

ECON 184

I. Patterns Economic Development in Africa

1 Trivia

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:

Person	Country
Samuel Eto'o	Zambia
Paul Kagame	Congo
Didier Drogba	Cameroon
Kenneth Kaunda	Ivory Coast
Dambisa Moyo	Rwanda
Idi Amin Dada	South Africa
Mobutu Sese Seko	Uganda
Madiba	

10. Extra points: who are they?

11. Match the movie with the country:

Film	Country
Last King of Scotland	South Africa
Tsotsi	Botswana
Blood Diamond	Somalia
The Gods Must be Crazy	Uganda
Out of Africa	Kenya
Black Hawk Down	Sierra Leone
Hotel Rwanda	Rwanda
The Constant Gardener	

12. First country to gain independence? Bonus: what year?
13. How do you pronounce “Xhosa”?
14. How do you say “frog” in Xhosa?

Answers

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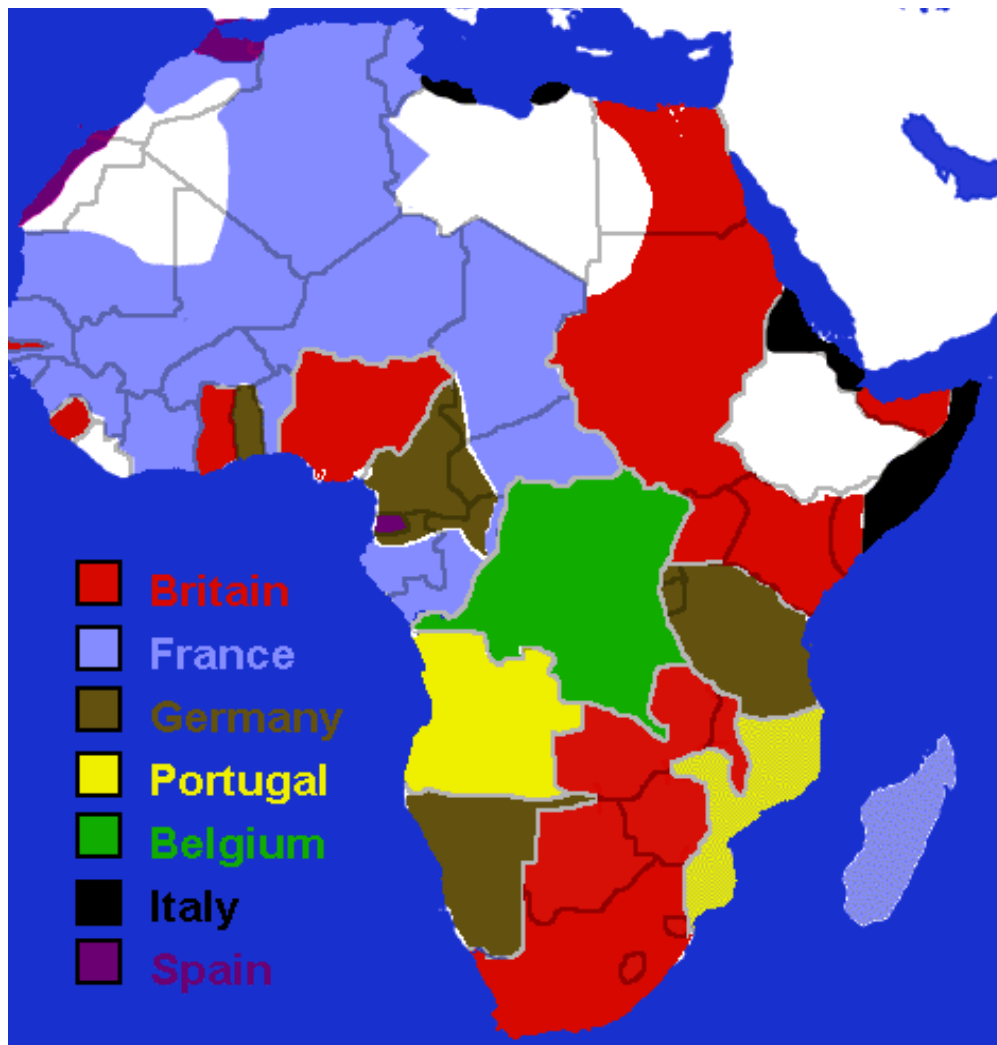
2 Background

