

Look to Africa, for there a king will be crowned.
Marcus Garvey

Setting the Boundaries



- Africa south of the Sahara Desert
- unity based on similar **livelihood systems** and shared **colonial experience**
- a **culturally diverse** region
- world's **fastest-growing region**
 - young population
 - In most states, 44% of the population is less than 15 years old.



Setting the Boundaries



- known for poverty, disease, violence and refugees
- relatively **low economic output**
 - In recent years, Sub-Saharan Africa's economic output has been just 2.4% of global output. (Its population is 12% of the world's total.)
 - South Africa's GNP is 36% of the GNP of the entire region.
 - **Foreign aid** helped improve agriculture, but led to large debt and corruption.



Setting the Boundaries



Angola	Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	Malawi	Senegal
Benin	Djibouti	Mali	Seychelles
Botswana	Equatorial Guinea	Mauritania	Sierra Leone
Burkina Faso	Eritrea	Mauritius	Somalia
Burundi	Ethiopia	Mayotte (French)	South Africa
Cameroon	Gabon	Mozambique	South Sudan (2011)
Cape Verde (Cabo Verde)	Gambia, The	Namibia	Sudan
Central African Republic	Ghana	Niger	Swaziland
Chad	Guinea	Nigeria	Tanzania
Comoros	Guinea-Bissau	Réunion (French)	Togo
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Kenya	Rwanda	Uganda
Congo, Republic of the	Lesotho	Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha (British)	Western Sahara (disputed)
	Liberia	São Tomé and Príncipe	Zambia
	Madagascar		Zimbabwe



Setting the Boundaries



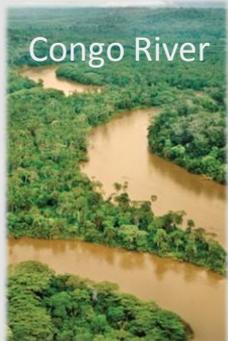
Regions of Africa

The dotted line represents one version of the African Transition Zone, which divides North Africa from the rest of Africa because of climatic and cultural dynamics.

Physical Setting: The Plateau Continent



- largest landmass straddling the equator
- **plateaus** and elevated **basins**: dominated by extensive areas of geologic uplift ... High Africa and Low Africa
 - **Great Escarpment**: landform rimming much of southern Africa, impeding coastal settlement
 - **watersheds**
 - Congo
 - Nile
 - Niger
 - Zambezi
 - **lowlands** prevail in West Africa



Physical Setting: The Plateau Continent



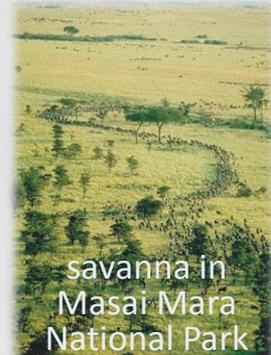
- widespread disease
- vulnerability to **drought**
- immense **biodiversity**, vast **water resources** and **wealth of precious minerals**
- **soils**: relatively infertile probably because they are old



Physical Setting: The Plateau Continent



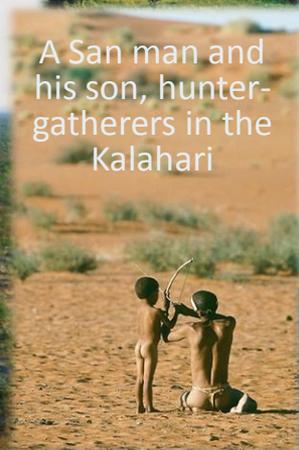
- **tropical forests** (the Ituri)
 - Congo Basin contains the second largest expanse of tropical rainforest in the world.
 - Deforestation not as extensive as in Latin America and Southeast Asia.
- **savannas**
 - Wet and dry savannas surround central African rainforest belt.
- **deserts**
 - Sahara, Namib, Kalahari
 - **Horn of Africa**: northeastern corner that includes Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Eritrea



savanna in
Masai Mara
National Park

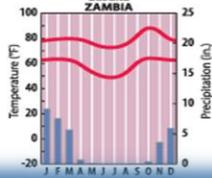
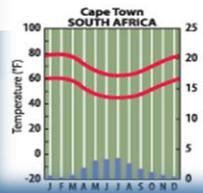
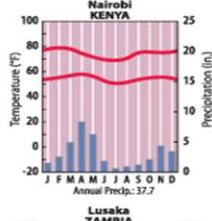
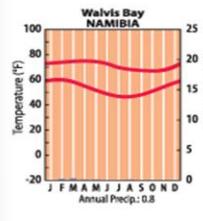
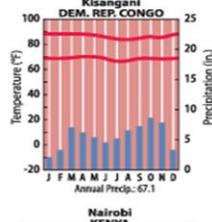
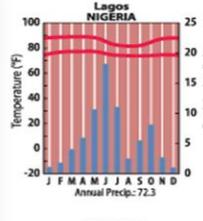
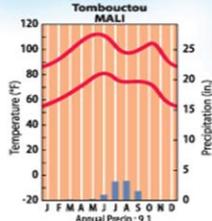
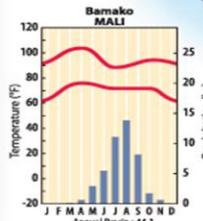
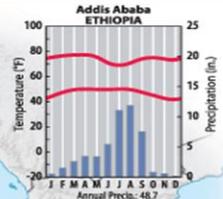
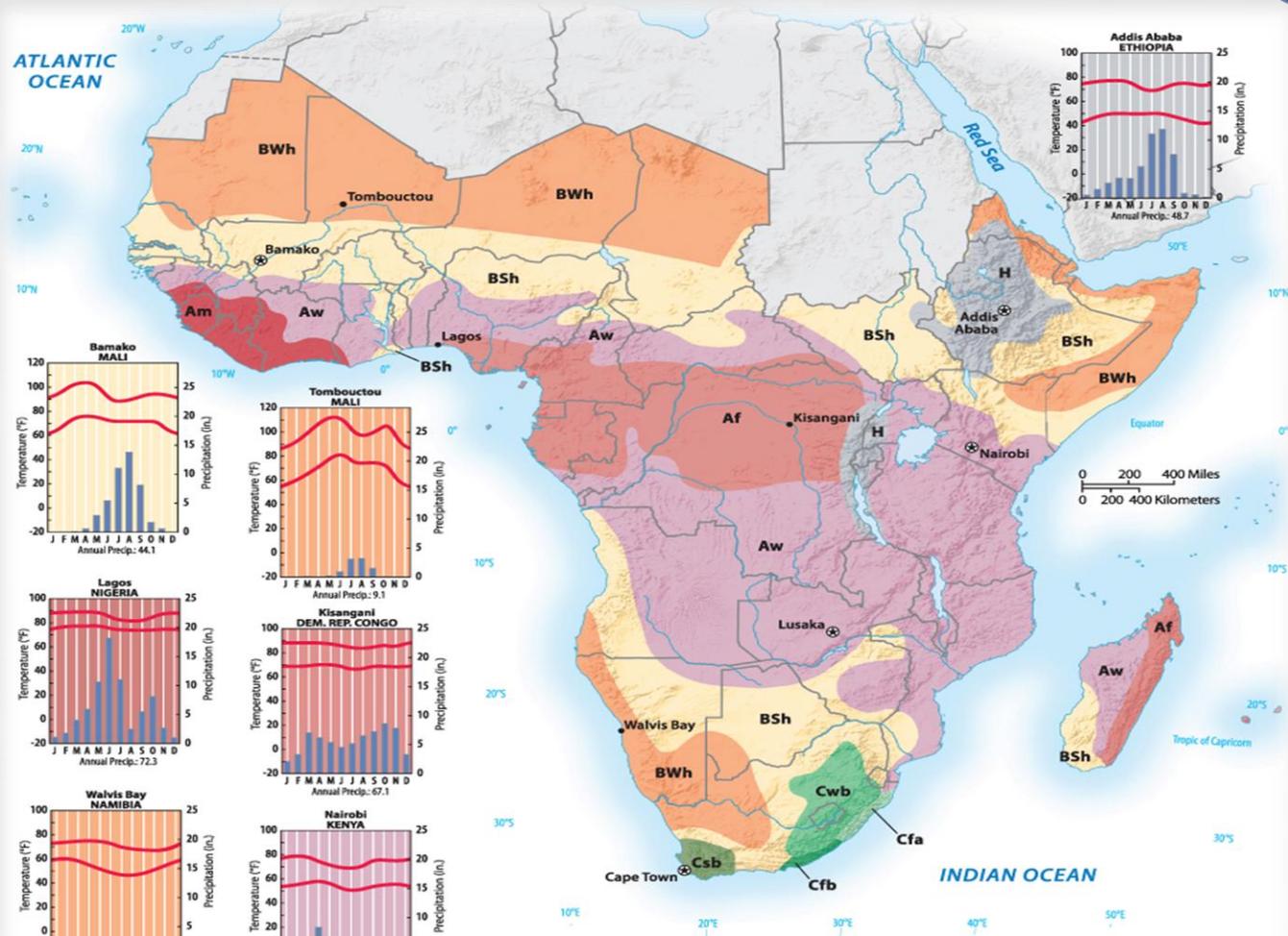


African Savanna



A San man and
his son, hunter-
gatherers in the
Kalahari

Physical Setting: Sub-Saharan Africa's Climate



warm year-round,
rainfall varies regionally

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| A WET CLIMATES | | C MILD MIDLATITUDE CLIMATES | |
| | Af Tropical rainy | | Cfa Humid subtropical, without dry season, hot summers |
| | Am Tropical monsoon | | Cwb Marine west coast, with dry season, warm to cool summers |
| | Aw Tropical wet and dry and savanna | | Cfb Marine west coast, without dry season, warm to cool summers |
| B DRY CLIMATES | | | Csb Mediterranean summer—dry |
| | BWh Tropical and subtropical desert | F HIGHLAND | |
| | BSh Tropical and subtropical steppe | | H Complex mountain climates |

