

effects of the biafran war

Effects of the Biafran War: Unraveling Its Deep and Lasting Impact

Effects of the Biafran war continue to resonate across Nigeria and beyond, decades after the conflict officially ended in 1970. This brutal civil war, fought between the secessionist state of Biafra and the Nigerian federal government, was one of the most devastating conflicts in African history. Its consequences went far beyond the battlefield, shaping the socio-political, economic, and cultural landscape of Nigeria. Understanding these effects offers valuable insights into how historical conflicts influence nations and their people in profound ways.

Historical Background of the Biafran War

Before diving into the effects of the Biafran war, it's important to briefly understand the context. The war erupted in 1967 when the Eastern Region of Nigeria, predominantly inhabited by the Igbo ethnic group, declared independence as the Republic of Biafra. This move was fueled by ethnic tensions, economic disparities, and political instability following Nigeria's independence from British colonial rule. The Nigerian government, unwilling to lose control of the resource-rich Eastern Region, launched a military campaign that lasted nearly three years and caused unimaginable suffering.

Humanitarian Crisis and Social Effects

One of the most tragic effects of the Biafran war was the humanitarian disaster it triggered. The war caused widespread famine, displacement, and loss of life, with estimates suggesting that over a million people, mostly civilians, died during the conflict.

Famine and Starvation

The Nigerian blockade of Biafra was a key factor leading to starvation. Food and medical supplies were deliberately restricted, aiming to force the surrender of Biafran forces. This blockade resulted in severe malnutrition and mass starvation, especially among children, which drew international attention and sympathy. The images of starving children became a symbol of the war's cruelty and highlighted the devastating human cost of political conflicts.

Displacement and Refugee Crisis

Millions were displaced internally and externally due to the war. Families were uprooted from their homes, and many sought refuge in neighboring countries or in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps. This disruption had long-term social consequences, including the breakdown of community structures and the exacerbation of ethnic tensions.

Psychological Impact on Survivors

The trauma from the war left deep psychological scars on survivors. Many who lived through bombings, starvation, and loss of loved ones suffered from PTSD and other mental health issues. The psychological wounds have, in many cases, been passed down through generations, influencing how descendants perceive identity, conflict, and unity.

Political Repercussions and National Unity

The Biafran war reshaped Nigeria's political landscape in fundamental ways, influencing governance, ethnic relations, and the concept of national unity.

Strengthening of Federal Authority

Following the war, the Nigerian government took steps to strengthen federal authority and prevent any future secessionist attempts. The military regime centralized power, restructuring Nigeria's federal system to reduce regional autonomy. This move aimed to create a stronger, more unified state but also led to tensions, as many ethnic groups felt marginalized or oppressed by the central government.

Ethnic Relations and Identity Politics

The war exacerbated ethnic divisions, especially between the Igbo and other groups such as the Hausa-Fulani and Yoruba. Suspicion and mistrust lingered long after the conflict, affecting political alliances and social cohesion. The effects of the Biafran war on ethnic relations remain evident in Nigeria's contemporary political landscape, where identity politics still play a significant role.

Legacy of Secessionism and Agitations

While Biafra was reintegrated into Nigeria, the idea of secession persisted. Various groups have since revived calls for independence or greater autonomy, citing the historical grievances and effects of the Biafran war. These movements reflect unresolved tensions and continue to shape Nigeria's political discourse.

Economic Consequences and Developmental Challenges

The economic toll of the Biafran war was significant and enduring. The conflict destroyed infrastructure, disrupted trade, and drained resources, leading to long-term developmental setbacks.

Destruction of Infrastructure and Industry

The war devastated roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, and factories, particularly in the Eastern Region. Rebuilding took decades, and many areas lagged behind in development compared to other parts of Nigeria. This infrastructural damage hindered economic activities and worsened poverty in the region.

Impact on Oil Production and Revenue

The Eastern Region was rich in oil, which became a central factor in the conflict. The war disrupted oil production, affecting Nigeria's economy since oil is a major revenue source. Post-war, the Nigerian government intensified control over oil resources, influencing economic policies and regional relations.

