

RESOURCE GUIDE FOR EDUCATORS



**WORLD**  
AFFAIRS COUNCIL

ASYNCHRONOUS SERIES

# REORIENTING AFRICA IN THE CLASSROOM:

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE  
MODERN AFRICAN STATE



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## How To Use This Guide



Visual Media



Audio / Podcast



Charts and Graphs



Lesson Plans

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# Outlining Standards

## A Note on Learning Standards Presented in this Guide

Three sets of standards have been linked to each of the learning objectives in this packet. The **Washington State K-12 Social Studies Learning Standards** and the accompanying Grade Level Requirements are the social studies standards for WA State.

The **College, Career, & Civic Life C<sub>3</sub> Framework for Social Studies State Standards** are the standards published by the National Council for the Social Studies. Guiding the packet as a whole is the Framework for Global Learning created by the Asia Society and the Council of Chief State School Officers titled *Educating for Global Competence: Preparing Our Youth to Engage the World* (2011).

Cross-objective standards are listed at the beginning of the packet, and content-specific standards can be found after each learning objective.

The standards provided have been selected for relevance, but are not exclusive: many other standards, such as Common Core, may be applicable to the resources and learning objectives identified in this packet. The intention for this packet's organization is to provide educators with an idea of resources available and possible uses for resources. Users should feel free to create their own learning objectives and to select resources according to the specific needs of their classrooms.

## WASHINGTON STATE K-12 SOCIAL STUDIES LEARNING STANDARDS

There are five EALRs in Social Studies, one for each of the discipline areas: civics, economics, geography, and history, and a fifth for social studies skills.

### (1) Social Studies EALR 1: CIVICS

The student understands and applies knowledge of government, law, politics, and the nation's fundamental documents to make decisions about local, national, and international issues and to demonstrate thoughtful, participatory citizenship.

### (2) Social Studies EALR 2: ECONOMICS

The student applies understanding of economic concepts and systems to analyze decision-making and the interactions between individuals, households, businesses, governments, and societies.

### (3) Social Studies EALR 3: GEOGRAPHY

The student uses a spatial perspective to make reasoned decisions by applying the concepts of location, region, and movement and demonstrating knowledge of how geographic features and human cultures impact environments.

### (4) Social Studies EALR 4: HISTORY

The student understands and applies knowledge of historical thinking, chronology, eras, turning points, major ideas, individuals, and themes on local, Washington State, tribal, United States, and world history in order to evaluate how history shapes the present and future.

### (5) Social Studies EALR 5: SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

The student understands and applies reasoning skills to conduct research, deliberate, and form and evaluate positions through the processes of reading, writing, and communicating.

# Outlining Standards

## COLLEGE, CAREER, & CIVIC LIFE C<sub>3</sub> FRAMEWORK FOR SOCIAL STUDIES STATE STANDARDS

The C<sub>3</sub> Framework is organized into the four Dimensions, which support a robust social studies program rooted in inquiry.

The four Dimensions are as follows:

- (1) Developing questions and planning inquiries;
- (2) Applying disciplinary concepts and tools;
- (3) Evaluating sources and using evidence;
- (4) Communicating conclusions and taking informed action

DIMENSION 1: DEVELOPING QUESTIONS AND PLANNING INQUIRIES	DIMENSION 2: APPLYING DISCIPLINARY TOOLS AND CONCEPTS	DIMENSION 3: EVALUATING SOURCES AND USING EVIDENCE	DIMENSION 4: COMMUNICATING CONCLUSIONS AND TAKING INFORMED ACTS
Developing Questions and Planning Inquiries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civics</li> <li>• Economics</li> <li>• Geography</li> <li>• History</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gathering and Evaluating Sources</li> <li>• Developing Claims and Using Evidence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communicating and Critiquing Conclusions</li> <li>• Taking Informed Action</li> </ul>

Dimension 2 has four disciplinary subsections: (1) **Civics**; (2) **Economics**; (3) **Geography**; (4) **History**. Each disciplinary subsection has three to four additional categories, which provide an organizing mechanism for the foundational content and skills within each discipline.

### C<sub>3</sub> Framework Organization

CIVICS	ECONOMICS	GEOGRAPHY	HISTORY
Civic and Political Institutions	Economic Decision Making	Geographic Representations: Special Views of the World	Change, Continuity, and Context
Participation and Deliberation: Applying Civic Virtues and Democratic Principles	Exchange and Markets	Human-Environment Interaction: Place, Religions, and Culture	Perspective
Processes, Rules, and Laws	The National Economy	Human Populations: Spatial Patterns and Movements	Historical Sources and Evidence
	The Global Economy	Global Interconnections: Changing Spatial Patterns	Causation and Argumentation



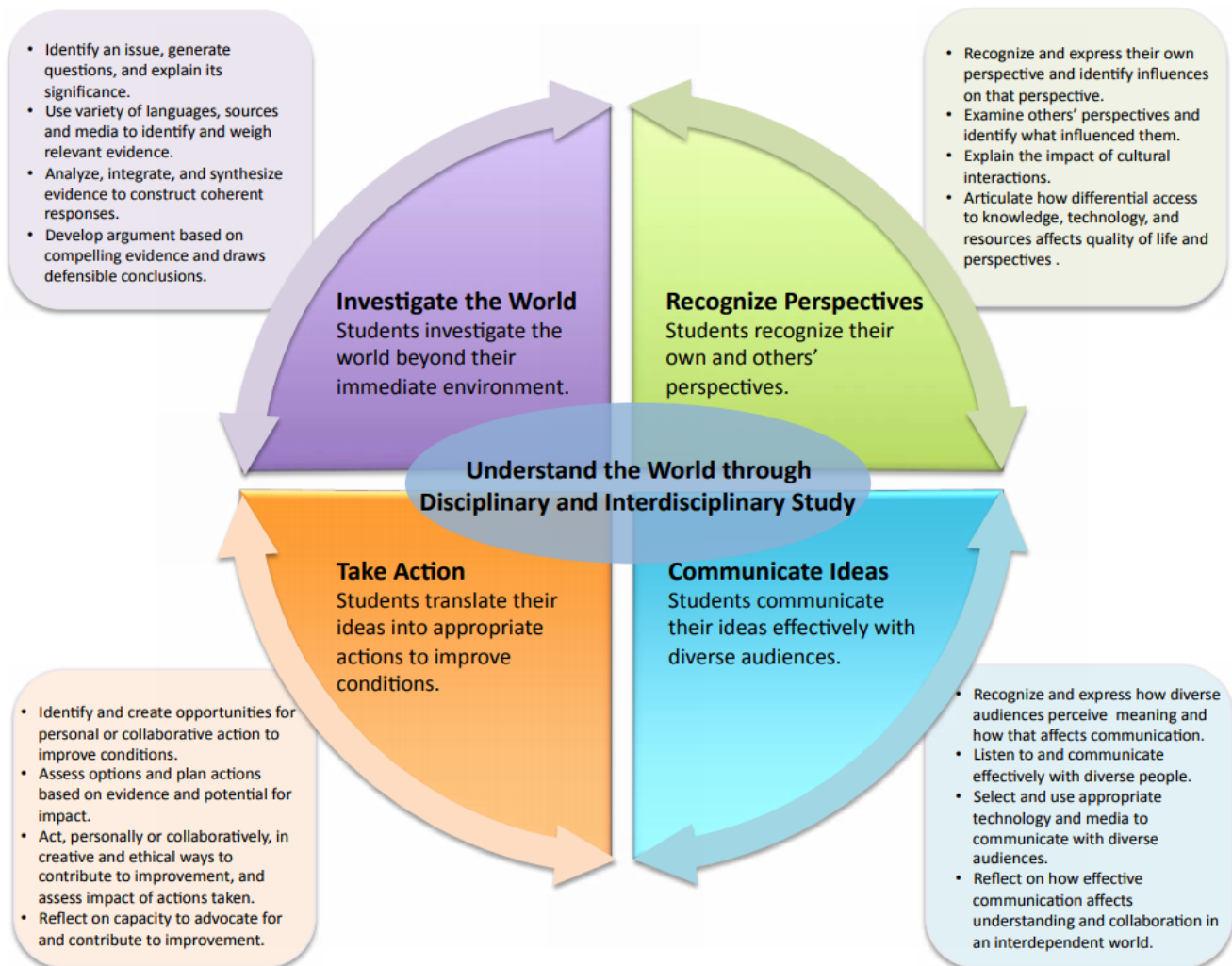
# Educating For Global Competence

Frameworks taken from *Educating for Global Competence: Preparing Our Youth to Engage the World* (Asia Society and the Council of Chief State School Officers 2011).

“Global competence is the capacity and disposition to understand and act on issues of global significance” (Chapter 2).

Globally competent students are able to perform the following four competences:

1. **Investigate the world** beyond their immediate environment, framing significant problems and conducting well-crafted and age-appropriate research.
2. **Recognize perspectives** others’ and their own, articulating and explaining such perspectives thoughtfully and respectfully.
3. **Communicate ideas** effectively with diverse audiences, bridging geographic, linguistic, ideological, and cultural barriers.
4. **Take action** to improve conditions, viewing themselves as players in the world and participating reflectively.



# Learning Objectives

- 1). Students will be able to identify and analyze how the diverse geography of the African continent impacts regional, national, and local communities.
- 2). Students will be able to identify, evaluate, and explain how African societies have utilized and adapted to local geographic conditions. In addition, students will be able to assess how specific African communities have confronted environmental change.
- 3). Students will be able to analyze and explain the impact of European colonization on African societies, both past and present.
- 4). Students will be able to identify and describe the social and cultural diversity of African societies.
- 5). Students will be able to define the purpose of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and explain how they are being addressed in distinct African contexts. In addition students will be able to identify and assess measurable progress toward achieving specific goals.
- 6). Students will be able to select one of the UN SDGs and evaluate how local, national, and regional African leaders are finding sustainable solutions to current challenges.
- 7). Students will be able to identify, analyze, and describe the economic achievement (and potential) of different African nations.
- 8). Students will be able to identify and explain how technological innovations in African nations are improving the quality of life within and across communities.
- 9). Students will be able to analyze and explain the political and economic relationship between different African countries. In addition, students will be able to assess the past and present relationship of African countries with the United States and China.



# Key Terms

**Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)**: is the term used to describe the area of the African continent which lies south of the Sahara Desert. Geographically, the demarcation line is the southern edge of the Sahara Desert.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**: is the total monetary or market value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period. As a broad measure of overall domestic production, it functions as a comprehensive scorecard of a given country's economic health.

**Human Capital Investment**: is the economic value of the abilities and qualities of labor that influence productivity, such as education. Investing in these qualities produces greater economic output. The investments are called human capital because workers aren't separate from these assets.

**Urbanization**: the process by which large numbers of people become permanently concentrated in relatively small areas, forming cities.

**Infrastructure**: is the general term for the basic physical systems of a business, region, or nation. Examples of infrastructure include transportation systems, communication networks, sewage, water, and electric systems.

**Colonialism**: is control by one power over a dependent area or people. It occurs when one nation subjugates another, conquering its population and exploiting it, often while forcing its own language and cultural values upon its people. By 1914, a large majority of the world's nations had been colonized by Europeans at some point.

**Imperialism**: a doctrine, political strategy, practice, state policy, or advocacy that consists in extending power by territorial acquisition or by extending political and economic control outward over other areas.

**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**: the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

**Food Security**: is having, at all times, both physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet dietary needs for a productive and healthy life.

# The African Continent

## [Africa: Physical Geography](#)

The continent of Africa has a diverse geographic landscape spread across 54 different countries. This overview by National Geographic covers the continent's eight major physical regions, environment and resources, and human geography.



## [The Geography of West Africa: Geo Spatial Inquiries through a Historical Lens: a Google Earth Lesson](#)

This Google Earth presentation and accompanying instructions can help teachers introduce key geographical features of West Africa as they relate to the development of societies and empires in the area in medieval times. Guided by essential questions, the presentation supports student inquiry and critical thinking.

## [Curriculum Guide: What Do We Know About Africa?](#)

This lesson uses a range of creative activities to help students evaluate their existing perceptions of Africa and to formulate a new understanding of its geography and its people. The activities involve subjects like art history, poetry, debate, and more.