Physical Setting: Environmental Issues in Sub-Saharan Africa

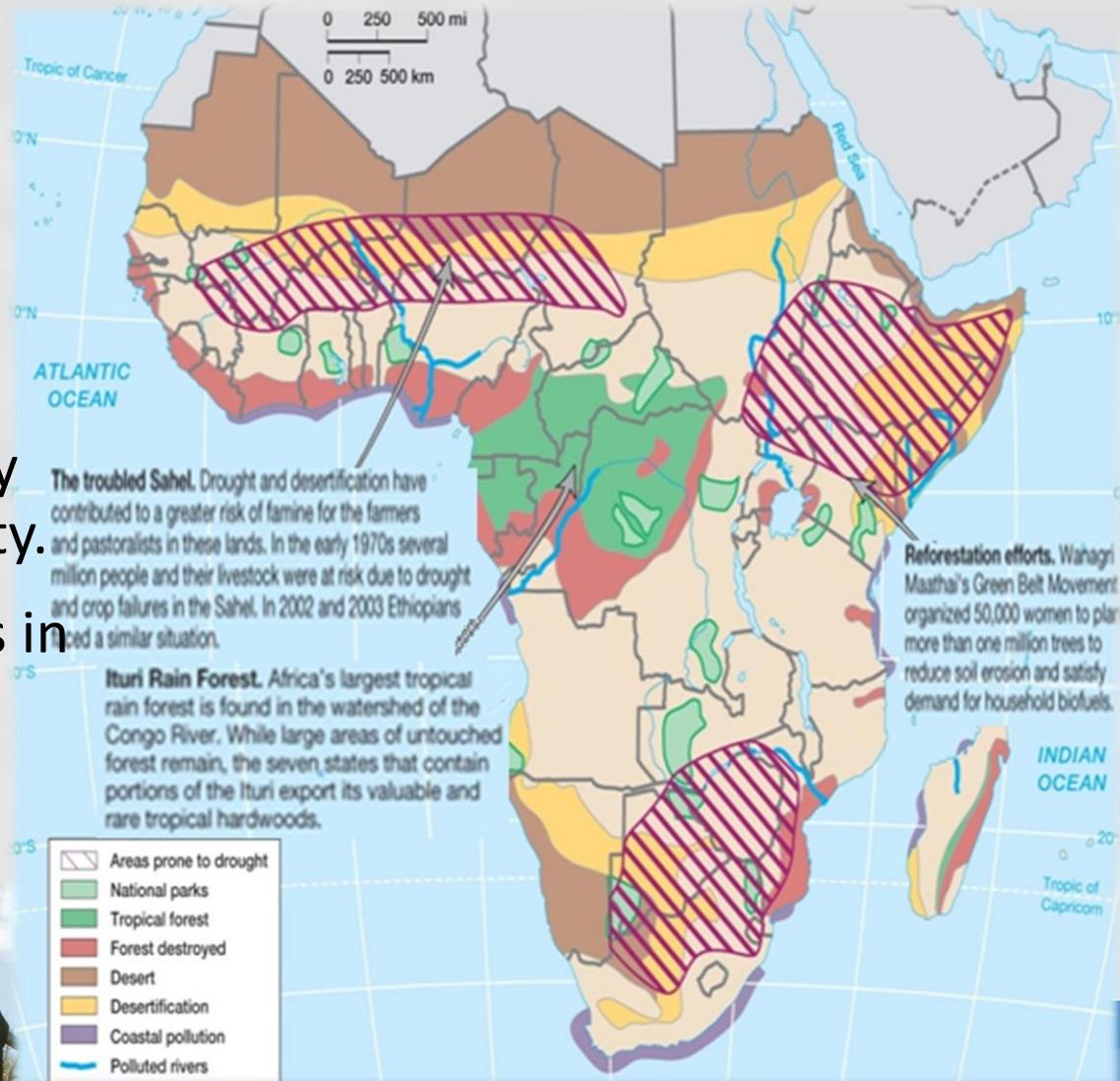


- Key environmental issues facing this tropical region are
 - wildlife conservation
 - desertification
 - deforestation
 - drought

Physical Setting: Environmental Issues in Sub-Saharan Africa



- **Wildlife Conservation**
- wildlife populations **declining**
- Wildlife survives because of historically low population density.
- most noted preserves in Kenya and Tanzania
- CITES: ban on ivory trade



Physical Setting: Environmental Issues in Sub-Saharan Africa



- **The Sahel and Desertification**
 - **Sahel**: zone of ecological transition between the Sahara to the north and wetter savannas and forests to the south
 - prolonged drought
 - overgrazing
 - colonial influence on agriculture
 - **desertification**: the expansion of desert-like conditions as a result of human-induced degradation
 - **transhumance**: the movement of animals between wet-season and dry-season pasture



The Sahel

Physical Setting: Environmental Issues in Sub-Saharan Africa



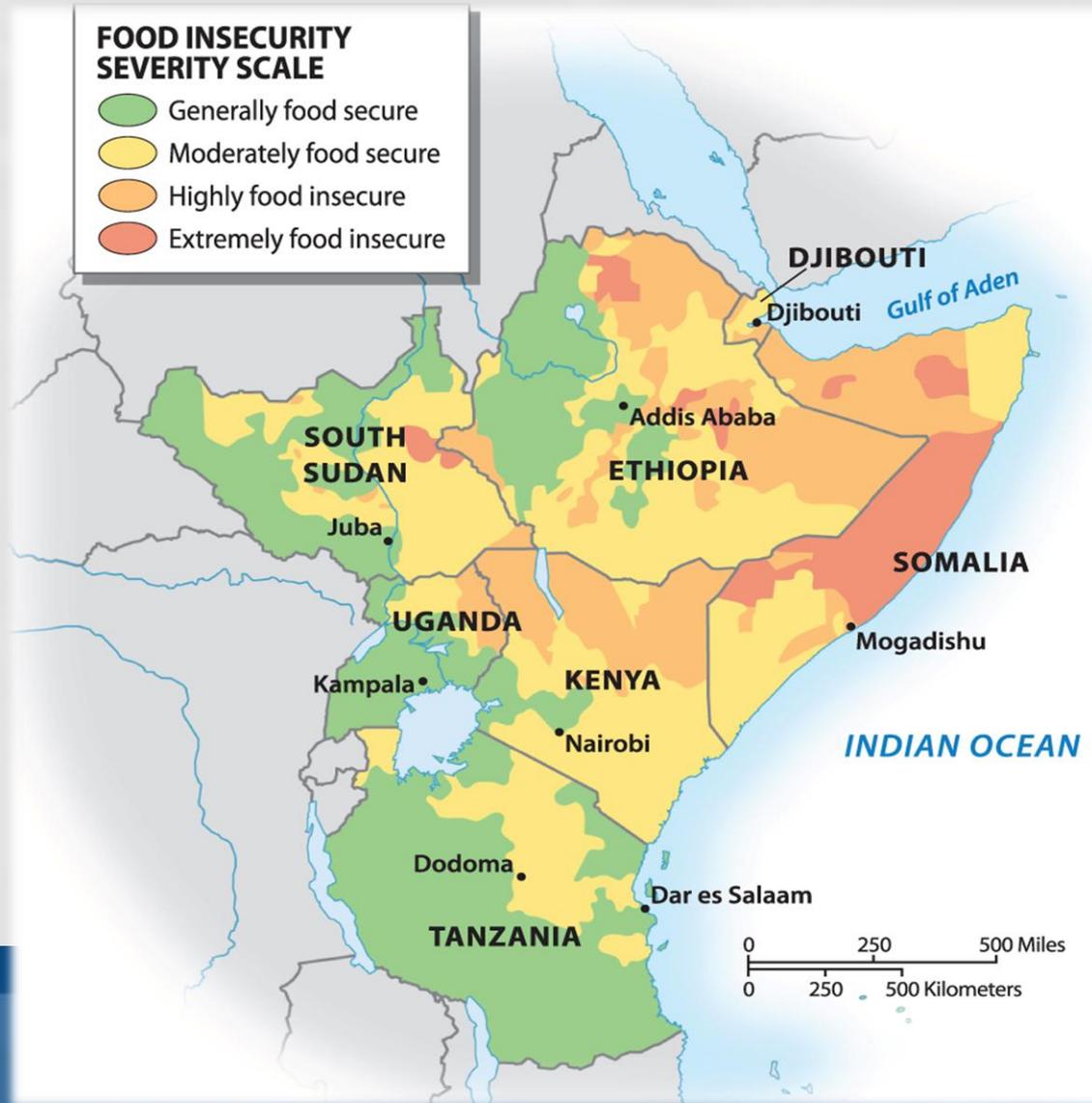
● Deforestation

- increased runoff leading to soil erosion
- loss of wildlife habitat
- shortage of **biofuels**: wood and charcoal used for household energy needs, especially cooking
- extensive woodlands remain, many replaced by grasslands, farms
- Kenya, NGOs and the **Green Belt Movement**: plant millions of trees



Deforestation in Madagascar

Physical Setting: Climate Change and Vulnerability in Sub-Saharan Africa



Population and Settlement: Young and Restless

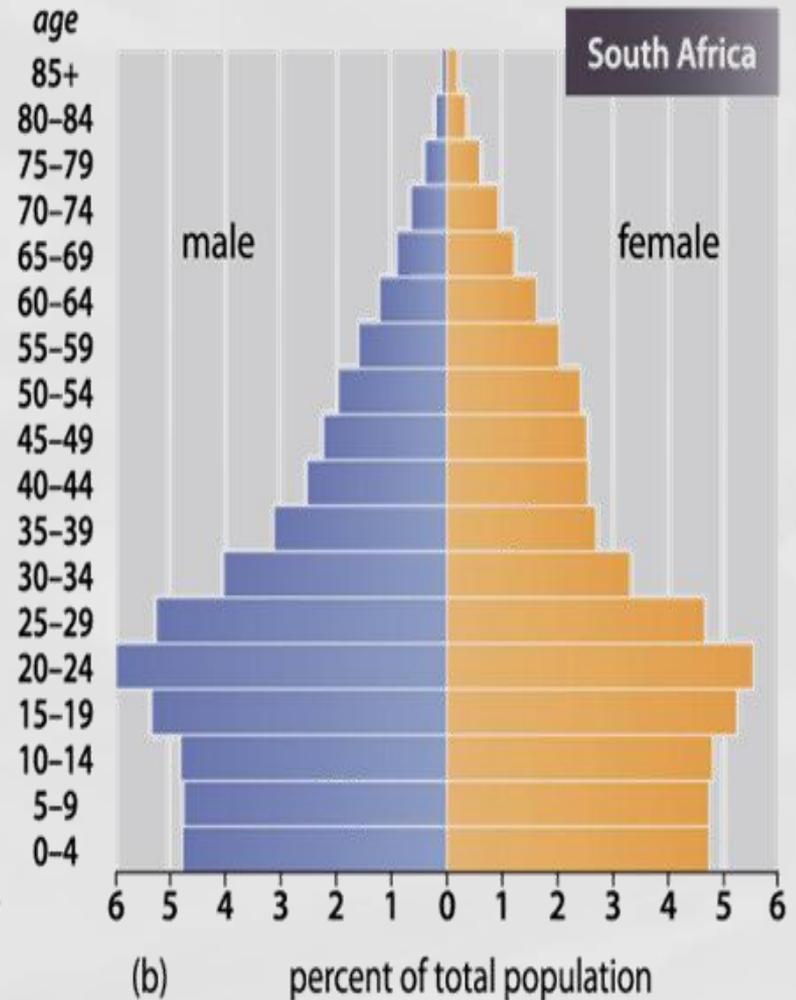
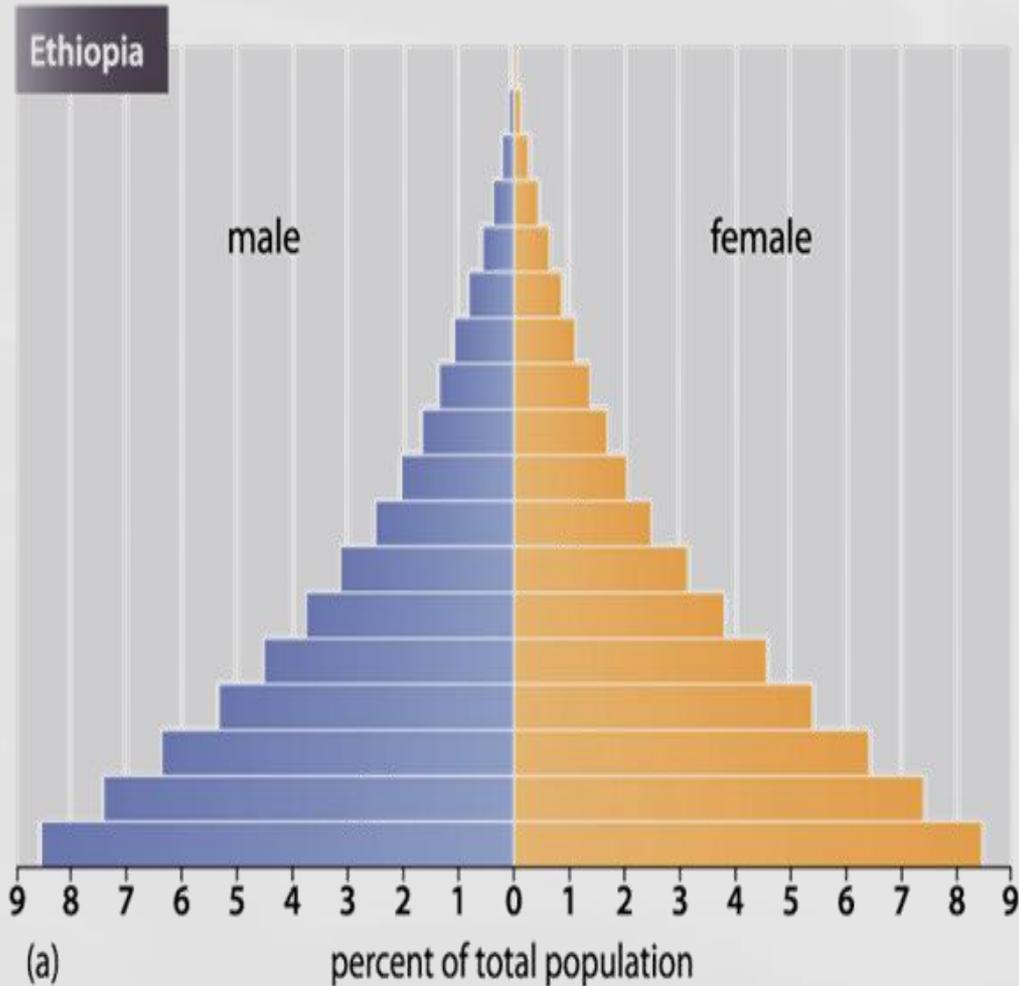


Population Trends

- decline in child mortality ... 44% of population is younger than age 15
- Population projected to increase 130% by 2050.
- Population density is similar to that of the US.
- Life expectancy is short (<50 years) ... TFR is high (5+).
- How many people can Sub-Saharan Africa support?
 - **family size**: preference for large families
 - guarantees lineage and status
 - Rural life, subsistence livelihoods make children an asset.
 - Most states promote **family planning**.



