

*Guest at
Your Table*

Uganda - Africa



Slightly smaller than Oregon (93,145 sq mi) (*3,794,000 sq mi*)

Landlocked; fertile, well-watered country with many lakes and rivers



Climate - tropical; generally rainy with two dry seasons (December to February, June to August); semiarid in northeast

Highest mountains 16,732 feet



Arable land: 21.57%

Coffee is primary export

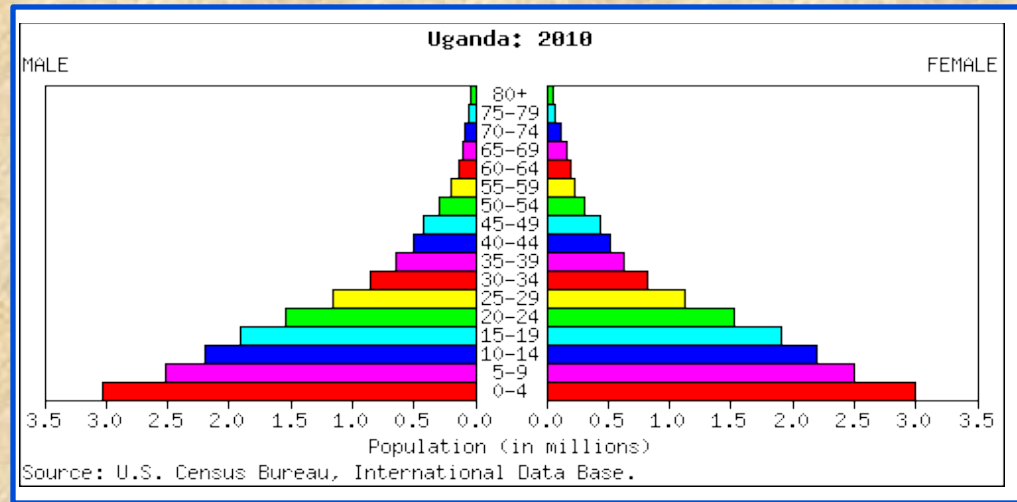
Ag. employs 80% of the workforce and accounts for 22.5% of GDP (**1.2%**)



Per capita GDP \$1,200
(**US = \$46,000**)

One of the poorest countries in the world

Population 33,400,000 (*US 310 million*)



2nd highest birth rate in the world = 47.55/1000 (*13.83/1000*)

TFR = 6.7 (2.06); Growth rate = 3.563% (*0.97%*)

Doubling time = 19.6 years (72 yrs)

½ population less than 15 years old (*36.8 yrs*)

IMR = 63.7/1000 (*6.14*)

HIV = 5.4% (*0.6%*)

LE = 53 years (*78*)

Kampala, Uganda

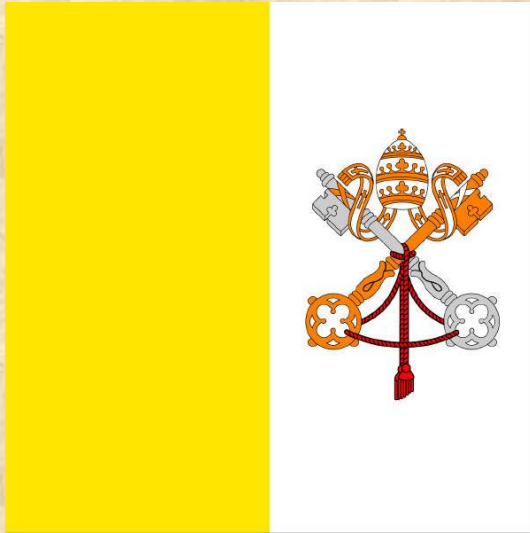


Urban
population: 13%
(82%)



Rural = 87%

Roman Catholic 41.9%



Protestant 42% (Anglican 35.9%, Pentecostal 4.6%, Seventh Day Adventist 1.5%)



Muslim 12.1%

Government



1962 (from the UK)

Democratic republic (Between 1970 and 1985 400,000 died in internal conflict and repression)

