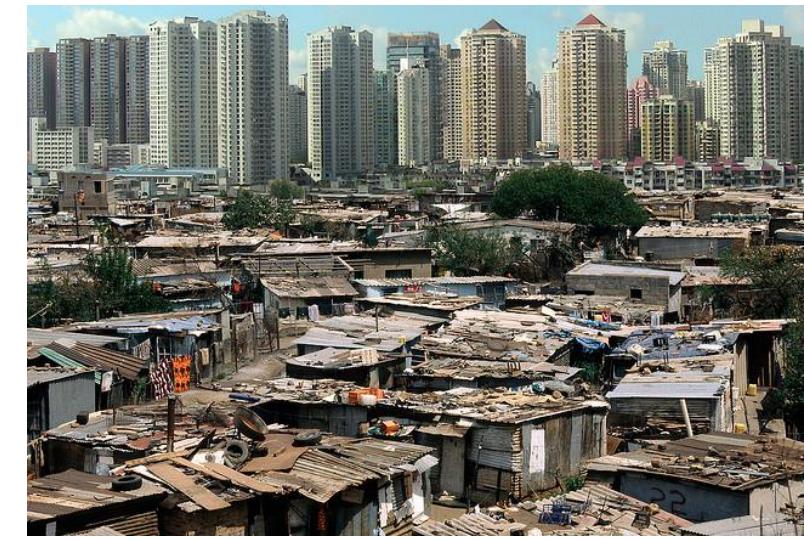
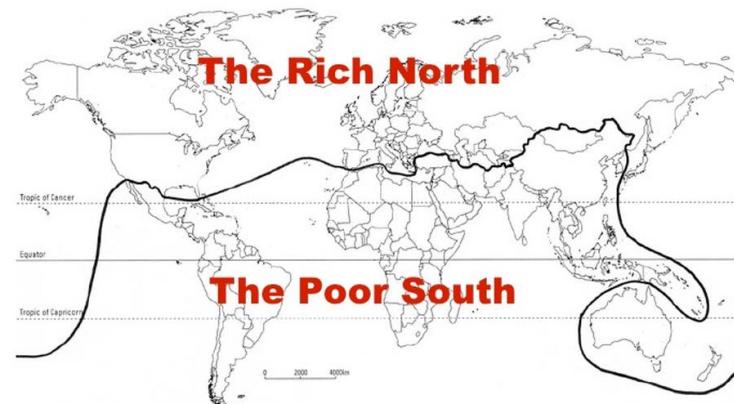


DEVELOPMENT GEOGRAPHY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



What is development?

- **Development:** The use of resources and technology to bring about positive change.
= generally involves the improvement in quality of life (healthy) and standard of living (luxuries) in a country.



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sical requires a de-

Different concepts of Development

- **Economic development:** the ability of a country to access and control their resource to generate wealth and drive economic growth.
- **Social development:** is the improvement in the standard of living, hygiene, nutrition, education, housing, medicine, equality, safety, and human rights, that can raise the quality of life for people.
- **Environmental development:** the protection and conservation of the natural environment in countries.





- **Sustainable development:** “development which balances economic, social and environmental objectives and maximizes the well-being of the present society without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs” (Gro Brundtland Commission Report, United Nations, 1987).

3-Legged Sustainability Stool

Economic Leg
Good Jobs
Fair wages
Security
Infrastructure
Fair Trade



Environmental Leg
0 Pollution & Waste
Renewable Energy
Conservation
Restoration

Social Leg
Working conditions
Health services
Education services
Community & Culture
Social justice

Quality of Life / Genuine Wealth / Genuine Progress

South African Bill of Rights includes sustainable development as one of the rights of all South Africans.



Everyone has the right

- a. to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and
- b. to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that
 - i. prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
 - ii. promote conservation; and
 - iii. secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

Development from different contexts and scales

- **Local** – refers to development in the area in which you are living.
(small-scale)
SUCH AS: municipality or community.
E.g., individual farmer receives irrigation water from dam.
- **Regional** – refers to development in an area that has similar characteristics which distinguish it from other areas.
SUCH AS: a province (e.g. Gauteng) or group of countries (e.g. SADC, BRICS).
E.g., entire town recycles waste OR country converts to wind-generated power.

- **Global** – refers to development worldwide. (large scale)
E.g., Countries from all over the world signing The Millennium Development Goals agreeing to;



OR 189 countries signs the Paris agreement of 2016 agreeing to limit global warming by reducing the Greenhouse Gas emissions.

