

4th SPD

*Advanced
General
Assembly*



TOPICS: Neocolonialism in Sierra Leone,
Economic Imperialism in the Tourism Industry

CHAIRS: Katie Mackechnie, Aidan Merriman

LAIMUN XXVIII

December 3-4

Neocolonialism in Sierra Leone Recent Updates

On April 27th, Sierra Leone marked their 61st year of independence from the British Empire, yet the effects of racism and colonialism are still being felt today. Many Non Governmental Organizations have become prevalent within the country with hopes of resolving Sierra Leone's instability; however, these organizations are run and operated by mostly white staff. With the presence of Western influence, education systems and even social norms have been altered to match their providers' habitual practices; ironically similar to colonization's effects in the 17th century.

The unhealthy dependency African countries and Sierra Leone have on outside forces allured Abdul Rashid Thomas (a Sierra Leonean author) to announce the questionable need for revolutions. Rashid says, "To break the cycle of dependency in Sierra Leone and across Africa, may require nothing short of a revolution, a break with current capitalist structures that ensures western hegemonic dominance." He outlines the need for blue, green, black, red, and yellow revolutions so that Sierra Leoneans build and maintain their independence. A blue intellectual revolt would support enlightenment on nature, science, and philosophy. Future technological advancements will lead to modernization throughout all aspects of Sierra Leone and more efficiency when it comes to implementation. A green revolution calls for more food security and the organization of Sierra Leone's natural resources; this can hinder exponential poverty rates prevalent within the country. A black revolution would culturally empower Sierra Leoneans; a

red revolution would strengthen unity and identity, and a yellow revolution would increase the wealth and industrialization of Sierra Leone¹

Sierra Leone, like other African countries, is fighting for their independence and their identity; however, some countries cannot survive without the support neocolonialism provides. In September, Paris announced they would pull French troops of thirteen years from Mali. France's military presence was there to combat the Islamist insurgency since 2013, so when they were removed, Prime Minister Maiga said he felt "stabbed in the back."² Though some countries rely on this relationship, many countries, including Sierra Leone, continue to transition into a new era.

¹ Thomas, Abdul Rashid, et al. "Reflections on 61 Years of Sierra Leone's 'Independence'." *Welcome to the Sierra Leone Telegraph*, 27 Apr. 2022,

<https://www.thesierraleonetelegraph.com/reflections-on-61-years-of-sierra-leones-independence/>.

² "Mali's Military PM Maiga Lashes out at France and UN." *AllAfrica.com*, 25 Sept. 2022, <https://allafrica.com/stories/202209250058.html>.

Works Cited

“Mali's Military PM Maiga Lashes out at France and UN.” *AllAfrica.com*, 25 Sept. 2022,
<https://allafrica.com/stories/202209250058.html>.

“On the Theme of a New World Order.” *The Guardian Nigeria News - Nigeria and World News*,
30 Oct. 2022, <https://guardian.ng/opinion/on-the-theme-of-a-new-world-order/>.

Thomas, Abdul Rashid, and Trevor says: “US Millennium Challenge Corporation Is
Undermining Democracy, Human Rights, Justice and Peace in Sierra Leone – Op Ed.”
Welcome to the Sierra Leone Telegraph, 17 Nov. 2022,
<https://www.thesierraleonetelegraph.com/us-millennium-challenge-corporation-is-undermining-democracy-human-rights-justice-and-peace-in-sierra-leone-op-ed/>.

Thomas, Abdul Rashid, et al. “Reflections on 61 Years of Sierra Leone's 'Independence'.”
Welcome to the Sierra Leone Telegraph, 27 Apr. 2022,
<https://www.thesierraleonetelegraph.com/reflections-on-61-years-of-sierra-leones-independence/>.

Economic Imperialism in the Tourism Industry Recent Updates

COVID-19 has put a spotlight on the problem of tourism dependency in many countries, as travel limitations globally have brought the tourism industry to a grinding halt, severely damaging the economies of countless countries. Historically, tourism has been used by core countries to facilitate a power dominance relationship over periphery countries, as developed countries invest heavily in developing areas, leading to dependence of periphery countries from their core counterparts. With COVID-19 causing this international tourism and international travel collapse, many tourism-dependent countries lost an enormous sector of their economies, and thus have faced economic peril, especially due to stressors placed upon them from their core counterparts. COVID-19 has most negatively affected developing and periphery countries, especially smaller, island states, as they often rely on tourism-related industries as a massive source of both their income and their jobs. With one billion less travelers during this pandemic, and an expected 150 million lost jobs in the tourism industry³, it is imperative that economic stimuli be provided for companies struggling in this tourism recession.

Even as the global pandemic begins to wane, the tourism industry has not recovered entirely, and many countries have turned to bolstering other areas of their economies to reduce their own reliance on tourism. An example of this can be seen in Jamaica, a country that ranks sixteenth globally in tourism dependency⁴, which has worked in recent months to build their industries more sustainably around tourism. For example, on November 4th, the JHTA met to

³ *Annals of Tourism Research - Daneshyari.com*. <https://daneshyari.com/article/preview/7416951.pdf>.

⁴ "Jamaica Caribbean Economies in the Time of Coronavirus." *Flagships*, <https://flagships.iadb.org/en/caribbean-region-quarterly-bulletin-2020-q1/jamaica>.

discuss resilience on tourism, and created an initiative to better link local manufacturers to tourism sectors, as local manufacturers have struggled in recent years due to the lack of economic stimuli. These are the types of agreements that have worked to heal the economies of tourism-reliant counties during this global pandemic, as individuals and businesses struggle to survive.

Works Cited

Annals of Tourism Research - Daneshyari.com.

<https://daneshyari.com/article/preview/7416951.pdf>.

“Jamaica Caribbean Economies in the Time of Coronavirus.” *Flagships*,

<https://flagships.iadb.org/en/caribbean-region-quarterly-bulletin-2020-q1/jamaica>.

“Jamaica Pushes for Global Tourism Resilience Day.” *Jamaica Pushes for Global Tourism Resilience Day | Ministry of Tourism*,

<https://www.mot.gov.jm/news-releases/jamaica-pushes-global-tourism-resilience-day>.

Malik, Vineet. “Every Country in the Caribbean Can Follow the Jamaica Model to Boost Its Manufacturing Industry.” *TFIGlobal*, 10 Nov. 2022,

<https://tfiglobalnews.com/2022/11/10/every-country-in-the-caribbean-can-follow-the-jamaica-model-to-boost-its-manufacturing-industry/>.