

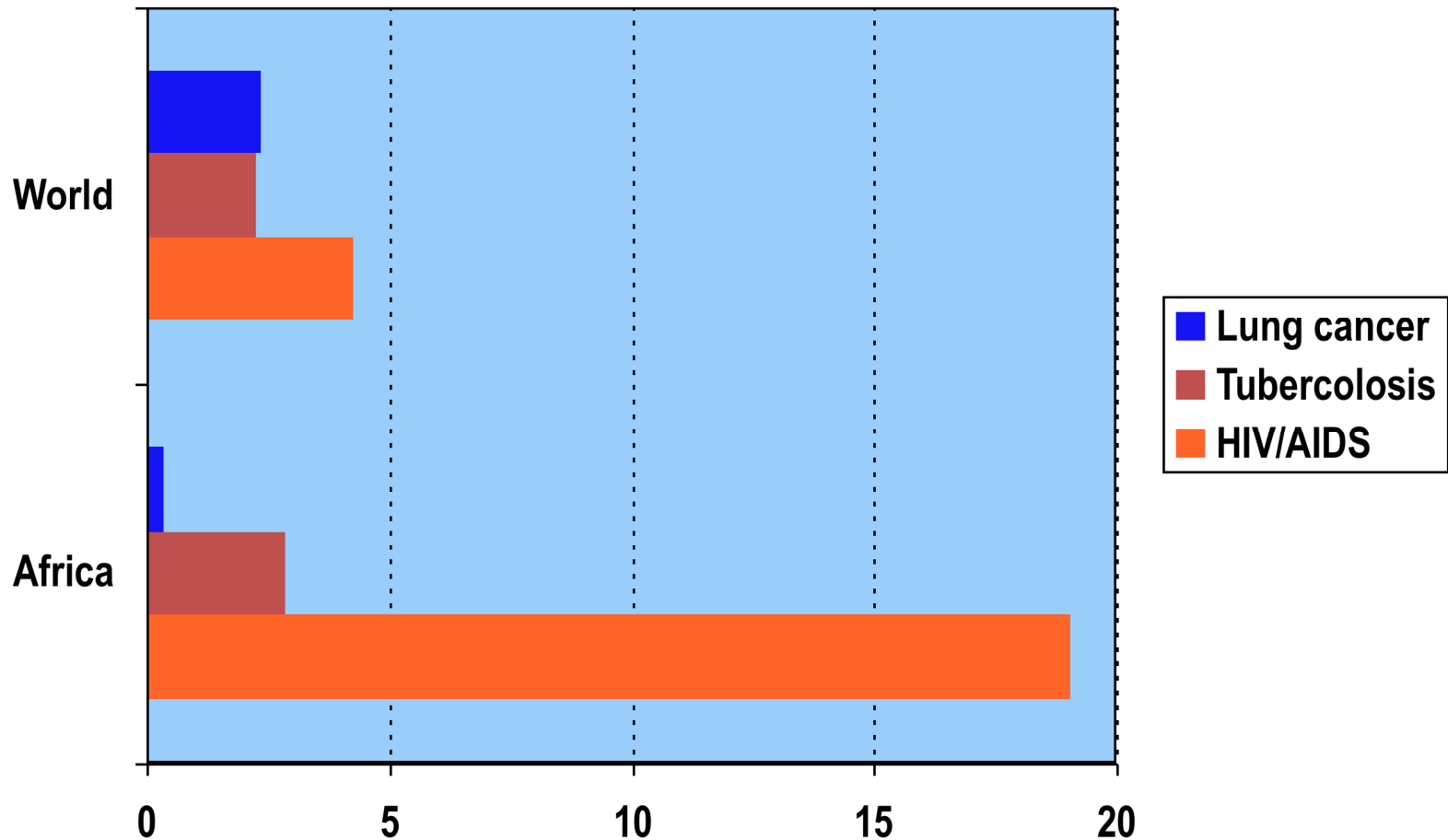
# Sub-Saharan Africa Today

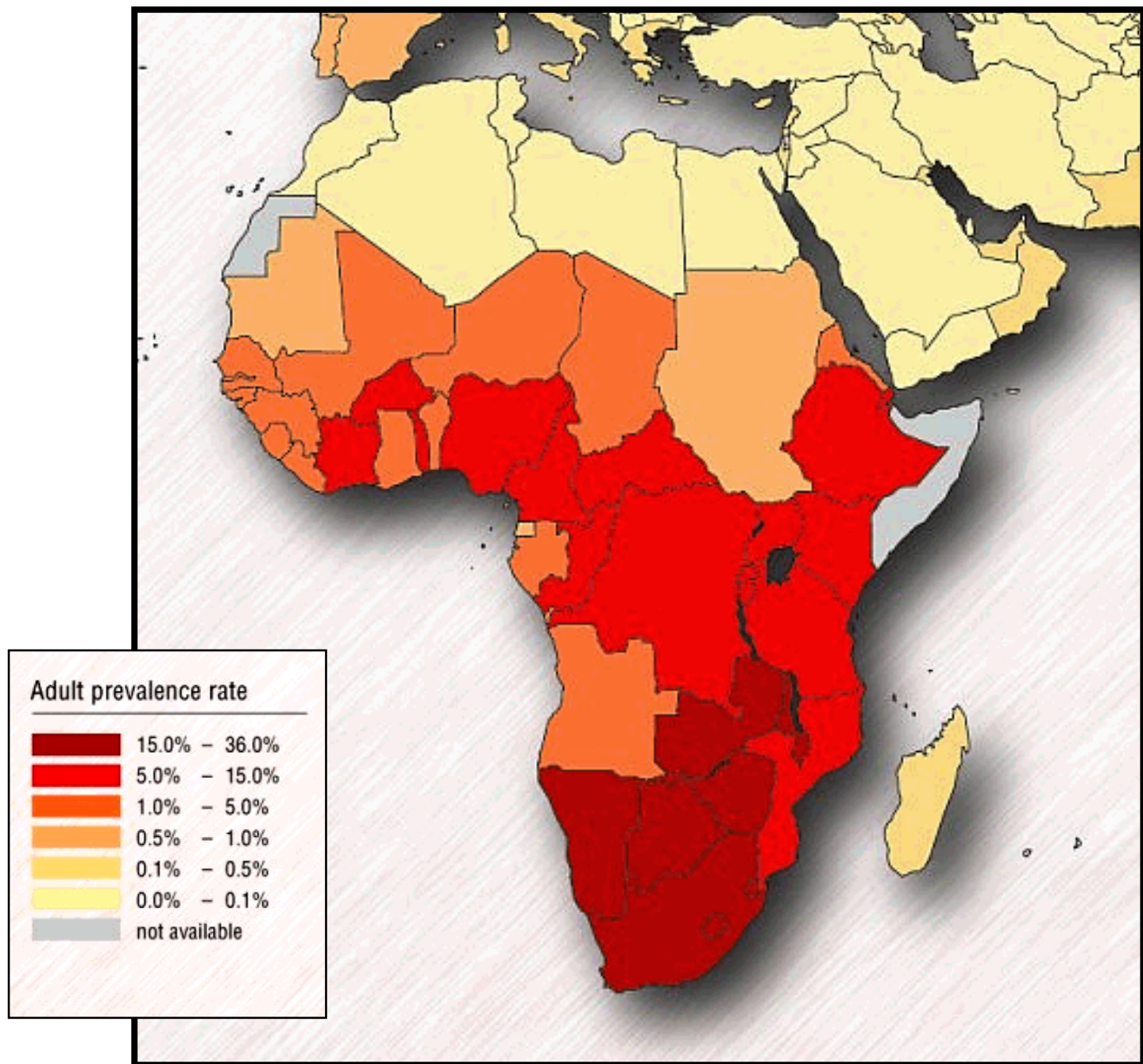
- A bit on the AIDS epidemic
- Various conflicts in the region
- US Embassy Bombing
- Pirates

# The AIDS Epidemic

- Global Context
  - More than 40 million people were HIV positive in 2000.
  - 3.0 million died, of which 2.4 million in Africa:
    - 70% of all HIV positive population.
    - 80% of all deaths.