Long-Term Developmental Imbalances

The economic disruption contributed to uneven development across Nigeria. The Eastern Region, once an economic powerhouse, struggled to recover fully. This imbalance fueled further discontent and contributed to ongoing regional inequalities.

Cultural and Societal Influences

The Biafran war left a lasting imprint on culture, memory, and identity, especially among the Igbo people.

Preservation of Biafran Identity

Despite reintegration, many Igbo people maintain a distinct cultural identity shaped by the war experience. Literature, music, and art have reflected the trauma and resilience associated with Biafra, serving as ways to preserve history and foster community solidarity.

Influence on Nigerian Literature and Media

The war inspired a rich body of Nigerian literature and media that explores themes of conflict, survival, and national identity. Writers like Chinua Achebe and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie have addressed the effects of the Biafran war in their works, bringing global attention to the human stories behind the conflict.

Commemoration and Memory

Memorials, anniversaries, and public discussions about the war keep the memory alive. These acts of remembrance serve both as a tribute to victims and as a reminder of the dangers of ethnic strife and political instability.

International Impact and Lessons Learned

The Biafran war was not just a Nigerian tragedy; it had global implications and lessons for international relations and humanitarian efforts.

Humanitarian Intervention and Media Attention

The crisis was one of the first African conflicts to receive widespread international media coverage, highlighting the power of the press in shaping global awareness. It also spurred humanitarian aid efforts, setting precedents for future international responses to famine and war.

Influence on United Nations and Peacekeeping

The war influenced the United Nations' approach to conflict resolution and humanitarian aid in post-colonial states. It underscored the complexities of intervention in civil wars and the need for coordinated international action.

Impact on Cold War Dynamics

Global powers like the US, Soviet Union, and UK were involved indirectly due to Cold War politics, influencing arms supplies and diplomatic support. The war highlighted how local conflicts could be entangled in broader geopolitical struggles.

The effects of the Biafran war remain a powerful reminder of the profound consequences civil conflicts have on nations and their people. From humanitarian disasters and political upheavals to cultural transformations and international lessons, the legacy of Biafra continues to shape Nigeria's trajectory and offers valuable insights into conflict resolution and nation-building.

Frequently Asked Questions

What were the immediate humanitarian effects of the Biafran War?

The Biafran War led to a massive humanitarian crisis, including widespread famine, displacement of millions, and the deaths of an estimated one to two million people, many of them civilians, due to starvation and disease.

How did the Biafran War impact Nigeria's political landscape?

The war deepened ethnic divisions and mistrust within Nigeria, reinforced military dominance in politics, and delayed democratic development, ultimately shaping the country's post-war governance and federal structure.

What were the economic consequences of the Biafran War on Nigeria?

The war devastated the southeastern region's infrastructure and economy, disrupted oil production, and caused a decline in Nigeria's GDP, leading to long-term economic challenges and the need for reconstruction efforts.

In what ways did the Biafran War influence global humanitarian intervention?

The Biafran War is considered a turning point for international humanitarianism, prompting global awareness of famine and leading to increased involvement of NGOs and the establishment of modern humanitarian aid mechanisms.

How did the Biafran War affect ethnic relations in Nigeria post-conflict?

Post-war, ethnic tensions persisted, with lingering grievances among the Igbo people, but efforts at reconciliation and reintegration were made; however, underlying issues of marginalization and identity remain sensitive topics.

What was the impact of the Biafran War on Nigerian military development?

The war accelerated the professionalization and expansion of the Nigerian military, influencing its role in national politics and security, and shaping military strategies in subsequent conflicts.

How did the Biafran War influence Nigerian national identity?

The conflict challenged Nigeria's national unity, prompting debates on federalism and identity, but also fostering a stronger sense of nationalism and efforts to promote unity among diverse ethnic groups.

What long-term social effects did the Biafran War have on the Igbo people?

The Igbo people faced social fragmentation, loss of population, economic hardship, and stigmatization after the war, affecting their social cohesion and migration patterns both within Nigeria and abroad.

Did the Biafran War have any impact on international law or conflict resolution practices?