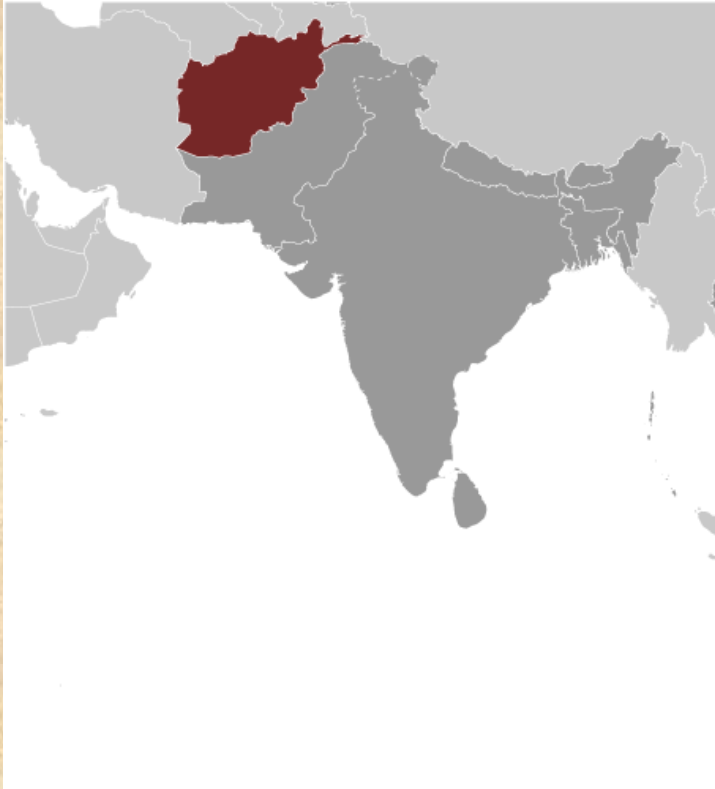
Uganda is subject to armed fighting among hostile ethnic groups, rebels, armed gangs, militias, and various government forces that extend across its borders. Hosts refugees from other countries.



Opoka Kenneth uses oxen such as this to plow his fields

19 years old with 2 children

Afghanistan – Middle East



Slightly smaller than Texas (251,760 sq mi)

Landlocked



Climate - arid to semiarid; cold winters and hot summers

Dominated by mountains that cover 2/3 of its surface. The rest of the landscape is made up of desert and fertile plains.

Hindu Kush Mountains run NE-SW; 24,557 ft



Arable land: 12%

Crops and exports: opium, coffee, tea, wheat, fruits, nuts; wool, mutton, sheep & lamb skins



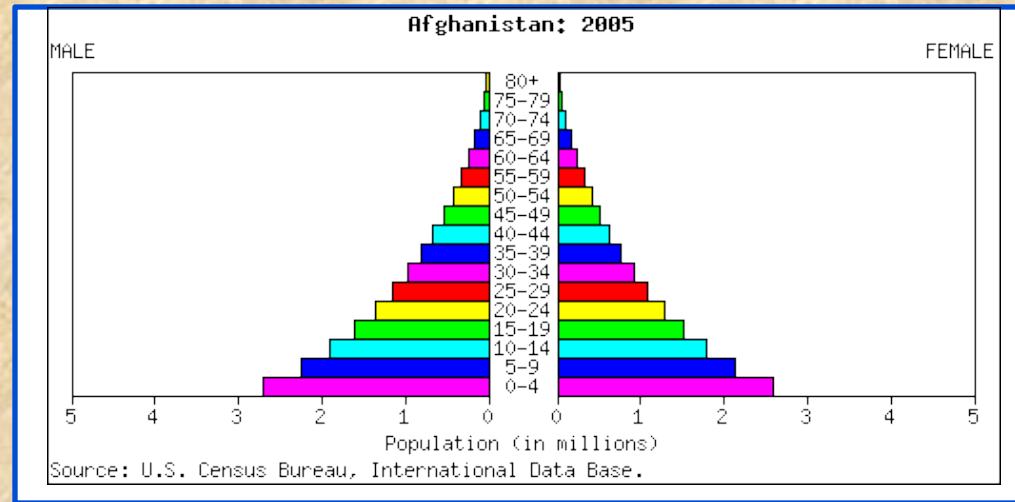
Ag. employs 79% of the workforce and accounts for 31% of GDP

Per capita GDP \$1000



Afghanistan is extremely poor and highly dependent on foreign aid, agriculture, and trade with neighboring countries. Much of the population continues to suffer from shortages of housing, clean water, electricity, medical care, and jobs

