

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

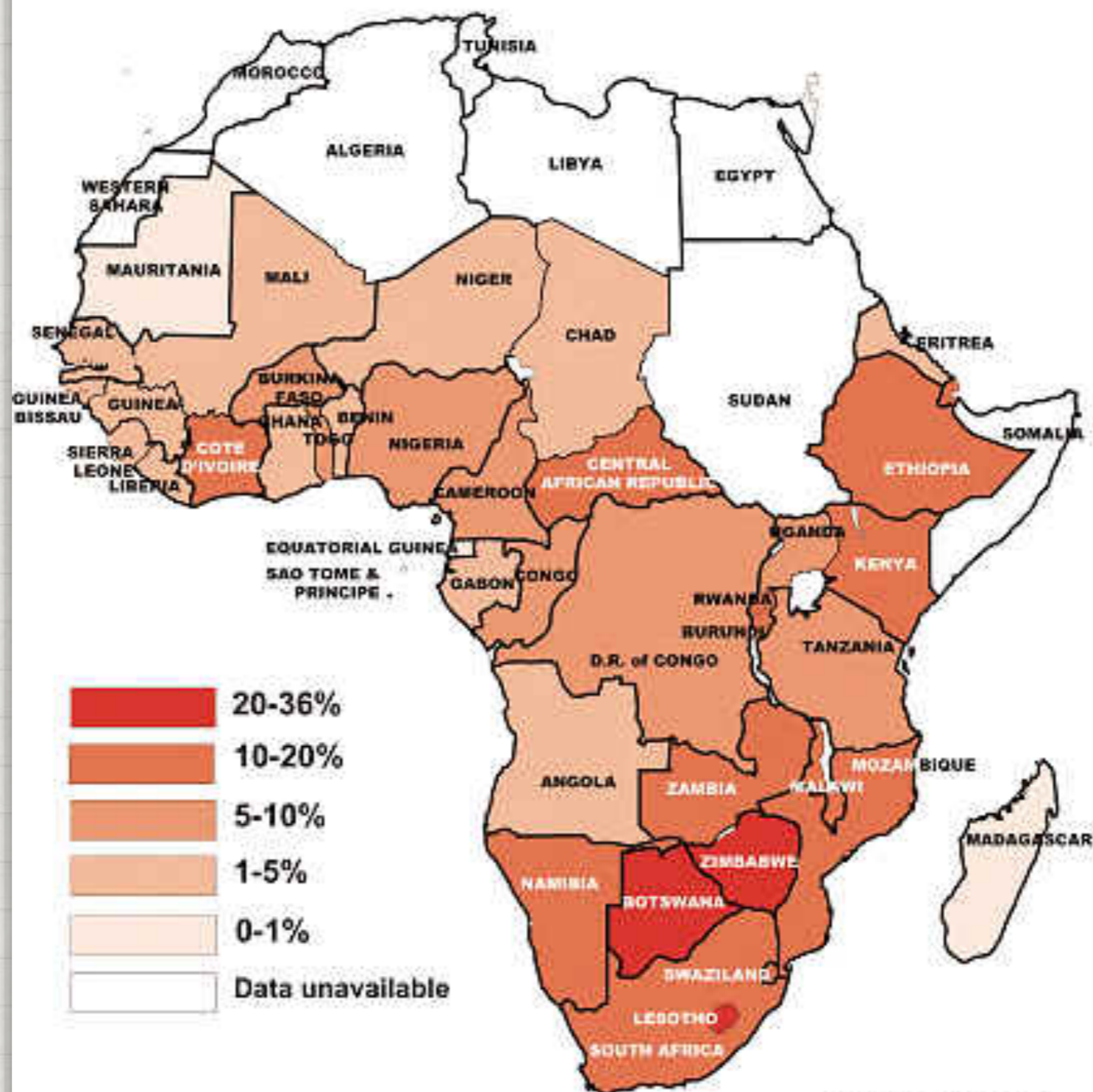
I. POPULATION TRENDS

- A. population is increasing rapidly & demographic profile is changing
 - 1. family size tends to be large—TFRs are frequently around five children per woman;
 - a. continued preference for large families is basis for region's demographic growth; a combination of cultural practices, rural lifestyles, child mortality, and economic realities encourages large families
 - 2. high child and maternal mortality rates are also present but child mortality rates have declined



