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Demographic trends in Portuguese-speaking countries in Sub-Saharan Africa

Bachelor thesis

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Bachelor Thesis Author Statement

I declare that I wrote the bachelor thesis myself and used only the sources mentioned in the enclosed bibliography.

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Acknowledgement

ABSTRACT

The aim of the thesis is to analyze the demographic trends between years 1960 and 2010 of the Lusophone countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, namely in Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea and more, to comment possible future development until 2050. In these countries, fertility and mortality have been quickly decreasing while the proportion of people's literacy grows. The total fertility rate in these countries is currently between 4 and 5.5 children per woman with exception of Cape Verde, where the value reaches only 2.4 children per woman. The highest mortality rate is registered in Mozambique and the lowest one in Cape Verde. Literacy increased from the lowest value of 20 % in Guinea-Bissau in 1960 to the highest value of 94 % in São Tomé and Príncipe and in Equatorial Guinea in 2010. Among others, HIV prevalence is presented as well as it has influence upon demographic and economic development of selected countries.

Key words: demographic trends, Sub-Saharan Africa, social-economic description, future development

ABSTRAKT

Cílem práce je analyzovat demografické trendy mezi roky 1960 a 2010 v lusofonních zemích Subsaharské Afriky, konkrétně v Angole, Mozambiku, na Kapverdách, v Guinea-Bissau, na ostrovech Svatý Tomáš a Princ a v Rovníkové Guineje, a prognóza do roku 2050. Plodnost a úmrtnost v těchto zemích se rychle snižují, zatímco podíl gramotnosti obyvatel roste. Úhrnná plodnost v těchto zemích je v současné době mezi 4 a 5,5 dětí na jednu ženu, s výjimkou Kapverd, kde hodnota dosahuje pouze 2,4 dítěte na ženu. Nejvyšší úmrtnost je registrována v Mozambiku a nejnižší v Kapverdách. Gramotnost se zvýšila z nejnižší hodnoty, 20 %, v Guineji-Bissau v roce 1960 na nejvyšší hodnotu, 94 %, na ostrovech Svatého Tomáše a Prince a v Rovníkové Guineji v roce 2010. Mimo jiné, také prevalence HIV je považována za významně ovlivňující faktor na demografický a ekonomický rozvoj ve vybraných zemích.

Klíčová slova: demografické trendy, Subsaharská Afrika, socio-ekonomický popis, budoucí vývoj

Content

Introduction

The main goal of my thesis is to analyze demographic trends and a current situation in Portuguese-speaking countries in Sub-Saharan Africa between years 1960 and 2010 and its possible development in future, more precisely I will use data to calculate and interpret the results between years 2010 and 2050. Portuguese-speaking countries in Sub-Saharan Africa include Angola, Mozambique and small countries Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea and São Tomé and Príncipe. Development of demographic trends will be presented in graphs, and supplementary in tables.

In the first chapter, which is theoretical part, I will describe the region and mention the background of each country, as a history, geography, population, language, religion, nature, weather, political system and economy. In this chapter I will also use pictures of maps, because this region is not so well-known. At the end of the first part of the thesis, I will mention a cooperation of the Czech Republic with Angola and Mozambique before and after the year 1989. In the second chapter, which pertains to the analytical part of the thesis, I will analyze and comment gathered data in graphs and compare the countries between each other. Data concerning the population development, crude birth rate, crude death rate, fertility rate, mortality rates, life expectancy and dependency ratios were found to analyze the demographic indicators. Thus, the population development and its influence and effects will be shown as clear as possible. I find interesting and important to mention, in this chapter, few things about literacy and prevalence of HIV, because these two factors can influence significantly the development of the demographic trends. The third part will be meant to describe the most possible development between years 2010 and 2050. However, data and sources about a future pertaining to this region could be difficult to gain.

There are many factors, which can have effects on the population development and especially in the region of the Sub-Saharan Africa. That is the reason why I want to investigate as many affecting factors as possible, so afterwards I can interpret their consequences. I decided to choose this topic, because I am really interested, first, in the language, second, in the issues pertaining to the continent and third, in a future. I would really like to have a certain influence on a cooperation of the Czech Republic with one

of these countries, preferably with Angola. It is an important reason for me to use my thesis as an opportunity for my future and to improve in the mentioned field.

1. Theoretical part

1.1. Characteristics of the chosen region

In the beginning I want to apprize you with the region and the language. Sub-Saharan Africa is also known as Black Africa. It includes countries of the continent that lie south of the Sahara desert. It is not only separated geographically, but also politically and religiously, because it contrasts with North Africa, which is considered a part of the Arab world. On the following map it is possible to see the states belonging to the Sub-Saharan region. The lighter green color of Sudan means that geographically it belongs to Black Africa, but according to the definition of United Nations, it is included in North African region.

Picture 1: A map of Africa divided to North African region and Sub-Saharan region

Source: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/65/Sub-Saharan_Africa_definition_UN.png

I find quite important to mention how actually these countries in Africa, that I have chosen to analyze, ended up using Portuguese as their official language.

Because the Europeans knew Africa had always been rich in natural resources, they started cooperating with them. Later, the interest of the cooperation was becoming smaller and the Europeans moved to different countries in South America and Asia. However, they found there a lack of labor and therefore, around year 1650, they returned back to Africa

and that is how a slave-trade began. Between the 16th and the 18th century Africa lost 24 million habitants due to the slave-trade. The population of Africa still has not recovered from slavery, because in 1650 it had 20 % of habitants of world population, at the end ofthe 18th century only 9 % and today it is 15 %.[1] Portugal was the first European country which organized "voyages of discovery."[2] It started in the 15th century on the West-African coast, where they settled in today´s area of Angola, Mozambique, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and on islands of Cape Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe. It is possible to see the countries on the map bellow. In 1992, the countries, except Equatorial Guinea, formed an interstate organization called PALOP (African Countries of Portuguese Official Language). These countries are called Lusophone countries. A Lusophone is someone who speaks the Portuguese language.

Picture 2: A map with marked Lusophone countries in Africa

Source: http://top-10-list.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/05/portuguese-language-map.png

Now I am going to focus on each country particularly, especially on Angola and Mozambique, because as you can see on the map, their areas are the most spacious

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[1] Zemepis.com: geografický portál. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-17]. Available at: www.zemepis.com/kolonafriky.php

[2] Suite101. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-07]. Available at: http://suite101.com/article/portuguese-colonialism-in-africa-a114429

and besides this fact, a majority of the other countries do not use Portuguese as a "first language".

1.2. Angola

1.2.1. History

Angola was a colony of Portugal since the 15th century and meant a huge source of slaves sent to Brazil (also a Portuguese colony) and other places across the Atlantic. The official name of the country is a Republic of Angola and the term "Ngola" means "King" in a native language. It won independency only in 1975 after 14-year-long war, but then the civil war broke out between major ethnic groups. The 27-year-long civil war ended in 2002 with hopes of a lasting peace.[3] The slave-trade and wars ruined the country and it will take still a long time to recover.

1.2.2. Geography

"It is a country in southwestern Africa, bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the west, by Namibia to the south, by Zambia to the east and by the Democratic Republic of Congo to the north and northeast." Its geographic coordinates are 12 degrees 30 south by 18 degrees 30 east. The coastline is about 1,600 km and the land boundaries are 5,198 km. It is divided into 18 provinces and covers 1,246,700 square km (almost 16 times bigger than the Czech Republic and the seventh largest country in Africa). Interesting fact is that one province (Cabinda, located on the north of the country) is separated from the state by boundary with the Democratic Republic of Congo, in other words, it is exclave. Its capital is Luanda which is a very busy and one of the most expensive cities in the world.[4]

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[3] Angola Facts, Angola Flag -- National geographic. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-09]. Available at: http://travel.nationalgeographic.com/travel/countries/angola-facts/

[4] StateUniversity.com: Angola - History & Background. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-09]. Available at: http://education.stateuniversity.com/pages/32/Angola-HISTORY-BACKGROUND.html

1.2.3. Population, language, religion

The country has over 18 million inhabitants and is divided into the three main ethnic groups (37 % Ovimbundu, 25 % Kimbundu and 13 % Bakongo). Remarkable is the fact, that 70 % of the population is under the age of 24, which can be caused by the combination of long period of war and high fertility rate.[5] The youth (15-24 years) literacy rate for males is 81 %, for females, considerably lower, 66 %.[6] The official language is Portuguese and is generally used by 80 % of all residents, but a significant part of population speaks Bantu language and other African languages and dialects. Concerning religions, there are mainly Christians (about 53 % of population), Indigenous religions (tribal religions and beliefs) and Islamists (minority about 90,000 people, usually migrants from West Africa).[7]

Picture 3: A map of Angolan provinces

Source: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7f/Angola_provinces_named.png

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[5] HubPages. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-09]. Available at: http://global-chica.hubpages.com/hub/Facts-About-Angola

[6] UNICEF: Angola. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-09]. Available at:
http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/angola_statistics.html

[7] OVERLANDINGAFRICA.COM. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-09]. Available at:
http://www.overlandingafrica.com/angola/religion/

1.2.4. Weather, nature

With regard to Angolan nature, it is one of the bright spots. The terrain of the country is coastal lowlands, hills and mountains. The highest point of country is Mount Moco, which stands at 2,620 miles and it is located on the west. Most of Angola's rivers rise in the central mountains and many of them rivers drain to the Atlantic Ocean. The most important ones are called Cunene and Cuanza (same as the Angolan currency). Angola also has a national tree "imbondeiro" and is a home for the national animal called giant sable antelope which cannot be found anywhere else.[8] The natural resources are enormous and include petroleum, diamonds, iron ore, uranium, gold and copper. The climate of Angola is distinct; they have alternating days that are both rainy as well as dry. The coastal line is located by the cool Benguela Current and that does result in climates. There is a very limited and short rainy season, which usually lasts from February to April. The summers are often very hot and dry as the winters are mild in climate. The northern part of the land is very cool and dry. Months from June to September are very cool and a period between October and May is rainy and warm. The heavy rainfall usually happens in April and very severe and strong storms are common. In the north they have rain the majority of the year. It is possible to find there wonderful national parks, e.g. Iona National Park, Kissama National Park or Luiana National Park.[9] One of Africa's most beautiful natural wonders, the Ruacana Falls, is located in Angola.

1.2.5. Political system

Now the Angolan political system will be described. The fight between the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas Savimbi and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by José Eduardo Dos Santos came after independence from Portugal in 1975. Peace seemed about to happen in 1992 when Angola held national elections, but fighting started over again by 1996. Up to 1.5 million lives were lost and 4 million people were ejected during the quarter century of fighting. Savimbi's

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[8] 10 facts about. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-09]. Available at: www.10-facts-about.com/Angola/id/81

[9] UGS Angola. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-09]. Available at: www.ugs-angola.com/geography-climate-and-nature-in-angola.php

death in 2002 meant the end of the civil war and braced the MPLA's hold on power.[10] The power is concentrated around the President, José Eduardo dos Santos, who has held office since 1979. Executive power is operated by the government and legislative power is entrusted in the President, the government and parliament.[11]

1.2.6. Economy

The currency is called Kwanza (AOA), which is highly inflationary and therefore the most used money in the country is the U.S. dollar (1.00 USD = 95 AOA as of 2013). Nowadays the government faces a paradox: Angola is an amazingly rich country and at the same time very poor one. It has one of the fastest growing economies in the world due to the increasing production of oil. On the other hand, the country was listed in 2005 as one of the top ten most corrupt countries in the world.[12] Angola is simply a country with many contrasts and a huge potential for its better future.

1.3. Mozambique

1.3.1. History, political system

Almost for five centuries was Mozambique colonized by the Portuguese Empire. The country became independent in 1975, but the prolonged civil war, the vast emigration, the economic dependence on South Africa and the abnormal drought slowed down its possible development until the mid of 1990s.[13] The leading Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) party officially left Marxism in 1989 and a year later the new constitution provided for a free market economy and multiparty elections. First, these elections were

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[10] About Africa Travel. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-09]. Available at:
http://goafrica.about.com/od/angola/a/angolafacts.htm

[11] UGS Angola. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-09]. Available at: http://www.ugs-angola.com/politics-in-angola.php

[12] Want to know it?. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-11]. Available at: http://wanttoknowit.com/interesting-facts-about-angola/

[13] CIA: The World Factbook. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-11]. Available at: www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mz.html

applied in 1994. Nevertheless, the dominant party FRELIMO assured to win the elections with 88 % of votes. The second party and a potential threat for FRELIMO was the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO) party. At the elections in 1999 FRELIMO got 133 of 250 parliamentary seats and every year of elections after secured more and more votes. The President of Mozambique is Armando Emílio Guebuza since 2005 and withal is a former member of FRELIMO. The executive power of the country is led by the government and the legislative one is in responsibility of the parliament, the government and the President (same as in Angola).

1.3.2. Geography

The official name of country is the Republic of Mozambique and the capital is Maputo (before the independence known as Lourenço Marques). It is located in Southeastern Africa, bordering the Mozambique Channel (part of the Indian Ocean between Mozambique and Madagascar), between South Africa and Tanzania. Other bordering countries are Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The coastline is 2,470 km long and the boundaries with the neighboring countries are 4,571 km. The geographic coordinates of the country are 18 degrees 15 south and 35 degrees east and is divided into 10 provinces. The total area covers 799,380 square km (more than 10 times larger than the Czech Republic).
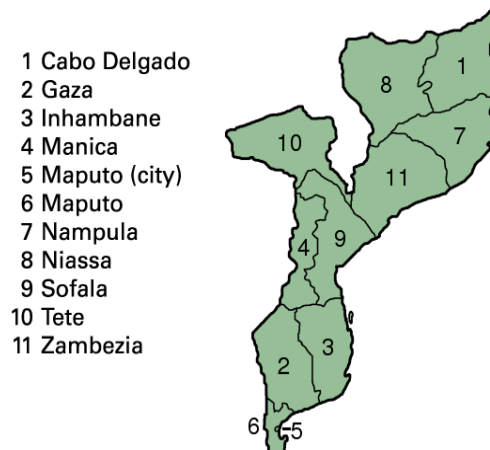
1.3.3. Population, language, religion

The total population is quantified over 23 million inhabitants and has two main ethnic groups. Makua is the largest one and occurs in northern part of the country and the other large ethnic group is called Tsonga and lives in southern Mozambique and also in some parts of Swaziland and Zimbabwe. The proportion of children aged 0-14 is 44 %, which could be a positive factor for the country´s development in combination with the appropriate level of education. The youth literacy rate for males is 78 %, for females then, it is 64 %.[14] The majority of inhabitants speak languages from the Bantu branch of Niger-Congo language

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[14] UNICEF: Mozambique. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-12]. Available at:
www.unicef.org/infobycountry/mozambique_statistics.html

group and the Portuguese speakers are strongly concentrated in the capital and other urban areas.[15] According to the 2007 census about 60 % of the population speaks Portuguese. Before the independence, almost one third of the population was Christians and a small number were Muslims. About half of the people now believe in traditional religions (indigenous), while about two fifths stick to some form of Christianity, and less than one fifth are Muslims.[16]

Picture 4: A map of Mozambican provinces

1 Cabo Delgado
2 Gaza
3 Inhambane
4 Manica
5 Maputo (city)
6 Maputo
7 Nampula
8 Niassa
9 Sofala
10 Tete
11 Zambezia

Source: www.unesco.org/uil/litbase/?menu=4&programme=111

1.3.4. Weather, nature

Mozambique lies largely in the tropics, and a big part of the coastline is subject to the regular seasonal influence of the Indian Ocean monsoon rains. Precipitation and humidity change broadly all along the country. The highest temperatures (about 30°C) occur between October and February and the lowest (about 10°C) in June and July. Most of the northern and east-central areas are open forests, in the south the open forest of the east becomes bush and, to the west, savanna. The natural resources of Mozambique are coal, titanium, natural gas, hydropower, tantalum and graphite. The country maintains four national

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[15] Encyclopedia Britannica: Facts matter. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-12]. Available at:
www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/395363/Mozambique/43966/Plant-and-animal-life#toc43969

[16] Encyclopedia Britannica: Facts matter. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-12]. Available at:
www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/395363/Mozambique/43970/Religion

parks in the central and southern areas - Gorongosa, Zinave, Bazaruto, and Banhine.[17] It is also very rich in rivers, with twenty-five of them throughout the country. The longest and most important river is Zambezi.[18] There are a number of animals native to Mozambique including elephants, hippos, crocodiles, hyenas, lions and jackals.[19] The African Elephant is Mozambique´s national animal.[20]

1.3.5. Economy

"The Mozambican currency is called the New Metical (MZN) and it is subdivided into 100 centavos. In the southern part of Mozambique are also used for business transactions U.S. Dollars (1.00 USD = 30 MZN as of 2013), the South African Rand, and the British Pound Sterling."[21]

At independence in 1975, Mozambique was one of the world's poorest countries. The country has reached dramatic improvements in the country's growth rate after the macroeconomic reforms and first democratic elections in 1994 and since then has been promoted as a model for development and post-war recovery. When President Armando Guebuza was re-elected in 2009, the elections were generously regarded as unfair and corrupt. In 2012, in an effort to limit corruption, the government passed a law restricting the personal business activities of politicians and public servants. Economic growth has been generally strong since the mid-1990s. However, Mozambique is still a very poor country, and the economy is weighed down by inefficient public services and state monopolies. Agriculture, fishing, and forestry employ about 80 % of the population.[22] Anyhow, it is important to remark the fact that Mozambique

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[17] Encyclopedia Britannica: Facts matter. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-15]. Available at: www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/395363/Mozambique/43966/Plant-and-animal-life

[18] Encyclopedia of the Nations: Mozambique. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-15]. Available at: www.nationsencyclopedia.com/geography/Morocco-to-Slovakia/Mozambique.html

[19] List of countries of the world: Animals in Mozambique. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-15]. Available at: www.listofcountriesoftheworld.com/mz-animals.html

[20] TargetStudy.com. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-15]. Available at: http://targetstudy.com/qna/what-are-the-national-symbols-of-mozambique.html

[21] OANDA. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-15]. Available at: www.oanda.com/currency/iso-currency-codes/MZN

[22] 2013 Index of Economic Freedom: Mozambique. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-15]. Available at: www.heritage.org/index/country/mozambique

has been the fastest growing non-oil economy in Sub-Saharan Africa over the past 15 years.[23] Even though Mozambique is not as rich in natural resources as Angola, it seems to be sort of more organized country and hopefully has a good future ahead.