Population 29,121,286



Birth rate = 38.11/1000

TFR = 5.5; Growth rate = 2.5%

Doubling time = 28 years

44% population less than 15 years old; Median age = 18

IMR = 152/1000; #2

HIV = 0.1%

LE = 45 years

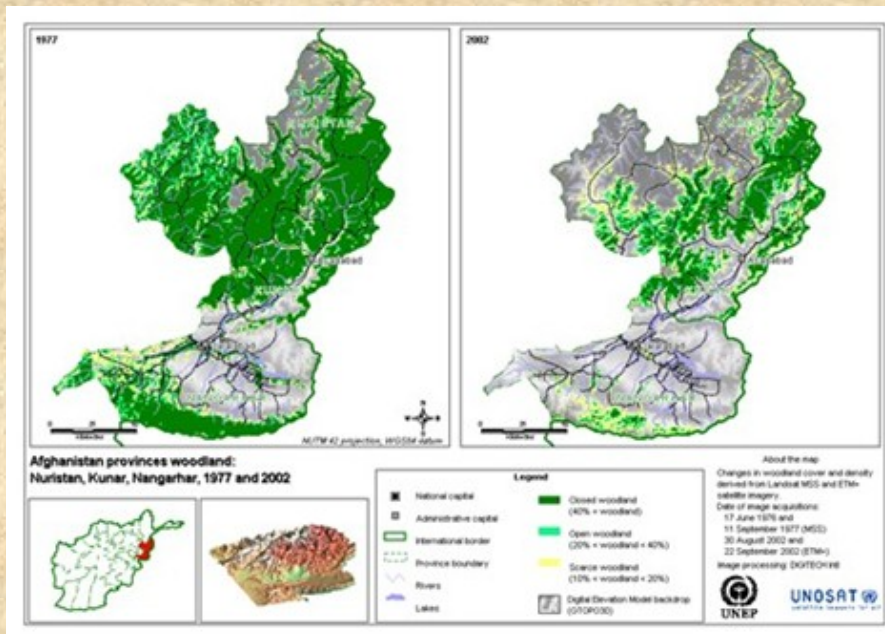
Kabul



Urban
population: 24%



Rural = 76%



Limited fresh water resources;
 soil degradation; overgrazing;
 deforestation; desertification; air
 and water pollution





Muslim 99%



Sunni Muslim 80%, Shia Muslim 19%

Sunnis (85%) – accept the first 4 successors after Mohammed, appeal to consensus opinion of local Moslem community to resolve issues concerning the practice of Islam

Shiites (15%) disagree over Mohammed's first successor who they believe should have been one of his descendants; strong emotional displays at religious festivals.

Government



19 August 1919 (from UK control over Afghan foreign affairs)

Islamic republic (universal suffrage...)

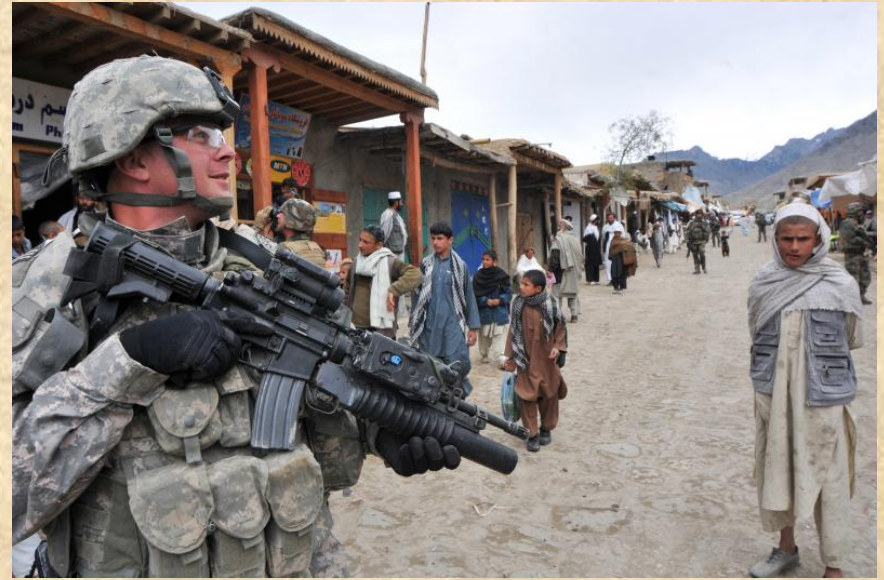
The government of Afghanistan has historically been characterized by power struggles and bloody coups. The constitution ratified by in 2003 restructured the government as an Islamic Republic consisting of three branches, executive, legislative, and judicial.



