of structural functionalism which is traceable to the work of Herbert Spencer (1869), which seeks to explain the factors taking into consideration in arriving a strategic outcome. The paper concluded by identifying factors that contributes to military takeover in most of French colonized countries which include corruption, economic mismanagement, modernization, cultural pluralism, autocracy, low income level, soldier's greed and grievance among other factors. Finally, recommends the following as a way of preventing continual occurrence of military coup d'etat which include, promotion of good governance, building and maintaining strong democratic institutions, ensures the protection of human rights, promote civic education and awareness about the dangers of coups, international community providing diplomatic pressure and assistance in strengthening democratic institutions.

Key words: economic development, military coup, governance, international community

Introduction

In recent year, French colonized countries in Africa has witness a wave of coups d'état in seven countries that extends from Guinea on the Atlantic ocean to Sudan Red sea. Out of these seven (7) coup attempts from different countries, five (5) was successful which include that of Mali, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Niger and Gabon. While Chad and Sudan experienced constitutional coups. There was a coup attempt in Gambia, the Central Africa Republic, Sieria Leone, and the Island Nation of Sao Tome and principle (ADP Magazine, June 2, 2023).

The military has been an important institution for protecting states from external threats. In fulfillment of this fundamental role, military institutions have also posed security risk to the nation against threats. In Africa, military institutions have on one hand, helped to project states from both internal and external threats, including local insurgencies. But on the other hand, they have destabilized several political regimes that guaranteed fundamental human rights through coup d'etats . (Ibrahim et al 2022). Many analysts believed that coups were going out of fashion in Africa during 2015 due to the limited cases of the coup in the continent. (Atomba etal 2015).

Mwai, Peter (2021) says, coups are widely seen to be on the rise or dangerously back in fashion since 2021. They relied on the military coup d'eat in some French colonized countries like Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Gabon which experienced a series of successful and failed military takeover, over the last three years. Apart from failed attempt to overthrow Guinea Bissau's current president, Umaro sissoco erabalo on 1 February 2021 Burkina Faso's most successful coup, in which president Roch Marc Christian Kabore was deposed by an army led by lieutenant colonel Paul Henri Damiba on 24 January 2022. All these has raised several concerns in the sub-region and questioned the relevance of regional organization, Economic community of West Africa States (ECOWAS), with respect to the maintenance of peace and security in West Africa (Seigler et al 2021).

Many motives and circumstances have been cited from these coups, as military accused the ruling regimes of corruption, economic mismanagement, and failure to confront armed separatist and jihad movements that constitutes a serious challenges to the region's states. Desperate international reactions to these coups also point to the complexities of the intense regional and international competition between interested major powers. France, and United States to a lesser degree, adhere to supporting elected governments in countries that experience coups for reasons that do not necessarily have anything to with supporting democracy, but rather with the isolated activities compatibilities with own interests on the other hand, other international players, led by Russia have found opportunities to enhance their influence by supporting the emergent regimes and the new power brokers, exploiting the region's growing wave of discontent with the west (Longmans 2018).

Statement of Problem

Return of coups in some French colonized African countries is evidence of the centrality of Africa to the raging international conflict between an old western camp (France) that presents itself as better than all others, and a new camp (China – Russia) that presents itself as a viable

alternative, with all that it promises in terms of partnerships, development and prosperity.

France remains the country most negatively offended by what is happening in most Africa countries experiencing coup d'etat since last three years. It has lost to a military coup over last four years in West Africa, where an unprecedented wave to popular hostility is spreading against French. This coincides with a time of a serious economic recession in France that has culminated in energy conservation policies after frequent power outages.

The irony is that uranium mining in Niger, which presents seven percent of global production, contributes to lighting one out of every three electric lamps in France, while darkness engulfs large parts of Nigeria cities and villages.

The French colonized countries presently faced with problem of coup d'état is undoubtedly becoming an arena of international competition for multi polar world, despite the local nature of these conflicts among elite.

The West specifically the United State, US keen to overcome the negative image of French colonialism in the region, which necessitates the adoption of a strategy that takes conditions on the ground into consideration and when it wants France withdrawal (Melly, 2021).

