

DOWNLOAD PDF POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN AFRICA

Chapter 1 : Ministers Endorse Continental Report On Population and Development Issues in Africa - raced

The urgent needs of economic development and of specific development projects throughout Africa have marked effects on the mobility, distribution and demography of local populations.

By mid-century, the population may have expanded to 72 million people and will still be growing by , people “ every 18 weeks. By the year , the country could have more than million people and still be expanding rapidly. That number now looks very out of date. The campaigners challenging misogyny and sexism in Brazil Read more What has caught demographers off-guard “ and has required such dramatic revisions “ is that African fertility has not fallen as expected. Precipitous declines in fertility in Asia and Latin America, from five children per woman in the s to around 2. Strong national family planning programmes in various parts of the world jump-started a virtuous circle: In turn, relatively more educated girls and women were able to increase their economic value and societal status “ allowing for even greater agency to access and use contraception. Unfortunately, since the early s, family planning programmes in Africa have not had the same attention , resulting in slow, sometimes negligible, fertility declines. In a handful of countries, previous declines have stalled altogether and are reversing. Beyond unreliable supplies of contraceptives in many countries the greater obstacles to lower fertility are often male opposition to contraception, religious teachings, social norms, or misinformation about contraceptive options and their side-effects. These dynamics create the opposite of a virtuous circle. Rapid population growth helps overstrain educational systems and local economies and can be a challenge to any government. Many areas of Australia and England, both fast-growing countries, are contending with overcrowded schools , congested highways and stratospheric housing costs. The reality is that as the size of any populace expands, governments must construct infrastructure apace. Failure to do so results in per capita declines in living standards. In already economically strained nations, physical goods such as roads, bridges, water supplies, sewers and electricity systems are crucial, but scaling-up educational, public health and security systems are also required. Unemployment, instability and entrenched poverty follow suit. Uneducated girls and women are less likely to overcome social barriers to contraceptive use, such as domineering paternalistic cultures or religious prohibition. Fertility remains high and human suffering builds steam. Overpopulation, overconsumption “ in pictures Read more A few heroic efforts, such as Family Planning , are attempting to stimulate family planning programmes across the continent, and there are some signs of success. Recent figures from Kenya and Zambia show substantial strengthening of contraceptive use among married women. In both cases, the catalysts for improvements were government commitment and commensurate budget financing. The virtuous circle may not be completely out of reach, but many more African governments must make haste and make substantial investments in contraceptive information and access for their people. Join our community of development professionals and humanitarians.

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Chapter 2 : Projections of population growth - Wikipedia

Population and development projects in africa (book, , the urgent needs of economic development and of specific development projects throughout africa have marked effects on the mobility, distribution and demography of local populations.

