

CURRENT ISSUES IN AFRICA

Challenges

- Poverty
- Aids
- Hunger
- Conflicts and Civil Wars

POVERTY

- 414 Million people in Africa live on less than \$1.25 a day
- 75 percent of the world's poorest nations are in Africa.
- 240 million people lack money for food and so live in daily hunger
- 760 million people do not have access to clean drinking water.
- Fewer than 20% of females in Africa have any kind of formal education.
- Approximately one in 16 women living in sub-Saharan African will die during childbirth or pregnancy. Only one in 4,000 women in North America will.

Poverty Cycle

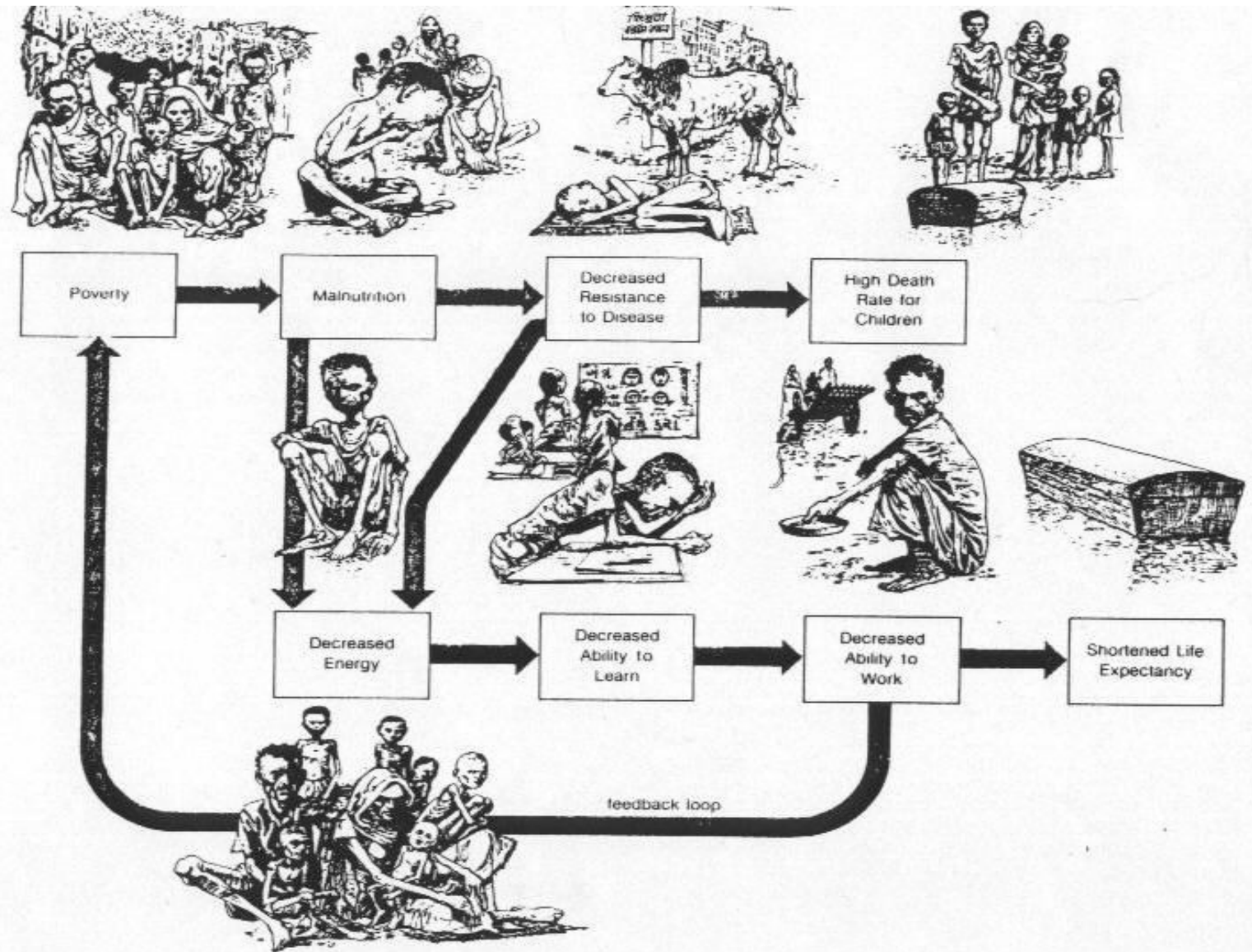


Figure 9.4 The tragic cycle of intergenerational poverty

Hunger



Two hundred million people are chronically undernourished



The World Food
Program
estimates it will
need to feed
43 million
hungry people
in Africa
this year...



Thirty-two countries need food aid to keep
their populations alive...