The Biafran War highlighted issues of secession, self-determination, and humanitarian law, influencing international discourse on intervention in civil wars and shaping future peacekeeping and conflict resolution approaches.

Additional Resources

Effects of the Biafran War: A Comprehensive Analysis of Its Lasting Impact

effects of the biafran war have reverberated through Nigeria and beyond since the conflict's inception in 1967. The Nigerian Civil War, commonly known as the Biafran War, was a devastating episode marked by intense violence, humanitarian crises, and profound political upheaval. This conflict, which lasted until 1970, left an indelible mark on the socio-political landscape, economy, and cultural fabric of Nigeria. Understanding these effects requires an analytical exploration of the war's immediate outcomes and its long-term consequences on regional stability, ethnic relations, and national development.

Historical Context and Overview

The Biafran War erupted following the secession of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, which declared itself the independent Republic of Biafra. The underlying causes were rooted in ethnic tensions, economic disparities, and political marginalization, particularly affecting the Igbo ethnic group. The war resulted in widespread casualties, displacement, and famine, drawing international attention to the humanitarian disaster unfolding in the region.

The conflict's end saw the reintegration of Biafra into Nigeria, but the scars remained. The effects of the Biafran war extend beyond the battlefield, influencing Nigeria's political dynamics, ethnic relations, and economic recovery for decades.

Political and Social Effects of the Biafran War

Ethnic Relations and National Unity

One of the most profound effects of the Biafran War is its impact on ethnic relations within Nigeria. The war exacerbated existing ethnic divisions, particularly between the Igbo, Hausa-Fulani, and Yoruba groups. The conflict intensified feelings of mistrust and alienation, with many Igbos facing discrimination and marginalization in post-war Nigeria.

The Nigerian government's post-war policy of "No Victor, No Vanquished" aimed to promote reconciliation and national unity. However, deep-seated suspicions and grievances persisted, affecting political discourse and social cohesion. The war highlighted the fragility of Nigeria's multi-ethnic federation and exposed the challenges of managing ethnic diversity in a post-colonial state.

Humanitarian Impact and Population Displacement

The humanitarian effects of the Biafran War were catastrophic. Estimates suggest that approximately one to three million people died, many from starvation and disease due to blockades and warfare. The war created a massive refugee crisis, with millions displaced internally and externally.

The famine in Biafra became a symbol of the human cost of the conflict, prompting international humanitarian responses and raising awareness about the use of starvation as a weapon of war. The displacement also had long-term effects on community structures and demographic patterns, influencing migration trends and urbanization in Nigeria.

Economic Consequences of the Biafran War

Destruction of Infrastructure and Economic Disruption

The Biafran War devastated the Eastern Region's infrastructure, including roads, schools, hospitals, and industries. The destruction severely disrupted economic activities, particularly agriculture and trade, which were the mainstay of the region's economy. The blockade imposed by the Nigerian government further crippled economic resources, leading to shortages of food and essential goods.

Rebuilding the war-torn region required significant investment and time, and the economic disparities between the East and other regions widened in the immediate aftermath. The war's economic effects contributed to prolonged underdevelopment in the former Biafran areas.

Oil Industry and Resource Control

A critical economic factor linked to the war was control over Nigeria's oil resources. The Eastern Region, rich in oil, sought economic autonomy, which partly motivated the secessionist bid. Post-war, the Nigerian government centralized control over oil revenues, which became a source of conflict and political tension.

The war underscored the importance of resource control in Nigeria's federal structure, influencing subsequent debates on resource allocation, revenue sharing, and regional autonomy. These issues remain central to Nigeria's political economy and regional relations.

Long-Term Cultural and Psychological Effects

Identity and Memory of the War

The Biafran War has left a lasting imprint on the collective memory of the Nigerian populace, particularly among the Igbo community. The conflict is remembered not only for its tragedy but also for its symbolism of resistance and the quest for self-determination. This has fostered a strong sense of ethnic identity and has been a focal point for cultural expression through literature, music, and film.

The war's memory continues to influence contemporary political movements advocating for Biafran independence or greater regional autonomy. These movements evoke the war's legacy, highlighting unresolved issues of justice and equity.