Population and Settlement: Young and Restless



Population and Settlement: The Impact of AIDS



- Southern Africa is ground zero for the AIDS epidemic.

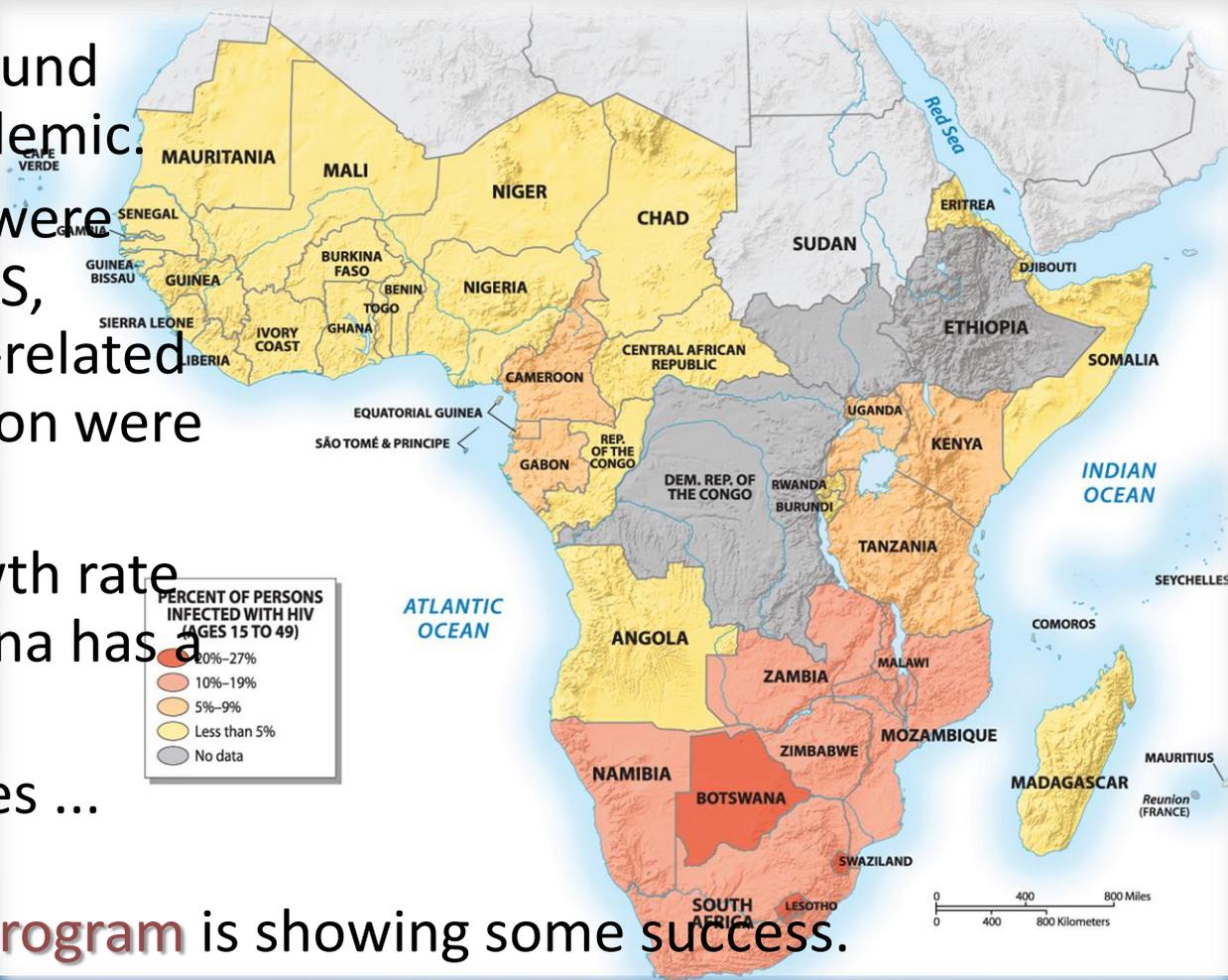
- In 2015, 25.5 million were infected with HIV/AIDS, 800,000 died of AIDS-related causes and 10.9 million were orphans due to AIDS.

- AIDS can reduce growth rate in the region. Botswana has a negative RNI.

- antiretroviral therapies ...
meds expensive

- **Uganda's education program** is showing some success.

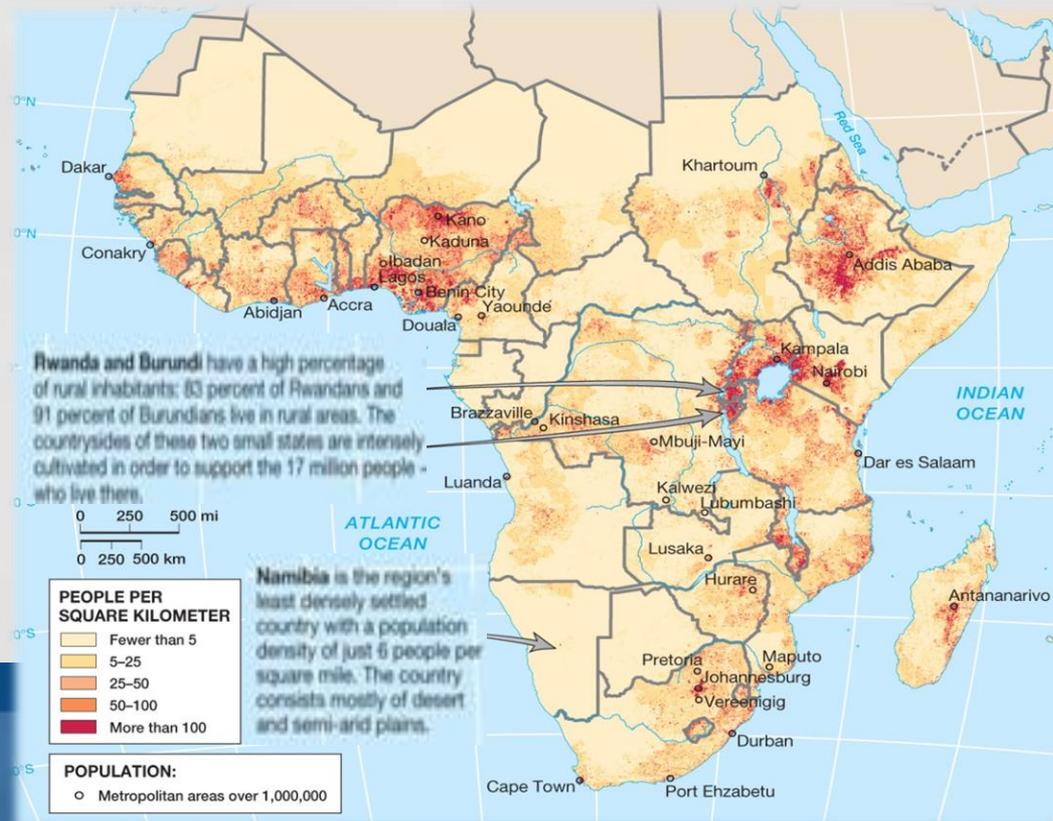
- Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone: Ebola outbreak continues to exact a heavy economic and social toll.



Population and Settlement: Patterns of Settlement and Land Use



- widely **scattered** population
- **rural-urban migration**: Lagos, Nigeria has 21+ million people.



Population and Settlement: Patterns of Settlement and Land Use



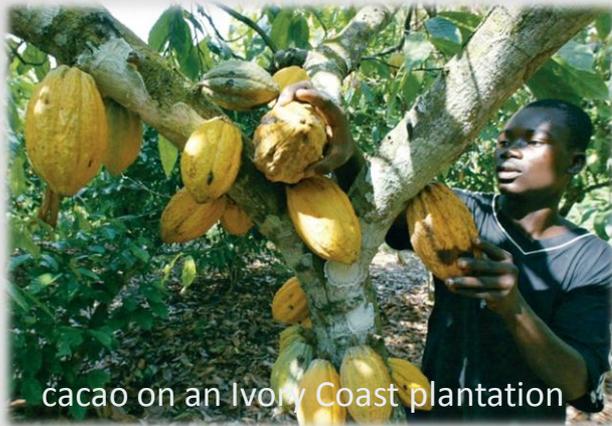
- **Agricultural Subsistence**

- **staple crops** of millet, sorghum, corn
- **swidden agriculture** (also known as shifting cultivation, refers to a technique of rotational farming in which land is cleared for cultivation, normally by fire, and then left to regenerate after a few years): practiced in areas with poorer tropical soils.
 - shifting cultivation: burning natural vegetation to release fertility, then plant indigenous crops, allow fallow periods
 - Often fine-tuned to local conditions, but *unable to support high population densities.*

Population and Settlement: Patterns of Settlement and Land Use



- **Plantation Agriculture**
 - **export crops:** coffee, peanuts, cotton, cocoa, rubber ... critical to the economies of many African states



cacao on an Ivory Coast plantation



Kenyan floriculture workers

Population and Settlement: Patterns of Settlement and Land Use



• Herding and Livestock

- Most engaged in this activity are **pastoralists** (specialize in grazing animals).
- impact of **tsetse flies**: insects that spread sleeping sickness to cattle, humans and some wildlife



Masai pastoralists
in Kenya and
Tanzania



pastoralists in the Horn of Africa

Population and Settlement: Patterns of Settlement and Land Use



Land is the single most important asset in most of rural Africa. Yet, 90% of the land in rural Africa is **undocumented**.

Insecure land rights leave many African communities and households vulnerable to **exploitation** and **displacement**, particularly women who are least likely to have formally documented or recognized rights to the land they rely on. Insecurity of land rights in sub-Saharan African states creates conflict, undermines conservation efforts and reduces food security.

As demand for land increases across the continent, **land tenure security** becomes a more pressing challenge.