In the last 10 years, many African nations have been able to reduce the number of starving people by investing in more modern farming equipment and techniques.



Drinking Water

- Fresh, clean drinking water is a problem for 700 million people in Africa.
- Most wells are very shallow into unconfined aquifers.
- This means they are drinking unpurified runoff water.
- This type of water often cause diarrhea, vomiting, and leads to the spread of disease.
- Deep wells into confined aquifers cost a lot of money to drill and maintain.



Conflicts and Civil Wars

**Over the last 10 years 9.2 million people have
been killed in conflicts in Africa.**

Children are often kidnapped and trained to be soldiers in African conflicts.



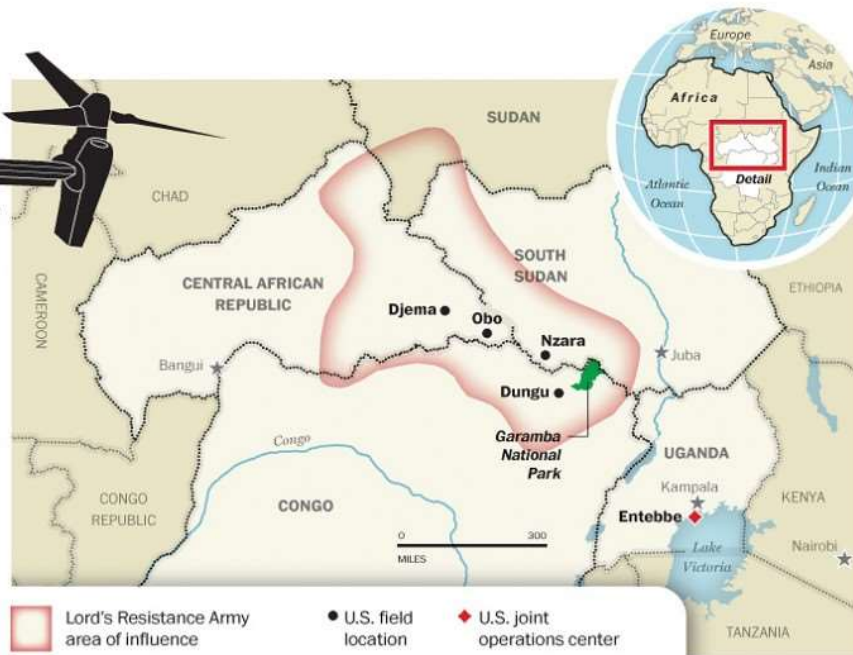
In 1999 it was believed that more than 120,000 children were fighting in conflicts in Africa.

In 1998 more than 20,000 children were kidnapped to be soldiers in Uganda.

The Lord's Resistance Army (run by a general named Kony) was behind most of these kidnappings. Their treatment of these children is beyond imagination.



