Africa
Today's Issues

Economic Development

- Africa's history of colonization has had long-term effects on its economy.
  - Africa's economy suffered because many European nations exploited Africa for its resources.

- Barriers to African economic development include illiteracy, foreign debt and a lack of manufacturing industries.

Business Africa

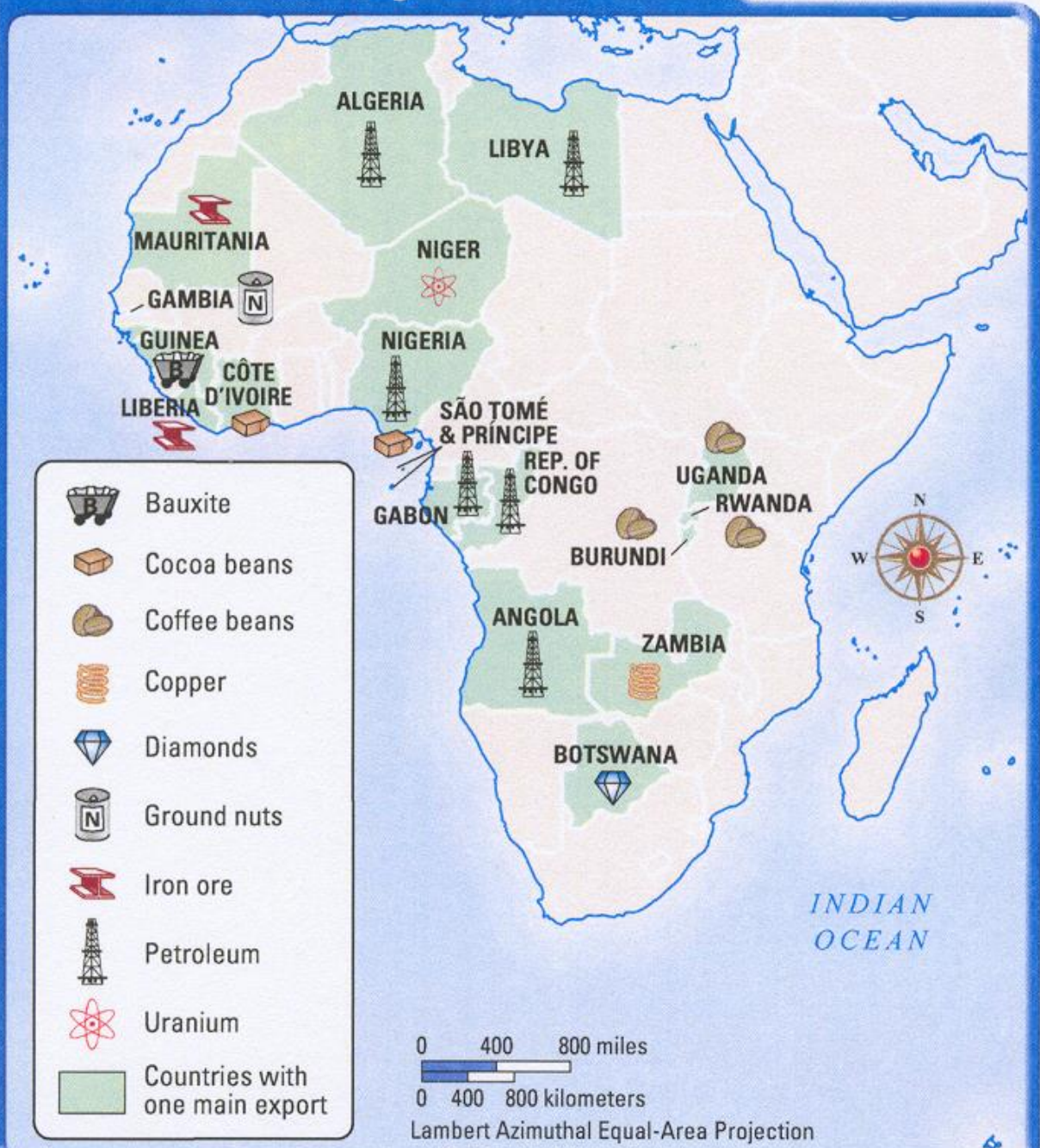*Solar Solutions for Remote Regions*

Steps Forward

- Many African nations are improving their educational systems to produce skilled workers.