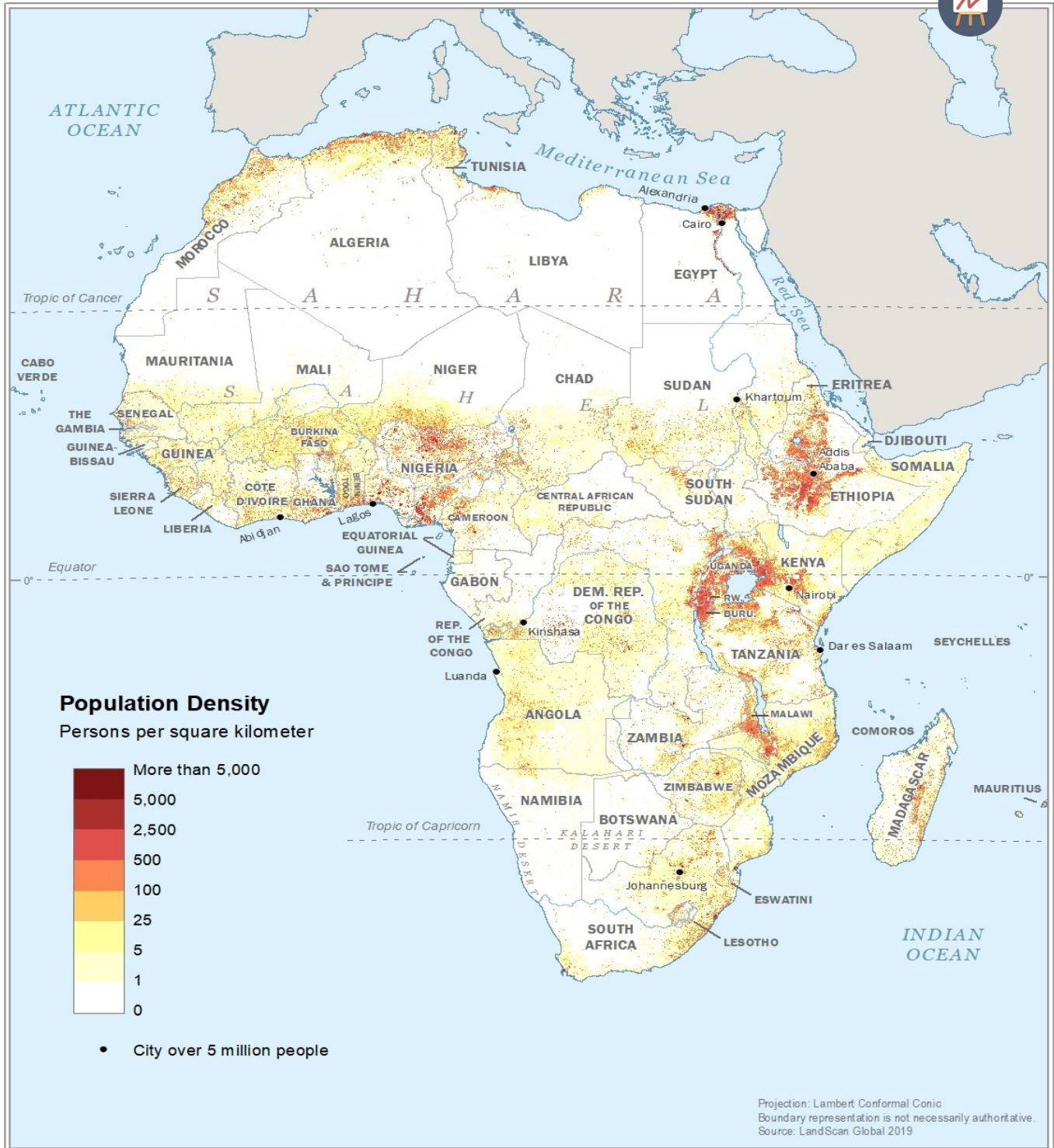
## [Curriculum Guide: "How Big is Africa?"](#)

This series of lessons help students and educators get a better understanding of the true size of Africa, a continent which is often misrepresented by map projections. It also unpacks the perception of Africa as a single country and attempts to reframe the region to more accurately reflect its cultural, religious, economic, and political diversity.





# The African Continent



## [All About the Sahara Desert \(Aug 12, 2019\)](#)

The Sahara Desert is located in the northern portion of Africa and covers over 3,500,000 square miles (9,000,000 sq km) or roughly 10% of the continent. This article uncovers the geographical features, wildlife, climate, and people of the Sahara to provide a comprehensive view of the great region of the world.



# The African Continent

## [AI Has Just Revealed There Are Over 1.8 Billion Trees in the Sahara Desert \(Oct 26, 2020\)](#)

Despite conceptions that the Sahara Desert is a desolate wasteland, in fact it is home to 1.8 billion trees. Researchers discovered this by utilizing satellite imagery from NASA, and deep learning. This is the first time that anyone counted trees across a large dryland region. Learn more about the conclusions drawn from the AI research.

## [Zambezi River Basin](#)

The Zambezi is one of the largest river basins in Africa, covering an area of 1.4 million km<sup>2</sup> spanning over eight countries (Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) and home to more than 40 million people. The Zambezi is rich in water and land resources, as well as other natural resources.

## [Congo Basin](#)

The Congo Basin makes up one of the most important wilderness areas left on Earth. At 500 million acres, it is larger than the state of Alaska and stands as the world's second-largest tropical forest. A mosaic of rivers, forests, savannas, swamps and flooded forests, the Congo Basin is teeming with life.





# The African Continent



## [Geography Of Africa](#)

This edition of Mr. Zoller's Social Studies Podcasts provides an introduction to African geography. He discusses the biomes of Africa, its physical features, and the natural resources that have made Africa so valuable in the world economy.



## [The Sahara: Earth's Greatest Desert](#)

The Sahara Desert is widely recognized as a vast region of sand dunes and hot winds, but there is so much more to its geography and history than its dry heat. This video gives details about the Sahara's ancient civilizations, geographical significance, living conditions, and more, walking viewers through the area's past and present. Warning: this video has some mild language.



## [The World Factbook](#)

The CIA World Factbook provides basic intelligence on the history, people, government, economy, energy, geography, environment, communications, transportation, military, terrorism, and transnational issues for 266 world entities. There are individual country profiles for every country in Africa and in the rest of the world.





# History, Background, & Culture



## Colonization of Africa

This video tracks the map of Africa between the mid-15th century and the late 20th century. It depicts the different phases of exploration, conquests, and colonization of African territories by European powers and follows the movement for independence across the African continent.



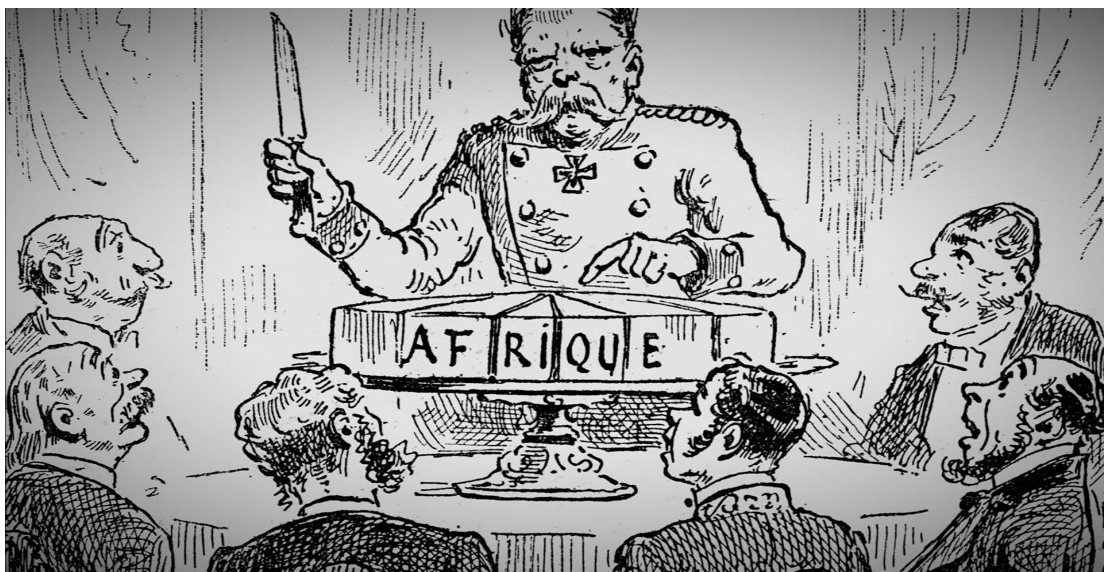
## A Brief History of The Scramble For Africa

In the 18th century, European powers met at the Berlin Conference to partition the African continent and establish colonies in their respective regional claims. This video discusses the history of the Scramble for Africa and the challenges and victories of the colonization process.



## African Imperialism: Scramble for Africa

Knowing the motivations for Imperialism in Africa is essential to develop an understanding of cultural diffusion and forces of conflict in that part of the world. In this lesson, students will uncover the consequences, both positive and negative, that result from this historical event.



# History, Background, & Culture



## [History of Sub-Saharan Africa](#)

A comprehensive guide about Sub-Saharan Africa, ranging from the slave trade to art and architecture, journals, newspapers, and primary source information. Additional external links to other sources that provide more in-depth information on specific topics within the history of Sub-Saharan Africa.



## [The World Nomads Podcast: Ethiopia](#)

Thirty minute podcast about the rich culture and traditions in Ethiopia. Summary of the podcast, including topics covered, quotes, speaker information, and additional resources are included on the webpage. “Ethiopia is a place of ancient culture. Known for its spirituality, underground churches, Martian-like landscapes and world-renowned coffee, this country is like none other in Africa.”



## [Art and Life in Africa](#)

“Visual galleries and topic essays on art in and related to everyday life, education, ancient times, medicine, cultural exchange, etc. Country pages display key facts and figures, historical summary and local artworks.” This is a really cool interactive website that provides an abundance of visuals, art and short essays about every facet of SSA cultures.

## [African Art and the Effects of European Contact and Colonization](#)

Early encounters with Europeans were often recorded in African art. African cultures never existed in isolation—there was always movement, trade, and the exchange of ideas. And logically African art is dynamic and has changed in form, function, and meaning over time. Nevertheless, in the Western art market and in academia, there exists the concept of “traditional” African art. For many collectors, pre-colonial objects have an aura of an untainted, timeless past when artists only made artworks for their own communities unaffected by the outside world. These objects are too often seen in opposition to work produced today using Western materials and conventions by artists who are engaged in a global discourse and who make works of art to be sold.

# History, Background, & Culture

## [Colonialism and Development in Africa](#)

Most of Africa spent two generations under colonial rule. This column argues that, contrary to some recent commentaries highlighting the benefits of colonialism, it is this intense experience that has significantly retarded economic development across the continent. Relative to any plausible counterfactual, Africa is poorer today than it would have been had colonialism not occurred.



## [The Problem With Africa's Borders \(Jan 6, 2020\)](#)

This video examines the European-made borders in Africa and their location relative to African ethnic groups. It questions the role of one's national identity compared to religious, cultural, linguistic, and ethnic identities. The video highlights specific cases in the continent, such as the 2011 division of Sudan and its ongoing border conflict.

## [Are Colonial-Era Borders Drawn by Europeans Holding Africa Back? \(July 13, 2016\)](#)

Observers of Africa's recent surge in conflict have blamed trends like a rising tide of jihadism and incursions by Islamic State militants, but African scholars have long maintained that the national borders in Africa, most of which date back to the period in the late 1800s when European powers divided up most of the continent in a flurry of diplomatic agreements and colonial wars now known as the "Scramble for Africa," are actually one of the biggest sources of its present-day strife and violence.

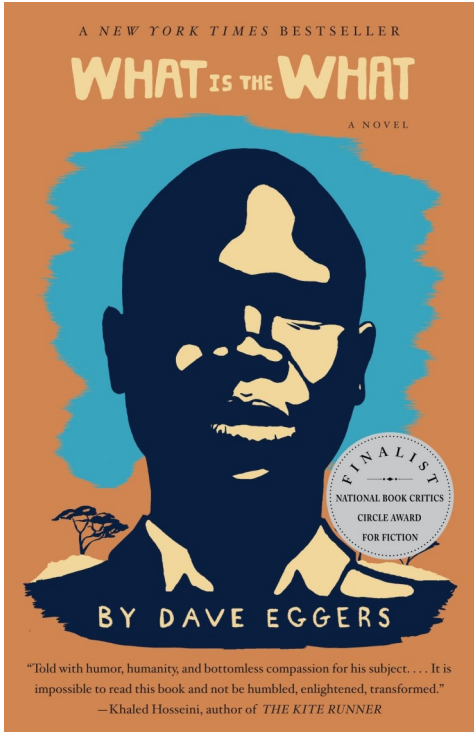
## [The Dividing of a Continent: Africa's Separatist Problem](#)

Europe's arbitrary post-colonial borders left Africans bunched into countries that don't represent their heritage, a contradiction that still troubles them today.