2.1 Political division

African countries

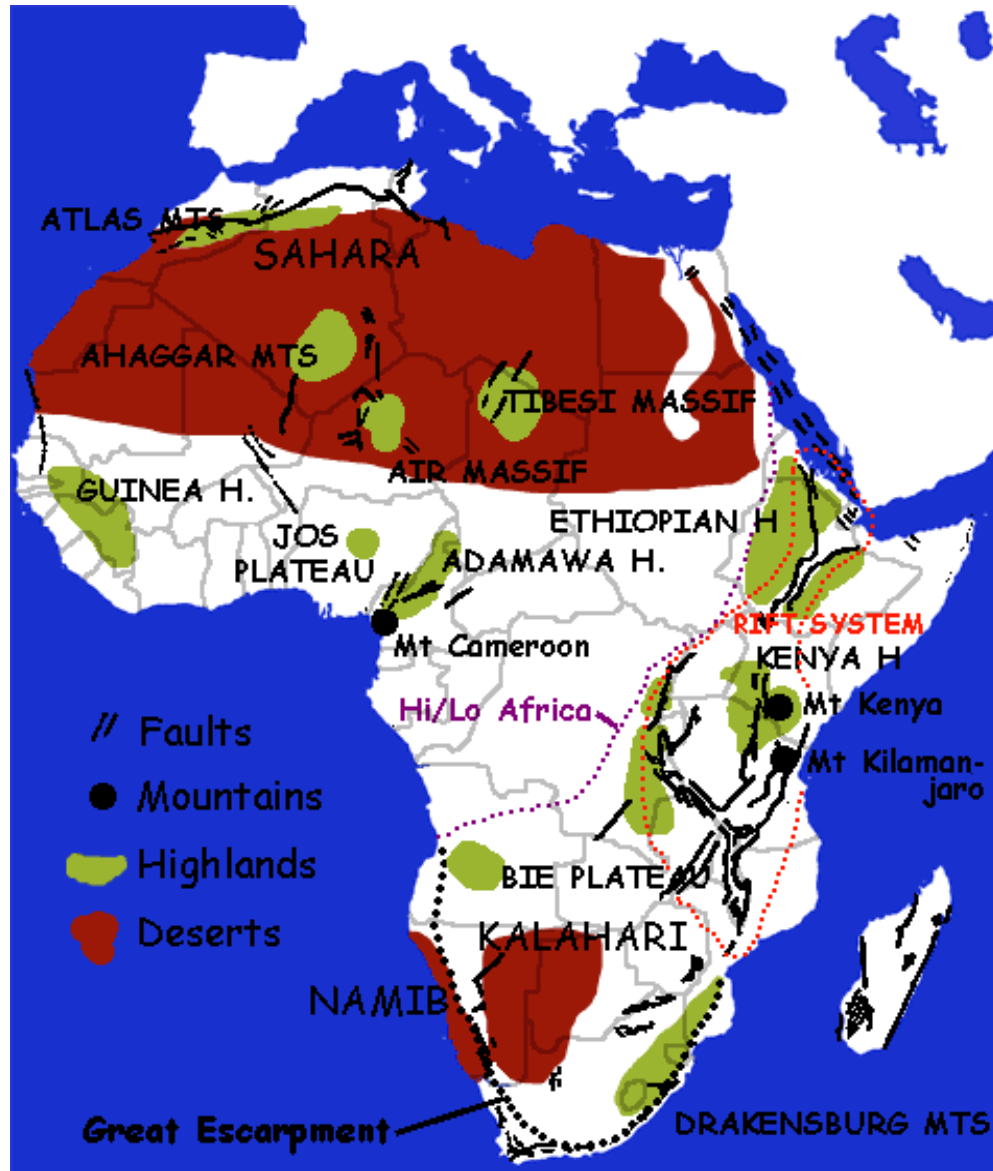


Africa in 1912

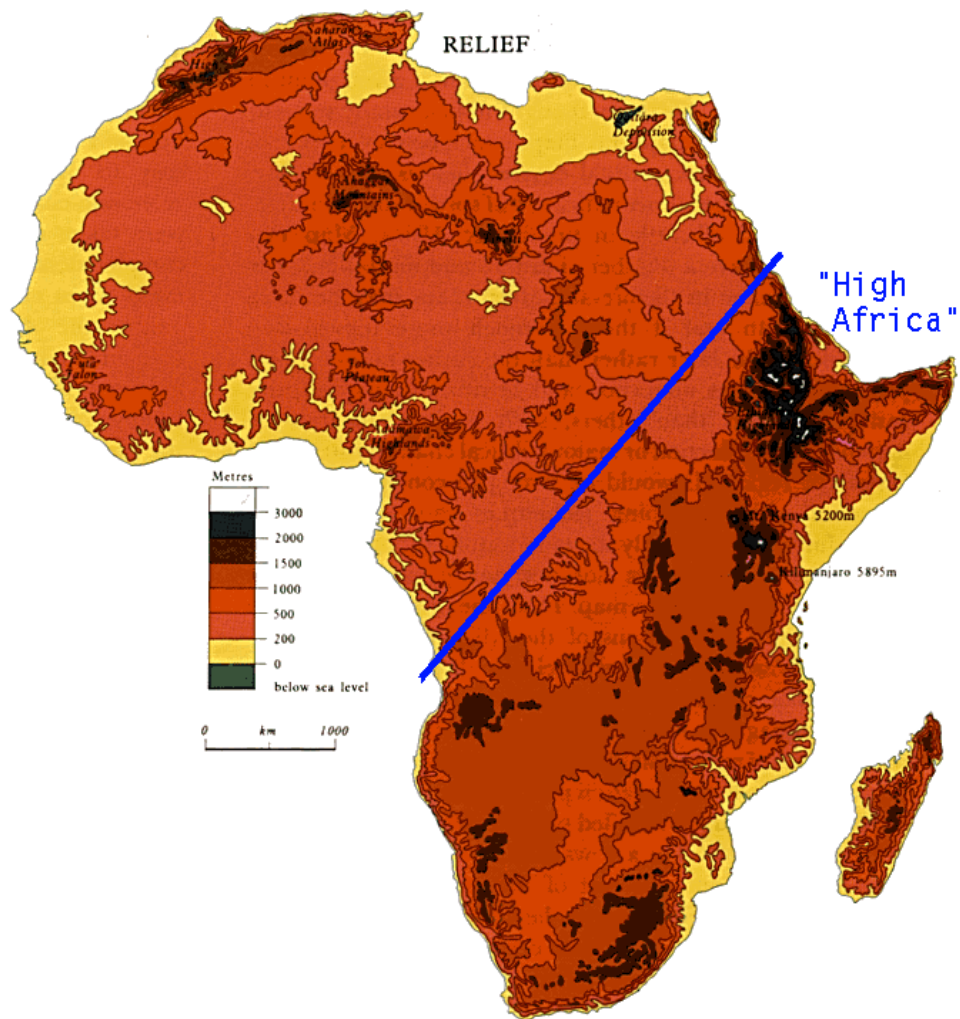


2.2 Geography

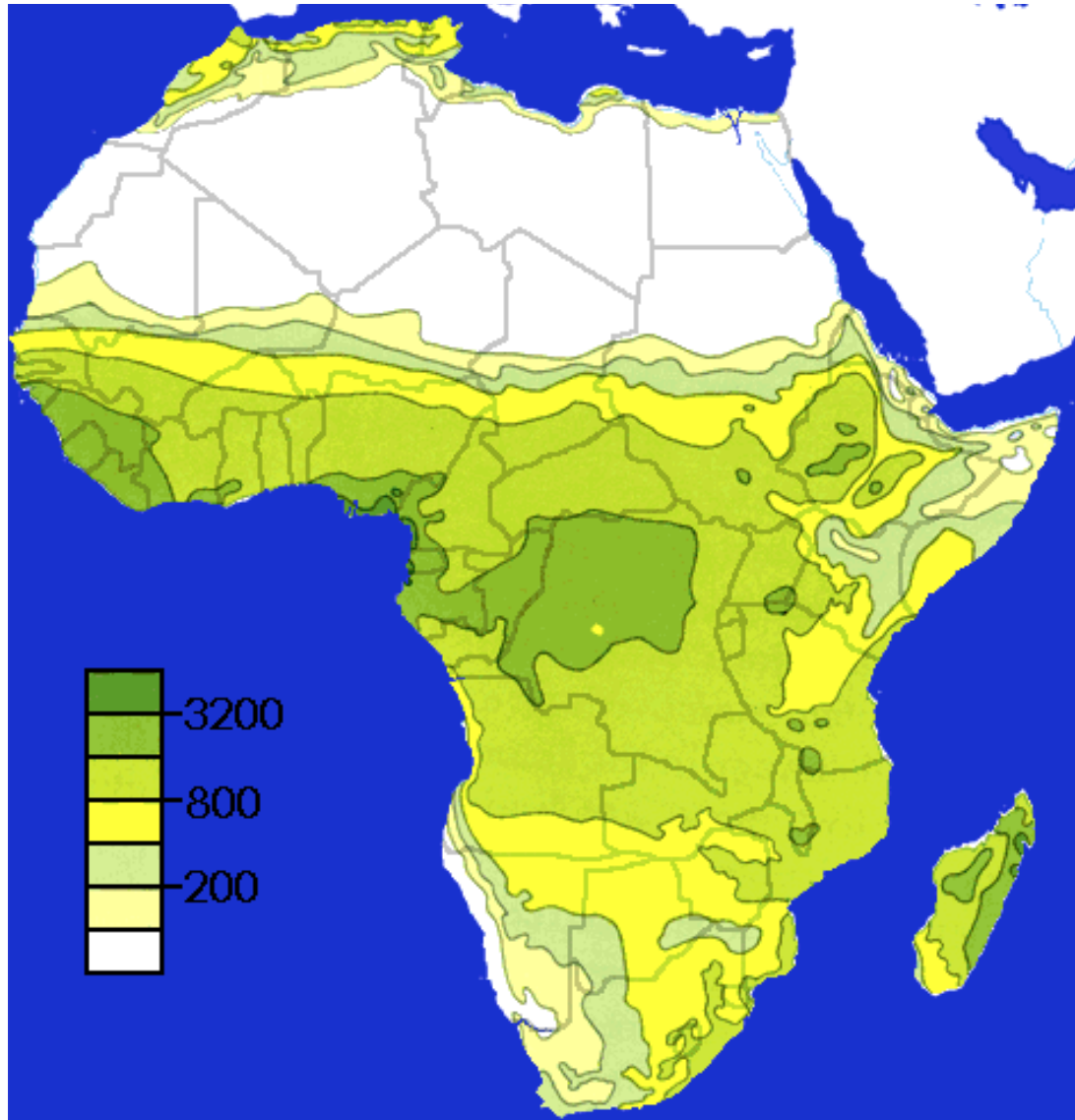
