



TRIBAL CONFLICTS, TRIBAL STRATEGIC RE-ALIGNMENTS AND COUNTRY TRANSFORMATION IN AFRICA

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Abstract

Many developing countries particularly in Africa are bogged up with African traditions that emanate from tribal ideologies and additionally populations of Africa are segmented into tribes some of which are large (otherwise known as the Majority), others are medium and others are small (otherwise known as the Minority) and they are sometimes used as a benchmark of country transformation. When it is time for Politics, the political discourse is normally around garnering numbers to maximize votes. The objective of the study was to establish the relationships between tribal conflicts and country transformation in Africa. The in between variable was tribal strategic re-alignments which was used to control re-alignments within tribes. The detailed objectives were; to determine the influence of tribal conflicts on country transformation, to establish the relationship between tribal conflicts and tribal strategic re-alignments, to evaluate the effect of tribal strategic re-alignments on country transformation, and finally, to establish the influence of tribal conflicts and tribal strategic re-alignments on country transformation. Regression models were estimated and tests of significance calculated to determine the significance of the results arrived at. The findings of the research were that tribal conflicts significantly negatively impacts on country transformation, tribal strategic re-alignments significantly positively influences country transformation, tribal conflicts significantly motivates tribal strategic re-alignments, tribal strategic re-alignments significantly impacts on tribal conflicts, and combining tribal conflicts and tribal strategic re-alignments reveals that while tribal conflicts reduced country transformation significantly, tribal strategic realignments insignificantly

increases country transformation. The study results alludes that tribal conflicts can be minimized through tribal strategic re-alignments in which tribes can be used to negotiate for resources and for political power. This infers that countries dominated by tribes such as countries in Africa need to strategically re-align, re-strategise and regroup so as to strengthen their bargaining power for shared prosperity and promised share of scarce economic resources. This might be interpreted to mean that much more money is required to encourage strategic re-alignment with the objective of reducing tribal conflicts which can then be leveraged on to speed up country transformation.

Keywords: Tribal, Conflicts, Strategic, Re-Alignment, Country Transformation, Africa

INTRODUCTION

The current developed countries were once developing and they were transformed to become developing nations. Transformation occurred through mobilization of resources and through prudent utilization of the scarce resources availed by governments locally and negotiations from development partners that came in as foreign grants. The rate of development and economic transformation differs from one economy to another and ordinarily, some countries have attained a higher level of transformation than others. Developed countries like Singapore, the United States of America, Canada, Europe and Russia have attained the level of development that they have after setting aside massive resources to fast-track development while ensuring that financial impropriety is minimized and anti-corruption institutions are well entrenched in those economies to ensure prudent utilization of resources country wide, in the continent and globally. The transformative agenda journey has therefore not been easy for the developed world countries as good economic management and political governance and accountability have gone hand in hand with transforming the developed economies. Country transformation is desperately desired as it is viewed as the engine of economic development and country promotion from the level of less developed to developing and essentially to developed nations which then becomes first world economies with properly accumulated resources which are prudently managed and properly utilized (Egeberg and Trondal, 2009; Esser and Strömbäck, (eds.), 2014; Maestas, Atkeson, Croom and Bryant, 2008). Developing countries in Asia, Africa and other developing worlds are characterized by segmented tribes some of which are large tribes (otherwise known as the Majority), others are medium and others are small (otherwise known as the Minority), yet others are Marginalized tribes (Majone, 2001; Potter, 2019; Manin, 1997; Mansbridge, 2003). In the political arena, the political discourse is normally around garnering numbers particularly during general elections and therefore the tribes

with numbers tend to be more popular than the small tribes which are usually marginalized and tend to have no say in the countries' political discourse and share of country resources (Ansell and Gash, 2008; Wood, Matthews, Overman and Schillemans, 2022).

Countries in Africa embrace the practice of tribal groupings to leverage on tribal strengths so as to enhance the country domestic bargaining power because tribes are rarely if ever global. Resource endowments in different countries and regions differ which means that mobilization of available resources as of necessity demands to be leveraged on by countries such as the Giraffe Projects in African countries of Zimbabwe, Uganda (Uganda Wildlife Authority), West Africa, Central and Southern Africa and even Kenya (Kenya Wildlife Service) where the giraffe population is a valuable resource and is a source of revenue to the local communities such as the Maasai Mara Game Reserve as well as to the entire country, region and continent. The Elephants are well known and many countries that have forests and climates that suites elephants embrace the habitats in which the elephants are kept and sustained because of their tusks. Most of the countries that have giraffes also tend to have elephants and therefore Elephant Projects are also there. Game Rangers are also able to articulate about the Rhino, the Hippopotamus (the Hippo), the Wild Beast and the Crocodile among others as they are resources that are of value not only to the tribes where they are found but to the entire country in which the tribes are because resources of tribes at that level are entrenched in countries and are managed nationally (Ingram and Schneider, 2016; Svalfors, 2020). Forest resources in Malawi, Congo DRC, Uganda, Tanzania and minerals such as oil in Nigeria, Middle East, Israel and ocean natural resources along the African Coastline and other continental resources are guarded by those who benefit from them including countries in which they are found as well as countries where they are exported to. Transforming the economies of Africa requires the modernization of the resource zones from which income is generated so that the income source is sustained, well utilized and checks and balances are imposed for putting corruption in check so that the resources are not depleted to benefit a few individuals but rather for the benefit of the entire nation. If financial impropriety is rampant, the much generated financial resources are eroded through corruption and corrupt means which escalates resource mismanagement which ends up dragging the transformation agenda not only of the country but of the continent at large (Vandamme, 2018; Hobolt, Tilley and Banducci, 2013) and therefore requires anti-corruption institutions to be strengthened so that the institutions can be given the mandate to prosecute and to hold accountable those who are found culpable.