- African nations are concentrating on economic cooperation and economic diversification to build their economies.

  - Many countries have only one valuable product that it relies on for its economic well-being

  - They have little flexibility or few alternatives if that product loses value on the world market.

"One-Commodity" Countries

ALGERIA
LIBYA
MAURITANIA
NIGER
GAMBIA
GUINEA
NIGERIA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
LIBERIA
SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE
REP. OF CONGO
UGANDA
RWANDA
GABON
BURUNDI
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
BOTSWANA

INDIAN OCEAN

Legend:
- Bauxite
- Cocoa beans
- Coffee beans
- Copper
- Diamonds
- Ground nuts
- Iron ore
- Petroleum
- Uranium
- Countries with one main export

0 400 800 miles
0 400 800 kilometers
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection

Economics

- During the past 40 years many African countries are worse off economically than they were 40 years ago. Incomes in Africa have decreased, while they have grown in most of the rest of the world.

- One of the main problems preventing Africa from spending money on economic development is their international debt, which is about 227 billion dollars. It prevents Africa from spending money on economic development.
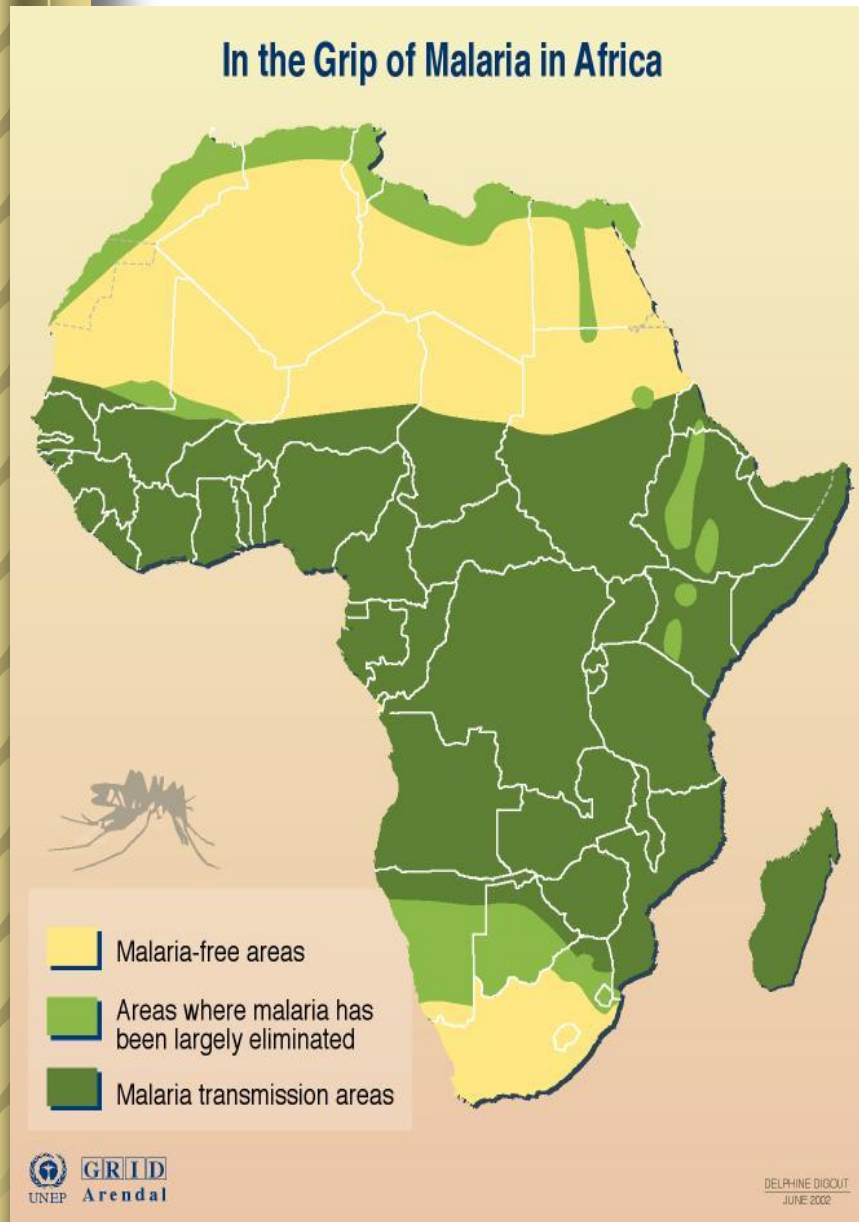
Health Care

