

*Justice, Human Rights and Reparations: Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource Sovereignty
for the Global South*

**Justice, Human Rights and Reparations: Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource
Sovereignty for the Global South**

Kariuki Muigua

*Justice, Human Rights and Reparations: Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource Sovereignty
for the Global South*

Table of Contents

Abstract.....	3
1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 The need to Promote Justice, Human Rights and Reparations in the Global South	5
3.0 Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource Sovereignty for Sustainable Development in the Global South	8
4.0 Conclusion	11
References	13

Justice, Human Rights and Reparations: Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource Sovereignty for the Global South

Justice, Human Rights and Reparations: Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource Sovereignty for the Global South

Kariuki Muigua*

Abstract

This paper discusses how the ideal of Sustainable Development can be actualised in the Global South through justice, human rights and reparations. The paper notes that the pursuit of Sustainable Development in the Global South is undermined by current and historical injustices, inequalities and human rights abuses. The paper discusses these challenges and examines their impact on Sustainable Development in the Global South. In particular, the paper observes that colonialism, slavery and plunder of resources in the Global South have created long-lasting impacts that undermine development in the Global South. The paper notes that in order to tackle these impacts, there is need to promote justice, human rights and reparations for the Global South. In particular, the paper focuses on rethinking education, colonialism and resource sovereignty for the Global South towards promoting Sustainable Development.

1.0 Introduction

The global pursuit of Sustainable Development depends on ensuring justice, equity, fairness, and human rights within and among nations, and across both current and future generations. For example, it has been observed that intergenerational and intragenerational equity and justice are vital in promoting Sustainable Development by ensuring that economic, social and environmental benefits are distributed fairly and equitably both within and across generations¹. Further, justice, equity and fairness within and among nations is key towards ensuring that all people and communities participate as equal partners in economic, social and environmental spheres towards Sustainable Development².

* PhD in Law (Nrb), SC, FCI Arb (Chartered Arbitrator), OGW, LL. B (Hons) Nrb, LL.M (Environmental Law) Nrb; Dip. In Law (KSL); FCPS (K); Dip. in Arbitration (UK); MKIM; Mediator; Consultant: Lead expert EIA/EA NEMA; BSI ISO/IEC 27001:2005 ISMS Lead Auditor/ Implementer; ESG Consultant; Advocate of the High Court of Kenya; Professor of Environmental Law and Conflict Management at the University of Nairobi, Faculty of Law; Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) [October, 2026].

¹ Muigua. K., & Kariuki. F., 'Sustainable Development And Equity In The Kenyan Context' Available at <https://kenyalaw.org/akn/ke/doc/article/2019-01-01/sustainable-development-and-equity-in-the-kenyan-context/eng@2019-01-01> (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

² United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination., 'UN System Framework for Action on Equality' Available at <https://unsceb.org/products/un-system-framework-action-equality/> (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

Justice, Human Rights and Reparations: Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource Sovereignty for the Global South

It has been observed that global inequalities between the Global North and the Global South undermine the pursuit of Sustainable Development³. These inequalities stem from current challenges such as economic disparities between developed and developing nations, political power imbalances, and marginalization and exclusion in global finance, environmental governance, and trade among other sectors.⁴ In addition, historical legacies including colonialism, slavery, and economic exploitation of the Global South by the Global North created enduring inequalities and injustices that continue to undermine Sustainable Development in the Global South⁵.

In light of the foregoing concerns, it has become necessary to ensure equity, justice and fairness among nations in order to promote Sustainable Development. It has been observed that rising inequalities across the world have become a defining challenge of our time undermining the global pursuit of Sustainable Development⁶. Without urgent action, inequalities can deepen the socio-economic divide between the Global North and the Global South, undermine human rights and threaten global stability⁷. The *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*⁸ sets out the global ideal of equity, justice and human rights towards Sustainable Development. In particular, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10 seeks to reduce inequality within and among nations with specific attention to the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized populations for justice, fairness and human rights⁹.