Differences in tribes and communities escalate inter-tribal conflicts and sometimes intra-tribal conflicts which interfere with economic activities of those countries. When the conflicts within and across tribes (referred to as clans in some countries) is not adequately managed, the

conflicts escalate to country conflicts such as in South Sudan, Congo DRC and Israel where externalities from other continents join in to make the situation worse which impact negatively on country economic transformation. To gain the bargaining power, different tribes tend to re-align themselves and even regroup themselves so that they are able to collectively gain political power and to also get a share of country resources (Schillemans, Overman, Fawcett, et al, 2021a). Some tribes tend to have tribal kingpins to bargain and negotiate for them when they amalgamate resources behind the scenes to make it happen while providing consultative advice at the background. To gain tribal power and by extension political power the tribal groupings mobilize expertise to enable them gain leverage so as to have an appropriate share of what they are keen in getting from countries especially when these countries transform. Therefore leveraging on resources, finances mobilized by tribes and tribal expertise by teaming up with experts from other tribes which then take them to the level of tribal alignments and tribal re-alignments becomes essential. Tribal re-alignments sometimes occur especially when politicians change their goal posts to fit in the current political wave by ditching their previous coalitions and form new ones as they target to get political positions and retain political control in the new regime (Hood, James, Jones, Scott and Travers, 1999; Goodin, 2007; Schmidt, 2020; Svallfors, 2020). Expertise is thus required for tribes to achieve strong tribal bargaining power so that each tribe can get resources for its community as the tribes scale downwards and upwards in the tribal ladder to distribute resources amassed (Tetlock, 1991) as some members of the tribes receive little while others amass alot. Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and Church Based Organisations (CBOs) are found at the grassroots where they train community and tribal leaders on conflict management (McDuffie and Lynn, 2006) conflict minimization, capacity building, negotiation and arbitration to ensure that when conflicts at the tribal or even community level occur, they are contained and controlled so that the conflicts donot interfere with community economic activities and the broader country economic activities which provides a conducive climate for country economic transformation (Lindsay, 2017; León, Jurado and Madariaga, 2018).

Strategy is important in steering the country to the next level in terms of development. Many countries tend to have log-frames to define the future agenda of these countries. Countries in Africa use Visions while others use Agendas yet others use Declarations. The Kenya Vision 2030 was crafted in Kenyan following the contended 2007 General Elections. Intra-country and tribal clashes of 2007 which were fueled by the contended 2007 General Elections were marred with tribal conflicts some of which were financed by those who wanted to gain political power. Global professionals as we knew them, Kofi Anan, Yash BalGhai, Nelson Mandela, and Morino Occampo and also Bethsauda who were given the task of brokering

political temperatures not only in Africa but globally passed the message that peace is crucial not only to African countries such as Kenya but is also desired globally as some of the Global leaders were grilled in the International Criminal Court (ICC). The visits to the International Criminal Court (ICC) by country leaders in Kenya and other global countries emphasizes the importance of country politics and value of humanity as crimes against humanity were heavily prosecuted in the international courts (Kriner and Schickler, 2017; Stark, 2018) such as the ICC at the Hague.

Countries globally, with Africa not being an exemption, tend to Host Declarations such as; the historical Lome Convention in Togo, Yaoundé Convention in Cameroon, the popular Arusha Declaration in Uganda and the recent Nairobi Declaration (Nairobi, Kenya) of 2023 in which Climatic Change was the main theme. Kenya as a country leveraged by referring to the Conferences that were organized around the themes as Cops in which there was Cop 26 which crystallised the 2022 general elections which were subsequently followed by Cop 28 and Cop 30 which were global themes and were each concluded in different countries including Kenya (Cop 26 at the Nairobi Declaration of 2023), India (Cop 28) and Cop 30 (Ingold and Varone 2012; Stimson, Mackuen and Erikson, 1995). The Global Agendas such as the Agenda 63 defines the future of countries not only in Africa but Globally (Oppenhuizen, Klijn and Schouten, 2020), The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which expired in 2015 are global and define standards for all countries of the world (United Nations Development Programme, 2016; USAID, 2006). The SDGs tend to define themes of focus for fast-tracking Economic Transformation which are defined globally but are scaled down to continental level and subsequently to country level so that each country can leverage on country resources and country economic strengths that the country is endowed with so as to maximize the countries' competitive advantage.

Economies globally are transformed through visions and missions which are scaled down to strategic objectives and resource allocation to the various strategic objectives while defining how each strategic objective is going to be achieved with the resources allocated to it notwithstanding the limitation of adequacy of country resources which emanates from the many needs and wants that require country financing (Willems, and Van Dooren, 2017). Some of the resources required for country transformation are obtained from development partners as development partners look from a far when the countries are being transformed whether in the right way or in the wrong way but they still provide donor support anyway especially when the countries receiving donor funds have adhered to donor conditionalities. The donors send their experts to do impact assessments on the projects implemented using the money they provide

and where these projects do not meet the standards required donor agencies tend to withdraw their funding from these countries. One of the Heads of the Catholic Church in Kenya once said. "We are far! We are coming from far! And we are going far!" (Quote from Cardinal John Njue, Head of the Catholic in Kenya). This emphasizes on how long the journey of economic transformation is and possibly the demands that comes with transforming not only an economy but also a continent and the entire globe.

Developed countries were once emerging economies, then they became less developed and turned to developing and are now developed and transiting to first world economies. The core values and the detailed country interests entrenched in the Laws of the Land of each country (The Constitution) defines the spirit that the Country Patriots embrace some of who survived the hostility of unappreciative successive regimes while others were not able to survive. The country icons such as Kwame Nkuruma, Onchieng Oneko, Tom Mboya, Oginga Odinga (Odinga Senior), Raila Odinga, The Founding Father of the Nation Kenya Mzee Njomo Kenyatta and His then Vice President Oginga Odinga and other prominent personalities who defined the future of the countries for those countries to be where they are today are patriots that cannot be swept under the carpet as they left a mark in the country history which is non-erasable (The Commonwealth, 1970 and 1970; USAID, 2006; Hill and Lynn Jr., 2005; Hasler, Küebler and Marcinkowski, 2016).

It is therefore eminent and imperative to assert that Economic Transformation is intertwined with the country history and the way colonization was handled by the freedom fighters of those countries not forgetting who they were and the sacrifices they made to liberate their countries from which many of the freedom fighters and those who sacrificed got nothing but instead were harassed and extensively humiliated as those who were sitting on the fence when that was happening jumped in to reap big without sweating (Jordana, Fernández-i-Marín and Bianculli, 2018). The questions that linger then are; What type of Countries are African Countries and how many are they? Who are the prominent icons and personalities that have defined the past, current and future transformation of African Countries? How were the Colonial Masters fought by the indigenous citizens of the countries they colonized? When the fighters worn (Kikuyus) and subsequently became Masters, who became their Servants (Luyias)? How about when the Servants became the Masters, who inter-changed them? Did it then end up becoming "The chicken and the egg" riddle? Was the snake rattled? Was there any 'cat and mouse game' anywhere? How were these countries then transformed? Or were people physically transformed instead of transforming countries and skills? What was the role of tribes in fueling country conflicts? What strategies were copied by the tribes to re-align themselves and were the tribal re-alignments replicated by other tribes internally or

externally? We all sat and watched as that happened and said nothing! The Human race as it were, and not animals is eminent because the animals would not have known the issues and what was happening but would not have been that brutal; and the only thing they would have done would have been to go on with their lives unusual (without knowing since they are not expected to know anyway) (Duch and Stevenson, 2008; Sørensen, Hendriks, Hertting and Edelenbos, 2020; Braithwaite, 1997).