Deserts, Mountains and plateaus



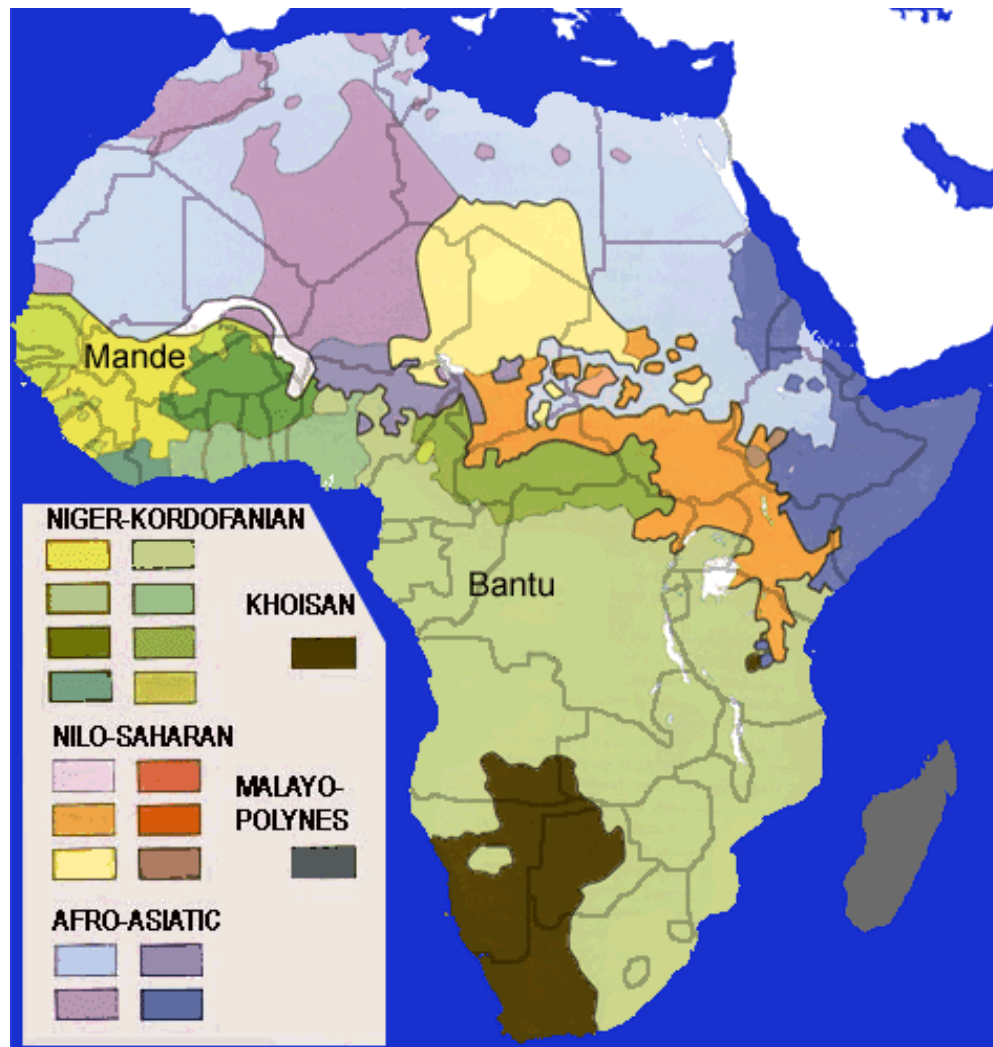
Deserts, Mountains and plateaus (cont.)



Precipitation



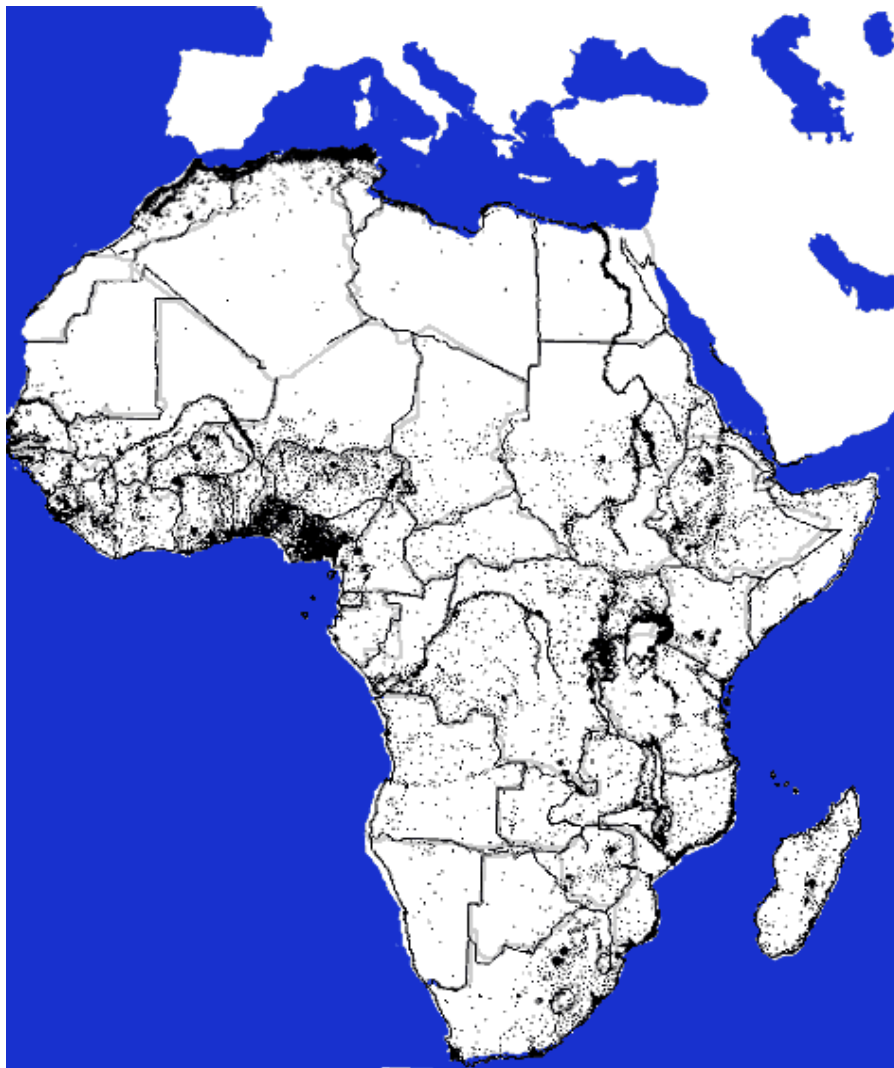
A mixture of cultures (e.g. languages)