Number of scholars tried to investigate on the effect of military coup detat in African countries some of studies like Ibrahim (2022), Seigler (2021), Mwai (2021), and Bark (2012). But however, as fascinating as the contribution of military coup effect on economic development, scholars did not systematically investigate and adequately analyze military coup strategy as a setback to economic development of African countries. This constitutes a serious academic gap. It is in this light that, the study is set to examine effect of military coup d'etat on the development of West African countries.

Methodology

The study adopted a documentary approach which relied on secondary source to gather its data through relevant materials relating to the effects of military coup d'etat on economic development which include journals, articles, newspapers, news from radios and television, textbooks and other relevant materials.

Literature Review

Concept of Military Coup D'etat

Military coup d'etat is defined by different scholars in different ways. Below are some of the definitions of military coup d'etat by different scholas:

According to political scientist Aurel Crossant and David Kuehn, coup d'etat refers to "the illegal and overt attempt by a faction within the state apparatus to overthrow the sitting executive authority" (Croissant & Kuehn, 2019, P.1).

Naunihal Singh, another scholar, defines coup d'etat as "an illegal and over attempt by the military or other elites within the state apparatus to unseat the sitting executive" (Singh, 2014, P.2).

According to Jonathan Powell, a scholar on political violence, a coup d'etat is "the seizure of political power by an organized group within the state apparatus" (Powell, 2017, P.3).

Samuel Finer, a political scientist, describes coup d'etat as "the sudden, illegal deposition of a government, usually by a small group of existing state establishment – typically the military – to replace the deposed government with another" (Finer, 1988, P.1).

According to Edward Luttwak, a political scientist, coup d'etat is "a forceful change of government carried out by a small group support of a significant portion of the population" (Luttwak, 1979, P.1).

Military coup is an attempt to change regime of government in power in an unconstitutional manner regardless of the party implementing them. It usually leads to the removal of the legitimate government or other legitimate institutions and their replacement with an illegal authority, by passing the popular will and the approval of democratic institution.

In this context, military coup refers to a situation whereby military institution overthrown democratic constitution against the will of the people.

Factors Responsible for the Return of Military in Most of French Colonized Countries

Below are some of the factors responsible for the return of military in power in some of French Colonized countries:

- ❖ **Political instability:** African countries with a history of political instability are more prone to military coups. For instance, in Sudan, a military coup was staged in 2019 following months of political instability and protests (BBC News, 2019).
- ❖ **Corruption and economic mismanagement:** Corruption and economic mismanagement can also contribute to military coups in African countries. In Mali, a military coup was staged in 2020 following allegations of corruption and economic mismanagement (BBC News, 2020).
- ❖ **Ethnic and religious tensions:** Ethnic and religious tensions can also contribute to military coups in African countries. In Guinea, a military coup was staged in 2021 following ethnic tensions and protests against the government (BBC News, 2021).
- ❖ **Weak democratic institutions:** Weak democratic institutions can also contribute to military coups in African countries. In Chad, a military coup was staged in 2021 following the death of President Idriss Déby and a weak democratic transition (Al Jazeera, 2021).
- ❖ **Military influence:** In some African countries, the military has significant influence over the government and can use this influence to stage a coup. For example, in Zimbabwe, the military played a significant role in ousting former President Robert Mugabe in 2017 (CNN, 2017).

- ❖ **Foreign interference:** Foreign interference can also contribute to military coups in African countries. In Libya, for instance, foreign interference from countries like Russia and Turkey has contributed to the ongoing political instability and potential for a military coup (Al Jazeera, 2021).
- ❖ **Constitutional crises:** Constitutional crises can also contribute to military coups in African countries. In Guinea-Bissau, for example, a constitutional crisis in 2019 led to a military coup that overthrew the government (Reuters, 2019).

Concept of Economic Development

Economic development is defined in different ways by different scholars as follows:

Economic development refers to the sustained, long-term growth of an economy that result in increased standards of living for its citizens. This growth is typically measured in terms of increases in gross domestic product (GDP) and per capita income.