# Causes of deaths, globally and in Africa, 1999 (in %)

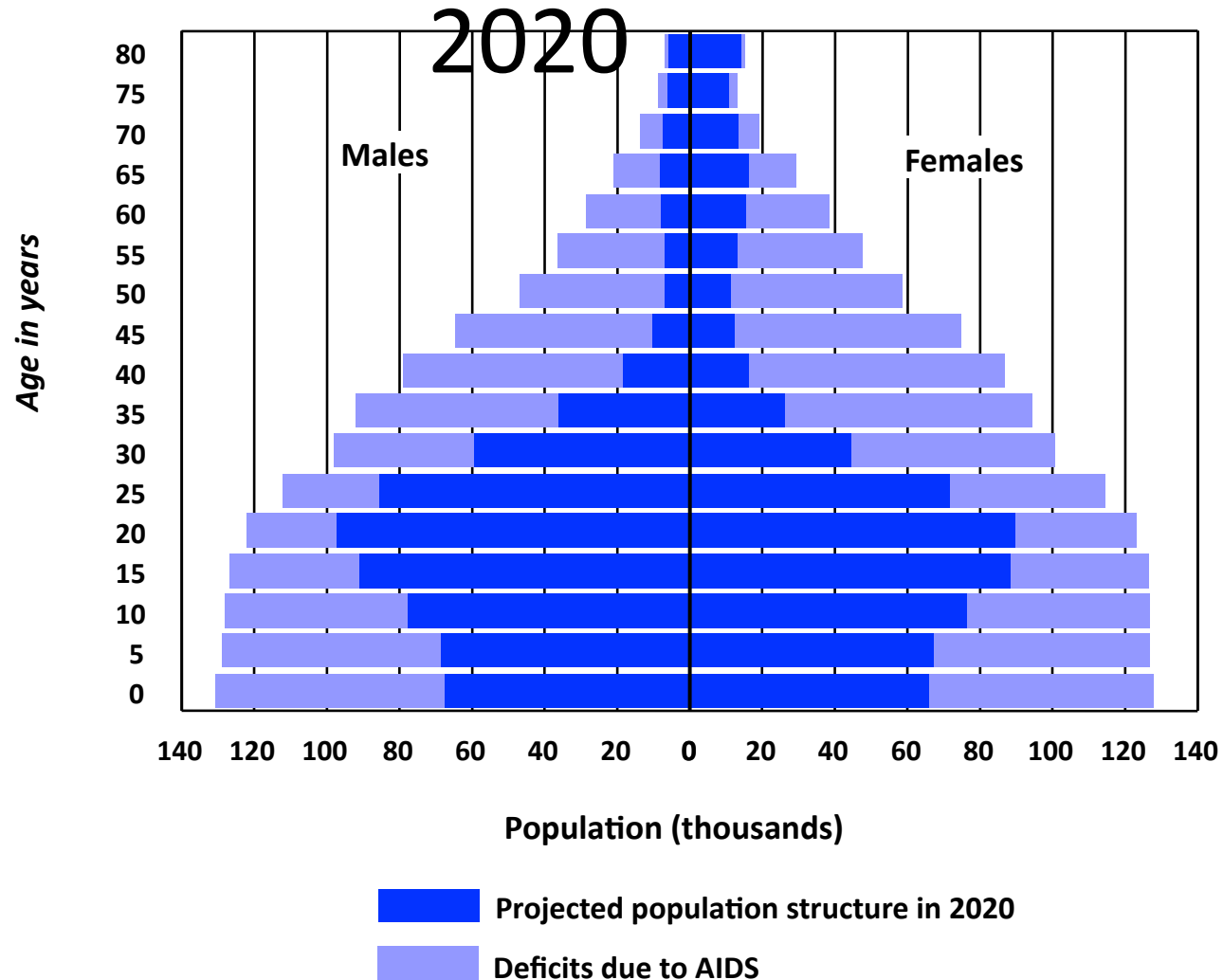




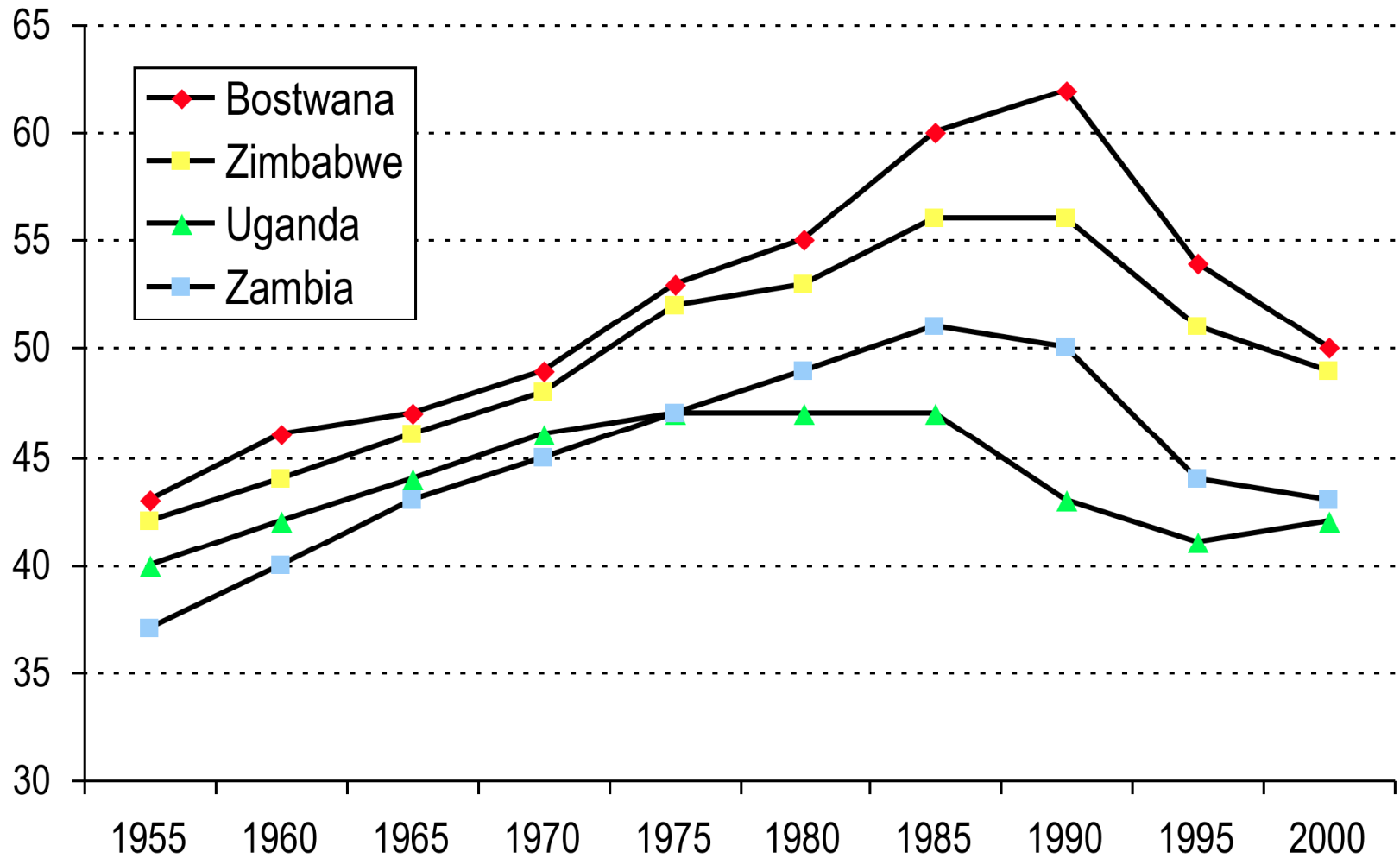
# AIDS in Africa

- Botswana
  - The world's hardest hit country.
  - 33% of the reproductive-age population is infected.
  - Life expectancy expected to decline from 61 years in 1990 to 29 years in 2010.
- Zimbabwe
  - Second-highest infection rate for HIV.
  - 25% of people between 25 and 45 are HIV positive.
  - 220 deaths a day were attributed to AIDS (1998).
  - Government spent \$70 million a month for the war with the Democratic Republic of Congo.
  - \$1 million a month for the prevention of AIDS.