- 3. life expectancy is low, and has fallen because of HIV/AIDS;
- a. HIV/AIDS has been one of Africa's deadliest epidemics
- b. The virus possibly emerged in the Congo in the 1950s—impact most widely felt beginning in the 1980s;
- c. In Africa, because of dominant means of transmission, women often bear disproportionate burden of epidemic
- d. until 1990s, most African governments did not acknowledge severity of the problem; southern Africa is ground zero for epidemic in Africa

Estimated percentage of adults (15-49) infected with HIV, 2000



Source: UNAIDS

- e. social and economic implications have been profound
 - (1) mortality especially pronounced among the working age—thus impacting economic productivity of region
 - (2) there are hopeful signs—prevention measures being taught, treatment with drugs becoming more prevalent, changes in sexual practices likewise promoted to reduce spread of disease



II. LAND USE

- A. population is mostly rural; people are widely scattered throughout region; African cities are however rapidly growing
 - 1. Subsistence farming - staple crops are millet, sorghum, core; irrigated rice is widely known in West Africa and Madagascar; In higher elevations wheat and barley are grown; intermixed with subsistence crops are export crops—coffee, tea, rubber, bananas, cacao, cotton, peanuts; in areas that support annual crop yields, population densities are higher

Ethiopian Famine - 1983 to 1985

Do They Know It's Christmas - Band Aid



BAND AID **DO THEY KNOW IT'S CHRISTMAS?**

It's Christmas time
There's no need to be afraid
At Christmas time
We let in light
And we banish shade
And in our world of plenty
We can spread a smile of joy
Throw your arms around the world
At Christmas time

But say a prayer
Pray for the other ones
At Christmas time
It's hard but when you're having fun
There's a world outside your window
And it's a world of dread and fear
Where the only water flowing is
The bitter sting of tears
And the Christmas bells that ring there

Are the clanging chimes of doom
Well tonight thank God it's them
Instead of you

And there won't be snow in Africa
This Christmas time
This Christmas time the greatest gift
They'll get this year is life
Where nothing ever grows
No rain or rivers flow
Do they know it's Christmas time at all

Here's to you
Raise a glass for everyone
Here's to them

Underneath that burning sun
Do they know it's Christmas time at all

Feed the world
Feed the world
Feed the world
Let them know it's Christmas time again

Repeat to fade

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Ethiopian Famine - 1983 to 1985

We Are the World - USA for Africa



- 2. Export agriculture (cash crops) - are critical to economies of many African states; if region is to import modern goods and energy resources, they must sell own products on world markets—these are mostly primary products derived from farming, mining, and forestry
 - a. several African states rely on one or two export crops only

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zEN4hcZutO0>



CASH CROP CHART

SELECTED REGIONS & CROPS

Regions	Countries	Crops
East Africa	Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, & Tanzania	coffee & tea
East-Central	Sudan, South Sudan, Central African Republic	cotton
Sahel	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Guinea Bissau, & Senegal	peanuts
West Africa	Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria	cacao, rubber, palm oil, tropical flowers