Economic development refers to the process by which a country improves its economic, political, and social well-being. This includes increasing productivity, creating jobs, reducing poverty, and improving infrastructure.

Economic development refers to the process of improving the economic well-being of a country or region through policies and programs that promote economic growth, job creation, and poverty reduction.

Economic development refers to the process of improving the economic performance of a country or region through policies and programs that promote investment, trade, and entrepreneurship.

Economic development refers to the process of creating an environment in which businesses can thrive and contribute to the overall growth of a country or region. This includes policies and programs that promote innovation, competitiveness, and sustainable development.

Economic development refers to the sustained, long-term growth of an economy that results in increased standards of living for its citizens. This growth is typically measured in terms of increases in gross domestic product (GDP) and per capita income. Economic development also involves creating an environment in which businesses can thrive and contribute to the overall growth of a country or region. This includes policies and programs that promote investment, trade, entrepreneurship, innovation, competitiveness, and sustainable development. The ultimate goal of economic development is to improve the economic well-being of a country or region and its citizens through policies and programs that promote economic growth, job creation, and poverty reduction.

In this context, economic development can be define as increase in the level of production of all sectors of the economy which will in turn uplift the living standard of the people of such society.

Indicators

- ❖ **Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** GDP is the total value of goods and services produced within a country's borders in a given year. It is one of the most commonly used indicators of economic development. Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: GNI per capita is the average income earned by a country's citizens and is calculated by dividing the country's total income by its population. It is another commonly used indicator of economic development. (World Bank 2021).
- ❖ **Human Development Index (HDI):** HDI is a composite index that measures a country's overall level of human development based on three dimensions: health (measured by life expectancy at birth), education (measured by years of schooling), and standard of living (measured by GNI per capita). (World Bank 2021).
- ❖ **Employment rate:** The employment rate measures the percentage of the working-age population that is employed. It is an important indicator of economic development because it reflects the level of job creation and labor market participation. (MIF, 2021).
- ❖ **Poverty rate:** The poverty rate measures the percentage of the population living below the poverty line, which is typically defined as the income level below which people cannot afford basic necessities such as food, shelter, and clothing. (MIF, 2021).

Effects of Military Coup D'etat on Economy Development

- ❖ **Economic instability:** Coups can lead to economic instability, as investors and businesses become uncertain about the future of the country. This can lead to capital flight, reduced investment, and slower economic growth.
- ❖ **Disruption of trade and commerce:** Coups can disrupt trade and commerce, as supply chains are disrupted and transportation routes are closed. This can lead to shortages of goods and services, higher prices, and reduced economic activity.
- ❖ **Reduction in foreign aid and investment:** Coups can lead to a reduction in foreign aid and investment, as donor countries and international organizations may suspend or reduce funding in response to the political instability.
- ❖ **Increase in public debt:** Coups can lead to an increase in public debt, as the new government may need to borrow money to finance its operations and maintain social programs. This can lead to a debt crisis and reduce the government's ability to invest in economic development.
- ❖ **Decline in tourism:** Coups can lead to a decline in tourism, as travelers become hesitant to visit a country that is experiencing political instability. This can lead to a reduction in tourism revenue and employment opportunities.

Empirical Review

Ibrahim Jibrin (2022) wrote on the topic return of the military in West Africa. The study relied on documentary approach to gather it data. The study found out that, the major causes of return of military government in most of West African countries is traceable to the issue of modernization, cultural pluralism, soldier's greed and grievances, corruption, autocracy, limited economic growth and low income level among other factors contributing to the military coup d'etat in West African countries. The study therefore, recommends that government of these countries should promote good governance, embark on economic development, respect human right, and strengthen regional organizations among others .

Seigler, Sean M. (2021), wrote on the topic, are military coups back in style in Africa? The study also depends heavily on documentary approach to gather it data. The study concluded that, causes of return of military coup d'etat in West Africa countries is as a result of not only internal factors but other external factors which include colonial heritage and the cold war between United States and the soviet union have been some of the causes of military coup in must African countries. The study therefore, recommends that there should be strategies for managing crisis, develop mechanism to identify early signs of political instability, promote civic education about the danger of coups among others.