# History, Background, & Culture



## “What is the What: The Autobiography of Valentino Achak Deng” by Dave Eggers

This is a novel based on the life of Valentino Achak Deng who, along with thousands of other children --the so-called Lost Boys--was forced to leave his village in Sudan at the age of seven and trek hundreds of miles by foot, pursued by militias, government bombers, and wild animals, crossing the desert of three countries to find freedom. When he finally is resettled in the United States, he finds a life full of promise, but also heartache and myriad new challenges.

**Fun Fact:** Because Africa is commonly portrayed on a Mercator map, it's size is typically distorted. Here's another depiction that helps students visualize how large the continent really is!



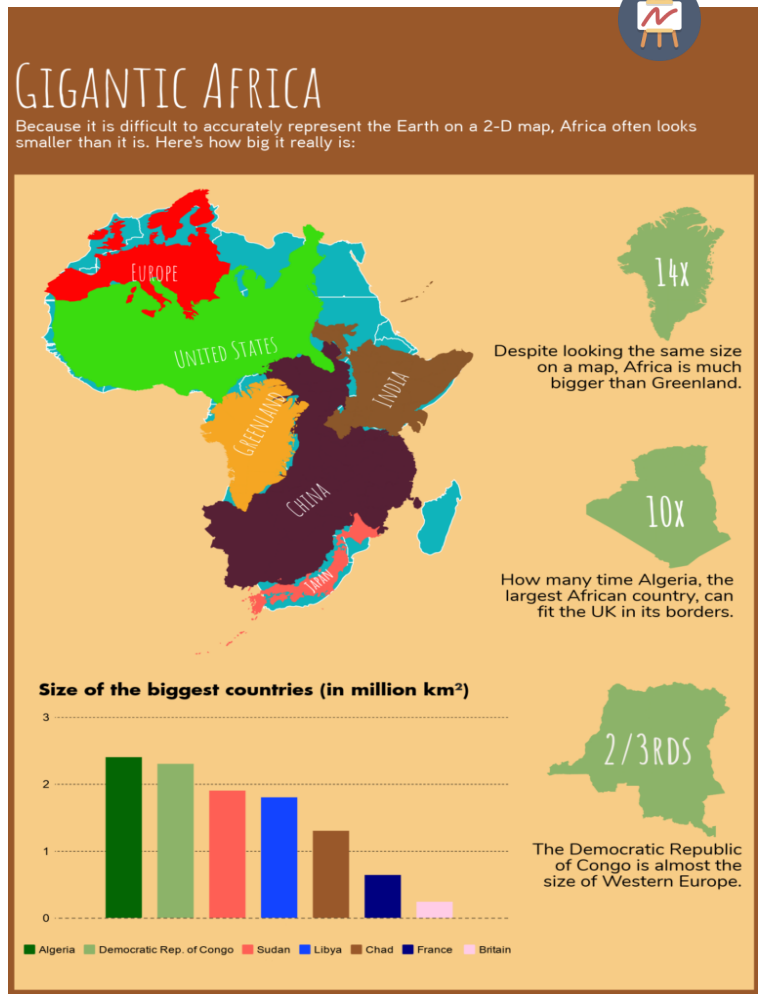
### [Africa - Teacher's Guide](#)

These educational materials are intended to give you and your students a better understanding of many aspects of life in Africa. The series and teacher's guide would help to dispel some common stereotypes about life in Africa today.



### [Five Physical Maps of Africa: Exploring and Understanding the Continent Today](#)

For more additional infographics like the one on the right, click the link! This website provides infographics on geography, imperialism, religious/cultural diversity, the environment, and the size of Africa.



# Africa & The Sustainable Development (SDGs)



## [Do you know all 17 SDGs?](#)

The United Nation's (UN) 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. This UN-produced video offers an overview of the intersecting goals that are crucial for achieving a better future on a global scale.

## [Education In Africa](#)

Of all regions, sub-Saharan Africa has the highest rates of education exclusion. Over one-fifth of children between the ages of about 6 and 11 are out of school, followed by one-third of youth between the ages of about 12 and 14. According to UIS data, almost 60% of youth between the ages of about 15 and 17 are not in school. This overview of the status of education in Africa as described by UNESCO offers a look into the challenges faced regionally and across the continent.

## [Getting to Equal in Africa: Closing the Gender Gap for Women and Girls](#)

Both positives and negatives exist in gender relations in Africa. For example, Africa has a high rate of female participation in the labor force, yet a wide gender-based pay gap. Improving education access for women enables them to be economically productive, but market and institutional failures that disproportionately affect women must be addressed.



# Africa & The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

## [Challenges and Prospects of Africa's Higher Education \(May 3, 2017\)](#)

Africa has an estimated 1,650 higher education institutions, many of them facing challenges that require the intervention of various stakeholders, national governments and development partners in order for the students to maximize their learning outcomes and contribute effectively to the workforce.

## [The Promises and Perils of Africa's Digital Revolution \(Mar 11, 2021\)](#)

Emerging technology is having a powerful impact on the security and stability of African states. Yet the digital revolution's ultimate legacy will be determined not by technology, but by how it is used. As the continent recovers from the COVID-19 pandemic, its leaders face a choice between harnessing emerging technology to improve government effectiveness, increase transparency and foster inclusion, or as a tool of repression, division, and conflict.

## [The Space Race Expands: Why African Nations Are Looking Beyond Earth \(Apr 15, 2022\)](#)

African space projects have faced criticism for possible corruption and the need to prioritize poverty and illiteracy. However, African nations have been using satellites to address social and economic issues such as climate change and terrorism as well as to improve agricultural productivity, resource management, and provide internet connectivity to more Africans. Expansion of the satellite sector could have transformative effects on African societies, bolstering access to education, employment, basic services, and more.



# Africa & The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



## [Addressing Africa's Infrastructure Challenges](#)

Inadequate infrastructure remains a major obstacle towards Africa achieving its full economic growth potential. With Africa seen as one of the world's fastest growing economic hubs, meeting the demand for key infrastructure has been identified as a priority. This translates into exciting opportunities for global investors who need to look past the traditional Western view of Africa as a homogeneous block, and undertake the detailed research required to understand the nuances and unique opportunities of each region and each individual country.

## [Why We Need to Close The Infrastructure Gap in Sub-Saharan Africa](#)

In the last 25 years Sub-Saharan Africa has made great strides in telecommunications and increasing access to safe water. The remaining challenges surrounding the lack of or poor infrastructure throughout the continent, however, continue to highlight the low quality of infrastructure spending in the region. The impact of public investment on economic growth can be improved if countries implement policies that make public investment more efficient.

# Africa & The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

## [Solving Africa's Infrastructure Paradox \(Mar 6, 2020\)](#)

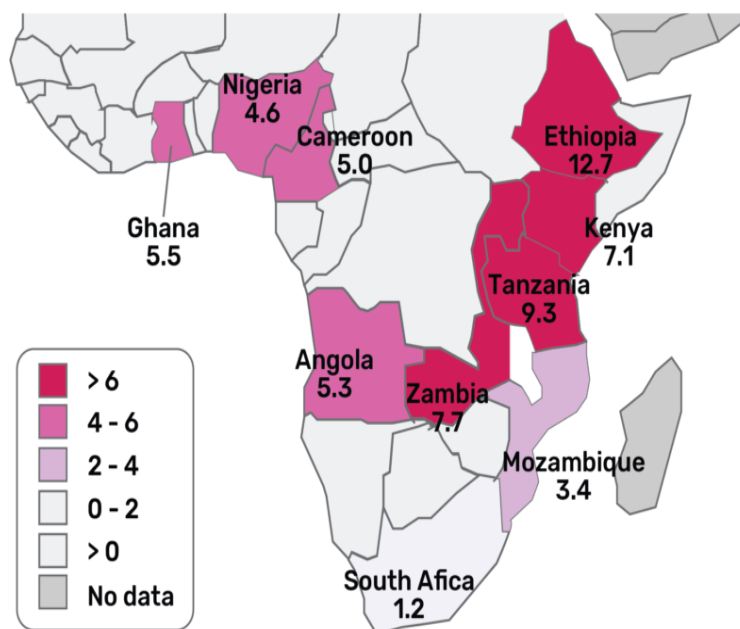
80 percent of infrastructure projects fail at the feasibility and business-plan stage. This is Africa's infrastructure paradox—there is need and availability of funding, together with a large pipeline of potential projects, but not enough money is being spent. A 2018 report by the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) found that between 2013 and 2017, the average annual funding for infrastructure development in Africa was \$77 billion—double the annual average in the first six years of this century. The rising spend has come principally from African governments, which accounted for 42 percent of total funding in 2017. Chinese investment in particular has grown steadily: According to the same ICA report, Chinese infrastructure commitments grew at an average annual rate of 10 percent from 2013 to 2017 and have supported many of Africa's most ambitious infrastructure developments in recent years. We term this situation "Africa's infrastructure paradox": there is funding, a large pipeline, and a need for spending, but not enough money is being spent. Potential solutions include improving flow of private sector financing, reallocating government financing, and strengthening partnership with international financial institutions.



### [Africa Leapfrogging: Investing in Innovation, Infrastructure](#)

This quick, 3 minute video summarizes the recent investments in infrastructure in SSA. The disruption is as follows: "Scaling up local innovation and local solutions will take bridging the gap through infrastructure; distributing new skills and new ways of thinking, and letting go of trying to make Africa conform to the old patterns of growth and development."

Sub-Saharan Africa, construction output growth (US\$) real, average % change, 2018-2022



Source: GlobalData Construction Intelligence Centre



# Africa & The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

## [UNEP: Our Work in Africa](#)

Africa is rich in natural resources ranging from arable land, water, oil, natural gas, minerals, forests and wildlife. These resources and their economic significance are discussed here in the context of sustainability under the supervision of the United Nations Environment Programme.



## [Mapping Africa's Natural Resources \(Feb 20, 2018\)](#)

Rich in oil and natural resources, Africa is the world's fastest-growing region for foreign direct investment. It has approximately 30 percent of the earth's remaining mineral resources. Al Jazeera provides a map of the continent's natural resources alongside geographical context and statistics.

## [Africa's Natural Resources: From Curse to a Blessing \(Apr 21, 2017\)](#)

The 2017 Tana High-Level Forum on Security in Africa focused on natural resources governance in Africa. Africa's rich natural resource endowment has long been at the heart of both the continent's many violent conflicts and its hopes for prosperity. The resources ranging from farmland and forests to the oil reserves, mineral deposits and its waters have been the subject of endless research, fierce debates, brutal conflicts, novels, and movies. Learn more about the forum and the impacts of Africa's natural resources with Human Rights Watch.

## [African Natural Resources Center](#)

Africa's natural resources provide a unique opportunity to foster human and economic development. However, there are significant obstacles preventing African countries from realizing this potential. First, there are sustainable development and governance challenges, including environmental problems, desertification, resource conservation, the displacement of communities from traditional lands, a lack of clear national policy directions, and poor investment decisions and revenue management. Second, weak institutions lead to poor border controls, a lack of human security, a drop in investment, poor policy choices as well as a decline in biodiversity and formal trade.