This paper discusses how the ideal of Sustainable Development can be actualised in the Global South through justice, human rights and reparations. The paper notes that the pursuit of

³ Michelle. L., 'Sustainable development principles and the global South in the context of planetary change' https://ink.library.smu.edu.sg/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?params=/context/sol_research/article/6513/&path_info=9781509963751_Implementation_of_Sustainable_Development_in_the_Global_South_03.pdf (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

⁴ The Issue of Equality of Nations., Available at <https://wsandn.org/the-issues-of-equality-of-nations> (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

⁵ McEachrane. M., 'Reparatory Justice and Sustainable Development: A Way Forward?' Available at <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/hrbodies/hrcouncil/forums/forum-african-descent/sessions/session1/statements/2023-01-23/Michael-McEachrane-Reparatory-Justice.pdf> (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

⁶ United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination., 'UN System Framework for Action on Equality' Available at <https://unsceb.org/products/un-system-framework-action-equality/> (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

⁷ Ibid

⁸ United Nations General Assembly., 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' 21 October 2015, A/RES/70/1., Available at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf> (Accessed on 24/12/2025)

⁹ Ibid

Justice, Human Rights and Reparations: Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource Sovereignty for the Global South

Sustainable Development in the Global South is undermined by current and historical injustices, inequalities and human rights abuses. The paper discusses these challenges and examines their impact on Sustainable Development in the Global South. In particular, the paper observes that colonialism, slavery and plunder of resources in the Global South have created long-lasting impacts that undermine development in the Global South. The paper notes that in order to tackle these impacts, there is need to promote justice, human rights and reparations for the Global South. In particular, the paper focuses on rethinking education, colonialism and resource sovereignty for the Global South towards promoting Sustainable Development.

2.0 The need to Promote Justice, Human Rights and Reparations in the Global South

For many centuries, people and communities in the Global South have faced severe injustices, inequalities and human rights abuses. For instance, it has been observed that for many centuries, people and communities living in the Global South suffered and continue to suffer systemic racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and other violations of their human rights¹⁰. In particular, it has been observed that the enduring legacies of colonialism, trans-Atlantic slavery, apartheid, and systemic racial discrimination have left socio-economic, cultural, and psychological scars in the Global South especially across the African continent and the African diaspora¹¹. Communities in the Global South including people of African descent face many prejudices, injustices and human rights violations flowing from the legacies of slavery and colonialism, as evidenced by many inequalities they face¹².

The United Nations observes that historical crimes including the trans-Atlantic slave trade, colonialism, apartheid, and systemic racial discrimination have left enduring effects that continue to undermine development in the Global South¹³. In particular, during the trans-Atlantic slave trade, millions of Africans were violently uprooted from the continent and transported to other

¹⁰ African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights., 'Resolution on Africa's Reparations Agenda and The Human Rights of Africans in the Diaspora and People of African Descent Worldwide - ACHPR/Res.543 (LXXIII) 2022' Available at <https://achpr.au.int/index.php/en/adopted-resolutions/543-resolution-africas-reparations-agenda-and-human-rights-africans> (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

¹¹ African Union., 'Reparations: Justice, Healing and a Fair Future for Africa and Its Diaspora' Available at <https://ecosoc.africa.int/en/blog/reparations-justice-healing-and-fair-future-africa-and-its-diaspora> (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

¹² United Nations., 'UN Leaders Galvanize Action for Reparations for People of African Descent' Available at <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/03/1147821> (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

¹³ United Nations., 'Beyond compensation: Reparatory justice as a structural economic imperative for Africa' Available at <https://africarenewal.un.org/en/magazine/beyond-compensation-reparatory-justice-structural-economic-imperative-africa> (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

Justice, Human Rights and Reparations: Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource Sovereignty for the Global South

regions of the world for enslavement¹⁴. This period was characterized by grave human rights abuses and injustices with millions of Africans losing their lives and others being sold into slavery where they were subjected to forced labour, abuse and violence¹⁵. In addition to injustices and grave human right violations faced by enslaved Africans, it has been observed that the continent was not only deprived of manpower and income, but also creativity, innovation, and relationships¹⁶.

Colonialism in the Global South also led to widespread injustices and human rights violations. It has been correctly observed that nations in the Global South were negatively impacted by the consequences of colonial rule¹⁷. Nations and communities in the Global South were severely impacted by colonialism including through denial of self-determination, dispossession of land, the imposition of colonial borders that split communities, plunder of natural resources, the exploitation of labor of enslaved and colonized peoples, and the destruction of local cultures, languages and knowledge systems¹⁸. In addition, it has been observed that at the end of colonialism, decolonization allowed Western powers to consolidate their economic grip on former colonies¹⁹. For instance, upon gaining their independence, many nations in the Global South were left with colonial debts transferred to newly-established independent governments²⁰. In particular, it has been observed that at independence, many African countries had to inherit colonial-era debts, a situation that triggered the vicious cycle of debt in the continent²¹.