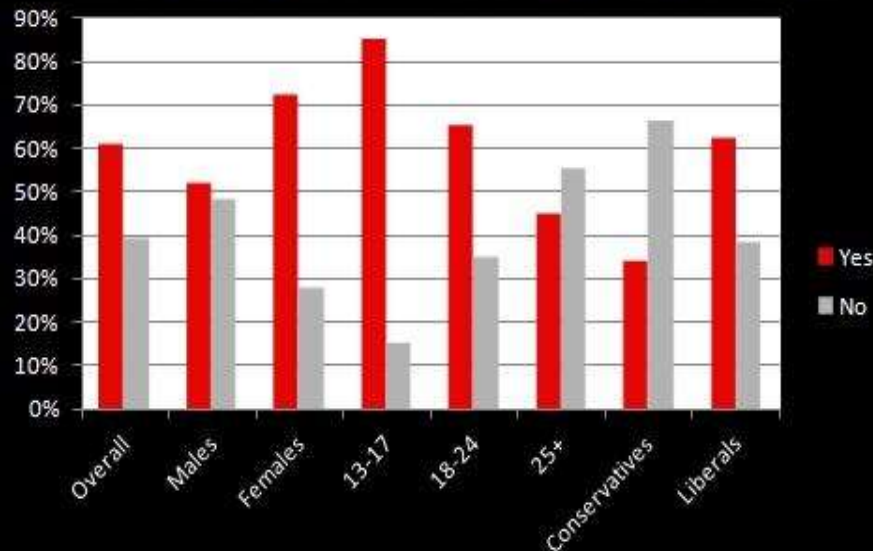
CV-22s are capable of a vertical takeoff and landing, yet can quickly traverse long distances with turboprop engines and wings. The aircraft will transport African Union troops in the four countries highlighted at right.



KONY 2012

SodaHead

Will KONY 2012 Make a Difference?



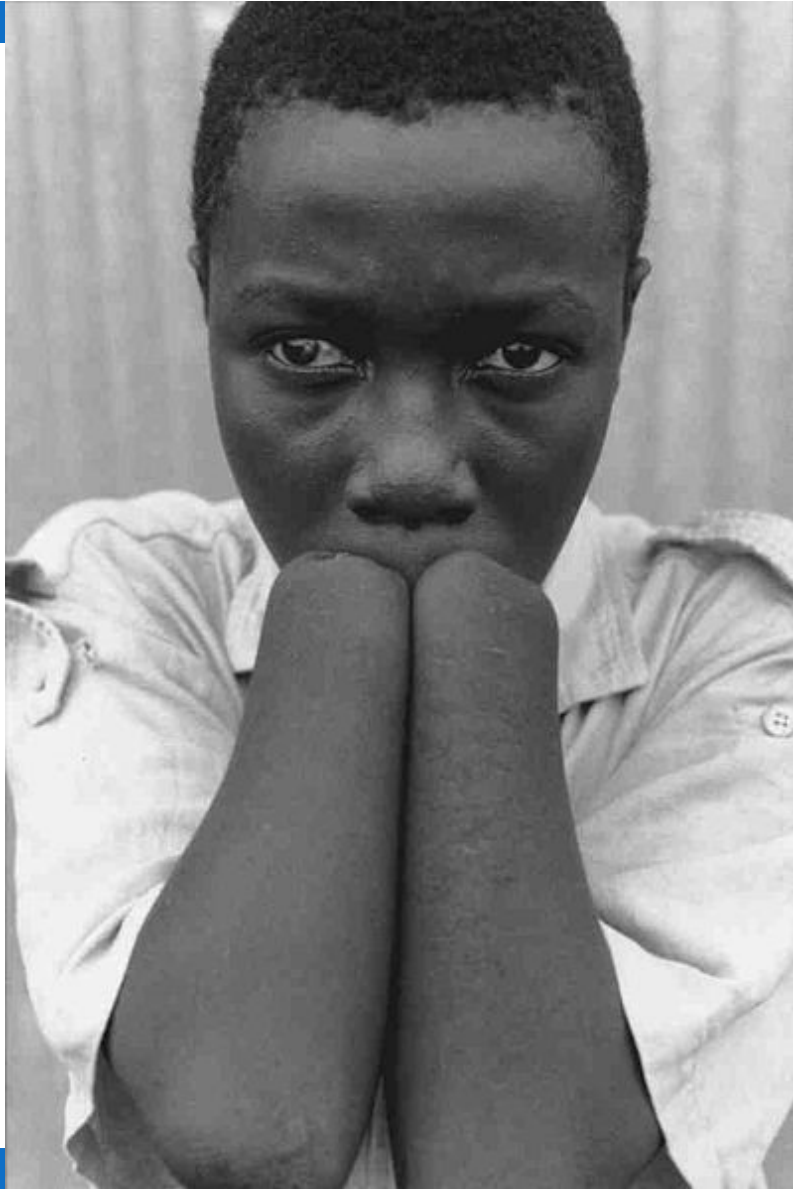
Kony 2012 has worked.