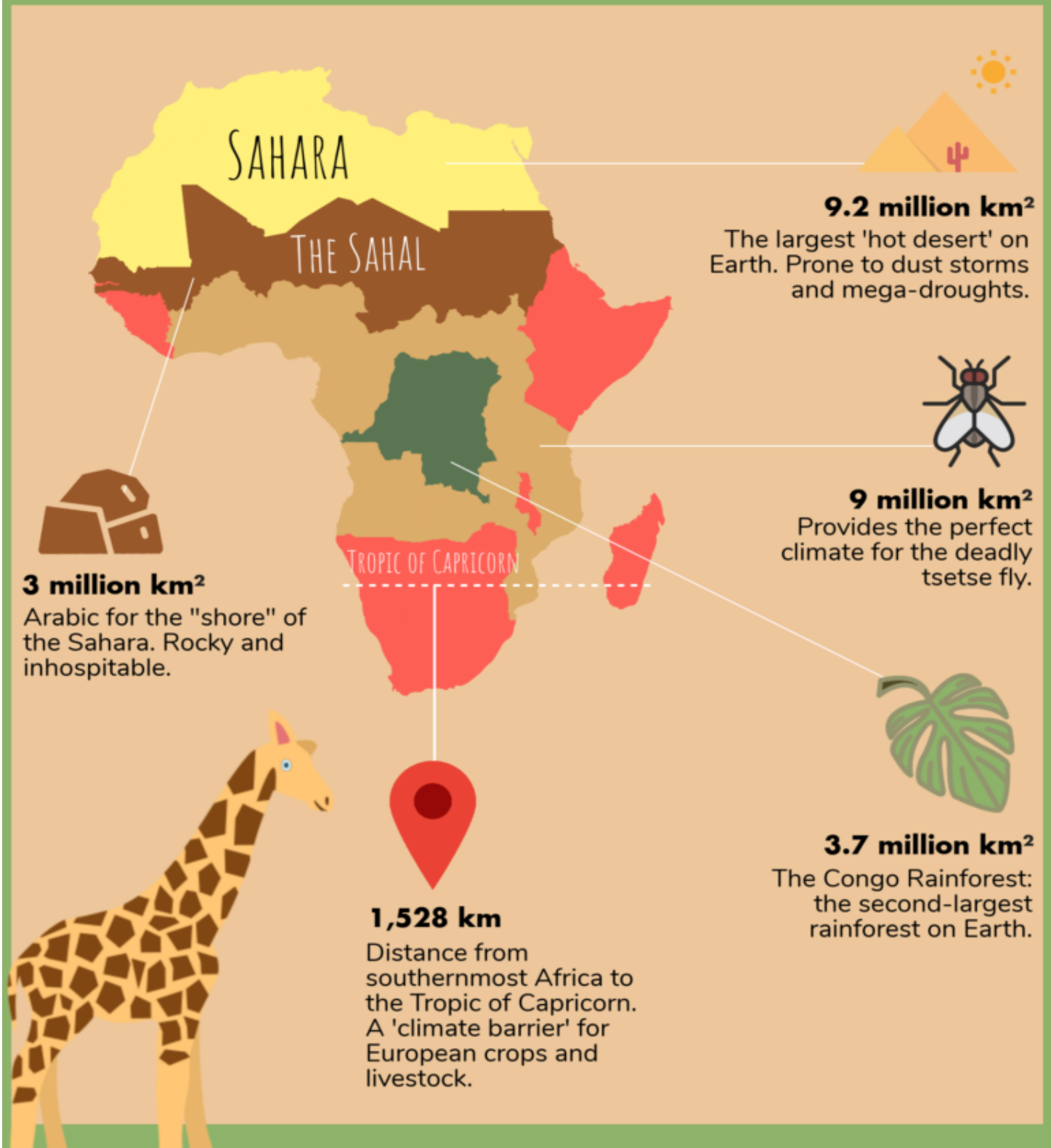
### Did You Know?

According to the United Nations, Africa is home to about 30 percent of the world's mineral reserves, 12 percent of the world's oil and 8 percent of the world's natural gas reserves.



# ENVIRONMENTAL AFRICA

Africa's geography has shaped its environment, which in turn has shaped its destiny.



# Africa & The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



## [Access to Water and Sanitation in Sub Saharan Africa](#)

Ongoing unprecedented urbanization and steady economic growth have led to soaring demand while climate change is putting a squeeze on raw water availability. The urban population is expected to increase fourfold, to 1.3 billion, by 2050. Only 56% of city-dwellers have access to piped water, down from 67% in 2003, and just 11% to a sewer connection. However, water sector reforms have successfully slowed the decline in water coverage.

## [Water Shortage in Africa: A 2019 Update](#)

According to predictions reported at the 2012 Conference on Water Scarcity in Africa: Issues and Challenges, by the year 2030 an estimated 75 million to 250 million people in Africa will be living in areas of high water stress. Some of the reasons for this crisis include climate change, water pollution, price gouging.



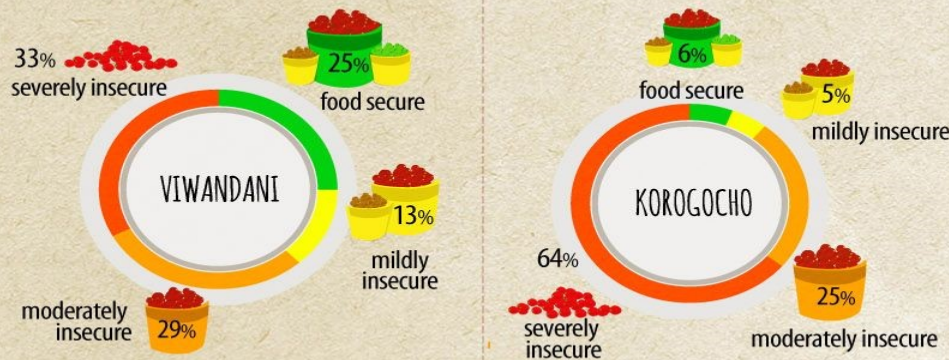


# STORY OF THE URBAN POOR: KENYA

Kenya's urban poor are highly vulnerable to food, labor, price and production shocks – putting them in a near constant state of urban emergency. Research from the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) in partnership with Concern Worldwide shows the status of food security, water and sanitation, health, household livelihoods, food and non-food consumption and expenditures of the urban poor in Kenya. Data was collected from Korogocho, Viwandani, Dandora and Mukuru, 4 slums in Nairobi; Jericho, a low-income but non-slum settlement in Nairobi, and Nyalenda and Obunga slums in Kisumu between March 2011 and September 2012. Figures comparing only Korogocho and Viwandani are based on all 5 rounds of data collection. Figures comparing all 6 areas are based only on data collected in September 2012.

## FOOD SECURITY

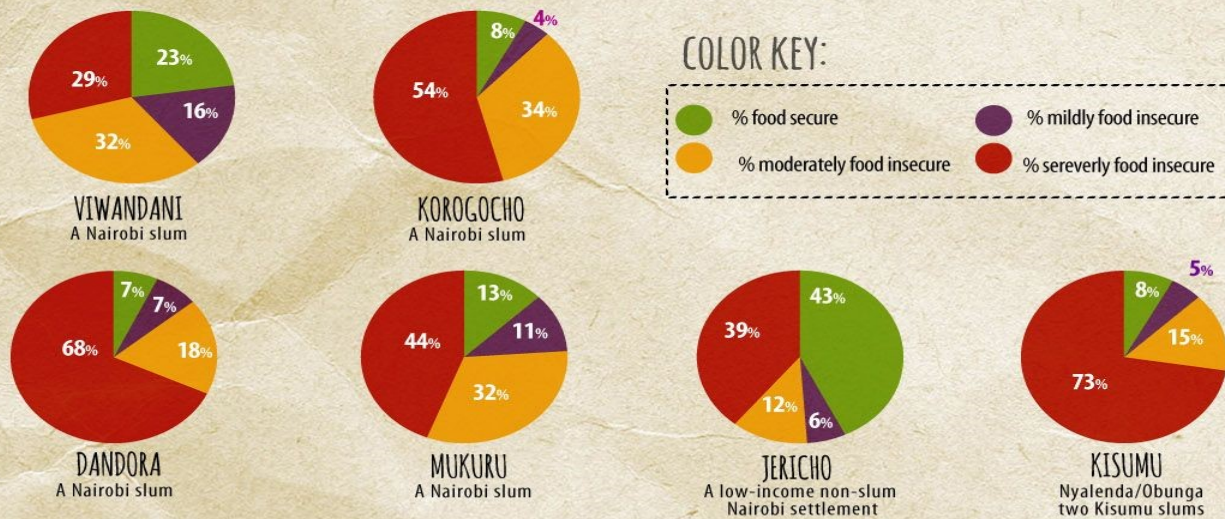
### 49% OF KOROGOCHO AND VIWANDANI RESIDENTS ARE SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE



### 16% OF KOROGOCHO AND VIWANDANI RESIDENTS HAVE ONE MEAL OR LESS A DAY



## A Snapshot: Comparing 6 of Kenya's Urban Poor Communities during September 2012



Source: The Indicator Development for Surveillance of Urban Emergencies research study, conducted by the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) in partnership with Concern Worldwide. This work was made possible through the generous support of the American people through the USAID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).

Infographic by Sprint-Interactive.com





# Africa & The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

## [4 Factors Driving the Water and Sanitation Crisis in Africa \(Oct 7, 2019\)](#)

Of the 783 million people who are without access to clean water, 40% live in sub-Saharan Africa, and more than 320 million people lack access to safe drinking water. It is reported that 115 people in Africa die every hour from diseases linked to poor sanitation, poor hygiene, and contaminated water. In Africa, especially sub-Saharan Africa, more than a quarter of the population spends more than half an hour per trip to collect water. The task of fetching water tends to fall on women, and this burden can also prevent girls from attending school. Some of the reasons for this include a gap between rural and urban areas as well as disproportionate aid to already well-off areas, natural disasters and armed conflict.

## [COVID-19: Solving Africa's Water Crisis is More Urgent Than Ever \(Apr 30, 2020\)](#)

The World Health Organization's number one recommended protective measure against the coronavirus is to wash hands frequently with soap. Ensuring the availability of safe water for all is clearly vital to keep up the fight against the spread of COVID-19 and future pandemics. Solutions include increasing investment in water resources and re-purposing wastewater.

## [Sub-Saharan Africa Faces Grave Hunger Challenges In 2020: UN food Relief Agency \(Dec 31, 2019\)](#)

"At the dawn of the next decade, a new World Food Programme (WFP) forecast of global hunger hotspots has revealed that escalating hunger will challenge sub-Saharan Africa in the first half of 2020." Regional drought, extreme weather conditions brought about by climate change, and regional instability, have all contributed to food scarcity in the sub-Saharan region, leaving millions food insecure and in dire need of assistance.



# Africa & The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

## [Protecting Food Security in Africa During COVID-19 \(May 14, 2020\)](#)

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, 239 million people in the region were undernourished as of 2018. Most African countries rely heavily on food imports—the region imported more than 40 million tons of cereals in 2018—which makes the region especially vulnerable to the export bans that a few major food exporters have imposed in the wake of COVID-19. In the long term, it's critical that countries take the steps to build resilient, climate-smart, and competitive food systems. In Kenya, digital technologies are being leveraged through ongoing partnerships with 15 AgTech startups to transform the delivery of inputs, soil testing, crop insurance, credit, extension advice, and market linkages. Projects like these can enable farmers to overcome temporary COVID-related constraints and ensure better targeting and more effective service delivery, especially in remote areas, over the long run.



## [South Africa: Economy Runs on Water](#)

For more information, click the link!

## **BREAKING: ECONOMY RUNS ON WATER**

**Water from 8% of South Africa's land supports 64% of its economy.**



Land area includes Lesotho and Swaziland. Economy is South Africa only.

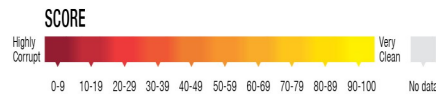
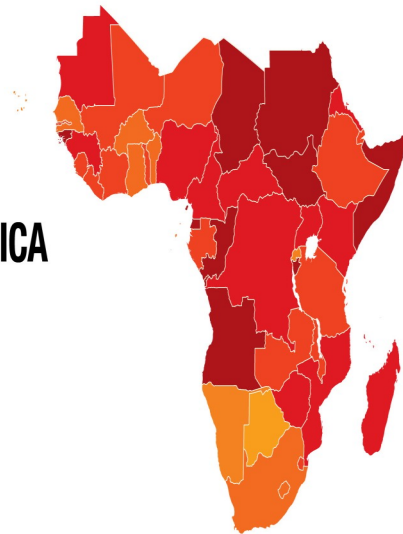
# Governance

## CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2018

### SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

32/100

AVERAGE SCORE



SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	RANK	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	RANK
34	Ethiopia	114	23	Mozambique	158
34	Niger	114	22	Zimbabwe	160
32	Liberia	120	20	Democratic Republic of the Congo	161
32	Malawi	120	19	Angola	165
32	Mali	120	19	Chad	165
31	Djibouti	124	19	Congo	165
31	Gabon	124	17	Burundi	170
30	Sierra Leone	129	16	Equatorial Guinea	172
30	Togo	129	16	Guinea Bissau	172
28	Guinea	138	16	Sudan	172
27	Comoros	144	13	South Sudan	178
27	Kenya	144	10	Somalia	180
27	Mauritania	144			
27	Nigeria	144			
26	Central African Republic	149			
26	Uganda	149			
25	Cameroon	152			
25	Madagascar	152			
24	Eritrea	157			
66	Seychelles	28			
61	Botswana	34			
57	Cabo Verde	45			
56	Rwanda	48			
53	Namibia	52			
51	Mauritius	56			
46	Sao Tome and Principe	64			
45	Senegal	67			
43	South Africa	73			
41	Burkina Faso	78			
41	Ghana	78			
41	Lesotho	78			
40	Benin	85			
38	Swaziland	89			
37	Gambia	93			
36	Tanzania	99			
35	Côte d'Ivoire	105			
35	Zambia	105			

#cpi2018

[www.transparency.org/cpi](http://www.transparency.org/cpi)

This work from Transparency International (2019) is licensed under CC BY-ND 4.0

### [Good and Inclusive Governance is Imperative for Africa's Future \(Jan 8, 2020\)](#)

Many Sub-Saharan countries have been able to reform their government and stabilize their nations. Leaders in improving governance include countries like Kenya, Morocco, and Côte d'Ivoire, all of whom have significantly changed and improved the structure of governance. However, the region still has a long way to go, with many more countries still plagued with corrupt governments, dictatorships, corruption, and ongoing violence that prevents the much-needed reforms in government and country leadership.