Psychological Trauma and Social Healing

The psychological effects of the war on survivors and their descendants are significant. Many experienced trauma from the violence, loss, and displacement endured during the conflict. Social healing has been a gradual process, with efforts focusing on reconciliation, education, and community rebuilding.

The trauma also manifests in intergenerational narratives, influencing attitudes toward governance, ethnicity, and national identity. Addressing these psychological wounds remains critical for Nigeria's social stability and cohesion.

Implications for Nigeria's Federalism and Governance

The Biafran War highlighted fundamental challenges in Nigeria's federal system. The conflict exposed weaknesses in managing ethnic diversity and regional autonomy, prompting constitutional reforms and changes in governance structures post-war.

Subsequent governments have grappled with balancing central authority and regional interests, often influenced by the lessons from the war. The war's effects are evident in ongoing debates about devolution of power, state creation, and the role of the military in governance.

Military Influence and Political Instability

The war entrenched the military as a dominant force in Nigerian politics. The reliance on military solutions during and after the conflict paved the way for a series of military coups and prolonged military rule in Nigeria. This period was marked by political instability, impacting democratic development and governance.

The legacy of military involvement in politics is a direct effect of the war's disruption and the perceived need for strong central control to maintain national unity.

International Perspectives and Humanitarian Lessons

The Biafran War had significant international ramifications. It was one of the first post-colonial conflicts to attract global media attention, particularly due to the humanitarian disaster. International aid organizations played a crucial role in relief efforts, shaping the modern humanitarian response framework.

The war also influenced international law debates on sovereignty, self-determination, and humanitarian intervention. The international community's response set precedents for future conflicts involving secessionist movements and internal humanitarian crises.

- Raised awareness about the ethics of humanitarian aid in conflict zones
- Highlighted the limitations of international intervention in civil wars
- Influenced the development of international humanitarian law

The ongoing discourse about the Biafran War in international relations underscores its importance beyond Nigeria's borders.

The effects of the Biafran War continue to shape Nigeria's socio-political narrative and development trajectory. While the country has made strides in reconciliation and economic recovery, the war's legacy remains a pivotal reference point in understanding Nigeria's challenges and aspirations. The multifaceted impact—from ethnic relations to economic policies and international diplomacy—demonstrates the complex interplay between history and contemporary realities in a post-conflict society.

Effects Of The Biafran War

effects of the biafran war: Women and the Nigeria-Biafra War Sussie U. Aham-Okoro, Gloria Chuku, 2020-10-07 This first comprehensive study of the Nigeria-Biafra War (1967-1970) through the lens of gender explores the valiant and gallant ways women carried out old and new responsibilities in wartime and immediate postwar Nigeria. The book presents women as embodiments of vulnerability and agency, who demonstrated remarkable resilience and initiative, waging war on all fronts in the face of precarious conditions and scarcities, and maximizing opportunities occasioned by the hostilities. Women's experiences are highlighted through critical analyses of oral interviews, memoirs, life histories, fashion and material culture, international legal conventions, music, as well as governmental and non-governmental sources. The book fills the gap in the war scholarship that has minimized women's complex experiences fifty years after the hostilities ended. It highlights the cost of the conflict on Nigerian women, their participation in the hostilities, and their contributions to the survival of families, communities and the country. The chapters present counter-narratives to fictional and nonfictional accounts of the war, especially those written by men, which often peripheralize or stereotypically represent women as passive spectators or helpless victims of the conflict; and also highlight and exaggerate women's moral laxity and sensationalize their marital infidelities.

effects of the biafran war: New Perspectives on the Nigeria-Biafra War Chima J. Korieh, 2021-10-13 New Perspectives on the Nigeria-Biafra War: No Victor, No Vanquished analyzes the continued impact of the Nigeria-Biafra war on the Igbo, the failure of the reconstruction and reconciliation effort in the post-war period, and the politics of exclusion of the memory of the war in public discourse in Nigeria. Furthermore, New Perspectives on the Nigeria-Biafra War explores the resilience of the Igbo people and the different strategies they have employed to preserve the history and memory of Biafra. The contributors argue that the war had important consequences for the socio-political developments in the post-war period, ushering in two differing ideologies: a paternalistic ideology of "co-option" of the Igbo by the Nigerian state, under the false premise of 'No Victor, No Vanquished,' and the Igbo commitment to self-preservation on the other.