1.4. Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea

In this chapter, the rest of the countries, which were also colonized by the Portuguese Empire, are briefly described.

1.4.1. Cape Verde

Cape Verde consists of a group of 10 islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Senegal in Western Africa. It covers a territory of about 4,000 square km and its population is just under 430,000 people. Literacy rate is here also quite low – 76 % of the entire population, but concerning the life expectancy (71 years of age) or the fertility indicator (less than 3 children per woman), the country can put up with some developed countries. Although Portuguese is the only official language, a Portuguese-based creole known as Cape Verdean Creole is spoken by the majority of the population. The most represented ethnic group is Creole (mulatto) with 71 % of the population, the rest of the inhabitants are Africans (28 %) and Europeans (1 %). The economy is service-oriented, with tourism, commerce, transport and public services accounting for about three fourths of the total GDP. The country is highly dependent on a foreign help, about 82 % of food must be imported.[24]

1.4.2. Guinea-Bissau

Guinea-Bissau is a country in Western Africa bordered by Guinea to the east, by Senegal to the north and with the Atlantic Ocean to its west. Only 11.5 % of the population can speak

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[23] FINANCIAL TIMES. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-17]. Available at: www.ft.com/cms/s/0/7e201c78-6b6a-11e1-ac25-00144feab49a.html#axzz2NoXyiaBI

[24] About Africa Travel. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-17]. Available at: http://goafrica.about.com/library/bl.mapfacts.capeverde.htm

Portuguese, the rest of people speaks Portuguese-based creole. It covers 36,125 square km with an estimated population of 1,600,000 inhabitants.[25] It is one of the poorest countries in the world. Its legal economy depends mainly on fishing and farming, but dealing narcotics is probably the most profitable trade. It is also a country of origin and destination for children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking.[26]

1.4.3. Equatorial Guinea

Equatorial Guinea is a tiny country with 650,700 inhabitants and is one of the smallest countries on the African continent, but still it is the third biggest oil producer in Sub-Saharan Africa. Oil earnings are unfortunately stolen by the ruling elite and the country faces a high poverty.[27] In 2007, President Teodoro Obiang Nguema decided to make Portuguese as the third official language of the country (after Spanish and French). This was in an effort by the government to improve its relations with other Portuguese-speaking countries.

1.4.4. Islands São Tomé and Príncipe

São Tomé and Príncipe is a state consisted of two volcanic islands in the Gulf of Guinea, off the western equatorial coast of Central Africa. With a population of 163,000 inhabitants, it is the second smallest African country (Seychelles being the smallest) and the smallest Portuguese-speaking country. The interesting fact is that 95 % of the population speak and use Portuguese, which is much higher proportion than in Angola or in Mozambique.[28]

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[25] CIA: The World Factbook. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-17]. Available at: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pu.html

[26] CIA: The World Factbook. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-17]. Available at: www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pu.html

[27] CIA: The World Factbook. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-17]. Available at: www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ek.html

[28] CIA: The World Factbook. [online]. [cit. 2013-03-17]. Available at: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tp.html

1.5. Cooperation with Czech Republic

At the end of the theoretical part, remark regarding relation of the Czech Republic to these developing countries is mentioned.

1.5.1. The aid before 1989

Angola had a special role in Czechoslovak economic assistance and in its development. The most intensive cooperation took place in the area of paper and celluloid production; primarily involving the refurbishment of the cellulose plant in the middle part of Angola called Alto Catumbela. From there, in March 1983, the political party UNITA (financially supported by the United States) abducted 66 Czechoslovak persons and kept most of them for more than a year. The Czechoslovak government declined to negotiate with UNITA as a representative of the Western bloc and left the captured Czechoslovak prisoners without assistance. The Soviet Union at first wanted to resolve the situation by the use of Cuban army, but then left this plan. Belgium accepted the role of lead negotiator. This fact largely worsened the cooperation connections.

Before 1989, Czechoslovakia was among those socialist states that were most strongly engaged in the developing world, while development cooperation represented one of the dominant forms of Czechoslovakia's involvement outside Europe. Czechoslovak foreign development aid was intended for countries that sympathized with socialist ideology. The main argument of socialist ideology was that aid provided to support the political fight for liberation would weaken the position of imperialism. Development aid was often closer to financial assistance to Communist and workers' movements rather than projects aimed at reducing poverty. The intensity of Czechoslovakia's cooperation with developing countries was changing. After the first massive wave of activity in the late 1950s and early 1960s there came a decline, which was later followed by a growth in Czechoslovak activity in the Third World in the 1970s and more so in the 1980s. Non-European socialist countries that received development included also Angola and Mozambique in the 1980s. Czechoslovak development support had various forms. It was of both a financial and material nature (mainly food

supplies) as well a technical character. As part of its technical cooperation, Czechoslovakia would send professional experts (technicians, builders, engineers, doctors, nurses). The question is whether technical cooperation can always be viewed as development cooperation, as the assistance from most experts was a paid service. Material and technical cooperation was often the subject of barter; for example, Czechoslovakia would build a production plant and supply the production equipment free of charge or at a reduced price. Apart from the forms of development aid mentioned above, Czechoslovakia also gave a huge number of scholarships to students from Third World countries to educate them at Czech and Slovak universities. The development aid provided by Czechoslovakia had both bilateral and multilateral character. As an example of bilateral development cooperation, the aid to Angola will be mentioned. In 1980, based on an agreement between the two countries, Angola received a loan in the amount of 50 million USD for the purpose of building up its textile, shoe and food industries.

1.5.2. The aid after 1989

In 2004, the Concept of the International Development Co-operation of the Czech Republic was followed up by a new government resolution. According to the Guidelines of Foreign Development Cooperation, the Czech Republic was supposed to join the system of post-conflict reconstruction and the regulation of migration. The governmental document reduced the originally wide group of (twenty) priority countries to eight state, where is included, besides other developing countries, also Angola.[29] The Republic of Angola was identified as one of the priority countries for long-term development cooperation, primarily due to the great need for development cooperation, the high potential for secondary benefits from development cooperation (expansion of mutually advantageous economic relationships) and the exceptionally strong tradition of development cooperation with the Czech Republic (Czechoslovakia).[30]

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[29] Ladislav Cabada – Šárka Waisová. Czechoslovakia and the Czech Republic in world politics. United Kingdom: 2011. pages 89-90,65,95, ISBN

[30] Ministry of foreign affairs of the Czech Republic. Development co-operation programme of the Czech Republic and the Republic of Angola for the 2006-2010 period. Prague: 2006. page 8

Since 2006, another cooperation between Angola and the Czech Republic is the association "People in Need", which has been working in the most war-affected province of Bié. "People in Need" focuses its programs primarily on the development of education sector as a base of human development, and on the agricultural sector, as it is a source of livelihood for the majority of Angolans[31].

The project "Centre of Agricultural Education in Bié province (Angola)" is being applied by the Institute of Tropics and Subtropics, Czech University of Agriculture in Prague. This project is funded by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. The Bié province, whose size is comparable with the area of the Czech Republic does not have a high school focused on agriculture, and throughout Angola, there are only three schools focused on agriculture. Project activities include the management of secondary agricultural schools (training courses, private instruction, guidance and training Angolan teachers, organization of lectures), school management demonstration poultry farming, establishment and management of school farms, organization of seminars.[32]

In 2012, there was founded the "First Czech Development Cooperation Project in Mozambique". Its aim is to build a public health center with the support of the Czech Republic in the Mozambican district of Báruè. The center should significantly contribute to improving health care standards and availability for local, mostly rural population. For example, a maternity emergency room for pregnant women and mothers will be part of the center. The Moz-Agri farm, on whose property the new center will be situated, is a partner organization of the project.[33]

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[31] PEOPLE IN NEED. [online]. [cit. 2013-04-09]. Available at: http://old.clovekvtisni.cz/index2en.php?id=451

[32] iŽurnál: Projekt Angola [online]. [cit. 2013-04-10]. Available at: www.rozhlas.cz/angola/about/

[33] Embassy of the Czech Republic in Harare: Bilateral relations [online]. [cit. 2013-04-10]. Available at: www.mzv.cz/harare/en/bilateral_relations/prvni_cesky_rozvojovy_projekt_v.html

2.   Practical part

All data necessary for the description of countries change and the calculation of crude rates were gathered from the World Bank webpage. Unfortunately, data for some of the indicators pertaining all years from 1960 to 2010 are not available.

In the practical part of the thesis all available data, indicators and rates that were possible to find and calculate, will be analyzed. This part is divided into two chapters. The first one relates to the two biggest Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa, Angola and Mozambique, therefore it is relevant to compare these two countries, not only for their comparable size, but also because they both went through very similar past. The second chapter is meant to analyze the small four countries – Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea and São Tomé and Príncipe.

2.1.   Angola and Mozambique

For these two countries data and count rates regarding total population, population growth, economic generations, life expectancy at birth, junior and senior dependency ratios, fertility rate, crude birth rate, crude death rate and mortality rates for males, females, infants and neonates was possible to collect or calculate. As long as the thesis is about the Sub-Saharan region, I also find relevant to mention the information about literacy and health circumstances, because they can influence significantly the demographic trends.

2.1.1.   Total population and population growth

The total population in Angola was last recorded at 19.6 million people in 2011 from 5.0 million in 1960, changing 392 % during the last 50 years. Population in Angola is reported by the World Bank and it represents 0.28 % of the world's total population, which means that every 355th person on the planet is a resident of Angola.[34]

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[34] Trading Economics [online]. [cit. 2013-04-11]. Available at: www.tradingeconomics.com/angola/population

From 1960 to 2010, the population of Mozambique grew at an average annual rate of 2.27 %, increasing substantially from approximately 7.6 to 23.4 million inhabitants. In order to restrain this growth, the government announced a population control policy in 1997.[35] The population of Mozambique represents 0.35 % of the world´s total population which means that every 291st person on the planet is a resident of Mozambique.[36]
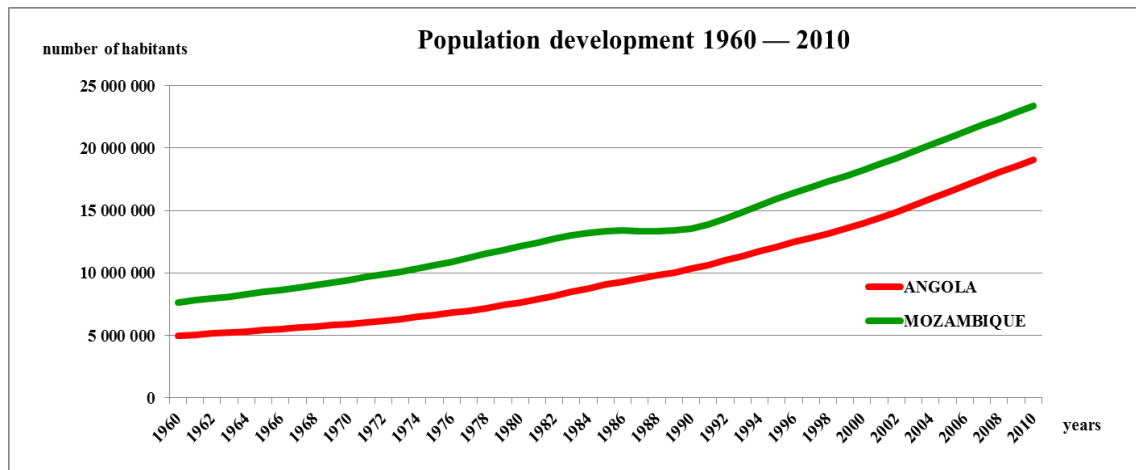
In the following graph of the total population development between years 1960 and 2010 the fast growth is visible. From the graph, it is obvious that the populations of Angola and Mozambique will have still an increasing character in following years. The line of the Angolan population has been growing more or less fluently, but the Mozambican line shows a decreasing trend between years 1979 and 1988. This can be explained by the Mozambique's foreign policy, which was straightly connected to the struggles for majority rule in Rhodesia (at present Zimbabwe) and South Africa, as well as superpower competition and the Cold War during the 1970s and 1980s.[37]

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[35] Encyclopedia of the Nations [online]. [cit. 2013-04-11]. Available at:
http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/economies/Africa/Mozambique.html

[36] Trading Economics. [online]. [cit. 2013-04-11]. Available at:
www.tradingeconomics.com/mozambique/population

[37] Michigan state university. [online]. [cit. 2013-04-11]. Available at:
https://globaledge.msu.edu/countries/mozambique/government

Graph 1: Population development in Angola and Mozambique between years 1960 and 2010

Population development 1960 — 2010

number of habitants

25 000 000
20 000 000
15 000 000
10 000 000
5 000 000
0

1960 1962 1964 1966 1968 1970 1972 1974 1976 1978 1980 1982 1984 1986 1988 1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010   years

ANGOLA
MOZAMBIQUE

Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

In the graph below, it is possible to see the connection with the graph above. In Angola, annual population growth rate since 1971 exceeded 2 % and oscillated around the level of 3 %. In Mozambique, there is a significant drop of the population growth between years 1979 and 1986 and in the years 1987 and 1988 there is even a registered population decrease. In the 1990s the population growths reached a band between 2 % and 3.5 %.

Graph 2: Annual population growth in Angola and Mozambique between years 1960 and 2010 (in %)

Population growth between 1960 and 2010
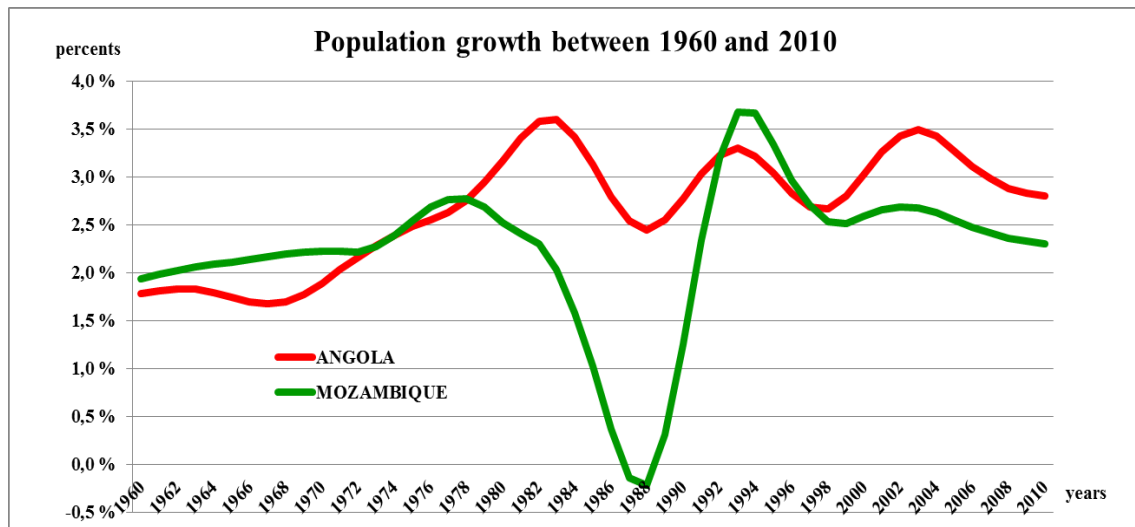
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

2.1.2. Economic generations

Economic generations are used for calculations pertaining to people in productive age, unemployment or dependency ratios. The population is divided into three large groups – economic generations – according to their contribution to production and consumption: pre-productive (0–14 years), productive (15–-64 years) and post-productive (65+ years).

The majorities of Angolan and Mozambican persons are in the productive age, which means that one person in this category works for himself and less than one (in these countries almost one) member of the other non-productive groups. Proportion of economic productive group in Angola is 51 % and 53 % in Mozambique.

The graphs are possible to see in appendices as an Appendix A and Appendix B.