### [A Governance Divided for Sub-Saharan Africa? \(Jan 11, 2019\)](#)

"Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) tend to lag those in most other regions in terms of governance and perceptions of corruption. Weak governance undermines economic performance through various channels, including deficiencies in government functions and distortions to economic incentives. It thus stands to reason that SSA countries could strengthen their economic performance by improving governance and reducing corruption. This paper estimates that strengthening governance and mitigating corruption in the region could be associated with large growth dividends in the long run. While the process would take considerable time and effort, moving the average SSA country governance level to the global average could increase the region's GDP per capita growth by about 1-2 percentage points."

# Governance



## [Sub-Saharan Africa](#)

"Since the Institute conducted its first program in Sub-Saharan Africa in the mid-1980s, the majority of African nations with closed political systems have adopted principles of democratic governance. In many of the countries still governed by authoritarian and semi-authoritarian regimes, political space has opened. But Africa remains a continent of stark political and socio-economic contrasts and many longstanding challenges, including debt, ethnic divisions, environmental disasters, poverty, and HIV/AIDS. Autocratic regimes, civil strife, corruption, weak institutions, and unresponsive political systems continue to undermine reform efforts in a handful of countries." This is an interactive resource that provides an overview of the governing bodies for all countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

## [What's Happening to Democracy in Africa? \(May 26, 2021\)](#)

A democratic decline, accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, is underway in sub-Saharan Africa. More Africans live under fully or partially authoritarian states today than at most points in the last two decades. Even before the pandemic, an increasing number of African heads of state had moved to undermine term limits or rig elections to remain in power. But COVID-19 has given them greater leverage, providing further pretext for postponing elections in Somalia and Ethiopia, muzzling opposition figures in Uganda and Tanzania, and imposing restrictions on media across the continent.



## [Healing the Nation: Seeking Truth and Justice in South Africa and Rwanda](#)

In the aftermath of violence and oppression, nations face the dilemma of confronting past suffering while also rebuilding and preventing future injustice. In the wake of apartheid in South Africa and genocide in Rwanda, both societies developed legal, political, and cultural campaigns meant to expose and record oppression and violence while attempting to restore the wounded nations. This podcast episode focuses on pain and hope that are built into campaigns for political/social truth, justice, and reconciliation.



# U.S. & China Influence



## [China in Africa \(Jul 12, 2017\)](#)

As an expanding economy, China is trying to secure its energy resources by turning to Africa for investment. China's second-largest source of crude imports after the Middle East is Africa, from which it receives 1.4 million barrels per day, or 22 percent. In its quest to secure energy, Beijing pitches vast trade, assistance, and investment deals on frequent trips to resource-rich countries, and retains an almost unparalleled ability to provide low-cost financing and cheap labor for infrastructure projects. There have been both positive and negative responses from the African people to China's investment in Africa. Some experts view China's investment as a geopolitical move to gain support for contentious political issues like Taiwan.

## [China's Engagement with Africa: Foundations for an Alternative Governance Regime \(May 1, 2020\)](#)

This staff research report commissioned by the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission details China's approach towards their relationship with Africa. Evolving from their interactions during the Cold War and focusing on ideologically-similar countries, China's involvement ranges from political to technological influence.



## [Behind China's Influence in Africa \(Apr 8, 2020\)](#)

A quick two-minute video that explains the extent of which China's influence exists in Africa and some of the reasons behind why China is investing heavily in African nations.

## [China's Infrastructure Footprint in Africa](#)

China is presently involved in infrastructure project in 35 African countries. A concentration of projects is to be found in Angola, Nigeria and the Sudan. However, China is planning a new range of projects in other countries, especially in the DRC. The country's activities have been divided fairly evenly among two main sectors: power generation (especially hydropower), and transport (especially railroads), followed by ICT sector (mainly equipment supply). Water projects attracted the least amount of activity.



# U.S. & China Influence

## [Linkages between China and Sub-Saharan Africa \(Jun 2015\)](#)

China surpassed the United States to become the region's largest trading partner in 2009; in 2013, trade flows with China accounted for 22 percent of the region's total trade with the rest of the world. Although partly driven by growing business opportunities in Africa, the shift toward manufacturing is also indicative of Chinese firms' efforts to develop global value chains as domestic labor costs increase relative to lower-cost Africa. Indirect spillovers from growth in China have also been significant, especially for resource exporters. Drummond and Liu (2013) report that a 1 percentage point increase in China's domestic investment growth is associated with an average 0.6 percentage point increase in SSA export growth, with a larger impact on resource-rich countries, especially oil exporters.

## [Assessing the Risks of Chinese Investment in Sub-Saharan African Ports \(Jun 4, 2019\)](#)

Sub-Saharan African ports play an integral role in Beijing's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), the sprawling network of Chinese infrastructure projects linking China with Europe, East Africa, and Southeast Asia. There are signs that Beijing plans to use these port investments to increase its military and political reach. The various Chinese entities driving African port development have deep ties to Beijing. At least six of the ports captured within this data were also visited by Chinese naval vessels or are dual-use civilian-military ports. Seven of the eleven ports operated by Chinese entities are deep-water, opening the possibility for larger commercial, but also military, vessels to dock.

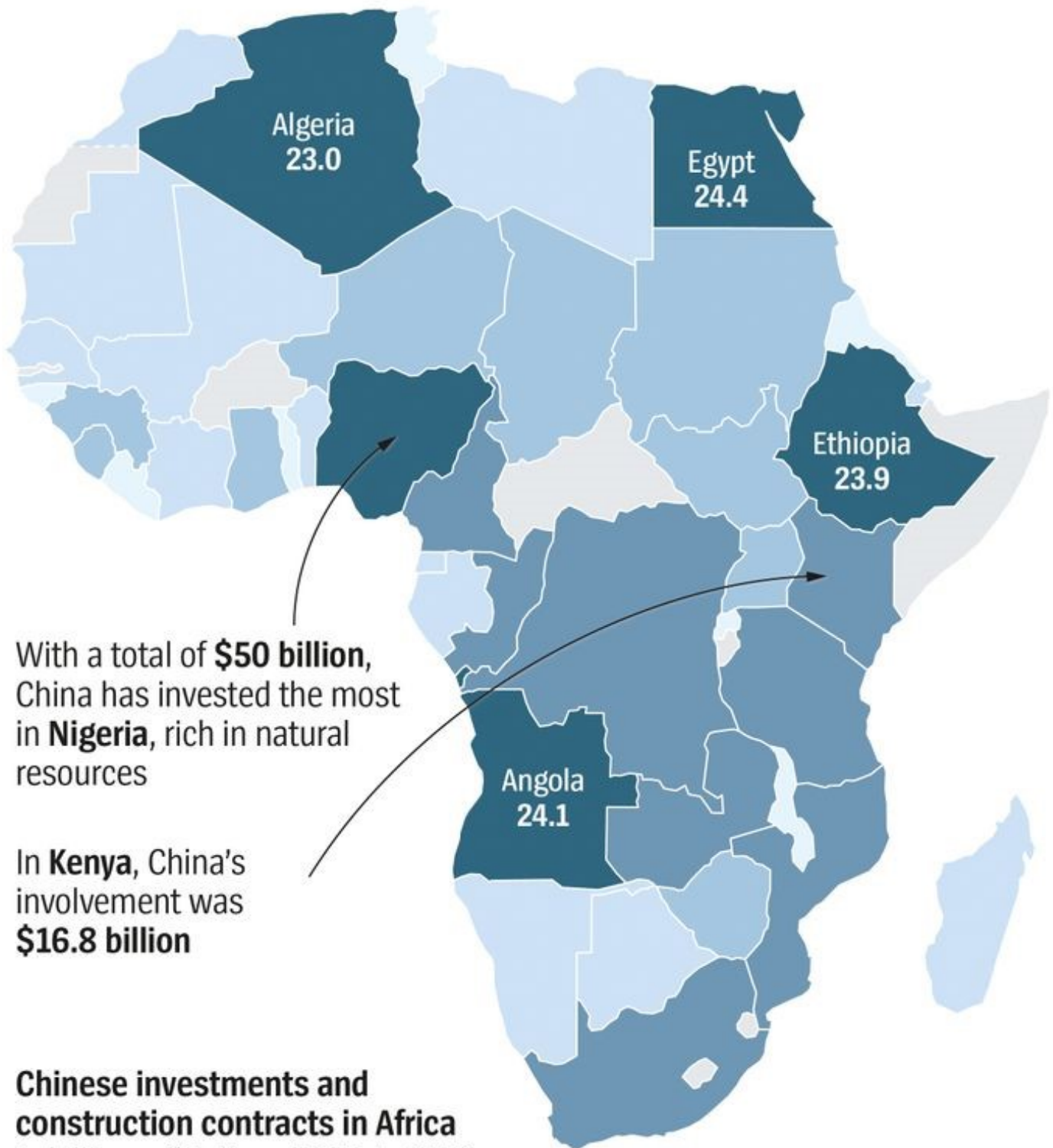
## [Looking Forward: US-Africa Relations \(Mar 26, 2019\)](#)

In 2000, the U.S., France, and Italy were Africa's top three trading partners, in that order. In 2017, the top three trading partners were China, India, and France. The U.S. still has the largest amount of foreign direct investment in Africa as of 2016, but that U.S. investment has barely increased since 2010. U.S. will benefit from leveraging USAID's regional trade and investment hubs more to strengthen U.S. commercial engagement on the continent, and from a high-level White House coordinator for U.S. commercial policy in Africa.

### Did you know?

There are at least 46 existing or planned port projects in sub-Saharan Africa, which are funded, built, and or operated by Chinese entities. Chinese investment was present in roughly 17 percent of the 172 sub-Saharan African ports captured in the 2017 World Port Index.<sup>8</sup> These ports are positioned along each coast, providing Chinese access to main maritime routes and chokepoints.

# Expanding Chinese Influence



With a total of **\$50 billion**, China has invested the most in **Nigeria**, rich in natural resources

In **Kenya**, China's involvement was **\$16.8 billion**

**Chinese investments and construction contracts in Africa**  
in billions of dollars, 2005 to 2018



Source: AEI China Global Investment Tracker

# U.S. & China Influence



## [In Africa, China is the News \(Aug 13, 2019\)](#)

China has been aggressively pursuing the African telecommunications and media market, increasing their electronic presence in over 30 countries. China is not only increasing their media companies in Africa but investing in African media companies. Much of this media is being monitored with close ties to the Chinese government, mainly pushing pro-China rhetoric and censoring controversial material such as cancelling a column on Chinese Uighur Muslims in Xinjiang. "Incidents like this combined with the heavy subsidization of its own content and other investments indicate the seriousness with which China takes its penetration into African media, not merely as a commercial endeavor but also as an instrument of state policy."

## [Coronavirus Ends China's Honeymoon in Africa \(Apr 16, 2020\)](#)

The Coronavirus pandemic has begun to cause rifts in the Sino-African relationship, initiated by the treatment of African citizens living in China and China's unwillingness to provide debt relief for the year. At the onset of Covid-19, Africans and people of African descent in Beijing and the Guangzhou region were forcibly removed and sometimes evicted from their homes and required to take Covid-19 testing immediately. Additionally, China has refused to suspend loan payments creating further tensions between African diplomats and Sino relations. Though these incidents may not seriously alter their trading relationship, some diplomats believe that there could be long-lasting damage in the future.

## [China in Africa Is More Than a Land Grab \(Apr 27, 2020\)](#)

The presence of COVID-19 in Africa has provided China with a vital opportunity to obtain further economic strongholds in the region. With SSA facing a recession as well as a lack of resources to face the current pandemic, their largest trading partner is putting a freeze on debt payments as well as providing tests, ventilators and protective equipment. However, their recently philanthropic efforts are still questionable with acts of discrimination against Africans in China plastered across social media.