Population and Settlement: Patterns of Settlement and Land Use



Urban Life

- least urbanized region in the developing world
- But most cities are growing at twice the national growth rates.
- At 21 million people, Lagos is the largest city.
- **West African urban traditions:** coast has many cities, most with indigenous origins ... hybrids combining Islamic, European and national elements



contemporary Accra, Ghana

Population and Settlement: Patterns of Settlement and Land Use



Urban Industrial South Africa

- South Africa is the most urbanized state in the region.
- Eight of its metropolitan areas have more than 1 million people.
- apartheid**: official policy of racial segregation that still shapes cities and social relations in South Africa (1948-1994)
- coloured**: South African term describing people of mixed African and European ancestry



Sandton, Johannesburg

Racial Segregation in Cape Town

Population and Settlement: Population Indicators



Country	Population (millions) 2012	Population Density (per square kilometer)	Rate of Natural Increase (RNI)	Total Fertility Rate	Percent Urban	Percent <15	Percent >65	Net Migration (Rate per 1000) 2010–15*
Angola	20.9	17	3.2	6.3	59	48	2	0.6
Benin	9.4	83	2.9	5.4	44	44	3	-0.2
Botswana	1.9	3	1.2	2.8	24	34	4	1.5
Burkina Faso	17.5	64	3.1	6.0	24	45	2	-1.4
Burundi	10.6	379	3.2	6.4	10	46	2	-0.5
Cameroon	20.9	44	2.7	5.1	49	43	4	-0.1
Cape Verde	0.5	126	2.0	2.5	62	32	6	-4.9
Central African Republic	4.6	7	1.9	4.6	38	40	4	0.4
Chad	11.8	9	2.8	6.0	28	46	3	-2.0
Comoros	0.8	346	2.9	4.9	28	43	3	-2.6
Congo	4.2	12	2.8	5.1	63	41	4	-2.1
Dem. Rep. of Congo	69.1	29	2.8	6.3	34	46	3	-0.2
Djibouti	0.9	40	1.9	3.8	76	36	3	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	0.7	26	2.2	5.2	40	39	3	5.3
Eritrea	5.6	47	2.8	4.5	22	42	2	1.9
Ethiopia	87.0	79	2.4	4.8	17	41	3	-0.2
Gabon	1.6	6	1.8	3.3	73	36	4	0.6
Gambia	1.8	162	2.9	4.9	59	44	2	-1.5
Ghana	25.5	107	2.4	4.2	59	39	4	-0.2
Guinea	11.5	47	2.6	5.2	44	43	3	-0.2
Guinea-Bissau	1.6	45	2.2	5.1	28	41	3	-0.6
Ivory Coast	20.6	64	2.3	4.6	50	41	4	0.1
Kenya	43.0	74	2.7	4.4	32	42	3	-0.2
Lesotho	2.2	73	1.2	3.2	23	37	4	-1.8
Liberia	4.2	38	2.9	5.4	47	43	3	-0.9
Madagascar	21.9	37	2.9	4.7	31	43	3	-0.0
Malawi	15.9	134	2.8	5.7	15	46	3	-0.2
Mali	16.0	13	3.2	6.3	33	47	2	-1.8
Mauritania	3.6	4	2.4	4.5	42	40	3	-1.1
Mauritius	1.3	633	0.4	1.4	42	22	7	0.0
Mozambique	23.7	30	2.8	5.9	31	45	3	-0.2
Namibia	2.4	3	1.8	3.3	39	46	4	-0.3
Niger	16.3	13	3.5	3.3	39	36	4	-0.3
Nigeria	170.1	184	2.6	5.6	51	44	3	-0.4
Reunion	0.9	341	1.2	2.5	94	25	8	0.0
Rwanda	10.8	411	2.2	4.6	17	42	2	0.0
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.2	190	2.8	4.9	63	43	3	-2.9
Senegal	13.1	67	2.9	5.0	42	44	2	-1.5
Seychelles	0.1	204	1.0	2.3	56	20	7	—
Sierra Leone	6.1	85	2.3	5.0	40	43	2	-0.7
Somalia	10.1	16	2.8	6.4	34	45	2	-3.0
South Africa	51.1	42	0.9	2.4	62	31	5	-1.2
South Sudan	9.4	15	2.8	5.4	17	44	2	—
Swaziland	1.2	70	1.6	3.5	22	38	3	-1.0
Tanzania	47.7	50	3.0	5.4	26	45	3	—
Togo	6.0	106	2.8	4.7	37	41	3	-0.3
Uganda	35.6	148	3.3	6.2	15	48	3	-0.8
Zambia	13.7	18	3.0	6.3	39	46	3	-1.2
Zimbabwe	12.6	32	1.9	4.1	29	43	4	4.5

*Net Migration Rate from the United Nations, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision Population Database*.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet, 2012*.

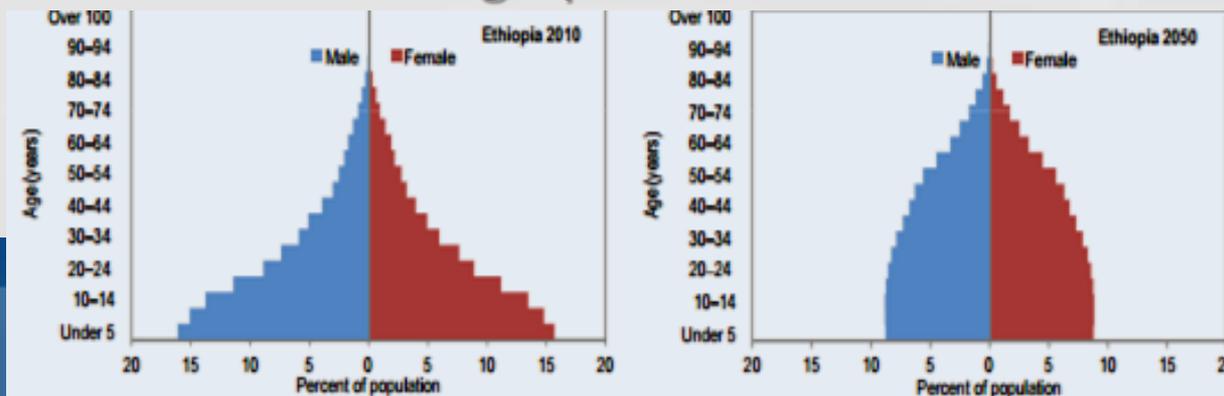
Population and Settlement: Young and Restless



Over the next 20 years, as both infant mortality and fertility rates decline, sub-Saharan Africa will become the main source of new entrants into the global labor force.

By 2035, the number of Africans joining the working age population (ages 15–64) will exceed that from the rest of the world combined. This is a trend with significant ramifications for both the region and the global economy.

Under the right policies, the region could benefit from a substantial **demographic dividend**.



Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Unity Through Adversity



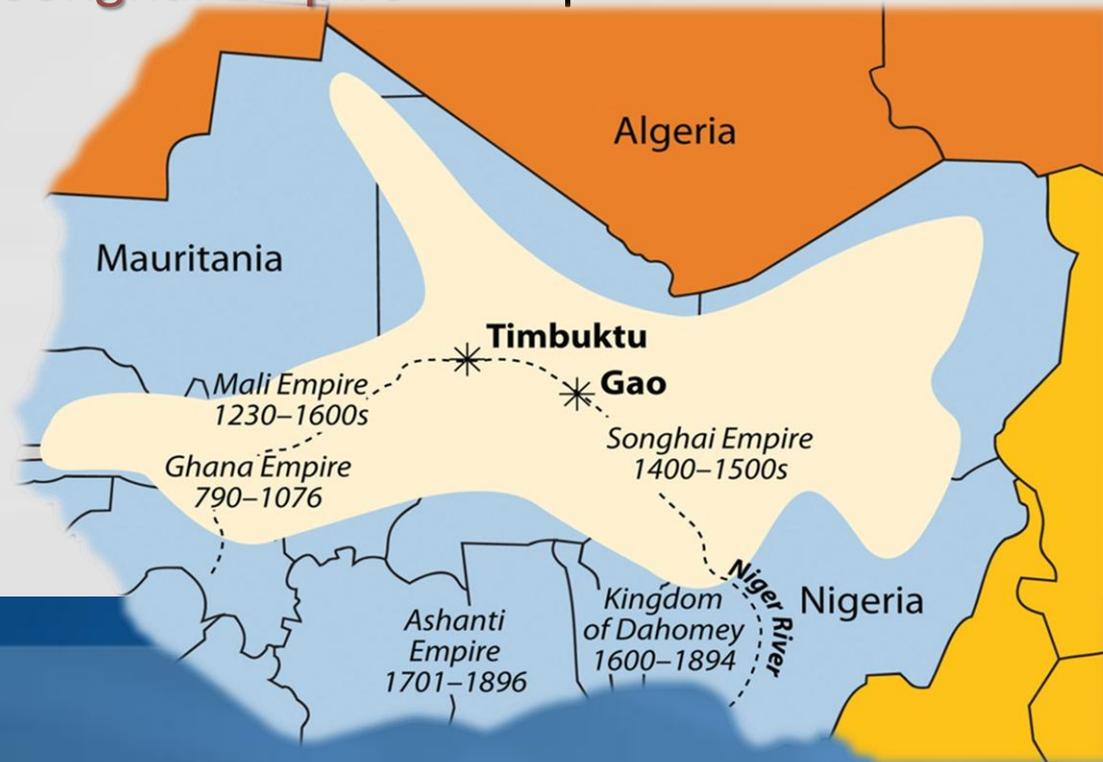
- Culturally, Sub-Saharan Africa is an extremely diverse region, where multi-ethnic and multi-religious societies are the norm. With a few exceptions, religious diversity and tolerance has been a distinctive feature of the region.
- Sub-Saharan African identity
 - **slavery**
 - **colonialism** (forced control of one state by another state)
 - **struggle** for independence and development
- diverse political, religious and language systems



Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Unity Through Adversity



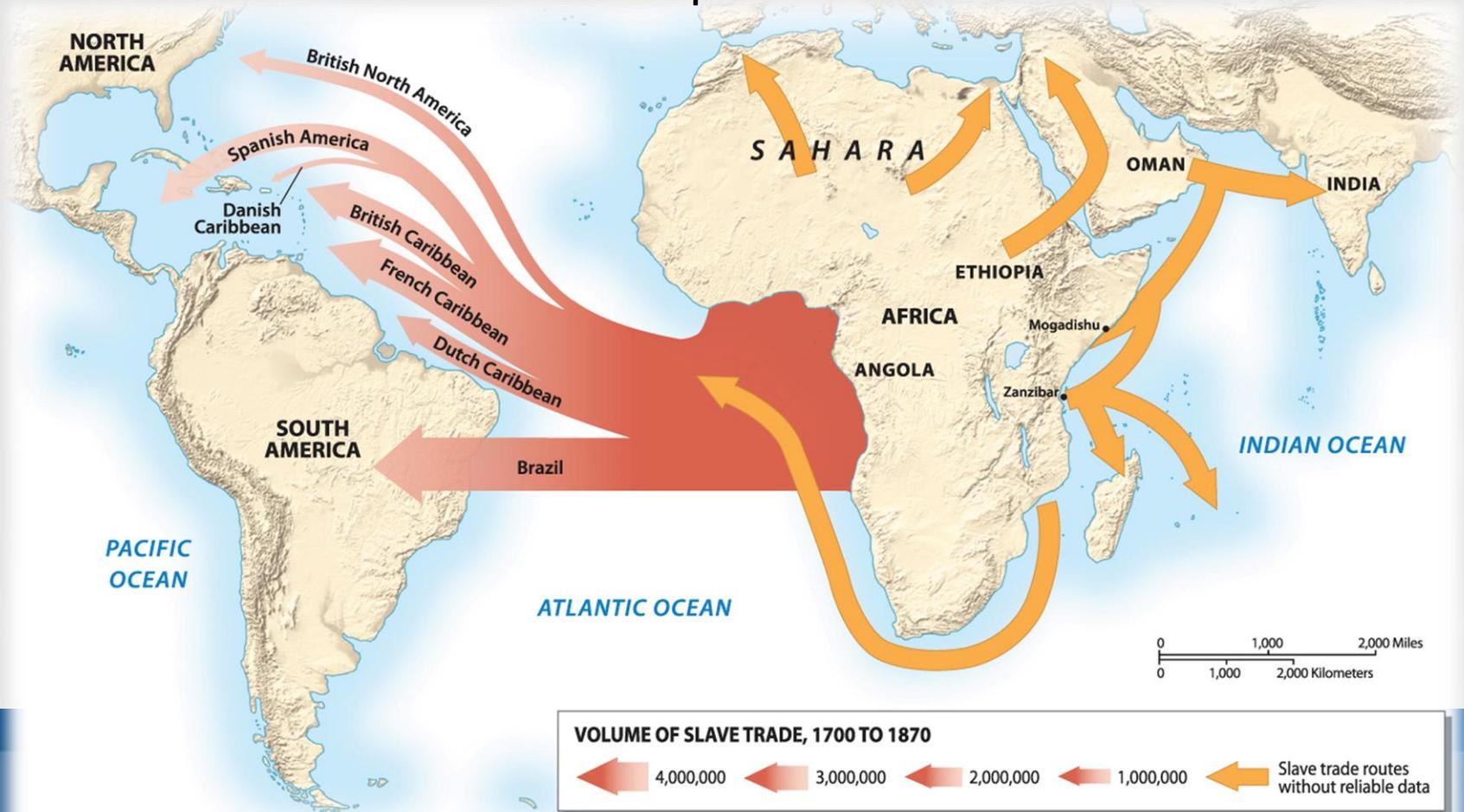
Prior to colonialism, Sub-Saharan Africa had its own history and cultures. For example, the map shows the main empires of West Africa, with the shaded region indicating the furthest expanse of the **Songhai Empire** at its peak in the 16th century.



Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Unity Through Adversity



An estimated 12 million slaves were taken from Africa and sent to the Western Hemisphere from 1500-1870.



Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Unity Through Adversity



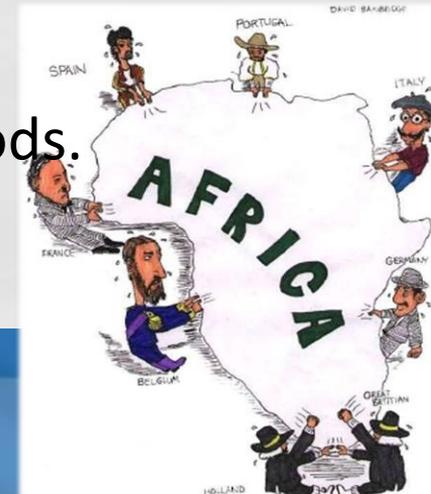
- Beginning in the 1880s, the **colonization of Africa** rapidly increased. Several factors led to the colonization boom.
 - The **Industrial Revolution** led European states to hunt for raw materials needed to develop products. Africa was a continent of vast wealth.
 - Methods of **transportation** improved.
 - Several European states became engaged in a growing **colonial rivalry** with each other. They agreed to carve up Africa into vast empires, ignoring the rights of the African people already living in these areas.
- The carving up of Africa by Europeans became known as the ***Scramble for Africa***.

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Unity Through Adversity



European Reasons for Colonialism

- Colonies provided Europe with **strategic military and economic advantages**.
- Europe received **minerals and other natural resources** (diamonds, gold, cotton, ivory, etc) which fed the Industrial Revolution.
- Europeans had access to **cheap labor**.
- Opened up **new trading markets** for European goods.
- **Spread Christianity** throughout the continent.



Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Unity Through Adversity



Colonialism's Effects on Africa

- **Conflicts** broke out between tribes that were once friendly. In order to gain power, Europeans encouraged Africans to fight against each other.
- African **tribes lost control** of their own states.
- The **best land was confiscated** for farms for the European colonies.
- **Wars, revolts** and **protests** were common.
- African farmers were forced to grow **cash crops** like cocoa and coffee, causing there to be a **shortage of food** in many areas of Africa. **Starvation** and **disease** became widespread.
- Africans were forced to **work under terrible conditions** on plantations, railways and logging.
- **New borders** were drawn that separated families and tribes, and caused ethnic clashes.

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion



- **animist religions**: catch-all term, indigenous religion centering on worship of nature and ancestral spirits ... great internal diversity within animist traditions
- African religion draws heavily from its **colonial history**.
- Introduction and Spread of **Christianity**
 - Entered northeast Africa around 300 CE.
 - Coptic Christians in Ethiopia and Eritrea; other Christians in Sudan.
 - Dutch brought Calvinism to South Africa in 1600s.



Eritrean Christians at prayer

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion



- The Introduction and Spread of **Islam**
 - Introduced about 1,000 years ago. (See next slide.)
 - Africa was the first continent, outside of Arabia that Islam spread into in the early 7th century.
 - Almost 1/3 of the world's Muslim population resides on the continent.
- **Religious conflict** is most acute in northeastern Africa but it is not typically the cause of overt conflict.
 - There has been religious conflict in Nigeria.
 - South Sudan separated from Sudan in 2011.

13th century Larabanga Mosque of Ghana,
one of the oldest surviving mosques in
West Africa



Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion



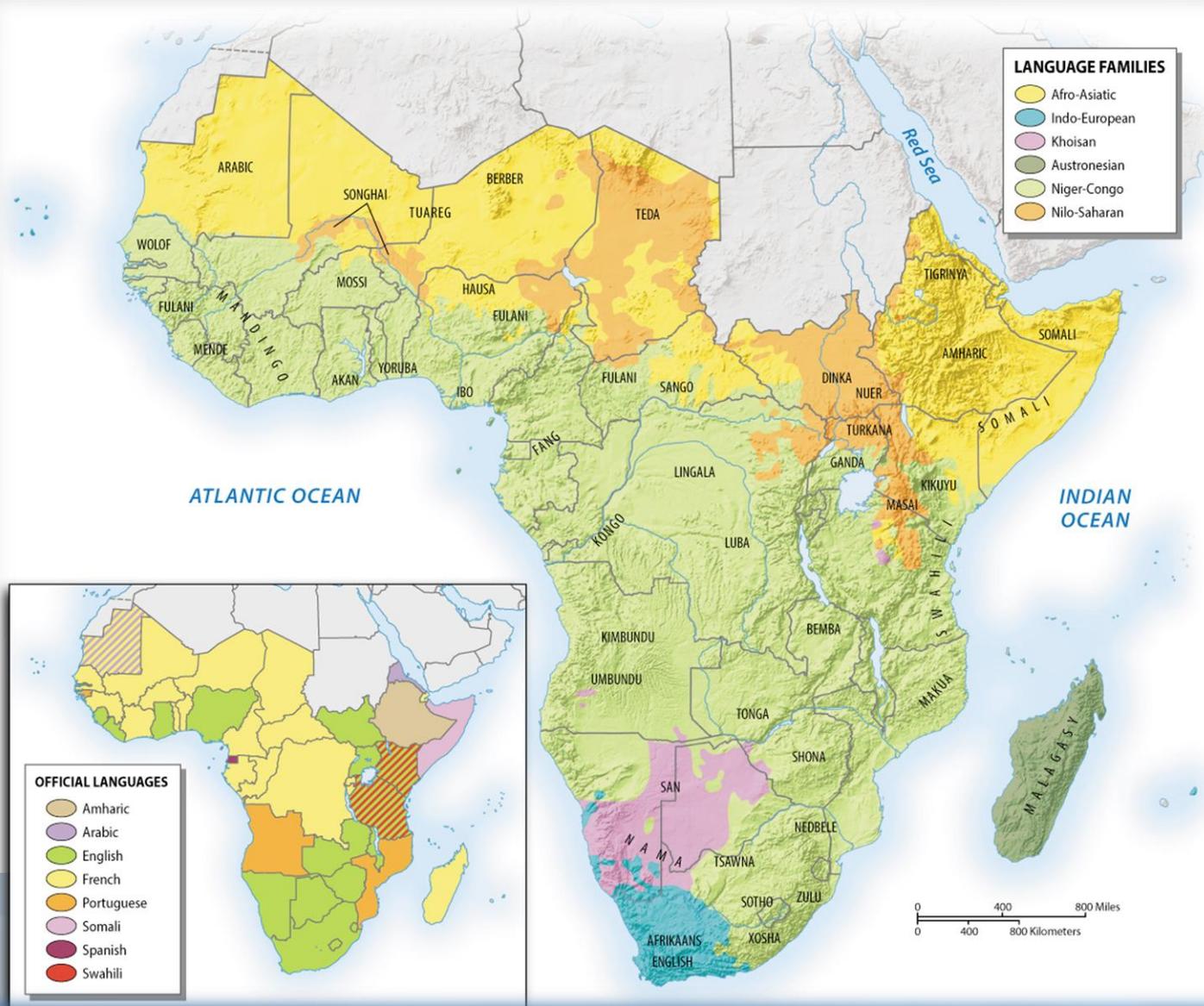
Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Language



- **language patterns:** complex patterns include local, African trade, European and Asian languages
 - African Language Groups: **Niger-Congo, Nilo-Saharan** and **Khoisan**
- language and Identity
 - Ethnic identity has been **fluid**.
 - **tribe:** group of families or clans with common kinship, language, definable territory
 - **European languages:** Francophone, Anglophone, Afrikaans (Dutch-based) and Arabic
 - South Africa is multilingual.



Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Language



Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Unity Through Adversity



Given their shared history, both positive and negative, why have the Sub-Saharan states not been able to cooperate more?

- **language barriers**: contains over 1,250 to 2,100 different languages, many of which possess several dialects
- **ethnic diversity**: possesses more genetic diversity than the rest of the world *combined*, with thousands of different ethnic groups, each with its own cultural norms, practices and ideologies
- **religious diversity**: a multitude of traditional practices, in addition to Christianity and Islam
- **weak central governments**: each individual state would need to gain greater influence over its population and then be willing to cooperate with the others ... Given the distrust of anything even remotely imperialistic and a lack of any compelling reason to do so, this doesn't seem likely.

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Globalization



- The large gains expected from opening up to international economic forces have, to date, been limited, and there have been significant **adverse consequences**.
- Foreign direct investment has been largely confined to **resource** (especially mineral) **extraction**, even as continuing capital flight has reduced financial resources available for productive investments.
- **Premature trade liberalization** has further undermined prospects for economic development as productive capacities in many sectors are not sufficiently competitive to take advantage of any improvements in market access.



Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Globalization



The **urban core** areas of the continent are the main focus of the global trends in technology and communication. These urban core areas exhibit the typical dynamics of a core-periphery relationship. The urban core centers have political power thanks to the social elites who have connections to the global economy and often dominate political activities.



