



THE MULTIPLE PATHWAYS OUT OF POVERTY IN SUB SAHARAN AFRICA

*Explorations of the Poverty Eradication Efforts and Social
Activism in Mozambique, South Sudan and Botswana*



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Chapter 1 : Mozambique	4
<i>Introduction to Mozambique</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Impact of the Sustainable Development Goals and Millennium Development Goals in Mozambique</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Challenges Facing Mozambique in Ending Poverty</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Conclusion</i>	<i>12</i>
Chapter 2: South Sudan	13
<i>Introduction to South Sudan</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Challenges Facing South Sudan</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>The Impact of South Sudan's MDGs and SDGs</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Cheetah: The United Nations Mission in South Sudan</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Neo-Liberalism: A Pathway for South Sudan</i>	<i>20</i>
Chapter 3: Botswana	22
<i>Introduction to Botswana</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Challenges Facing Botswana</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Neoliberalism and the Sustainable Development Goals.....</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Botswana's Approach to the SDGs</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>African "Cheetahs" vs. "Hippos"</i>	<i>30</i>
Conclusion	32
Authors' Information	33
Bibliography	36

INTRODUCTION

Hi! Welcome to our e-book.

For this e-book, we were tasked with the following challenge:

- Pick one country in Africa and analyses measures taken to end poverty.
- Address questions like: how have the goals of the MDG/SDGs influenced the country's/ region's politics; have the MDGs been successful, if yes, how so; if no, explain. Explore the challenges that face developing nations as they strive to provide sustainable public healthcare, provide adequate schooling and infrastructure, raise per capita income, create sound political institutions, protect human rights, provide access to health care, etc.

We chose to explore the African countries Mozambique, South Sudan and Botswana. The Mozambique chapter is written by Eli McGee, the South Sudan chapter is written by Alexis Zilla, and the Botswana chapter is written by Jessica Welsh.

In order to best address the task at hand, we came up with a thesis statement and decided on a Neoliberalism Approach.

THESIS STATEMENT

African countries, including Mozambique, South Sudan and Botswana, are working toward ending poverty through social activism and the principles outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals. By each country working individually, Sub Saharan Africa is making progress as a whole.

NEOLIBERALISM APPROACH

Humanitarian support must be coupled with diplomatic engagement, substantial investments in healthcare, protection programming and a sustainable peace process. This comprehensive equation is essential to end poverty and suffering, while also securing the future of the South Sudanese, Mozambique and Botswana population in order to work toward progress and end the cycle of poverty in Sub Saharan Africa.

We hope you enjoy learning more about these three countries and their efforts to end poverty.

CHAPTER 1: MOZAMBIQUE



By: Eli McGee

Introduction to Mozambique

Mozambique is a nation located in the southeast part of Africa, bordering Tanzania on the north, and in the northwest, it borders Zambia and Malawi, while Zimbabwe on the west, Indian Ocean borders the country on the east and South Africa and Swaziland on the southwest region. The country's capital city is Maputo and the official language is Portuguese. In 2016, the country's population was estimated to be around 28, 829, 476 people (The World Bank, 2018). The biggest challenge facing Mozambique today is high levels of poverty, as it is one of the nations in the world that is the poorest. In spite of huge and outstanding growth rates economically, as well as motivating development progress achieved by Mozambique's government, the levels of poverty continue to be high and widespread, especially in rural area. The poverty rates currently in Mozambique stands at 45% of the total population based on the global standards of measuring poverty levels in a jurisdiction, but it is a decline from the 90% rate recorded in 1990 (The World Bank, 2018). The decline can be attributed to the country's government efforts to align its development agendas with the Millennium Development Goals that were to be attained by 2015, and Sustainable Development Goals that the world intends to attain by 2030. Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals have impacted positively on politics of Mozambique, especially in shaping government's policy directions in efforts to eradicate poverty, however, the levels of poverty in the country still remain high due different economic, social and political challenges.

The purpose this research is to investigate how Mozambique politics have been influenced by MDGs and SDGs, in efforts to eradicate poverty. The research will look at the how the policy direction of Mozambique in the last two decades has been shaped by these global development goals. In addition, the research will look at the challenges that the country is facing in an effort to eradicate poverty, especially attaining sustainability in different sectors, such as healthcare, education, infrastructure development and others.

Impact of the Sustainable Development Goals and Millennium Development Goals in Mozambique

The political environment of Mozambique, especially the government policies have been greatly influenced by the SDGs and MDGs for a very long period of time. According to UNDP (2015) the government policies of Mozambique in the area of the budget, investment, healthcare, and governance have been greatly shaped by the MDGs since the year 2000. The government has tried to align its policies to the MDGs with an effort of ensuring they are attained. In addition, since the passage of SDGs for the world, expected to be attained by 2030 as part of the continuation of MDGs, Mozambique government has tried to align its development agenda and budget policies to these goals. For example, the Mozambique government has increased allocation to education and healthcare since 2000 as part of enhancing its ability to increase access to healthcare services, reduction in children mortalities, improvement in maternal care, and access to universal education for the masses. The country has been providing reports regularly since 2000 on the progress made towards attainment of the MDGs (UNDP, 2015). Mozambique has not managed to achieve the MDGs but has made tremendous progress in trying to attain them, thereby improving the quality of life for her citizens.

First, when it comes to eradication of poverty and hunger, Mozambique has made some efforts, but poverty levels still remain high. However, the poverty and hunger levels in the country are low compared to the one that was recorded in 2000. The table below shows the poverty trend in Mozambique since 2000;

Country	2000	2001	2008	2009	2015
Mozambique	70%	70%	54%	52%	46.1%

Table 1: showing poverty level trend in Mozambique (Source: IndexMundi, 2018).

Table 1 shows that poverty rate in Mozambique in 2000, when the MDGs were developed was 70% and by 2015 when they were supposed to have been attained it had reduced to 46.1%. This is an indication that the country has made a lot of progress towards reduction of poverty according to the MDGs. This means that the number of people living below poverty line in the country has reduced by a margin of at least 24% since the year 2000.

Second, when it comes to the goal of access to universal education, Mozambique has made a lot of efforts towards achieving it. The number of children accessing primary education has increased since the year 2000. While the number of female accessing education has also increased by a big margin during the period, an indication that the country has made steps towards attaining universal education for all. A good indication of the huge progress made by the country in enhancing access to education to all is in the area of literacy levels, which have declined in a big way, as presented in the graph below;



Figure 1: Showing literacy levels in Mozambique since 2001 (Source the World Bank, 2018).

Figure 1 shows that literacy rate has increased from around 48% in the year 2001 to around 59% by 2017. The increase in literacy rates is an indication that the country has tried making efforts to attain the goal of universal education for all. However, full universal for both female, male, adults, and children have not been achieved in Mozambique.