Soviet occupation

Continuous state of civil war since 1970s, punctuated by the Soviet occupation in the 1970s and the US-led invasion in 2001 that overthrew the Taliban government.

The country is being rebuilt slowly with international assistance; the fight against the Taliban continues



US Forces



Poppy problem



Maral – teacher in Afghanistan

Guatemala – Central America



Slightly smaller than Tennessee (42,301 sq mi)

Mountainous with narrow coastal plains and rolling limestone plateau



Climate - tropical; hot, humid in lowlands; cooler in highlands

Highest mountain 13,816 ft



Arable land: 13.2%

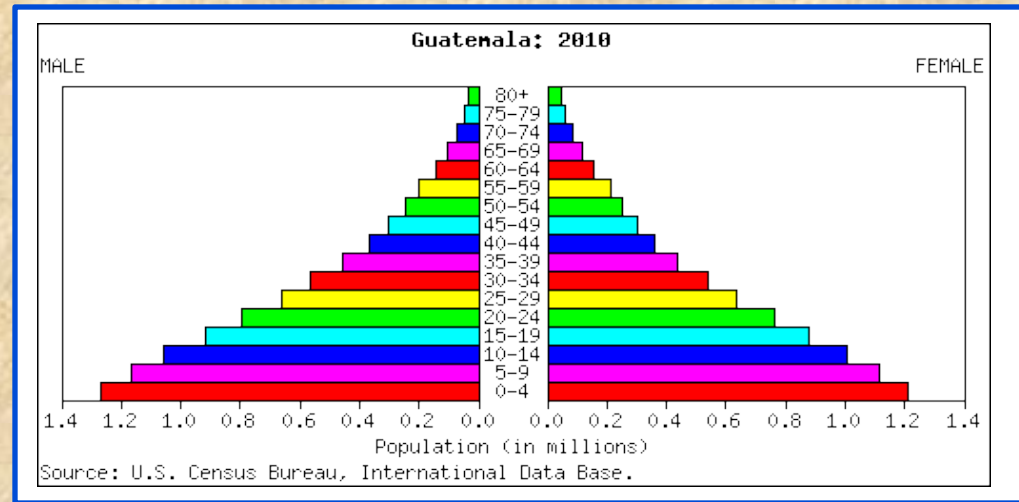
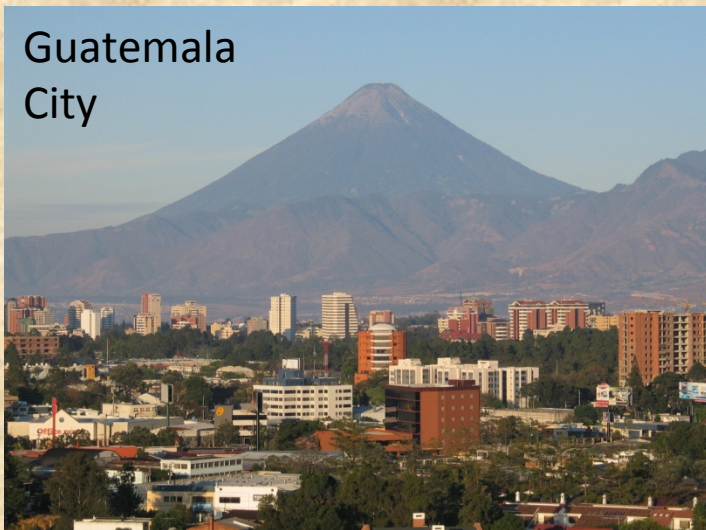
Exports include coffee,
sugar, and bananas

Ag. employs 50% of the
workforce and accounts
for 13.5% of GDP

Per capita GDP \$5,100
country comparison to
the world: 143

Industry: 24.4%
Services: 62%

Population 13,550,000 (Most populous Cen. American Country)