Senegal

Zimbabwe

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Globalization

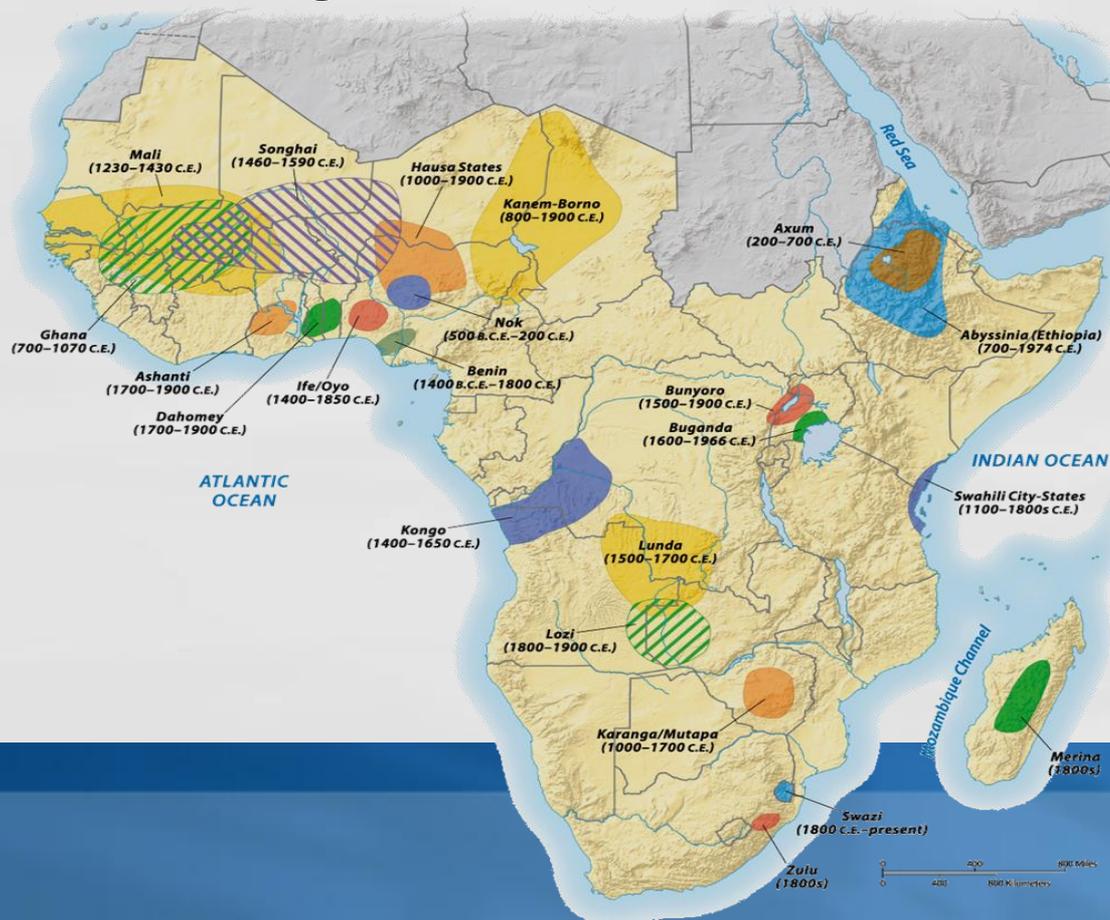


- Clearly globalization brings benefits, but it also brings additional volatility and demands on governments.
- Some states are **benefiting from globalization**. These are the better economic performers like Ghana, Tanzania, Kenya and Botswana. They are making their economies more competitive, helping their citizens participate in a global economy and reaping the benefits.
- Some states (where you hope they will just contain conflict and ensure citizens have the basics of sustenance) are **not going to be part of the global economy**. Chad and Malawi fall into that camp. It's not that globalization is necessarily hurting them, but it's leaving them behind.

Geopolitical Framework: Legacies of Colonialism and Conflict



Before the arrival of Europeans, Sub-Saharan Africa had a complex pattern of kingdoms, states and tribal societies.



Geopolitical Framework: Legacies of Colonialism and Conflict



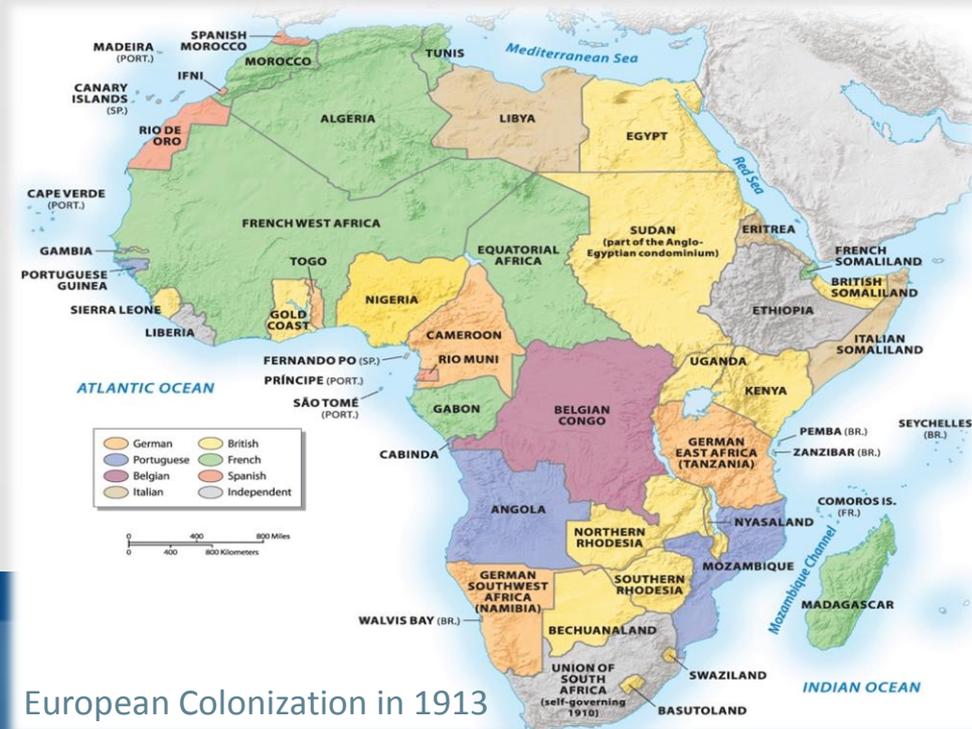
- **European Colonization**

- It took Europeans centuries to gain control of Sub-Saharan Africa.
- **The Disease Factor**
 - Malaria and other tropical diseases made it difficult for Europeans to establish colonies.
 - Quinine made colonization possible.
 - The wealth of the region made colonization desirable.
- The **Anglo-Zulu War**, instigated by the British and fought in 1879 between the British Empire and the Zulu Kingdom, eventually resulted in a British victory and the end of the Zulu nation's independence.

Geopolitical Framework: Legacies of Colonialism and Conflict



- The Scramble for Africa
 - **Berlin Conference (1884):** 13 European states divided and traded Sub-Saharan Africa ... African states excluded from the division of their own continent.



Geopolitical Framework: Legacies of Colonialism and Conflict



● Establishment of South Africa

- Conflict between Dutch (Boers) and British settlers
- 1948: **Afrikaner** (Dutch) National Party gained control of government.
 - instituted **apartheid**: formalized racial segregation
 - **homelands**: nominally independent states for blacks
 - Apartheid didn't end until 1994.



● Decolonization and Independence

- Decolonization began in 1957. Mid-1960s: virtually the entire region had achieved independence.
- **African Union** (formerly OAU): a continent-wide organization whose goals include mediating disputes between neighboring states.

Geopolitical Framework: Legacies of Colonialism and Conflict



- **Southern Africa's Independence Battles**

- Southern Rhodesia: Zimbabwe
- Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique

- **Apartheid's Demise in South Africa**

- **townships**: segregated neighborhoods for nonwhites, located on outskirts of cities
- Opposition in Africa began in the 1960s: Blacks and coloureds led opposition. Pressure for change from outside sources.
- Free elections held in 1994: first time Black Africans were permitted to vote ... Nelson Mandela elected president.

Geopolitical Framework: Continuing Political Conflict



- Most states have been independent for 50 years, and in that time pluralistic, but distinct, national identities have been forged. But there is still conflict...
- **tyranny of the map**
 - **tribalism** (loyalty to an ethnic group rather than to a state) vs. the state
- refugees
- internally displaced persons (**IDPs**)
- ethnic conflicts
- secessionist movements



IDPs

Somalia divided

Geopolitical Framework: Continuing Political Conflict

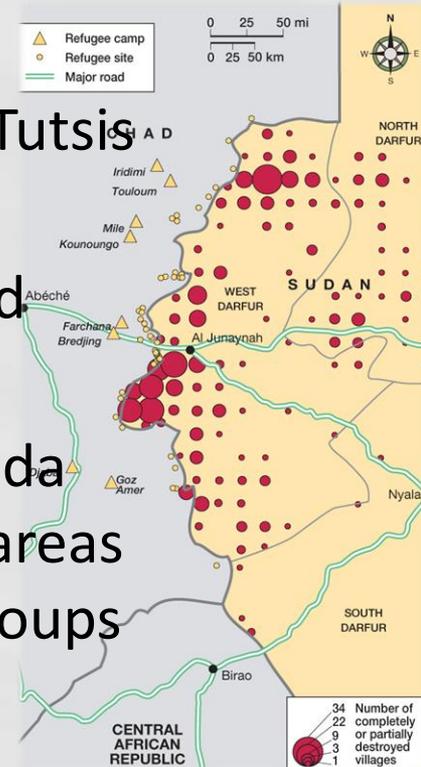


Ethnic Conflicts

- **Rwanda** (1994): genocide between Hutus and Tutsis
- Sudan (**Darfur**) (2003-present): ethnic conflict between government-backed Arab nomads and non-Arab black sedentary farmers ... treaty
- **Congo** (1998-2004): forces from Uganda, Rwanda joined with Congolese rebels ... many eastern areas are still plagued by violence as various rebel groups continue to operate there.

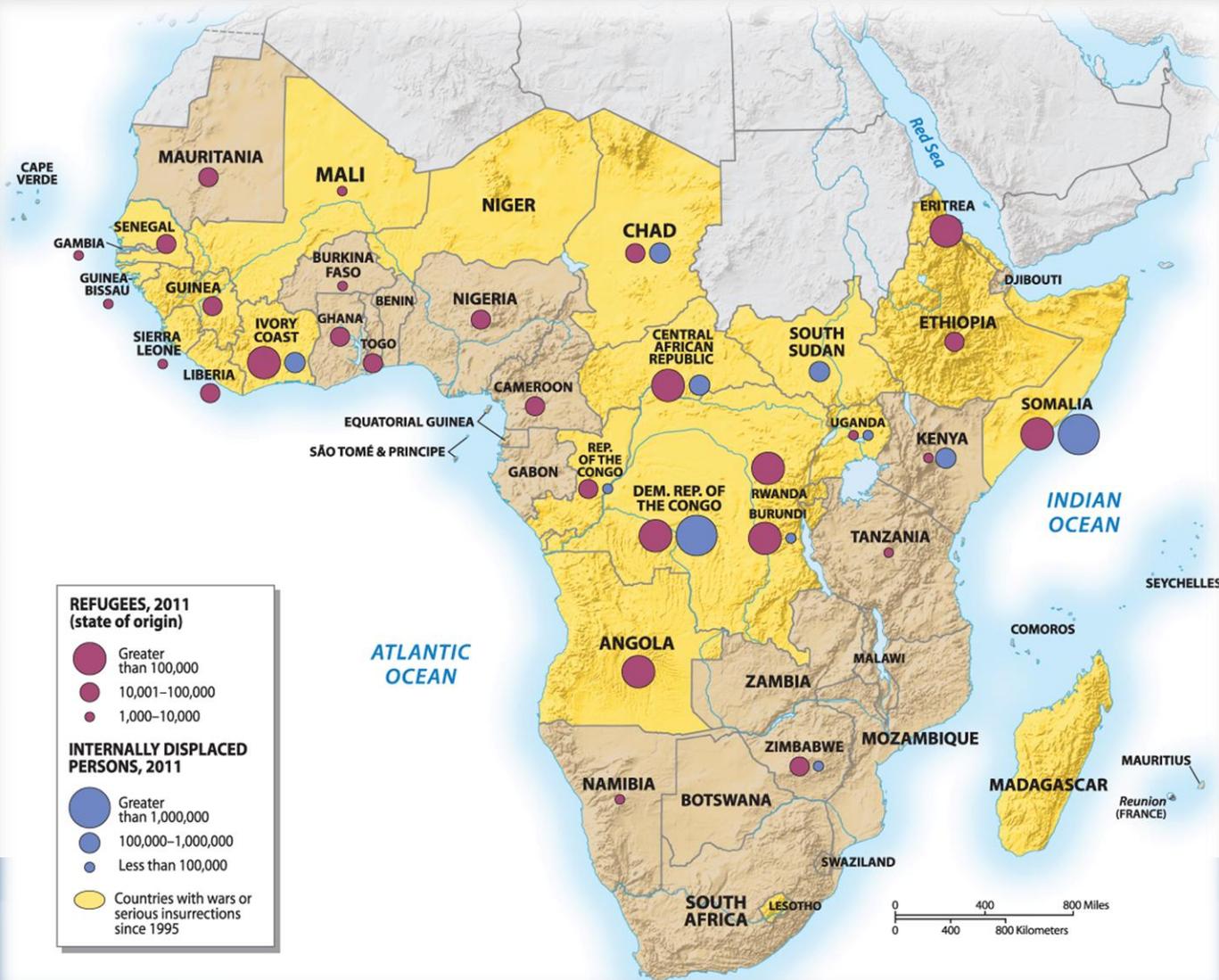
Secessionist Movements

- Nigeria, Somalia, Eritrea



Genocide in Darfur

Geopolitical Framework: Issues in Sub-Saharan Africa



Economic and Social Development: Struggle to Rebuild



- Sub-Saharan Africa is the **fastest-growing region** in terms of population and also the **poorest region**, with two-thirds of its people living on less than \$2 a day.
- least-developed region in the world
- low economic base and high population growth
- recent problems
 - **stagnant** and **declining** economic growth
 - **agricultural sector** performance so poor that supply of food production below quantity required to satisfy domestic consumption
- devastating **drought** conditions resulting in food shortage and famine

Economic and Social Development: Struggle to Rebuild



- **structural adjustment programs**
 - reduce government spending
 - cut food subsidies
 - encourage private sector
 - promoted by IMF and World Bank
- Both the boom experienced between 2004 and 2011 and the sharp deceleration observed since 2012 can, to a large extent, be attributed to significant changes in the **external environment**, from extremely favorable in the former period to more adverse in the latter.