2.1.3. Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its

life.[38] Life expectancy grows with improving living standards, environment, medical care and other factors. In Angola there was a stagnation of life expectancy in late 1970s and 1980s due to the war problems and in Mozambique the same reason caused even a small decrease of life expectancy. In both countries there is a higher life expectancy for women about 3 years than for men.

Graph 3: Life expectancy at birth for males and females in Angola and Mozambique between years 1960 and 2010
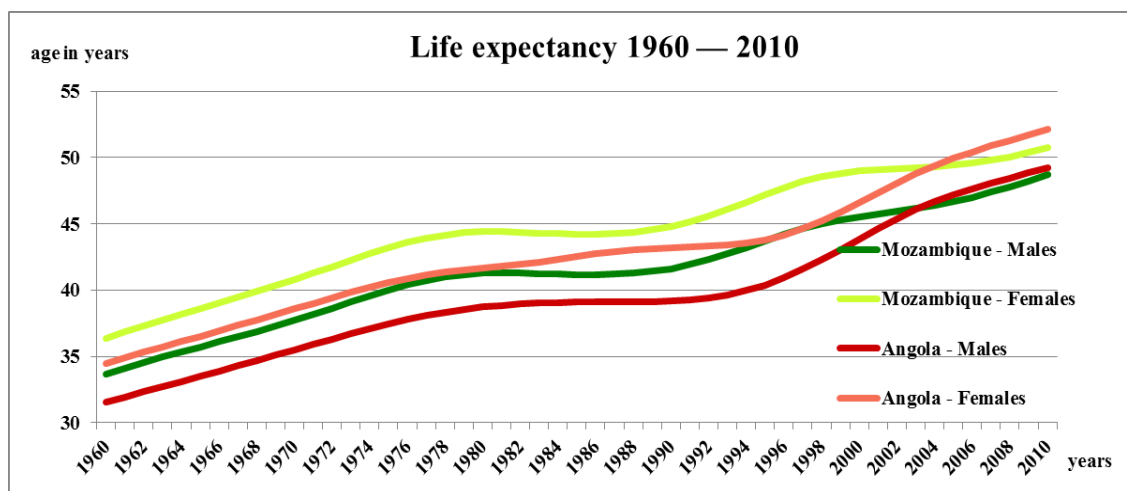
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

2.1.4. Dependency ratios

"The ratio of persons who are economically dependent on those who provide for them, either by earning incomes or paying taxes, is known as the dependency ratio. In demographic terms, the dependency ratio is defined as the proportion of those aged under fifteen and over sixty-five to all those between these ages."[39]

The senior dependency ratio in Angolan population was 16 times lower than the junior dependency ratio in 1960 and had a growing tendency until 2005 (reached maximum of 19.4

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[38] World Bank: Life expectancy [online]. [cit. 2013-04-13]. Available at:
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN

[39] Answers: Dependency ratio [online]. [cit. 2013-04-13]. Available at:
http://www.answers.com/topic/dependency-ratio

times lower than the junior dependency ratio) and then has started slowly decreasing, which can be explained by the lower crude birth rates and crude death rates in last few years. In Mozambique there is a slightly higher senior dependency ratio than in Angola and a lower junior dependency ratio. The proportion between the Mozambican age dependency ratios has been decreasing since 1960 until today from 15.2 to 13.3 times higher junior dependency ratio than the senior dependency ratio. It is interesting to compare these indicators and find out that they have very different development in the given countries.

Graph 4: Total dependency ratio of Angola and Mozambique between years 1960 and 2010
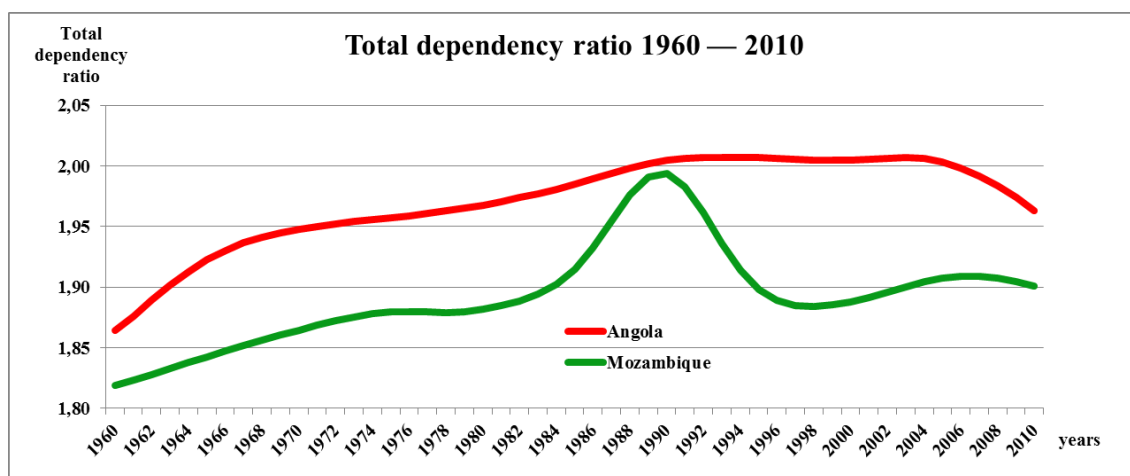
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

Graph 5: Junior dependency ratio of Angola and Mozambique between years 1960 and 2010
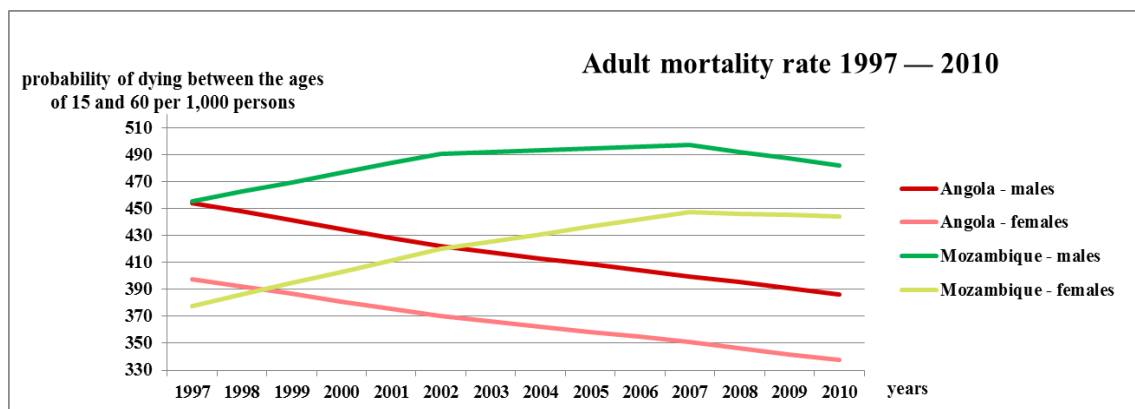

Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

28
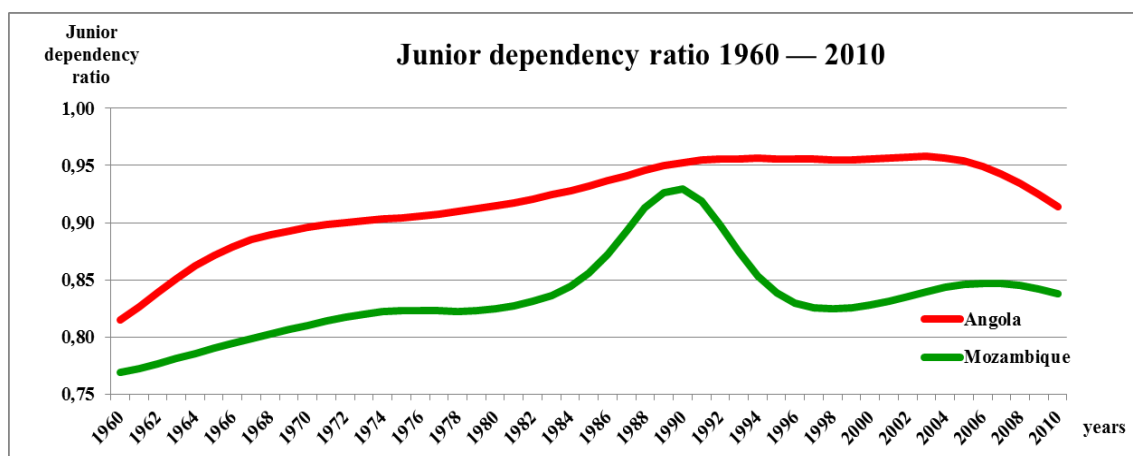
Graph 6: Senior dependency ratio of Angola and Mozambique between years 1960 and 2010
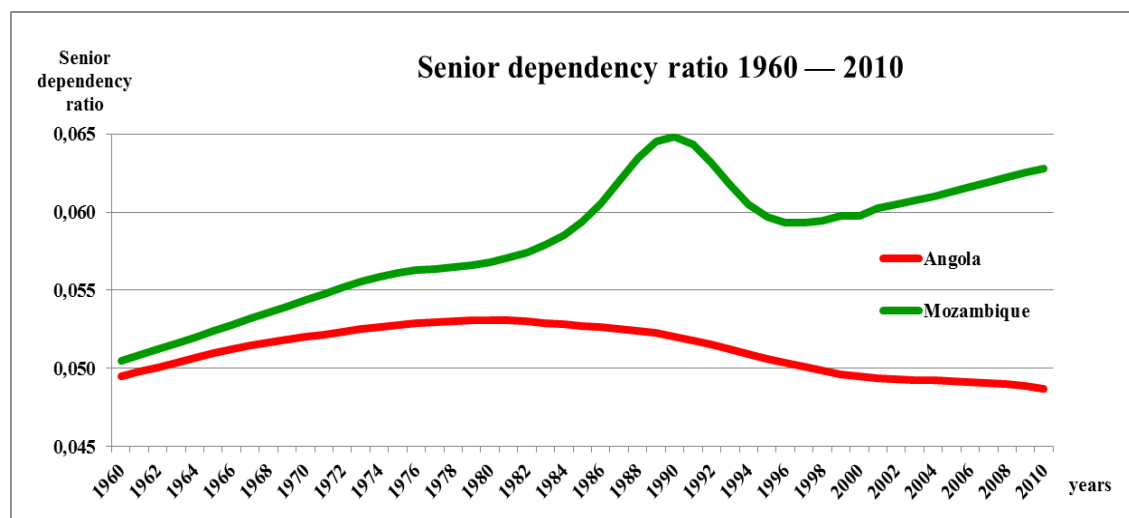
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

2.1.5. Fertility rate

Total fertility rate (births per woman) represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she lives to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.[40] It has a decreasing tendency in both countries. The lowest fertility rates were in the last observed year, 5.4 births per woman in Angola and 4.9 births per woman in Mozambique.

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[40] World Bank: Fertility rate [online]. [cit. 2013-04-13]. Available at:
   http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.TFRT.IN

Graph 7: Fertility rate of Angola and Mozambique between years 1960 and 2010
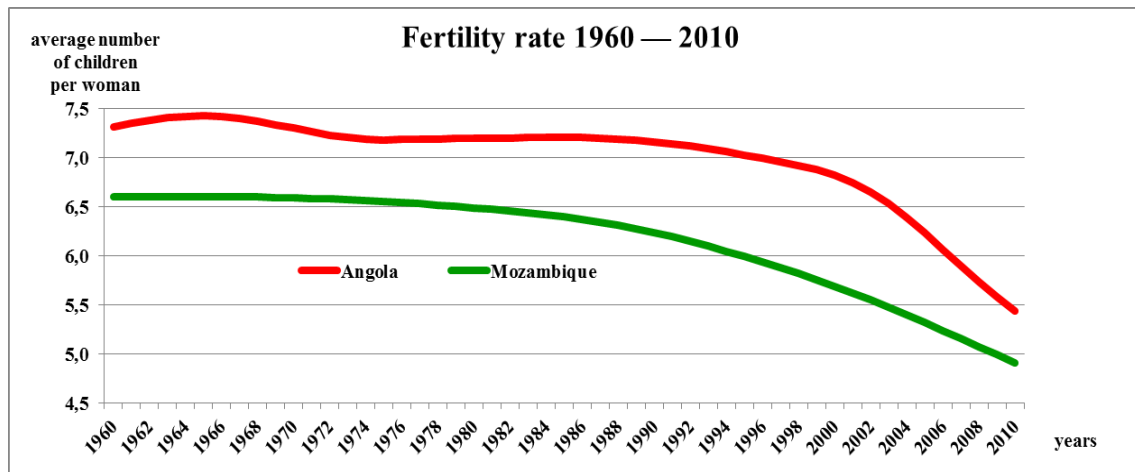
2.1.6. Crude birth rate and crude death rate

Crude birth (death) rate indicates the number of live births (deaths) occurring during the year, per 1,000 persons estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration. Both crude rates have a decreasing tendency in both countries and in the graph is possible to see that the crude death rate equals for Angola and Mozambique in 2006 at the value of 15.9 deaths per 1,000 persons and after that year Angola has a lower crude death rates than Mozambique.

Graph 8: Crude birth rates and crude death rates of Angola and Mozambique between years 1960 and 2010

Crude birth rates and crude death rates 1960 — 2010

live births/deaths
per 1,000 persons

Angola - Crude birth rate   Mozambique - Crude birth rate

Angola - Crude death rate   Mozambique - Crude death rate
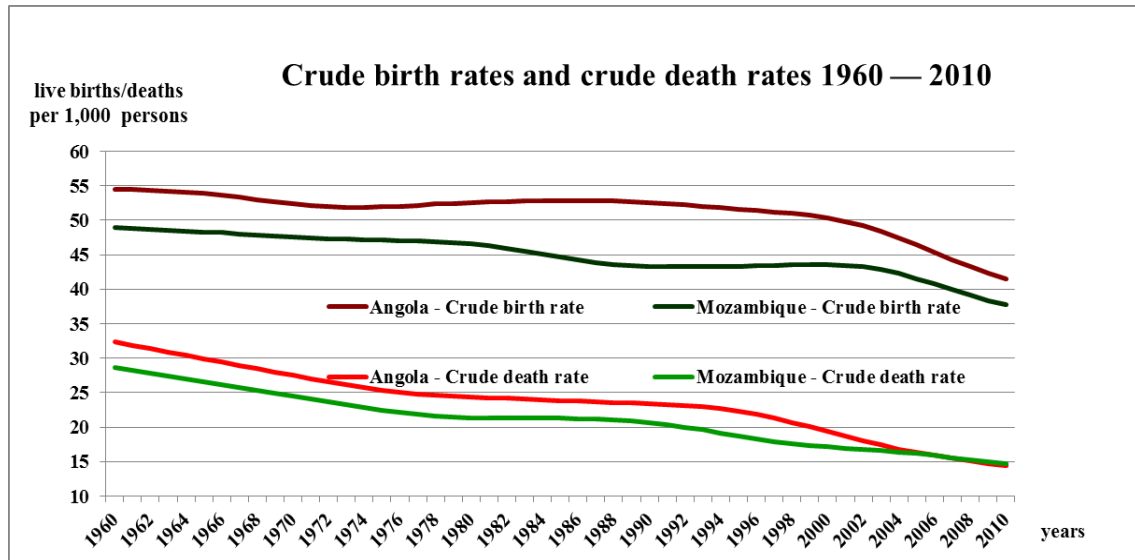
years

Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

Graph 9: Rate of natural increase of Angola and Mozambique between years 1960 and 2010

Rate of natural increase 1960 — 2010

natural increase

Angola

Mozambique

years
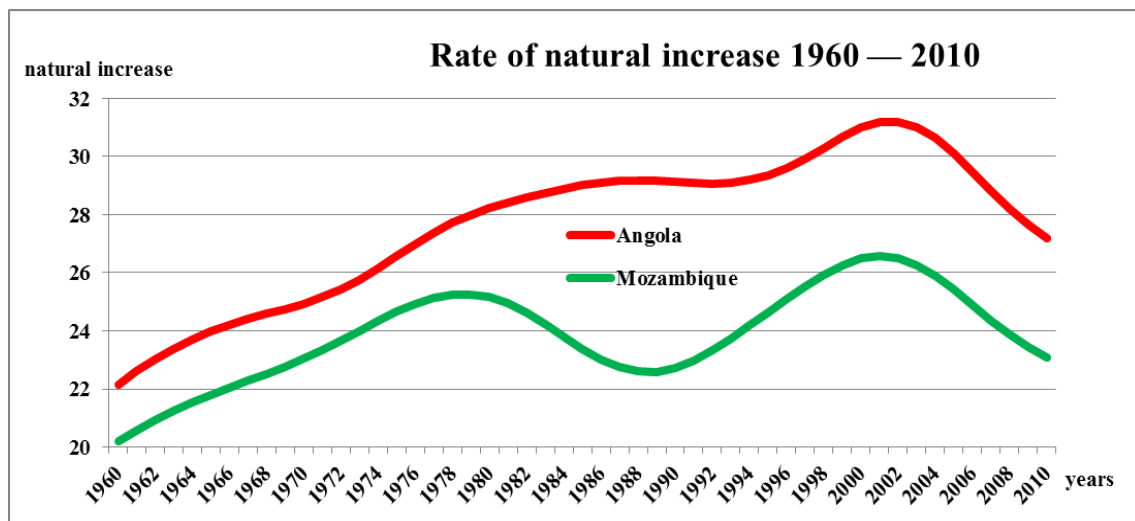
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

2.1.7. Mortality rates

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 (per 1,000 persons); that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates between those ages.[41] In Angola there has been a decreasing trend since 1997, but in Mozambique this rate has started decreasing only from 2007. Mortality rates are much lower for females in both countries.