Birth rate = 27.4/1000

TFR = 3.36; Growth rate = 2.02%

Doubling time = 34.7 years

Median age = 19.7

IMR = 26.9/1000

HIV = 0.8%

LE = 70.6 years



Urban
population: 49%



Rural: 51%

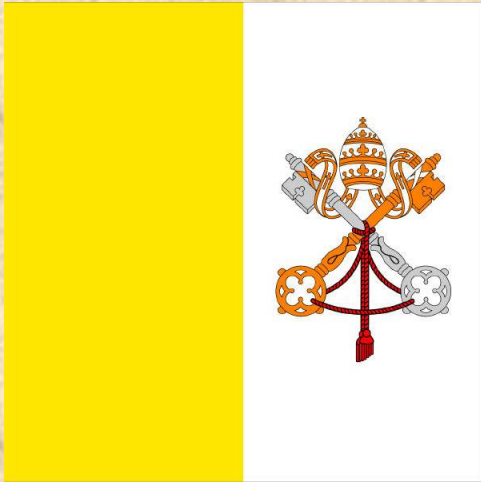


56% of the population is below the national poverty line and 15% lives in extreme poverty



43% of children under 5 are chronically malnourished
=
one of the highest malnutrition rates in the world

Catholic: 50-60%



Protestant: 40% (Evangelicals
and Pentecostal)



Indigenous Mayan

Government



1821 (from Spain)

Democratic republic

Military coups from 1970s-1996

During the civil war, more than 450 Mayan villages were destroyed and over 200,000 people, mostly Mayan, were killed. 1 million people became displaced within Guatemala.



Carmen Molina – plantation worker

Ecuador – South America



Slightly smaller than Nevada (109,455 sq mi)

Landscape: coastal plain, inter-Andean central highlands, and flat to rolling eastern jungle



Climate - tropical along coast,
becoming cooler inland at
higher elevations; tropical in
Amazonian jungle lowlands

Highest mountain
20,561 ft





Arable land: 5.7%

Exports include coffee,
cacao, bananas, oil, fish

Ag. employs 8.3% of the
workforce and accounts
for 6.8% of GDP

Per capita GDP \$7,500

Industry: 35.2%

Services: 58%

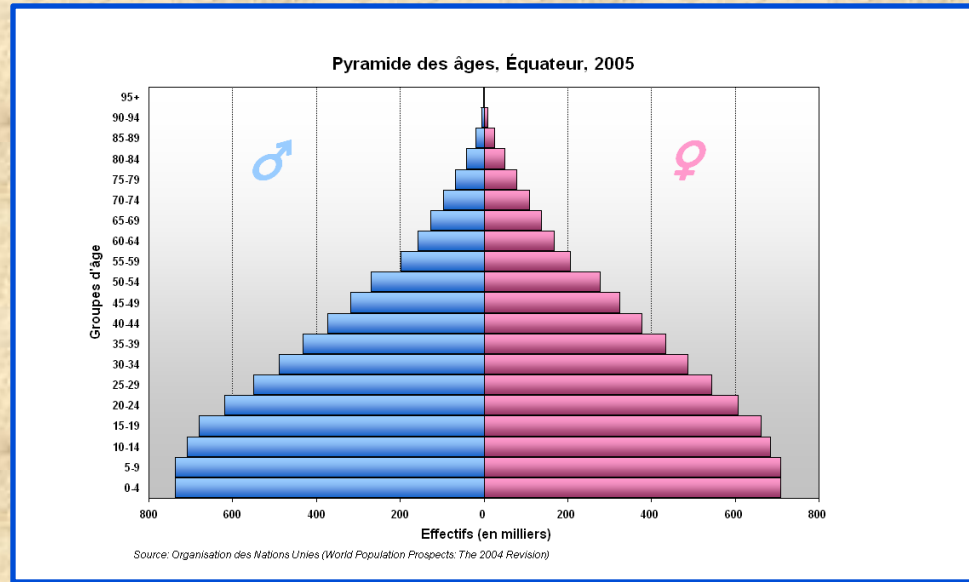
In 2008, defaulted on 80% of external debt (\$3.2 billion)

Economy uncertain – limited foreign investment

35% below poverty level



Population 14,790,000



Birth rate = 20.3/1000

TFR = 2.46; Growth rate = 1.47%

Doubling time = 47.6 years

Median age = 25.3

IMR = 20.3/1000

HIV = 0.3%

LE = 75.5 years

Quito,
Ecuador



Urban
population: 66%



Rural: 34%

Catholic: 95%



Other 5%

Government



1822 (from Spain)

Democratic republic: universal 16; mandatory 18-25

Although Ecuador marked 25 years of civilian governance in 2004, the period has been marked by political instability. Protests contributed to the mid-term removal of Ecuador's last three elected Presidents. In September 2008, voters approved a new constitution – its 20th since gaining independence.

Carolina Lara



Water rights in Ecuador