Economic and Social Development: Struggle to Rebuild



- Factors which may have contributed to the current economic crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa

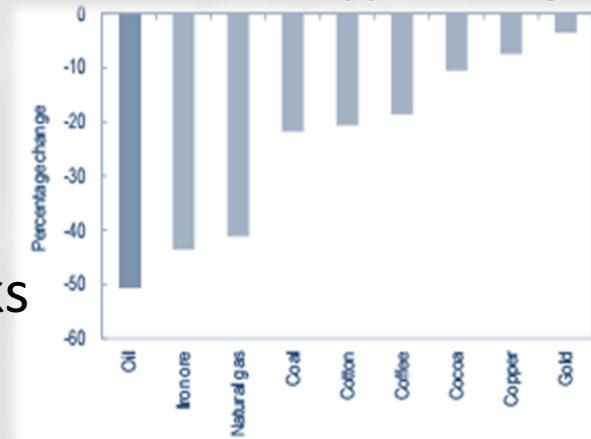
- **internal factors**

- misallocation of scarce resources
- neglect of agricultural development
- unfavorable institutional frameworks
- adverse ecological conditions

- **external factors**

- changing and competitive global economic and market conditions
- unfavorable terms of trade
- inadequate development assistance or aid

selected commodity prices change



Economic and Social Development: Struggle to Rebuild



- Roots of African poverty
 - **historical and institutional** factors rather than environmental circumstances
 - **slave trade**
 - failed development policies: **economic nationalism** (inefficient, corrupt governments took over large segments of economy)
 - corruption: **kleptocracy** (a state in which corruption is so institutionalized that politicians and government bureaucrats siphon off huge percentage of country's wealth)



Economic and Social Development: Struggle to Rebuild



- **links to the world economy:** most African exports to European Union (EU) or to US, low connectivity
- **aid vs. investment:** more aid than investment, poverty and political instability discourage investment
- **debt relief:** World Bank and IMF, reduce debt for states with unsustainable debt burdens

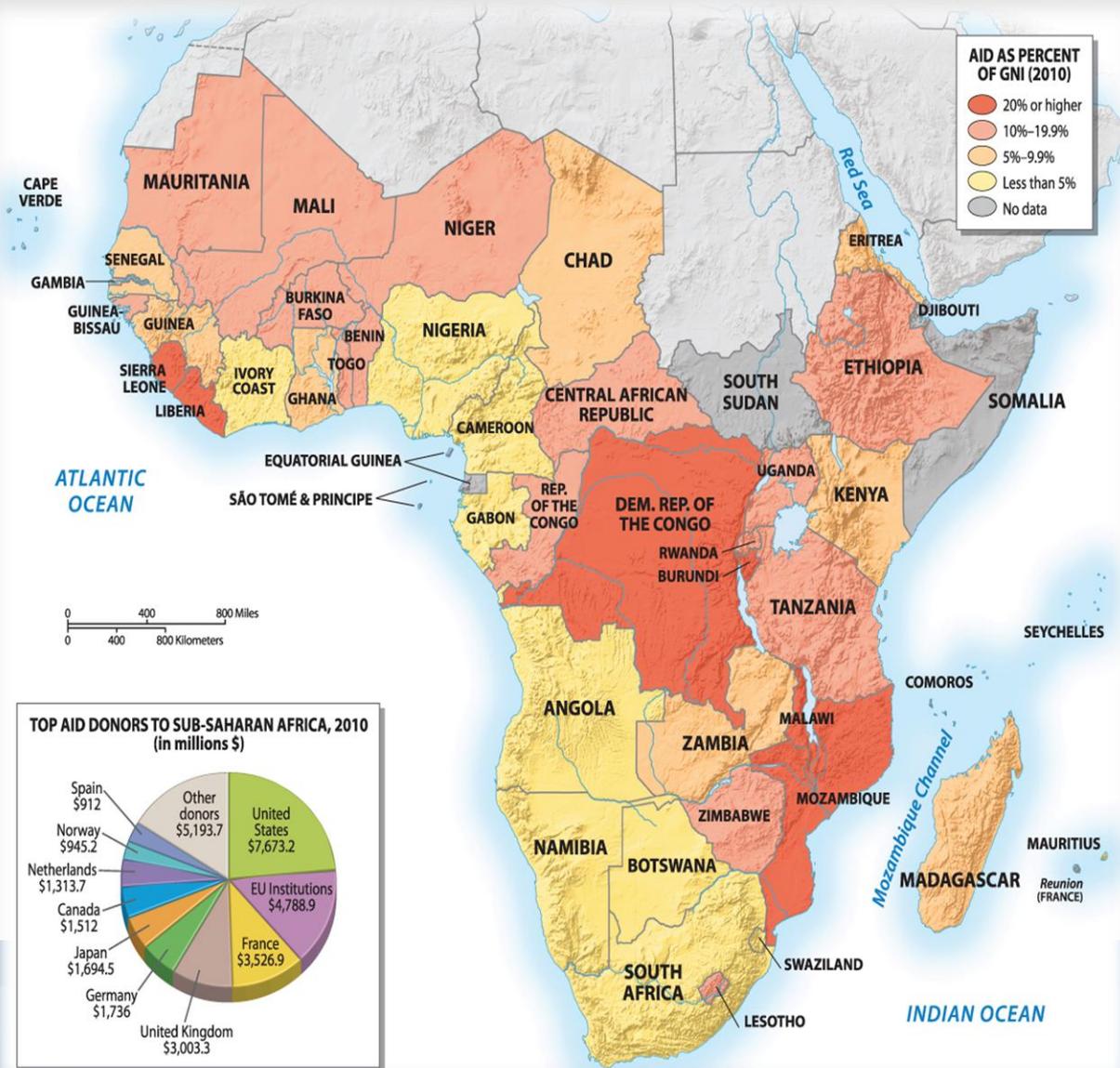


mobile phones in Africa

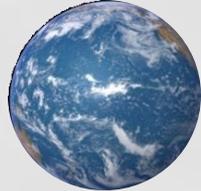


Chinese investment in Angola

Economic and Social Development: Aid vs. Investment



Economic and Social Development: Struggle to Rebuild



trade blocks: three most active trade blocks are the Southern African Development Community, the Economic Community of West African States and the Economic Community of Central African States

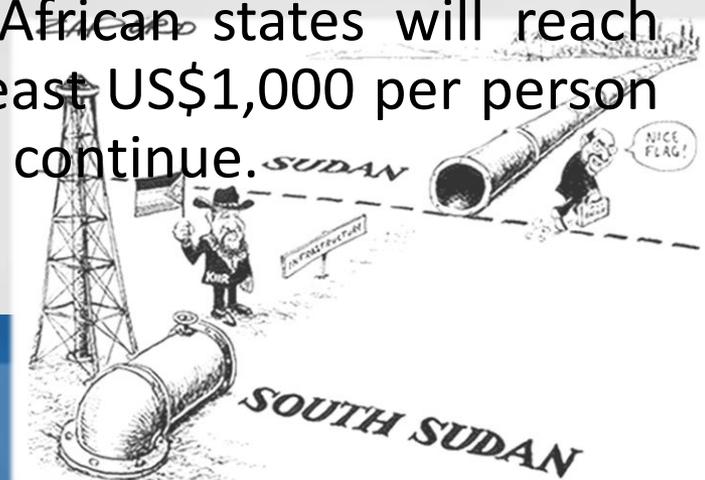


Regional Organizations of Sub-Saharan Africa

Economic and Social Development: Struggle to Rebuild



- **South Africa**
 - well-developed, well-balanced industrial economy
- **Oil and Mineral Producers**
 - substantial oil and mineral reserves, small populations
- **The Leaders of ECOWAS**
 - Economic Community of West African States
 - Nigeria has largest oil reserves
- The World Bank expects that most African states will reach **middle income status** (defined as at least US\$1,000 per person a year) by 2025 if current growth rates continue.



Economic and Social Development: The Global Economy

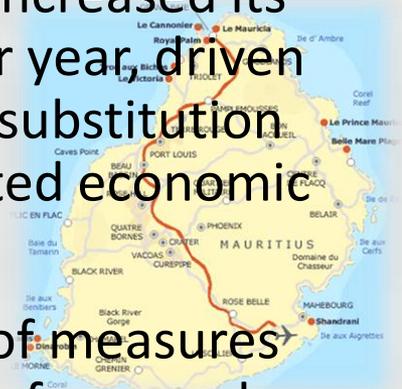


- Since 1995, numerous bloody **ethnic and political conflicts** have occurred in the region. Fortunately, peace now exists in many conflict-ridden areas. However, ongoing ethnic and territorial disputes in some areas have produced millions of internally displaced persons and refugees.
- In terms of contemporary economic **globalization**, Sub-Saharan Africa's connections to the global economy are weak. With 12% of the world's population, the region accounts for only about 2% of the world's economic activity.

Economic and Social Development: Mauritius, A Case Study



The economic prognosis for Mauritius in the 1960s was bleak. The island was the archetypal monoculture economy, with sugar accounting for more than 90% of earnings and limited industrial proficiency outside the sugar industry. The country's small market size and lack of profitable investment opportunities, coupled with a low saving rate, increased its risks. In addition, the population was increasing over 3% per year, driven by a fertility rate in excess of 5%. The failure of the import substitution industry to create jobs on any significant scale further blighted economic prospects and per capita GDP was stagnating.



In the 1980s, the Mauritian government adopted a series of measures that harnessed the potential offered by the growing labor force and complemented these with a deliberate effort to reduce the fertility rate through a proactive family planning campaign. These policies were largely responsible for what came to be known as the *Mauritian Miracle*.

In addition to macroeconomic and political stability, policies that contributed to Mauritius' economic success included the following:

Economic and Social Development: Mauritius, A Case Study



- **A shift to an export-led strategy:** When the authorities realized that import substitution was not suited to the endowments of the state, they shifted to export promotion. An export processing zone regime was put in place and complemented with a package of time-bound fiscal and nonfiscal incentives, including greater labor market flexibility, to encourage exports. The new strategy reignited growth.
- **Economic diversification:** The aims of the export promotion strategy were to diversify the economic base, create jobs, and increase export earnings. Mauritius targeted the textiles sector for entering the global value chain, which allowed that sector to leverage its pool of cheap labor, particularly women, and contributed to a decline in unemployment. The diversification strategy also extended to tourism and financial services.