# U.S. & China Influence

## China in Africa: Implications of a Deepening Relationship

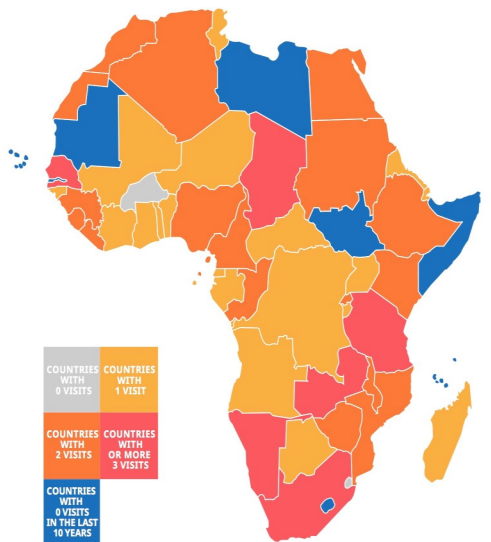
Many researchers fail to highlight the cooperative nature between Sino-African relations, rather focusing on and critiquing Chinese soft power. African officials welcome the Chinese investments that have helped improve infrastructure, increased economic activity, created new roads, rail and bridges. Due to China being a fellow developing country, African nations have placed a higher trust in their motivations rather than Western nations. Nevertheless, there are still a number of African officials who are critical of Chinese involvement that is taking advantage of African governments, creating poor labour/working conditions, and promoting detrimental environmental practices.

## The US-China Trade Rivalry is Underway in Africa, and Washington is Playing Catch-Up (Oct 9, 2019)

China has become Africa's number one trading partner, an incredible feat for all 55 countries in Africa to all consistently have China as their number one. From 2002 to 2019, the total value of all Chinese investments and construction in Africa is estimated to be \$2 trillion and counting. While trade has been increasing with Chinese investors, trade with the United States has been steadily declining. This is partially due to the decreased investments in crude oil from Africa and the limited variety of goods the United States exports to Africa. In comparison, China has been able to export a wide variety of goods that caters to a diverse range of income levels rather than the high market prices for cars, machinery, and airplanes from the US.



CHINA'S TOP LEADERSHIP HAVE MADE 79 VISITS TO 43 AFRICAN COUNTRIES OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS. THIS IS WHERE THEY PRIORITISED:



The African countries China's leaders have visited over the last 10 years, include the 3 African countries classified by the World Bank as the best for doing business in the continent (Mauritius, Rwanda and Morocco).

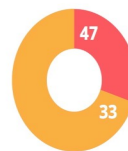
The Chinese leadership have visited 1 out of the 3 countries classified by Transparency International as the most corrupt on the continent (Sudan, Somalia and South Sudan).

ONLY  
**9**  
AFRICAN COUNTRIES  
**6**  
OF WHICH ARE VERY POOR WERE NOT VISITED BY THE  
**CHINESE LEADERSHIP**  
IN THE LAST DECADE.

**2**  
AFRICAN COUNTRIES  
SWAZILAND  
AND  
BURKINA FASO  
DO NOT HAVE  
**DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH CHINA**

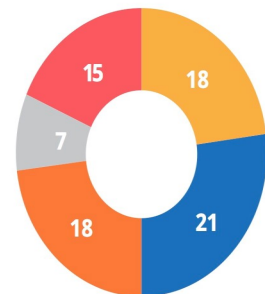


CHINA SEEMS TO BE PRIORITIZING THE POOREST COUNTRIES...



AFRICA HAS 33 OF THE 47 POOREST COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD  
CHINESE LEADERS HAVE VISITED 26 OF THEM OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS.

NORTHERN AFRICA IS THE LEAST VISITED REGION, SOUTHERN AFRICA THE MOST:



BUT CHINESE LEADERS HAVE VISITED ALL 9 COUNTRIES IN CENTRAL AFRICA.



# Impacts of COVID-19



## [Africa's Response to Covid-19 \(Apr 21, 2020\)](#)

Fifty-six percent of the urban population is packed into slums. Fifty-six percent of the urban population. And the urban population is now almost half of the total population and a large percentage of Africans are outside the modern economy altogether. They are in the informal economy, where the essential ingredient is face-to-face contact.

## [3 Ways Covid-19 Could Actually Spark A Better Future for Africa \(May 11, 2020\)](#)

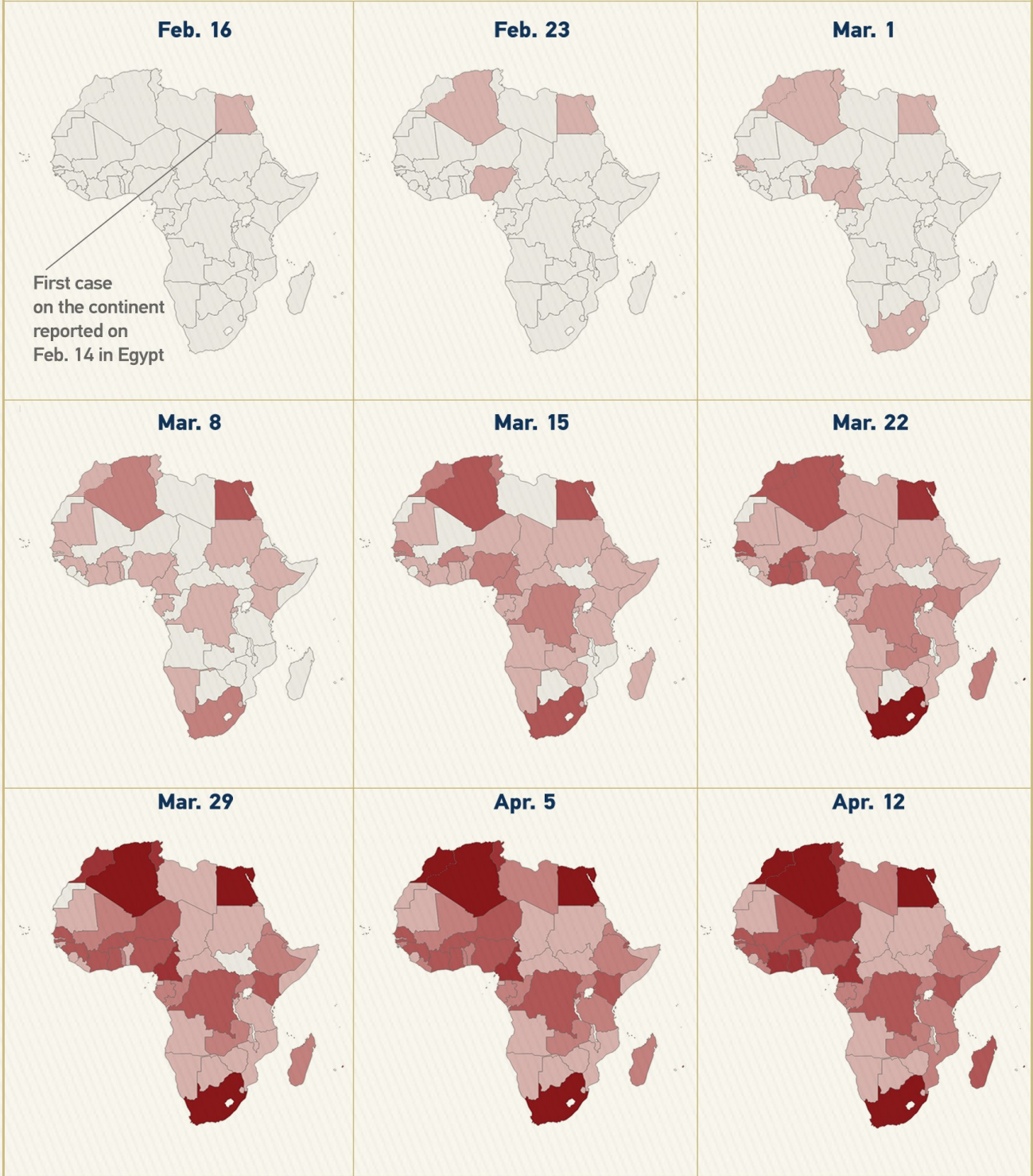
In 2001, African leaders pledged to invest around 15% of their budgets in health. By 2020, only five countries have fulfilled this promise. No one doubts today that the health sector in Africa will be strengthened by COVID-19. There are decisions that can no longer be postponed. The vast majority of African countries, after COVID-19, will have to put in place social protection systems to mitigate the suffering of the continent's most disadvantaged. Kenya and Equatorial Guinea offer excellent examples. The continent's poor pharmaceutical capacity has been a source of amazement to locals and foreigners alike. Bangladesh, a poorer country than many African countries, produces 97% of the national demand for medicines, in contrast to Africa which is almost 100% dependent on imports. This last note has triggered another debate: the necessary industrialization of Africa, to transform and add value to the continent's vast and valuable raw materials.



# COVID-19 spread in Africa

## Confirmed cases

0   1-20   21-100   101-500   501-1,000   1,000+



First case on the continent reported on Feb. 14 in Egypt

Source: Johns Hopkins University. Updated Apr. 13, 2020.

# Impacts of COVID-19

## [Reopening and Reimagining Africa \(May 29, 2020\)](#)

The economies of Sub-Saharan countries have been devastated by the ongoing lockdown due to Covid-19. Due to the negative impact on the economy, many countries have begun the process of reopening certain sectors. However, this can be a chance for Sub-Saharan countries to improve and develop a new economic structure. This article provides ideas on how to restructure reopening in a way that will encourage economic growth while also protecting and safeguarding workers from infection.

## [COVID-19 and Africa: Socio-Economic Implications and Policy Responses \(May 7, 2020\)](#)

The Coronavirus pandemic has various implications that evolve beyond health risks. With the involvement of China as a lending partner possibly dissipating, a shrink in demand for goods by the OECD and the European Union due to lockdown measures, as well as supply-shock impacting African domestic and trans-continental trade will lead to an upset in socio-economic stability. Focusing on policy measures that include job search aid and security, better health infrastructure, and more economic measures will help prevent drastic events from occurring in the current crisis.

## [Policy Brief: Impact of COVID-19 on Africa \(May 20, 2020\)](#)

The UN details the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Africa as surprisingly optimistic, as case numbers were initially lower than before. Nevertheless, caution needs to be taken, with possible future deaths numbering in the hundred-thousands in the first year alone, with severe socio-economic catastrophes ensuing. Various key topics are highlighted, including health, food security, peace and security and human rights, and the reports ends with suggested directions to help in recovery.

## [Impact of Covid-19 on Children's Education in Africa \(Aug 26, 2020\)](#)

The impact of Covid-19 has significantly affected students K-12 in Sub-Saharan Africa, especially those who were already disadvantaged and at risk from being excluded. From 57 interviews conducted with children and parents in nine different countries, HRW finds that many children are receiving no education with school closures. If schools are still open teachers are not coming, not giving lessons, or providing very little instruction on a smaller range of topics. Distance learning has become difficult for many students and families who live in rural areas, do not have access to computers, internet, radio, or television. Additionally, some schools are still requiring families to pay fees during the closure and threatening families by rejecting next year's student enrollment. This article provides an overview of all the various ways students have been affected by Covid-19 through their own testimonies.





# Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) Pandemic Dashboard

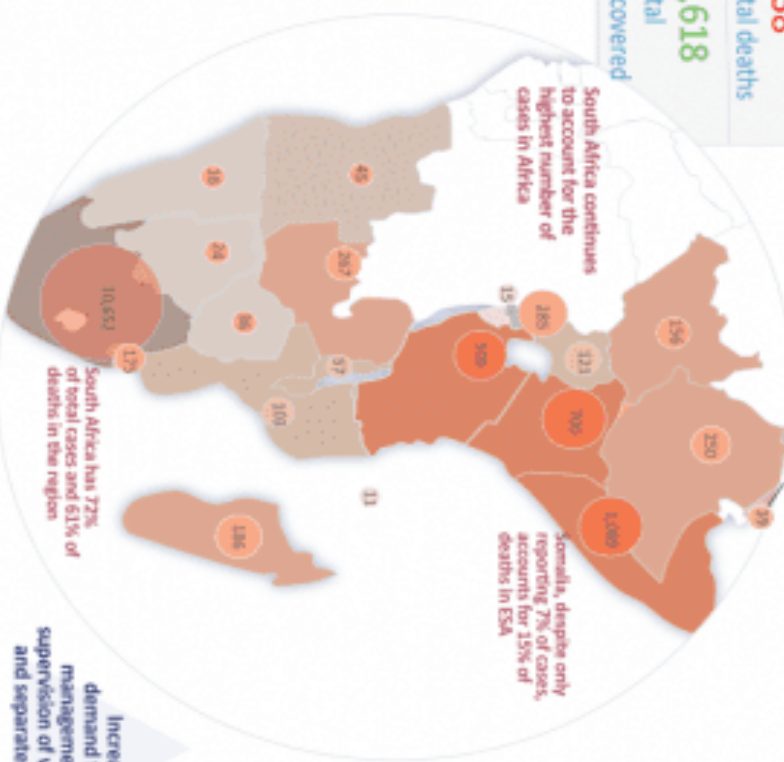
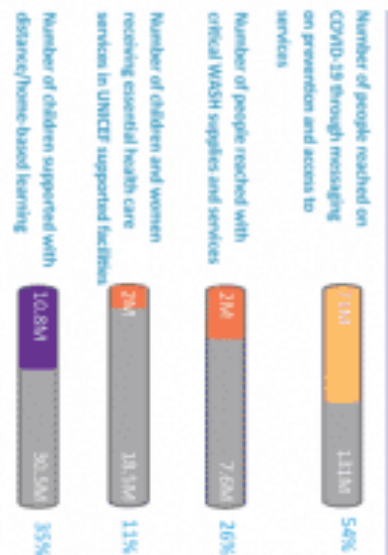


## FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA - May 12, 2020

### PANDEMIC IN NUMBERS

Global	4,013,728
Total confirmed cases	ESA 14,736
Total confirmed cases	338
total deaths	5,618
total recovered	

### KEY RESULTS AND PROGRAMMING INNOVATIONS



South Africa continues to account for the highest number of cases in Africa

Somalia, despite only reporting 7% of cases, accounts for 15% of deaths in ESA

South Africa has 72% of total cases and 51% of deaths in the region



Provision of continued access to essential health care including case management

UNICEF has supported training of 3,585 health providers in detecting, referral and appropriate management of COVID-19 cases (11% of target) in nine countries.



Financing national responses

UNICEF is helping finance ministries to access funding from international financial institutions, such as World Bank budget support in Madagascar, the IMF's Rapid Credit Facility in Uganda and debt relief funding in Somalia.



Social Protection

UNICEF is supporting 10 governments in the region to design, plan, expand and implement expansion of cash transfer programs in response to COVID-19.



Funding

US\$45 million available including funds received and reprogrammed funds. Critically underfunded countries response include Namibia, Rwanda, Zambia and Eritrea.



Challenges and Impact Beyond Health

- Pressure on overburdened social and health service delivery systems particularly in urban and low income settings;
- Global demand and supply constraints for critical health supplies, commodities and equipment;
- Ongoing outbreak of epidemics such as yellow fever and cholera;
- Those living in high density settlements including peri-urban areas, IDPs, refugees and and migrants are thought to be at heightened risk due to overcrowding and poor access to health care services among other risks.



Access to Education and Learning Services

A total of 19 countries in the region are supported with remote/home-based learning. In Kenya, UNICEF supported the development of the 'Out of Classroom Learning' strategy, to ensure continued learning for 15M children.



Child Protection

UNICEF, in partnership with Child Helpline International, is supporting 15 child helplines in 15 countries in the region. Helpline workers are providing basic psychosocial support, case-management and information concerning COVID-19 and child rights for children, adolescents and their parents/caregivers.



Supplies

UNICEF delivered US\$443,564.45 worth of PPE, hand sanitizers, thermometers and diagnostics from abroad to 8 countries in the region. The total funded pipeline for the COVID-19 supplies is US\$9.9 million.

Increased demand for case management and supervision of vulnerable and separated children

Decline in access to health facilities for maternal, newborn and child services

Economic insecurity

Out of school children

Reduced access to protection services and increased risks of GBV, sexual violence and trafficking

Food insecurity

Source: UNICEF COVID-19 ERAC Dashboard. Data as reported by national authorities by 2020/05/12. © UNICEF Eastern Africa COVID-19 Strategic Plan 2019. UNICEF COVID-19 Global Group Board 1.0 based on CC BY-NC-SA. Funds reported as of COVID-19 ERAC May 2020.

# Population Growth



## [Africa 2050: Demographic Truth and Consequences \(Jan 14, 2019\)](#)

"Africa is enormously varied. About the only firm statement one can make is that Africa will be the most demographically dynamic continent in the world in this century. It will also be the source of virtually all labor force growth in the world, and by far the youngest region, in the 21st century. This paper will lay out the main aspects of Africa's population dynamics in the coming decades, focusing on trends in mortality, fertility, population growth, labor force growth, and urbanization."

## [Population Growth: A Ticking Time Bomb for Sub-Saharan Africa?](#)

An ever increasing population in sub-Saharan Africa is projected to double by 2036. Quickly diminishing resources can exasperate issues like hunger and famine, increasing numbers of poor and uneducated youth, and increased potential for conflict and civil war. The hope for this region is to invest in their human labour: stimulating economic growth through an educated workforce by emphasizing gender equality and universal primary education.

## [Africa's Population Will Double By 2050 \(Mar 26, 2020\)](#)

By 2050, Nigeria is forecast to have 400m people, meaning it will overtake the United States as the world's third-most-populous country. Most experts agree that, if it continues at its current growth rate, like Nigeria, Africa's population will double by 2050. a few things have a stronger influence over fertility rates than education. There is, however, a 20-year lag between changes in education and changes in fertility, so improvements in schooling since the early 2000s are only beginning to be seen. Falling birth rates, when accompanied by rising literacy, can help kick-start growth, too. Economists reckon that up to a third of East Asia's economic miracle can be attributed to its "demographic dividend", or improvement in the ratio between the number of working-age people and that of children and pensioners.

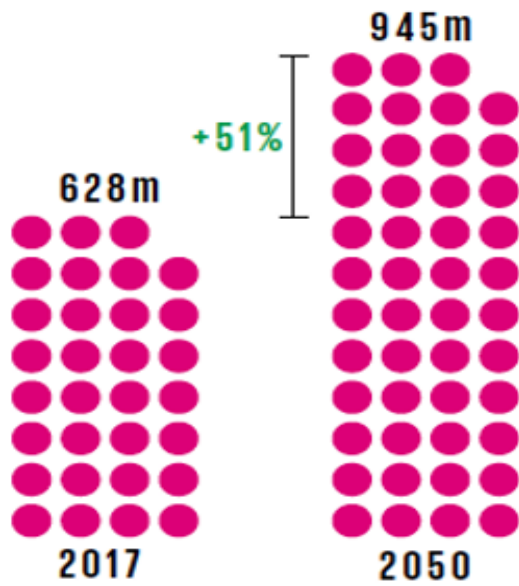
# Population Growth

## Africa's Population Boom: Burden or Opportunity

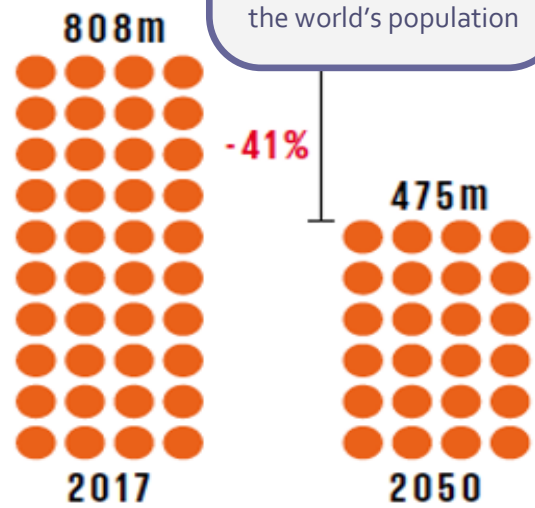
With the working age population in Africa becoming relatively larger to the economically dependent population economic stability ensues with this new idealized demographic ratio. Sub-Saharan countries such as Nigeria are slowly moving towards this ratio with their fertility rate expected to decline from 5.4 children per childbearing woman in 2017 to 4.4 children in 2035. While this decline suggests a positive and more stable economic future, the ratio is not expected to reach an ideal point until the 2080s'. Despite having the youngest population in the world even until 2035, Sub-Saharan African countries face high fertility rates, high death rates, and increased life expectancy which culminate in the delaying of the ideal demographic ratio.



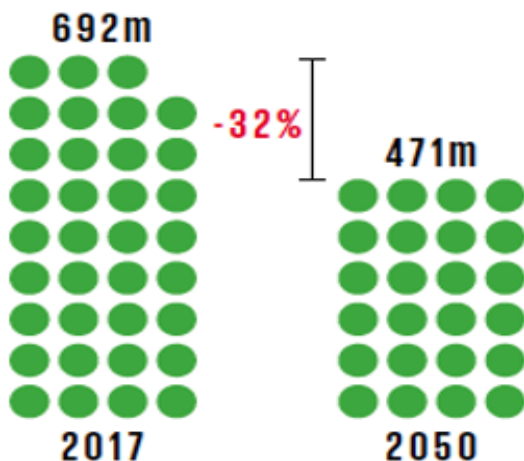
○ Equals 20 million people aged 0–24 years



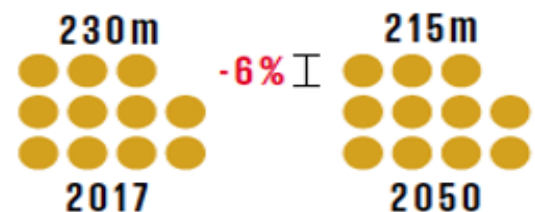
Sub-Saharan Africa



South Asia



Southeast Asia, East Asia and Oceania



Western Europe and North America

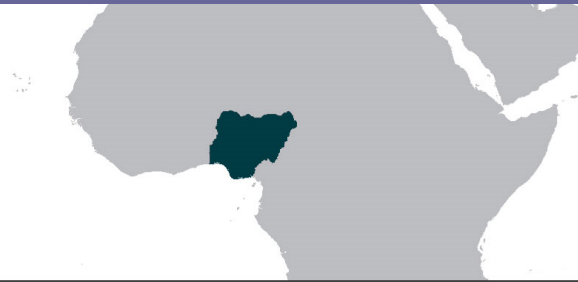
**Fun Fact:** According to UN estimates, the population of Africa may reach 2.5 billion by 2050! That's almost 30% of the world's population



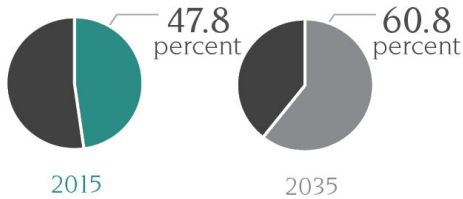


# NIGERIA

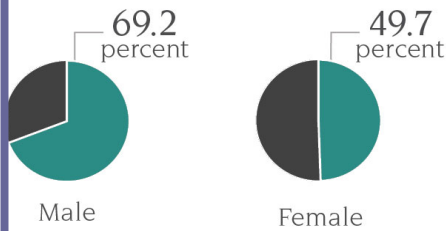
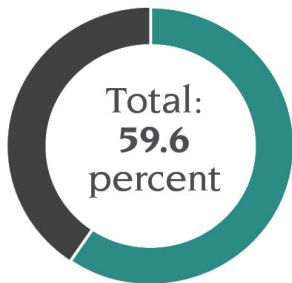
2035 Population Projection:  
**293,965,000**



## Percent Urban



## Adult Literacy, 2015



## Sex Ratio (males per 100 females)

103.8      104.4

## Median Age

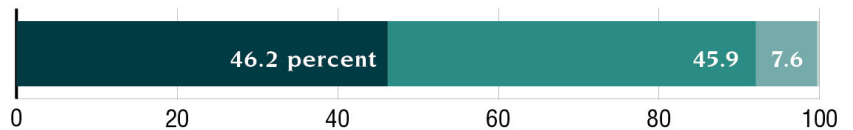
17.9      20.0

## Total Fertility Rate<sup>b</sup>

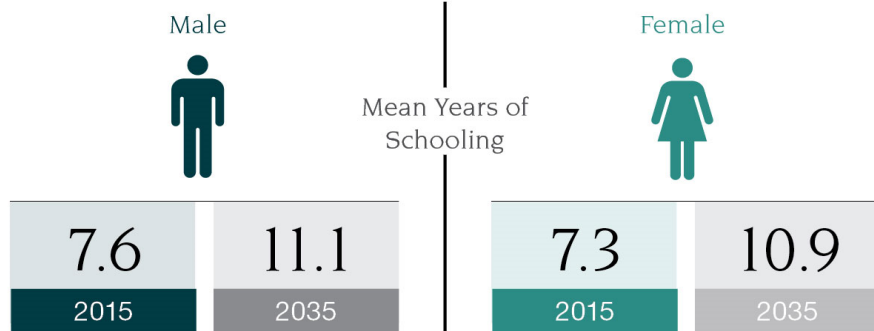
5.6      4.3

## Religion, 2015<sup>a</sup>

Christian      Muslim      Ethnoreligious      Agnostic, 0.3



## Education, 2015 and 2035



## Highest Educational Attainment



## Life Expectancy



# Population Growth

## [Figures of the Week: Africa's Growing Youth Population and Human Capital Investments \(Sep 20, 2018\)](#)

The report states that by 2050, 86 percent of the world's extreme poor will live in sub-Saharan Africa, notably amplified by population growth. by 2050 Africa's young population, i.e., those aged between 0 and 24 years old, will increase by nearly 50 percent. The report states that investing in human capital has been pivotal in the prosperity of emerging economies and urges African countries to seriously consider bolstering human capital investments; estimates state that GDP per capita will see a 39 percent increase by 2050, if human capital investment remain unchanged, said investments—specifically those in health and education—can trigger an 88 percent increase in GDP per capita, by 2050.



