

Protests in Africa 2007-2010

OCTOBER 2009 - Hundreds of members from a slum community protest squalid living conditions and clash with police forces in a series of protests over government's inability to provide adequate housing and the poor provision of electricity and water.

JULY 2008 - The people's forum is held in Bamako, organized as an annual alternative to the G8 summits. A strong stance is taken against privatization in Mali, especially concerning schools and state-owned cotton companies.

FEBRUARY + APRIL 2008 - Protests strike all over the country in late February against rising food and fuel costs, and later in April thousands of workers staged a two day general strike in the nation's two largest cities, demanding increases in salaries to match rising costs of living. As one protestor put it in February "The choice is to demonstrate or to tide of hunger."

MARCH + JULY 2008 - More than a thousand people take to the streets, clashing with police in repeated protests over sky-rocketing food prices, chanting "We are hungry! Life is too expensive, you are going to kill us!" The World food Programme attributed the food crisis to rising fuel prices, the higher demand for meats in Asia, and the diversion of food to bio-fuel production.

AUGUST 2008 - Hundreds protest outside parliament against the sale of 70% stake in state-owned Ghana telecom to UK's Vodafone.

AUGUST 2009 - Hundreds of Ghanaians join members from Alliance for Accountable governance to demonstrate in capital against "killer loans," denouncing the IMF and WB; Also this month, 5000 workers go on strike at South African based AngloGold Ashanti Limited over pay and working conditions.

2007-2009 - Nigerien Movement for Justice emerges in support of indigenous rights and against foreign companies colluding with the government to displace them from their lands to mine their territory for uranium. While French companies have historically dominated the uranium sector in Niger, China, India, and South Korea have also secured contracts in recent years.

MARCH 2010 - Thousands take to the streets in a series of protests, largely youth-led, addressing failed infrastructure, fuel shortages, and continuous power blackouts in Africa's largest oil producer.

APRIL 2010 - "Don't Push Down My House" demonstrations against home demolitions and forced relocation in Banguela.

MAY 1, 2010 - 16,000 public workers protest inflation and low pay, thus directly countering the influence of IMF loan stipulations which prioritize loan repayment before assisting workers.

2009 - The first independent trade union in 50 years is established in Egypt on the heels of 5 years of continuous worker rebellions rallying 2 million workers against neoliberal policies.

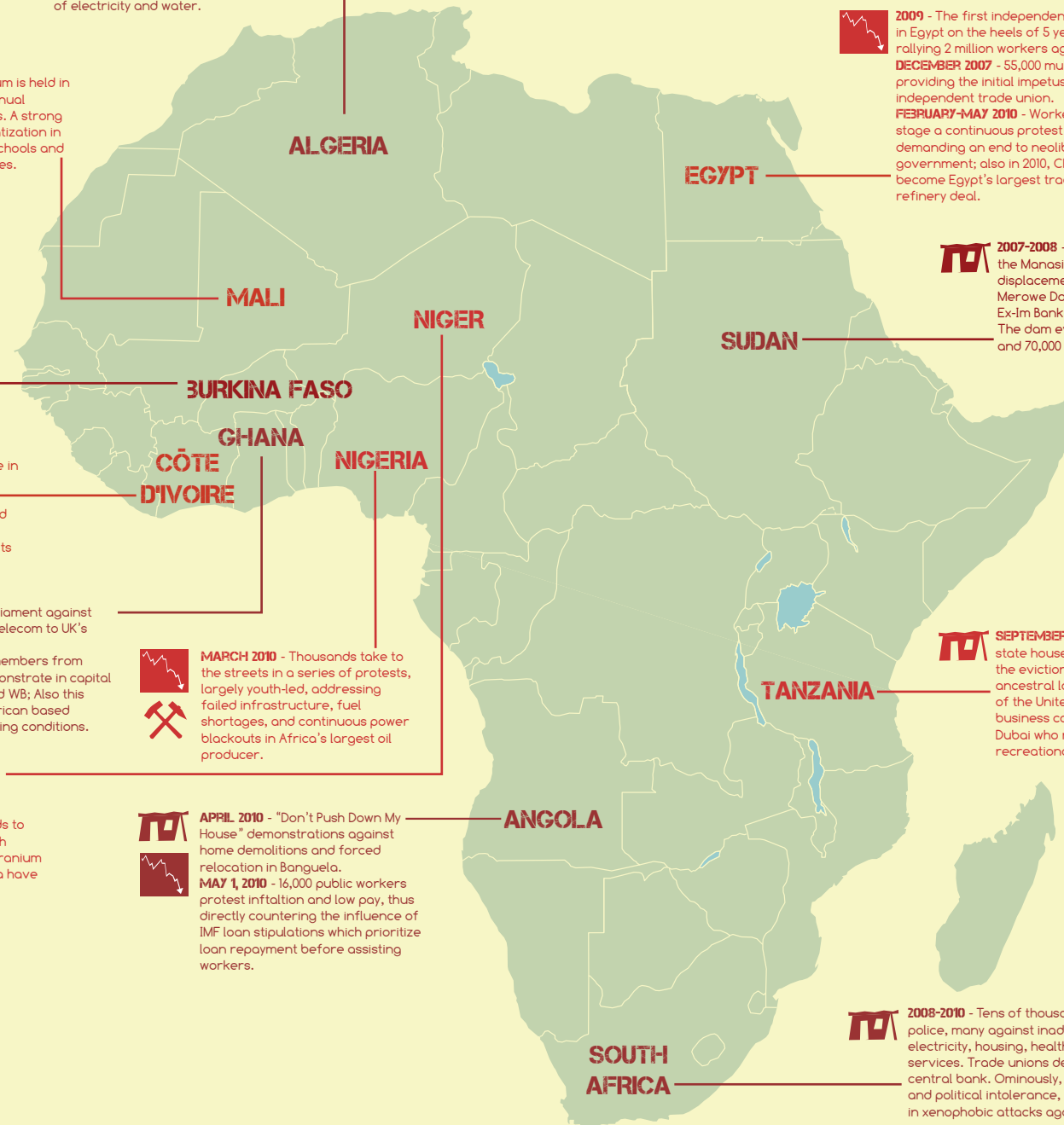
DECEMBER 2007 - 55,000 municipal tax collectors go on strike, providing the initial impetus for the later establishment of an independent trade union.


FEBRUARY-MAY 2010 - Workers from more than 10 work-sites stage a continuous protest outside Egyptian parliament demanding an end to neoliberal politics of the Mubarak/Nazif government; also in 2010, China will pass the United States to become Egypt's largest trading partner, signing a \$2 billion oil refinery deal.

2007-2008 - A series of protests are staged by the Manasir tribe in Northern Sudan, victims of displacement due to the construction of the Merowe Dam project, funded by the China Ex-Im Bank and several Arabian Gulf countries. The dam eventually affected between 55,000 and 70,000 people upon completion.


SEPTEMBER 2009 - 100 Masai march to the state house in Dar es Salaam to protest the eviction of 3,000 people from their ancestral lands in Loli Ondo at the hands of the United Arab Emirates-based Ortello business company and the royal family of Dubai who now claim the land for recreational hunting purposes

2008-2010 - Tens of thousands of protests were recorded by police, many against inadequate 'service delivery' of water, electricity, housing, healthcare, education and other state services. Trade unions demonstrated against the monetarist central bank. Ominously, as a consequence of economic stress and political intolerance, poor and working-class people engaged in xenophobic attacks against migrant workers from the region.



 Resource Extraction

 Dispossession

 Economic Crisis / Neoliberal reforms

Type of protest