Globally, it looks like transforming countries has been accompanied by and sometimes superseded by transforming people. Transforming people essentially requires instilling skills to people so that they can participate in generating country resources and fast-tracking economic development and therefore speeding up (never speeding down) economic transformation. Professionals in the various areas of expertise such as engineers, architects, financial managers, lawyers, agriculturalists, environmentalists and ecologists, health care workers, water engineers and climate change experts among others are all essential in the journey of country trajectory and country transformation. Teamwork increases the efficiency in service delivery to citizens of these countries and quality expertise promises efficiency of activities in the transformation chain of command in the country trajectory.

Transforming people in the journey of economic transformation requires financial resources and funding from wherever money is available. But the dimension of transforming skills of people (which way; upwards-enhancing them, or downwards-degrading them and eroding the skills they attained previously?) is farfetched (Sørensen, 2020; Hawkins and Jacoby, 2006; Bertelli, 2016). However, when the responsibility of people transformation is left to laymen (such as the Police Force, Prison Generals and Prison Directors, the Linkers, Wirers, Colour Changers, Age Distorters, Health Destroyers and Look Changers not forgetting those who seek assistance from Witches (Nelson, 1999) (to achieve their goals among others) they think people transformation entails modifying them to look different in their looks (from more appealing to less appealing when hated and vice versa when liked), changing colours (from preferred colour to less preferred colour as punishment or leaving it as-it-is or making it look better when the opposite of punishment reigns), height (short or tall whichever is preferred) character (facilitating and forcing good character to become bad character and interchanging them by mudslinging good people to the label of bad people and vice versa especially when an opportunity is in the offing) and even health (from good to worse to prove themselves when they hate you and from bad to good when liked for whatever reason) and other reasons which are many.

Capacity building is therefore essential to ensure that people transformation is in form of skills and not distorting people by changing them to how people prefer to look like (not how they

were born to look like) or are preferred to behave because of pressure from those who want to see them behaving that way to trash the effort of those who molded them (not what they were molded to be) and essentially then the world over shouts that distortions of that kind and those types of people preferences donot transform economies. Marketing bad behavior and glorifying financial indiscipline are not useful to the road to country transformation but might instead hijack financial resources meant for country transformation and instead direct them to negative country transformation (to the worse) (James, Jilke, Petersen and Van de Walle, 2016; Shuaibu, Salleh and Shehu, 2015; Raunio and Hix, 2000). Resources and energy which could be used in economic transformation could then end up being wasted in struggling to change and modify the mentioned aspects to the favourable side as the focus shifts from 'nice-looking' to 'bad-looking' and vice versa for each of them. How these modifications are done, some of us are green and have no idea because some people are also being made to look and feel much older (in fact sometimes three generations older) than they are while it is vice versa for others. What is it and what is being achieved by changing colours and looks? It is a business for webs or connections of webs? Or how is it being done, for what purpose and for who? (Hood, 2015; Shuaibu, Salleh and Shehu, 2015).

Countries in Africa have many tribes and there are many activities that are facilitated through tribes. Marriages are arranged such that tribes are able to come together so that they have common interests and such that they are able to Leverage on marriages to negotiate for resources for the tribe that has a bigger stake in terms of Majority control either because of bigger numbers, more resources or control as a result of being the ruling tribe. Therefore big tribes have the ability to marry from and to everywhere such that their interests in terms of political positions, shared resources and tribal interests remain intact from one regime to the next. In fact, the tribes with bigger numbers are able to cut across such that they transfer the personnel of their tribes globally. In Kenya for example, the Kikuyu tribe has antennae everywhere (and sometimes works in conjunction with the Kenya Somalis otherwise known in Kenya as "Warriors" especially matters business) and indeed almost every family in Kenya has the presence of a Kikuyu either a small kikuyu, an average kikuyu and even a big kikuyu. The second double majority tribes are the Luos and Luyias but they are not able to beat the Kikuyus because they are entrenched in their tribal cocoons and the few that pretend to be non-tribal are secretly entrenched in the Kikuyu tribe without them knowing so that the Kikuyus can misuse them and their children - if not liked and marked for harassment and punishment (and indeed done so) as gimmicks for quietening them and belittling them – and vice versa when liked so that they are used appropriately (not misused) and their children are rewarded as "thank you" gestures for what their kins enabled them to achieve through those mis-used, humiliated,

belittled and harassed - tribes without them knowing while their tribes and the Kikuyus know but other times they are entrenched in their own tribes without knowing and used and misused and harassed by their own tribes without them knowing since they are followed by those bribed by their enemies in their tribes of origin to do so. The Kalamajong of Northern Uganda and Nambale, tribes around Mt. Meru in Tanzania and tribes of Zanzibar, the Boko Haram in Nigeria and the Ibos of Northern Nigeria, the twelve tribes of Israel, the tribes of Congo DRC, those of South Africa and Soweto, the many tribes in Zambia and Zimbabwe, the Hutus and Tutsis in Burundi and the clans of South Sudan and Somali Republic (not forgetting the clans of Kenyan Somalis – Warriors”) needs to be as frictionless as possible to ensure country resources are well-utilised to spur economic transformation.

Tribal strategic re-alignments can however be used to the detriment of the country population especially where a section of the population has fewer resources and or smaller tribal network because there is nothing to leverage on. To amass tribal resources, tribes need to have a strong bargaining power which sometimes requires them to re-align and regroup so as to have a have the ability to amass tribal wealth and to leverage on tribal strengths to sustain the tribal strong bargaining power. Tribal networks in countries like Nigeria (in Lagos, Abuja and University of Ibadan), South Africa (Kwazulu Natal, University of Cape Town, Johannesburg), Ghana (Accra), Mozambique (Maputo), Malawi (Lilongwe), Zimbabwe (Harare), Cameroon (Yaoundé), Togo (Lome), Coted'Ivoire (Ibadan), Senegal (Dakar), Tanzania (Daresalam and Dodoma), Uganda (Kampala and Arusha), Ethiopia (Addis Ababa), New Guinea (Conakry) and Benin (Contonou), South Sudan (Juba and Juba Express), Ruanda (Kigali), Burundi (Tutsis and Hutus), Mali Republic (Consular), Sierra Leone, Republic of Somalia (Mogadishu) and Egypt (Israel and River Jordon) not forgetting Madagascar and Zanzibar Islands countries of which have been known to escalate conflicts especially as the country general elections approach. Most of these countries are devolved and are demarcated as counties, states, local authorities and local governments while other are demarcated into districts and provinces. The boundary demarcation are guided by the country geographical ideologies and political interests of the countries concerned.