Within 6 months 4 of the top 5 leaders of LAR have been killed or captured.

Today there are believed to be less than 200 soldiers left in the LAR- their peak was over 40,000 before Kony 2012.

In order to get power and stay in power people will do things unimaginable to others.

Governments have also used child soldiers against rebel groups. In order to keep control of the people often the government will use the same tactics used by rebel groups.



As punishment for being a member of a different tribe, body parts are often amputated from men, women, and children.

These amputees are usually rejected by the rest of society and so must struggle to find a way to live.



**“UNLESS someone like you
cares a whole awful lot,
nothing is going to get better.
It's not.”**

- Dr. Seuss, *The Lorax*



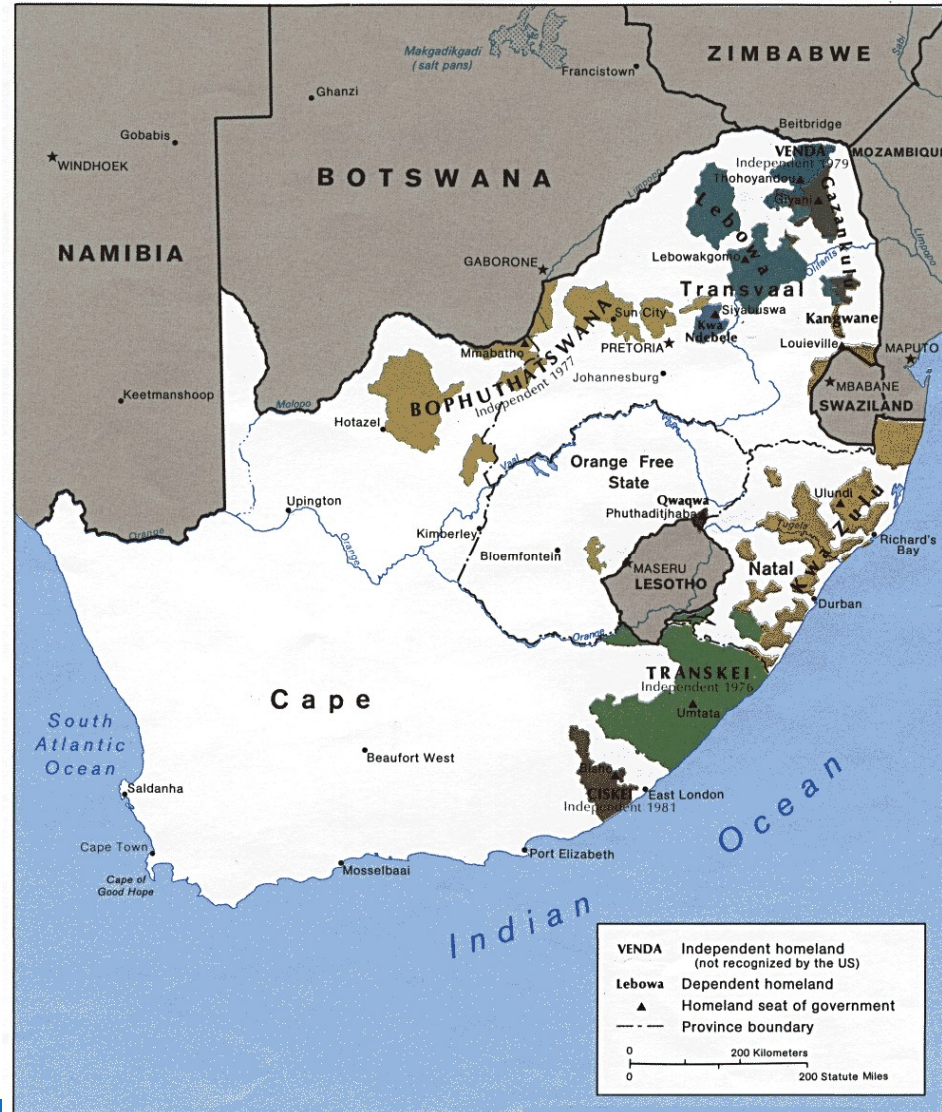
South Africa:

A case study of racial prejudice

South Africa's flag 1920's until 1994. There is no reference to non-white people on the flag.



South Africa: Black Homelands



South Africa is a diversely populated country:

75% Black

(made up of 6 major tribes)

15 % White

(mainly British and Dutch descendants)

10% Colored

(mainly Indian and Asian descent)

The Afrikaan people controlled South Africa
for most of its modern history.



Apartheid literally means
"apartness" in Afrikaans

Under apartheid, people were legally
classified into a racial group - the main ones
being White, Black, Indian and Coloured -
and were geographically, and forcibly,
separated from each other on the basis of
the legal classification.

Separation of people extended to bathrooms.

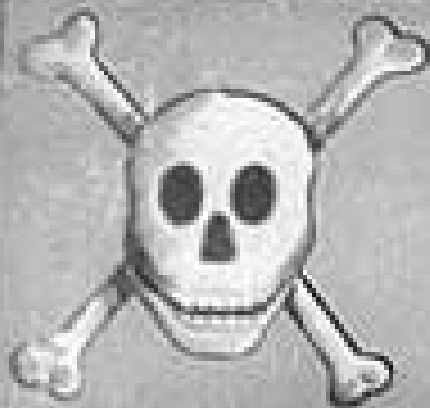




“City of Durban
Under section 37 of the
Durban Beach by-laws,
this bathing area is
reserved for the sole
use of members of
the white race group.”



DANGER!



*NATIVES, INDIANS &
COLOURED.*

*IF YOU ENTER THESE
PREMISES AT NIGHT,
YOU WILL BE LISTED
AS MISSING.*

*ARMED GUARDS SHOOT
ON SIGHT. SAVAGE DOGS
DEVOUR THE CORPSE.*

YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED!

The Group Areas Acts of 1950 and 1986 forced about 1.5 million Africans to move from cities to rural townships, where they lived in abject poverty under repressive laws.



A typical shanty home in a township



There was often only 1 toilet for about 1,000 people.



People did resist and protest Apartheid.
The leaders were arrested or just killed.





bio.COM

Nelson Mandela



In 1989, F.W. de Klerk became prime minister. De Klerk removed the ban on the ANC (African National Congress) and released its leader, Nelson Mandela, after 27 years of imprisonment.



In 1991, de Klerk and Mandela organized a committee to put an end to Apartheid. In 1993, de Klerk and Mandela shared the Nobel Peace Prize for their work.



In 1994, Black Africans could vote for the first time ever. Many waited in line over 8 hours to vote.



Why did a white president allow black people to vote when he knew he wouldn't be able to get re-elected?

Nelson Mandela won and became
the first black president ever in South Africa.

Mandela died Dec. 5, 2013