3 Africa today

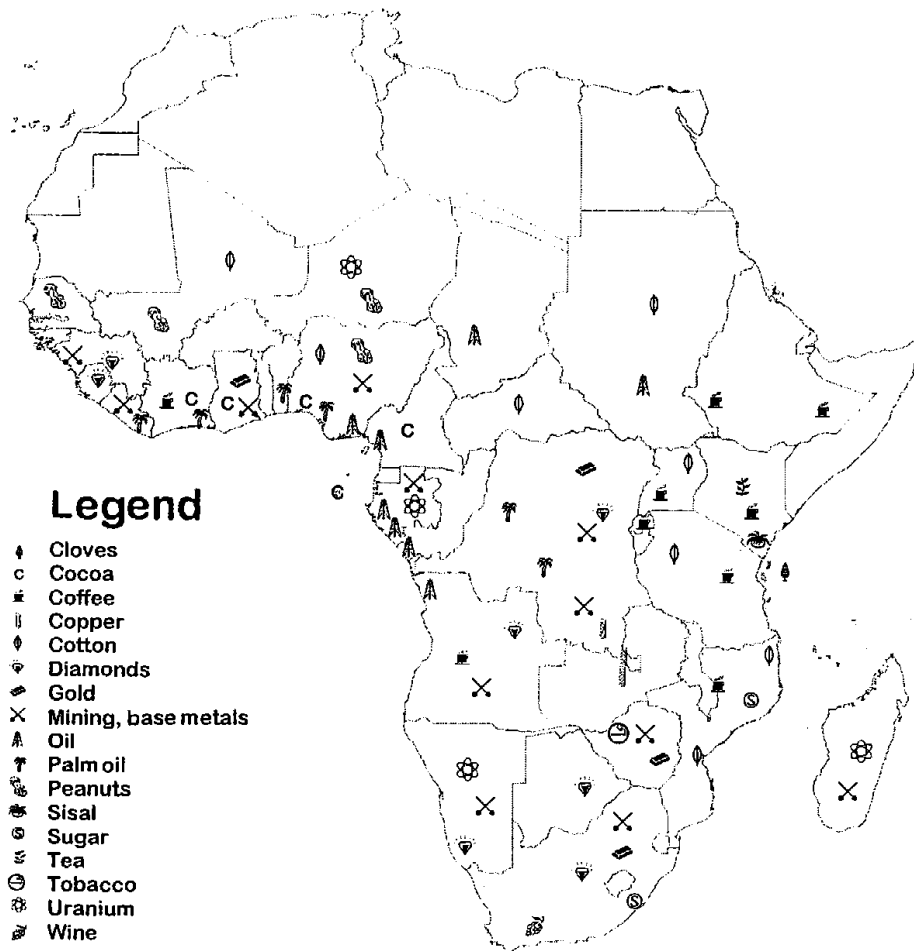
3.1 Population

Low population density



3.2 Africa's resources

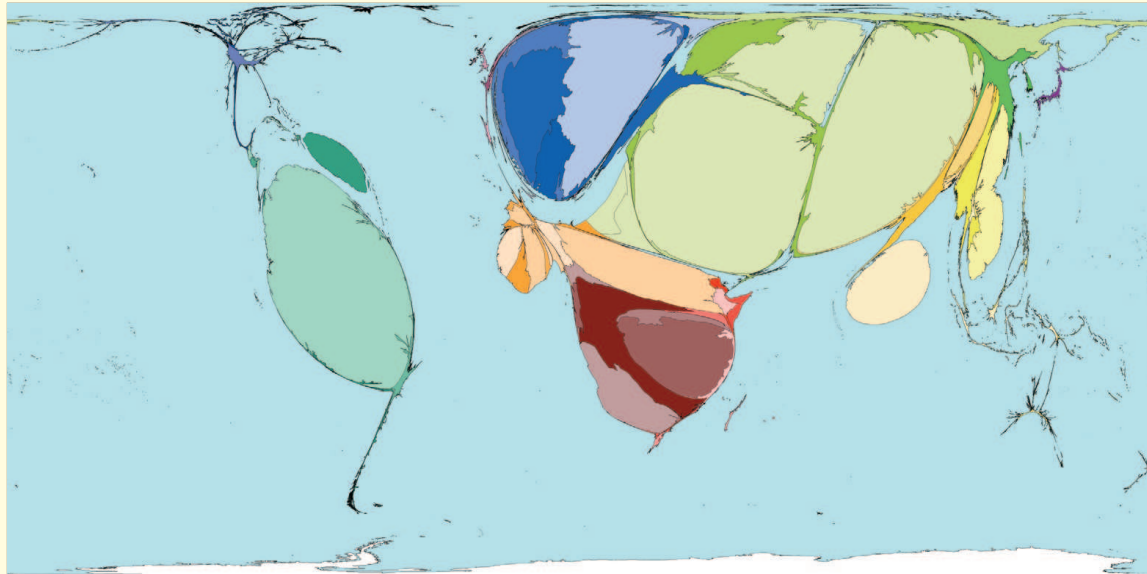
Exports: minerals, agriculture,...



Map 4 Resources for export production

...but also humans

Refugee Origin



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.



Land area

Technical notes

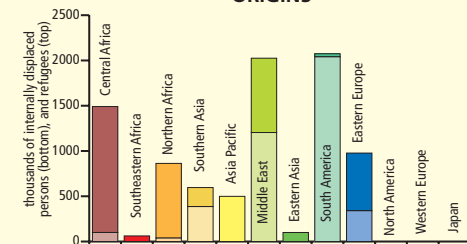
- Data source: United Nations Development Programme, 2004, World Development Report.
- Data are from 2003.
- Refugees and internally displaced people are included here.
- See website for further information.

ORIGIN OF REFUGEES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Serbia & Montenegro	12.0	11	Puerto Rico	4.7
1	Bosnia Herzegovina	12.0	11	Colombia	4.7
3	Iraq	9.9	13	Sri Lanka	2.5
3	Afghanistan	9.9	14	Angola	2.4
3	Azerbaijan	9.9	15	Western Sahara	1.7
6	Gaza Strip & West Bank	9.6	15	Sudan	1.7
7	Burundi	9.5	15	Liberia	1.7
8	Georgia	5.2	18	Sierra Leone	1.6
9	Bhutan	5.2	19	Tajikistan	1.0
9	Croatia	5.2	20	Mauritania	0.9