Permalink for this paragraph 0 The coming of the Second World War expanded the power of the colonial state. In Africa the need for strategic materials, food and other goods led to a dramatic increase in state intervention as colonial authorities exerted new control over African labor and resources. Despite the work of Kuczynski and the Chief Statistician, W. Searle, colonial statistics were inadequate through the s. M Culwick in Tanganyika. At least some officials continued to view African populations through the lenses of pre-war notions of shortage and surplus. In , Julian Huxley argued that improvements in medical care and food production would ultimately lead to higher rates of growth. Davey, a medical advisor to the Colonial Office, argued that parts of Nigeria and Kenya were already experiencing high rates of growth and that other regions of the continent would follow if existing trends continued. This understanding of population located it within existing debates about the environment, land use, and agricultural techniques that predated the Second World War. Colonial regimes constructed narratives about population, the environment, and agriculture that made African behavior the root cause of poverty and social disruption, while portraying colonial interventions in African lives as a source of progress. It portrayed population trends as part of a universal process of modernization. The theory held that population growth occurred as traditional societies industrialized and enjoyed better health, leading to falling death rates while high birth rates persisted. As societies reached socio-economic modernity, however, new values and social systems encouraged the use of birth control on a wide scale and the emergence of small families, leading to lower birth rates and slower growth. Demographers argued that African societies were in the early stages of this transition, as exposure to Western medicine and technology reduced mortality but continued high fertility led to rapid population growth. They hoped that resettlement programs, limits on immigration and increased agricultural output would reduce population pressure. Senior officials in London downplayed any suggestion that colonial policies, especially land alienation, played a role in the problem and instead focused on transforming African behavior. The confused and coercive efforts of officials often failed to achieve their objectives. Already in the s, the British used forced resettlement in their tsetse fly control efforts. The Nyasaland project affected 28, people, while a Ugandan plan to resettle former soldiers in the Kigezi district involved 15, people. In an attempt to maintain a forest reserve created in the Jos region of Nigeria, officials prosecuted and fined interlopers. The refusal of a local authority court to enforce the ban on settlement led to its dismissal by colonial officials. Critiques of African agriculture dated back to the inter-war years and the work of E. Worthington and Sir Daniel Hall. Yet such programs were riddled with problems. Permalink for this paragraph 0 While many in the colonial establishment remained uncertain about the wisdom of encouraging modernization for Africans, those concerned with demographic issues believed that only new values and attitudes could prevent a future population crisis in Africa. Like demographers, officials saw African families as mired in traditional, collective societies that inhibited the exercise of individual autonomy and choice. Even as mortality fell, Africans continued to bear large numbers of children, leading to rapid population growth. Officials blamed this problem on African backwardness. Greer, a Colonial Office agricultural specialist, argued in , Permalink for this paragraph 0 The utterances of Governors make it appear that most East Africans are incurably lazy and industrialization and plantations will be possible up to the point at which the few exceptional members of the community who are willing to do regular work have all been absorbed. The rest will continue to live a shiftless existence, surrounded by swarms of children. The growth of the market would encourage increased output and encourage individualism in African society, which in turn would lead Africans to adopt the values necessary for fertility control. Plans for the modernization of Africa rested on the ability of colonial regimes to foster the

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economic changes necessary to sustain improved standards of living while at the same time encouraging the growth of modern values among the wage earners and peasant farmers of the continent. Permalink for this paragraph 0 To facilitate the use of birth control by Africans, officials encouraged the development of private planning programs on the continent. Work also began in Nigeria, Ghana, and Sierra Leone. British plans for Africa were increasingly unrealistic given the rapidly changing political environment; most of them remained embryonic even as the pace of decolonization picked up in the late s. Instead, the Colonial Office began the transition toward independence, winding down development projects and making arrangements for the transfer or redundancy of colonial officials. Efforts to force Africans to change their behavior generated considerable resistance while ignoring the root causes of population pressure and poverty. In Kenya, where settlers and officials agreed on the menace of African overpopulation, resettlement campaigns helped fuel the Mau-Mau insurgency while failing to address questions of land ownership and redistribution that dated back to the origins of the colony. Once the insurgency began, colonial officials used population control measures, including forced resettlement, in their counterinsurgency campaign. British officials, scholars and NGOs helped construct the new aid programs aimed at Africa. In the British government created the Department of Technical Cooperation to coordinate aid programs in the remaining colonies and newly independent states. This agency and its successor, the Ministry of Overseas Development ODM , created in , drew much of its personnel from the ranks of the colonial service, including its Director, Andrew Cohen. Its publications argued that Africa stood on the brink of rapid population growth as a result of falling mortality, a view echoed by the UN Economic Commission for Africa. Their activities reflected a larger shift of NGOs toward Africa as decolonization proceeded. The British offered both bilateral aid for family planning and contributed to international efforts.