Chinwanza Takudzwa (2019), wrote of the paper titled France has assassinated 22 African presidents since 1963. The study therefore concluded that the major causes of military take over on most African countries is as a result of corruption of the leaders, economic mismanagement, and failure to confront armed separatist and Jihadi movement. The paper therefore recommended that, open dialogue between different political groups, civil societies should be encouraged, ensuring that diver voices and groups are represented in the political decision and many more.

Barka et al (2012), presented a paper title, crises, coups and entry-deterring reform in sub-Sahara Africa at the public choice society seminar, university of California. The paper is qualitative in nature and concluded that crises and coups in sub-Sahara Africa is traceable to mismanagement fund by public office holders, limited economic growth, increase in poverty level of the citizen autocracy. The paper therefore, recommended that, every country should build and maintain strong democratic institution, promotes good governance, have respect for human rights, reform of military institution to the role of protecting the nation and its citizens and not to interfere in politics.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework for this research work is Talcott Parson's model of structural functionalism. It is an approach in sociology which was developed at the wake of 19th century's industrial revolution. This theory was sociologically developed as an adequate tool for dealing with the interrelatedness of various traits, institutions, groups, and so forth, within the social system. Structural functionalism is as old as the history of sociology. This is evident in the works of the founding fathers of the discipline like Auguste Comte (1798-1857) and Herbert Spencer (1820-1903). Coser (1976) attempts a definition of structural functionalism. He saw structure as referring to a set of relatively stable and patterned relationships of social units,

while he perceived functions as referring to the consequences of social activities which make for adaptation or adjustment of a given structure or its component parts.

The functional approach in sociology was borrowed from the analogy of organism in the biological sciences in which all the body organs, in any living organism, have a kind of interconnectivity which links them together. Each of these organs plays a certain role for the survival of the organism. In any situation where any of the organs malfunctions it will affect the whole body. It is believed that these malfunctionists, therefore, argue that the society is made up of groups and institutions which constitute the whole. They state further that each of these institutions that form the society plays a part for the survival of the system (Ritzer & Barry, 2001).

From the foregoing, functionalists view society as a system, a set of interconnected parts which together form a whole. This makes society the primary unit of functional analysis. The focus of attention is how the basic parts of the society, that is, the various institutions, such as the military, police, religious organizations, family, political, economic, legal, and educational institutions co-relate and function for the survival of the entire society.

The main interest of the functionalists is the question of order. That is, how social order would be achieved and sustained for the smooth running of the society. The functional approach to the study of society tends to be conservative in nature because it seems to a large extent, against social change. Functional ideology believes that there are basic needs of a society which must be met for social life to go on.

Ways which West African Countries can Prevent Military Coup D'etat

- ❖ **Strengthen democratic institutions:** African countries can prevent military coups by strengthening their democratic institutions, such as the judiciary, parliament, and electoral commission. This can help to ensure that power is transferred peacefully and democratically.
- ❖ **Promote good governance:** African countries can prevent military coups by promoting good governance, including transparency, accountability, and the rule of law. This can help to reduce corruption and ensure that public resources are used for the benefit of all citizens.
- ❖ **Address economic inequality:** African countries can prevent military coups by addressing economic inequality and promoting inclusive economic growth. This can help to reduce poverty and social unrest, which are often drivers of political instability.
- ❖ **Invest in education:** African countries can prevent military coups by investing in education and promoting civic education. This can help to promote democratic values and ensure that citizens are aware of their rights and responsibilities.
- ❖ **Promote regional cooperation:** African countries can prevent military coups by promoting regional cooperation and integration. This can help to reduce conflict and

promote stability across the continent.

- ❖ **Strengthen civil society:** African countries can prevent military coups by strengthening civil society organizations, such as human rights groups and independent media. This can help to promote transparency and accountability in government.
- ❖ **Address security sector reform:** African countries can prevent military coups by addressing security sector reform and ensuring that the military is accountable to civilian authority. This can help to reduce the risk of military intervention in politics.
- ❖ **Encourage peaceful conflict resolution:** African countries can prevent military coups by encouraging peaceful conflict resolution and dialogue between different political actors. This can help to reduce tensions and promote stability.