# Projected population structure with and without the AIDS epidemic, Botswana, 2020



# Life Expectancy in Selected African Countries, 1955-2000





# Effects of AIDS in Africa

- Society
  - Places that are the most infected experience
    - Widespread poverty.
    - Poor educational system.
    - Limited employment opportunities.
    - Limited health facilities.
    - Foreign debt.
      - (Makes it hard to fight the disease)
  - Changed African family structures

- Rwanda
  - Between April and July 1994 (100 days).
  - 800,000 mostly Tutsi civilians were slaughtered:
    - About 50% of the Tutsi population.
  - Genocidal campaign organized by Hutus to kill the Tutsis
    - Hutus comprised about 85% of the population.
    - Tutsis 14 %
  - On average, as many as 10,000 persons a day were murdered:

# Rwandan Genocide, 1994



# Apartheid: South Africa

1948 General Election

- The National Party—  
campaigning on policy of **Apartheid** (“apartness”).
- Implemented Apartheid immediately after victory.
- Allowed the ruling white minority to segregate, exploit, and terrorize the vast majority



# The Vast Majority

- Mostly Africans (80%)
- Asians
- Coloureds—people of mixed races
- Vast majority denied basic human and political rights labor was exploited, and lives segregated.
- Main Goal: to geographically separate racial groups.