In the Grip of Malaria in Africa

Malaria-free areas

Areas where malaria has been largely eliminated

Malaria transmission areas

GRID
UNEP Arendal

DELPHINE DIGOUT
JUNE 2002

Sources: A. Platt McGinn, *Malaria, Mosquitoes, and DDT*, World.Watch, Vol.15. No.3, May-June 2002.

● Epidemic diseases are killing Africa's people in huge numbers.

– Diseases are killing thousands in Africa. These diseases include cholera, malaria, tuberculosis, and AIDS.
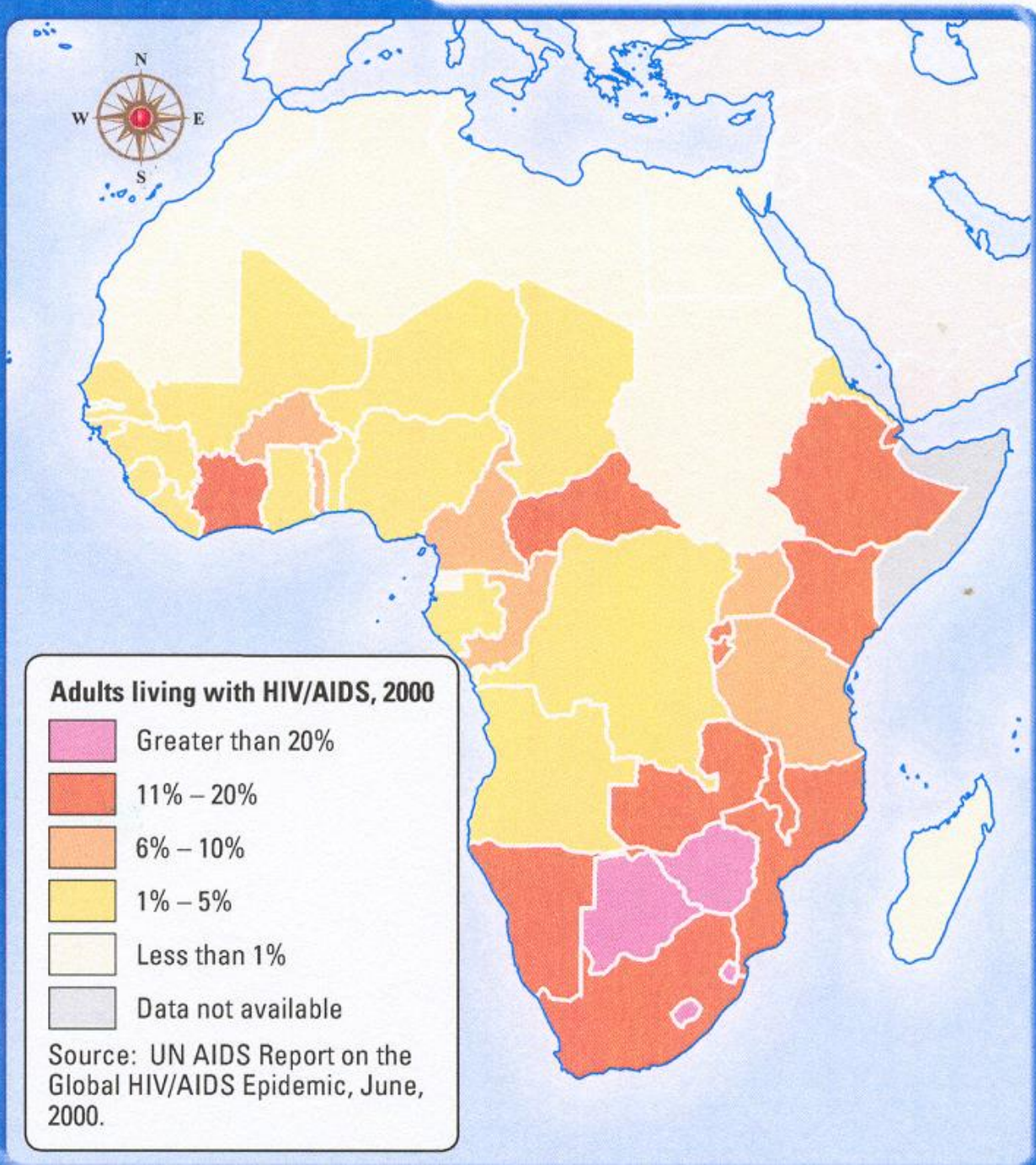
• Malaria is spread by the mosquito.