Third, the reduction in child mortality has also been achieved in Mozambique. The number of children dying before the age of 5 has reduced significantly since the introduction of the MDGs. This is an indication that the country has invested heavily in the healthcare sector with an aim of reducing high cases of children death before they attain the age of five. The children mortality rate trend in Mozambique for the last two decades is summarized in the figure below;

Year	Value	% change
2016	71.3	-5.06%
2012	89.5	-6.09%
2009	105.7	-5.54%
2005	133.5	

Table 2: *Showing change in Child Mortality Rate in Mozambique* (Source: World Bank, 2018).

Table 2 shows that the mortality rate for children reduced from 133.5 deaths per 1000 live births to 71.3 deaths per 1000 live births in 2016 for children aged under five years.

Furthermore, the country has managed to attain the goal of enhancing gender equality by increasing the number of women in government and public service. In addition, the country has made tremendous efforts in reducing the levels of pollution, part of achieving a sustainable environment. Last but not least, the country has reduced the number of maternal deaths by a margin of more than 20% for the last one decade (IndexMundi 2018).

Challenges Facing Mozambique in Ending Poverty

The efforts of Mozambique, especially those of the government, and its development partners in the private and public sectors have been focusing on how poverty can be reduced in the country through sustainable development. The sustainable development efforts of the government in the last two years have been guided by the global SDGs. The efforts of the country have been directed towards providing sustainable public healthcare, adequate schooling, and infrastructure, raising per capita income, the creation of sound political institutions, protection of human rights, and others. However, Mozambique faces numerous challenges as it tries to achieve sustainable development as part of eradicating poverty for its citizens.

One of the challenges faced by the country in attaining sustainable development, as part of ending poverty is poor government policies, which do not help in the attainment of increase in agricultural productivity. According to Smith (2015), more than 80% of people in Mozambique depends on agriculture as their main source of income and it has not achieved any increment in productivity for the last two decades, despite huge financial resources being used by the government, private sector and donors. The main problem that the agricultural sector faces in Mozambique is the wrong growth model being used by the policymakers. Cunguara and Hanlon (2012) indicate that the current policy model in the agricultural sector in the country involves the government, as well as donors' role, being the provision of infrastructure and human capital, and the private sector undertaking the mandate of ending poverty and enhancing economic development in the country. Smith (2015) further argue that investment in technology and modern farming practices remain low, despite human investments in human capital within the agricultural sector and this is the main contributor of unchanged productivity in the country's agricultural sector. The country will not be able to provide sustainable food to its population in the future and also empower the majority of the people who rely on agriculture as the main source of livelihood, unless, the government policy direction is changed to focus on investment in modern farming practices and technology to enhance production.

Another challenge that Mozambique is experiencing in reducing poverty is most of the people in the population being disconnected from the country's growth process as well as participation in the market processes. According to the World Bank (2016), most of the people in the country are disconnected from accessing basic services, market, and economic opportunities, investment in physical and human capital, due to high illiteracy levels, as at least half of the population in the nation's poorest provinces does not have basic education. Hence, the efforts of Mozambique to attain sustainable growth and development in the future are curtailed by high illiteracy levels, meaning, that a large portion of the population does not contribute towards economic growth in the country. In order for the government efforts economically to have a positive impact in a country, the majority of the people should be involved in economic activities, and this is not the case in Mozambique where illiteracy levels still remain high. It is difficult for example, for the government to provide quality

healthcare services to the population when people are illiterate and do not understand the importance of maintaining hygiene as a way of eradicating preventable diseases.

Additionally, shortage of healthcare workers is a major challenge when it comes to the Mozambique government efforts in providing sustainable healthcare services to the public. According to Smith (2015), there is a widespread shortage of healthcare workers in Mozambique, especially in public hospitals both in rural and urban areas, and this impact negatively on the accessibility of healthcare services to the people of Mozambique. In most regions, especially the poorest parts of the country, hospitals do not have adequate healthcare professionals, such as nurses and doctors, despite the number of people seeking care services from public hospitals being high. It is impossible for the government to offer sustainable healthcare services in the public sector if it does not have sufficient labor force with appropriate skills and competencies. For example, Mozambique does not have specialist doctors in different fields, such as cancer treatment and makes it impossible for the people to access basic healthcare services in public hospitals. Smith (2015) indicates that the most affected areas in Mozambique as far as accessibility of quality healthcare services are the rural areas, where there are no sufficient qualified healthcare professionals. One of the critical SDGs is healthcare, where governments globally should invest in accessible and quality healthcare for their citizens, and challenge for developing nations, such as Mozambique in attaining this goal is a shortage of healthcare professionals. Addressing the shortage of healthcare professionals will be a positive move towards helping the country eradicate poverty by ensuring that the masses have access to quality and affordable healthcare services in the future (Elliott, 2012).

Furthermore, the high cost of healthcare services is a huge challenge that the country is facing when it comes to providing affordable healthcare to the public. According to Smith (2015), the cost of healthcare remains high in Mozambique and the majority of the people who live in poverty cannot afford to access quality care in either public or private hospitals. The efforts of the government to ensure there is affordable healthcare to her citizens is made worse by the fact that the number of people with health insurance cover is less than 30% of the total population (The World Bank, 2018). Elliott (2012) indicates that one of the most effective ways of eradicating poverty in a country is ensuring that citizens have health insurance covers. Hence, lack of health insurance for the large portion of Mozambique's population remains a huge challenge in the efforts of the government to ensure that affordable healthcare is accessed by all. Given that a large part of the country's population lives in poverty, the high cost of care services and lack of insurance covers, make it difficult for them to access basic and specialized healthcare services at times, leading to a high number of deaths that are preventable.

Moreover, lack of strong government institutions due to interferences of their operations by the political class is another challenge that the country faces in efforts to create sound political institutions and protect human rights. The current constitution of Mozambique is weak, where the presidency and the ruling elites have all the power to control state institutions, such as executive, judiciary, and legislature. For example, political interference of the judiciary makes it hard for the courts to be a source of reprieve for the masses in Mozambique when their rights are violated. The