Chapter 3 : Selected Projects - African Development Bank

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Casterline, John Bongaarts eds. Optimism that a rapid fertility transition was imminent, a common view among scholars in the s, was dashed by survey evidence that steadily accumulated through the s. At this juncture, the future course of fertility in sub-Saharan Africa remains highly uncertain. Competing hypotheses have been proposed to explain the late onset and slow pace of transition. Motivated by these lacunae, the Committee on Population of the US National Academy of Sciences conducted a workshop in bringing together demographers and other social scientists with African research experience to analyze recent fertility trends in sub-Saharan Africa and to assess the prospects for more rapid reproductive change in the region. The chapters in this volume are based on papers presented at the workshop. In each of these areas, current problems and future policy outcomes are dependent to a greater or lesser degree on the effectiveness of the state. In the short run, it is argued that there is considerable scope for fertility reduction simply by satisfying existing unmet need for contraception through increased access to reproductive health services, as borne out by recent experience in a few African countries. Many countries in the region may fall short of these conditions. To order a print copy, contact publications popcouncil. Its continuing focus has been on advancing knowledge of the complex relationships between population and social, economic, and environmental change and providing a forum for discussion of related issues of public policy. A core topic has been fertility transition: The transition, linked to socioeconomic development and improvements in health and longevity, is of major interest to social scientists. Moreover, it is still underway in many countries, and in a few has barely begun. The future pace of fertility decline in these countries has large implications for the ultimate peak size of the human population and its well-being. Population and Public Policy: This collection of essays on population and public policy marks the occasion and celebrates his scholarly career. The opening essays in this supplement to Population and Development Review cover population renewal in affluent societies, the management of intergenerational relations throughout history, and the sustainability issues confronting the modern welfare state. Another set of contributions is concerned with the historical experience with low fertility; the puzzles that ultra-low fertility and natural population decrease pose for theorists of human behavior; the relationship between fertility decline and democratization; and the intractable problems for social policy in Japan created by ultra-low fertility and extreme population aging. Several essays examine the role of public policy in lowering high fertility; others offer novel insights on natural and human capital and technology. A final group of essays concerns theory and data: Transition has major implications for family and kinship patterns, urbanization, public finance and the welfare state, and intergenerational relations. The chapters in this supplement explore aspects of the transitional and post-transition landscape from a variety of disciplinary perspectives. They cover both modern industrial societies and emerging economies, and take note of the circumstances of latecomers to the transition process. Bloom, Wolfgang Lutz eds. Download PDF The essays assembled in this supplement to Population and Development Review address the history of national and international political responses to high fertility and rapid population growth; the demographic dimensions of economic globalization and international factor mobility; policy implications of population-linked changes in the natural and built environment; and problems of managing international migration. Demographic and Economic Perspectives Linda J. Download PDF In this supplement to Population and Development Review, distinguished social scientists bring a variety of disciplinary perspectivesâ€”economic, demographic, epidemiologicalâ€”to bear on the subject of population aging, looking particularly to likely future trends and their economic consequences. Among the questions investigated: What can be said about the future course of longevity, given that research on both historical and contemporary populations belies the existence of a

biologically fixed maximum for the human life span? How can we unravel the strong positive association between socioeconomic status and health? What are the effects of increased longevity on the viability of publicly financed retirement and disability programs—and can we assign probabilities to such increases? The data drawn on come largely from elaborate longitudinal surveys such as the US Health and Retirement Study, the importance of which is thus underlined. Taken together, these chapters provide a portrait of a dynamic, vibrant, innovative program of research that lays the foundation for understanding population aging and the social and economic challenges it brings. Classical evolutionary theory accounts for survival only through the age of reproduction. A more elaborate theory, integrating biological and demographic perspectives, is required to explain these current trends in longevity and to gauge their future course. The papers collected in this supplement to Population and Development Review contribute to the development of such a theory. The authors are leading scientists from demography, evolutionary biology, and field ecology, equipped to draw insights not only from human populations but also from the comparative mortality patterns and environmental circumstances of many other species: The opening chapter presents an overview of the evolutionary and genetic bases of aging and senescence, within and between species, and of the additional role of social evolution. Subsequent chapters explore the selective forces that shape life span patterns in various species—not least, in fruit flies; present an economic optimization model of the evolution of life span; and analyze the surprising phenomenon of the apparent slowing of the rate of increase in human mortality with age at the oldest ages. A final chapter attempts a synthesis of the various approaches to explaining and predicting age patterns of mortality. Together they are the subject of an expanding research effort: This supplement to Population and Development Review is the first attempt to systematically address methodological issues in population–environment analysis. The population–environment systems discussed range from air pollution in urban localities to national-level problems of land cover and food security. The conclusions point toward needed advances in system modeling and interdisciplinary research.