Threatening Diseases

- Cholera is spread by poor sanitation and a polluted water supply.
- Tuberculosis is a respiratory disease that often accompanies AIDS.
- AIDS is threatening the continent's population and reducing life expectancies in many countries.
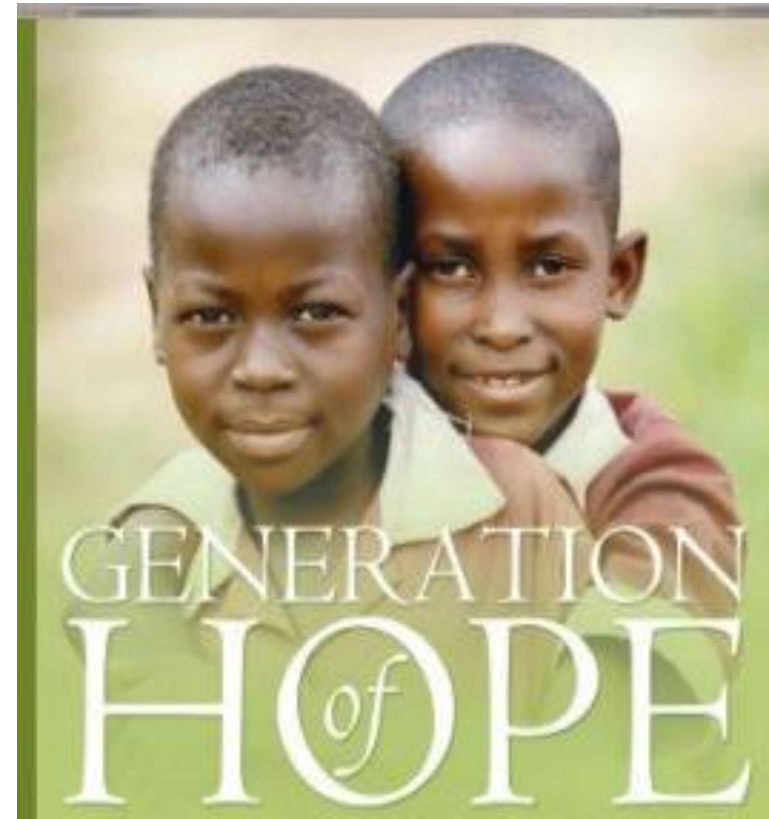
AIDS in Africa

Adults living with HIV/AIDS, 2000

- Greater than 20%
- 11% – 20%
- 6% – 10%
- 1% – 5%
- Less than 1%
- Data not available

Source: UN AIDS Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic, June, 2000.