Exploitation of natural resources is another challenge whose effects continue to undermine equity, justice and human rights in the Global South. In addition to plunder of natural resources

¹⁴ United Nations., 'Implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent' A/78/317., Available at <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n23/245/15/pdf/n2324515.pdf?token=CLwoAnKkVDXN3Dcggv&fe=true> (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

¹⁵ Chutel. L., 'What Reparations are owed to Africa?' Available at <https://qz.com/africa/1915182/what-reparations-are-owed-to-africa> (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ The legacy of colonialism in the Global South., Available at <https://www.ivoryresearch.com/samples/the-legacy-of-colonialism-in-the-global-south/> (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

¹⁸ Amnesty International., 'Why do reparations for colonialism and slavery matter?' Available at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/campaigns/2025/10/why-do-reparations-for-colonialism-and-slavery-matter/> (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

¹⁹ The legacy of colonialism in the Global South., Op Cit

²⁰ Colonial debt and reparations., Available at <https://theecologist.org/2021/oct/14/colonial-debt-and-reparations#:~:text=Underdevelopment,particular%20view%20of%20the%20world> (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

²¹ Ibid

Justice, Human Rights and Reparations: Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource Sovereignty for the Global South

in the Global South during the colonial era, it has been observed that resource-rich countries in Africa and the Global South are losing huge amounts of revenue through exploitation by multinational corporations²². Challenges such as inequitable benefit-sharing arrangements, tax evasion, corruption, and environmental damage are resulting in resource-rich countries in Africa and the Global South to lose proceeds from their natural capital thus undermining development²³.

The foregoing challenges undermine justice, human rights and development in the Global South. For example, it has been observed that the trans-Atlantic slave trade shaped race relations and the development of racism as a philosophy for social organization, where most societies where it has touched are now structured in such a way that people of African descent are considered the most marginalised people, and the descendants of the enslaved people still continue to suffer racism²⁴. The legacies of the slave trade remain central to present-day debates on equality, justice and human rights and to addressing systems that emerged as a direct result of enslavement²⁵. In addition, it has been observed that the weight of colonialism still lives on in the Global South, where political independence and decolonization have not been matched by the enjoyment of human rights including the right to development²⁶. Racism, discrimination, intolerance, economic inequalities and other injustices faced by people of African descent have been linked to the lasting impacts of colonialism²⁷. Plunder of natural resources in the Global South also impacts resource sovereignty and the ability of nations in the region to utilise their natural capital for development and prosperity²⁸.

²² Capital flight from Africa: Resource Plunder and the Poisoned Paradises in Tax Havens., Available at <https://taxjustice.net/2021/03/24/capital-flight-from-africa-resource-plunder-and-the-poisoned-paradises-in-tax-havens/#:~:text=In%20a%20world%20with%20weak,what%20to%20do%20about%20it?> (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

²³ Muigua. K., 'Multinational Corporations, Investment and Natural Resource Management in Kenya.' Available at <http://kmco.co.ke/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Multinational-Corporations-Investment-and-Natural-Resource-Management-in-Kenya-Kariuki-Muigua-November-2018.pdf> (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

²⁴ United Nations., 'Unravelling the Legacies of Slavery' Available at <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/04/1148166> (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

²⁵ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'A Watershed Moment for Global Dialogue on Reparatory Justice' Available at <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/watershed-moment-global-dialogue-reparatory-justice> (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

²⁶ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights., 'Racism, Discrimination are Legacies of Colonialism' Available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/get-involved/stories/racism-discrimination-are-legacies-colonialism> (Accessed on 27/10/2026)

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Capital flight from Africa: Resource Plunder and the Poisoned Paradises in Tax Havens., Op Cit

Justice, Human Rights and Reparations: Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource Sovereignty for the Global South

In light of the foregoing concerns, it is imperative to promote justice, human rights and reparations towards Sustainable Development in the Global South.