refugees and internally displaced persons as a % of resident population

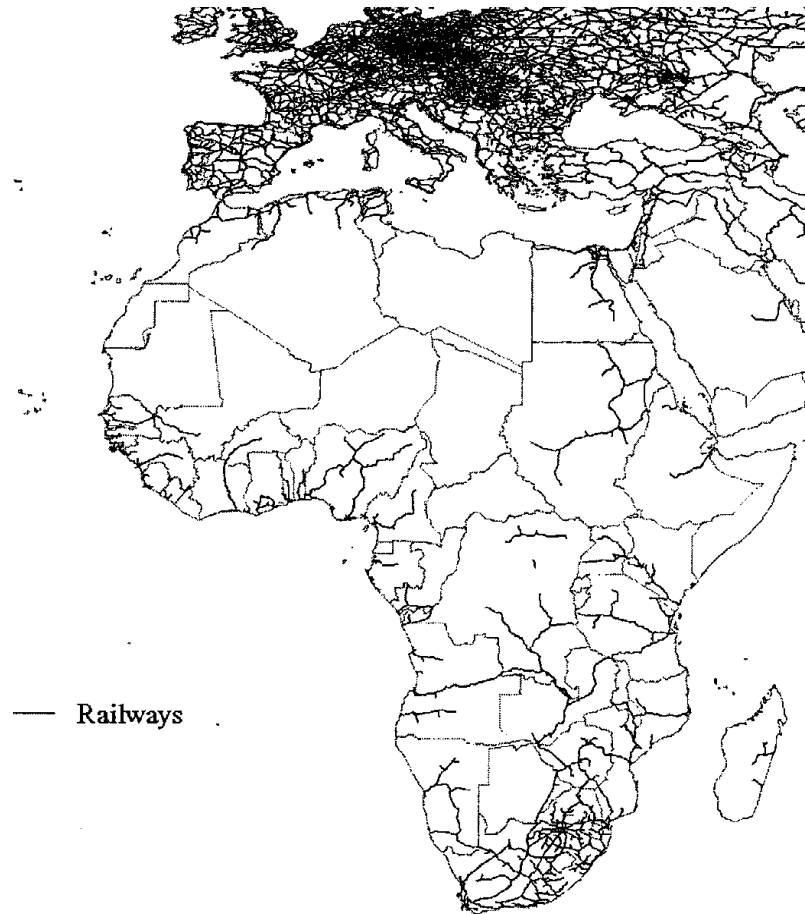
ORIGINS



"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

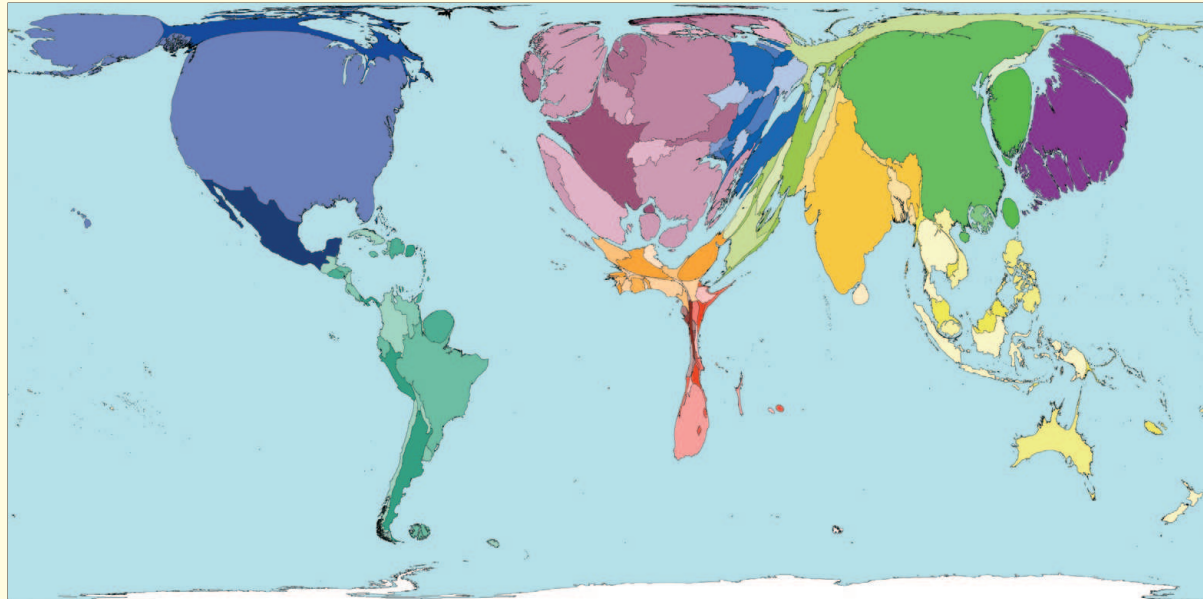


Map 5 Railways

3.3 Africa's economic patterns

Small player in the world economy

Purchasing Power

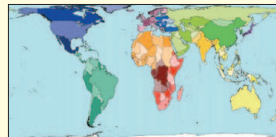


Purchasing power is a measure of what can be bought in the territory in which that money is earned. It is cheaper to live in some places than others.

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.



Land area

Technical notes

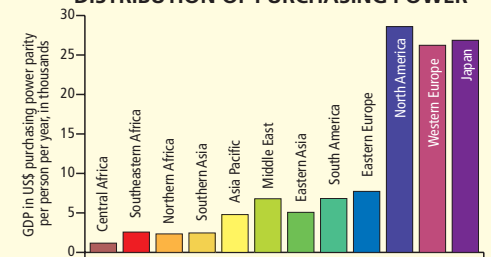
- Data are from the United Nations Development Programme's 2004 Human Development Report.
- Gross Domestic Product is measured in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) US\$, thus PPP US\$1 has the same purchasing power in every territory.
- See website for further information.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST INCOMES WHEN ADJUSTED FOR PURCHASING POWER

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Luxembourg	61190	191	Zambia	840
2	Norway	36600	192	Niger	800
3	Ireland	36360	193	Ethiopia	780
4	United States	35750	194	Madagascar	740
5	Denmark	30940	195	Guinea-Bissau	710
6	Switzerland	30010	196	Dem Republic Congo	650
7	Equatorial Guinea	29780	197	Burundi	630
8	Iceland	29750	198	United Republic of Tanzania	580
9	Canada	29480	198	Malawi	580
10	Austria	29220	200	Sierra Leone	520

Gross Domestic Product adjusted for purchasing power parity in US\$ per person 2002

DISTRIBUTION OF 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 ...”