Development indicators

- **Development Indicators:** are used to measure the level of development with regard to a country's economic, social and institutional growth.

There are three main types' economic indicators: -

1. **Economic Indicators** (Show how well off a country is economically)
2. **Social Indicators** (Show level of human development, welfare and quality of life)
3. **Demographic Indicators** (Statistics of a country's population)

1. Economic indicators

- **Gross National Income (GNI)** – the amount of money the average person in a country can expect to have.
Low-income / middle-income countries = developing.
High-income countries = developed.
- **Gross National Product (GNP)** – Total value of all goods and services produced by a country in one year including foreign earnings.
- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** – Shows the total value of all goods and services produced by a country in one year.

- **Human Development Index (HDI)** – This indicates the level of human development and is a combination of GDP per capita, life expectancy and literacy rate.

0 = worst quality of life,

0,8 to 1 = almost perfect place.

- **GINI co-efficient** – Distribution of wealth in a country.

0 = complete equality in distribution of a country's income,

1 = complete inequality in distribution of a country's wealth/income.

2. Social Indicators

Social Indicator shows the level of human development, welfare, and quality of life in a country. It includes;

- The percentage (%) of the population living in urban areas
- Education level and level of literacy.
- Availability of services such as water, electricity and healthcare
- Food and nutrition.
- **Gender Inequality Index (GII)**: indicates the degree of equality/inequality between men and women.

The following factors are used to determine the GII; health of girls and women, political representation, education, and job opportunities.

0 = maximum equality,

1 = maximum inequality between genders.

NOTE THE DIFFERENCE

- **Standard of living** is the value of their possessions and savings, the type of home they live in and whether they own items such as a washing machine, television, car, telephone and computer.
- **Quality of life** is the general well-being of a person. It includes standard of living, but it is also affected by education, health care, services, utilities, environment, and social, political and religious freedom.