Conflicts in countries have been known to be fueled at the continental, regional, national, provincial, district, county, constituency, community and village (headmen) level. These conflicts have been known to trickle upwards or downwards sometimes even landing at the family level. When the politics donot appear to be in the political favour of the tribes of interest, the closely knit tribal networks are used to put pressure on the entire country so that the country leaders bow to the pressure and demands of the community with tight tribal networks and these tribes are only contained by adhering to those demands (Papadopoulos, 2012). Conflicts in the

neighbouring countries sometimes explode across borders and tend to have implications on activities of the neighbouring countries that have no conflicts as tribal conflicts explode to become global (contagion effect). Sometimes goods to countries without conflicts are stationed to pass through countries with conflicts and this can impact negatively on economic transformation of the stable countries especially if they are landlocked countries (United Nations Environment Programme, 2022; Van Wyk, 2015).

In one of the countries in Africa, a conversation by a tycoon who was financing conflicts at the local level was overhead and went on like this; “How much more money do you want, and how many more people have you included in the line? In total how many of your lieutenants are on that assignment and how much do you want me to release for the actualization of dismantling the togetherness? You know who I want to be most miserable – The wife of course. Why? So that the Kikuyu concubine of that spouse can reap heavily and to avoid loss of focus on the wife, we poured money for him to get a small-timer rural concubine from his village in the tribe who can then leap little to cover the eyes of onlookers so that we are not known! You know the practice here is that Kikuyus reap big at all costs even if a few others have to be facilitated to reap small so that the entire Kikuyu tribe can go on with their businesses and their other routines. We know they are not Kikuyus and they have no interest in what the Kikuyus want to get but they are the ones we have decided to use so that they become as miserable as practically possible so that Kikuyus get what they want without being known. You know we have always been thorough and good at the job!” Surprising isn’t it!

Neighbours are sometimes used in this scenario so that those who are benefiting when there is tension at home (TAH) and even sometimes tension at neighbourhood (TAN) are out there laughing while drinking and dinning as they solicit for updates as to whether their strategy has worked, or if not yet, if it is on course! It is these TAHs and TANs that can sometimes reduce productivity especially if people work from areas that are marred by noises and targeted distortions and targeted disorganizations (sometimes referred to as “keeping a big crowd around you to make noise at you so as to frustrate you so that you are not productive because money has been poured to the owner of the crowd (even if it is a crowd of many small children and young youths living next door or in the neighbourhood) by those who donot want you to work to make such noise in fear that you might be looking for a big job (which they cannot get and even if they got they cannot do-jealousy) even when your mind is too clogged up with other things of life but they want to think you can take place of their great grand parents and they indeed modify you to look like them so that you can fit to be the grate- grate- grate grandparent of their children for them as parents of those crowd children and youths to relax as you granny their children as they think you went to school to granny their children who are from places you donot

know and who you have nothing to do with in the first place – Hai!” Inspector General Owino, the one time Police Spokesman of the Kenya Government would have stated it as stated in this statement or with more clarity because it really sounds like being in hell on Earth - Isn't it!) (Emerson, Nabatchi and Balogh, 2012; Hasler, Küebler and Marcinkowski, 2016; Thompson, 1980). Those who fuel tensions in tribes are condemned with the strongest terms possible. Tribal leaders can be used to negotiate and think through issues that fuel tribal tensions. These tribal leaders can also be used as a strategy of containing tensions at homes (TAH), tensions at work (TAK), victimization at work (VAW), Harassment at Neighborhood (HAN) and Harassment by Neighbours (HBN) when they think one is tribeless, useless and baseless without something and somewhere to hold on. As it were, if conflicts are managed and contained locally then it becomes not too difficult to contain conflicts in the wider tribe, the bigger country at large and in the continent even if not globally so that missiles do not end up being thrown by US government to Israel which is a country in the African continent. The TAH, TAK, VAW, HAN and HBN infers that these are strategies to cause discomfort of those targeted (even without identifying with tribes since they follow them abroad where their tribes are not there) because certain tribal realignments appear to have been meant to increase tribal tensions or to make the situation worse so as to leverage on the miseries of those affected. Cases witnessed in Mar Communities, the Maasais, the Pokots (of Kenya), the Boko Haram (of Nigeria), the Anti-Immigration animosity (South Africa), war in Somalia and South Sudan, war in Eritrea and Middle East may not have any correlation with tribal re-alignments but might have had something to do with tribal conflicts and intra country and inter country conflicts but continental and cross-continental conflicts cannot be ruled out. Theories on conflict resolution contend that sometimes powerful individuals sometimes have money poured to encourage strategic re-alignment which is then used to worsen the tension and fuel tribal conflicts to worsen the scenario (Shuaibu, Salleh and Shehu, 2015).

Transforming countries requires a lot of resources and manpower which means a lot of resources needs to be set aside to ensure successful country transformation. Because of the budgetary constraints with resources that needs to be allocated to the many competing wants among them the non-post-phonable recurrent (routine) government expenditures because of the requirement of government to provide the requisite goods and services to the citizens making it difficult for country resources to be sufficient since they are not enough anywhere in the first place. Bureaucracy in Government and in government institutions sometimes frustrates access to country finances which sometimes fuels corruption and demands for kickbacks geared towards facilitating release of the finances to the areas allocated which might not be necessarily areas where the money is most demanded but where it is most wanted (Bertelli

and Busuioc, 2021). Where countries obtain resources and how the resources are utilized becomes the bone of contention since the requirements are massive and the need to serve the many needs and wants of the people of those countries is dire (König, Felfeli, Achtziger and Wenzelburger, 2022). Resources can be obtained from domestic sources, through taxation, Appropriation-In-Aid, sale of government assets such as privation, leases of government property and government real estate (Urbinati and Warren, 2008), levies such as motor vehicle levy and petroleum levy, fees such as the city council parking fees, cess such as road cess to transit from one county or district or province to another, levies to control passage of heavy vehicles such as goods trucks from using the over-the-earth Express Ways and overpasses otherwise they curve downwards and collapse or crack and break, levies and charges on goods trucks at entry points between countries among others. Funds are also sourced externally from development partners in form of foreign grants and foreign loans from Bilateral and Multilateral Institutions including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank.