Graph 10: Mortality rate of Angola and Mozambique between years 1997 and 2010

Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.[42] I was able to find data for the infant mortality from 1963 for Mozambique and 1979 for Angola. In the graph, it is possible to see that it has rapidly declining trend, more in Mozambique.

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[41] World Bank: Mortality rate. [online]. [cit. 2013-04-14]. Available at:
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.AMRT.MA

[42] World Bank: Infant mortality rate. [online]. [cit. 2013-04-14]. Available at:
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.IMRT.IN

Graph 11: Infant mortality rate of Angola and Mozambique between years 1963 (1979 for Angola) and 2010
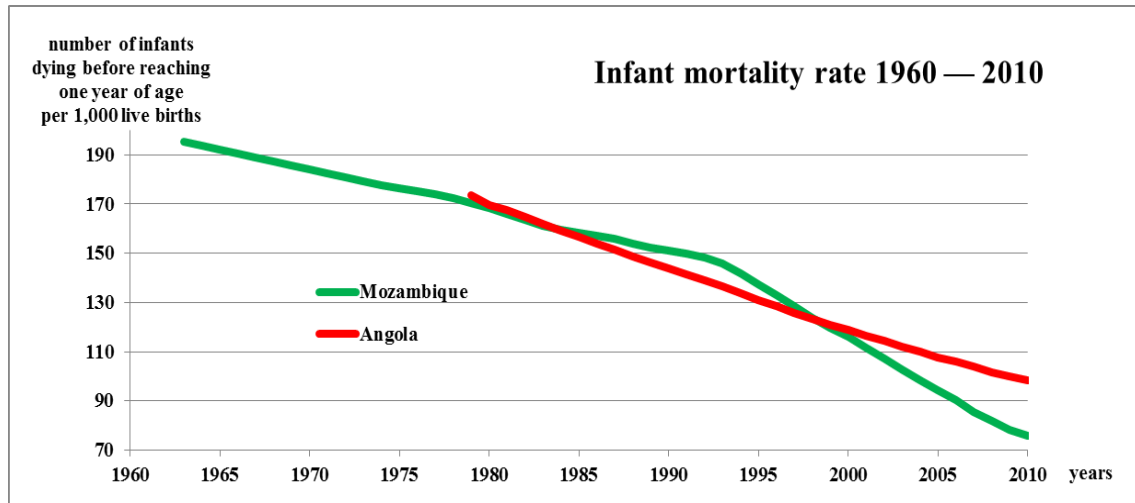
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

Neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.[43] Both countries have a positive trend of this rate. Mozambique, with slightly higher neonatal mortality in 1990, due to its faster improvement lowered this rate since 1995 under the Angolan neonatal mortality rate and nowadays there is a significant difference between these two countries in the given indicator. The graph of the development of neonatal mortality is available to seen in the appendices as an Appendix C.

2.1.8. Prevalence of HIV

Prevalence of HIV refers to the percentage of people ages 15-49 which are infected with HIV (% of population ages 15-49).[44] There is a very high growth of infected people in Mozambique, which could be highly influenced by a low literacy rate (about 14 % lower literacy rate in Mozambique than in Angola).

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[43] World Bank: Neonatal mortality rate. [online]. [cit. 2013-04-14].
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.NMRT

[44] World Bank: Prevalence of HIV. [online]. [cit. 2013-04-14]. Available at:
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.AIDS.ZS

Graph 12: Prevalence of HIV of Angola and Mozambique between years 1990 and 2010
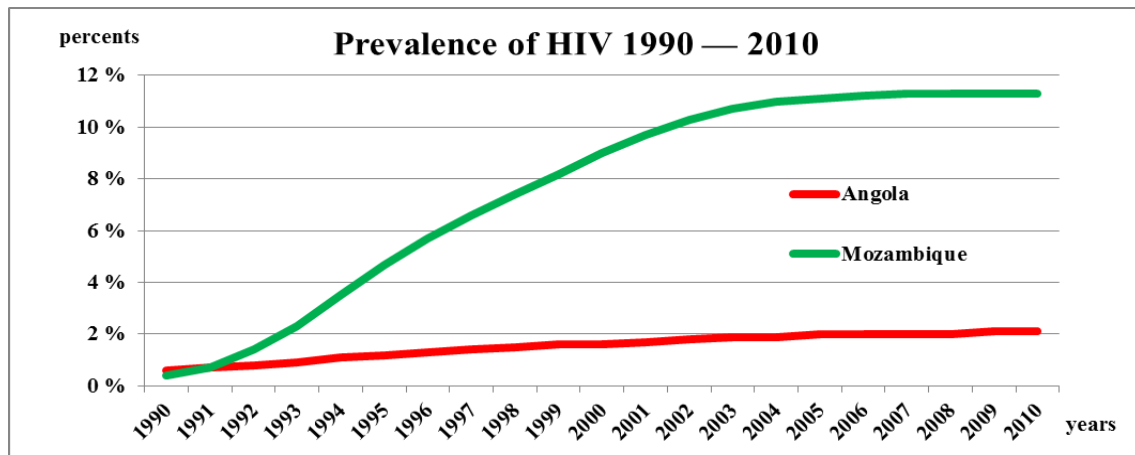
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

2.1.9. Adult and youth literacy rate

Adult literacy rate is the percentage of the population aged 15 and above which can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.[45] Youth literacy rate includes only people aged between 15 and 24 years. In both countries the youth literacy rate is higher than the adult one, which can only mean a positive influence on the future of the populations in Angola and Mozambique.

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[45] World Bank: Adult literacy rate. [online]. [cit. 2013-04-14]. Available at:
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.ZS

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Table 1: Adult and youth literacy rates of Angola and Mozambique

	MOZAMBIQUE				ANGOLA	
	1980	1997	2003	2010	2001	2010
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	27 %	39 %	48 %	56 %	67 %	70 %
Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)	44 %	47 %	62 %	72 %	72 %	73 %

Source: my own table, data from World Bank

2.2. Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea

In this chapter, I am going to describe the same demographic indicators as for Angola and Mozambique. I decided to separate the graphs and tables for these countries from Angola and Mozambique, first because of their size, which is significantly smaller and second, because their indicators have very different development. I was able to find data and count rates pertaining total population, population growth, economic generations, life expectancy at birth, junior and senior dependency ratios, fertility rate, crude birth rate and crude death rate and mortality rates for males, females, infants and neonates, literacy rate and prevalence of HIV in World Bank website.

2.2.1. Total population and population growth

From 1960 until 2011, Cape Verde population averaged 400,000 reaching high of 495,999 in December of 2010 and a record low of 210,933 in December of 1960. The population of Cape Verde represents 0.01 % of the world´s total population which means that every

13,947th person on the planet is a resident of Cape Verde. During the last 50 years, the total population in Cape Verde changed about 235 %.[46]

The value of total population and its reached maximum in Guinea-Bissau was 1,515,224 in 2010. As the graph below shows, over the past 50 years this indicator reached a maximum value in 2010 and a minimum value of 593,289 in 1960.[47] Guinea-Bissau registers during the last 50 years the population change of 255 %.

In São Tomé and Príncipe in 1960 there were 64,251 inhabitants and up to the year 2010 the population grew about 257 % to the number of 165,397 inhabitants.

Equatorial Guinea registers the population change of 278 % from 1960 to 2010. In total numbers from 252,115 to 700,401 inhabitants, which means this country´s population change is the fastest growing of the four chosen countries in this chapter.

Graph 13: Population development in Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea between years 1960 and 2010
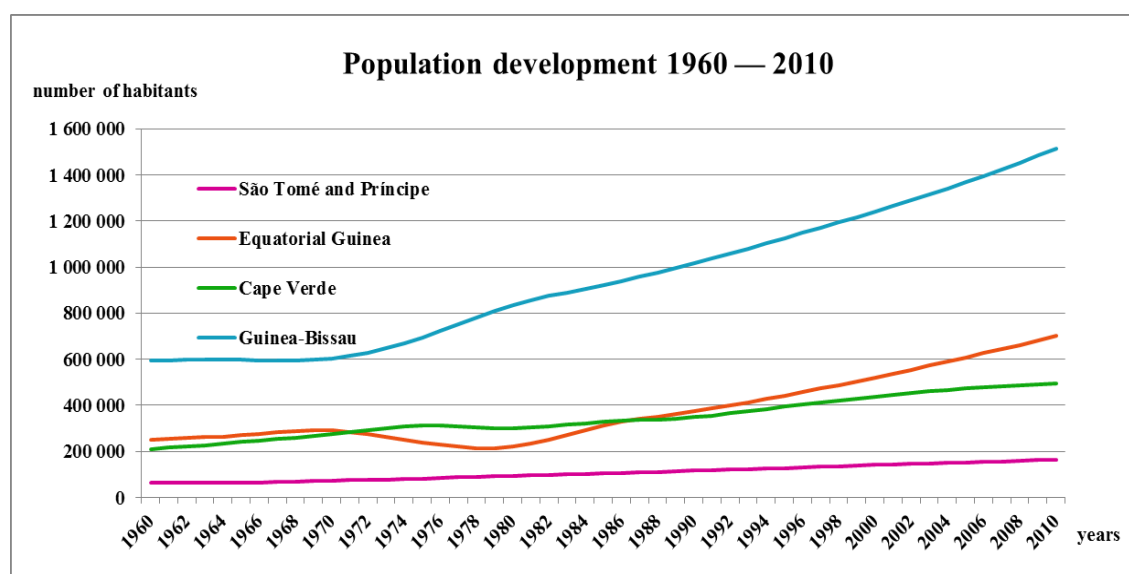
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

[46] Trading Economics: Angola [online]. [cit. 2013-04-11]. Available at: www.tradingeconomics.com/cape-verde/population

[47] Index Mundi: [online]. [cit. 2013-05-11]. Available at: www.indexmundi.com/facts/guinea-bissau/population

In the graph below there is registered very unequal population growth in Equatorial Guinea between years 1968 and 1988. Due to this fact, the country reached a lowest value in 1974 (-5.0 %) and the highest value in 1983 (8.23 %) and therefore represents minimum and maximum of the population growth among these countries.

Graph 14: Population growth in Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea between years 1960 and 2010 (in %)
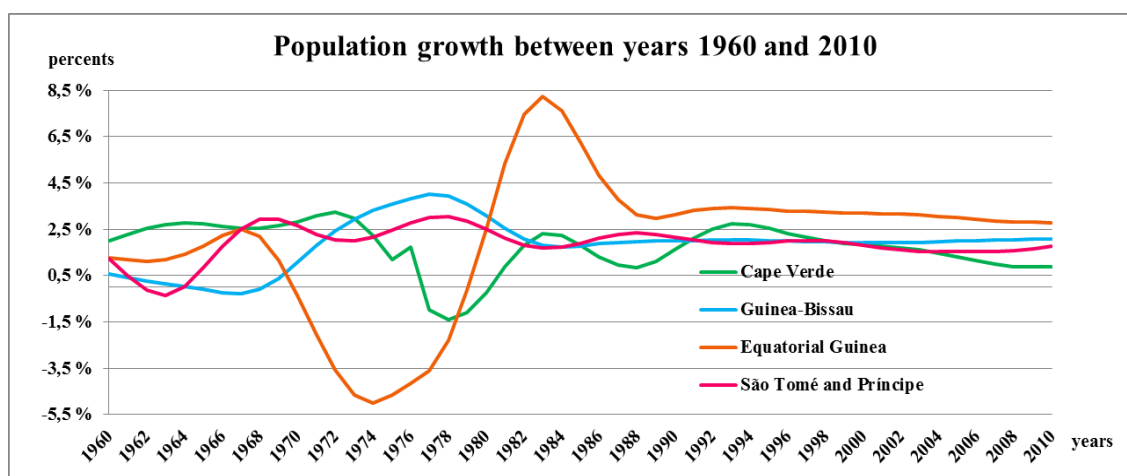
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

2.2.2. Economic generations

The majorities of inhabitants in all four countries are in the productive age (56 — 62 %), which means that one person in this category works for himself and less than one (in these countries almost one) member of the other groups. The minority of persons are in reproductive age (3 — 6 %). It is possible to see the economic generations of Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea in the Appendices D, E, F and G.

2.2.3. Life expectancy

Life expectancy for males in all four countries has a growing trend. The fastest growth is in Cape Verde and at the same time, in 2010, reaches the highest life expectancy (70.1 years of age) among all PALOP countries (African Countries of Portuguese Official Language). In the year 1960, the highest life expectancy was in São Tomé and Príncipe reaching 49 years

of age. In both Guineas the life expectancy has been growing, but still has not reached very high values (only 46.2 or 49.6 years of age in 2010) and is comparable with life expectancy in Cape Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe in the year 1960.

Graph 15: Life expectancy at birth for males in Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau,
São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea between years 1960 and 2010
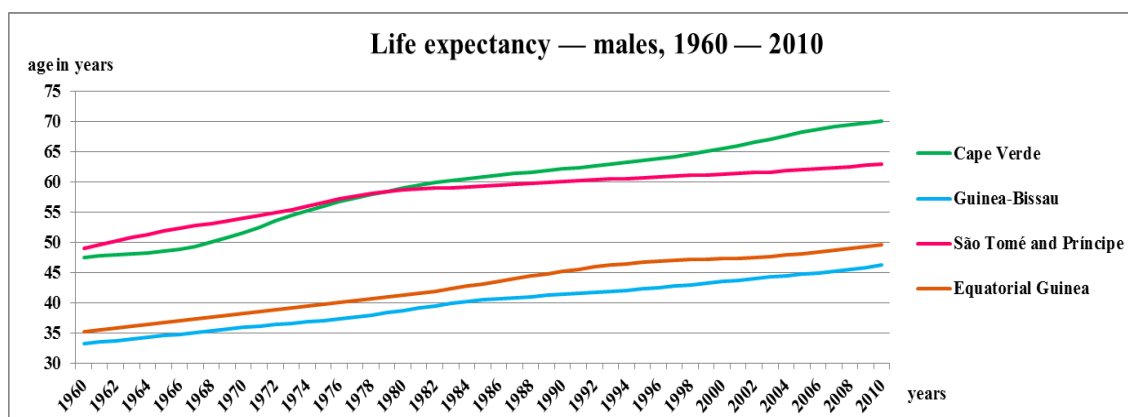
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

Life expectancy for females is higher in these countries about 2—3 years of age for females than for males in the year 1960. The difference between males and females has been growing, for example, in 2010 the difference in Cape Verde reached more than 7 years of age.

The slowest growth of life expectancy is in São Tomé and Príncipe, but still reaches the second highest values.

Graph 16: Life expectancy at birth for females in Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau,

São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea between years 1960 and 2010
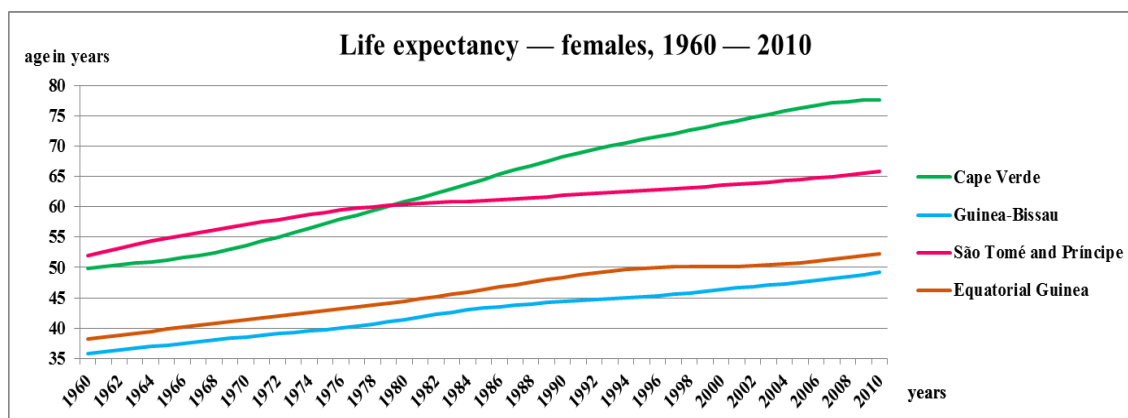
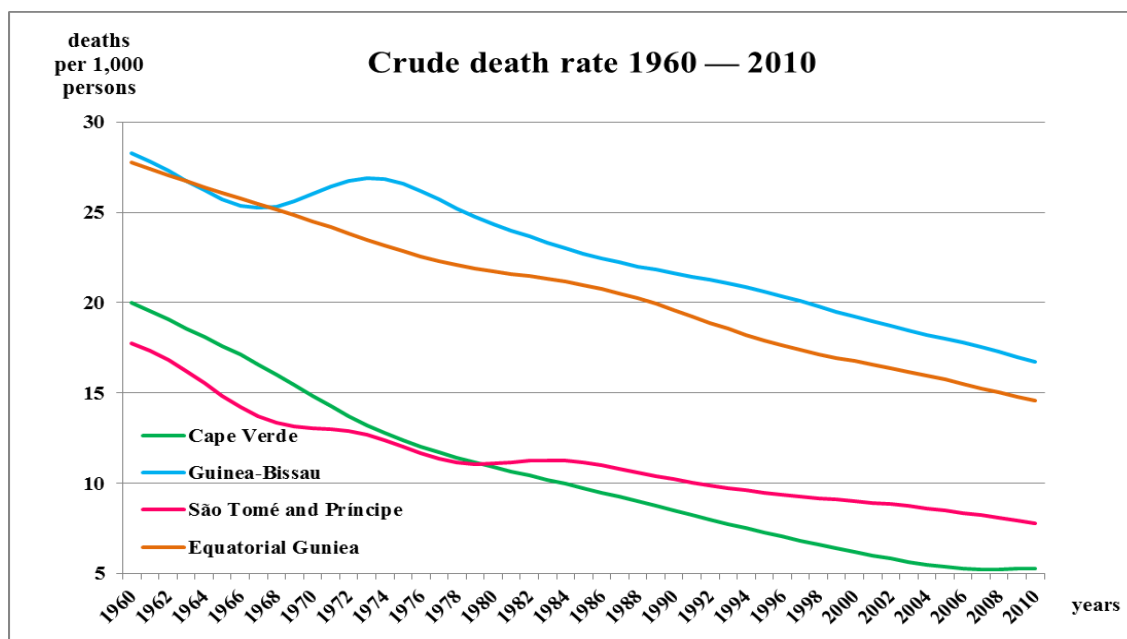Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

2.2.4. Dependency ratios

The senior dependency ratio in Cape Verde was almost 9 times lower than the junior dependency ratio in 1960 and had a growing tendency over the next 9 years (reached maximum of 12.3 times lower than the junior dependency ratio) and then has started rapidly decreasing, which can be explained (as we can see in the graph below) by a growing proportion of young dependency ratio (from 79 % in 1960 to 103 % in 1969). After the year 1969 the young dependency ratio has started decreasing very fast and in 2010 reached the lowest value of 51 % and was higher about 5 times than the senior dependency ratio.