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Chapter 4 : - Population and Development Projects in Africa by JOHN I. CLARKE

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Development aid to Africa negligible in comparison to illicit outflows July 16, And yet another report on how development aid to Africa serves as a mere smokescreen to cover up illicit financial flows, unfair trade policies and costs of adapting to climate change that drain the continent of its resources. Health Poverty Action Mozambican Civil Society Mobilizes for Defending Resources and Land August 2, More than 30 Mozambican civil society organizations have committed to take concerted action against privatization of land and looting of natural resources. According to the organizations, this is a result of corruption and concentration of wealth and power in the hands of few. The campaign will include various activities ranging from protests and resistance to complaints and education campaigns. These illegal labor unions sprung up following the weakening of the formal union, NUS, which is legally protected by collective bargaining agreements. The event triggered strikes in other platinum and gold mines, transport sector and disruptions to its agricultural sector. Wages in South Africa are set by the public sector, and a recent wage agreement could create future unemployment for mine workers if the industry cannot keep up with rising wages. YaleGlobal Insuring a Healthier Future July 2, The growing urban middle class in Africa is driving the expansion in the private insurance market. The market has been traditionally limited to domestic national health insurance programs and top-end private insurance for expatriates, but nothing in between. Many people have no access to health insurance; out-of-pocket payments in hospitals cripple families and damage the economy. This Is Africa David Cameron: In making his case for free-trade, the PM points to the successes of South Korea - a country that he argues thrived on inter-Asian free trade - and presses for an array of national macroeconomic policies that support free-trade and entrepreneurship. Drawing on regional models such as the mobile telecommunications revolution, which empowered local industries and created a more equitable work force, is a good place to start. Poor Excluded from Benefits of High Economic Growth June 20, The African Economic Outlook report has found that African states experienced high economic growth during the s due to good macroeconomic management, growth in trade, and foreign investment into oil-rich states. However, this growth did not coincide with poverty elimination, because it was not linked to activities and economic sectors that affect the poor. Further development plans must make economic opportunities available for a greater portion of the population, by creating jobs and supporting local production. Diverting scarce resources for universal access to high-definition YouTube videos is not a solution to global poverty. Foreign Policy Tunisia: Western governments consider Tunisia a "progressive North African Muslim Nation," and the present condition of the country is underreported in the western media. Expenses are expected to surpass original estimates by percent. The expected growth in infrastructure and small local businesses has not come close to offsetting the funds that have been diverted from long-term priorities such as healthcare and education. AlterNet Renewing the Promise of Education for All June 15, The adoption of universal education programs has increased the number of African children attending school. However, there are still 43 million children in sub-Saharan Africa who do not have access to education. As the number of children in school is increasing, there is a widening gap in quality. Policies must address the inequalities that reserve the best resources and education for the wealthiest and leave other children with ill-equipped and poorly financed schools. The article proposes that progress will not come from outside aid "but from what the Congolese do for themselves" and from "long-term investment by businesses - foreign and local. However, future investments in the mining sector may cause even more problems. With an escalating and increasingly young population the continent will face a range of new challenges. Against prevalent pessimism, this article documents the hope that with investment in education, healthcare and professional training, the emergent African population will know a better future. Guardian China Praised for African Links October 11, Rwandan President Paul Kagame criticized Western countries for not making any industrial investment in the continent and limiting their

