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Continent For other applications, see Africa (disambiguation). AfricaShows national bordersSoal national bordersDise own 30 370 000 km2 (11 730 000 m2) (2nd)Population1 275 920 9721][2] (2018; 2.)Population density36.4/km2 (94/mq mi)GDP (PPP)s\$7.16 trillion (2019; 5th place)[3]GDP (nominal)\$2.45 trillion (2019; 5.)[3]GDP per capita \$1930 (2019; 6.)[3]DemonymAfricanCountries54+2 (disputed)Dependencies Outer (3) British Indian Ocean territory of the French Southern Territory, St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha inner (9+1 contested) Azores Canary Islands Ceuta Madeira Mayotte Malde Plazas de soberanía Prince Edward Edward Islands Réunion Southern Provincial Languages1250-3 000 mother tongueTime zonesUTC-th 1 to UTC+4The largest citiesOwn and her own: CairoLagosKinsJohannesburgLuandaBy the Sea SalaamAbidjanAlexandriannairobiCape TownKanoDakarCasablancaAddis Ababa Africa is the world's second largest and second most populous continent, after Asia in both cases. Approximately 30.3 million km2 (11.7 million square miles), including adjacent islands, covers 6% of the Earth's total area and 20% of its land area. [4] With 1.3 billion people[1][2] from 2018 It represents about 16% of the world's population. Africa's population is the youngest among all continents. [5] [6] the mean age in 2012 was 19.7. [7] Despite a wide range of natural resources, Africa is the least wealthy continent per capita, partly due to geographical barriers [8] european colonisation in Africa and Cold War bequests[9][10][11][12][13] for undemocratic rules and harmful policies. [8] Despite this low concentration of prosperity, recent economic growth and large and young populations make Africa an important economic market on a wider global scale. The continent is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea in the north, suez land and red sea lands to the northeast, indian ocean to the southeast and Atlantic Ocean to the west. The continent includes Madagagas and various archipelagos. It consists of 54 fully recognised sovereign states (states + eight territories and two de facto independent states with or without limited recognition. Algeria is Africa's largest county by county, and Nigeria has its largest population. African countries shall cooperate in the establishment of the African Union with headquarters in Addis Ababa. Africa inseals with an equator and cover many areas of the climate; it is the only continent extending from the northern temperate zone to southern temperate zones. [14] Most of the continent and its countries are located in the northern hemisphere, where the southern hemisphere is a significant proportion and a number of countries. Africa has a lot of biodiversity; it is the continent with the largest number of megafauna species, as it was least affected by the disappearance of the Pleistocene megafauna. However, Africa is also severely affected by a wide range of environmental issues, deforestation, water scarcity and other issues. These entrenched environmental concerns are expected to deteriorate as climate change will affect Africa. The UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has designated Africa as the continent most vulnerable to climate change. [15] [16] Africa, particularly Egypt, Africa, is widely recognised as a place of human origin and hominidae clade (about 200,000), which means that Africa has a long and complex history. Former hominids and their ancestors date back about 7 million years ago, including Sahelanthropus tchadensis, Australopithecus africanus, A. afarensis, Homo erectus, H. habilis and H. ergaster; the earliest Homo sapiens (modern human) remains, found in Ethiopia, South Africa and Morocco, date to about 300,000, 259,000, and 300,000 years ago, and Homo sapiens are believed to have originated in Africa about 350,000-260,000 years ago. [17] [18] [19] [20] [21] Early civilizations such as Ancient Egypt and Fenizia appeared in North Africa. After a long and complex history of civilizations, migration and trade, Africa has many different nationalities, cultures and languages. Europe's influence on the continent has increased over the last 400 years. Since the 16th century, it was led by trade, including the Transatlantic Slave Trade, which created large populations of the African diaspora in America. At the end of the 19th century, European countries colonised almost the whole of Africa, extracting resources from the continent and using local communities; most of the current African countries originated from the decolonisation process of the 20th century. The Etymology Statue representing Africa in Palazzo Ferriera, Valletta, Malta Africa was a Latin name used to refer to the then known North African population west of the Nile River, and in its broadest sense, mentioned in all the lands south of the Mediterranean (Ancient Libya). [22] [23] This name appears to be originally mentioned in the native Libyan tribe, an ancestor of modern Berbers: see Terence for discussion. The name was usually associated with the Phoenician word 'afar meaning dust,[24] but the 1981 hypothesis[25] has claimed that it stems from the meaning of the Berber word fir (plural ifran) in the cave, referring to cave dwellers. [26] The same name[26] can be found in baru ifran from Algeria and Tripoli, Berber tribe originally from Jafran (a.k.a. ifrane) in north-west Libya. [27] Under Roman rule, Carthage became the capital of its province, which included the Carthaginian empire in the first punika war in 146 BC, which also included the modern Libyan coastline. [28] The Latin suffix -ica sometimes be used to denote the land (e.g. Celtica from Celtae, used by Julius Caesar). Later the Muslim region of Ifriqiya, after its victory in the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire's Exarchatus Africae, also preserved way. According to the Romans, Africa lay in the west of Egypt, while Asia was used to refer to Anatolia and land to the east. Geographer Ptolemy (85-165) pulled off between two continents, pointing Alexandria along the Prime Minister's meridian and making Suez and the Red Sea horn the border between Asia and Africa. As Europeans extended the real scale of the continent, the idea of Africa expanded with knowledge. Other etymological hypotheses are postulated by the ancient name Africa: the 1st century Jewish historian Flavius Josephus (Ant. 1.15) claimed that it was named Epher, the grandson of Abraham under 1. Seville Isidore in its 7th century Etymologiae XIV.5.2. suggests Africa comes from Latin africa, which meansussual. Massey, in 1881, declared that Africa is derived from Egypt al-ru'ika, which means to turn against the opening of K. That is an energetic dubio for each person and the opening that applies to the uterus or homeland. Africa should be for the Egyptians, the birthplace. [29] In 1976, Mitchell Fruyt proposed[30] which associates the Latin word with the Afriicus southwind, which would be of Umbria origin and mean that it was initially rainy wind. Albert R. Steigilz of Rutgers University in 1984 suggested: the name Africa, derived from Latin * Aphir-ica, is cognate to Jewish Ophir. [31] Ibn Khallikan and some other historians claim that the African name came from the Himyaritic king called Afrikan ibn Kais Ibn Saifi also known as Afriku's son Abraham, who persecuted Ifriqiya. [32] [33] [34] History Main article: History of North Africa, History of West Africa, the history of Central Africa, the history of East Africa, and the history of South Africa's Prehistory Main Article: The recent African origins of modern humans Lucy, Australopithecus afarensis skeleton discovered on 24 November 1974 awash Valley of Ethiopia Afar Depression Africa is considered the largest paleoanthropologists of the oldest inhabited area on Earth, with human species originating on the continent. [35] In the middle of the 20th century, anthropologists discovered many fossils and evidence of human occupation, possibly 7 million years ago (BP-before this). Fossil remains of several species of early apelike humans are believed to have evolved into modern humans, such as Australopithecus afarensis (radiometrically dated to approximately 3.9-3.0 million years of BP,[36] Paranthropus boisei (c. 2.3-1.4 million years BP)[37] and Homo ergaster (c. 1.9 million-600,000 years BP). [38] [39] [40] These first modern humans left Africa and inhabited the rest of the world during Out of Africa II dated approximately 50 000 bp, leaving the continent across Rejja Bab-el-Mandeb. [41][42] The Strait of Gibraltar in Morocco,[43][44] or the Suez Strait in Egypt. [45] Other modern human migrations on the African continent date back to that time, with evidence of an early human settlement found in South Africa, South-East Africa, North Africa and the Sahara. [46] The emergence of civilization 8 The size of the Ancient Egypt Sahara has historically been extremely variable, and its territory fluctuates rapidly and sometimes disappears depending on global climatic conditions. [47] At the end of the Ice Age, estimated to be about 10,500 BC, Sahara had once again become a green fertile valley, and its African populations returned from the interior and coastal highlands of Sub-Saharan Africa, with rock art paintings depicting fertile Sahara and large populations discovered by Tassili n'Ajjer dating back perhaps 10 thousand years. [48] However, the warming and drying climate meant that until 5000 BC, the Sahara region became increasingly drier and hostile. Around 3500 BC, due to the slope of earth's orbit, the Sahara experienced a period of rapid desertification. [49] The population left the Sahara to the Nile Valley under the Second Cataract, where they carried out permanent or semi-permanent settlements. In Central and East Africa, there was a major climate downturn, mitigating heavy and persistent rain. Since then, there have been dry conditions in Ethiopia in East Africa and over the last 200 years. Cattle domestication in Africa before agriculture and seem to have coexisted with hunter-gatherer crops. It has been speculated that until 6000 BC cattle were domesticated in North Africa. [50] In the Sahara-Nile complex, many animals were domesticated by humans, including a donkey and a small goat with a screwdriver, which was common from Algeria to Nubia. Between 10,000-9,000 BC, pottery was independently invented in the region of Mali in the savanna of West Africa. [51] The Saharan rock art fezzan in the steppes and savannas of the Sahara and sahel in North Africa, Nilo-Saharan speakers and mandé peoples began collecting and domesticated wild milk, African rice and sorghum between 8000 and 6000 BC. Later, mucus, watermelon, castor beans and cotton were also collected and domesticated. [53] They also began to build ceramics and built stone settlements (e.g. Tichit, Ouadala). Fishing, using bone-tipped harpoons, became the main activity of many streams and lakes formed from increased rain. [54] The peoples of Mandé have been commended for the independent development of agriculture for about 3000-4000 BC. [55] In West Africa, the wet phase that hits the growing rainforest and forest forest from Senegal to Cameroon. From 9000 to 5000 BC Niger and Congo speakers domesticated wild oil palms and Palm. Black-eyed peas and voandziza (African peanuts) were