Conclusion

The West African countries remains a changing and volatile area in political and security affairs, and its future democratic transition is uncertain in light of the escalation of international competition that has become the primary driver in shaping the region's future, the challenge remains in trying to reconcile the geopolitical interest of global powers and the aspirations of region's peoples for stability, development, and democracy. As many experiences have proven, the quest to maintain stability in the region without achieving sustainable development that paves the way for a true democratic transition that in turn, limits the role of the military in the political process will simply remain in a vicious circle of unachievable goals for the foreseeable future.

The return of military coup in most of the French colonized countries in Africa is traceable to the issue of corruption, cultural pluralism, modernization, soldiers greed and grievances, poor governance, autocracy, limited economic growth, low income level and some other external factors such as colonial heritage and cold war between the United States and Soviet Union.

Recommendations

The paper recommends the following ways to prevent continue escalation of military coup in West African country.

- ❖ Government of West African countries should build and maintain strong democratic institutions.
- ❖ Promote good governance that will ensure transparency, accountability and inclusive governance that will reduce the grievance that often leads to coup.
- ❖ Government should try as much as possible to protect human rights, include the freedom of speech, assembly and put in place rule of law.
- ❖ International community should play a significant role by providing diplomatic pressures and assistance in strengthening democratic institutions to ensure peaceful transition of power.

- ❖ Government should always embark on educational awareness to promote civic education about the dangers of coup and the benefit of democratic governance.
- ❖ Government should ensure inquiry, fairness and justice in the treatment of the citizens to address economic inequalities and provides opportunities for economic advancement and reduction in poverty

References

- Barka, Habiba Ben & NCube, Mthuli (2012) 'Political Fragility in Africa: Are Military Coups d'Etat a Never-Ending Phenomenon? African Development Bank, Available at: https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/economic_brief_political_fragility_in_africa_are_military_coups_dtat_anever_ending_phenomenon.pdf (Accessed January, 2022).
- Barka, Habiba Ben & Ncube, Mthuli (2012) op. cit; McBride, Michael (2004) 'Crises, Coups and Entry-deterring Reforms in Sub-Saharan Africa', Paper Presented at the Public Choice Society Seminar, University of California, June, Johnson, Thomas H; Slater, Robert O; and McGowan, Pat (1984) 'Explaining African Military Coups d'Etat, 1960-1982; American Political Science Review, 78(3); 622 640.
- "Chad's President Idriss Déby dies 'on front line'." Al Jazeera, 20 April 2021.
- Chiwanza, Takudzwa (2019) 'France has Assassinated 22 African Presidents Since 1963; The African Exponent, 29 June 2019, Available at: <<https://www.africanexponent.com/post/10487-france-has-always-carried-evil-imperialism-with-it>> (Accessed January 2022).
- "Civil Society Plays Key Role in Preventing Military Coups in Africa." Deutsche Welle, 6 May 2021, <https://www.dw.com/en/civil-society-plays-key-role-in-preventing-military-coups-in-africa/a-57492523>.
- Croissant, A., & Kuehn, D. (2019). The Routledge Handbook of Civic-Military Relations. Routledge.
- Economic Development?" International Monetary Fund, 2021, <https://www.imf.org/en/About/FAQ/what-is-economic-development>.
- Economic Development?" Investopedia, 1 April 2021, <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/e/economic-development.asp>.
- Economic Development?" Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2021, <https://www.oecd.org/development/economic-development.htm>.
- Economic Development?" United Nations Development Programme, 2019, <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-8-decent-work-and-economic-growth/what-is-economic-development.html>.
- Economic Development?" World Bank, 2021, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/economic-development>.

"Education Key to Preventing Military Coups in Africa." The Conversation, 21 September 2020, <https://theconversation.com/education-key-to-preventing-military-coups-in-africa-146505>.

"Employment Rate." World Bank, 2021, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.EMP.TOTL.SP.ZS>.