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contributions to humanitarian aid. Admitting the need for aid, Kagame added that the aid should be "implemented in such a way as to enable trade and build up companies. To support his opinion, Kufuor gives the example of a school feeding project, funded by the Netherlands, which provided one hot meal a day for more than , children. The ex-president worries that development aid in the region will decrease due to the financial crisis. The experiment is taking place in Otjivero, Namibia, in a settlement of inhabitants. The money is distributed without expecting anything in return. The experiment has proven to be a success in lifting the citizens out of poverty. Many villagers have started their own firms and are now able to sustain their own livelihood. This suggests that people can find a way out of poverty, provided they get the right kind of help. DRC needs new institutional solutions to reduce the violence and the corruption in the country. Policy Innovations Africa Becoming a Biofuel Battleground September 5, The food crisis intensifies as Western biofuel companies are acquiring large amounts of land in Africa " sometimes free of charge. By removing farm land from food production to produce energy crops, the companies increase African dependency on food imports and drive up food prices. The biofuel companies promise to invest in infrastructure and education in return for using the land. But, say local farmers, the companies have acted in secrecy and failed to pay resettlement compensation to the people who have been forced to leave their homes. However, Chinese investments in oil and mining are not necessarily different from those of France, South Africa or the US, says Pambazuka. According to the World Bank, this growth rate is high enough to have a significant impact on poverty reduction on the continent. However, the countries still face constraints in infrastructure and high indirect costs in their production, which could reduce their competitiveness on global markets. Due to the high demand for raw materials, economic growth in the continent is up by 5 percent for the fifth year in a row. Despite the growth, the author warns that rich countries must continue to help African countries by supplying money and technology, and ensuring a fair trading system. The author also calls on African countries to invest more in health, education and infrastructure to allow for further economic growth. In addition, the author argues that the African countries should shift away from integration with the world economy and focus on creating internal links between domestic economic sectors, and between urban and rural economic activities. Agreeing with this idea, some economists suggest that the African economies "are more competitive than complimentary" and that they would benefit from diversifying production and reducing their dependency on primary product exports. To increase mutual trade, the countries should engage in greater monetary cooperation and in developing a common African currency. Inter Press Service Africa: They recognize, however, that the infrastructure for large scale industry and trade is not in place in most African countries and consequently call for "Aid for Trade" to finance investments in infrastructure. The two authors argue that the standard of living in Africa will increase simply by increasing trade. These trade agreements have not encouraged countries to add value to their exports, so many countries remain dependent on unrefined primary product trade, such as coffee and sugar. They also face further barriers as the EU increasingly hinders imports of industrialized products from outside the Union. The African countries are also concerned that their industries will not be able to out-compete Asian imports. Inter Press Service New Multilateral Push Aims to Cut African Poverty September 15, In spite of their promises at the G8 summit in Gleneagles in , rich countries have failed to double development aid and relieve poor countries of their debt. Africa, in particular, has suffered from the lack of resource inflow. Economic growth rates are increasing in many countries and poverty is falling among African farmers. However, further improvements are dependent on the rich countries keeping their promises and raising the funds needed for development. August 23, Tanzanian journalist Ayub Rioba argues that since gaining independence, Africa has received billions of dollars in aid, yet the number of poor Africans has doubled. Different schools of thought exist to explain this. The "governance first" group argues that African people, not outsiders, have a responsibility to improve the quality of their own governments. The "poverty first" group, represented by economist Jeffrey D. Finally, a third group argues that current aid flows are sufficient, but that donor countries must reform the way aid is distributed and administered. Across Africa industries such as textile factories have closed down as cheap Chinese goods