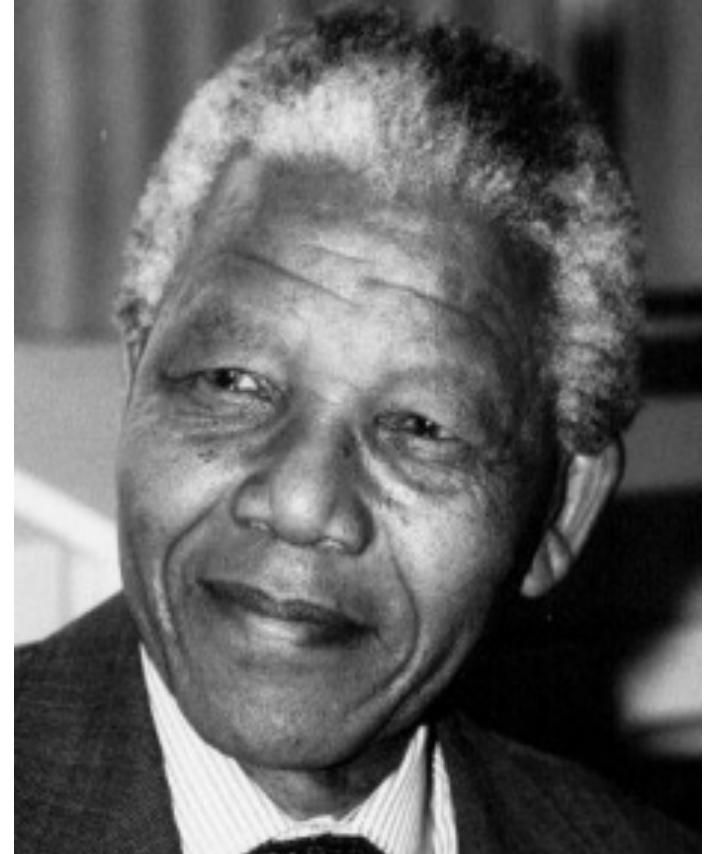
# Internal Resistance

- **African National Congress (ANC)**
  - Oldest surviving African political org. in Sub-Saharan Africa.
  - Led by Nelson Mandela
  - Goal: establish a nonracial alliance to end apartheid and create a nonracial democracy
  - Strikes, public disobedience, protests, armed resistance



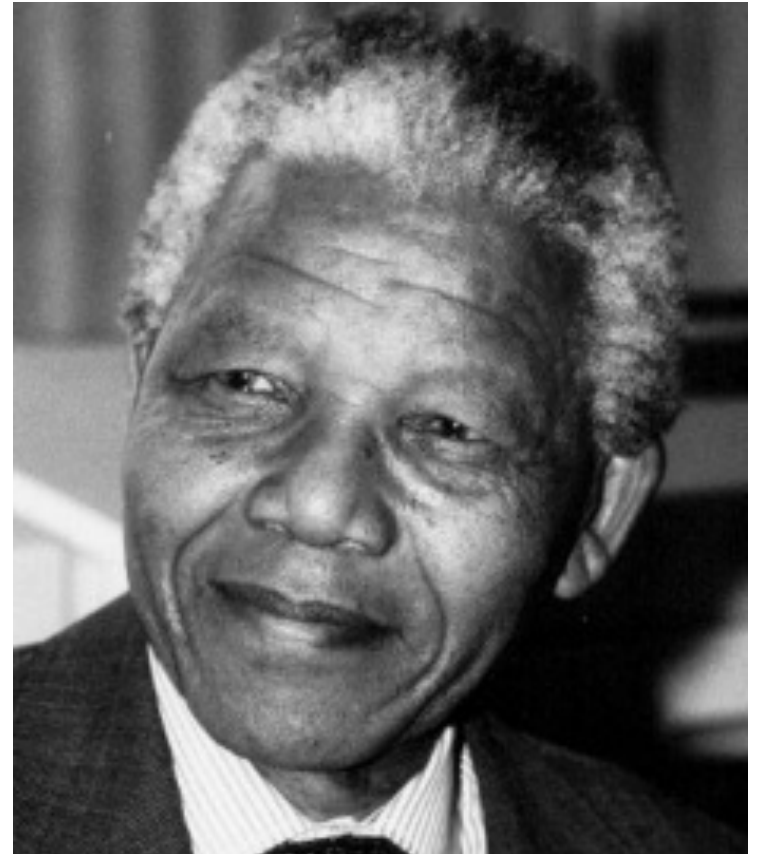
# Revolution for Freedom against Apartheid: Mandela

- Riots broke out
- Leaders began to emerge: Nelson Mandela
- Sentenced to life imprisonment for treason after the ANC began armed resistance.
- Spent 27 years in prison—released in 1990
- Became 1<sup>st</sup> President of South Africa to be elected in democratic elections.



# Nelson Mandela

- Anti-apartheid activist and leader of the ANC
- Sentenced to life imprisonment for treason after the ANC began armed resistance.
- Spent 27 years in prison—released in 1990
- Became 1<sup>st</sup> President of South Africa to be elected in democratic elections.





# US and Africa

- International Relations
  - Various embassies and UN groups
  - 1998, Al Qaeda bombed a US embassy in Kenya (build up to the 9/11 attacks)
- Somalia: large % of population is less than 15
  - Many hardships
  - Some turned to violence
  - Pirates