In Guinea-Bissau, the proportion between the senior dependency ratio and the junior dependency ratio is stable since the year 1960, at average the senior dependency ratio is 12.9 times lower than the junior dependency ratio.

In São Tomé and Príncipe, there is no regular growth/decrease of the proportion between the senior dependency ratio and the junior dependency ratio. It can be seen in the graph below, the values in the year 2010 tend to equal the values from the year 1960. The highest value reaching 10 % of the senior dependency ratio was in years 1970 and 1981, the lowest value of 4.5 % then in the year 1964. In the year 1960 the senior dependency ratio reached the value of 6.3 %, which is very similar to the year 2010 (6.9 %). The junior

dependency ratio has a decreasing trend from the year 1990 and in 2010 reached 72 %, which was about 10 times higher than the senior dependency ratio.

The proportion between the junior dependency ratio and the senior dependency ratio in Equatorial Guinea has an increasing tendency, which has grown from 7 times higher junior dependency ratio to 13.5 lower senior dependency ratio.

Graph 17: Total dependency ratio of Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea between years 1960 and 2010
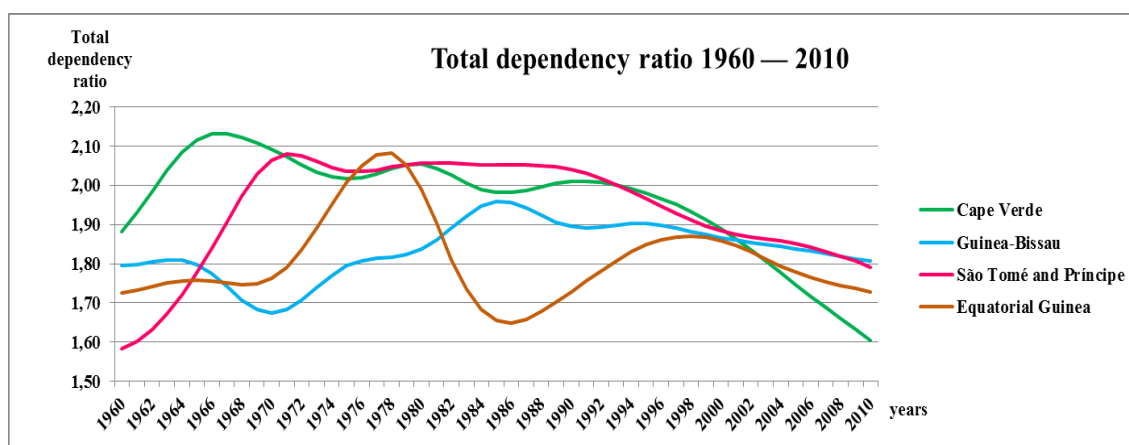
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

Graph 18: Junior dependency ratio of Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea between years 1960 and 2010
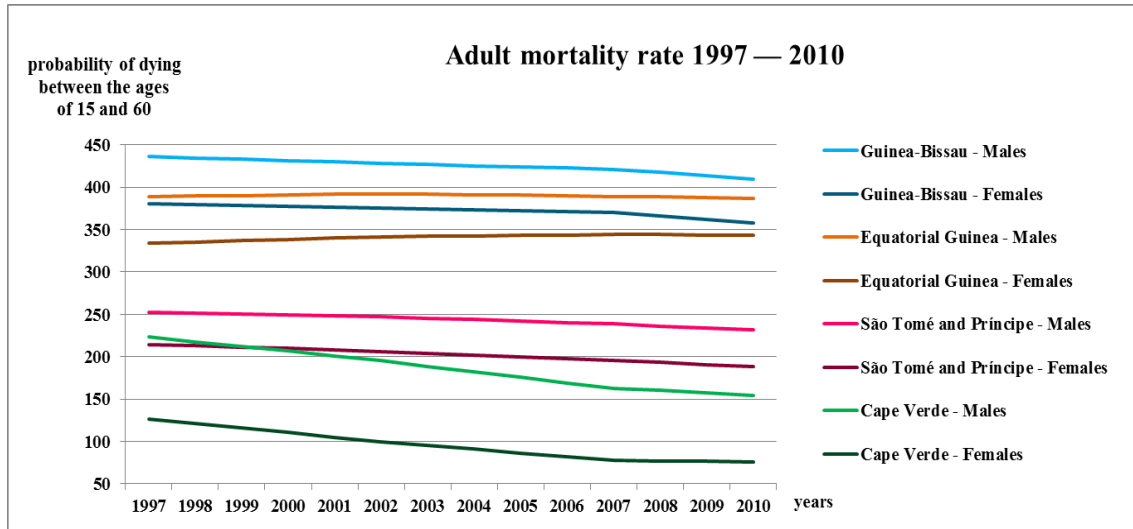

Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

40
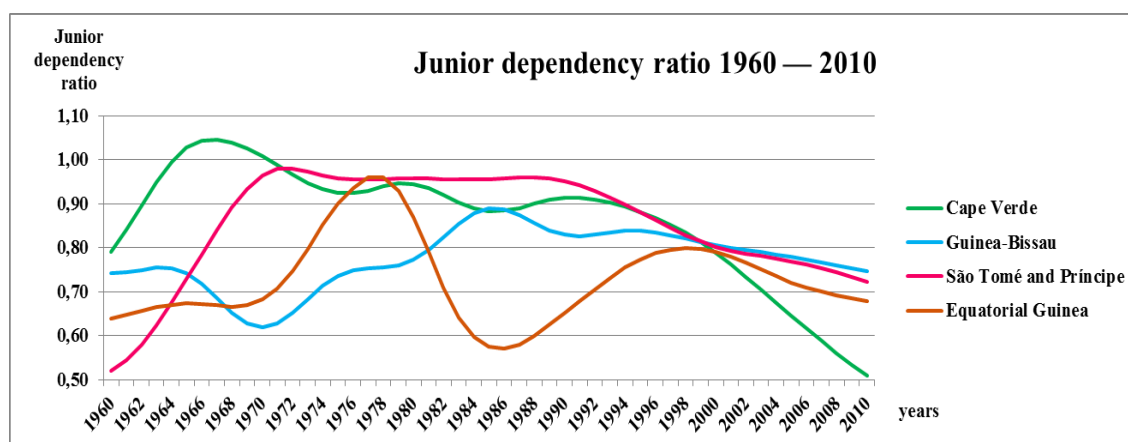
**Graph 19: Senior dependency ratio of Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau,
São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea between years 1960 and 2010**
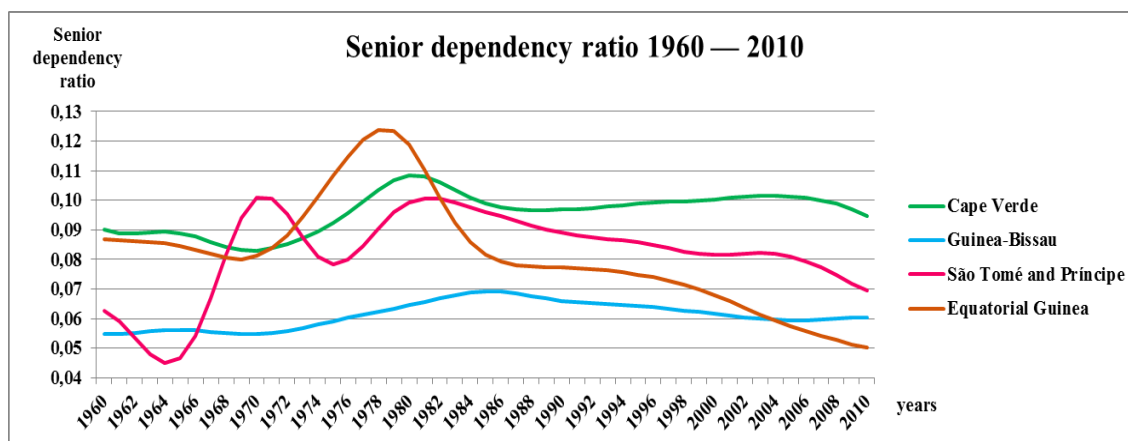
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

2.2.5. Fertility rate

It has a decreasing tendency in all four countries since the year 1990. The lowest fertility rates were in the last observed year, 2.4 births per woman in Cape Verde, 5.1 births per woman in Guinea-Bissau, 3.7 in São Tomé and Príncipe and 5.2 births per woman in Equatorial Guinea.

**Graph 20: Fertility rate of Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe
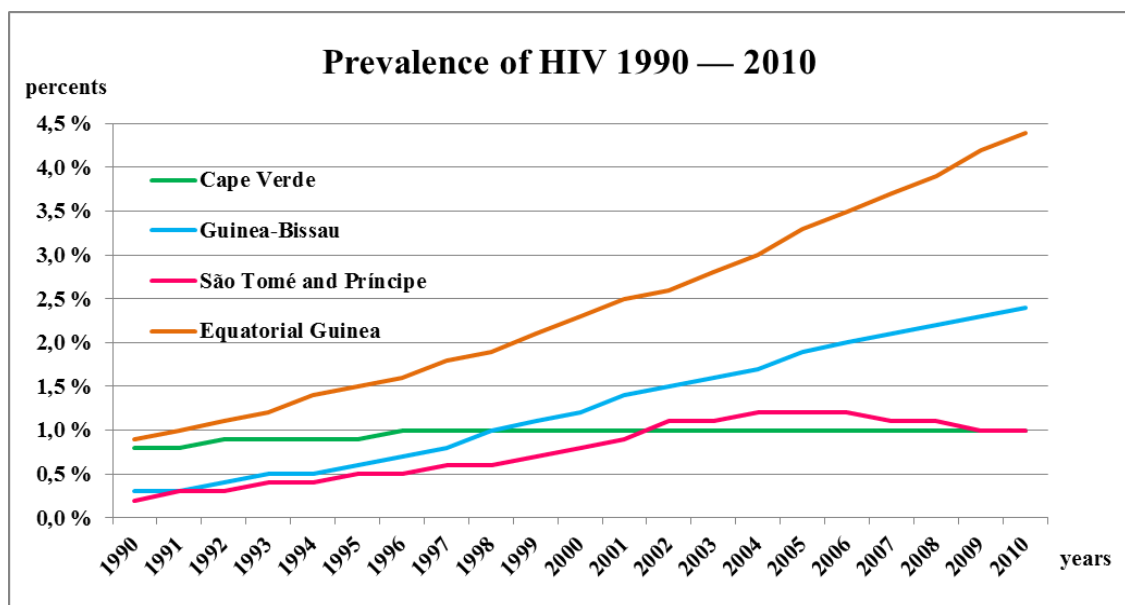and Equatorial Guinea between years 1960 and 2010**

Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

41
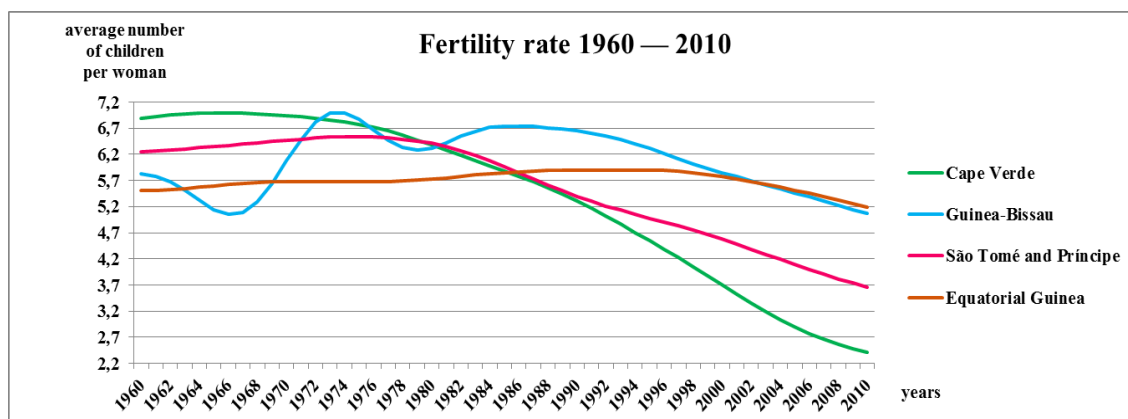
2.2.6. Crude birth rate and crude death rate

Both crude rates have a decreasing tendency, except the Guinea-Bissau between years 1966 and 1974 and Equatorial Guinea between the years 1978 and 1990. It is possible to see the connection between fertility rate and crude birth rate, where the values were growing as well. Very rapid decrease of live births and deaths per 1.000 persons is possible to see in Cape Verde, in 2010 at values of 20.7 for crude birth rate and 5.3 for crude death rate. The highest values of both crude rates are in Guinea-Bissau, 38.3 for crude birth rate and 16.7 for crude death rate, which could be also explained by very low literacy rate (54 % in 2010).

Graph 21: Crude birth rate of Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea between years 1960 and 2010
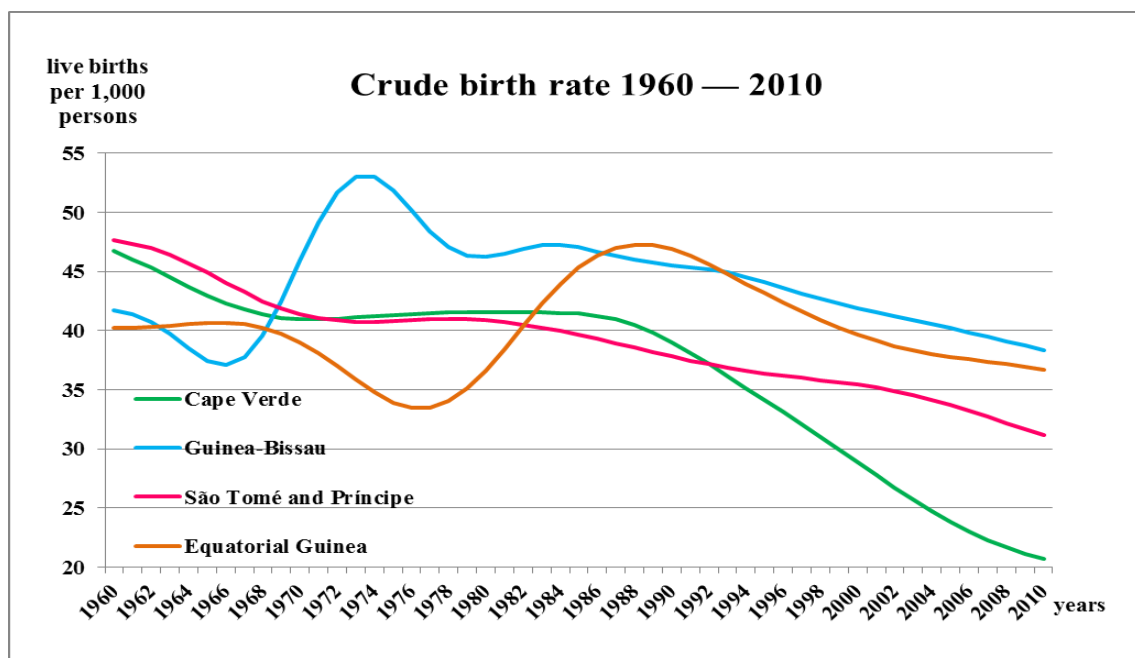
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

Graph 22: Crude death rate of Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea between years 1960 and 2010

Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

The rate of natural increase showing the difference between the number of live births and the number of death is attached as an Appendix H.

