I. Patterns Economic Development in Africa
1. How many countries are in Africa?

2. Most populated country in SSA?

3. Richest country?

4. What language is spoken in Mozambique?

5. What is “Lebola”?

6. What is “Ouagadougou”?

7. Who is hosting the 2010 World Cup?

8. Which country won the African Cup of Nations last year? Who was second?
9. Match the names to their countries of birth:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Eto’o</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Kagame</td>
<td>Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didier Drogba</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth Kaunda</td>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dambisa Moyo</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idi Amin Dada</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobutu Sese Seko</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madiba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Extra points: who are they?
11. Match the movie with the country:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Film</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last King of Scotland</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsotsi</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Diamond</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Gods Must be Crazy</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out of Africa</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Hawk Down</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel Rwanda</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Constant Gardener</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. First country to gain independence? Bonus: what year?

13. How do you pronounce “Xhosa”? 

14. How do you say “frog” in Xhosa?
Answers
Contents

1  Trivia  

2  Background  
   2.1  Political division  
   2.2  Geography  

3  Africa today  
   3.1  Population  
   3.2  Africa’s resources  
   3.3  Africa’s economic patterns  
   3.4  Trends  
   3.5  Poverty and income distribution
2 Background
2.1 Political division
Africa in 1912

- **Britain**
- **France**
- **Germany**
- **Portugal**
- **Belgium**
- **Italy**
- **Spain**
2.2 Geography
Deserts, Mountains and plateaus

- Deserts
- Mountains
- plateaus

Map of Africa highlighting mountains, deserts, and plateaus.
Deserts, Mountains and plateaus (cont.)
Precipitation
A mixture of cultures (e.g. languages)
3 Africa today
3.1 Population
Low population density
Africa’s population and the world

In Spring 2000 world population estimates reached 6 billion; that is 6 thousand million. The distribution of the earth’s population is shown in this map.

India, China and Japan appear large on the map because they have large populations. Panama, Namibia and Guinea-Bissau have small populations so are barely visible on the map.

Population is very weakly related to land area. However, Sudan, which is geographically the largest country in Africa, has a smaller population than Nigeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Africa or Tanzania.

The size of each territory shows the relative proportion of the world’s population living there.

“Out of every 100 persons added to the population in the coming decade, 97 will live in developing countries.”

Hania Zlotnik, 2005

Technical notes:

- Population data is from 2002.
- The population not included is estimated as 2 to 3 million (see Appendix map 2).
- See website for further information.

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3.2 Africa’s resources
Exports: minerals, agriculture,...

Legend

- Cloves
- Cocoa
- Coffee
- Copper
- Cotton
- Diamonds
- Gold
- Mining, base metals
- Oil
- Palm oil
- Peanuts
- Sisal
- Sugar
- Tea
- Tobacco
- Uranium
- Wine

Map 4 Resources for export production
...but also humans
In 2003 there were 15 million refugees and internally displaced persons in the world. This map shows the origins of both combined. The origins are the territories these people came from.

The difference between refugees and internally displaced persons is that the former are outside their territory of origin, whilst the latter have stayed within national borders. The movement of these people is based on their “fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion” (UNHCR, 1951).

Territory size shows the global proportion of refugees and internally displaced persons originating there.

“It is awful to leave your country... family and friends, your job – everything – all of your memories of life is there – you have to leave everything.”

Akram, 2005
Minimal infrastructure
3.3 Africa’s economic patterns
Purchasing Power

Purchasing power is a measure of what can be bought in the territory in which that money is earned. It is cheaper to live in some places than others. Taking differences in local costs into consideration, this map shows that 46% of world wealth adjusted for purchasing power is in North America and Western Europe. The regions with the most purchasing power per person are North America, Japan and Western Europe.

Despite the lower prices found in Central Africa, the people living there still have the lowest purchasing power. The proportion of world wealth found in Central Africa is greater when measured in purchasing power than when measured using exchange rates.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide wealth found there when GDP is adjusted for local purchasing power.

“...The PPP rate is the exchange rate which would mean that the money you exchange would buy exactly the same basket of goods in both countries...”

技术笔记
- 数据来自联合国开发计划署2004年人类发展报告
- 国内生产总值是按购买力平价美元计算的，因此PPP US$1在每个领土上的购买力相同
- 网站上有更多信息

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...now and before

Figure 1.1. Comparative per Capita Income Growth Paths: Sub-Saharan Africa vs. Other Regions

GDP per capita index, 1960=100

East Asia & Pacific
Low income
Sub-Saharan Africa
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Initial values</th>
<th></th>
<th>Ending values</th>
<th></th>
<th>Endowments</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Real GDP per capita (1996 PPPS)</td>
<td>Gross primary enrollment rate, 1960</td>
<td>Life expectancy at birth, 1962</td>
<td>Road density, 1969 (km per sq km)*</td>
<td>Real GDP per capita</td>
<td>Gross primary enrollment rate, 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSA</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1423.2</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>0.098 (23)</td>
<td>2588.9</td>
<td>95.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other developing</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2953.5</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>0.251 (25)</td>
<td>8568.6</td>
<td>107.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAC</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3103.0</td>
<td>86.6</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>0.057 (6)</td>
<td>6039.2</td>
<td>111.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>934.4</td>
<td>48.6</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>0.290 (1)</td>
<td>2506.4</td>
<td>103.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAP</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3508.3</td>
<td>90.5</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>0.538 (7)</td>
<td>14929.4</td>
<td>107.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENAT</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2899.3</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>0.171 (11)</td>
<td>9209.2</td>
<td>103.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDUST</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8656.1</td>
<td>108.6</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>1.039 (16)</td>
<td>27328.8</td>
<td>102.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:* Number of countries in parentheses.
  a: Congo, Dem. Rep., Sudan and Ethiopia have been treated as ‘landlocked’ countries.
  b: Only one country sampled, Turkey. The average is Middle East and North Africa is zero.
** An economy which generates more than 10% of its GDP in primary commodities exports is classified as a ‘natural resource economy.’ This is calculated as a share of the total number of countries in each region.
Same continent, different stories

Figure 2.6. Smoothed Average Growth in Real GDP per Capita

Different trends

Income Per Capita
PPP adjusted, 1996 international $


...despite proximity

Why? Conflicts are a common theme in Africa

Peaceful in parts
Wars or serious insurrections since 1994 in sub-Saharan Africa

- Under 800,000 deaths
- Over 800,000 deaths
...but also diseases
Malaria risk - 1946, 1966, 1994
3.4 Trends

http://tools.google.com/gapminder/
Compare: Nigeria, Ghana, Botswana and South Africa.

3.5 Poverty and income distribution

Gapminder: http://www.gapminder.org/
Sources

• Most maps come from
  http://ascc.artsci.wustl.edu/~anthro/courses/306/resources.html

• Fancy maps from www.worldmapper.org.

• Railways and exports: Cooper, F. (syllabus.)

• Malaria: Sachs et. al. (syllabus.)

• Conflict: The Economist.

• Tables and graphs: Ndulu et. al. (syllabus)