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flood the world market. He also stated that rich countries have not lived up to their promises in terms of economic aid. China has increased its aid and loans to Africa in exchange for access to oil and other resources and to secure new markets for its exports. Development advocates have criticized this policy of "tying aid" to purchasing goods and services from the donor country and accuse Beijing of supporting authoritarian regimes in Africa. Associated Press Foreword to Escaping the Resource Curse June In the foreword to the book "Escaping the Resource Curse", George Soros describes how countries rich in resources have failed to benefit from their natural prosperity. In Africa many countries rich in natural resources are often poorer than those with fewer natural resources. The author argues that NGO initiatives such as "Publish What You Pay," could provide a solution to the resource curse by requiring oil companies to disclose their payments to governments for extracting natural resources. The author argues that some African regions have improved their education, healthcare and agricultural productivity but that poverty is not decreasing at the same rate as before. This BCI report finds that at the current rate of progress, "a minimum set of social services" will not be universally accessible in Sub-Saharan Africa until "almost a century beyond the Millennium Development Goals target date of Hunger Exacerbating Child Mortality May 24, Inter Press Service highlights the link between extreme poverty and rising infant mortality in Zimbabwe. Health care workers have called for increased international aid to provide basic food and necessities to "vulnerable groups such as newborn babies. This Gulf Times article says that while the responsibility of managing oil resources lies with governments, foreign oil companies, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the US and other governments should do their part by demanding transparency from African governments. The New Green Revolution in Africa: Trojan Horse for GMOs? The Centre fears such agribusiness will undercut traditional agriculture, create dependency on expensive inputs like GM seeds, and weaken African biodiversity. This "Green Revolution" could worsen, rather than address, the structural problems that undermine African farmers. International aid groups such as Oxfam estimate that amending this law to allow cash donations to the WFP could "feed at least a million more people" and "save 50, more lives. Although some of the ministers claim that the G8 members have made substantial progress toward "democratization, social reforms and economic growth" in developing countries, experts argue that more aid money and increased cooperation between North and South are necessary to reach those goals. The IEO congratulates the IMF on its success in "improving performance" in Sub-Saharan African countries, and blames any perceived shortcomings on "ambiguous" IMF communications that gave "the external impression that the Fund committed to do more" to reduce poverty than it had actually intended. Meat imports frequently thaw in transit due to an unreliable supply of electricity and substandard technology, allowing food-borne illnesses like salmonella "to flourish. When a United Nations representative in Gambia questioned the "cure" "which also requires that patients stop taking anti-viral medication" Jammeh promptly "branded [her] persona non grata" and gave her 48 hours to leave the country. However, this Der Spiegel article reports, "hardly anyone in the country dares challenge him and, unfortunately, many actually believe him. The failure of donor countries to fully fund the WFP "which currently assists 4. Christian Science Monitor Africa Shifts to "Whole Village" Approach for Orphans March 1, The "overwhelming number of orphans" in southern Africa due to war, hunger and AIDS has led many governments and aid groups to direct resources away from traditional orphanages and toward "community-based care. Organizations such as UNICEF argue this solution is "healthier and more culturally appropriate" than moving the children into institutions. Christian Science Monitor "Vulture" Feeds on Zambia February 15, "Vulture funds" buy debt cheaply from developing countries and then sue the governments for the full value of the debt plus interest. Shadow G-8 February 9, Joseph Stiglitz summarizes a discussion on "global growth with responsibility" by "a diverse group of concerned citizens from around the world," including leading economists and former government officials. The resulting consensus calls for a reformed G8 process which would enable participation from all countries "to discuss informally the major issues facing the world," with a focus on the four immediate problems of climate change, global imbalances, global governance, and poverty, especially in Africa. This Inter Press Service article reports that, without unconditional debt cancellation,

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impoverished countries will not meet the Millennium Development Goals by A year later, however, African nations such as Liberia, "one of the poorest places on the face of the earth," are facing diminishing international aid flows. Liberia had failed to meet the condition of "good governance" at the time of the Gleneagles summit, and therefore did not qualify for debt cancellation. President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf fears the aid shortage will further destabilize the already volatile country as it struggles to recover from civil war.

Chapter 5 : Poverty and Development in Africa

Extra resources for Population and Development Projects in Africa Example text Which are reflected, for example, in an increased standard of living for the people.

Chapter 6 : Population and Development Review | Population Council

The various estimates of the population size of Africa indicate that prior to , the annual growth rate of population was less than per cent; during the period , it was per cent; in the period , the growth rate was estimated at per cent; in the period , the rate was at per cent.

Chapter 7 : Africa-China Conference on Population and Development Raises Questions - PRI

The World Bank Group works in every major area of development. We provide a wide array of financial products and technical assistance, and we help countries share and apply innovative knowledge and solutions to the challenges they face.

Chapter 8 : Creating Jobs for Africa's Growing Population

20/10/ - Although Africa represents 14% of the world's population, it currently has less than 3% of the world's telephone lines. Africa remains the world's least developed continent in telecommunications.

Chapter 9 : Population and Development Projects in Africa | African Affairs | Oxford Academic

The Evolution of Sustainable Development in Africa To put into perspective the environmental problems in Africa, Kaniaru () suggests that the evolution of the problem should be traced from the pre-independence era to the.