3.0 Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource Sovereignty for Sustainable Development in the Global South

Fostering justice, human rights and reparations is a key agenda for nations and communities in the Global South due to the violations and abuses occasioned by slavery, colonialism, plunder of natural resources, racism and other injustices. In particular, reparatory justice is an approach that seeks to acknowledge and repair the human rights violations and inequalities faces by nations and communities in the Global South due to the legacies of colonialism, slavery, and racial injustices²⁹. Reparatory justice involves the use of reparations to redress violations of human rights by providing a range of material and symbolic benefits to victims, their families as well as affected communities, societies and nations³⁰. In particular, it has been observed that reparatory justice has become a fundamental global issue towards addressing the long-term consequences of slavery, colonial exploitation, systemic human rights violations and economic dispossession that have disproportionately affected Africans and people of African descent³¹.

Promoting reparations is therefore key towards ensuring justice, human rights, and equity in Africa and the Global South. The United Nations observes that reparatory justice is a fundamental agenda in the 21st century towards addressing the injustices perpetuated by the trans-Atlantic slave trade, colonialism, apartheid, and systemic racial discrimination among other historical crimes in the Global South³². In particular, it has been observed that reparations must be adequate, effective, prompt, and should be proportional to the gravity of the violations and the harm suffered³³. By promoting adequate, effective and prompt reparations, it is possible to tackle systematic and structural injustices that are prevalent globally, rectify legacies of human rights violations including slavery and colonialism, and ensure full and equal enjoyment of human rights for all towards Sustainable Development³⁴.

²⁹ International Center for Transitional Justice., 'Reparations' Available at <https://www.ictj.org/reparations> (Accessed on 28/10/2026)

³⁰ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights., 'Reparations: OHCHR and Transitional Justice' Available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/transitional-justice/reparations> (Accessed on 28/10/2026)

³¹ Mbaye. L.P., & Mudeyi. M., 'Advancing Reparatory Justice in Africa: The Role of Regional Human Rights Bodies in Addressing Historical Injustices, Colonial Exploitation, and Systemic Violations' Available at https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5488970 (Accessed on 28/10/2026)

³² United Nations., 'Beyond Compensation: Reparatory Justice as a Structural Economic Imperative for Africa' Op Cit

³³ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights., 'Reparations: OHCHR and Transitional Justice' Op Cit

³⁴ McEachrane. M., 'Reparatory Justice and Sustainable Development: A Way Forward?' Op Cit

Justice, Human Rights and Reparations: Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource Sovereignty for the Global South

In order to effectively promote reparatory justice in the Global South, there is need to rethink education. It has been observed that in the Global South, indigenous knowledge systems, cultures, philosophies and values are usually excluded from education policies undermining quality and inclusive education³⁵. Most school systems in Africa and the Global South reflect Euro-centric curricula which alienates indigenous cultures and knowledge systems which have been at the core of education for many centuries³⁶. The introduction of western education in Africa and the Global South undermined traditional and indigenous education systems that had been practiced for many centuries³⁷. It also fueled the idea that western cultures are superior contributing to the deterioration of indigenous cultures and knowledge systems in Africa and the Global South³⁸. In addition, the United Nations notes that due to westernization of education in the Global South, many learners are taught in languages they do not fully understand undermining their ability to learn effectively, express themselves and reach their full potential³⁹. In light of the foregoing, it is imperative to promote reparatory justice by rethinking education in the Global South. In particular, by reforming education systems in the Global South to reflect indigenous cultures and knowledge systems, it is possible to build holistic, inclusive, ethical and culturally-appropriate education systems whereby learners can access quality and relevant education for justice and human rights⁴⁰. In addition, teaching in indigenous and local languages in Africa and the Global South can enhance the quality of education by ensuring that students are taught in languages they fully understand and comprehend while also ensuring that education fits to local needs and circumstances⁴¹.

³⁵ Mart. C.T., 'British colonial Education Policy in Africa' *Internal journal of English and literature* Vol. 2(9), pp. 190-194, December 2011

³⁶ The History and Development of Education in Afrika., Available at <https://www.msingiafrikamagazine.com/2022/01/the-history-and-development-of-education-in-afrika/> (Accessed on 28/10/2026)

³⁷ Mart. C.T., 'British colonial Education Policy in Africa' Op Cit

³⁸ Ibid

³⁹ United Nations., 'International Mother Language Day: 21 February' Available at <https://www.un.org/en/observances/mother-language-day#:~:text=Ensuring%20that%20education%20systems%20support,engagement%2C%20and%20critical%20thinking%20skills> (Accessed on 28/10/2026)