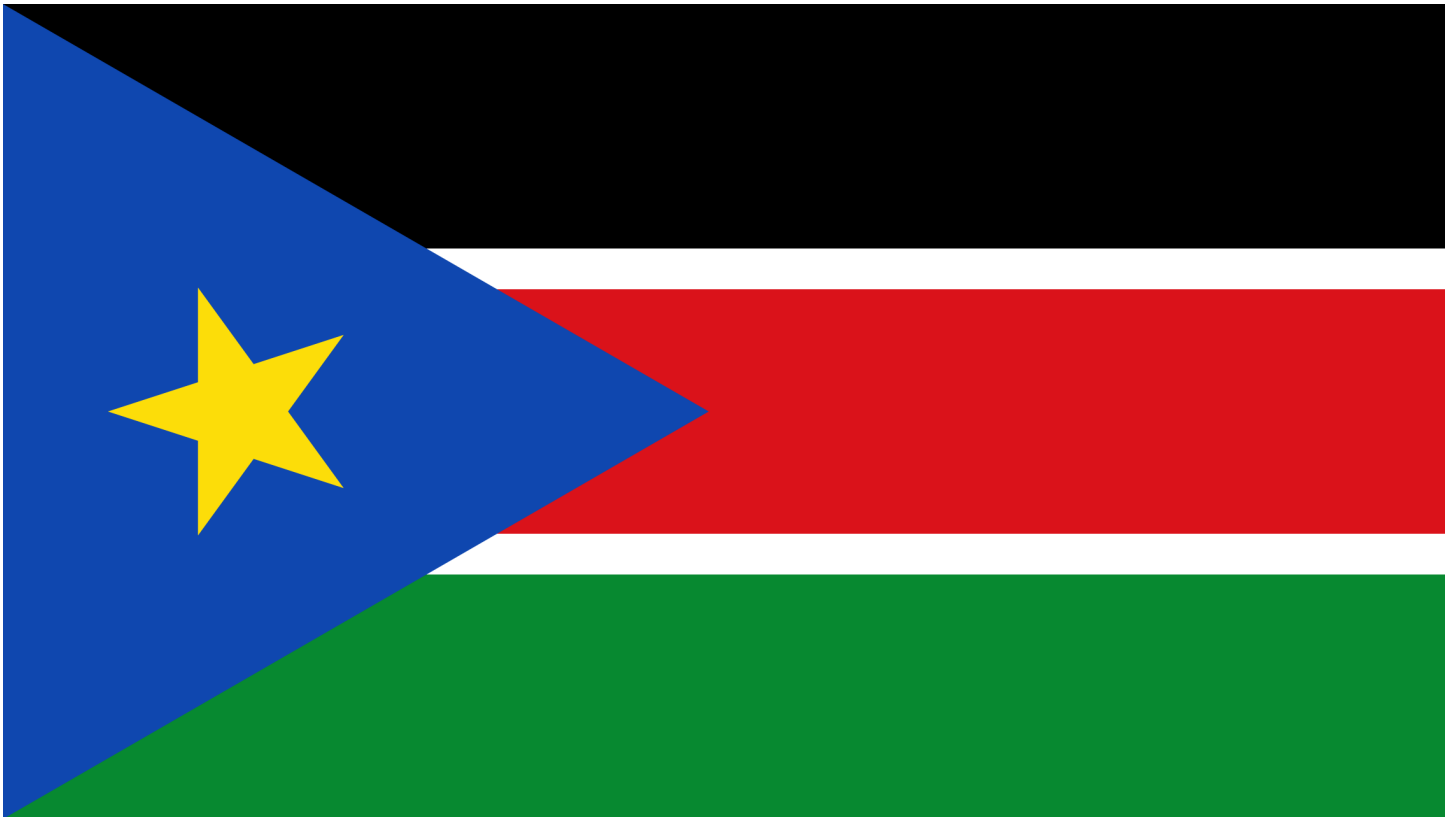
efforts to have strong political institutions, where the rights of people are respected and protected is made difficult by the current political class, which always want the status quo to remain as they benefit from it. For instance, weak judiciary helps them to avoid prosecution for the violation of human rights and economic crimes. According to Elliot (2012), strong political institutions are critical in creating a stable economic and political environment, where the human rights of people are protected. However, opposition from the political class, which holds the state power, makes it difficult for the country to implement the required constitutional changes that can aid in making the country have strong political institutions that can be reliable in protecting the people's fundamental rights.

Finally, lack of finances and mismanagement of public resources are to be blamed for the inability of the country to offer adequate schooling and infrastructure, as well as raise per capita income. According to the World Bank (2018), the per capita income in Mozambique is less than \$500 annually. Also, there is a large percentage of the population that does not have access to education due to lack of the appropriate infrastructure and human capital to facilitate learning in public schools. Education is a key pillar to the attainment of the SDGs, and lack of adequate finances from the Mozambique governments make it impossible for quality and accessible educational services to be offered to the children. Also, corruption levels are high in Mozambique and it has been ranked as one of the most corrupt countries in the world, and it held 153 positions in the world on the corruption index in 2016 (The World Bank, 2018). The high levels of corruption mean that funds meant for infrastructure development, such as the building of roads, to open up rural areas end up in the pockets of a few individuals at the expense of the welfare of the masses. In addition, insufficient finances mean that the government depends largely on debts and donations from donors to fund its development projects, making it hard for it to meet its development goals, which can help in creation of employment opportunities, leading to creation of employment opportunities, both in public and private sectors, leading to per capita income being increased.

Conclusion

In summary, the research reveals that Mozambique political environment, particularly policymaking has been influenced largely by MDGs and SDGs. However, the country has not successfully managed to achieve most of the MDGs, such as eradication of poverty, universal education for the citizens, empowerment of women, reduction in mortality rates and improvement in maternal health, combating of HIV/AIDS plus other diseases and ensuring environmental sustainability. Nonetheless, tremendous achievements have been made as far the MDGs are concerned, despite them not being fully met. According to UNDP (2015), Mozambique aligning its social, political and economic policies to MDGs has played an instrumental role in enhancing economic growth and development, thereby reducing levels of poverty. As the countries makes efforts to ensure there is sustainable development in the future, such as affordable healthcare services, adequate schooling, increasing of per capita; a number of challenges make it difficult for the goals to be attained. They include lack of adequate finances and mismanagement of public resources, the high cost of healthcare services, poor government policies, and insufficient healthcare workers. In conclusion, aligning government economic and political policies to the interest of the people will be instrumental in the eradication of poverty in the country in the future.

CHAPTER 2: SOUTH SUDAN



By: Alexis Zilla

Introduction to South Sudan

South Sudan, officially termed the Republic of South Sudan, is a landlocked country in East- Central Africa. The country is bordered by Sudan to the north, Ethiopia to the east, Kenya to the southeast, Uganda to the south and the Central African Republic to the West. South Sudan is a member of the United Nations and a member state of the African Union. The country contains a vast swamp region known as the Sudd, which is formed by the White Nile. South Sudan is the homeland of the Nilotic peoples, who form the majority of the country. Overall, South Sudan has a population of 12 million, with Christianity being the most common religion. As of 2017, South Sudan ranked bottom in the latest World Happiness Report, and had the highest score on the Fragile States Index (formerly known as, the Failed States Index.)