Disease Prevention

- African nations and countries around the world are using a variety of methods, including education, to eradicate disease.
  - Many African nations, such as Uganda & Senegal, are improving efforts to educate citizens about AIDS.
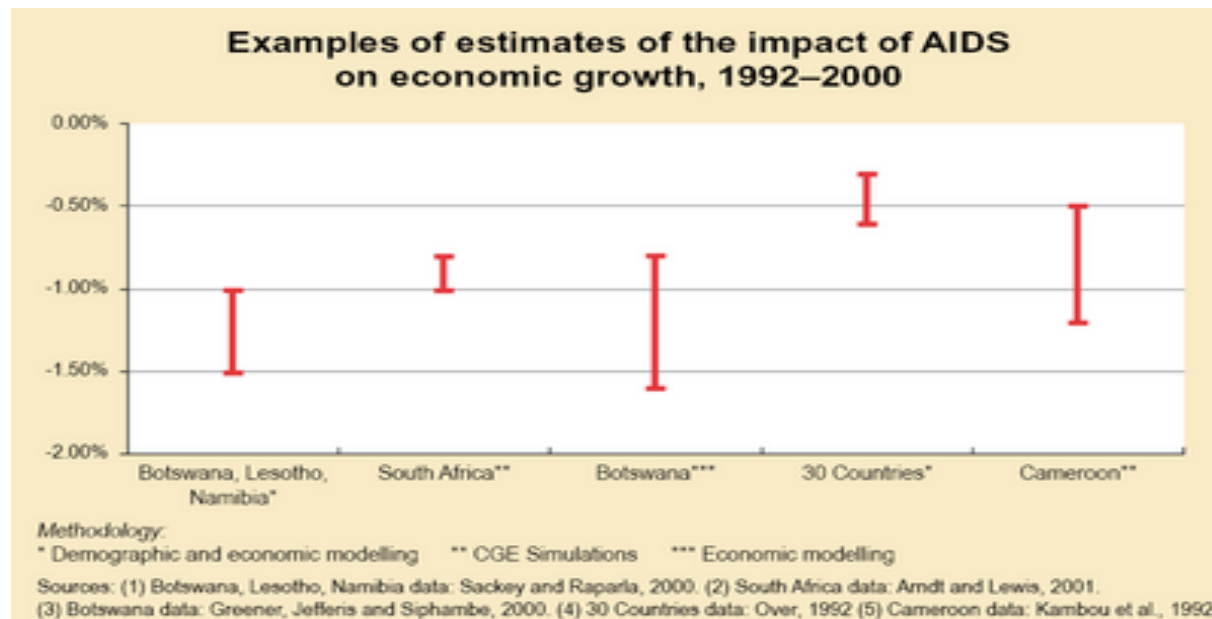
Health Care Programs

– They are implementing spraying programs to control the mosquitoes.

– They are asking for international cooperation.

– They are trying to improve domestic health care.

Women and AIDS in Africa: Hope for the Future

The Impact

There are some economic implications of disease in Africa.

- AIDS and other diseases are killing off some of Africa's workers, thereby making economic growth difficult.

Examples of estimates of the impact of AIDS on economic growth, 1992–2000

Methodology:
* Demographic and economic modelling   ** CGE Simulations   *** Economic modelling

Sources: (1) Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia data: Sackey and Raparla, 2000. (2) South Africa data: Arndt and Lewis, 2001. (3) Botswana data: Greener, Jefferis and Siphambe, 2000. (4) 30 Countries data: Over, 1992 (5) Cameroon data: Kambou et al., 1992.

Conflicts

- Continues to increase.
- Caused by inequality, economic decline, country collapse and history.
- Has resulted infighting and violent action against the civilian population.
- Has caused as many deaths each year as are caused by epidemic diseases, and has uprooted millions of people.
- Is hurting economic growth on the continent.