Finer, S.E. (1988). The Man on Horseback: The Roles of the Military in Politics. Transaction Publishers.

"Good Governance Key to Preventing Military Coups in Africa." The East African, 5 May 2021, <https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/opinions/columnists/good-governance-key-to-preventing-military-coups-in-africa-3391860>.

"Gross Domestic Product (GDP)." World Bank, 2021, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD>.

"Gross National Income (GNI) per capita." World Bank, 2021, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD>.

"Guinea coup: Military takes control, arrests President Alpha Condé." BBC News, 5 September 2021.

Harbert Spencer (1869). Structural Functionalism Theory, New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press.

"Human Development Index (HDI)." United Nations Development Programme, 2020, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>.

Ibrahim, J. (2022). The Return of the military in West Africa? Council on Foreign Relations- Ghana Virtual Conference Series, 3 February, Available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=61cDFilop&ab_channel=concilforeignrelations%2C%20Ghana (Accessed February, 2022).

Langan, Mark (2018) Neo-colonialism and the Poverty of 'Development' in Africa, London: Palgrave Macmillan.

Luttwak, E.N. (1979). Coup d'Etat: A Practical Handbook. Harvard University Press.

"Mali coup: Military stages takeover after President Keita fired." BBC News, 19 August 2020.

"Military takes control of Guinea-Bissau." Reuters, 29 October 2019.

Ntomba, Reginald (2015): Why are Military Coups Going Out of Fashion in Africa? New African, 11 November, Available at <https://newafricanmagazine.com/11522/> (Accessed January, 2022).

"Peaceful Conflict Resolution Key to Preventing Military Coups in Africa." United Nations Development Programme, 5 May 2021, <https://www.africa.undp.org/content/rba/en/home/blog/2021/peaceful-conflict-resolution-key-to-preventing-military-coups-in-.html>.

"Poverty Rate." World Bank, 2021, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.DDAY>.

Powell, J. (2017). *Talking to Terrorists: How to End Armed Conflicts*. Vintage.

"Reducing Economic Inequality Key to Preventing Coups in Africa." Brookings Institution, 25 May 2021, <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/africa-in-focus/2021/05/25/reducing-economic-inequality-key-to-preventing-coups-in-africa/>.

"Regional Cooperation Key to Preventing Military Coups in Africa." Africa Renewal, 25 June 2021, <https://www.un.org/africarenewal/magazine/june-2021/regional-cooperation-key-preventing-military-coups-africa>.

"Russia and Turkey's Libya power play." Al Jazeera, 23 February 2021.

"Security Sector Reform Key to Preventing Military Coups in Africa." Institute for Security Studies, 15 June 2021, <https://issafrica.org/iss-today/security-sector-reform-key-to-preventing-military-coups-in-africa>.

Seigler, Sean M. (2021) 'Are Military Coups Back in Style in Africa? RAND, 1 December, Available at: <<https://www.rand.org/blog/2021/12/are-military-coups-back-in-style-in-africa.html>> (Accessed January 2022).

Singh, N. (2014). *Seizing Power: The Strategic Logic of Military Coups*. JHU Press.

"Strengthening Democratic Institutions Critical to Preventing Coups." Voice of America, 3 May 2021, <https://www.voanews.com/africa/strengthening-democratic-institutions-critical-preventing-coups>.

"Sudan's military overthrows Omar al-Bashir after months of protests." BBC News, 11 April 2019.

"The Economic Impact of Coups." Brookings Institution, 4 June 2021, <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/africa-in-focus/2021/06/04/the-economic-impact-of-coups/>.

"The Economic Impact of Coups." Council on Foreign Relations, 6 September 2019, <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/economic-impact-coups>.

"The Economic Impact of Coups." International Monetary Fund, 18 June 2021, <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WP/Issues/2021/06/15/The-Economic-Impact-of-Coups-50257>.

"Why Military Coups Returning to Africa?" ADF Magazine, June 2, 2023, <https://adf-magazine.com/2023/05/why-are-military-coups-returning-to-africa>.

"Zimbabwe's Mugabe resigns, ending four decades of rule." CNN, 21 November 2017.