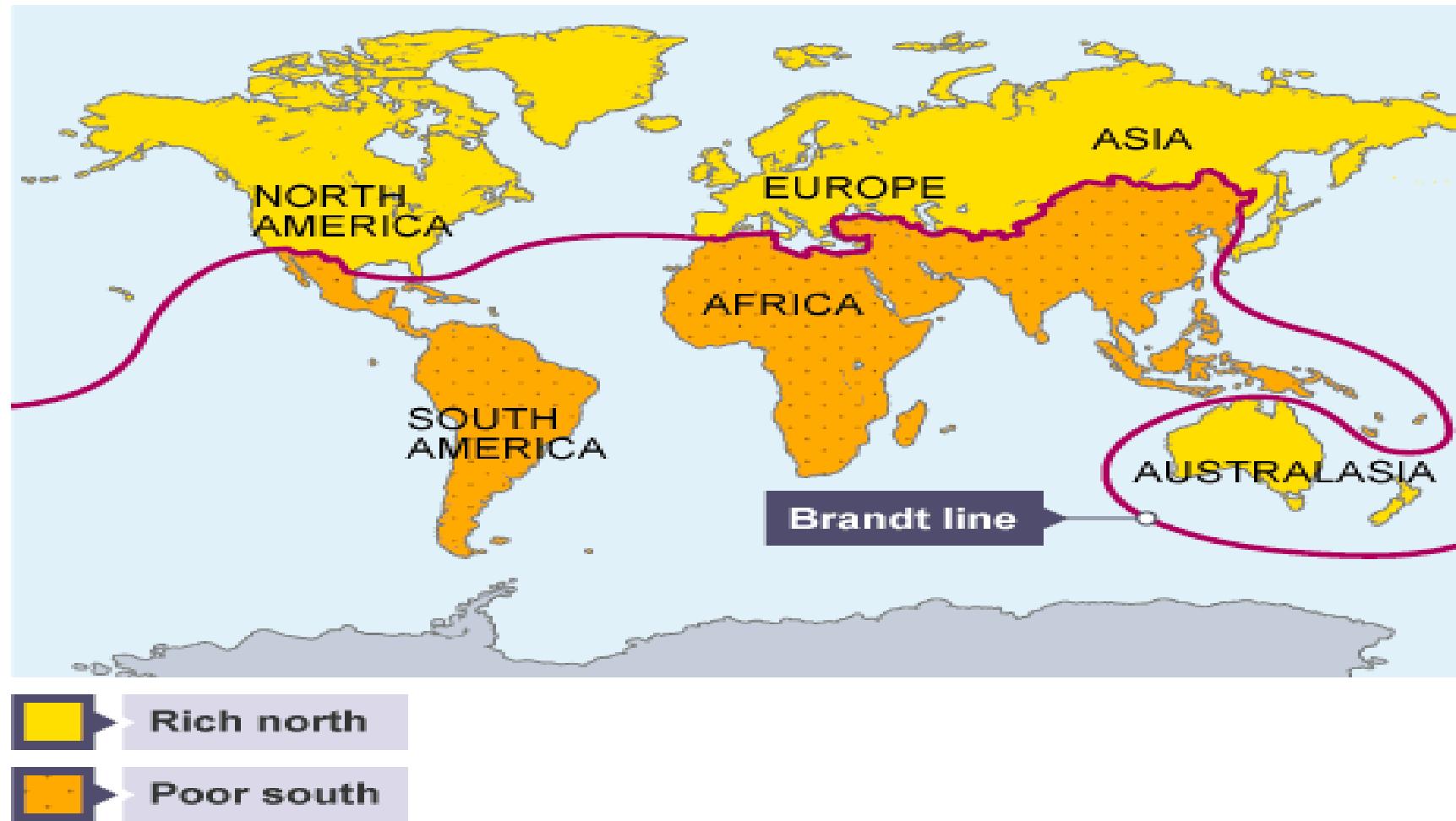
3. Demographic Indicators

- **Birth rate (BR)** – the number of births per 1000s of the population.
- **Death (mortality) rate (DR)** – the number of deaths per 1000s of the population.
- **Infant mortality rate (IMR)** – the number of children who die (in their first year) because of childhood related and other diseases.
- **Life expectancy (LE)** – the average number of years a person can expect to live.
- **Maternal Mortality rate** – the number of mothers who dies during childbirth.

- **Fertility rate (FR)** – the expected number of children the average women in a country would have.

The Brandt Line

- **The Brandt Line:** the line dividing the world into the developed and developing world.
- Also referred to as the North-South divide.



DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
First world / The North	Third World / The South
Rich world / The haves	Poor world / The have not's
More economically developed countries (MEDCs)	Less economically developed countries (LEDCs)
High standard medical services	Poor and badly equipped medical services
Industrialised = primary sector mechanised, people mostly employed in the secondary and tertiary sector.	Non-industrialised/ Industrialising = people mostly employed in the primary sector.

Exports manufactured goods to the LEDCs	Exports raw materials to the MEDCs.
High income with balanced diet, often with too much food that leads to obesity	Low income with poor diet lacking in vitamins and variation
Energy supply =uses electricity supplied by nuclear, oil, gas or coal.	Energy supply= uses wood, dung, or coal for heating.
E.g. United States of America, France, UK, Japan, Australia.	E.g. Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Argentina, Syria, <u>Brazil??</u> , North Korea, <u>China??</u> .