⁴⁰ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'Ubuntu in education: Special issue of IRE explores the philosophy of connectedness' Available at <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/ubuntu-education-special-issue-ire-explores-philosophy-connectedness> (Accessed on 28/10/2026)

⁴¹ United Nations University's Institute for Environment and Human Security., '5 Ways Languages Contribute to a Safer and More Inclusive World' Available at <https://unu.edu/ehs/series/5-ways-languages-contribute-safer-and-more-inclusive-world#:~:text=Languages%20are%20libraries%20of%20information,adaptive%20capacity%20as%20a%20species> (Accessed on 28/10/2026)

Justice, Human Rights and Reparations: Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource Sovereignty for the Global South

In addition, it is necessary to rethink and redress the impacts of colonialism in the Global South. It has been observed that the impacts of colonialism still live on today in the forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance especially against people of African descent⁴². The process of decolonization remains incomplete with nations and communities in the Global South still carrying the weight of injustices and human rights abuses committed during the colonial era⁴³. Some of the negative impacts of colonialism on people of African descent include systemic racism, poverty, economic inequity, overincarceration, dispossession of traditional lands and territories, criminalization of indigenous human rights defenders, and loss of language and culture⁴⁴. Consequently, there is need to rethink colonialism towards ensuring justice, human rights and reparations for nations and communities in the Global South. In particular, it has been suggested that establishment of an international tribunal on atrocities related to the trans-Atlantic trade and colonialism among other human rights violations faced by people of African descent throughout the years can foster real justice for people of African descent beyond financial compensation⁴⁵. In addition, reforming global economic systems including finance and trade is also necessary towards addressing the injustices and inequalities that replicate colonial patterns of dependency and exploitation in the Global South⁴⁶. Establishment of a Global Reparation Fund can also enhance access to effective and adequate compensation as a form of reparations for nations and communities in the Global South towards addressing the injustices and human rights abuses related to colonialism⁴⁷.

It is also necessary to rethink resource sovereignty in the Global South. Plunder of natural resources in Africa and the Global South continues to undermine development while also causing human rights violations especially against indigenous peoples and local communities⁴⁸. Upholding resource sovereignty is key towards ensuring that states and their citizens have the

⁴² Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights., 'Racism, Discrimination are Legacies of Colonialism' Op Cit

⁴³ Ibid

⁴⁴ Ibid

⁴⁵ The East African., 'Slavery Tribunal? African, Caribbean Countries Unite on Reparations' Available at <https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/news/world/slavery-tribunal-africa-caribbean-unite-on-reparations-4578630> (Accessed on 28/10/2026)

⁴⁶ United Nations., 'Beyond compensation: Reparatory justice as a structural economic imperative for Africa' Op Cit

⁴⁷ Kokutse. F., 'Ghana Reparations Summit Calls for Global Fund to Compensate Africans for Slave Trade' Available at <https://apnews.com/article/accra-slavery-reparation-conference-08f10f083359e9be57b74d6f6e983a8f> (Accessed on 28/10/2026)

⁴⁸ Ajibade, L.T & Awomuti, A.A. 'Petroleum Exploitation or Human Exploitation? An Overview of Niger Delta Oil Producing Communities in Nigeria' *African Research Review* Vol. 3 (1), 2009. Pp. 111-124

Justice, Human Rights and Reparations: Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource Sovereignty for the Global South

power to manage and dispose freely of their natural resources⁴⁹. Resource sovereignty is a fundamental right under international law that guarantees people's entitlement to fully and freely utilise their natural resources for their economic, social and cultural development⁵⁰. However, it has been observed that attaining resource sovereignty remains a challenge especially for developing countries in the Global South as evidenced by plunder and misappropriation of their natural resources by foreign entities⁵¹. Promoting resource sovereignty is therefore a fundamental right for developing countries in the Global South since it empowers them to harness and leverage on their natural capital for socio-economic growth and overall national development and progress⁵². The United Nations notes that restitution of sovereignty over natural resources in Africa and the Global South is key towards justice, human rights and development since it empowers countries to drive their own development decisions⁵³. It is therefore necessary to promote resource sovereignty in the Global South including through fair and just natural resource contracts, equitable benefit-sharing arrangements with indigenous and local communities, and sound governance of natural resources in order to foster justice, human rights and development⁵⁴.