Economic and Social Development: Mauritius, A Case Study



- **Integration into the global economy:** Mauritius exhibited openness to both trade and foreign direct investment, which allowed it to benefit from textiles investors relocating from Hong Kong in the early 1980s. Additionally, it negotiated various preferential trade agreements, which allowed it to benefit from duty-free exports, particularly to Europe.
- **Human capital:** High literacy rates (aided by free education) and a cheap labor force at the onset of the industrialization strategy increased Mauritius's attractiveness as an investment destination. Growth shows that labor contributed significantly to growth during the 1980s. Looking ahead, this contribution is expected to be marginal, which will reduce the growth potential.



The favorable demographic window is now closing and the economy faces an aging and declining population in the coming years. This will also create the challenge of managing the fiscal pressures from an aging population, particularly as pension expenditures increase.

Economic and Social Development: Social Issues



- **Economic Differentiation** Within Africa
 - life for the region's poorest: located in the Sahel, the Horn and the southeast
- **Measuring Social Development**
 - overall **low levels** of social development, but rates of **child survival** have increased since 1980
 - **life expectancy**: world's lowest rates, regional average of 51 years ... caused by extreme poverty
 - **health issues**: scarcity of doctors and persistence of diseases
 - **educational needs**: Millennium Development Goals



Economic and Social Development: Social Issues



Poverty is the region's most pressing issue. Since 2000, Sub-Saharan economies have grown, led in part by higher commodity prices, greater investment, debt forgiveness and the end of some of the longest-running conflicts in the region.

Social indicators of development are also improving, due to greater attention from the international community and better access to health care and drugs to fight HIV/AIDS.



Economic and Social Development: Social Issues

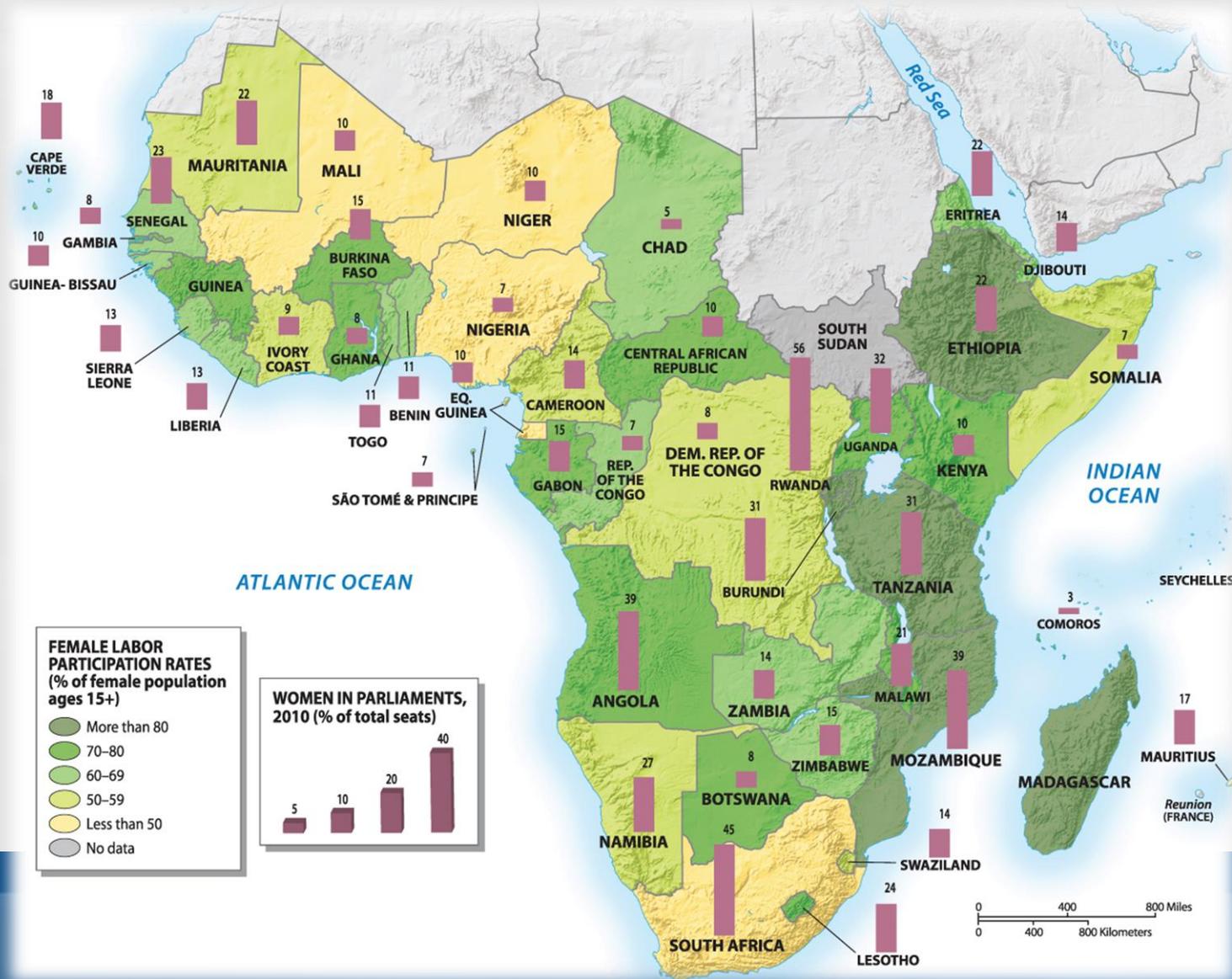


• Women and Development

- account for 75% of the labor that produces more than 50% of the food consumed
- **status of women**: considerable political and economic power ... polygamy, female circumcision and denial of property inheritance prevalent
- **building from within**: farm labor groups, women's market associations, micro-credit loans



Economic and Social Development: African Women in the Workforce



Economic and Social Development: Development Indicators



Country	GNI per capita, PPP 2010	GDP Average Annual % Growth 2000–10	Human Development Index (2011) ¹	Percent Population Living Below \$2 a Day	Life Expectancy (2012) ²	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (1990)	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (2010)	Adult Literacy (% ages 15 and older)	Gender Inequality Index (2011) ^{3,1}
Angola	5,410	12.9	.486	70.2	54	243	161	70	—
Benin	1,590	4.0	.427	75.3	56	178	115	42	0.634
Botswana	13,700	4.1	.633	49.4	51	59	48	84	0.507
Burkina Faso	1,250	5.5	.331	72.6	55	205	176	29	0.596
Burundi	400	3.2	.316	93.5	58	183	142	67	0.478
Cameroon	2,270	3.2	.482	30.4	51	137	136	71	0.639
Cape Verde	3,820	—	.568	40.9	73	—	—	85	—
Central African Republic	790	1.0	.343	80.1	48	165	159	55	0.669
Chad	1,220	9.0	.328	83.3	49	207	173	34	0.735
Comoros	1,090	—	.433	65.0	61	—	—	74	—
Congo	3,220	4.3	.533	74.4	48	116	93	—	0.628
Dem. Rep. of Congo	320	5.3	.286	95.2	48	181	170	67	0.710
Djibouti	2,460	—	.430	41.2	—	—	—	—	—
Equatorial Guinea	23,760	—	.537	—	51	—	—	93	—
Eritrea	540	0.2	.349	—	61	141	61	67	—
Ethiopia	1,040	8.8	.363	77.6	59	184	106	30	—
Gabon	13,180	2.2	.674	19.6	62	93	74	88	0.509
Gambia	1,300	3.7	.420	55.9	58	165	98	46	0.610
Ghana	1,660	5.9	.541	51.8	64	122	74	67	0.598
Guinea	1,020	2.9	.344	69.6	54	229	130	39	—
Guinea-Bissau	1,180	1.5	.353	78.0	48	210	150	52	—
Ivory Coast	1,810	1.1	.400	46.3	55	151	123	55	0.655
Kenya	1,680	4.3	.509	67.2	62	99	85	87	0.627
Lesotho	1,960	3.5	.450	62.3	48	89	85	90	0.532
Liberia	340	0.9	.329	94.9	56	227	103	59	0.671
Madagascar	960	3.4	.480	92.6	66	159	62	64	—
Malawi	850	5.2	.400	90.5	53	222	92	74	0.594
Mali	1,030	5.2	.359	78.7	51	255	178	26	0.712
Mauritania	1,910	4.4	.453	47.7	58	124	111	57	0.605
Mauritius	13,960	3.9	.728	—	73	24	15	88	0.353
Mozambique	930	7.8	.322	81.8	52	219	135	55	0.602
Namibia	6,420	5.0	.625	51.1	62	73	40	89	0.466
Niger	720	4.2	.459	75.2	58	311	143	29	0.724
Nigeria	2,170	6.7	.459	84.5	51	213	143	61	—
Reunion	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	—
Rwanda	1,150	7.6	.429	82.4	54	163	91	71	0.453
São Tomé and Príncipe	1,930	—	.509	54.2	63	—	—	89	—
Senegal	1,910	4.2	.459	60.4	58	139	75	50	0.566
Seychelles	21,090	—	.773	<2	73	—	—	92	—
Sierra Leone	830	8.8	.336	76.1	47	276	174	41	0.662
Somalia	—	—	—	—	50	180	180	—	—
South Africa	10,360	3.9	.619	31.3	54	60	57	89	0.490
South Sudan	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—
Swaziland	5,430	2.4	.522	60.4	48	96	78	87	0.546
Tanzania	1,430	7.1	.466	87.9	57	155	92	73	0.590
Togo	890	2.7	.435	69.3	62	147	103	57	0.602
Uganda	1,250	7.7	.446	64.7	53	175	99	73	0.577
Zambia	1,380	5.6	.430	82.6	48	183	111	71	0.627
Zimbabwe	—	-6.0	.376	—	48	78	80	92	0.583

¹United Nations, *Human Development Report, 2011*.

²Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet, 2012*.

³Gender inequality index—A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and the labor market that ranges between 0 and 1. The higher the number, the greater the inequality.
Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators, 2012*.

Economic and Social Development: Struggle to Rebuild

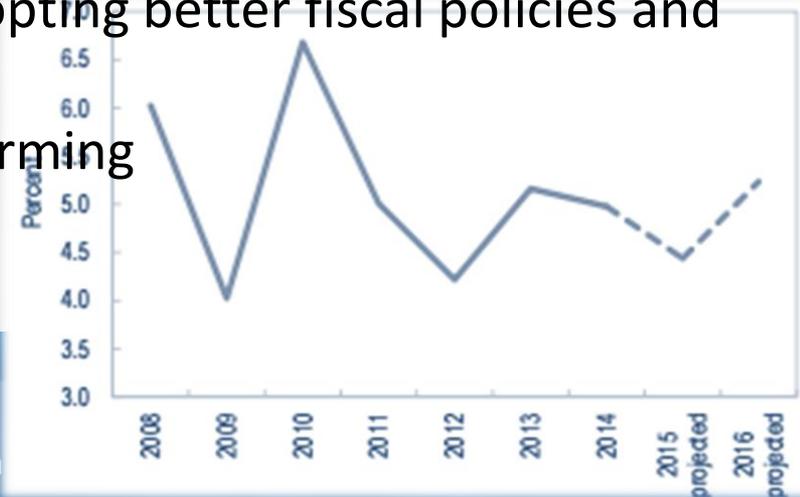


- **Problems lead to pessimism**

- civil wars
- health problems
- poverty

- **Reasons for optimism**

- Public debt across sub-Saharan Africa has fallen by half since 2000.
- More domestic revenues are being retained and reinvested.
- Governments are increasingly adopting better fiscal policies and bringing balance to the books.
- large areas of land available for farming
- signs of declining birth rates
- Some wars have ended.
- improving infrastructure



The End