Has resulted in

- o **a reduction in food production**
- o **serious losses of infrastructure**
- o **human suffering**
- o **a fear for global security**
- o **the destruction of the environment in many regions in Africa.**

The Impact of Conflict

- **The Human tragedy**
  - warfare has directly affected the lives of many millions of Africans.
  - millions of uprooted people have lost their homes and livelihood.
  - increase in civilian casualties and
  - increased levels of violence, abuse and mutilation suffered by noncombatants.
  - loss of childhood—Child soldiers
  - development is threatened
  - national impact on production and livelihoods
  - Loss of infrastructure

The costs of war

- **Refugees and internal displacement**
- **Effects on services**
- **reduced access to education & health care.**
- **Increase in crime**
- **Businesses struggle—few willing to invest**
- **Debt burden due to costs of war**
- **Environment Impact (Destruction and uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources.)**
- **Organized crime (arms deals, money laundering and drug smuggling)**
- **International impact (asylum seekers and economic migrants from Africa)**

The Causes of Conflict

- **Root Causes**

- **Inequality-- economic, social and political.**

- **Collapse of countries through coercion, corruption and personality politics to secure political power and control of resources.**

- **breakdown of physical infrastructure**

- **ethnic violence**

- **Economic decline and economic shock**

- **History (tradition of resolving problems by violent means and artificial creation and abuse of ethnicity to maintain power)**

- **Natural resource wealth**

The Causes of Conflict

- **Secondary Causes**
  - **Unemployment, lack of education and population pressure**
  - **The abuse of ethnicity**
  - **Availability of arms**
- **Tertiary Causes**
  - **Regional and interlocking conflicts**
  - **The conflict cycle**
  - **Lack of guarantors**
  - **Inadequate and inappropriate mediation**
  - **Misplaced humanitarian assistance**

Start of conflict	Conflict	Location	Cumulative fatalities
2015	Burundian unrest	Burundi	550+
2015	ISIL insurgency in Tunisia	Tunisia	121-125
2013	South Sudanese Civil War	South Sudan	50,000+
2013	Insurgency in Egypt	Egypt	582
2013	RENAMO insurgency	Mozambique	235
2012	Central African Republic conflict	CAR	6,295
2012	Northern Mali conflict	Mali	829–2,416+
2011	Libyan Crisis Libyan Civil War	Libya	13,549
2011	Sinai insurgency	Egypt	3,541
2011	South Kordofan conflict	Sudan	5,350+

Start of conflict	Conflict	Location	Cumulative fatalities
2009	Boko Haram insurgency	Nigeria Cameroon Niger Chad	21,400+
2009	Sudanese nomadic conflicts	Sudan South Sudan Ethiopia	5,000+
2004	Kivu conflict	DRC Burundi	1,600,000
2004	Conflict in the Niger Delta	Nigeria	2,300+
2003	War in Darfur	Sudan	178,363+
2002	Insurgency in the Maghreb	Algeria Tunisia	2,803

Start of conflict	Conflict	Location	Cumulative fatalities
1999	Ituri conflict	DRC	60,000+[
1998	Communal conflicts in Nigeria	Nigeria	16,025
1996	Allied Democratic Forces insurgency	DRC	3,144
1995	Ogaden insurgency	Ethiopia	1,300-11,000
1995	Second Afar insurgency	Eritrea Ethiopia	2,000
1992	OLF insurgency	Ethiopia	1,600-8,900
1991	Somali Civil War War in Somalia	Somalia Kenya	500,000
1987	LRA insurgency	DRC CAR South Sudan	100,000+
1975	Cabinda War	Angola	30,000

Map Of Major Ongoing Conflicts In Africa, 2014-2015

- **Somalia**
  - One part of Somalia was a British colony and the other part was a colony of Italy.
  - It got its independence in 1960
  - Since 1961 there has been fighting among various groups for control of parts of Somalia

Angola

- Gained independence from Portugal in 1975.
- Is rebuilding its country after the end of a 27-year civil war in 2002 between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)
- Up to 1.5 million lives were lost
- And 4 million people displaced

Lake Chad basin: Boko Haram

- **Between Boko Haram and the Nigerian government**

- **Currently the deadliest conflict in Africa**

- **has spread into neighboring countries.**

Boko Haram

- "Boko Haram" refers to at least five different groups

- Want to overthrow the Nigerian government and establish a theocratic society.