2.2.7. Mortality rates

The adult mortality rate has a decreasing trend in all countries for males and females, except Equatorial Guinea, where the mortality rate is stagnant. In all countries, the mortality rate is lower for females. The lowest mortality rate is in Cape Verde and the highest one in Guinea-Bissau.

Graph 23: Mortality rate of Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea between years 1960 and 2010

Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

The infant mortality rate has been rapidly decreasing since the year 1960 (or 1965, 1970, 1980), only in São Tomé and Príncipe the decreasing trend is not so fast as in the other countries. In 1982 the infant mortality of Cape Verde equaled the infant mortality in São Tomé and Príncipe and since then still has rapidly decreased. In 1984, the infant mortality equaled in Guinea-Bissau and in Equatorial Guinea.

Graph 24: Infant mortality rate of Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea between years 1960 and 2010
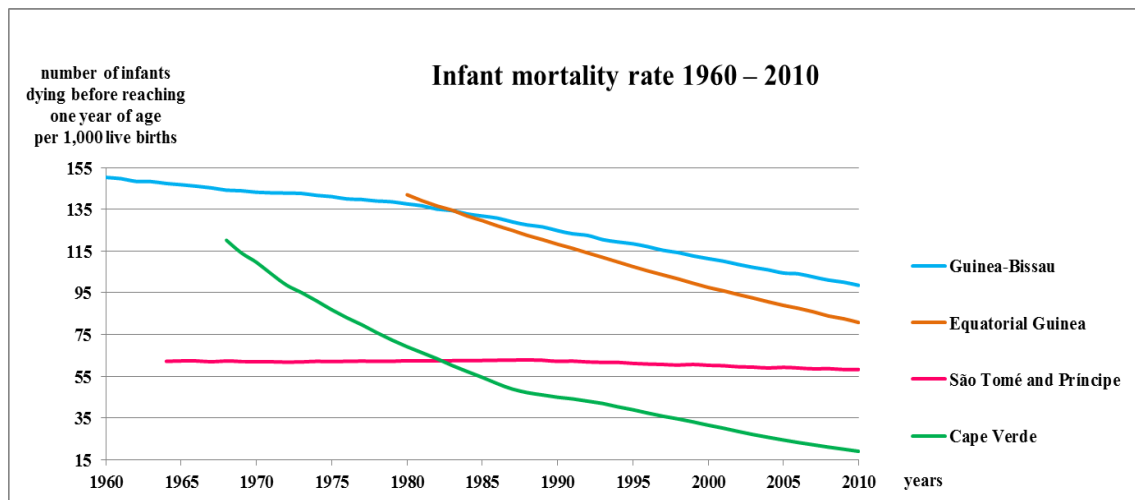
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

The graph of neonatal mortality rate is attached in the appendices as an Appendix I and shows decreasing trend in all countries.

2.2.8. Prevalence of HIV

The prevalence of HIV has been rapidly growing in both Guineas. In Cape Verde and in São Tomé and Príncipe, the prevalence of HIV is stagnant and in the years from 2004 even has a decreasing trend. Equatorial Guinea might show up as a developed country from looking at GDP per capita and oil production. However, the wealth is distributed very unevenly and few people have benefited from the oil riches. Also, the country is a source and destination for women and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking and has one of the worst human rights records in the world. These facts could explain the rapid growth of the prevalence of HIV in the country.

Graph 25: Prevalence of HIV of Angola and Mozambique between years 1990 and 2010

Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

2.2.9. Adult and youth literacy rate

In all countries the youth literacy rate is higher than the adult one, which shows that the educational conditions have been improving. The lowest literacy rate is in Guinea-Bissau, which also explains the higher growth of the prevalence of HIV, high mortality rates, decreasing, but still high crude birth rate and crude death rate and low life expectancy.

Table 2: Adult and youth literacy rates of Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau,
São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea between years 1960 and 2010

	Cape Verde			Guinea-Bissau			São Tomé and Príncipe				Equatorial Guinea	
	1990	2004	2010	1979	2000	2010	1981	1991	2001	2010	2000	2010
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	63 %	80 %	84 %	20 %	41 %	54 %	57 %	73 %	85 %	94 %	88 %	94 %
Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)	88 %	97 %	98 %	36 %	59 %	72 %	82 %	94 %	95 %	98 %	97 %	98 %

Source: my own table, data from World Bank

2.3. Development of GNI and GDP in Lusophone countries in Sub-Saharan Africa

I find important to mention also a development of GNI and GDP per capita individually for each country, because for example Mozambique is mentioned in many sources as one of the fastest growing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, but in the graph below, it is possible to see, that the GNI per capita and GDP per capita reach one of the lowest values in the region. Relatively, the country might reach the highest percentage of the economic growth, but in absolute numbers, does not reach so far, for example, the GNI or GDP per capita in Angola. I was able to find data from 1980 (or 1985 and 2001) to 2010 in World Bank website and for a better ability to see the development of these indicators, I made graphs out of them.

I had to separate a graph for a development of GNI and GDP per capita in Equatorial Guinea, because the values here reach much higher numbers than in the rest of the countries. However, as mentioned above, the wealth is distributed unevenly and only few people have benefited from the oil riches and the majority of population faces a high poverty. For example more than a half of the population does not have an access to drinkable water.

"GDP (gross domestic product) is an aggregate measure of production equal to the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs). The sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, less the value of imports of goods and services, or the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units."[48]

"GNI (gross national income) is gross domestic product (GDP) plus net receipts of primary income (employee compensation and investment income) from abroad. GNI per capita is gross national income divided by mid-year population."[49]

In the graph below, it is possible to see, that GNI per capita is the highest in Angola, reaching a value of 5.150 USD per capita in 2010. The lowest values are registered

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[48] OECD: [online]. [cit. 2013-05-11]. Available at: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=1163

[49] Economics Help: [online]. [cit. 2013-05-11]. Available at:
http://www.economicshelp.org/blog/3491/economics/difference-between-gnp-gdp-and-gni/

in Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau, where the GNI per capita reaches only 900 USD, or 1.200 USD per capita.

The graph of GDP per capita is very similar to the graph of GNI per capita and basically copies the trends of GNI per capita.

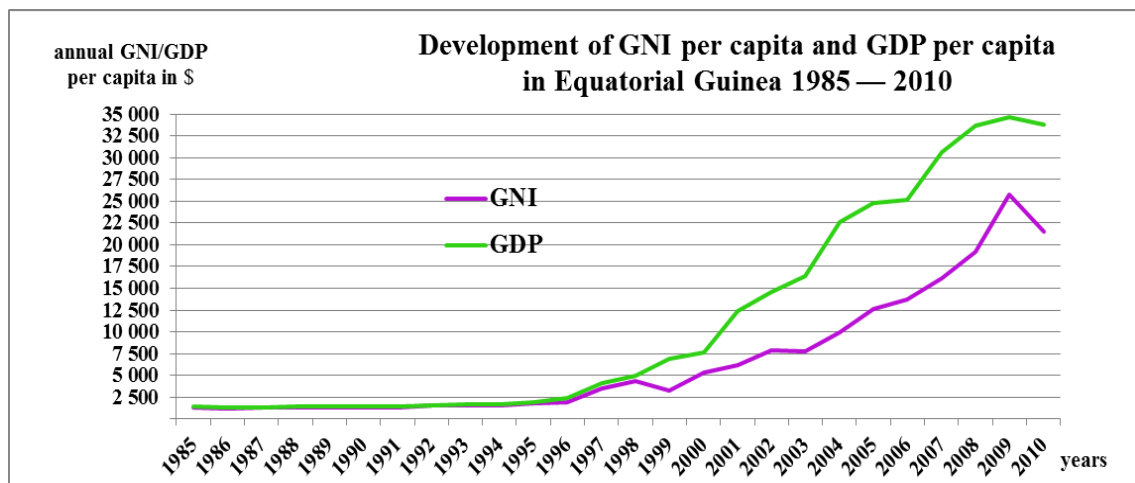**Graph 26: GNI per capita in countries of PALOP between years 1980 and 2010**
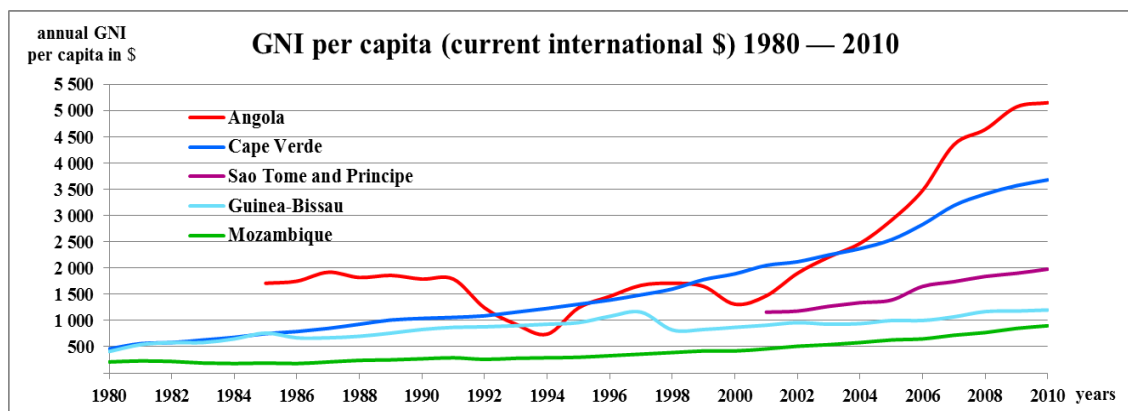
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

Graph 27: GDP per capita of countries of PALOP between years 1980 and 2010

Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

48
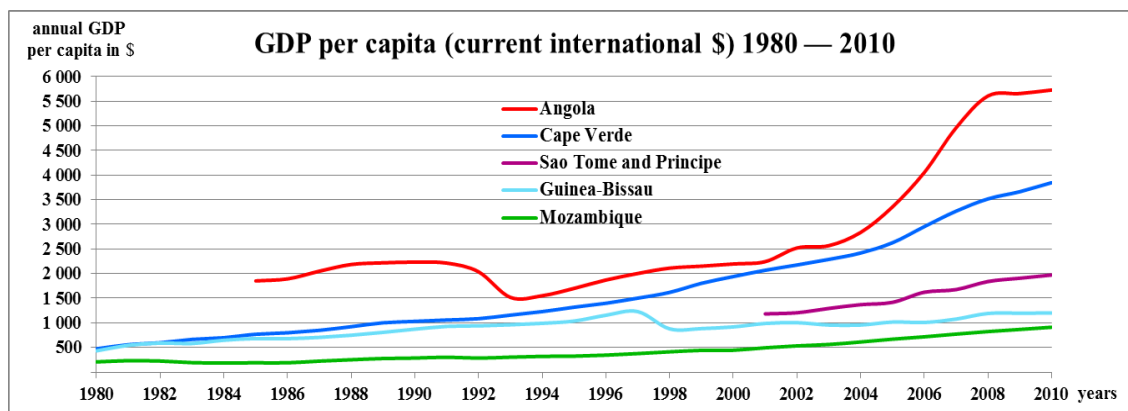
Graph 28: GNI per capita and GDP per capita of Equatorial Guinea between years 1980 and 2010

annual GNI/GDP
per capita in $

Development of GNI per capita and GDP per capita in Equatorial Guinea 1985 — 2010

35 000
32 500
30 000
27 500
25 000
22 500
20 000
17 500
15 000
12 500
10 000
7 500
5 000
2 500

GNI

GDP

1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010   years

Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

3.   Prognostic part

The Portuguese language is considered to have greater potential for growth as a language of international communication in Southern Africa and South America, by 2050. Only in PALOP (African Countries of Portuguese Official Language), indicating the United Nations projections, the population will grow by 58 million in 2025 and 83 million in 2050, with the prospect of a similar growth rate in Southern Africa, where the SADC (The Southern African Development Community) will play the same role booster that Mercosur (Southern Common Market) in Latin America (Brazil).[50]

3.1.   Angola

According to recent estimates, many nations in Africa now number among the world's fastest-growing economies. Chad, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nigeria and Rwanda are all found in tables listing the top ten such economies for the period 2001-2010. Each registered annual average GDP growth rates between 7.5 and 9.0 %. But none of these African, or other global economies, can match the rapid growth of Angola. During the past decade, the Angolan economy averaged an annual GDP growth rate of 11.1 %.

Yet despite this tremendous economic growth, forecasters are not as confident in Angola's ability to continue growing at such a high rate in the near future. Predictive economic models do not place Angola in or near the top ten in rankings for 2011-2015.

In the following text I will mention the factors that contribute to Angola's economic growth and the forces that helped it grow dramatically over the past decade. It analyses how businesses and the investment environment have fared in Angola. Finally, it seeks to explain what factors may be contributing to predictions that Angola's economy will slow down over the next five years.

Oil has played a defining role in Angola's history, politics and economy. Oil exploration began in Angola as early as 1910, with the first commercial drilling commencing in 1956

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[50] Teia Portuguesa: [online]. [cit. 2013-05-15]. Available at:
www.teiaportuguesa.com/webquestslinguaportuguesa/resposta8.htm

by the Portuguese and the Petroleum Company of Angola (Petrangol). In 1966, substantial oil reserves were found off the coastal exclave of Cabinda. The national oil company Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola (Sonangol) was established in 1975.

Angola has steadily increased its capacity to produce oil since 2002 and the end of the country's 25 year civil war. Production capacity has grown from between 750,000 to 1 million barrels per day prior to 2002 to over 2 million barrels per day in 2008. In 2007, Angola formally joined the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

According to some estimates, Angola exports between 90 and 95 % of its crude oil. Others indicate that over half of the national GDP and upwards of 90 % of the nation's total export revenues are supplied by the oil industry. This data warns that Angola could suffer from the 'resource curse,' which will be explored in further detail later below.

As noted above, over the past decade, Angola's economy was rated the fastest growing in the world. Between 2003 and 2008, Angola's yearly GDP growth rates were estimated at 14.5 %, 11.1 %, 20.6 %, 18.6 %, 20.3 % and 13.3 %, respectively.

A number of different explanations have been offered for the country's rapid growth, among them that: one, high economic growth is the result of the end of Angola's civil war in 2002 when the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) dropped its armed wing and became an opposition party in Angolan politics after their leader, Jonas Savimbi was killed, allowing the government to refocus resources towards the economy rather than war or corruption; two, high growth rates reflect the desperately low base from which it could bloom; and three, the rise of global oil prices explains Angola's spectacular economic growth. During the six-year period from 2003-2008 when Angola annually experienced double digit growth in GDP rates, the price of oil rose from approximately US$ 40 to US$ 140.

Angola is a country that relies on the export of its natural resources to support its economy. This makes it particularly vulnerable to the 'resource curse' otherwise known as Dutch Disease. This refers to a conflation of commodity dependence resulting in a homogenous economy, coupled with high inflation, an appreciating currency, and high income inequalities. Angola displays all four of these symptoms. Countries with Dutch Disease typically display high economic growth rates as a result of high commodity prices.

However, they also risk the consequences of sudden or sharp drops in commodity prices. Additionally, the healthy growth rates hide the fact that the economy is not growing smartly.

Unequal income distribution is a problem in many nations where export of one particular good or commodity dominates the economy. Angola is no exception. According to some estimates, less than 1 % of the population is employed in the oil industry. Despite the amounts of oil exported and currency earned, between 40 and 50 % of the Angolan population live below the poverty line. With the oil wealth and power in Angola concentrated in the hands of the elite, there is little participation in governance or economic planning amongst the poorer masses, making it harder for the national economy to develop and for all sectors of society to thrive.

As mentioned earlier, economists are not predicting a strong period of economic growth for Angola moving towards 2015. According to some estimates, Angola's GDP will grow by 4.2 % in 2015, behind averages for the same year in other emerging and developing countries (non OECD members) as a group (6.7 %) and Sub-Saharan Africa (5.4 %). The most recent statistics paint an even gloomier picture for Angola's economy. In 2009, Angola's GDP grew by only 0.7 %.

The recent fluctuations in Angola's economic growth and moderate predictions on future growth could reflect oil prices. As mentioned earlier, Angola's GDP grew less than a percentage point in the same time period when oil prices dropped over US$ 50 per barrel. The moderate growth predictions through 2015 may represent assumptions that oil prices will not increase back to their 2008 peak prices.

In the immediate future, it appears likely that the Angolan economy will remain dependent on its oil exports. As a result, it will continue to face the problems of the 'resource curse' – inflation, currency appreciation, income inequality and a homogenized economy. As long as these problems occur, most domestic or international businesses and industries outside of the oil sector will find significant financial costs to entry.[51]

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[51] Consultancy Africa Intelligence: [online]. [cit. 2013-05-15]. Available at:
http://www.consultancyafrica.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=692:analyzing-angolas-economy-recent-past-present-and-future-&catid=87:african-finance-a-economy&Itemid=294

3.2.   Mozambique

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) expects GDP growth in Mozambique to average 7.8 % a year between 2011 and 2015, established by new large projects and oil spills from associated services and construction sectors, as well as increased agriculture output. But broader activity outside capital intensive export sectors remains below potential.