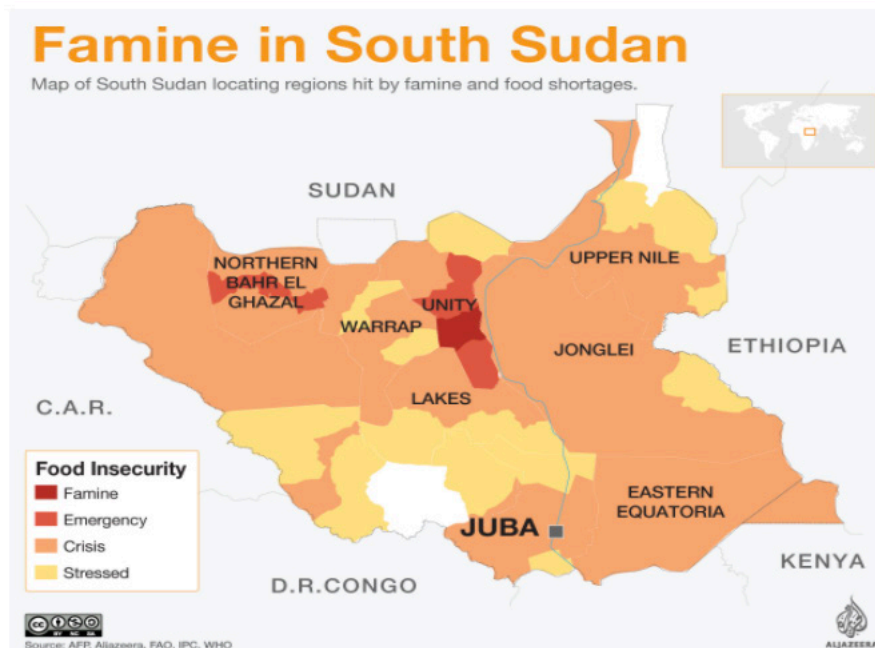


This chapter will have a primary focus on the current condition of South Sudan. I aim to further analyze the state of this country by examining South Sudan's core challenges, influential MDG and SDG's in place and African organizations that have impacted the country. This analysis will ultimately lead to my personal thesis on how to build a better Africa and specifically solve the devastating status of South Sudan.

Challenges Facing South Sudan

South Sudan gained its independence from Sudan in 2011. Enthusiasm and high spirits were the mood of the land, however, shortly after this separation events went ‘south.’

Today, violence and a recently declared famine in parts of the country have replaced the high hopes its citizens initially had. South Sudan is the newest and one of the most diverse countries in Africa. It is home to over 60 different ethnic groups, and the majority of its people follow traditional religions. Over 50% of South Sudan’s population lives in poverty and the country as a whole is burdened by a considerable amount of debt. For the past three years, fighting combined with a plummeting economy has had devastating consequences: 100,000 people are now facing starvation with millions more in dire need of help. The UN and the South Sudanese government declared famine in the northern-central section of the country on February 20, 2017.



Four years have past since the start of the South Sudan Conflict. Hunger and malnutrition continue to rise day by day. According to Worldbanks.org, currently, seven million South Sudanese are in desperate need of assistance. These seven million people include those severely affected by conflict, displacement, hunger and a plummeting economy.

This year hundreds of thousands of people, within South Sudan, have been moving across the borders to Uganda as a result of the ongoing violence against the civilian population coupled with unmet humanitarian needs. Specifically, women and young girls have been affected by violence during this conflict. Rape and sexual violence has been utilized as a weapon of war by several parties. These cruel actions have caused untold trauma among civilians. Investments in healthcare and protection programming are much needed to heal and support South Sudanese women and girls, along with their families.

Over 2 million South Sudanese civilians fleeing violence, neighboring countries such as Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya have felt heightened pressure to provide humanitarian assistance. While, many communities have sheltered thousands of refugees and worked diligently with aid agencies to meet the basic needs of those suffering, much more must be done to secure the future of the South Sudanese population. According to worldbanks.org, at the beginning of 2018, 4.8 million people- more than half the population, will have faced severe food insecurity, while half of all South Sudanese children under five currently face acute malnutrition.

Donor support and humanitarian operations have the ability to play a substantial role in ceasing famine. However, sadly it is not likely that humanitarian support is the end all be all solution. Without a permanent ceasefire and a sustainable peace agreement, the humanitarian community is not able to provide adequate assistance to those who desperately need it. There is an exacerbating amount of documented attacks and acts of violence against humanitarian workers, which nonetheless increases insecurity in South Sudan. In addition, bureaucratic impediments have cut back on the resources available for humanitarian support.



Camps Offer No Refuge From Divisions and Violence. Worldsbanks.org

Although, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) have focused its actions on protecting civilians and creating conditions cooperative to receiving humanitarian assistance, it must be strengthened further in 2018 in order to prevent famine, poverty and violence. Such humanitarian support must be coupled with diplomatic engagement, substantial investments in healthcare,

protection programming and a sustainable peace process. This comprehensive equation is essential to end poverty and suffering, while also securing the future of the South Sudanese population. in order to work toward progress and end the cycle of violence in South Sudan.

The Impact of South Sudan's MDGs and SDGs

The supreme goal of the seventeen SDGs is to end poverty, conserve the planet and ensure prosperity for all. SDGs are “holistic developments that embraces economic, social and environmental development goals.” Each goal is planned to be achieved in the next fifteen years. The SDGs range from economic prosperity, affordable/clean energy to zero hunger. According to Jeffrey Sachs in his article, “The Age of Sustainable Development,” the goals are “to help guide the future course of economic and social development on the planet.”



Looking at the current situation of South Sudan I analyzed above, I personally do not see any impact on the success of the goals in this country. After the outbreak of violence in December 2013, different humanitarian organizations operating in South Sudan report fatal health situations, expectations of famine, fleeing refugees and poor education. A huge percentage of South Sudan's population is illiterate, categorized by UNESCO as 80%. This statistic is enough to prove the little to no success in SDGs goal number four, quality education. SDG goal number one, no poverty, and two, zero hunger, also show little hope and insecurity in South Sudan. 4.1 million people in are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. Health, food, shelter and safety all are great concern. The agenda

for sustainable development and its goal has yet to influence or help South Sudan. The World Health Organization and other health partners continue to report South Sudan as the worst country. In a country absorbed in conflict, with children dying due to malnutrition, Malaria, fever and domestic disease and expectations of famine, successful SDGs and MDGs are nowhere to be found.

Cheetah: The United Nations Mission in South Sudan

In Chapter 7 of *Emerging Africa*, author Steven Radelet utilizes the beasts of the jungle to describe generations of leadership in Africa. He calls the emerging generation the ‘cheetah’ generation and the older generation the ‘hippo’ generation.

The cheetah generation gets its creative title due to their speedy but silent movement into leadership positions within the African government. Radelet defines the cheetah generation as a generation of innovative thinkers who strive to steer Africa in a new direction. These so-called ‘cheetahs’ are of all ages and of either sex, driven by a united goal. This goal being to redefine Africa by implementing democracy and transparency. This generation is defined by five characteristics: ideas, technology, entrepreneurship, market power, and the push for good governance and accountability.

Contrary to the cheetah generation is the ‘hippo’ generation. The hippo generation is constructed of leaders of the past. Former presidents, politicians and prime ministers who held and abused their power are placed under this category. The hippo generation, unfortunately, weekend accountability and transparency within the African government and is held accountable for many of the struggles and hardships Africa has faced. Their traditional beliefs and ideologies about slave trade and colonialism are stuck in the past and are slow and unwilling to change. This lack of movement is why they have acquired the name “hippo.” The leaders of this generation, referred to as “big men,” have received harsh criticism and blame for Africa’s ongoing issues and faulty image. This generation blamed others for its issues and practiced problem-solving by giving more power to the state and receiving more foreign aid.

It is hoped by many that activist, leaders and the cheetah generation as a whole can use their reactivity and respectable power to push Africa out of its dark ages and into a brighter future. As the hippo generation begins to fade, the cheetah generation will take over. Which means things will hopefully go up from there, for Africa, in the next few decades. The generation of cheetahs have the potential to lead the way to prosperity and a better future for all.