effects of the biafran war: Handbook of Cliometrics Claude Diebolt, Michael Hauptert, 2024-05-22 This handbook is a milestone in the field of historical economics and econometric history through its emphasis on the concrete contribution of cliometrics to our knowledge in economics and history. The articles in the handbook authored by the leading scholars in the fields, stress the usefulness of cliometrics for economists, historians and social scientists in general. The handbook offers a comprehensive coverage of topics with each article providing an overview of the contributions of cliometrics to a particular topic. The handbook has set a new standard of quality in the field by offering a world-wide forum of discussion in cliometrics. This updated and extended third edition of the handbook of cliometrics offers a substantially enlarged collection of articles and thus stresses its unique position as authoritative reference work in this field.

effects of the biafran war: The Value of Human Dignity. A Socio-cultural Approach to Value Crisis among Igbo People of Nigeria Chinedu Paul Ezenwa, 2020-11-10 Where today is a specific, original and stable basis for a Political order to be found? What does the human dignity mean in the midst of the general crises of values? In the face of the ambivalent achievements of modernity and enlightenment, do the values of Christianity which until now have been regarded as the objective norm fail in its contact with the primal culture and the culture of the African communities? Where in this classes are the weakening and strengthening and specific challenges of this African People? This field of conflict must not only be described, but above all to ask about new opportunities to get out of the crisis of the value of human dignity in the Igbo society of Southeastern Nigeria. Ezenwas work seeks and aids understanding, using the facility of examining the subject of dignity in Igbo culture to throw light that casts much farther than the subject matter, begging for further inquiry into other complementary aspects of the culture. In other to achieve this, interdisciplinary research

was needed.

effects of the biafran war: Limits of Language in Nigeria Nahna James, 2024-08-01 Limits of Language in Nigeria: Hatred based on Igbo Language, attempts to delve deeply into different socio-linguistic issues faced by the Igbo language within Nigerian context. In doing so, the study has used a mixed-methods approach wherein demographic data, public attitudes and socio-economic factors that have brought about the status quo of this language are thoroughly assessed. The research establishes some historical and current reasons why there is increased resentment towards Igbo language among Nigerians. This includes last impact caused by colonialism and traumatic experiences during Biafran Civil War which greatly redefined Nigerian social-political life. Political disinterest and economic inequities worsen marginalization of Igbo spoken by majority, but freely bypassed in spheres where English, Hausa or Yoruba languages dominate Nigeria. Also, the article highlights huge educational and institutional barriers that stand in the way of developing and maintaining Igbo language. The barriers are insufficient support for teaching Igbo language and few African Studies courses which do not encourage students to learn African languages such as Igbo. Henceforth, many students prefer not to learn Igbo considering it less useful for their future professions because it is rarely used in professional circles after study completion. Moreover, the research reveals language bias affects how one relates to their culture and society as an Igbo. So much more is lost in not speaking the Igbo language other than communication, including cultural heritage and moral imperatives. This exclusion weakens the social glue that holds the community together and hence fuels feelings of being left out in some way or another. To combat these challenges, this research demands immediate actions to enhance diversity in language as well as safeguard cultural heritage. It therefore proposes for more assistance on the issue of Igbo language education, Igbo language being taught in schools and embracing linguistic pluralism in Nigeria. Hence, this research seeks to create conditions that foster national unity and inclusiveness where the Igbo language and culture in Nigeria is valued and preserved. The study thus aims at finding sustainable solutions to overcome the linguistic and cultural problems facing Igbo speakers as it seeks to understand what could be done to stop the decline of its population among native speakers.

effects of the biafran war: Sociomedia Edward Barrett, 1992 Barrett's opening essay further explores his original and thought-provoking application of social construction theories of knowledge to the development and analysis of multimedia systems. Some of the chapters that follow look at the effectiveness of particular multimedia systems across the curriculum, from medicine, sociology, and management to language learning, writing, literature, and intergenerational studies. Other chapters examine the implied pedagogy within these systems, or the effects of using multimedia and hypermedia in the classroom.