Biz/ed, 2006

...now and before

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

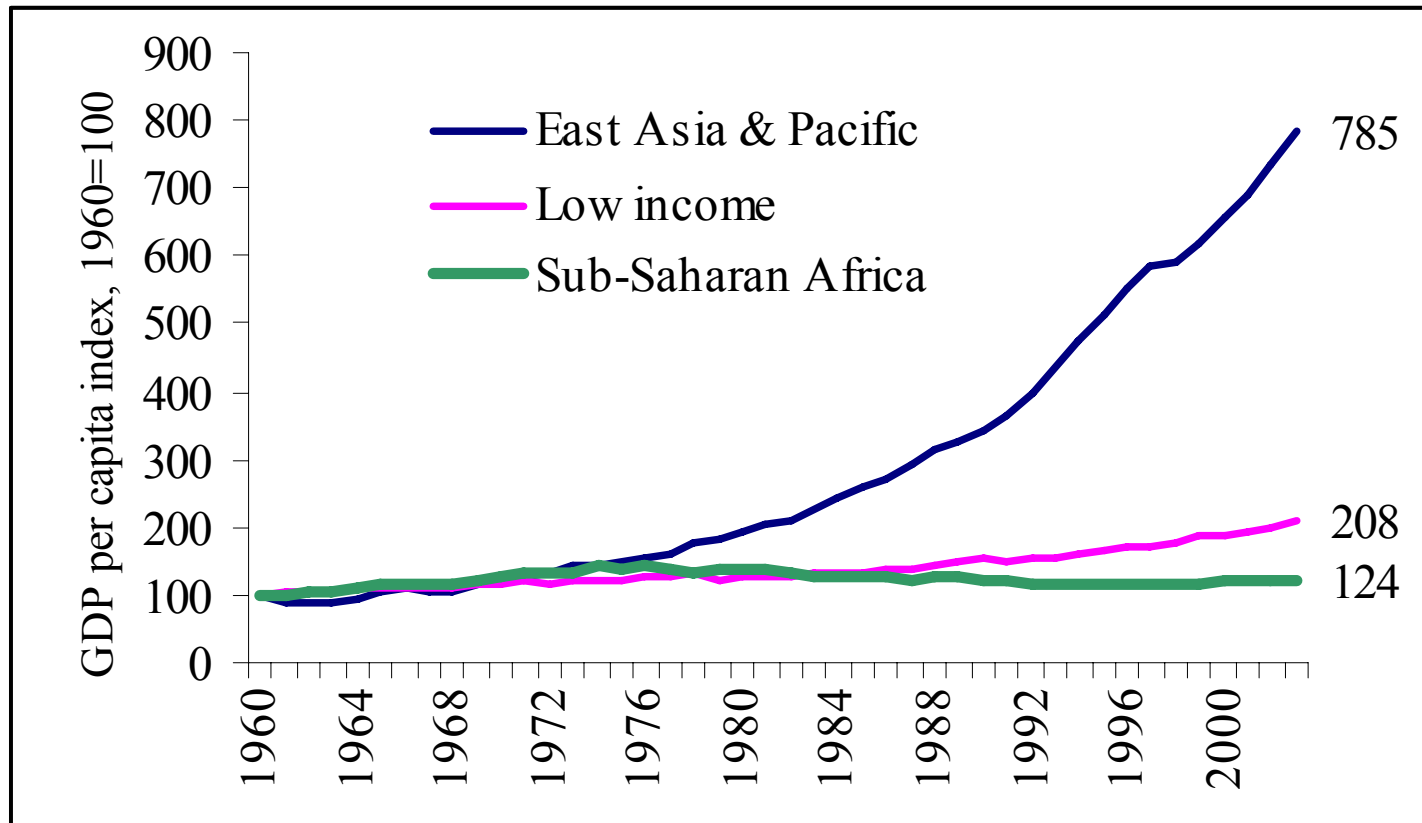


Table 1.1. Regional Growth Comparisons

Region	N	Initial values				Ending values				Endowments		
		Real GDP per capita (1996 PPP\$)	Gross primary enrollment rate, 1960	Life expectancy at birth, 1962	Road density, 1969 (km per sq km)*	Real GDP per capita	Gross primary enrollment rate, 2004	Life expectancy at birth, 2004	Road density, 1999	Frag-mentation, Avg. # of borders	Share of pop in llocked countries (%)	Share of Natural Resource Econ**
SSA	40	1423.2	37.1	41.1	0.098 (23)	2588.9	95.8	47.9	0.130	4.00	40.2 ^a	64
Other developing	55	2953.5	79.9	55.9	0.251 (25)	8568.6	107.5	71.3	0.411	2.91	7.51	57
LAC	24	3103.0	86.6	56.5	0.057 (6)	6039.2	111.5	70.5	0.122	2.34	2.77	80
SA	5	934.4	48.6	46.7	0.290 (1)	2506.4	103.8	65.1	0.850	2.75	3.78	38
EAP	13	3508.3	90.5	58.5	0.538 (7)	14929.4	107.0	73.3	0.719	2.09	0.42	52
MENAT	13	2899.3	68.4	55.6	0.171 (11)	9209.2	103.3	73.0	0.334	4.44	23.06 ^b	57
INDUST	18	8656.1	108.6	71.0	1.039 (16)	27328.8	102.5	78.9	1.447	-	-	-

Source: World Development Indicators, 2006.

Note:* Number of countries in parentheses.

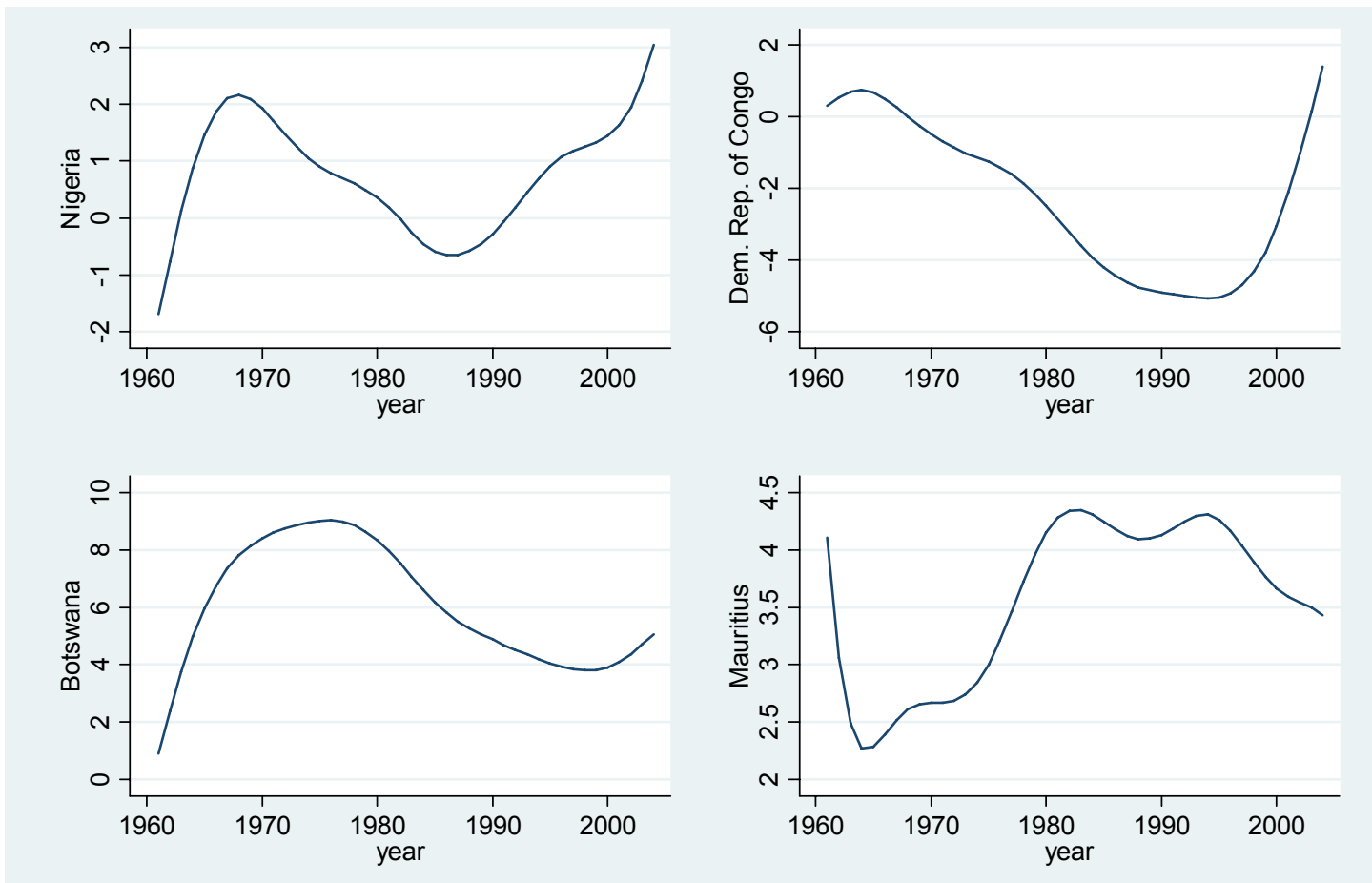
a: Congo, Dem. Rep., Sudan and Ethiopia have been treated as 'landlocked' countries.

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.