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



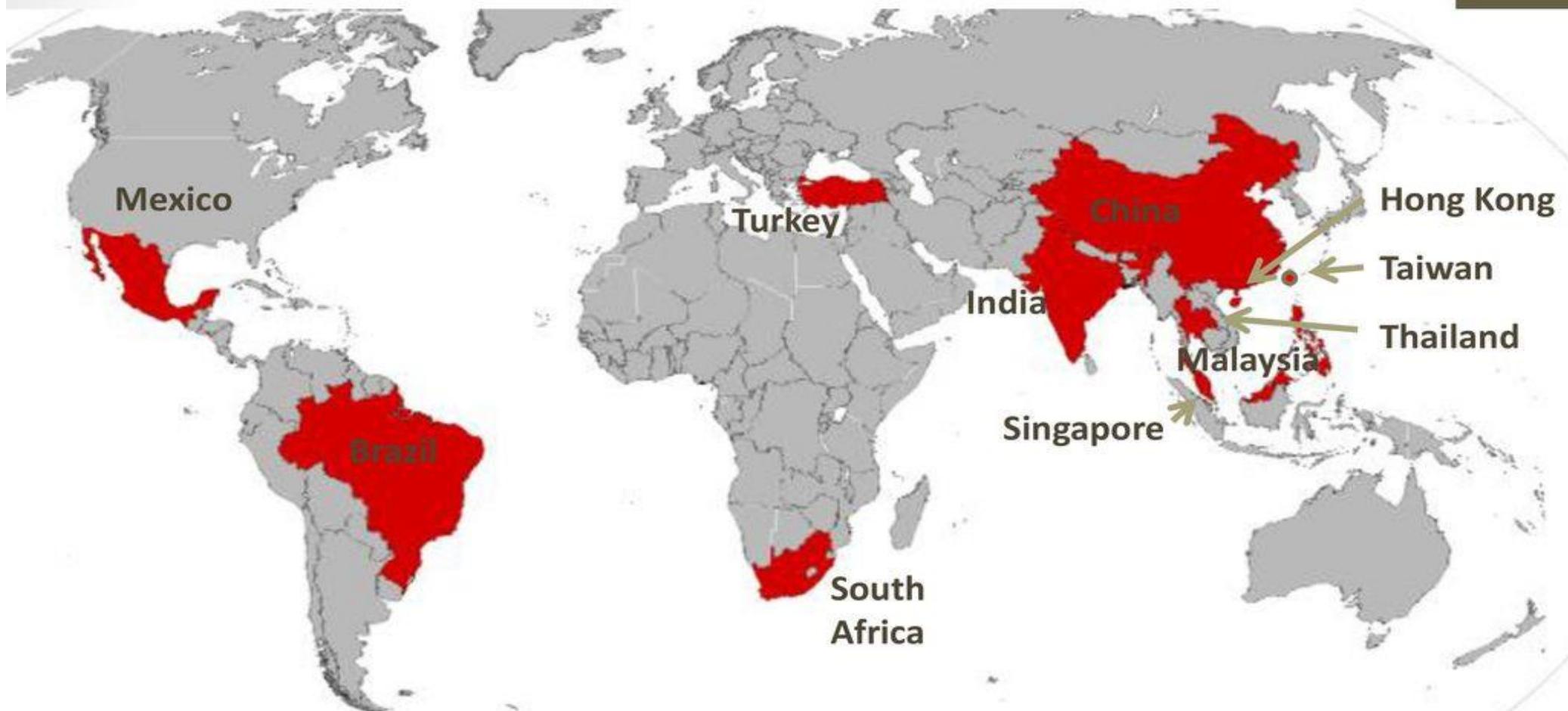
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES



NICs

- NIC refers to the **Newly Industrialized Countries**
e.g Hong Kong, **China**, Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea, India, South Africa, Mexico, Turkey, **Brazil**, Malaysia.
- NICs are characterized by a rapid rise in their standard of living and economies.
- This is mainly due to their application of technological and scientific approaches in industry.
- NICs are also characterised by stable political rule, democratic and human rights and their ability to attract foreign investment.

Newly Industrialised Countries include:



These countries may not match those of developed nations
but they are well ahead of developing countries

Summary of development indicators

MEDCs	LEDCs
Lower BR & DR	Higher to medium BR & DR
Longer LE	Shorter LE
Lower IMR	Higher IMR
Higher LR & adult literacy	Lower to medium LR
Higher urbanisation rate	Lower – medium urbanisation
Higher GDP/GNP per capita	Lower GDP/GNP
Higher HDI	Lower HDI
Low Gini coefficient	High Gini coefficient
Lower gender inequality	High gender inequality

Factors that affect Development

a) POLITICAL FACTORS /History

- Colonisation led to the extraction of resources by developed countries.
- No laws governing the use/exploitation of resources in some countries.
- Large multinational companies and investors exploit natural resources, especially in developing countries.
- Labour is exploited and foreign expertise is used. Local labour is not skilled.

b) SOCIAL FACTORS

Population Growth

- Developing countries often young and fast-growing populations
- The increasing population equals growing markets which puts pressure on resources such as wood, water and soil.
- These resources are becoming depleted or degraded.

Education and Training

- Any developing economy needs skilled people such as engineers, software technicians, etc to drive the economic growth.
- An educated labour force is also essential for transfer of technology from developed and developing countries.
- High illiteracy rates hamper educational progress in a country.

c) ECONOMIC FACTORS

Trade Imbalances

- A **trade imbalance** exists when a country buys more goods (imports) than it sells (exports).
- ***Globalisation*** has made it easy for countries to trade and exchange goods.
- World Trade Organisation has introduced a **free-market** trade system in an effort to attempt to integrate developing countries into the world's trading and economic systems.
- Developing countries often have to export to developed countries and suffer when orders for their goods are cut back.