Mozambique has successfully concluded first-generation reforms that provided macro-stability and strengthened its elasticity to exogenous shocks. The World Bank commended: "Mozambique has emerged from decades of conflicts to become one of Africa's best-performing economies." The country has enjoyed a remarkable recovery - the highest growth rate among African oil-importers. However, planned efforts are needed to achieve 'quality growth' and catch up with Asian economies by implementing micro-reforms. Developing a skill-based economy, greater diversification and most importantly, closing the 'infrastructure gap' is critical to improve national competitiveness. The Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostics (AICD) estimates that Mozambique needs to spend $1.7bn a year on public infrastructure over the next decade to catch up with other developing nations.[52]

In next five years in Mozambique, Feed the Future aims to help an estimated 207,000 vulnerable Mozambican women, children and family members, mostly smallholder farmers, escape hunger and poverty. More than 346,000 children will be reached with services to improve their nutrition and prevent child mortality. Significant numbers of additional rural populations will achieve improved income and nutritional status from strategic policy engagement and institutional investments.[53]

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[52]African review: [online]. [cit. 2013-05-15]. Available at:
http://www.africanreview.com/financial/economy/mozambiques-economic-future-and-the-multiplier-effect

[53] Feed the Future: [online]. [cit. 2013-05-15]. Available at: http://www.feedthefuture.gov/country/mozambique

3.3. Future of PALOP and Equatorial Guinea in numbers

I was able to find data for the future development in countries of PALOP and of Equatorial Guinea concerning population growth, birth rate, death rate, fertility rate, life expectancy at birth and infant mortality rate, exactly from year 2010 to 2050.

3.3.1. Population growth

"Population growth in Sub-Saharan Africa is currently about 3 % per year. This is expected to decline as fertility falls, but recent U.N. projections suggest that by the year 2050, the population of the region will increase from its current level of about 650 million to somewhere between 1.5 and 2 billion,"[54]

In the following graph it is possible to see that in all countries, the population growth will have a decreasing trend. Only in São Tomé and Príncipe and in Cape Verde, the growth will have an increasing trend between years 2010 and 2015. In Cape Verde in 2050, the trend of the population growth will reach a value of 0.25 % and might have negative values in some years after. The fastest decreasing trend of the population growth is in Angola, where the value from 2010 to 2050 will drop about 1.45 %.

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[54] Science blog: [online]. [cit. 2013-05-15]. Available at:
http://scienceblog.com/community/older/2000/D/200003486.html

Graph 29: Population growth in countries of PALOP and in Equatorial Guinea between years 2010 and 2050
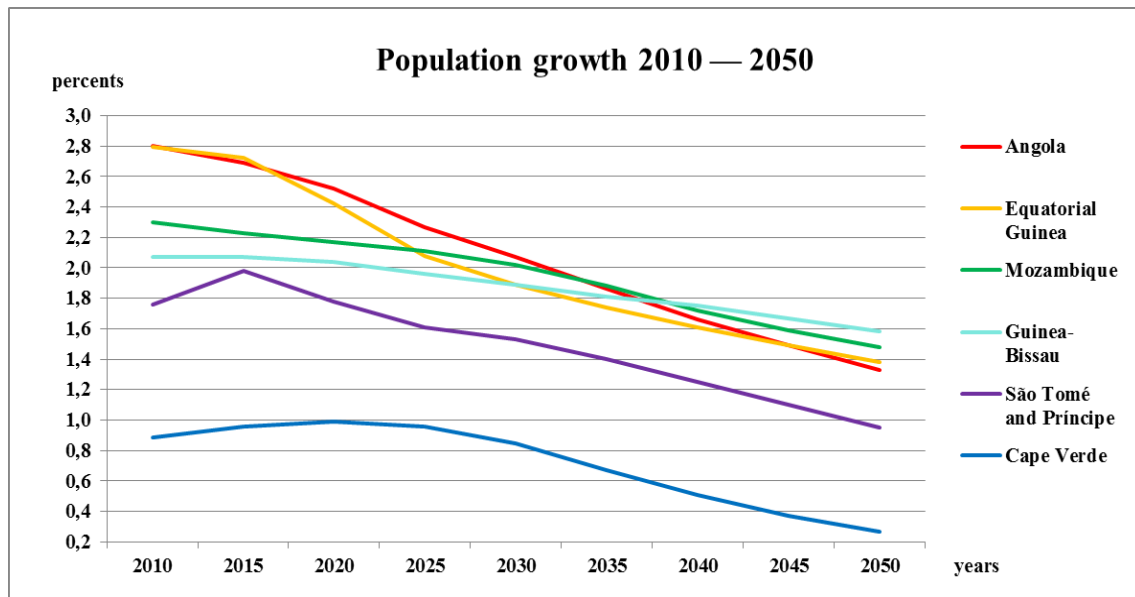
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

3.3.2. Crude birth rate

Birth rate in countries of PALOP and in Equatorial Guinea in 2050 will reach much lower values than in 2010. At average the birth rate in these countries will decrease about 100 %. As possible to see in the graph, the fastest decrease of the birth rate will be in Angola, reaching a value of 21 live births per 1,000 persons. The highest value of the birth rate will be in Guinea-Bissau and the lowest value of the birth rate in Cape Verde in 2050.

Graph 30: Birth rate in countries of PALOP and in Equatorial Guinea between years 2010 and 2050
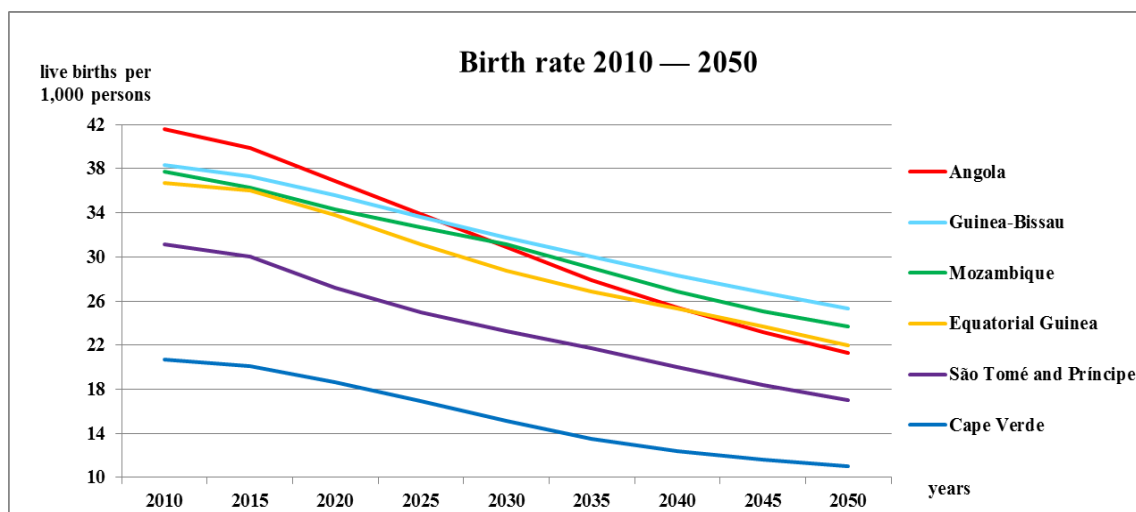
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

3.3.3. Crude death rate

The graph of death rate between years 2010 and 2050 is interesting, because, it is possible to see, the death rate will have a different trend in each country. While the trend will be decreasing in Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Mozambique and Angola, in São Tomé and Príncipe and in Cape Verde, the death rate will grow and in the year 2050 Cape Verde and Angola will have very similar values of the death rate (about 8 deaths per 1,000 persons).

Graph 31: Death rate in countries of PALOP and in Equatorial Guinea between years 2010 and 2050
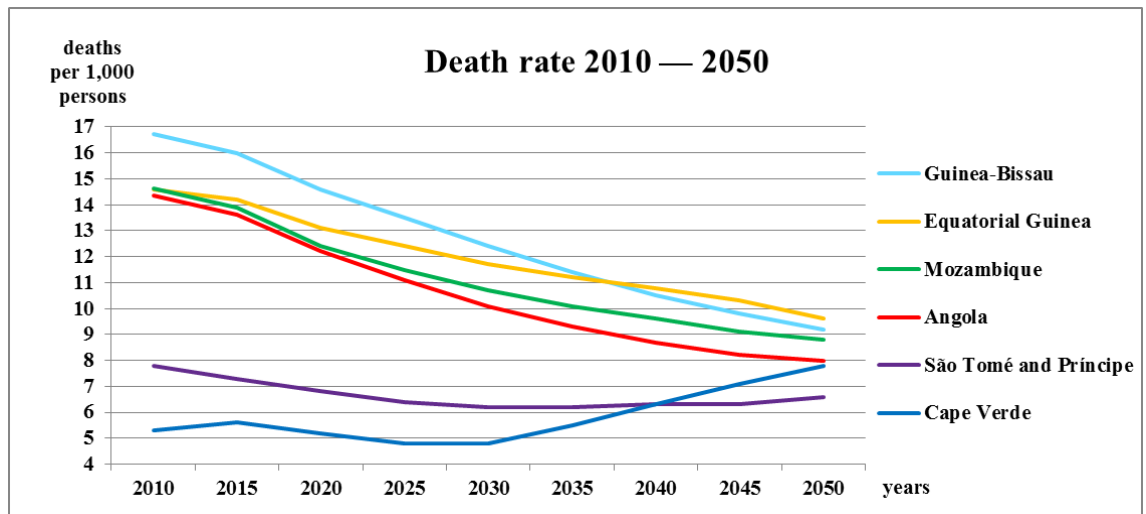
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

3.3.4. Fertility rate

Fertility rate in all countries has a continuously decreasing trend. In the year 2050, the fertility rate will reach a value of 3.2 children per woman in Guinea-Bissau, 2.8 children per woman in Mozambique, 2.6 in Equatorial Guinea, 2.5 children per woman in Angola, 2.2 children per woman in São Tomé and the lowest value of the fertility rate is and will be in Cape Verde, changing from 2.4 children per woman in 2010 to 1.6 children per woman in 2050.

Graph 32: Fertility rate in countries of PALOP and in Equatorial Guinea between years 2010 and 2050

Fertility rate 2010 — 2050

- Angola
- Equatorial Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Mozambique
- São Tomé and Príncipe
- Cape Verde
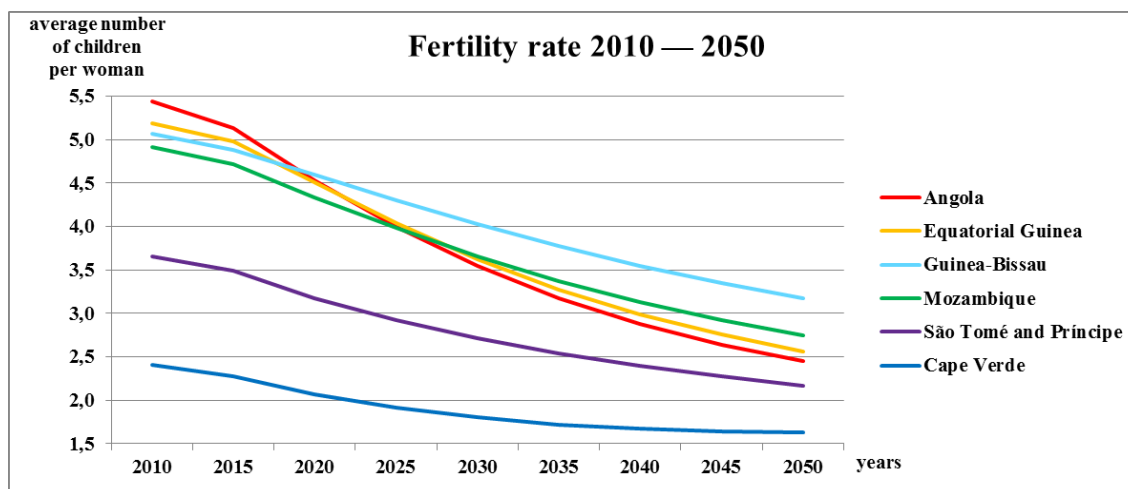
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

3.3.5. Life expectancy

Life expectancy will grow fast by the year 2050 in all countries, reaching the values of 62.8 years of age in Guinea-Bissau, 63 years of age in Mozambique, 63.2 years of age in Equatorial Guinea, 64.8 years of age in Angola, 72.8 years of age in São Tomé and Príncipe and the highest life expectancy is and will be in Cape Verde, reaching the value of 79 years in 2050. The graph is possible to see in in the appendices of the thesis as an Appendix J.

Infant mortality rate

Infant mortality rate, as possible to see in an Appendix K attached in appendices, will decrease from the year 2015 in all countries. The rank of the countries will stay the same from 2010 to 2050, where Guinea-Bissau represents the highest values and Cape Verde the lowest ones.

Conclusion

The main targets of my thesis were analyzing demographic trends, capturing a current situation and a prognostication of the possible development between years 2010 and 2050 in Lusophone countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. In the first chapter, I described mainly countries Angola and Mozambique and briefly the small countries – Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea. They all have a background full of colonization by the Portuguese Empire followed by many years of communism and civil wars, which did not end so long time ago. These facts still have and will have a significant influence on the demographic development in the countries. In presence, the states are meant to be democratic countries, but the government and state institutions are very corrupt and the money of the wealth of the lands is concentrated around the heads of states and their closest associates. It was also described that there has been a huge cooperation between Angola and the Czech Republic (Czechoslovakia) since the communist times, as possible to see at the end of the first chapter. I captured the factors influencing the demographic development as much as I was able to gain the knowledge and getting to know the main issues of the region.

For the second chapter, which is analyzing the demographic trends between years 1960 and 2010, all data were gathered from the website of World Bank and presented in graphs and tables. I was honestly surprised, that I was able to find basically all data for showing and interpreting demographic indicators. Not only between the years 1960 and 2010, but as well I found data for some demographic indicators between years 2010 and 2050 predicted by United Nations and the World Bank, as a population growth, crude birth rate, crude death rate, fertility rate, life expectancy and infant mortality rate. Concerning the population development, I found out, that there was, is and will be a population growth in all six countries. Only in Mozambique in years 1987 and 1988, there was a registered population drop, the most probably, caused by the tough war conditions. Concerning the birth rates and death rates, all the countries have and will have a decreasing tendency, which can be directly linked to the fast increasing rate of literacy. In substance, all the demographic indicators in all six countries have a positive development, except the fact, that the prevalence

of HIV has been growing very fast. I have tried to realize why it is so, but none of the reasons I have heard or I have read, did not satisfy my question completely. It can be caused simply, because the HIV has its boom or also because of the religious circumstances, because the relationship between religion and HIV/AIDS is complicated, and often controversial.

In the prognostic part of the thesis it is possible to see that the indicators will develop continuously towards positive demographic trends. Therefore, these countries will hopefully have a better future than the past.

Because I am really interested in the issues concerning the Sub-Saharan Africa and I have been studying Portuguese language for three years, I would like to use my thesis as an addition while applying for a mission in Angola in next two years.