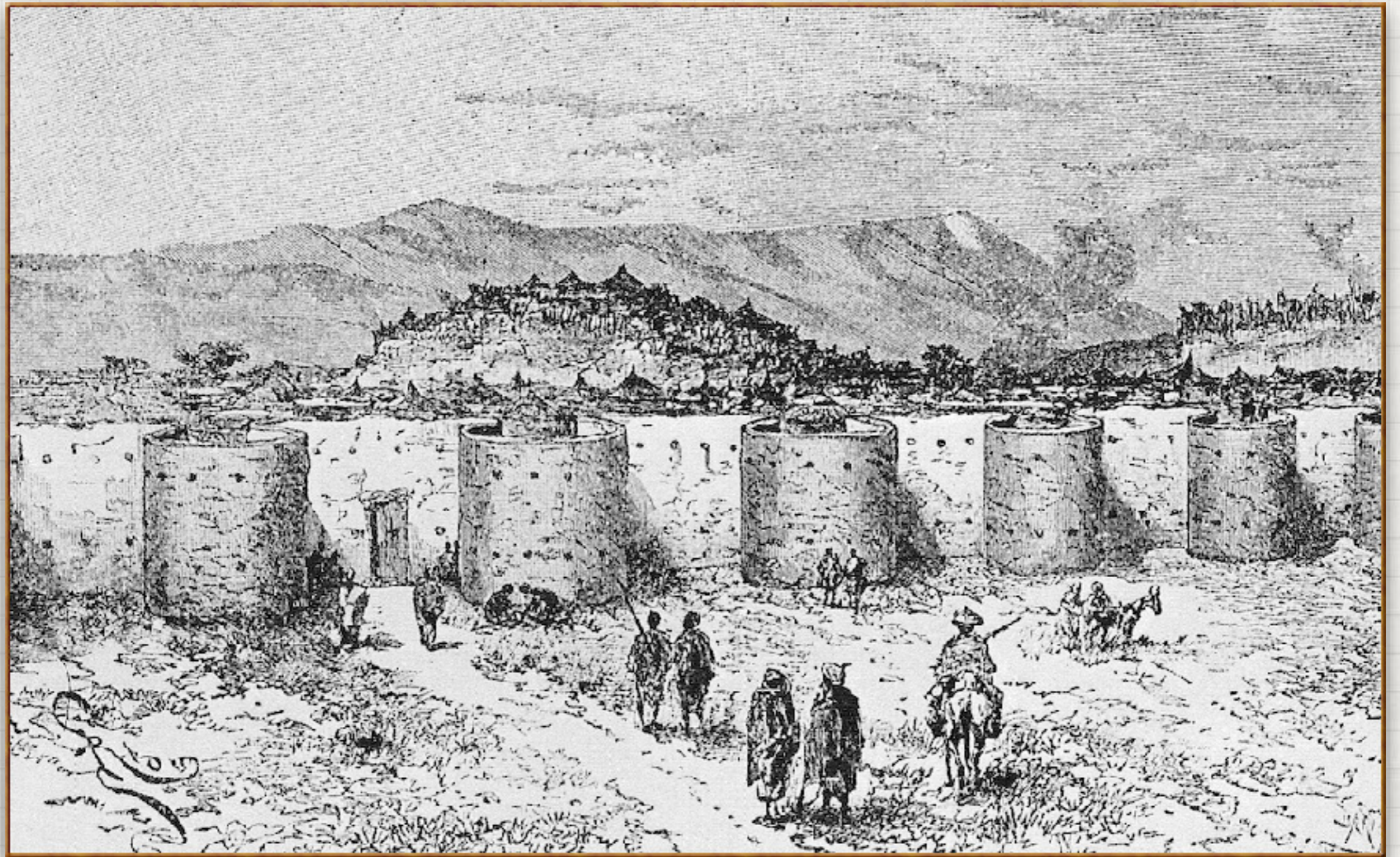
- **3. Pastoralism** - Animal husbandry is important in Sub-Saharan Africa—especially in semiarid zones; typically graze stock on stubble of harvested fields during dry season and move to drier, uncultivated areas during wet season
 - a. camels and goats are principle livestock in the Sahel and Horn of Africa
 - b. cattle more important toward the south
 - c. large expanses of region have been off-limits to cattle because of infestation of tsetse flies—which spread sleeping sickness



- **B. Urban Life** - most Sub-Saharan African cities are rapidly growing; one consequence has been urban sprawl
 - 1. rural-to-urban migration, industrialization, and refugee flows have forced cities to grow and use more resources
 - 2. tendency is toward urban primacy



- 3. European colonialism greatly influenced urban form and development;
 - a. Western Africa - West Africa coastline is dotted with cities;
 - (1) many pre-colonial cities were walled and gated, with palace encircled by large rectangular courtyards;
 - (2) many were religious and commercial centers;
 - (3) most West African cities are hybrids, containing Islamic, European, and national elements; many cities in the region have distinct urban spaces



Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso



Timbuktu, Mali



- b. Southern Africa - major cities of southern Africa are colonial in origin;
 - (1) most grew as administrative or mining centers; foundations of region's urban economy rest on rich mineral resources;
 - (2) form of South African cities continue to reflect legacy of *apartheid*—official policy of racial segregation; under apartheid,
 - (a) South African cities divided into residential areas based on racial categories—white, coloured (mixed ancestry), Indian (South Asian), and African (black);
 - (b) Johannesburg epitomizes modern urban face of South Africa