Energy

- Development requires sources of energy e.g. electricity for machinery, fuel for vehicles.
- More than half the world's population does not have access to clean, cheap energy.
- The high use of biomass fuel in developing countries means a lack of energy for domestic use, this slows down development.
- Developed countries contribute to the world's rising CO₂ levels from the use of fossils fuels for energy production.

d) NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural Resources & Environmental Degradation

- Carrying capacity (the maximum population that resources in a given environment can support) is exceeded.
- Large populations put pressure on natural resources as most development is based on natural resources such as coal, gold, fish, and agricultural crops.
- There is a lack of environmental education, government policy and effective pollution control.
- One of the challenges facing countries in both LEDCs and MEDCs is how to develop without damaging the environment.
- Development thus usually (but not always) has an impact on the environment.

The effect of development on the environment

- Large areas of land is often cleared for vegetation
- Land is also striped-mined for minerals or polluted with waste materials.
- Large areas of tropical rainforests are being destroyed in quest for timber and living space.
- Oil spills from ships or oil wells and refinery can result in the destruction of farmlands, fresh water supplies, and fish.
- Coal-burning power stations contribute to Greenhouse Gas emissions which cause global warming.
- Waste materials from industries contain heavy metals(mercury, cadmium) which can pollute and damage the ecosystem.



e) ACCESS TO RESOURCES

- Development requires resources such as water, coal, fertile soil, land, minerals and people.
- There is an uneven distribution of the world's natural resources.
- Developed countries need more resources than developing countries.
- There is a lack of access to water, electricity and sanitation in many developing countries.
- Land ownership is prevented in some countries.
- There is a lack of opportunities in business owing to government policies.

Fact file: South Africa

READ ONLY, DO NOT COPY!

Population	60,041,994
BR	18.89 births/1,000 population
DR	9.27 deaths/1,000 population
IMF	26.82 deaths/1,000 live births
LE	65.04 years; male: 63.68 years, female: 66.42 years
LR	87%
Fertility Rate	2.2 children born/woman
GDP/GNP per capita	\$6,001.40

HDI	0.709	READ ONLY, DO NOT COPY!
Gini coefficient	0.63	
Total unemployment rate	32,6% and 57% Youth	
Agricultural products	sugar cane, maize, milk, potatoes, grapes, poultry, oranges, wheat, soybeans, beef	
Exports	\$123.864 billion	
Exports commodities	gold, platinum, cars, iron products, coal, manganese, diamonds.	
Imports	\$131.721 billion	

Imports commodities	crude petroleum, refined petroleum, cars and vehicle parts, broadcasting equipment
	READ ONLY, DO NOT COPY!
Electricity access	94% of population
Access to water	95.5% of population
Sanitation fac. access	90.6% of population
% of urbanised	67.8% of total population
Environmental issues	River pollution from agricultural runoff & urban discharge; acid rain due to air pollution; deforestation; soil erosion; land degradation; desertification; solid waste pollution.

REVISION F

Go through the fact file of RSA in the previous slide and answer the questions below.

1. Calculate the natural increase of South Africa. (2 x 1) (2)
2. Does your natural increase show a negative or positive growth? (1 x 2) (2)
3. What does the value of the Gini-coefficient and HDI tell you about South Africa respectively? (2 x 2) (4)
4. Using the values in table, write a paragraph in which you explain how factors such environmental issues, energy, trade imbalances, education and resources affect development in South Africa (4 x 2) (8)

Community based development

- **Community based development** programmes are designed to improve the quality of life within specific communities.
- This approach is called the '**Bottom Up**' development as it starts at grassroots community level.
- It takes into account local conditions, culture and history.
- By involving the community in the planning, execution and on-going maintenance of the programme, the people are more likely to buy into the idea and thus such development is usually successful.
- Community based development can be divided into **rural development** and **urban development**.

Case study

Rural and urban community-based development: saving lives in Kenya using LifeStraw water filters

1.2 billion people in the world do not have access to safe drinking water; 60% of whom live in sub-Saharan Africa and southern



Figure 4.24 Bacteria and parasites that cause diarrhoeal diseases are removed as water is sipped through the portable LifeStraw® water filter

Asia. Waterborne disease is a leading cause of illness and death in developing countries. The World Health Organisation (WHO) notes that 3,5 million people die each year from waterborne diseases. The WHO says the impact of diarrhoeal disease is greater on children than the combined impact of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

In Kenya, fewer than 40% of the population have access to safe drinking water. The majority of the

people rely on wells, boreholes, rivers and springs. People walk long distances to collect water, and have to boil it before it is safe to use. Diarrhoea is the second biggest killer of Kenyans with malaria claiming the most lives. A solution to this problem was launched in 2011: LifeStraw water filters, developed by a company in Europe, Vestergaard Frandsen.