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List of graphs, pictures and tables

Appendix

List of appendices

Appendix A: Economic generations in Angola in 2010

Economic generations — Angola 2010

- Population ages 0-14 (% of total)
- Population ages 15-64 (% of total)
- Population ages 65 and above (% of total)

Appendix B: Economic generations in Mozambique 2010

Economic generations — Mozambique 2010

- Population ages 0-14 (% of total)
- Population ages 15-64 (% of total)
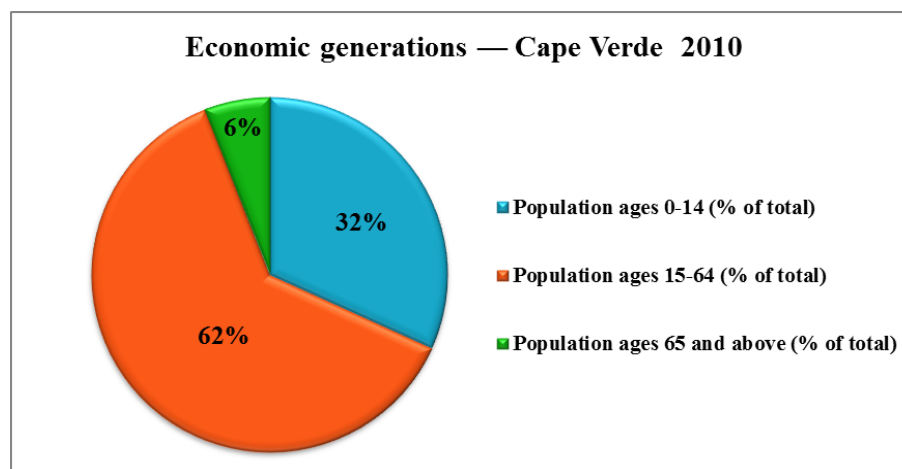- Population ages 65 and above (% of total)
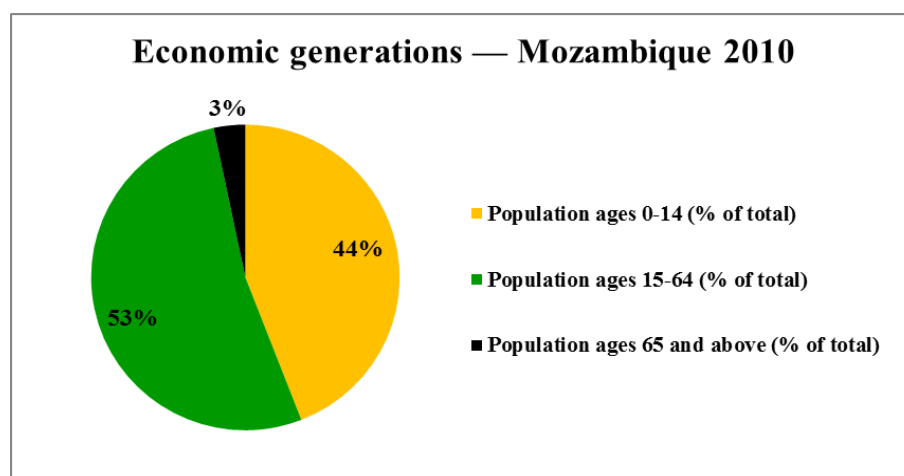
Appendix C: Neonatal mortality rate of Angola and Mozambique between years 1990 and 2010
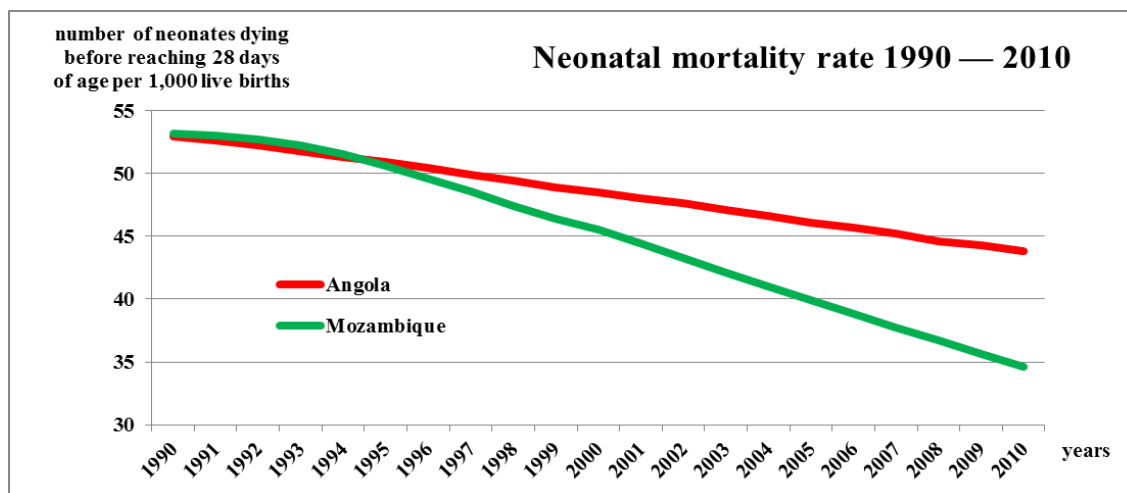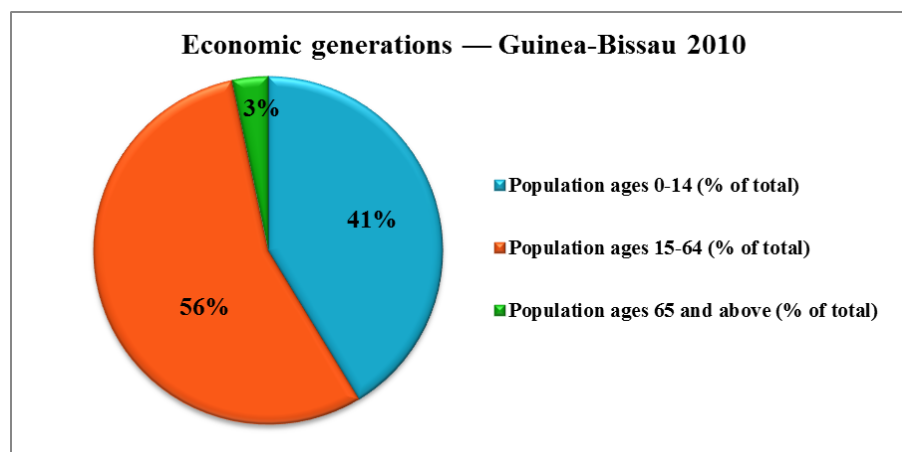

Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

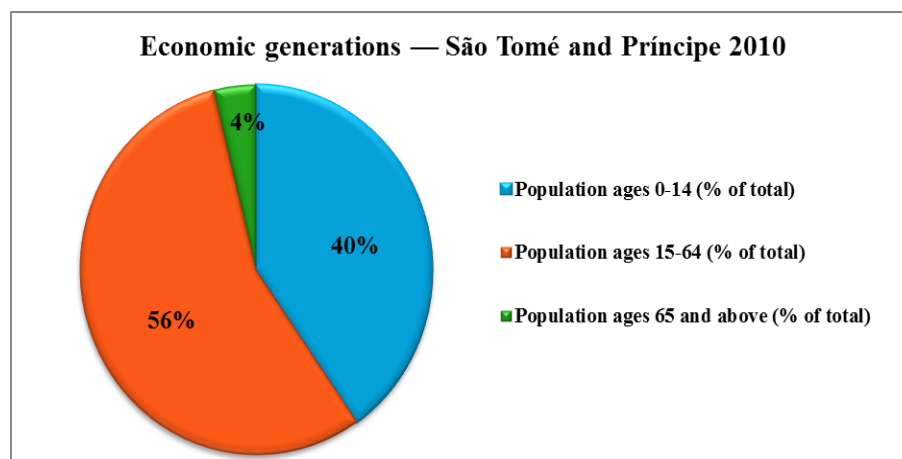**Appendix D: Economic generations in Cape Verde in 2010**

Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

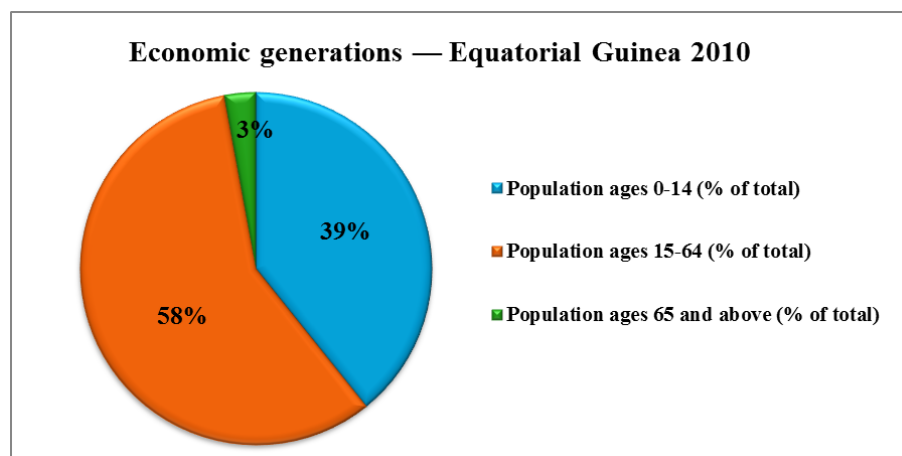**Appendix E: Economic generation in Guinea-Bissau in 2010**

Economic generations — Guinea-Bissau 2010

- Population ages 0-14 (% of total)
- Population ages 15-64 (% of total)
- Population ages 65 and above (% of total)

3%
41%
56%

Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

Appendix F: Economic generation in São Tomé and Príncipe in 2010

Economic generations — São Tomé and Príncipe 2010

- Population ages 0-14 (% of total)
- Population ages 15-64 (% of total)
- Population ages 65 and above (% of total)

4%
40%
56%

Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

Appendix G: Economic generation in Equatorial Guinea in 2010

Economic generations — Equatorial Guinea 2010

- 3%
- 39%
- 58%

■ Population ages 0-14 (% of total)

■ Population ages 15-64 (% of total)

■ Population ages 65 and above (% of total)

Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

Appendix H: Rate of natural increase of Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea between years 1960 and 2010

Rate of natural increase 1960 – 2010

natural increase

Cape Verde
Guinea-Bissau
São Tomé and Príncipe
Equatorial Guinea
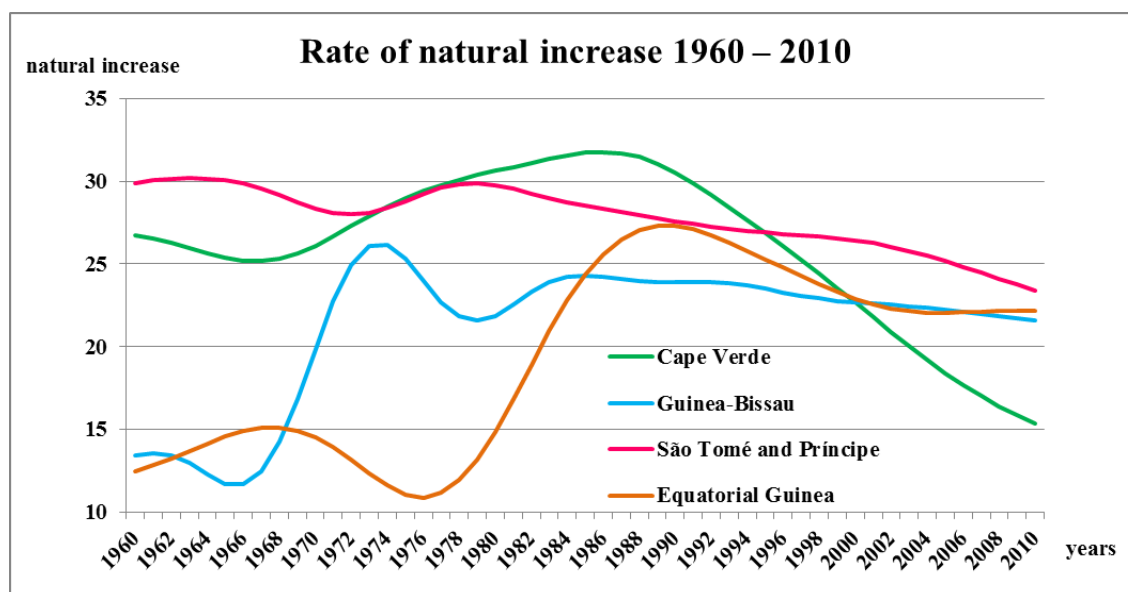
years

Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

Appendix I: Neonatal mortality rate of Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea between years 1990 and 2010
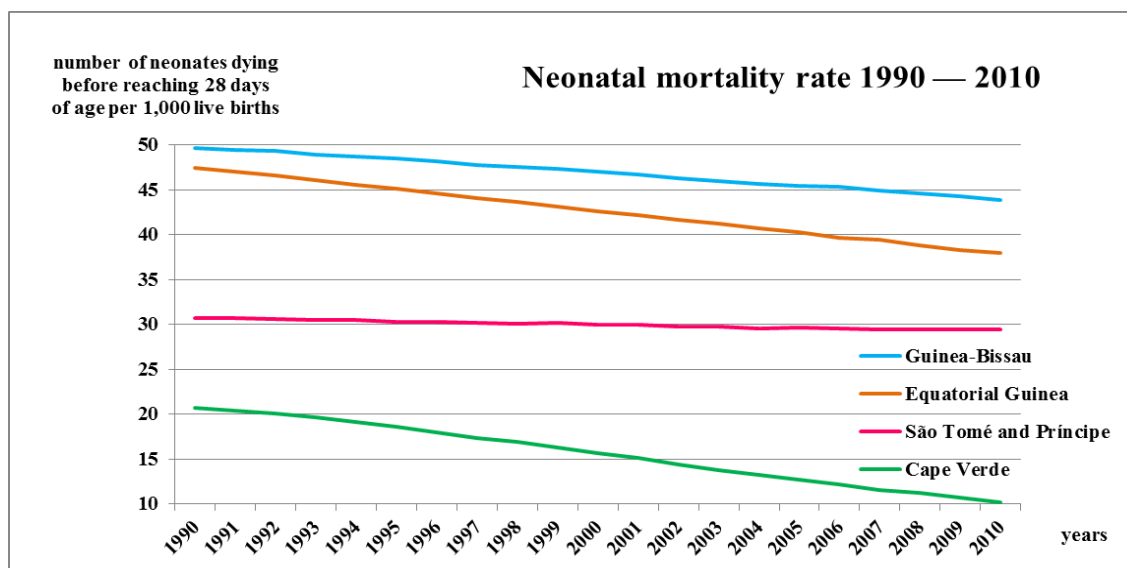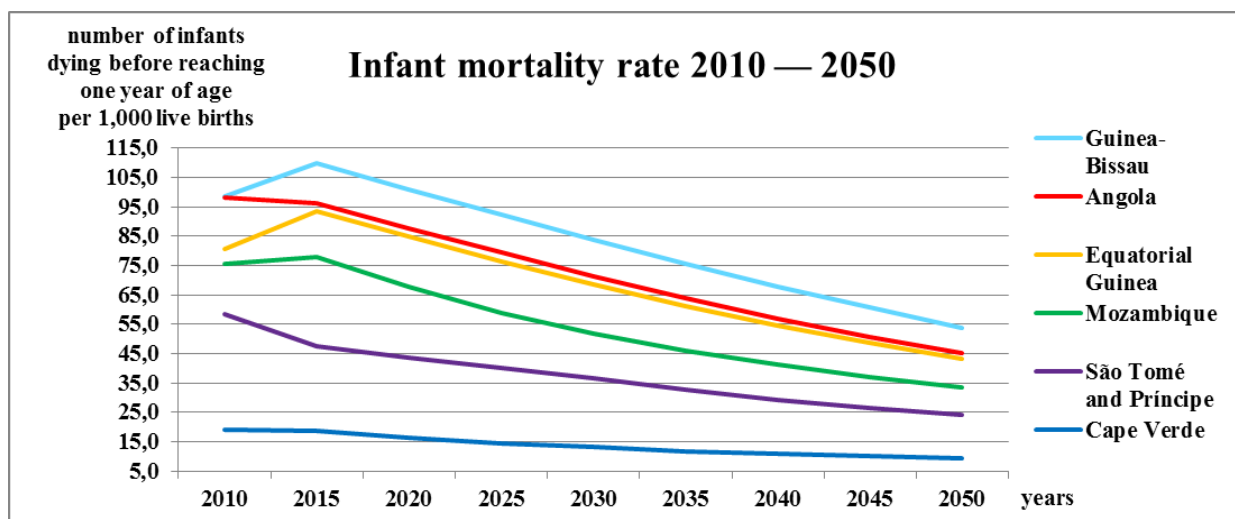

Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

Appendix J: Life expectancy in countries of PALOP and in Equatorial Guinea between years 2010 and 2050
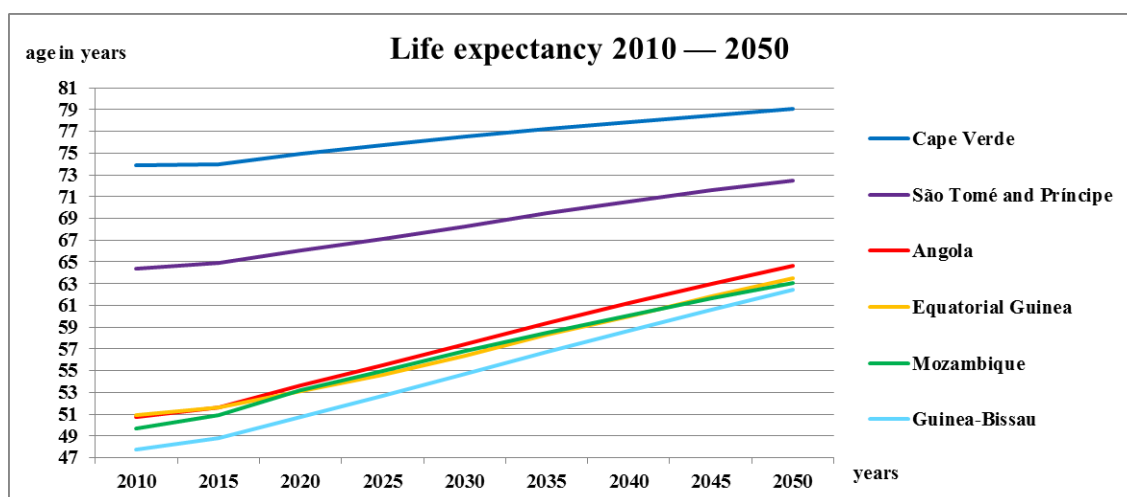
Source: my own graph, data from World Bank

Appendix K: Infant mortality rate in countries of PALOP and in Equatorial Guinea between years 2010 and 2050

Source: my own graph, data from World Bank