Quality personnel required for economic transformation calls for importation of qualified personnel to work in the purportedly to be transformed economies. Prudent utilization of those resources through diligent allocation and monitoring of usage is guided by the Public Sector Management Laws (such as the Public Sector Financial Management Act) and other national guidelines and laws that govern the allocation and utilization of country resources including what the Laws of the Land (the Constitutions) of those countries demand. State of art equipment required for use in implementing development projects to transform the country to developed status cost huge sums of money some of which are donated by the government of the United States and sometimes by the United Kingdom. The Republic of Korea and Chinese Government forward qualified personnel but the countries that want to be transformed are required to compensate them for their expertise because they donot do shoddy work but observe high quality skill and professionalism in the services that they offer for payment because they are not there to volunteer. Essentially, finances from all sources, professionalism, quality skills and country collaboration put together enables the country to be steered to the next level in terms of development and therefore becomes transformed (Eriksen, 2022; Hood, 2010; Piatak, Romzek, LeRoux, and Johnston, 2018).

What then is the role of Government in economic transformation of the economy? As a matter of fact, it is the government machinery that can be trusted and works because government can leverage on the Laws of the Land (such as the Constitution), government has experienced technocrats and has established systems of managing public resources over the years such as the Integrated Financial Management Information Systems (IFMIS). Even when

finances are availed by development partners, the partners rely on the government mechanism to easily fast-track government accountability mechanisms and so that government provides the mechanism to receive, access and manage financial resources channeled by development partners to economies. The role of Information Communication Technology (ICT) recognizes the role of Technology for interlinking government ministries, government offices, interlinking public sector with the private sector and inter-linkages of institutions such as multinationals globally not forgetting inter-linkages of development partners is catalyst to transformation of economies. Storage of data by having data base and server that is able to sustain the data accumulated is essential since such data might need to be used to evaluate past trends but also to predict future outcomes.

Country data bases accumulate statistical data (such as the National Bureau of Statistics) and Multilateral and Bilateral Organisations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank accumulate global data which they use for influencing global policies. Globalisation therefore becomes the compromising point for economic transformation to take off so that the countries that are targeted for transformation can leverage on the transformed ones to get to the next level in the country and continental transformation agenda (World Bank, 2023). The Auditor General (AG) audits government finances to ensure there is no financial impropriety and if there is (which is usually the case) these financial improprieties are minimized and many governments have computerized the public financial systems to enable inter-linkages between public institutions including government Ministries and parastatals while the Attorney General (AG) prosecutes those who misuse country resources (Brummel, 2021; Hohendorf, Saalfeld and Sieberer, 2021; Bianculli, Jordana, and Fernández-i-Marín (eds.), 2015). The private sector is heavily computerized to interlink the private sector with other private institutions and to link it with public sector institutions where money flows from private sector to public sector like in taxation or money flowing from the public sector to the private sector in form of grants to subsidize industrialisation. The Controller of Budget is there to ensure that Budgetary Allocations of finances and other resources flow to all regions of the country may it be to constituencies, counties, districts, or provinces to ensure balanced economic development and therefore economic transformation in the short-term, medium-term and even in the long-run. The Regime in Power leaves the Successive Regimes to Sustain the Transformation of the Transformed Economies but does not leave resources behind to enable sustenance (Flinders, 2012; Romzek, LeRoux and Blackmar, 2012). The Judiciary has ensured that the requisite Laws exist to Prosecute Culprits who misuse country resources or leverage on country resources to benefit themselves personally while Parliament through the August House ensures that Motions are moved and Debates are kept Live for raising a red flag and if need be naming

those who steal and (or) misuse public resources. The Committees of Parliament such as the Public Investment Committee (PIC) and Public Accounts Committee (PAC) (Fortunato, Martin and Vanberg, 2019) grill those involved in misappropriation of country resources and Parliament passes bills and laws that the countries require for prudent economic management and they give the verdict to reject or to accept the laws debated on. The Ethics and Ant-Corruption Commission (EACC) prosecutes those who are involved in corrupt practices in government (and also in private sector and donor agencies) while the Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP) and Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI) grill those involved in malpractices and holds them to account when they misuse public resources. The Attorney General (AG) manages the legal system and facilitates drafting and implementation of the requisite Laws that directs the economy to the right direction (if drafted in good faith) including review of the Constitution (Peters, 2021; Stimson, Mackuen, and Erikson, 1995; Tilley and Hobolt, 2011; Fossheim, 2022).

Tribal issues including tribal hatred where certain tribes are sidelined in employment and the wider share of country resources is eminent in many African countries especially where the bargaining power of those tribes is limited by their small numbers. Security is forced to step in when tribal conflicts are widespread for the interest of safe-guarding human life and safeguarding property and other valuable resources and in the medium term contain the tribal conflicts. Security is provided by Government through the Ministries of Military and the Ministry of Police which use formal security systems such as use of guns and machine guns which are sophisticated and sometimes grenades and tear-gas to disperse rogue crowds during demonstrations some of which are entrenched in tribes but most cases not entrenched in tribes. Some tribes choose to use rudimentally security systems that are used at lower end of the security ladder and provided by security organizations at the lower end of the market which are cheaper to use but are able to protect their interests (Romzek and Ingraham, 2000; Gasper and Reeves, 2011). The lower end of the security ladder tend to use instruments like pangas, knives, bows and arrows, machettes, 'rungus', 'bakolas' and sticks such as 'mikuajos' to handle village bickeries (VB) or bickeries at villages (BAV) and community tensions (CT) or tensions at communities (TAC) and church disagreements (CI) or tensions at church (TAC) or fights at church (FAT) and even sometimes hatred at church (HAC) not overlooking hatred by spouse (HBS) and sometimes hatred by in-laws (HBI) and even worse hatred by late-comer-wives in families (HBLCWiF) who get married there with strategies to achieve predetermined identified benefits and feel threatened by nothing and everything and additionally simply want to take control of those they so that they can leverage on the resources accumulated before they got married there. Some tribes have tribal elders and fortune tellers (such as Wazee wa Kaya in

Mombasa-Kenya) who they rely on for protection without incurring much costs. Others sometimes consult fortune tellers for them to know whether there is any external and internal aggression focusing on them while others even consult witches and buy witchcraft to protect them and practice it on others (witch at house (WAH), witch at neighbourhood (WAN), witch at work (WAW), witch at church (WAC), witch at public transport (WAPT), witch at petrol (fueling) station (WAPS or WAFS), witch at supermarkets (WAS) and worse still witch at road side (WARS) (Nelson 1999).