- See themselves as a part of the Salafi movement [orthodox fundamentalist movement (Sunni Islam) (The majority of Salafis actually denounce violence.)]

Boko Haram

- Groups include:
  - Islamic State's West Africa Fraction – ISWAP – most extreme –sworn allegiance to Islamic State (IS)
    - As-Sunnah
- Violence has spread from Nigeria into Niger, Chad and Cameroon.
- Use suicide bombers, who are often young women and girls.

Boko Haram

- **Attacks remote and unprotected villages.**
- **Decades of**
  - **political corruption, grievances, poor access to basic social services, rapid population growth, environmental degradation, social tension and migration**
- **have all resulted in deep anger and alienation and the growth of these organizations.**

Sudan

- **Conflict between many different fractions and in many different regions.**

- **Darfur**

- **Southern region—broke off and became Southern Sudan**

Darfur

- **Conflict is between the Janjaweed & the National Redemption Front**
- **Over power and control of the Darfur region in Sudan**
- **Genocide has occurred– death estimates for this conflict in Greater Darfur are higher than 200,000 individuals**
- **More than 3,500,000 people have fled their homes**

South Sudan

- After receiving their independence they have descended into civil war.

- the conflict date back to various factions that developed during South Sudan's independence struggle.

- South Sudan won independence from Sudan, only to explode into civil war on Dec. 15, 2013.

South Sudan

- **Divisions within the ruling Sudan People's Liberation Movement led to fighting and targeted ethnic killings**

- **tens of thousands of people sought refuge at U.N. bases to escape ethnic massacres and sexual violence.**

- **Today, nearly 200,000 people live under the direct protection of U.N. peacekeepers.**

South Sudan

- **2.4 million people have been displaced, and tens of thousands have been killed.**

- **An AU report detailed atrocities by all sides, including mass killings and rapes.**