tamed, followed by okra and cola nuts. As most plants grew in the forest, Niger-Congo speakers invented polished stone axes clearing the forest. [56] Around 4000 BC, the Sahara climate began to become drier extremely rapidly. [57] These climate changes caused a significant decline in lakes and rivers and led to routes and migration. [74] In West Africa, Dhar Tichit and Ouadala nowadays Mauritania figures prominently among the early urban centers dating back to 2000 BC. About 500 stone settlements litter the region of the former savannah of the Sahara. Its inhabitants fish and grow in mill. Augustin Holl has discovered that the Mandé peoples soninke was most likely responsible for the construction of such settlements. Around 300 BC the region became drier and settlements began to fall, most likely moving to Kaoum Samir. [75] Architectural evidence and a comparison of ceramic styles show that Dhar Tichit was linked to the Ghana empire. Djenné-Djeno (nowadays Mali) was settled around 300 BC, and the city grew to a house the size of an Iron Age population, as evidenced by overcrowded cemeteries. The living structures were made of sun-dried mud. By 250 BC Djenné-Djeno had become a large, thriving market town. [76] [77] Further south, in central Nigeria, about 1500 BC, nok culture developed on the Joss plateau. It was a very centralised community. Nok people produce lifelike representations of terracotta, including human heads and human figures, elephants, and other animals. By 500 BC, and probably earlier, they were suving iron. By 200 AD Nok culture had disappeared. [59] and disappeared under unknown conditions around 500 AD, which lasted about 2,000 years. [60] and BC 500, metalworking began to become commonplace in West Africa. Iron degrees were fully established by about 500 BC in many areas of East Africa, although other regions did not start ironwork until the beginning of the century AD. Copper objects from Egypt, North Africa, Nubia, and Ethiopia dating from about 500 BC have been excavated in West Africa, suggesting that Trans-Saharan trading networks were established by this date. [57] Early Civilization's Main Article: Ancient African History Diachronic map shows the African Empire covering about 500 BCE by 1500 CE About 3300 BC, the historical record opens in North Africa with the increase in literacy of the pharaonic civilization of Ancient Egypt. [61] One of the world's oldest and longest-lasting civilizations, the Egyptian state continued, with varying levels of influence on other territories, until 343 BC. [62] [63] Egypt's influence reached deep in modern-day Libya and Nubia, and, according to Martin Bernal, as far north as Crete. [64] An independent centre of civilisation with a trade link to Phoenic was created by Phoenics from a tyre on the north-west coast of Africa in Carthage. [65] [66] [67] European exploration of Africa began with the ancient Greeks and Romans. [68] [69] In 332 BC, Alexander the Great was admitted as a liberator in Persia-occupied Egypt. He founded Alexandria in Egypt, which after his death became the prosperous capital of the Ptolemaic dynasty. [70] After the victory of the Roman Empire on the Mediterranean coast of North Africa, the territory was economically and culturally integrated into the Roman system. Roman settlement took place in modern Tunisia and elsewhere along the coast. The first Roman emperor native to North Africa was Septimius Severus, born Lepcis Magna today in Libya- his mother was Italian Roman and his father was Punic. [71] Ezana Stone recorded Negus Ezana's transformation to Christianity and his subjugation of various neighboring nations, including Meroë. Christianity spread in these areas in the early form of Judah through Egypt and beyond the borders of the Roman world to Nubia; [72] By AD 340 at the latest, it had become the state religion of the Aksumite Empire. The Syro-Greek missionaries who arrived on the Red Sea were responsible for this erythroleogical development. [73] At the beginning of the 7th century, the newly formed Arab Islamic caliphate appears in Egypt and then to North Africa. In a short time, the local Berber elite was integrated into Muslim Arab tribes. When umayyad capital Damascus fell in the 8th century, the Islamic Center of the Mediterranean changed from Syria to Qayrawan in North Africa. Islamic North Africa had become diverse, and the center of mystics, scientists, lawyers, and philosophers. During the aforementioned period, Islam spread to sub-Saharan Africa, mainly through trade routes and migration. [74] In West Africa, Dhar Tichit and Ouadala nowadays Mauritania figures prominently among the early urban centers dating back to 2000 BC. About 500 stone settlements litter the region of the former savannah of the Sahara. Its inhabitants fish and grow in mill. Augustin Holl has discovered that the Mandé peoples soninke was most likely responsible for the construction of such settlements. 