The United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), exemplifies a ‘cheetah’ for the country of South Sudan. This organization strongly pushes for good governance and accountability, in a country plagued by violence. UNMISS is the most recent United Nations peacekeeping mission for the new independent country of South Sudan. UNMISS was established in July of 2011 by the United Nations Security Council Resolution. UNMISS headquarters are located in Juba- the South Sudanese capital. The organization is composed of 12,523 total members, making it a massive cheetah organization

comprised of numerous personnel who are dedicated to protect citizens and end the extreme violence in South Sudan. UNMISS's stated mandate is to support peace consolidation and foster longer-term state building and economic development. This itself proves UNMISS to be a cheetah organization given its forward thinking mentality. The mandate also includes supporting the government of the Republic of South Sudan in exercising its responsibility for conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution. Lastly, UNMISS aims to support the government in developing its capacity to provide security, to establish rule of law, and to strengthen the security and justice sectors.



Over the past seven years, UNMISS has worked relentlessly to keep peace, stop violence and evolve South Sudan. However, violence persists. South Sudan fell into further civil conflict in December 2013 after disputes between troops loyal to South Sudan's president, Kiir, and Riek Machar, Kiir's former deputy. This violence resulted in tens of thousands of deaths and 4.5 million South Sudanese forced to leave their homes. In 2015, a shaky peace deal was signed. To no surprise, Machar returned to his former post in April 2016 and fighting resurfaced, yet again, in April 2016.

Today, those who help South Sudan move towards the protection of human rights, free speech, systems of accountability and reducing poverty are risking their lives. It is not easy, nor safe to be an active 'cheetah' in South Sudan. According to Reuters.com world news, Journalists and rights activist in South Sudan have been killed or arrested and newspapers have been closed by the government. The United Nations called it one of the worlds biggest humanitarian crises. UNMISS said in a report that 102 journalists and rights activists had their right to free speech violated between July 2016 and December 2017. Cases included the deaths of two journalists, 58 arbitrary arrests or detentions of journalists or rights activists, 16 people fired from their jobs, the closure or suspension of three media houses, and censorship of newspaper articles and websites.



David Shearer (L), head of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), and UNMISS's Human Rights Director, Eugene Nindorera address a news conference in Juba, South Sudan February 22, 2018. REUTERS/ Jok Solomun

One of UNMISS's most notable cheetahs is the organization's Human Rights Director, Eugene Nindorera. Nindorera stands against such self-censorship and believes "action to intimidate civil society and limit the flow of information surrounding the peace process is unacceptable and counterproductive.

Neo-Liberalism: A Pathway for South Sudan

The discussion surrounding the effect of neo-liberalism is that government spending has proven itself to be an inadequate solution to end poverty. Data and statistics show that educating a population on how to be self-sustaining is a much more reliable and successful tool in ending poverty altogether. The best and most efficient allocation of resources in production and distribution show to be countries and areas less reliant on government spending during MDG measurements. Countries and governments that received financial aid ended up spending the resources inadequately and wastefully. Neo-liberalism would enforce people to learn the skills they need to achieve their life goals and be self-sufficient, ultimately, creating a more sustainable way of life.

In Jacqueline Novogratz TED talks, specifically "Invest in Africa's own solution" and "An escape from Poverty," Novogratz defines poverty as a dense topic that focuses on income, choice and one's lack of freedom. In the shallow eye, poverty is one-dimensional. Poverty is the opposite lifestyle of those of the wealthy who possess a lavish amount of spending money. In my opinion, this is a rather one-dimensional view held by many. Novogratz aims to silence this view and enlighten us on the broader spectrums of poverty. I found her main message to be quite clear; we must find a solution that requires the poor to be able to provide for themselves instead of relying on outside help. Though the people involved in public service have generally pure intentions, the effects can be adverse.

Before the poor can become self-reliant, systems that are financially sustainable and scalable must be created. Once these systems are in action the poor have an opportunity to grow and prosper on their own. Novogratz's main message correlates to one of my favorite Chinese proverbs "Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day. Teach a man to fish, and you feed him for a lifetime." These creative strategies encouraged by Novogratz's TED talks are prospective solutions to the end poverty. Her personal experiences show that these viable systems have merit. For example, Novogratz witnessed a family living in a shack rise out of awful conditions. This same family eventually had one-fourth an acre of land to their name, due to agricultural education.

In John MacArthur's article, "Own the Goals," McArthur speaks about what he calls "Players on the Bench." This reference is a way to describe the many mostly wealthy world leaders who believe in the idea of ending poverty, but don't solely agree with the goals within the Millennium Development Goals, or MDGs. One example of someone McArthur considers a "Player on the Bench" is President George W. Bush. McArthur criticizes the "aversion" that Washington enacts against the term "Millennium Development Goals." However, President George W. Bush is not the only one to receive

criticism, McArthur voices that the United States as a whole skipped out on an important opportunity when it chose to not “engage directly with MDGs in their early years.”

In the article “How to Help Poor Countries,” the authors address the argument of whether sending extra aid money to developing countries is productive or counterproductive. One main argument the authors touch on is that “assistance does work well, but only when the recipient countries do the right things to help themselves and have the capacity and the leadership to spend the money wisely.” It is important to do extensive research and know where and who the money is going too. Working with local governments is an important first step in the process of change.

To end poverty in South Sudan, government failure must be overcome. “Government failure,” does not necessarily imply the governments have evil intentions or that they are incompetent. Like “market failure,” government failure is a situation where the governments incentives result in a situation that does not fix or is worse than what was intended to happen. South Sudan can not and will not start to make improvements in sectors such as education, health and poverty until the violence ends. This end to violence must start with a strong and transparent government. The answer is not simply a lack of money or humanitarian effort. Part of the problem is that much of the money spent on these sectors is in the hands of powerful elites before it reaches the poor. While education, health and infrastructure, among a plethora of other things, are important, to receive spending on to benefit the poor in the present, government failure must be overcome in order to resolve the such issues long term.

This is not to say that humanitarian support is unnecessary. Humanitarian aid and support simply must be coupled with diplomatic engagement, substantial investments in healthcare, protection programming and a sustainable peace process. This comprehensive equation is essential to end poverty and suffering, while also securing the future of the South Sudanese population. in order to work toward progress and end the cycle of violence in South Sudan.

CHAPTER 3: BOTSWANA



By: Jessica Welsh

Introduction to Botswana

Botswana is a landlocked country in Southern Africa and about seventy percent (70%) of its territory is made up by the Kalahari Desert. The country has a relatively small population of about two million people, and it is one of the most sparsely populated countries in the world. Approximately ten percent (10%) of its population lives in the capital and largest city, Gaborone. Botswana is a country of deltas, deserts, grasslands and savannas full of diverse wildlife. All of these factors contribute to its high rates of tourism.

Botswana became independent from the British Commonwealth in September, 1966. Since then, it has had a stable representative democracy and a record of uninterrupted democratic elections. All of the elections since the 1960s have been won by the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP). Botswana has the best perceived corruption ranking in Africa since at least 1998, and as seen as one of the most “free” countries in Sub Saharan Africa.