Through the foregoing, it is possible to effectively ensure justice, human rights and reparations towards Sustainable Development in the Global South.

4.0 Conclusion

Due to historical and current injustices, human rights violations and discrimination faced by nations and communities in the Global South, reparatory justice is a key agenda towards Sustainable Development. In particular, it is imperative to rethink education, colonialism and resource sovereignty for the Global South for justice, human rights and reparations.

⁴⁹ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights., 'Self-determination of peoples and sovereignty over natural wealth and resources' Available at <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Development/RTDBook/PartIIChapter5.pdf> (Accessed on 28/10/2026)

⁵⁰ Ngang. C.C., & Kamga. S.D., 'Natural Resource Sovereignty and the Right to Development in Africa' Available at <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/edit/10.4324/9781003195115/natural-resource-sovereignty-right-development-africa-carol-chi-ngang-serges-djoyou-kamga> (Accessed on 28/10/2026)

⁵¹ Ibid

⁵² Resource Sovereignty., Available at <https://pollution.sustainability-directory.com/term/resource-sovereignty/#:~:text=Fundamentals,standards%20related%20to%20resource%20extraction> (Accessed on 28/10/2026)

⁵³ United Nations., 'Beyond compensation: Reparatory justice as a structural economic imperative for Africa' Op Cit

⁵⁴ Ngang. C.C., & Kamga. S.D., 'Natural Resource Sovereignty and the Right to Development in Africa' Op Cit

*Justice, Human Rights and Reparations: Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource Sovereignty
for the Global South*

Justice, Human Rights and Reparations: Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource Sovereignty for the Global South

References

African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights., 'Resolution on Africa's Reparations Agenda and The Human Rights of Africans in the Diaspora and People of African Descent Worldwide - ACHPR/Res.543 (LXXIII) 2022' Available at

African Union., 'Reparations: Justice, Healing and a Fair Future for Africa and Its Diaspora' Available at <https://ecosocc.au.int/en/blog/reparations-justice-healing-and-fair-future-africa-and-its-diaspora>

Ajibade, L.T & Awomuti, A.A. 'Petroleum Exploitation or Human Exploitation? An Overview of Niger Delta Oil Producing Communities in Nigeria' *African Research Review* Vol. 3 (1), 2009. Pp. 111-124

Amnesty International., 'Why do reparations for colonialism and slavery matter?' Available at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/campaigns/2025/10/why-do-reparations-for-colonialism-and-slavery-matter/>

Capital flight from Africa: Resource Plunder and the Poisoned Paradises in Tax Havens., Available at <https://taxjustice.net/2021/03/24/capital-flight-from-africa-resource-plunder-and-the-poisoned-paradises-in-tax-havens/#:~:text=In%20a%20world%20with%20weak,what%20to%20do%20about%20it>

Chutel. L., 'What Reparations are owed to Africa?' Available at <https://qz.com/africa/1915182/what-reparations-are-owed-to-africa>

Colonial debt and reparations., Available at <https://theecologist.org/2021/oct/14/colonial-debt-and-reparations#:~:text=Underdevelopment,particular%20view%20of%20the%20world>

<https://achpr.au.int/index.php/en/adopted-resolutions/543-resolution-africas-reparations-agenda-and-human-rights-africans>

International Center for Transitional Justice., 'Reparations' Available at <https://www.ictj.org/reparations>

Kokutse. F., 'Ghana Reparations Summit Calls for Global Fund to Compensate Africans for Slave Trade' Available at <https://apnews.com/article/accra-slavery-reparation-conference-08f10f083359e9be57b74d6f6e983a8f>

Mart. C.T., 'British colonial Education Policy in Africa' *Internal journal of English and literature* Vol. 2(9), pp. 190-194, December 2011

Justice, Human Rights and Reparations: Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource Sovereignty for the Global South

Mbaye. L.P., & Mudeyi. M., 'Advancing Reparatory Justice in Africa: The Role of Regional Human Rights Bodies in Addressing Historical Injustices, Colonial Exploitation, and Systemic Violations' Available at https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5488970

McEachrane. M., 'Reparatory Justice and Sustainable Development: A Way Forward?' Available at <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/hrbodies/hrcouncil/forums/forum-african-descent/sessions/session1/statements/2023-01-23/Michael-McEachrane-Reparatory-Justice.pdf>