effects of the biafran war: Postcolonial Translocations Marga Munkelt, Markus Schmitz, Mark Stein, Silke Stroh, 2013 The sites from which postcolonial cultural articulations develop and the sites at which they are received have undergone profound transformations within the last decades. This book traces the accelerating emergence of cultural crossovers and overlaps in a global perspective and through a variety of disciplinary approaches. It starts from the premise that after the 'spatial turn' human action and cultural representations can no longer be grasped as firmly located in or clearly demarcated by territorial entities. The collection of essays investigates postcolonial articulations of various genres and media in their spatiality and locatedness while envisaging acts of location as dynamic cultural processes. It explores the ways in which critical spatial thinking can be made Productive: Testing the uses and limitations of 'translocation' as an open exploratory model for a critically spatialized postcolonial studies, it covers a wide range of cultural expressions from the anglophone world and beyond – literature, film, TV, photography and other forms of visual art, philosophy, historical memory, and tourism. The extensive introductory chapter charts various facets of spatial thinking from a variety of disciplines, and critically discusses their implications for postcolonial studies. The Contributors' essays range from theoretical interventions into the critical routines of postcolonial criticism to case studies of specific cultural texts, objects, and events reflecting temporal and spatial, material and intellectual, physical and

spiritual mobility. What emerges is a fascinating survey of the multiple directions postcolonial translocations can take in the future. This book is aimed at students and scholars of postcolonial literary and cultural studies, diaspora studies, migration studies, transnational studies, globalisation studies, critical space studies, urban studies, film studies, media studies, art history, philosophy, history, and anthropology. Contributors: Diana Brydon, Lars Eckstein, Paloma Fresno-Calleja, Lucia Krämer, Gesa Mackenthun, Thomas Martinek, Sandra Meyer, Therese-M. Meyer, Marga Munkelt, Lynda Ng, Claudia Perner, Katharina Rennhak, Gundo Rial y Costas, Markus Schmitz, Mark Stein, Silke Stroh, Kathy-Ann Tan, Petra Tournay-Theodotou, Daria Tunca, Jessica Voges, Roland Walter, Dirk Wiemann.

effects of the biafran war: A Companion to the Classical Tradition Craig W. Kallendorf, 2008-04-15 A Companion to the Classical Tradition accommodates the pressing need for an up-to-date introduction and overview of the growing field of reception studies. A comprehensive introduction and overview of the classical tradition - the interpretation of classical texts in later centuries Comprises 26 newly commissioned essays from an international team of experts Divided into three sections: a chronological survey, a geographical survey, and a section illustrating the connections between the classical tradition and contemporary theory

effects of the biafran war: Modern African Nationalism Gonzaga Baker Nsamba, 2003

effects of the biafran war: Chinua Achebe and the Politics of Narration Thomas Jay Lynn, 2017-07-18 This book examines vital intersections of narration, linguistic innovation, and political insight that distinguish Chinua Achebe's fiction as well as his non-fiction commentaries. Each chapter focuses on a different aspect of these intersections: Achebe's narrative response to Western authors who have written on Africa, his integration of Igbo folklore, the political implications of writing African literature in English, his use of Nigerian Pidgin, and the Nigerian Civil War. It also addresses the teaching of Achebe's works. Achebe drew on diverse resources to offer searching psychological and political insights that contribute not only a decidedly African political viewpoint to the modern novel, but also a more inclusive narrative consciousness. Achebe's adaptations of Igbo oral art are intrinsic to his writing's political engagement because they assert the integrity and authority of the African voice in a global order defined by colonialism. This book reveals how his work has helped to restructure a global vision of Africa.

