

Fairtrade: a World of Difference

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South Africa, EAC, Raisins

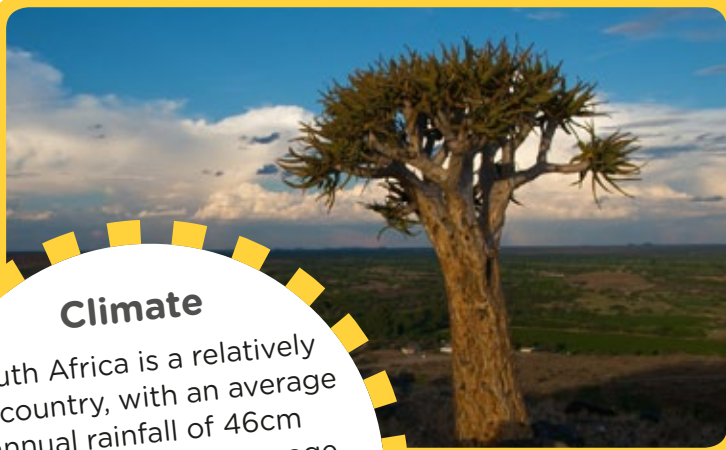


Geography: South Africa occupies the southern cape (tip) of Africa, its long coastline stretching more than 2,500km from the desert border with Namibia on the Atlantic coast, southwards around the tip of Africa, then north to the border with subtropical Mozambique on the Indian Ocean.

Quick Zulu lesson: how to say "hello." What you say depends on the number of people you are addressing.

Say "sawubona" (sah-woo-BOH-na) to greet 1 person.

Say "sanibonani" (sah-nee-boh-NAH-nee) for 2 or more.



Climate

South Africa is a relatively dry country, with an average annual rainfall of 46cm (compared to a UK average of 93cm). The Western Cape gets most of its rainfall in winter, but the rest of the country is generally a summer-rainfall region.

Language

South Africa has 11 official languages. They are (starting with the most common) Zulu, Xhosa, Afrikaans, Northern Sotho, Tswana, English, Southern Sotho, Tsonga, Swazi, Venda and Southern Ndebele.

The main South African exports are...

gold, diamonds, metals and minerals, cars, machinery and wine.

Did You Know?

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Population: **49.32 million**

Population Density:
39 people per sq km

Literacy: **89%**

Children enrolled in
Primary Education: **87.5%**

Children enrolled in
Secondary Education:
71.9%

HIV/AIDS prevalence
in population (15-49
years old): **18.1%**



Meaning of the Flag

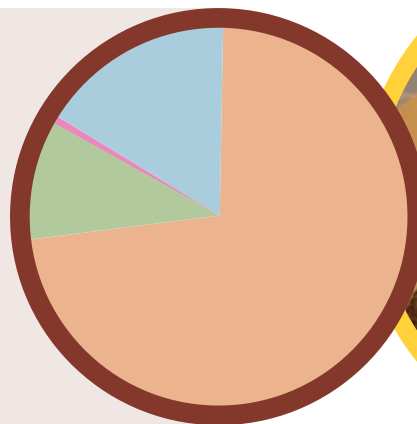
Although the colours of the South African flag have no official meaning attached to them, different people have argued that they mean different things. Red,

white and blue are historically common to flags of South Africa, including the colonial flags of Britain and Holland, while green, black and gold were often colours of the African people, and the colours of Nelson Mandela's African National Congress political party. The main design of the flag, the green 'Y' starting at the flag post and coming together in the centre of the flag, can be seen as the uniting of the different people of South Africa who then take the road ahead together.

Did You Know?

South African cuisine is heavily meat-based and has spawned the distinctively South African social gathering known as 'a braai', or barbecue.

Religion: South Africa has a wide mix of religions. **Christianity** is most popular (over 73%), then traditional **African religions** (15%), with **Islam and Hinduism** equally small (1.5%). 8.5% of people surveyed are 'non-religious or other'.



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History

100,000 BC	500 AD	1652	1816-1826	1880-1881/1899-1902	1934
First human beings settle	The Bantu peoples arrive, bringing farming and domesticated animals	Riebeeck of the Dutch East India Company founds Cape Colony	Powerful Zulu Empire founded	Boer Wars against the British	South Africa given independence from Britain
1948	1960s	1961	1964	1994	
Policy of apartheid adopted when the National Party takes power	International pressure against government begins, South Africa excluded from Olympic Games	South Africa declared a republic, leaves the Commonwealth	African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela sentenced to life imprisonment	ANC wins first non-racial elections. Mandela becomes president	

34% of South Africans subsist on less than \$2 per day.

Despite significant transformation since 1994, South Africa still faces major socio-economic challenges including persistently high unemployment at 29%, and poverty, with 34% of South Africans subsisting on less than \$2 per day.

What is Apartheid?

A system of government where different racial groups were forced to live separately and non-white people were treated as inferior.

Country Focus: The Orange River

The Orange River is the longest river in South Africa. It rises in the Drakensberg Mountains in Lesotho, flowing westwards through South Africa to the Atlantic Ocean. The river forms part of the international borders between South Africa and Namibia and between South Africa and Lesotho. It passes the southern edge of the Kalahari Desert and winds through the Namib Desert before draining into the Atlantic Ocean in South Africa and is about 1,300 miles long. Despite the fact that the river does not pass through any major cities, it plays an important role in the South African economy by providing water for irrigation, as well as hydroelectric power.