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Based on the stylistic resusability of nok terracotta, nok people produce figurines from yoruba kingdoms of Ife and ibi kingdom of Benin are suggested to be continuations of traditions of earlier Nok culture. [78] [60] The ninth to eighteenth century intricate 9th century bronze from Igbo-Ukwu, Nigeria shows a level of technical achievement that was significantly more advanced than European bronze casting in the same period. [79] Pre-colonial Africa possesses perhaps as many as 10,000 different countries and polices[80] characterized by different types of political organization and power. These included small family groups of hunter-gatherers, such as south African Sanusokoi; larger, more structured groups as family clans of the Peoples of Bant, South and East Africa; heavily structured clan groups in the Horn of Africa; the great kingdoms of Sahelian; autonomous urban states and kingdoms such as Akan; Edo, Yoruba and Igbo people in West Africa; and Swahili coastal trading towns in Southeast Africa. In the ninth century AD, a series of dynasty countries, including formerly hausa countries, stretched across the sub-Saharan savannah from the western regions to Central Sudan. The most powerful of these countries were Ghana, Gao, and the Kanem-Born Empire. Ghana fell in the eleventh century, but it was replaced by the Malian Empire, which in the thirteenth century consolidated much of Western Sudan. Kanem adopted Islam in the eleventh century. In the coastal forest regions of West Africa, independent kingdoms grew with little influence from the Muslim north. Ni Kingdom was established around the ninth century and was one of the first. It is also one of the oldest kingdoms in Nigeria today, and it was ruled by Eze Nri. Ni kingdom is famous for its elaborate bronze, found in the city of Igbo-Ukwu. The bronze is dated from as far back as the ninth century. [81] The Kingdom of Ife, historically the first of these countries or kingdoms of the city of Yoruba, established a government under the priest's oba (king or ruler in Yoruba) called Ifes Court. He was noted as the main religious and cultural center in West Africa, as well as its unique naturalistic tradition of bronze sculpture. The Ife model of government was adapted by the Oyo Empire, where its obas or ifes, called alaaifin of oyo, once controlled by a large number of other Yoruba and non-Yoruba city states and kingdoms: Kingdom Dahomey and Oyo Empire) adopted different ways to adapt to change. Asante and Dahomey focused on the development of legitimate trade in the form of palm oil, cocoa, timber and gold, forming the basis of West Africa's modern export trade. The Oyo Empire, unable to adapt, collapsed the civil wars. [84] Colonialism Main Article: Africa's Colonization of Africa Comparison in 1890. In 1913, these paragraphs are an excerpt from the preamble for Africa to be called the division of victory of Africa, which was the invasion, occupation, division and colonisation of African power in a short period of time known as the new imperialism (1881-1914). 10 percent of Africa had formal European control in 1870 increased to nearly 90 percent by 1914, only Ethiopia (Abyssinia) and Liberia remain independent. Europe's motives included the desire to control valuable natural resources, rivalry and the quest for national prestige, as well as the religious missionary although africa's internal policies also played a role. The Berlin Conference of 1884, which regulated European colonization and trade in Africa, is commonly referred to as the starting point for the African continent. [95] In the last quarter of the 19th century, there were considerable political and economic rivalries between the European empires. The decomposition of Africa was carried out largely without Europeans going to war. [96] In the later years of the 19th century, European countries moved from informal imperialism, i.e. through military influence and economic dominance, to direct power, creating colonialism. [97] Independence is struggling with European control in 1939, the rights of Europeans who will be left with the independent imperialist power of the Belgian British French Spanish Spanish will continue until the end of the Second World War, when almost all the remaining colonial territories gradually gained formal independence. The independence movement in Africa gained momentum after the Second World War, which left the weakest major European powers. In 1951 Libya, a former Italian colony, gained independence. In 1956, Tunisia and Morocco gained independence from France. [98] Ghana followed the next year (March 1957) with a sight,[99] becoming the first of the sub-Saharan colonies to be granted independence. Most of the rest of the continent became independent over the next decade. Portugals overseas presence in sub-Saharan Africa (in particular Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe) lasted from the 16th century to 1975, after the Estado Novo regime was overthrown in a military coup in Lisbon. Rhodesia unilaterally declared independence from the UK in 1965, according to the white minority government of Ian Smith, but it was not internationally recognised as an independent state (like Zimbabwe) until 1980, when black nationalist groups gained power after a bitter guerrilla war. Although South Africa was one of the first African countries to gain independence, the country remained in control of the country's white minority through a system of racial segregation known as apartheid until 1994. Post-colonial Africa Details: Decolonization of Africa The map of animation shows the order of independence of african nations, today 1950-2011, Africa has 54 sovereign countries, most of which have borders prepared during European colonialism. Since colonialism, African countries have often been hampered by instability, corruption, violence and authoritarianism. Most African countries are republics that operate under one of two presidential power systems. However, few of them have been able to sustain democratic governments on a permanent basis, many of which have gone through several coups, creating military dictatorships. The instability was mainly the result of ethnic groups and graft under these leaders. For political gain, many leaders some of which were exacerbated or even created by colonial power. In many countries, the military was considered the only group