effects of the biafran war: Nnedi Okorafor Sandra J. Lindow, 2023-02-08 This work is the first book-length scholarly treatment of Nnedi Okorafor's critically acclaimed fiction. Written for an audience that includes serious fans as well as scholars, it is an introduction to Okorafor's work and major influences. The scope of the text is ambitious, featuring detailed analyses of her novels, short story collection, memoir, comics and graphic novel. Particular emphasis is given to Okorafor's most enduring themes, which include healthy young adult development and decision making, the interweaving of fantasy and science fiction, flight as a unifying force and the use of innovative biotechnology in ecological utopian communities. Influences examined include feminism, Afrofuturist and Africanfuturist movements and African mythology. Chapters also detail Okorafor's examinations of colonialism and corporate neocolonialism in Africa and Africa's potential to become a major world power.

effects of the biafran war: Bringing Our Histories into School-Based Therapy Lyn

French, Reva Klein, 2023-05-02 This is a book that delves into the relationship between therapists' sometimes fraught engagement with their own emotional histories and those of their clients, offering a creative template for opening up important conversations. Each of the chapter authors contributing to this volume focuses on seminal life events that inflect the emotional tenor and quality of attunement in the consulting room. A broad range of subjects is covered, which either highlight themes around identity or reflect the kinds of challenges that bring young people to therapy, including bereavement, the experience of otherness, dislocation and migration, disrupted family relationships and life-threatening illness. With compelling clinical vignettes illuminating the resonances between therapists' stories and those of the clients they present, this book is an engaging and insightful read for all practitioners in the field, especially those working in child and

adolescent mental health.

effects of the biafran war: *Crop Improvement, Adoption and Impact of Improved Varieties in Food Crops in Sub-Saharan Africa* Thomas S. Walker, Jeffrey Alwang, 2015-10-26 Following on from the CGIAR study by Evenson and Gollin (published by CABI in 2003), this volume provides up-to-date estimates of adoption outcomes and productivity impacts of crop variety improvement research in sub-Saharan Africa. The book reports on the results of the DIIVA Project that focussed on the varietal generation, adoption and impact for 20 food crops in 30 countries. It also compares adoption outcomes in sub-Saharan Africa to those in South Asia, and guides future efforts for global agricultural research

effects of the biafran war: *Identity, Power, and Conflict: Inter-ethnic Perspective of Northern Nigeria Religious Violence* Cecilia Iro-Cunningham, 2016-12-12 Violence in major cities of Northern Nigeria has been recurring since the nation's 1960 independence. Although many scholars have analyzed the violence through different perspectives and several solutions applied, violence have continued to prevail within the region. The ability to manage a conflict depends to a larger extend on the indepthness of its analysis. This book is not like any other written about this issue. It is a research study conducted under the guidance of USA Review Board and highly experienced academic scholars of Conflict Analysis and Resolution. It was categorized as the most comprehensive report on the conflict. Extensive literature review, related conflict theories and concepts were applied for proper analysis. The goal for this publication is to shed limelight to this perspective for possible solution to a conflict that has lingered for more than 40 years with genocidal deaths and massive loss of properties.

effects of the biafran war: Biafra's War 1967-1970 Al J. Venter, 2016-02-19 Almost half a century has passed since the Nigerian Civil War ended. But memories die hard, because a million or more people perished in that internecine struggle, the majority women and children, who were starved to death. Biafra's war was modern Africa's first extended conflict. It lasted almost three years and was based largely on ethnic, by inference, tribal grounds. It involved, on the one side, a largely Christian or animist southeastern quadrant of Nigeria which called itself Biafra, pitted militarily against the country's more populous and preponderant Islamic north. These divisions - almost always brutal - persist. Not a week goes by without reports coming in of Christian communities or individuals persecuted by Islamic zealots. It was also a conflict that saw significant Cold War involvement: the Soviets (and Britain) siding and supplying Federal Nigeria with weapons, aircraft and expertise and several Western states - Portugal, South Africa and France especially - providing clandestine help to the rebel state. For that reason alone, this book is an important contribution towards understanding Nigeria's ethnic divisions, which are no better today than they were then. Biafra was the first of a series of religious wars that threaten to engulf much of Africa. Similar conflicts have recently taken place in the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Southern Sudan, the Central African Republic, Senegal (Cassamance), both Congo Republics and elsewhere. As the war progressed, Biafra also attracted mercenary involvement, many of whom arriving from the Congo which had already seen much turmoil. Western pilots were hired by Lagos and they flew the first Soviet MiG-17 jet fighters to have played an active role in a 'Western' war. Al Venter spent time covering this struggle. He left the rebel enclave in December 1969, only weeks before it ended and claims the distinction of being the only foreign correspondent to have been rocketed by both sides: first by Biafra's tiny Swedish-built Minicon fighter planes while he was on a ship lying at anchor in Warri harbour and thereafter, by MiG jets flown by mercenaries. Among his colleagues inside the beleaguered territory were the celebrated Italian photographer Romano Cagnoni as well as Frederick Forsyth who originally reported for the BBC and then resigned because of the partisan, pro-Nigerian stance taken by Whitehall. He briefly shared quarters with French photographer Giles Caron who was later killed in Cambodia. Prior to that Venter had been working for John Holt in Lagos. It is interesting that his office at the time was at Ikeja International Airport (Murtala Muhammed today) where the second Nigerian army mutiny was plotted and from where it was launched. From this perspective he had a proverbial 'ringside seat' of the tribal divisions that