Although it was formerly one of the poorest countries in the world, with a GDP per capita of about \$70 (US Dollars) per year in the late 1960s, it has transformed into one of the fastest growing economies. Botswana now has an estimated GDP per capita of about \$18,000 (US Dollars) per year, as of 2017. Their economy is fueled by mining, cattle, and tourism.



Emerging Africa

In learning about any African country, it is important to understand that Africa is not just a poverty-stricken continent always on the decline. There is in fact good news out of Africa, and many countries are emerging and on the rise.

Throughout the foreword and Chapter 1 of his book *Emerging Africa*, Steven Radelet lists many factors that classify as good news in Africa. He says that many of the countries in Africa have moved away from the stereotypical storylines of poor governance, extreme poverty, war-torn conflict, famine, etc. and have been achieving steady growth for the last 15 years. Here is a list of some of the good news factors discussed:

- Steady economic/GDP growth
- Major increase in average income — sometimes doubling
- Increase in investments and exports
- Higher life expectancy
- Lower infant mortality rate
- Increase in number of students enrolling in and finishing primary school
- Drop in population growth rate
- Significantly less people living below the poverty line
- Shift toward stronger democratic government and peaceful elections
- Better protection of basic human rights

Radelet explains that there is a new picture of Africa, and that many countries are on the rise — however, he also explains that there are still extreme issues in the Congo (DRC), Somalia, Zimbabwe, and Sudan. But, the image of an entire continent in ruins is not accurate. Many African countries are rich in culture, diversity, geography and politics.

Radelet lists five fundamental changes that are at work that are contributing to the 15 year development of these countries. They are as follows:

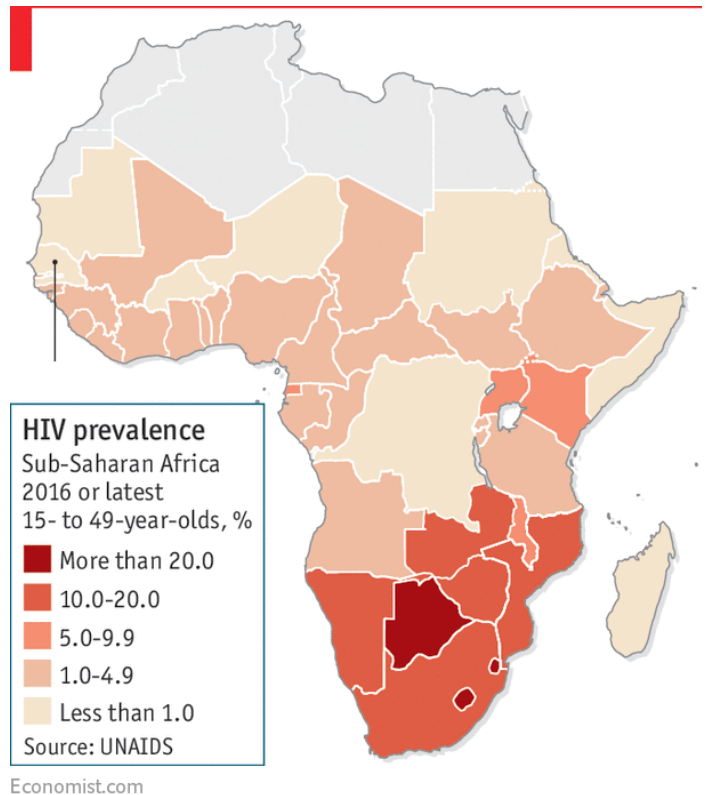
1. The rise of more democratic and accountable governments
2. The implementation of more sensible economic policies
3. The end of a decades-long debt crisis, and with it major changes in Africa's relationship with the international community
4. The spread of new technologies that are creating new opportunities for business and political accountability
5. The emergence of a new generation of policymakers, activists, and business leaders

Radelet says that there are 17 emerging African countries, from Botswana to Uganda, plus another six “threshold” countries, making 23 countries of Sub-saharan Africa's 48 countries on the rise. Many of these are coastal countries, because of their ability to better participate in trade, but some are even landlocked desert countries.

Challenges Facing Botswana

Botswana's Greatest Challenge: HIV/AIDS Epidemic

One of the most important things to understand about Botswana is how it's affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. It has the third highest HIV/AIDS prevalence in the world. As of 2016, there were approximately 360,000 people living with HIV, which is about 21.9% of the population. There were about 3,900 AIDS-related deaths in 2016. They have the Universal Free Antiviral Treatment (ART), however, there is a low testing rate and a low level of HIV knowledge. They also use a "one size fits all" approach to HIV education. This lack of targeting means programs reach less than half of those at risk. Women and young women most the prominently affected by HIV.



Education

While many countries in Sub Saharan Africa have a major challenge in making sure their children are educated, Botswana is different, as they do not have a major issue with education.

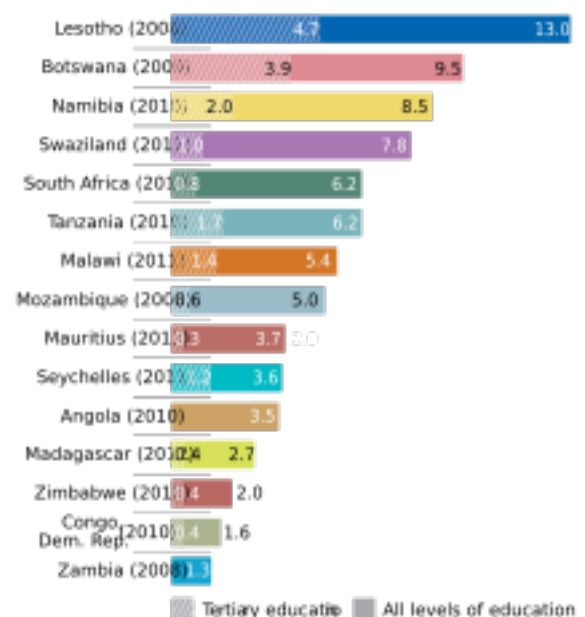
According to ClassBase, the first ten years of education in Botswana is free. This includes seven years in primary school, followed by three years in middle school. When they finish that they have to pass a "junior secondary examination" if they want to go to secondary school, which takes two years. From there they can take the "senior secondary examination" to go onto tertiary education of any kind, such as attending the University of Botswana.

The first ten years being free is essential to building a great education system that a lot of young people participate in and complete.

According to the Education Policy Data Center, gross enrollment ratio in primary school for boys and girls is 106%. It is 90% in lower secondary school. Overall, the net enrollment is 84% and primary completion rate is 95%.

This is exceptional, especially when compared to a country like Somalia, where the gross enrollment rate is only 30% in primary school and 26% in secondary education.