that could effectively maintain order, and in the early 1970s and early 1980s it ruled many nations in Africa. Between the early 1960s and the late 1980s, Africa had more than 70 coups and 13 presidential assassinations. There were also common border and territorial disputes, as the european borders of many countries were widely contested due to armed conflicts. African wars and conflicts, the 1980-1996 Cold War conflicts between the US and the Soviet Union, as well as the policies of the International Monetary Fund,[100] also played a role in instability. When the country first became independent, it was often expected to match one of the two major powers. Many North African countries received Soviet military assistance, while others in Central and South Africa were supported by the US, France or both. In the south of the 1970s, the intrigues of the Cold War were escalating, as newly independent Angola and Mozambique aligned with the Soviet Union, and the West and South Africa sought to incorporate Soviet influence in support of friendly regimes or rebel movements. On Rhodes, Soviet and Chinese-backed leftist guerrillas on zimbabwe's patriotic front waged a brutal guerrilla war against the country's white government. Ethiopia was starving with hundreds of thousands of people starving. Some claimed that Marxist economic policy made the situation worse. [101] [102] [103] The most devastating military conflict in modern independent Africa is the Second Congo War; this conflict and it has subsequently killed around 5 million people. [104] Since 2003, there has been a conflict in Darfur that has become a humanitarian disaster. Another tragic event is the 1994 Rwandan genocide, in which some 800 000 people were killed. However, in the 21st century, the number of armed conflicts in Africa has steadily decreased. For example, the civil war in Angola ended in 2002 after almost 30 years. This coincided with the fact that many countries are abandoning communist bridge command and opening up market reforms. Improved stability and economic reforms have led to a significant increase in foreign investment in many African countries, mainly from China,[105] which has contributed to rapid economic growth in many countries, seemingly ending decades of stagnation and recession. Several African economies are among the world's fastest growing economies in 2016[updated]. A significant part of this growth, sometimes referred to as Africa, which is growing, can also be attributed to information technology and, in particular, to the dissemination of mobile phone. [106] Migration from African nations has increased dramatically over the last decade. [107] Geology, Geography, Ecology and environment Main article: African geography Africa is the largest of the three large southern projections of the largest land from earth. It is separated from Europe o the Mediterranean, it is connected to Asia in its north-eastern seam by Suez isthmus (disilled canal), 163 km (101 mi) wide. [108] (Geopolitically, Egypt's Sinai Peninsula east of the Suez Canal is often considered part of Africa as well.) [109] The coastline is 29,000 km long, and the lack of deep, short-side bays is illustrated by the fact that in Europe, which only covers 10,400,000 km2 (4,000,000 mi2) – about a third of the surface of Africa – the coastline is 32,000 km (20,000 mi). [110] From the Hial and Bantu Sajokwe in the north to the farthest south, Cape Agulhas in South Africa (34°51'15 S), is about 8000 km away. [111] Cape Verde, 17°33'22 W, western point, is about 7,400 km (4,600 miles) away from Ras Hafun, 51°27'52 E, the furthest-end projection neighbors Cape Guardafui, the tip of the Horn of Africa. [110] Africa's largest country is Algeria, and its smallest country is Seychelles, an archipelago off the east coast. [112] The smallest nation on the mainland is Gambia. African Plate Main Article: African Plate Today, African Plate moving around the Earth's surface at a rate of 0.292 ± 0.007" for a million years, for the average Earth (NNR-MORVEL56) African Plate is the main tectonic plate of the transnational equator, as well as the main meridian. This includes a large part of the African continent, as well as the oceanic crusts that lie between the continent and various surrounding oceanic ridges. From 60 million years ago and 10 million years ago, the Somali Plate began rifting the African Plate along the East African rift. [113] As the African continent consists of crust plates from Africa and Somalia, some literature refers to the African plate as nubian plate to distinguish it from the continent as a whole. [114] Geologically Africa includes the Arabian Peninsula; Iran's Zagros Mountains and the Turkish Anatolian plateau sign where the African plate collided with Eurasia. The afrotropic kingdom and the Sakharov Desert to the north combine the region biogeographically, and the Afro-Asian language family combines the northern language. Climate Main Article: The climate of Africa's climate in Africa ranges from tropical to subarctic to its highest peaks. Its northern half is mostly desert, or sigh, but its central and southern areas are both savannah plains and dense jungle (rainforest) regions. In between, there is convergence, where vegetation patterns such as sahel and steppe dominate. Africa is the hottest continent on Earth, and 60% of the entire earth's surface consists of drylands and deserts. [115] The record for the highest recorded temperature in Libya in 1922 (58 °C (136 °F)) was Ecology and Biodiversity Key Biomes in Africa. Africa has more than 3,000 protected areas with 198 marine protected areas, 50 biosphere reserves and 80 wetland reserves. Significant