Those who belong to the religious cults have their own security mechanisms (for example, the 'wakorinos' beat drums and tie headscarves (multi-coloured head-scarves and sometimes plane clothes headscarves of different colours) with red crosses on them and also beat drums in the wee hours of the morning to scare away enemies who could be both physical enemies or spiritual enemies) and also wear dresses and 'kanjus' with bright red crosses to keep away and to chase away the enemy. The "Legio Maria" carry the biggest of the biggest Rosaries as prayer weapons and others go round many places with small and large wooden crosses as a great sign of their beliefs (Nelson, 1999). Yet others rely on the power of God (McDuffie and Lynn, 2006) or power of their 'gods' to protect them such as traditional men and women. Many Christians rely on the power of the bible ('in the mighty name of Jesus!') while Muslims rely on the power of the Koran ('Alah-ha-kiba') while others use the Jihad Army (Vibert, 2007). Notwithstanding, the modern security systems which are more sophisticated and are handled by the recognized security providing networks without revealing to the demanders of their services of the health threat that the modern security systems pose. The car alarms and the alarms in residences (Bells and Press Buttons) and the now in thing security systems provided in form of 'human security gadgets' and "remotely provided security systems in security gadgets" and the dangerously wiring people with HIV AIDS with healthy people to punish healthy people as if the wirer wonders why they are healthy in the first place when the wire and his clout are themselves healthy (Shuaibu, Salleh and Shehu, 2015; The Commonwealth, 1970). These activities are retrogressive and cannot be used to transform countries and may be can only be used to educate tribes to be more cautious so that they carefully choose appropriate conflict resolution mechanisms while re-aligning, re-strategising and regrouping themselves to amass resources and put in place checks and balances so that tribal resources donot end up being resources for personal gain which is usually the case because they very rarely translate to tribal gain anyway which then impacts negatively on country transformation.

This research evaluates whether tribal conflicts and tribal strategic re-alignments impacts on country transformation in Africa. Does tribal conflicts influence country

transformation in Africa? What is the relationship between tribal conflicts and tribal strategic re-alignments in Africa? Is tribal strategic re-alignments eminent in country transformation in Africa? Does tribal strategic re-alignments impact on country transformation in Africa? What effect do tribal conflicts and tribal strategic re-alignments have on country transformation in Africa?

Statement of the Problem

Many developing countries particularly in Africa are bogged up with populations which are segmented into tribes some of which are large, others are medium while others are small yet others are referred to as marginalized tribes. Different tribes are differently endowed with natural resources as well as manpower in terms of skilled, semi-skilled and non-skilled labour. Engineers (Land, Building and Water Engineers), Architects, Lawyers, Accountants, Para-Medics, Agriculturalists, Agronomists and even weather forecasters are essential for sporadic economic country transformation which can be escalated by accountable contractors and government ministerial experts of all disciplines which are entrenched in different government ministries. Some tribes have livestock and camels, others have wild animals that are found in game parks, others have minerals, others have forests, others have water and geothermal while others have coal and charcoal. For the tribes to protect their resources, they protect themselves from eternal aggression and intrusion by foreigners so that the members of their tribes and communities benefit from the tribal resources which are also country resources. When it is time for Politics, the political discourse is normally around garnering numbers and therefore the tribes with numbers tend to carry the day meaning that the small tribes tend to be marginalized. Tribal groupings are witnessed which are meant to leverage on strengths of different tribes and numbers of the larger tribes and also enhance the bargaining power of the weaker tribes as they tend to be submerged in the large tribes (León, 2018). Different tribes and different communities sometimes donot agree making inter-tribal conflicts and sometimes intra-tribal conflicts the order of the day. To gain the bargaining power, different tribes tend to re-align themselves strategically and even strategically regroup themselves so that they are able to collectively gain political power and to also get a share of country resources. Tribal strategic re-alignments sometimes occur especially when politicians change their goal posts to fit in the current political wave by ditching their previous coalitions as they target to get political positions in the new regime. Strategic management becomes essential as a tool for enabling the different tribes to change their goal posts when negotiating to bring contentment while sitting at the table to create a conducive environment to ensure that different tribes live in harmony so as to receive a share

of tribal resources. Conflict resolution mechanisms are therefore embraced to assist in resolving disputes and tensions within and among tribes so that tribes and clans live in harmony.

Country transformation requires inter and intra tribal harmony to ensure that economic development is a collective activity by everyone (Fawcett, Flinders, Hay, and Wood, eds., 2017). Countries are of necessity required to have a roadmap to guide country activities as the countries look forward to getting to developed status such as Vision 2060 that was unveiled in Kenya in August 2026. The foundation of the roadmap and the intentional charting of the roadmap directs the country to the programmed economic transformation. Requiring tribes to bargain together and to live in harmony as they leverage on the tribal strengths and address the tribal weaknesses becomes essential. Countries that developed faster such as Singapore, United States of America (USA), Europe and other countries of the Global North and Global South recognize the role of government in steering country transformation. Efficient allocation of country resources, prudent accountability and transparency in the utilization of country resources is eminent. Proper budgetary procedures, prudent implementation of national, county, regional and local budgets is important in ensuring prudent use of country resources. Giving teeth that can bite to anti-corruption institutions to keep corrupt individuals in check such as the Kenyan Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) in Kenya minimizes financial impropriety by government officials.

Tribal conflicts as a matter of necessity demands to be minimized to ensure smooth transition of resources and country stability which by extension promises aggressive tribal re-alignments to fight for country resources. Managing tribal animosity is of essence to ensure peaceful coexistence so that the economies can experience country economic transformation.

This research evaluates the influence of tribal conflicts and tribal strategic re-alignments on country transformation in Africa.

Conceptual Model

The hypothesis is specified below:

H01: Tribal conflicts have no significant impact on country transformation in Africa.

H02: Tribal strategic re-alignments have no significant impact on country transformation in Africa.

H03: The relationship between tribal conflicts and tribal strategic re-alignments in Africa is not significant

H04: Tribal conflicts and tribal strategic re-alignments have no significant impact on country transformation in Africa.