Public expenditure on education in Southern Africa as a share of GDP, 2012 or closest year (%)



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2015

Neoliberalism and the Sustainable Development Goals

In Jacqueline Novogratz’s TED talk “Invest in Africa’s Own Solutions”, she talks about defining poverty. In an obvious and literal sense, she defines the people she has worked with that were “poor,” or living in poverty, as those making 1 to 3 dollars a day. She says that “poor,” as most people know it, is defined as the four billion people on earth making less than \$4 a day, which actually makes up the third largest “economy” in the world. She explains that these people were everything from farmers to drivers to government workers, yet they’re all making around the same. She even explains that in India, making \$4 a day basically makes you middle class — those are the people that can afford a home with a concrete foundation. She then goes on to talk about the plans her company has for beginning to eradicate poverty, like providing people in these countries with work that can support them over a long period of time. Overall, her main idea is that instead of just throwing money at third world countries to try to provide aid, we should be developing real business models and really engage people. They want to be able to work hard and make their own decisions, rather than take handouts.



One of the ways that the world is going about tackling poverty is through the Sustainable Development Goals. Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs, are a framework of goals outlined by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in the United Nations to be accomplished by 2030. They have to do with a “plan of action for people, planet and prosperity,” as well as peace and partnership. There are 17 goals that build on the original Millennium Development Goals that were put in place to be accomplished by 2015. Some of the ideas present in their vision are to work toward

eradicating extreme poverty, work on sustainable development for a positive environmental impact, fight for basic human rights, gender equality, especially the rights of women and girls to an education, and more.

The idea of neo-liberalism focuses on making sure aid money is going toward real humanitarian efforts and projects rather than large Western institutions. Cutting government spending promoted by the World Bank and IMF through the idea of neo-liberalism can be a good thing because although it seems like this institutions would help third world countries, it keeps the money in the hands of powerful Western institutions rather than providing actual aid to poverty-stricken third world countries.

In John McArthur's article "Own the Goals", he discusses the idea of "players on the bench." The "players on the bench" that John McArthur is referencing are people with strong world influence through government, including the US President, who can either endorse/support initiatives like the MDGs and SDGs or oppose them/leave them unacknowledged. McArthur is criticizing President Bush for missing an opportunity to take part in a worldwide initiative that many other countries on the global stage played a part in through the United Nations. He states that the US was afraid of specific aid quotas dictated by the UN, but it reality that wouldn't be a problem because the only specific aid target was already endorsed by Bush during the Monterrey agreements. Washington was so strongly opposed to the MDGs that they often avoided even saying the words to avoid endorsing them. That opposition strongly decreased during the Obama administration. He also criticized the World Bank for not using their influence in the right ways to assist developing countries.

In the article "How to Help Poor Countries" (2005), the authors raise many important questions regarding whether or not increasing aid money to the countries that need it, or "throwing more money at the problem," would actually be helpful. In many cases, the countries that need the most aid money are also the countries least-equipped to use it effectively. In the case of Africa, they often have donors dispersing money across a wide number of different projects without any specific objectives or goals, which just causes their overall economic welfare to continue to decrease. Another issue is that there is often uncertainty around aid money — whether a country will even receive any— so it's difficult for governments to plan budgets. The most effective outcomes of aid money are those with clearly outlined objectives and goals, such as in the case of aid money given to countries trying to recover from war. Those projects have worked because they have one specific problem to fix. The authors suggest that donors of aid money should be clear in setting out a plan for what the recipients should do with the money, rather than letting them figure it out for themselves. The authors also suggest providing clear leadership for what is to be done with the money.

Botswana's Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals

According to the United Nations, Botswana is committed all of the SDGs, but is especially working on six main Sustainable Development Goals. They are 1) No poverty 2) Zero hunger 3) Good health and well-being 5) Gender equality 9) Industry, innovation and infrastructure and 17) Partnerships for the goals.



Overall, Botswana has been making a lot of progress toward completing the Sustainable Development Goals and is one of the emerging Sub Saharan Africa countries on the rise. According to the UN website, Botswana is fully committed to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, and has made specific goals within each category.

For example, they created a flagship program that works toward the first SDG of eradicating poverty. It is called the Poverty Eradication Programme (PEP) and targets people with an income of less than \$30/month, orphans, those living with disabilities, and more. It was founded in 2010 with the objective of economically empowering the poor so that they can live a more dignified life. The program focuses on sustainable income projects, employment creation initiatives, skills development, and social services.

In accordance with SDG 2: Ending Hunger, Botswana struggles a lot with malnutrition, so they created programs to address this. Programs include the School Feeding Program, the Letlhafula Program and the Vulnerable Group Program. About 95% of people registered for these programs are supported monthly, helping to increase food security.

The main health issues in Botswana include maternal mortality, non-communicable diseases, tuberculosis, substance abuse and as mentioned, HIV/AIDS. In working toward SDG 3: Ending Poverty and Ensuring Healthy Lives and Well-being, in 2016, Botswana launched the HIV “Treat All Strategy” to ensure that all those who test positive for HIV get treatment regardless of how bad their case is. Their overall strategy for approaching this goal is to improve universal health coverage by leveraging resources and using innovative financing to reduce the cost of healthcare for families.

Botswana has also implemented a primary healthcare program, made significant strides in raising the status of women, emphasized maintenance and updates of infrastructure, and is working toward better access to global resources that can help private sector growth. These are all significant steps in completing the goals.

According to World Bank data:

- Their GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is up from 5.788 billion in 2000 to 15.581 billion in 2016.
- Their GNI (Gross National Income) per capita (in thousands, USD) is up from 3,020 in 2000 to 6,750 in 2016.
- Their Gross Enrollment Ratio for both sexes in primary school is up from 70.5% in 1975 to 107.6% in 2014.
- Their Poverty Headcount Ratio is down from 32.9% in 1993 to 19.3% in 2009.
- Life expectancy is up from 48.9 years in 2000 to 65.8 years in 2015.
- Annual GDP growth is expected to be at 4.35% in 2019, up from -1.7% in 2015.



Botswana's Vice President, Mr. Mokgweetsi Masisi, at the SDGs Roadmap Launch at the University of Botswana in February 2018. Source: Official Botswana Government Facebook Page

Overall, Botswana's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals has made them one of the most successful countries in Sub Saharan Africa.

According to *Think Tank Freedom House*, Botswana has a score of 73 (100 being the best). Out of 7, they have a 3 for political rights, 2 for civil liberties, and 2.5 for freedom (1 being the best score, or most free, and 7 being the worst, or least free).

The Polity IV Index gives countries a score based on how democratic they are. Since the beginning of the study, Botswana has always fallen under "Democracy" or a score of 6-9. A score of 10 is "Full Democracy," such as the United States. From ~1965-85 they were a 6, ~1990-2000 a 7, and now ~2000-2015 an 8.

YALI, the Young African Leaders Initiative, is active in Botswana. Young people are members and participate in many initiatives to better the country.