habitat destruction, human population growth and poaching reduce Africa's biodiversity and arable land. Human harassment, civil unrest and the introduction of alien species threaten biodiversity in Africa. This has been exacerbated by administrative problems, understaffing and financing problems. [115] Under the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), deforestation affects Africa twice as much as globally. [118] According to the Pennsylvania Centre for African Studies, 31% of African pastures and 18% forests and forests are classified as degraded, and Africa loses more than four million hectares of forest per year, which is twice the average deforestation rate for the rest of the world. [115] Some sources claim that about 90% of the original virgin forests in West Africa have been destroyed. [119] 90% of Madagascar's original forests have been destroyed since the arrival of people 2,000 years ago. [120] Around 65% of Africa's natural resources have been degraded since the arrival of people 2,000 years ago. [121] See also: Afrotropic Kingdom and Paleartic Kingdom Environmental Issues Main Article: Environmental Issues in Africa[edit] African environmental issues caused by anthropogenic effects on Africa's natural environment and have a major impact on humans and almost all types of endemic life. Issues include desertification, problems with access to safe water supply, population explosions and depletion of fauna. These issues are, after all, linked to an oversupply in Africa as well as on a global scale. Almost all of Africa's environmental problems are geographically variable and man-made, although not necessarily Africans. [122] Water This section is an excerpt from water in Africa[edit] In many African countries Jerry cans used to transport and store water are a good opportunity for safe storage of water in Africa is an important issue involving the sources of water resources, distribution and economic use of the continent. Overall, Africa accounts for around 9% of the world's freshwater resources and 16% of the world's population. [123] [124] There are about 17 rivers on the African continent. [125] [126] Among these rivers are the Congolese, Nile, Zambezi, Niger and Victoria Lakes, considered the world's second largest river. However, the continent is the second driest in the world and millions of Africans continue to suffer from water scarcity during the year. [127] This short-based shortage is due to problems of uneven distribution, population booms and under-management of existing supplies. Sometimes there are fewer people living where there is a large amount of water. For example, 30 percent of the continent's water is in the Congo basin, home to only 10 percent of Africa's there are significant changes in precipitation patterns observed in different places and times. Some parts of the region also have high evaporative levels, resulting in lower rainfall in such areas. [126] [125] However, there are very significant differences between climate and water resources and during the year, so although there is enough water in some regions.[124] Sub-Saharan Africa faces many water-related challenges that limit economic growth and threaten the livelihoods of its population. [124] African agriculture is mainly based on rain farming and less than 10 % of cultivated land on the continent is irrigated. [123] [124] The impact of climate change and variability is therefore very pronounced. [124] The main source of electricity is hydropower, which contributes significantly to the current installed energy capacity. [124] The Kainji dam is a typical hydropower resource that generates electricity for all major cities in Nigeria as well as in neighbouring Niger. [128] Thus, continuous investment over the last decade, which has increased the amount of electricity generated. [124] Solutions to water problems in the field of energy and food security are hampered by deficiencies in water infrastructure, development and management ability to meet the demands of the rapidly growing population. [124] This is complicated by the fact that Africa has the fastest level of urbanisation in the world. [124] [129] Water development and management is much more complex due to the large number of cross-border water resources (rivers, lakes and water layers). [124] Approximately 75 % of sub-Saharan Africa is part of the catchment area of 53 international river basins crossing several borders. [123] [124] This specific restriction can also be turned into an opportunity if the potential for cross-border cooperation is exploited in the development of water resources in the area. [124] For example, a multidisciplinary analysis of the Zambezi River suggests that coastal cooperation could lead to a 23 % increase in the company's energy production without further investment. [123] [124] There are a number of institutional and legal frameworks for cross-border cooperation, such as the Zambezi River Administration, the South African Development Community (SADC) Protocol, the Volta River Authority and the Nile Basin Commission. [124] However, further efforts are needed to further develop the political will as well as the financial capacity and institutional frameworks required for mutually beneficial multilateral cooperation measures and optimal solutions for all coastal measures. [124] Climate change This section is an excerpt from climate change in Africa[remedy] Africa's map of Köppen's climate classification. Climate change in Africa is an increasingly serious threat to Africans, as Africa is one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change. [130] Anthropogenic climate change is already a reality in Africa, as is the