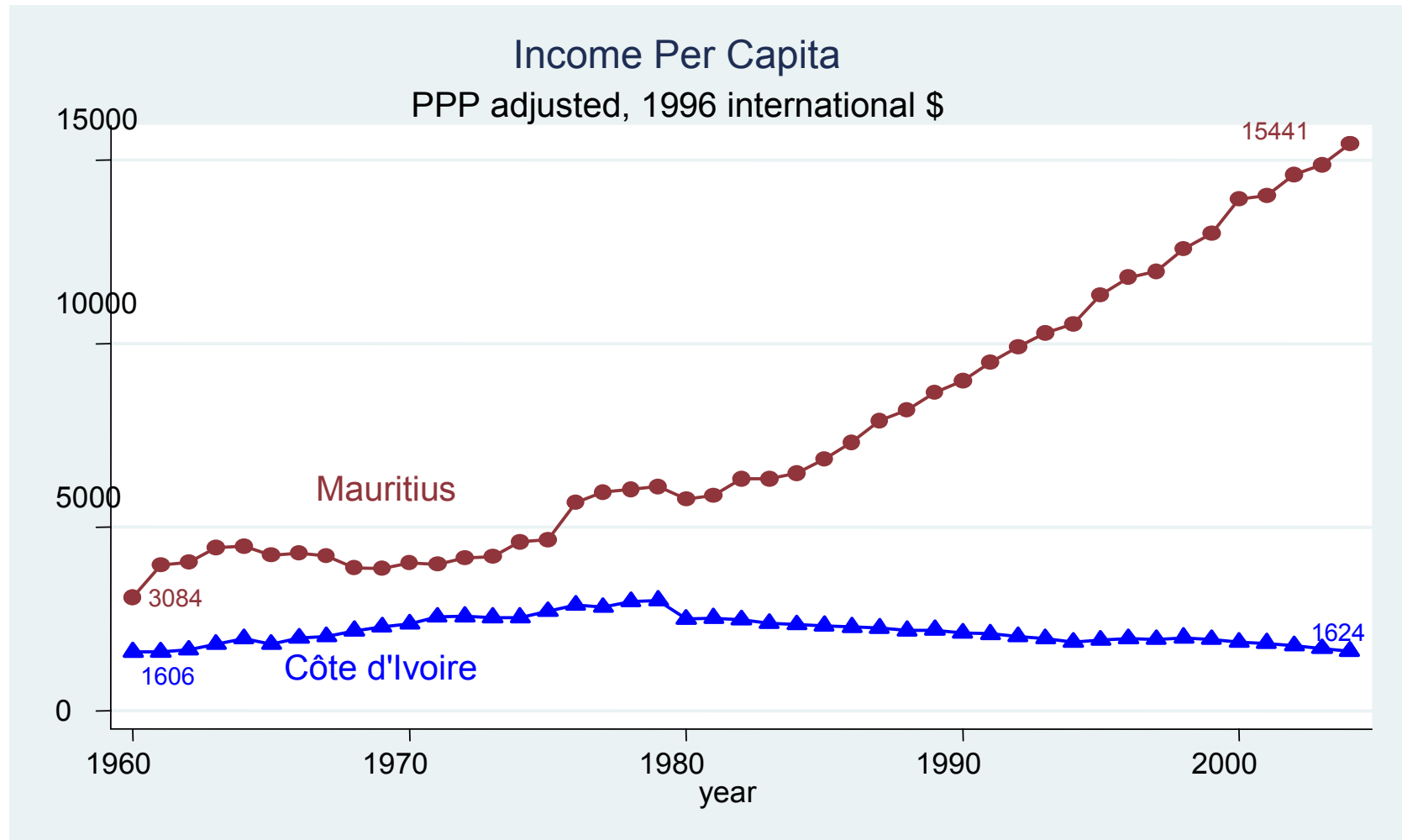
Same continent, different stories

Figure 2.6. Smoothed Average Growth in Real GDP per Capita



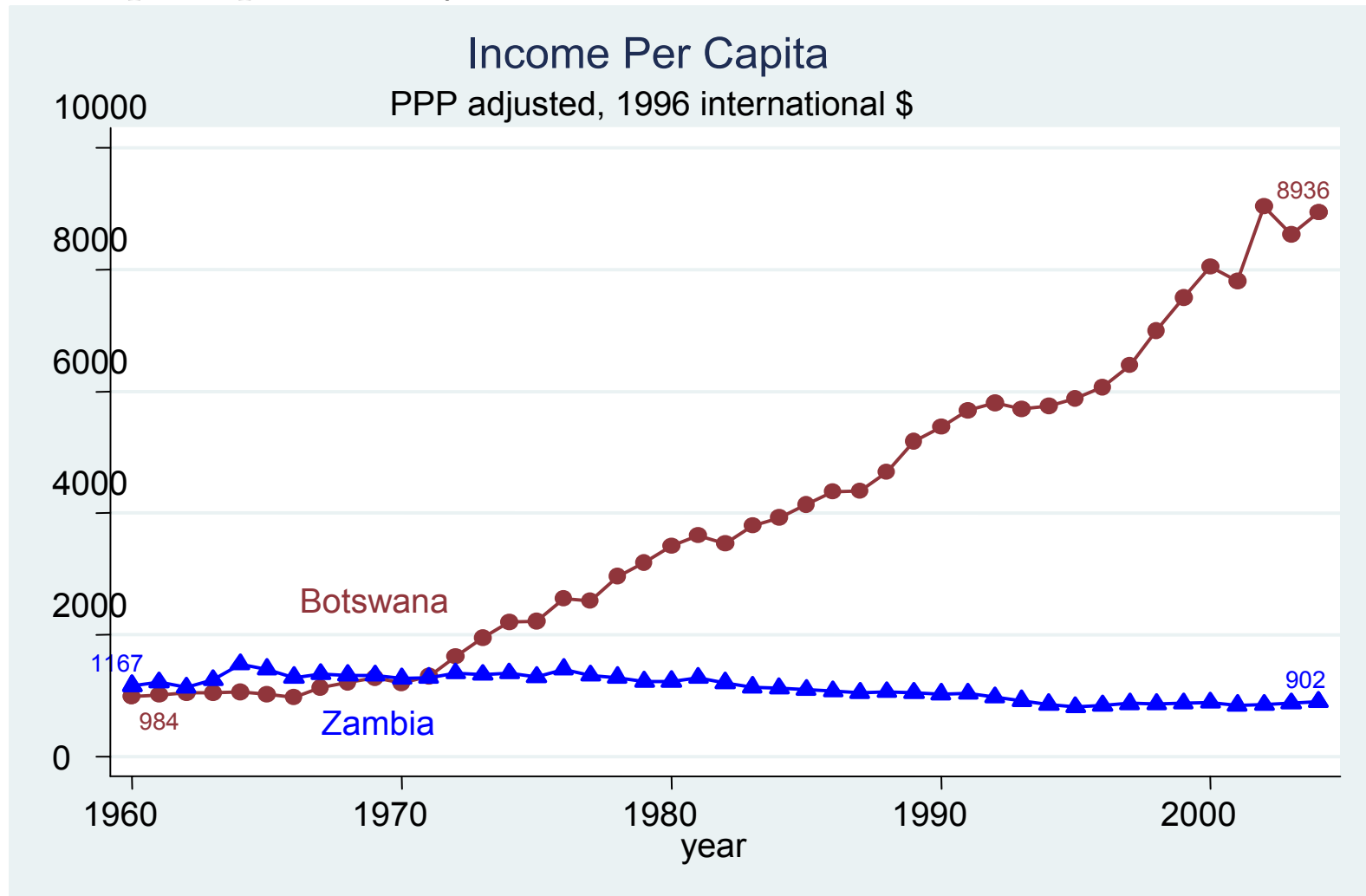
Source: WDI 2006, PWT 6.1 and GDN 1998.