Michelle. L., 'Sustainable development principles and the global South in the context of planetary change' https://ink.library.smu.edu.sg/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?params=/context/sol_research/article/6513/&path_info=9781509963751_Implementation_of_Sustainable_Development_in_the_Global_South_03.pdf

Muigua. K., & Kariuki. F., 'Sustainable Development And Equity In The Kenyan Context' Available at <https://kenyalaw.org/akn/ke/doc/article/2019-01-01/sustainable-development-and-equity-in-the-kenyan-context/eng@2019-01-01>

Muigua. K., 'Multinational Corporations, Investment and Natural Resource Management in Kenya.' Available at <http://kmco.co.ke/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Multinational-Corporations-Investment-and-Natural-Resource-Management-in-Kenya-Kariuki-Muigua-November-2018.pdf>

Ngang. C.C., & Kamga. S.D., 'Natural Resource Sovereignty and the Right to Development in Africa' Available at <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/edit/10.4324/9781003195115/natural-resource-sovereignty-right-development-africa-carol-chi-ngang-serges-djoyou-kamga>

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights., 'Racism, Discrimination are Legacies of Colonialism' Available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/get-involved/stories/racism-discrimination-are-legacies-colonialism>

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights., 'Reparations: OHCHR and Transitional Justice' Available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/transitional-justice/reparations>

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights., 'Self-determination of peoples and sovereignty over natural wealth and resources' Available at

Justice, Human Rights and Reparations: Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource Sovereignty for the Global South

<https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Development/RTDBook/PartIIChapter5.pdf>

Resource Sovereignty., Available at <https://pollution.sustainability-directory.com/term/resource-sovereignty/#:~:text=Fundamentals,standards%20related%20to%20resource%20extraction>

The East African., 'Slavery Tribunal? African, Caribbean Countries Unite on Reparations' Available at <https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/news/world/slavery-tribunal-africa-caribbean-unite-on-reparations-4578630>

The History and Development of Education in Afrika., Available at <https://www.msingiafrikamagazine.com/2022/01/the-history-and-development-of-education-in-afrika/>

The Issue of Equality of Nations., Available at <https://wsandn.org/the-issues-of-equality-of-nations>

The legacy of colonialism in the Global South., Available at <https://www.ivoryresearch.com/samples/the-legacy-of-colonialism-in-the-global-south/>

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'A Watershed Moment for Global Dialogue on Reparatory Justice' Available at <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/watershed-moment-global-dialogue-reparatory-justice>

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'Ubuntu in education: Special issue of IRE explores the philosophy of connectedness' Available at <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/ubuntu-education-special-issue-ire-explores-philosophy-connectedness>

United Nations General Assembly., 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' 21 October 2015, A/RES/70/1., Available at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>

United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination., 'UN System Framework for Action on Equality' Available at <https://unsceb.org/products/un-system-framework-action-equality/>

Justice, Human Rights and Reparations: Rethinking Education, Colonialism and Resource Sovereignty for the Global South

United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination., 'UN System Framework for Action on Equality' Available at <https://unsceb.org/products/un-system-framework-action-equality/>

United Nations University's Institute for Environment and Human Security., '5 Ways Languages Contribute to a Safer and More Inclusive World' Available at <https://unu.edu/ehs/series/5-ways-languages-contribute-safer-and-more-inclusive-world#:~:text=Languages%20are%20libraries%20of%20information,adaptive%20capacity%20as%20a%20species>

United Nations., 'Beyond compensation: Reparatory justice as a structural economic imperative for Africa' Available at <https://africarenewal.un.org/en/magazine/beyond-compensation-reparatory-justice-structural-economic-imperative-africa>

United Nations., 'Implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent' A/78/317., Available at <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n23/245/15/pdf/n2324515.pdf?token=CLwoAnKkVDXN3Dcqgv&fe=true>

United Nations., 'International Mother Language Day: 21 February' Available at <https://www.un.org/en/observances/mother-language-day#:~:text=Ensuring%20that%20education%20systems%20support,engagement%2C%20and%20critical%20thinking%20skills>

United Nations., 'UN Leaders Galvanize Action for Reparations for People of African Descent' Available at <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/03/1147821>

United Nations., 'Unravelling the Legacies of Slavery' Available at <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/04/1148166>