case elsewhere in the world. According to the Intergovernmental on climate change, Africa's vulnerability to climate change is determined by a number of factors involving poor adaptability, high dependence on ecosystem products for livelihoods and less developed agricultural production systems. [132] The risk of climate change in agricultural production, food security, water resources and ecosystem services is likely to have an increasing impact on life and prospects for sustainable development in Africa. [133] In order to manage this risk, mitigation and adaptation strategies should be included in the management of ecosystem goods and services and in african agricultural production systems. [134] Climate change is expected to heat up from climate change in the coming decades, with the world's average rainfall expected to increase. [135] Regional impacts on the amount of precipitation in the tropics are expected to be much more spatial and the sign of change anywhere is often less safe, although changes are expected. According to this, the observed surface temperature in Africa has increased by about 1 °C since the late 19th century to the beginning of the 21st century, but locally by as much as 3 °C at the end of the dry season. [136] Observed precipitation trends indicate spatial and time differences as expected. [137] [131] Observed temperature and precipitation changes are regional. [138] [137] In terms of adaptation efforts, the actors at regional level are making some progress. This includes the development and adoption of a number of regional adaptation strategies[139], such as the SADC policy document Climate Change[140] and the adaptation strategy in the water sector. [141] In addition, there have been other efforts to promote adaptation to climate change, such as the tripartite programme on adaptation to and mitigation East and South Africa (COMESA-EAC-SADC). [142] As a supranational organisation of 55 Member States, the African Union set 47 objectives and appropriate actions to combat and mitigate climate change on the continent in its draft 2014 report[143]. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has also stated that close cooperation with the African Union is needed to combat climate change in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Fauna Main Article: Fauna African Savannah at Ngorongoro Conservation Zone, Tanzania Africa boasts perhaps the world's largest combination of density and freedom range of wildlife populations and diversity, with wild populations of large pearls (such as lions, hyenas, and cheetahs) and herbivores (such as buffaloes, elephants, camels, and giraffes), ranging freely into mostly open obscuring plains. It is also home to a variety of jungle animals, including snakes and primates and aquatic life such as crocodiles and amphibians. In addition, Africa has the largest number of megafauna species, as it has the least impact megafauna. Policy See also: List of political parties in Africa by state of the African Union Main article: African Union Modern Political Map Africa (includes sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa) The African Union (AU) is a continental union consisting of 55 member states. On 26 June 2001, a union with Addis Ababa, Ethiopia was established. The Union was formally established on 9 July 2002[144] as a descendant of the African Union Organisation (EDU). The Pan-African Parliament (Pap) of the African Union was transferred to Midrand in South Africa in July 2004, while the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights remained in Addis Ababa. The African Union, which must not be confused with the AU Commission, consists of a Consistory for the African Union aimed at transforming the African Economic Community, a federal commonwealth state, which, in accordance with established international conventions, is to be transformed. The African Union has a parliamentary government known as the Government of the African Union and consists of legislative, judicial and executive bodies. It is chaired by the President and Head of State of the African Union, who is also president of the Pan-African Parliament. The person becomes President of the AU, is elected pap, and then gaining majority support in the PAP. The powers and powers of the President of the African Parliament derive from the Act and Protocol establishing the European Parliament, as well as from the succession of the powers of the President under the African Treaties and international treaties, including those under the authority of the Secretary-General of the OAU Secretariat (AU Commission). The AU government consists of all unions, regional, state and local authorities, as well as hundreds of institutions that together manage the institution's day-to-day affairs. Widespread human rights violations continue to occur in several parts of Africa, often under sub-Saharan supervision. Most such violations take place for political reasons, often as a side effect of civil war. Countries that have recently reported serious human rights violations are the Democratic Republic of congo, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Sudan, Zimbabwe and Côte d'Ivoire. Border Conflicts Details: Conflict list in Africa This section is an excerpt from Africa history § Post-colonial[edit] African countries have made great efforts to respect interstate borders as inviolate for a long time. For example, the African Unity Organisation (OAU), which was established in 1963 and replaced by the African Union in 2002, established respect for the territorial integrity of each country as one of its principles in the OAU Charter. [145] Indeed, compared to the formation of