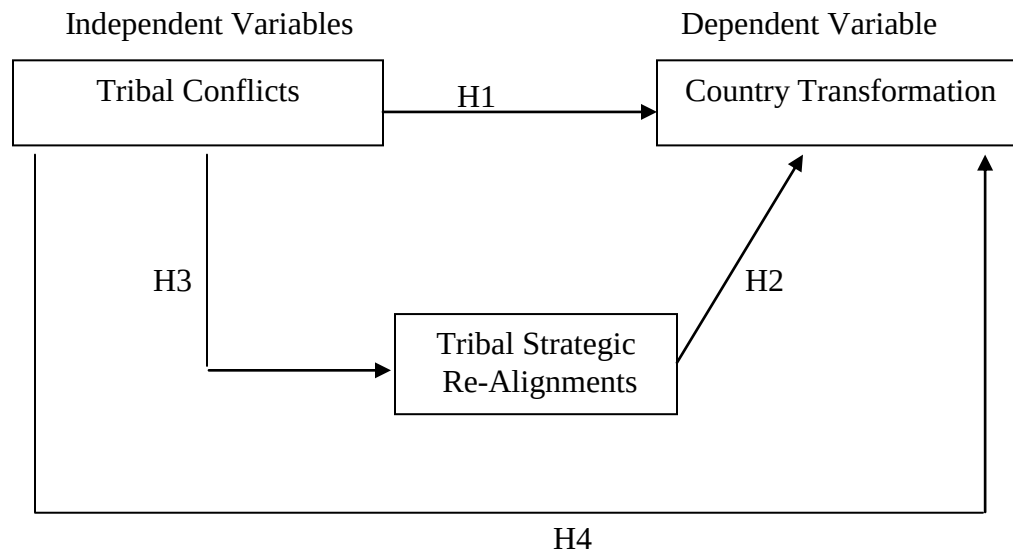


Figure 1: Conceptual Model

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data on tribal conflicts and tribal strategic re-alignments was sourced through questionnaires which were administered via email, telephones and Google meet. Data on country transformation was obtained from country national government reports and global reports published by international organizations for the period 2002 to 2025. This period is when Multiparty politics were fully entrenched in many countries in Africa which was expected to realize economic transformation in the era of competitive politics. This period was also considered long enough to provide information for detailed analysis and informing policy. Gaps on Data were obtained by sending emails to treasuries of countries of countries with gaps especially data on country transformation which majorly relied on the amount of resources (financial, human skills and other non-financials) allocated and used for economic country transformation but was also proxied by country economic development measured using Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices where no other economic measure was available. Other data and literature was sourced from publications by research institutions and publications by bilateral and multilateral agencies such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Data on country transformation was obtained from Ministries in charge of allocation of country resources such as controller of budget at national level of countries and Countries' Bureaus of Statistics.

Regression analysis was used to analyse the data and tests of significance used to measure whether the estimated values were significant or not (Hair, Black, Babin & Anderson, 2013).

The general regression equation was stated as;

$$\text{CountryTransfrmn} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{TriblConflts} + \beta_2 \text{TriblStraRealgmnts} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Where CountryTransfrmn is country transformation, TriblConflts is tribal conflicts and TriblStraRealgmnts is tribal strategic re-alignments. β_0 is the constant term while β_1 and β_2 are coefficients.

Four objectives were formulated to achieve the main objective and four regression equations were estimated for each sub-objective.

$$\text{CountryTransfrmn} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{TriblConflts} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\text{CountryTransfrmn} = \beta_0 + \beta_2 \text{TriblStraRealgmnts} \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$\text{TriblConflts} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{TriblStraRealgmnts} \dots\dots\dots (4) \text{ (i)}$$

$$\text{TriblStraRealgmnts} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{TriblConflts} \dots\dots\dots (ii)$$

$$\text{CountryTransfrmn} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{TriblConflts} + \beta_2 \text{TriblStraRealgmnts} \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

Where the words in the equations are as defined in equation 1.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Regression Results

The objective of the study was to estimate the relationship between tribal conflicts, tribal strategic re-alignments and country transformation in Africa. Four sub-objectives were estimated to achieve the main objective. Sequentially, the sub-objectives were; firstly, to establish the influence of tribal conflicts on country transformation in Africa, to determine the relationship between tribal conflicts and tribal strategic re-alignments, to determine the influence of tribal strategic re-alignments on country transformation in Africa and finally to establish the influence of tribal conflicts and tribal strategic re-alignments on country transformation in Africa. Regression equations were estimated to enable the achievement of the objectives using the data collected.

The general regression equation was stated and required to be estimated which was;

$$\text{CountryTransfrmn} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{TriblConflts} + \beta_2 \text{TriblStraRealgmnts} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

The first regression was to estimate the regression equation on the impact of tribal conflicts on country transformation which was stated as; $\text{CountryTransfrmn} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{TriblConflts} + \varepsilon$

After analyzing the data the regression equation that was arrived is stated as thus;

$$\text{CountryTransfrmn} = 2.227 - 0.411 \text{TriblConflts} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

The equation reveals that without tribal conflicts in African countries, the country is likely to be transformed with 2.227 units at every particular point in time and was found to be significant. The coefficient of the tribal conflicts was ($\beta_1 = -0.411$) meaning that to increase the

country transformation with one unit, tribal conflicts have to decrease by 0.411 units. Therefore increasing tribal conflicts reduces country transformation by 41.1% meaning that reduction of tribal conflicts by enhancing negotiation between tribes or rewarding tribal leaders to contain tribal crashes or other mechanisms available are necessary to transform countries. The anticipated decrease in country transformation as a result of tribal conflicts was found to be significant ($p=0.006$) which is below the recommended p -value of 0.05.

The second regression estimated the effect of tribal strategic re-alignments on country transformation which was stated as $\text{CountryTransfrm} = \beta_0 + \beta_2 \text{TriblStraRealgmts}$

Data analysis revealed an estimated equation of the following form;

$$\text{CountryTransfrm} = 4.5 + 0.7 \text{TriblStraRealgmts} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Tribal strategic re-alignments are used when tribes need to negotiate for resources and political control to ensure that the members of the tribe are protected and reap big as promised. When there is strong strategic re-alignments and tribal members feel secure, countries are likely to be transformed faster because the members of the tribes can engage in economic activities more easily and by extension increase productivity which fuel economic development. Therefore there is expected to be a positive impact of tribal strategic re-alignments on economic transformation. However, sometimes tribal strategic re-alignments may be retrogressive especially where the tribal strategic re-alignments are connived in bad faith intended to use tribes to destabilize economic activities through tribal battles which are sometimes downscaled to family conflicts which are used as family battlefields (polygamous families). The data analysed estimated a constant term of 4.5 which infers that without donor tribal strategic re-alignments, the country would transform with 4.5 units which was however not found to be significant. However, the coefficient of the tribal strategic re-alignment was estimated to be 0.7 which means that to enhance country transformation by 1 unit tribal strategic realignments require enhancement of 70%. The coefficient was found to be significant ($p=0.009$) which is again less than the threshold of $p=0.05$. This infers that countries dominated by tribes such as countries in Africa need to re-align, re-strategize and regroup so as to strengthen their bargaining power to gain a share of the scarce economic resources and fast-track economic transformation not only in the short-medium but also in the long-term.

Tribal strategic re-alignments was regressed against the tribal conflicts where the objective was to establish the impact of tribal strategic re-alignment on tribal conflicts (i) and to establish the impact of tribal conflicts on tribal strategic re-alignments (ii). The equations arrived at were; $\text{TriblConflts} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{TriblStraRealgmts} + \varepsilon$ (i).