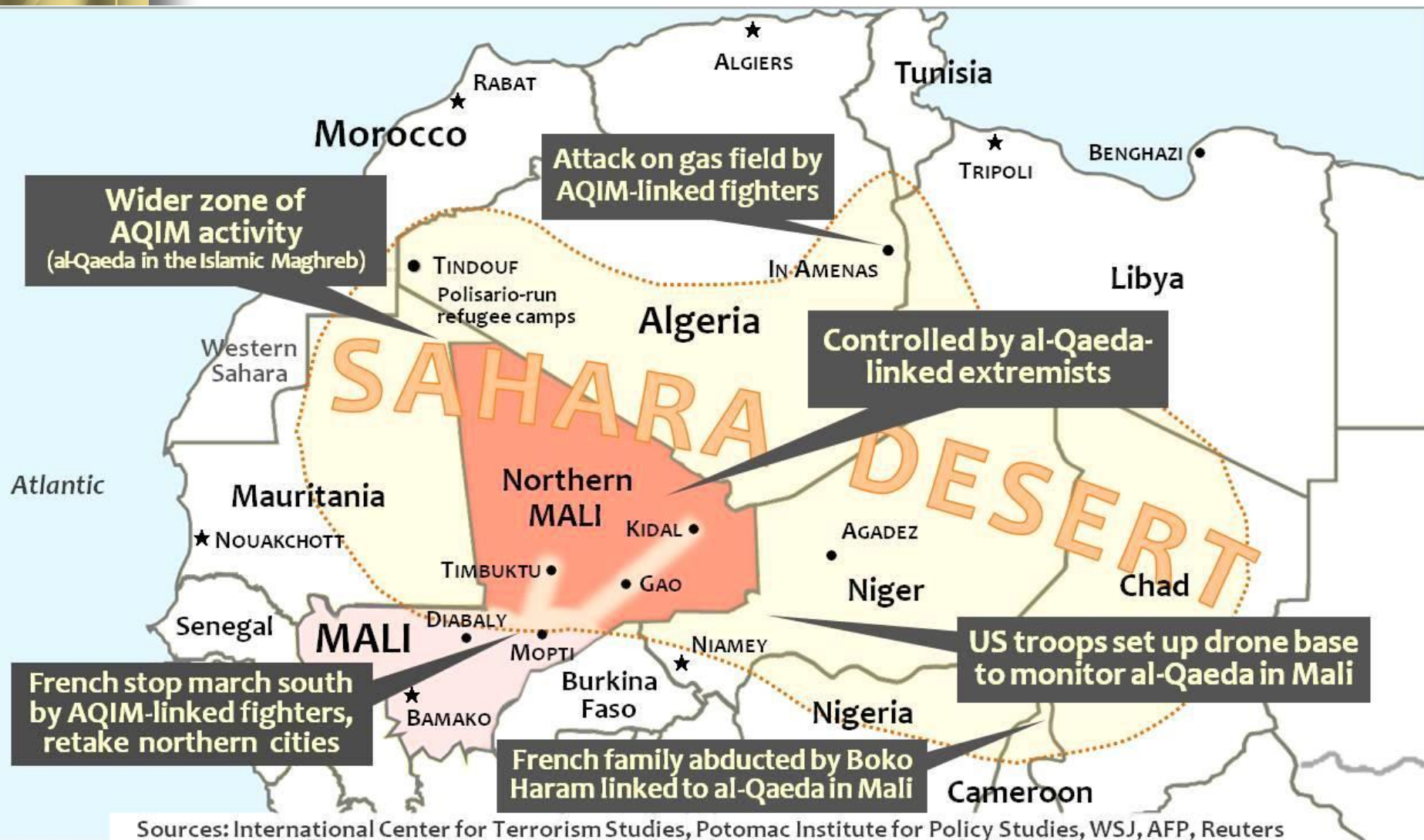- **There are more than 24 armed groups aligned with neither the government nor the main opposition forces**

Mali, Algeria and Libya

- **International terrorist hot spot in Africa is the Mali-Algeria-Libya triangle.**

- **Many groups—including Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb—active across some of the most arbitrary borders in the world**

Libya

- **The Islamic State's base is located on Libya's Mediterranean coast**

- **Kidnappings and targeted killings are rampant.**

- **Libya is a major transit hub for refugees and migrants trying to reach Europe from other parts of the Middle East and Africa.**

Libya

- **Arms and fighters flow through Libya to other areas of conflict in Africa**

- **A region in southern Libya has become a haven for criminal networks and radical groups.**

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

- **The DRC's (a Belgian colony that gained its independence in 1960) conflict has been going on for a long time over ethnic differences and power/control.**

- **Dozens of militia groups still can be found even though officially the Second Congo War ended in 2003. Low-level violence will persist here**

Rwanda

- A Belgium colony—used the Tutsis to rule
- The Hutus—the majority ethnic group gained control after independence was granted in 1962
- After the president was assassinated in 1994, civil war broke out. About 1 million Tutsis and Hutu moderates were killed in the Rwandan genocide.
- After the war ended over 2 million Hutus fled fearing Tutsi retribution.
- Rwanda today struggles to heal and rebuild.

Burundi

- **Almost daily, dead bodies appear on the streets of Bujumbura, for reasons unknown.**

- **Failed coup attempt sparked confrontations between government forces and armed opposition fighters.**

- **Fears of a return to conflict after a decade of relative peace following a 12-year civil war, which ended in 2005.**

Burundi

- **The humanitarian situation is dire. People are fleeing in fear of a risk of "catastrophic violence."**

- **So far, the crisis is more political than ethnic.**

- **Increasing numbers of refugees fleeing to Rwanda, Tanzania, and the Democratic Rep**