European countries, there have been fewer transnational conflicts in Africa than border change, which have affected the country's formation and allowed some countries to survive, which could have been defeated and absorbed. Other. [146] However, interstate conflicts have played out in support of proxy armies or rebel movements. Many countries have experienced civil wars, including Rwanda, Sudan, Angola, Sierra Leone, Congo, Lebanon, Ethiopia and Somalia. [147] Economic key articles: African economy, list of African countries by GDP (nominal) and List of African countries by GDP (PPP)s See also: Map of the African Economic Community of the African Union. CEN-SAD COMESA EAf ECCAS ECOWAS IGAD SADC UMA Although it has abundant natural resources, Africa remains the world's poorest and least developed continent, the result of various causes, which may include corrupt governments that have often committed serious human rights violations, failed central planning, a high level of lifeeifsm, lack of access to foreign capital and frequent tribal and military conflict (ranging from genocide to war loa). [148] Its total nominal GDP lags behind those of the USA, China, Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom, India and France. According to the UNITED NATIONS Humanitarian Development Report in 2003, the 24th-bottom countries (151 to 175) were African countries. [149] Poverty, illceas, malnutrition and insufficient water supply and sanitation, as well as poor health, affect a large portion of people living on the African continent. In August 2008, the World Bank[150] announced revised global poverty estimates based on a new international poverty line of \$1.25 per day (compared to the previous \$1.00). 81% of sub-Saharan Africa's population lived for less than \$2.50 (PPP) per day in 2005, compared with 86% in India. [151] Sub-Saharan Africa is the least successful region in the world to reduce poverty (€1.25 per day); around 50 % of the population living in poverty in 1981 (200 million people) rose to 58 % in 1996 and 50 % (380 million people) in 2005. The average poor person in sub-Saharan Africa is estimated to live only 70 cents a day, and in 2003 it was poorer than in 1973[152], which is a sign of an increase in poverty in some regions. Some of this has been attributed to the failure of economic liberalisation programs spearheaded by foreign companies and governments, while other studies have cited poor domestic government policies over external factors. [153] [154] [155] Satellite image of illumination in the African city, which in 2012 can be seen in the relatively low modern development on the continent compared to Eurasia. Africa is now once again at risk of being in debt again, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. The last debt crisis in 2005 was resolved with the help of poor countries with a high-indebtedness scheme (HIPC). HIPC caused a positive and negative impact on the African economy. About a decade after the 2005 debt crisis in sub-Saharan Africa was resolved, Zambia fell into debt again. A small reason was due to the fall in copper prices in 2011, but the bigger reason was that the large amount of money Zambia borrowed was pocketed by the elite. [156] Africa's economic growth rate increased between 1995 and 2005, averaging 5 % in 2005. In some countries, the growth rate was even higher, in particular Angola, Sudan and Equatorial Guinea, all of which had recently started to obtain oil reserves or expanded their oil production capacity. In a recent analysis based on data from the World Values Survey, Austrian political scientist Arno Tausch claimed that a number of African countries, particularly Ghana, are working quite well on grassroots support scales for democracy and the market economy. [157] Comparison of tausch global value based on World Values Survey, no. Democratic Movement 3. A personal climate of violence 4. Trust in the institutions 5. Happiness, good health 6. No redistribution of religious fundamentalism 7. Market acceptance 8. Feminism 9. Political engagement 10. Optimism and engagement 11. There is no welfare mentality, acceptance of Calvinist work ethic. Spreading performance in African countries with complete data, Tausch concluded, is really amazing. While one would be particularly hopeful about the development of future democracy and market economies in Ghana, the article shows pessimistic trends for Egypt and Algeria, and especially for Africa's leading economy, South Africa. High human inequality, as measured by the UN Development Program's Human Development Report's Index of Human Inequality, further aggravates human security development. Tausch also argues that some recent optimism, consistent with african economic and human rights data, is reflected in the development of civil society. African countries by GDP per capita in 2020 are believed to own 90% of global cobalt, 90% of its platinum, 50% of its gold, 98% of its chromium, 70% thalium,[158] 64% of its manganese and one third of its uranium. [159] The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) contains 70 % of the world's kobaltas, a mineral used in the manufacture of tantalum capacitors for electronic devices such as mobile phones. The DRC also has more than 30% of the world's diamond reserves. [160] Guinea is the world's largest exporter of bauxite. [161] As growth in Africa was driven mainly by services rather than production or agriculture, it has been a jobless growth and a reduction in poverty levels. In fact, the 2008 food security crisis, which took place on the heels of the global financial crisis, is sending 100 million people into food insecurity. [162] In recent years, the