The converse equation was $\text{TriblStraRealgmts} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{TriblConflts} + \varepsilon$ (ii)

After estimating the regressions, the regressions ended up being

$$\text{TriblConflts} = 5.5 + 3.65\text{TriblStraRealgmts} \dots\dots\dots(3) \text{ (i)}$$

There was a constant term of 5.5 which infers that without any tribal strategic re-alignments tribal conflicts would increase by 550% emphasizing on the importance of having tribal networks to contain tribal frictions and re-aligning the tribes to address tribal concerns aimed at minimizing tribal conflicts. Tribal leaders can be used to negotiate issues that fuel tribal tensions. These tribal leaders can also be used as a strategy of containing tensions at homes (TAH), tensions at work (TAK), victimization at work (VAW), Harassment at Neighborhood (HAN) and Harassment by Neighbours (HBN) of members of tribes because if there are no conflicts whenever and wherever then it becomes easier to contain conflicts in the wider tribe, in the country at large and in the continent even if not globally. The estimated constant term was found to be significant. With the value of TAH, TAK, VAW, HAN and HBN now significant ($p=0.007$), tribal strategic realignments increased tribal conflicts with 365% and was found to be significant (with a p -value of 0.021) possibly because certain tribal realignments were meant to increase tribal tensions or to make the situation worse so as to leverage on the miseries of those affected because of the conflicts which were escalated and downscaled at all levels and at various scales.

The opposite of the relationship impact was; $\text{TriblStraRealgmts} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{TriblConflts}$
 $\text{TriblStraRealgmts} = 6.52 - 7.1\text{TriblConflts} \dots\dots\dots(3) \text{ (ii)}$

There was a constant term of 6.52 which infers that without any tribal conflicts in African countries, there would be tribal strategic realignments at the level of 6.52 inferring that without tribal conflicts tribal strategic re-alignments would still be required which is a high of 6.52 units for every single unit of transformation. The interaction between tribal conflicts and tribal strategic re-alignments means that tribal conflicts motivates tribes to establish tribal strategic realignments so as to contain the tribal conflicts. The value was however found to be significant ($\beta_1=7.1$, $p=0.035>0.05$). With increased tribal conflicts, tribal leaders reap big because they are paid heftily to re-align themselves so as to contain the tribal conflicts. Reduction of tribal conflicts are accompanied by use of resources by the affected countries which should trickle down to those tribes so that the tribal leaders can also reap to the lowest level of leadership. With the wife now looking as miserable as was wanted and as was directed, the next tribal strategic re-alignment is to determine how much conflicts to fuel so as to get additional money to reverse the trajectory such that instead of having -7.1, it becomes +7.1 such that conflicts presence impacts positively on strategic re-alignments. The anticipated trajectory is therefore such that tribal conflicts encourages and increases tribal strategic re-alignments so that more resources can flow to the strategic tribal managers.

The equation with two predictor variables and the dependent variable to be estimated was to find out the impact of tribal conflicts and tribal strategic re-alignments on country transformation in Africa and from the original equation stated; $\text{CountryTransfrmn} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{TriblConflts} + \beta_2 \text{TriblStraRealgmnts} + \varepsilon$

The resulting estimated regression model which was arrived at ended up being; $\text{CountryTransfrmn} = 3.5 - 0.31 \text{TriblConflts} + 0.75 \text{TriblStraRealgmnts} \dots\dots\dots(4)$

Combining both the independent variables revealed that tribal conflicts impacts negatively on country transformation while tribal strategic re-alignments impacts positively but insignificantly on country transformation. Country transformation was found to achieve a level of 3.5 transformative agenda without tribal conflicts and with no tribal strategic re-alignments. This means that the country can still experience country economic transformation at the rate of 350% in the absence of tribal conflicts and with no tribal strategic re-alignments. Tribal conflicts was found to reduce country transformation significantly ($\beta_1 = -0.31$, $p = 0.015$) while tribal strategic realignments was found to increase country transformation though not significantly ($\beta_2 = 0.75$, $p = 0.13$). This means that where tribes need to be leveraged on to transform the economies of countries, tribal or regional blocks might work better to transform the economies to the desired level. This might call for capacity building of tribal leaders to enhance their bargaining power, to give them strategic margin in order to leverage on and to promise them their resource share so that they can concentrate on building the economy for transformation to occur economically and for it to be sustained for the period term stipulated.

CONCLUSIONS

Tribal conflicts are experienced in many African countries. To gain the bargaining power of those tribes, different tribes tend to re-align themselves and even regroup themselves so that they are able to collectively gain political power and to also get a share of country resources. Tribal re-alignments also occur especially when politicians change their goal posts to fit in the current political wave by ditching their previous coalitions as they target to get political positions in the new regime. Transformed countries like Singapore donot have tribal conflicts because they have outlived tribal thinking and tribal cocoons while the United States does not leverage on tribes (because there are no tribes there) neither tribal groupings (because there is no base there as you cannot base tribal re-alignments where there are no tribes) and therefore no resources need to be spent on tribal re-alignment leaving these countries to transform sporadically automatically. The objective of the study was to establish the impact of tribal conflicts and tribal strategic re-alignments on country transformation in Africa. The findings of this research were that tribal conflicts significantly negatively impacts on country transformation

in Africa, tribal re-alignments significantly positively influences country transformation in Africa, tribal conflicts significantly motivates tribal re-alignments in Africa, tribal re-alignments significantly impacts on tribal conflicts in Africa, and tribal conflicts and tribal re-alignments in Africa in amalgamation were found to reduce country transformation in that country of Africa significantly and to increase country transformation though not significantly respectively. Countries dominated by tribes such as countries in Africa need to re-align, re-strategise and regroup so as to strengthen their bargaining power for a fair or unfair share of the scarce economic resources so that they are not left behind. African countries require caveats to be imposed to ensure tribal strategic re-alignments are such that these tribal re-alignments encourage positive outcomes instead of leveraging on scenarios which can be used to worsen the tribal tensions and to make it difficult for tribes to be used as a basis for country transformation especially where the country resources are segmented with tribes because different regions within countries (including within tribes and across tribes) are endowed differently. Additionally, different countries not only in Africa but also globally are blessed with different types and amounts of resources which can be up-scaled and when need be down-scaled within and across countries and within and across continents and extended globally to realize faster economic country transformation which is up-scaled to continental economic transformation and escalated to global if need be but rarely. Reduction of tribal conflicts by enhancing negotiation between tribes or rewarding tribal leaders to contain tribal crashes or other mechanisms available to contain country conflicts are necessary to transform countries in Africa. With increased tribal conflicts, tribal leaders reap big because they have to be paid hefty so that they can re-align themselves as tribes so as to contain the intentionally instigated conflicts so that transformation can occur in countries of Africa. When there is strong strategic re-alignments and tribal communities feel secure, countries are likely to be transformed faster because the communities within tribes can engage in economic activities more easily and by extension increase country productivity which informs sustainable country economic transformation in the short-medium and long-run.

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