African "Cheetahs" vs. "Hippos"

The "Cheetah Generation" refers to a rising group of people in Africa, especially in the emerging countries, that make up a new generation of leaders and entrepreneurs. They are becoming influential leaders in government, politics, private sector business, and civil organizations and societies. They are also sometimes referred to as "Africa's Hope," creating new innovative ways of life to replace outdated ones. Their goals include democracy, transparency, and a strong business sector, and they plan to do this by building strong connections across Africa and all over the world. While most of these people are young, educated, and urban, there are also some that are older, from small villages, only having street smarts and good energy. They are both men and women. They are sick of old ways and want change — they want an Africa that is on the rise. They fight for basic human rights and a good and honest government.

In contrast, the "Hippo Generation" or "Big Man" are those that are stuck in the past and in the old ways of doing things. They don't support colonialism or imperialism. These are the people that fought their way into leadership roles in questionable ways— like through independent movements and rebel armies. They were so consumed by fighting back against colonialism that they didn't take the time to take care of their own governments, leaving many countries in Africa in governmental ruins. They do not believe in transparency or a fair and honest government, so they keep too much power in their own hands and the "loyal" people closest to them. This group of leaders also never stepped down, holding office for far too long.

The goal of the Cheetahs is to replace these leaders with new ones who care about things like basic human rights and good governance. They want to change the perception of Africa from an unstable one to one to be admired, by completely doing away with the old ways of policy, government, leadership, economics and more. The movement has been widely recognized and supported— even President Obama commented on it.

Botswana's Cheetah

According to an article in *News Deeply*, in September 2017, there was an incident in Gaborone, Botswana involving a young woman being chased, beaten and stripped by a group of men because she was wearing a mini skirt in public. Apparently, there is an “unspoken rule” in this area that women should dress modestly on the buses and other public transportation, mostly for the purpose of not being targeted. It is quite common for women to be verbally harassed in these places.

This particular horrible incident was caught on camera, and caused an outrage in the area. It sparked a new movement – **Right to Wear What I Want** – made up of concerned citizens and backed by doctors, lawyers and politicians. This group has started a series of “miniskirt marches” to raise awareness about gender-based violence. They have held three so far, including one in the city where the incident took place.

Although Botswana has made strides in working toward gender equality, as it is one of their main goals within the SDGs, they still have a lot of work to do. The article sites a study about gender-based violence that says 67% of women in Botswana report experience some sort of gender violence in their lifetime.

The marches are getting both support and backlash. Many women participants are being targeted on social media for wearing mini skirts in public. The article states that the main reason people are reacting so strongly to the movement is because it is the first time women have publicly declared their ownership of their own bodies.



In a series of “miniskirt protest marches,” women in Botswana are taking to the streets to protest against gender-based violence. Source: Right to Wear What I Want Movement

OVERALL CONCLUSION

Mozambique, South Sudan and Botswana are making great strides toward ending poverty in Sub Saharan Africa through their commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals and social activism using a neoliberalism approach.

NEOLIBERALISM APPROACH

Humanitarian support must be coupled with diplomatic engagement, substantial investments in healthcare, protection programming and a sustainable peace process. This comprehensive equation is essential to end poverty and suffering, while also securing the future of the South Sudanese, Mozambique and Botswana population in order to work toward progress and end the cycle of poverty in Sub Saharan Africa.

To restate our thesis, African countries, including Mozambique, South Sudan and Botswana, are working toward ending poverty through social activism and the principles outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals. By each country working individually, Sub Saharan Africa is making progress as a whole.

We hope you enjoyed our e-book, *The Multiple Pathways Out of Poverty in Sub Saharan Africa*!

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Eli McGee is one of the co-author of the e-book, *The Multiple Pathways Out of Poverty in Sub Saharan Africa*. He is a graduating Senior at the University of Missouri and will be receiving his degree in Textile and Apparel Management with an emphasis in Apparel Marketing and Merchandising. He will also be receiving a minor in business.

His post grad plans include starting his career as a Visual Merchandiser for Adidas. He also plans to pursue his entrepreneurial goals of owning a clothing store as well as a multimedia company that focuses on photography and videography projects that highlights important topics within the black community such as mental health issues, gun violence and the effects of the prison pipeline.

Growing up in a single parent household on the southside of Chicago, Eli has seen first hand the effects of poverty and the desperation that comes from those circumstances. With the research conducted for this e-book as well as his own personal story, Eli knows how important it is to give back to struggling communities. While opportunity is greater than charity, it is a goal of his to create lasting opportunities through both philanthropy as well as aid. Once you show people how to thrive and then equip them with the tools to perpetuate their success, you positively alter their livelihood and help reshape the community for generations to come.



Alexis Zilla is a co-author of the e-book, *The Multiple Pathways Out of Poverty in Sub Saharan Africa*. She is currently enrolled as a Junior at the University of Missouri's School of Journalism, majoring in Strategic Communications and minoring in Psychology. She was granted the privilege of studying journalism at one of the founding and most established Journalism Schools in the country. Zilla's coursework related to her major consist of hands-on training in digital, audio, print and film strategic communications. She utilizes her innate creativity, self motivation and strong communication skills in both her academic and professional life. Zilla aspires to pursue a creative career in marketing and advertising after college.



Born and raised in West Chicago, Illinois. Alexis Zilla grew up amongst two brothers, Shane and Anthony Zilla, as well as, her father Anthony J. Zilla. Alexis Zilla is family oriented and makes time to drive home to see her loved ones throughout her years away at college. Other than writing e-books on ending poverty, Zilla enjoys traveling, creating art, reading and playing with her golden retriever, Leo. Zilla avidly volunteers and raises money in her chapter's many philanthropic events for St. Jude's Children's Research Hospital. For the past three years, she has annually visited and volunteered at St. Jude's Children's Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee. Alexis Zilla finds purpose in helping others. Her passion for volunteer work is one of the main reasons she enrolled in Peace Studies and wrote this e-book on eradicating poverty in Africa. She believes that having a strong, global, understanding of poverty is the first step in ending poverty.

Jessica Welsh is a co-author of the e-book, *The Multiple Pathways Out of Poverty in Sub Saharan Africa*. She is a graduating senior of the University of Missouri's School of Journalism with an emphasis in Strategic Communication. She is also a Textile and Apparel Management minor. She fell in love with the Mizzou campus the first time she visited, and felt very lucky to be attending such a great journalism school. She also works as a PR & Marketing Student Worker in the MU Office of Undergraduate Research.

She's a Chicago suburbs girl with a passion for strategic thinking and public relations. She's been doing creative work for as long as she can remember and hopes to continue that for her whole career. She's a social media connoisseur, a self-proclaimed yogi, a wanderlust-er, an adventure-seeker, and an overall lover of all things beautiful.

When Jessica spent the summer studying abroad in Barcelona and traveling throughout Europe, she gained a new perspective on cultures across the world, and hopes to visit many more countries in her lifetime -- including Botswana! Outside her office or classroom, you can find her exploring coffee shops, convincing her friends to go get sushi, cheering on the Cubs or watching *New Girl*. Honestly, you'll probably just find her shopping. Or FaceTiming her dogs.

After graduation, Jessica will be heading home to Chicago to begin a social media internship at a fashion & beauty PR agency. She can't wait to live with her mom, sister, and three dogs again! At least for a little while.



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THE END!

Thanks for reading:

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