## [Human Development and Dependencies on the Earth \(Jun 7, 2017\)](#)

'People and the Earth: International cooperation for the Sustainable Development Goals in 23 infographics' delivers a storyboard of human-nature interdependency, using visual representations to communicate



## By the End of the Century, 40% of People Will Be African

World population forecast with Africa's percentage share

World's Population

1950  2.5 billion

2015  7.3 billion

2050  9.5 billion

2100  11 billion

Africa's  
Population

230 million

1.2 billion

2.4 billion

4.2 billion

Accounts for

9%

16%

25%

39%



Source: UNICEF

# Improving Quality of Life



## [Perception of Health Care Among SSA \(Nov 7, 2017\)](#)

"The health of people in sub-Saharan Africa is a major global concern. However, data are weak, and little is known about how people in the region perceive their health or their health care. We used data from the Gallup World Poll in 2012 to document sub-Saharan Africans' perceived health status, their satisfaction with health care, their contact with medical professionals, and the priority they attach to health care. In comparison to other regions of the world, sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest ratings for well-being and the lowest satisfaction with health care. It also has the second lowest perception of personal health, after only the former Soviet Union and its satellites. HIV prevalence is positively correlated with perceived improvements in health care in countries with high prevalence. This is consistent with an improvement in at least some health care services as a result of the largely aid-funded rollout of antiretroviral treatment. Even so, sub-Saharan Africans do not prioritize health care as a matter of policy, although donors are increasingly shifting their aid efforts in sub-Saharan Africa toward health."

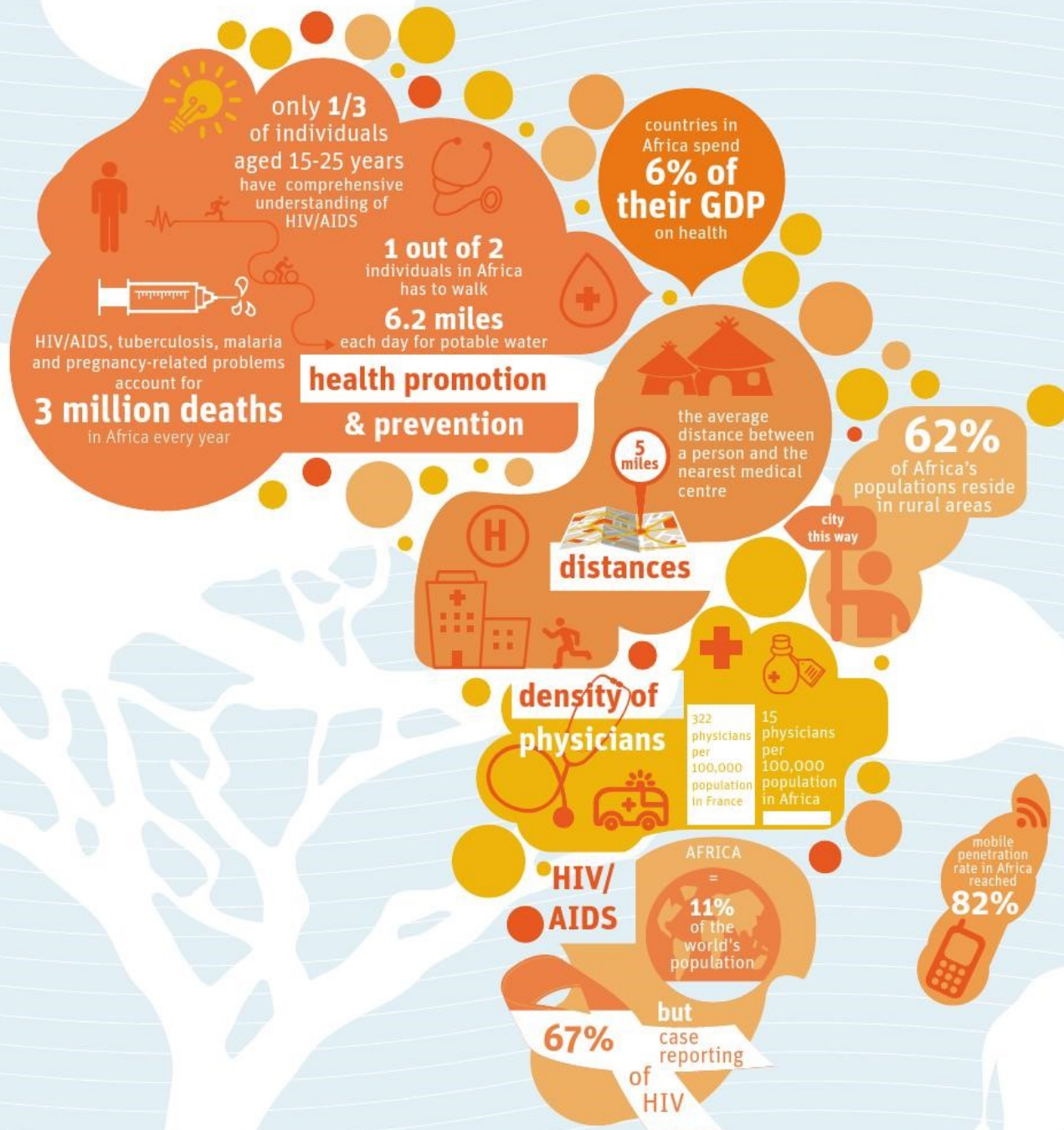
## [African Regional Health Report](#)

"The Health of the People is the first report to focus on the health of the 738 million people living in the African Region of the World Health Organization. While acknowledging that Africa confronts the world's most dramatic public health crisis, the report offers hope that over time the region can address the health challenges it faces, given sufficient international support."





# Mobile Healthcare in Africa: **SERVING POPULATIONS, SAVING LIVES**



**mHealth could save over 1 million lives in Sub-Saharan Africa over the next five years.**

# Improving Quality of Life

## [Lack of Medicine Available](#)

“Approximately 1.6 million Africans died of malaria, tuberculosis and HIV-related illnesses in 2015. These diseases can be prevented or treated with timely access to appropriate and affordable medicines, vaccines and other health services. But less than 2% of drugs consumed in Africa are produced on the continent, meaning that many sick patients do not have access to locally produced drugs and may not afford to buy the imported ones.”

## [Healthcare Systems in SSA](#)

“There exists a continuously growing health care gap between Africa and the rest of the world. Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) accounts for 11% of the world’s population and bears 24% of the global disease burden. A total pipeline of up to \$25-\$30 billion is scheduled to be invested to address the need for healthcare assets such as hospitals, clinics and warehouse distribution in SSA. There have been major strides to alleviate the disease burden on the population of those affected as well as improve patient care. These have been limited to a number of Sub-Saharan African countries and therefore need to be implemented more widely within the region.”



## [Covid-19 in Sub-Saharan Africa \(May 21, 2020\)](#)

Quick twenty minute podcast describing some of the issues and challenges of containing the Covid-19 pandemic in SSA



## [Health Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa](#)

Thirty minute lecture from Irene Agyepong, Professor of Health Policy, Planning, and Management from the University of Ghana School of Public Health.



## [Research and Remedies: Africa’s History of Health and Healing](#)

Africa has long been associated with disease and illness, at the expense of widespread recognition of the continent’s history with healing and medicine. In this podcast episode, the hosts examine the associations with Africa and disease while also recognizing the innovations that are owed to the continent.

### Fun Fact:

47 nations of the WHO’s Africa region were certified to be free of the polio virus as of August 2020!

# Reorienting Africa in the Classroom



## [Africa's Agricultural Potential](#)

Interactive website that provides videos and articles on the potential of increasing sustainable farming in Africa. It also examines issues like water scarcity, gender inequality, food security, and climate change.



## [Eradicating Hunger through the African Orphan Crops Consortium \(Feb 19, 2020\)](#)

The African Orphan Crops Consortium is an African-led, international consortium founded in 2011 with the goal of sequencing, assembling and annotating 101 African orphan crops. The Consortium was approved by African heads of state at the African Union Assembly and is led by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).



## [Why We're Overdue to Know the Brilliance of Africa's Civilizations \(Feb 27, 2017\)](#)

Archeologists and scholars are learning more about Africa than ever before, from the digitization of records and the unearthing of ancient treasures. Audie Cornish talks with Henry Louis Gates Jr. of Harvard University about Africa's rich but overlooked history and how his six-part PBS series "Africa's Great Civilizations" took shape.



## [Reorienting Africa in the Classroom—Asynchronous Series, World Affairs Council—Seattle](#)

This Asynchronous Series was created in Canvas and consists of 10 short videos and activities that teachers will be able to access and complete (*at their own pace*) beginning December 1st, 2022 2023. Countries highlighted in the series include Senegal, Ghana, Kenya, Zambia, Malawi, Ethiopia, Morocco, Sudan, and South Sudan.





# Africa's integration into the global economy

## Growth

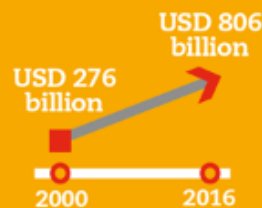
Since 2000, Africa's GDP has tripled



## Trade

Africa has diversified its trade partnerships

Africa *tripled* its trade with China, India and other emerging partners



In 2016, Africa's trade with emerging partners accounted for:



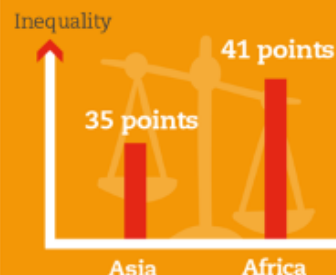
## Employment



Agenda 2063's target for vulnerable employment of **41%** by 2023 is still far away

## Inequality

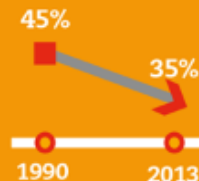
Africa's Gini coefficient average



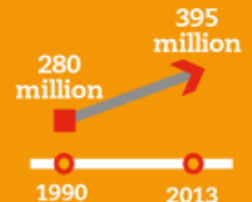
## Poverty

Extreme poverty levels decreased, but more people are living on USD 1.90 a day or less

Extreme poverty levels



Extreme poor



## Policy options for better growth

Deepening regional integration could boost Africa's GDP by 1%, total employment by 1.2% and intra-African trade by 33%



Helping African producers tap fast-growing domestic markets



Unlocking private finance for productive investment



Domestic savings



External financial inflows

# Reorienting Africa in the Classroom



## [High School Resources](#)

Boston University's African Studies Center has put together a number of resources for High School Teachers and students including interactive class activities, lesson plans, resources guides, etc. to provide a holistic overview of the challenges and successes solving some of the continent's most pressing issues.



## [Exploring Africa](#)

The Exploring Africa! The curriculum is divided into units, modules, and learning activities. Each unit covers a major topic or theme in the study of Africa, which is then divided into thematic, disciplinary, regional, or country modules. Each module consists of learning activities, which are each aligned to the Common Core State Standards. The learning activities in each module vary in length of time needed for completion.



## [Lesson Plan and Curriculum Resources - Kansas African Studies Center](#)

KASC has a collection of K-12 lesson plans available upon request that were created by teachers for teachers. Teachers can bring African culture to their classrooms through hands-on art projects to mock traveling activities to engaging discussion. All of the activities in the lesson plans in the catalog can be replicated in the classroom, and any pedagogical materials can be requested from the center



## [Global Africa: Exploring the African Presence in the World \(2019\)](#)

Africa and its diaspora, have often been presented as distinct groups, separated by oceans that have had only sporadic contacts during brief historical moments. UNESCO, in line with the elaboration of the General History of Africa, seeks to challenge this binary and simplistic perspective of relations with the idea global Africa, as highlighted by this video.

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## Population Growth

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## Reimagining Africa

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