followed as hostilities escalated. Venter took numerous photos while on this West African assignment, both in Nigeria while he was based there and later in Biafra itself. Others come from various sources, including some from the same mercenary pilots who originally targeted him from the air.

effects of the biafran war: *Understanding Contemporary Security Challenges in Nigeria* Ali Arazeem Abdullahi, Fatai A. Aremu, Usman A. Raheem, Abayomi O. Olaseni, 2024-09-30 This book explores how the Nigerian state grapples with both internal and external forces that are fueling insecurity in the country. For more than a decade, Nigeria has been viciously attacked by different clusters of non-state armed actors, ranging from religious extremists, terrorists, kidnappers, herders, bandits, secessionists, and unknown gunmen. While insurgency-related deaths have dropped, the north-east remains the epicenter of insurgency and terrorism. This book unpacks the contemporary security challenges in Nigeria. Instead of a monolithic analysis of Boko-Haram, it discusses other armed groups, secessionist agitations, maritime security, the social context of insecurity, the nexus between the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and insecurity, the mental health outcomes of insecurity, substance abuse and security, as well as migration and national security. The book is a policy-driven research work that speaks directly to policymakers, students, and other important stakeholders in the security sector in Nigeria and beyond.

effects of the biafran war: *The Challenge Of The New International Economic Order* Edwin P Reubens, 2019-07-11 This volume deals with the recent proposals in the United Nations and elsewhere for reconstructing the existing economic relations between less developed and more developed countries. The contributors to the book undertake to clarify the NIEO proposals, asking specifically to what extent they are really new, fully international, realistically economic, and are the constituents of workable order. The confrontation of NIEO demands and real-world constraints is a leading feature of the book, and each of the chapters deals with one or more elements of the NIEO proposals against the background of relevant conditions in both the countries and the international institutions and practices that interrelate them. The authors arrive at a considerable degree of consensus, mostly agreeing that the NIEO is not really a new order, but endorsing specific NIEO proposals that will achieve gradual progress for LDCs in absolute terms.

effects of the biafran war: *Metaphors and Climax* Charles Nwadiigwe, 2014-07-20 *Metaphors and Climax* explores the artistic forays of the late Ogonna Agu (Ph.D.), Nigerian writer, critic, actor, director, painter and Associate Professor of drama and theatre. In 19 exciting essays, this book captures the creative canvas of Agu as expressed in the genres of literary drama, performance and theatre criticism. Besides establishing the versatility of Agu as a virtuoso artist, the volume significantly interrogates the thematic preoccupations of his plays, their sociological values and the potentials and challenges of putting them on stage as performance texts. Issues such as the creative philosophy of Agu, the dramatic reflections of the Nigerian Civil War, the ideology of Biafra, the political economy of postcolonial Africa, love, gender and culture, and the ethical demands of peace and reconciliation demonstrate the broad canvas on which Agu's creative works are painted. The compendium is a good reference material for scholars, practitioners and students of African theatre, politics and culture.

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