Different trends



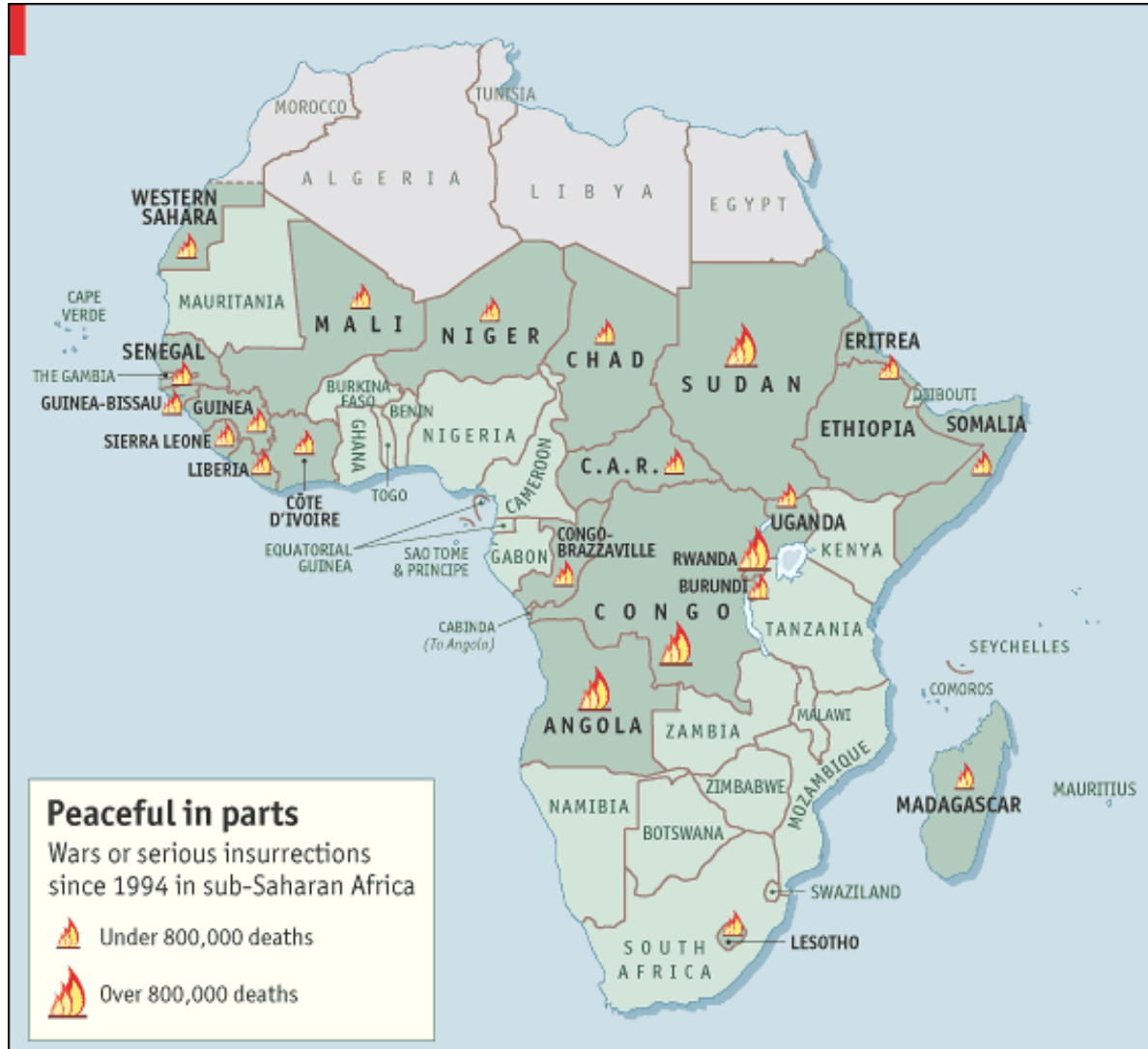
Source: WDI 2006, PWT 6.1 and GDN 1998.

...despite proximity

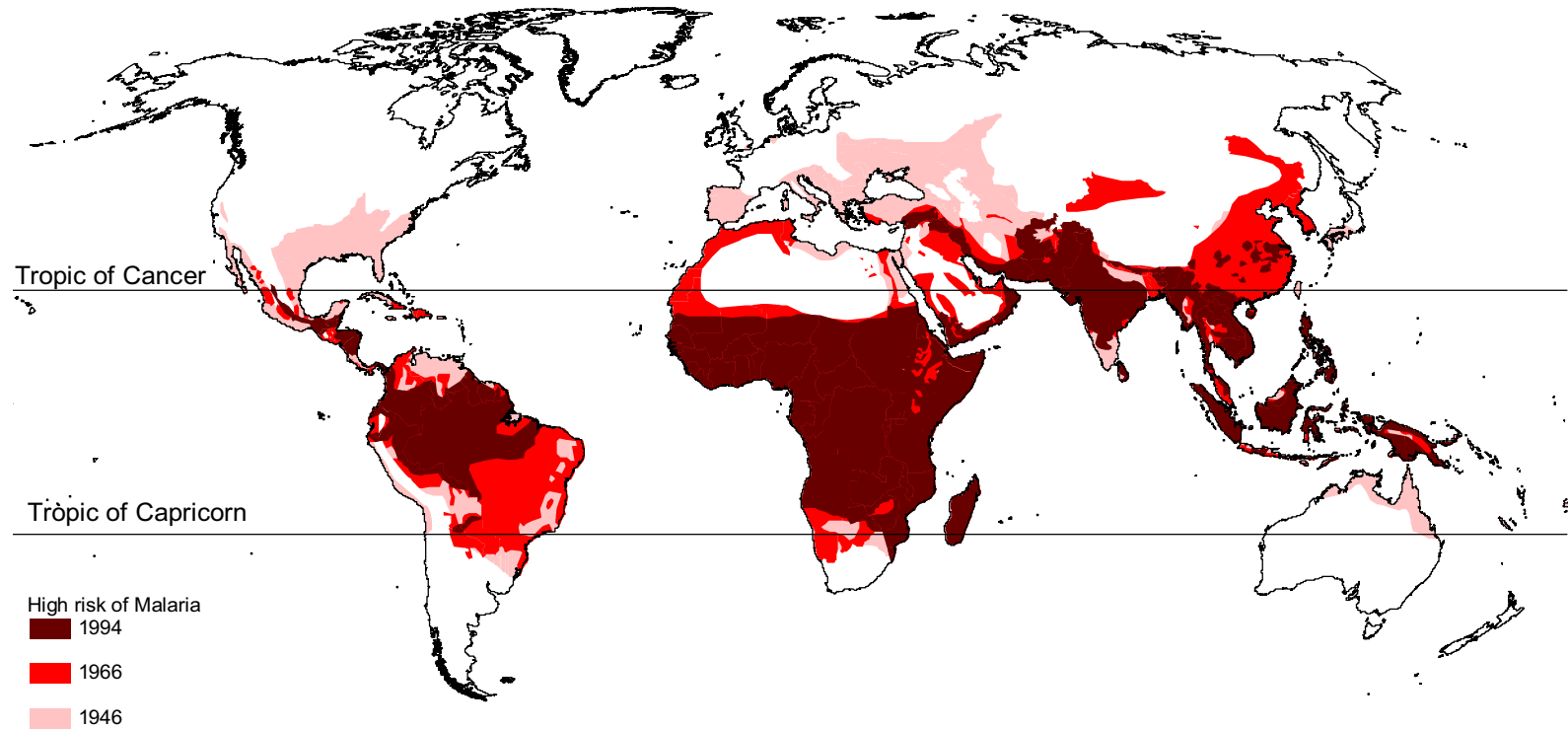


Source: WDI 2006, PWT 6.1 and GDN 1998.

Why? Conflicts are a common theme in Africa



...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)