The invention, using nanotechnology, changes muddy water to clean drinking water in a few minutes at the point of consumption without having to boil it. The LifeStraws are being distributed free to 900 000 homes in Kenya as part of the Carbon for Water Programme. Community health workers are delivering and demonstrating the use of the filters to 4,3 million people, both rural and urban. Each filter can filter 18 000 litres of water – enough for a family for three years. Forests will also benefit



Figure 4.23 Kenya

as less wood will be required for fuel to boil water. Using the water filters will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by over two million tonnes a year. The company that designed and distributed the filters for free will earn carbon credits for each filter it

donates. Hundreds of Kenyans will be employed to maintain and repair the filters.

(Sources: www.vestergaard-frandsen.com; *Mail and Guardian* 17 June 2011; Business Daily Kenya)

EXERCISE 1

pp.200-201

Read the case study in the previous slide and answer the questions below.

1. Suggest reasons why the LifeStraw filters are good for;
 - a) the Kenyan people (1 x 2) (2)
 - b) the environment (1 x 2) (2)
 - c) the manufacturers (1 x 2) (2)
2. Explain why the water filter project is an example of community-based development. (1 x 2) (2)
3. Explain why it is important for development projects (such as building a dam, road, school, clinic) to be in line with a community's culture and needs. (1 x 3) (3)

Case study AGRINAS

AGRINAS is a community-based organisation that works principally in rural farming communities in China, Bosnia, Morocco, Kazakhstan, Indonesia and Albania. AGRINAS is an acronym for Agricultural International Assistance. Its purpose is to assist at community level, with better agricultural practice that is appropriate and sustainable. In this way, communities can create surpluses and break out of their cycle of poverty, by initiating trade.

Almost 60% of the Chinese population is rural. Although the economic

growth of China has been strong, this growth is almost completely confined to the urban areas. There is very little sign of progress that has happened in Chinese rural areas.



Figure 5.2.17 Chinese farmer



Figure 5.2.16 AGRINAS logo

AGRINAS has facilitated farm industries in the rural communities of Yangqu County, Shanxi Province. Farmers bring their products to a central point where people with skills have joined together into co-operatives to create factories to produce, for example, tomato paste, jam and juice. There is a cheese factory that requires up to 2 000 litres of milk each day. It not only provides jobs, but also teaches people new skills, such as commercial and management skills for farmers. Packaging and marketing centres create job opportunities and add value to the agricultural products made by the community. In this way, from grassroots beginnings, economic and social development begins.

Source: Adapted from Agrinas website, "Projects"

EXERCISE 2

p.240

Read the case study AGRINAS in the previous slide and answer the questions below.

1. In what way does the community work together to produce goods of values? (2 x 2) (4)
2. What skills do local farmers need? (1 x 2) (2)
3. Give ONE advantage and disadvantage of community organized labour. (2 x 2) (4)
4. Explain how a community-based development project could work in your school area. (1 x 2) (2)

Trade and development

- **Trade** can be described as the transfer of ownership of goods and services from one person or entity to another.
- **Exports:** goods sold by one country to another.
- **Imports:** goods bought by a country from another country.



Trade for Sustainable Development (T4SD)



International Trade

- **International Trade** involves the movement of goods and services across borders between countries.
 - = Trade between two countries is called **bilateral trade**, while trade between more than two countries is referred to as **multinational trade**.

Commodities

- **Commodities** are items that countries trade.
- Commodities can either be raw materials or finished products.
- LEDCs export mainly raw materials and unfinished goods, so their share of global trade is very small.
- LEDCs also earn less for their exports than MEDCs, because processed commodities fetch higher prices than raw materials do.



Coal



Gold



Corn



Sugar

Market share of sustainable commodities

% of total production of a commodity that is certified

	Coffee	Cocoa	Palm oil	Tea
2008	15%	3%	2%	6%
2012*	40%	22%	15%	12%
				
	Cotton	Bananas	Sugar	Soyabeans
2008	1%	2%	<1%	2%
2012*	3%	3%	3%	2%
				

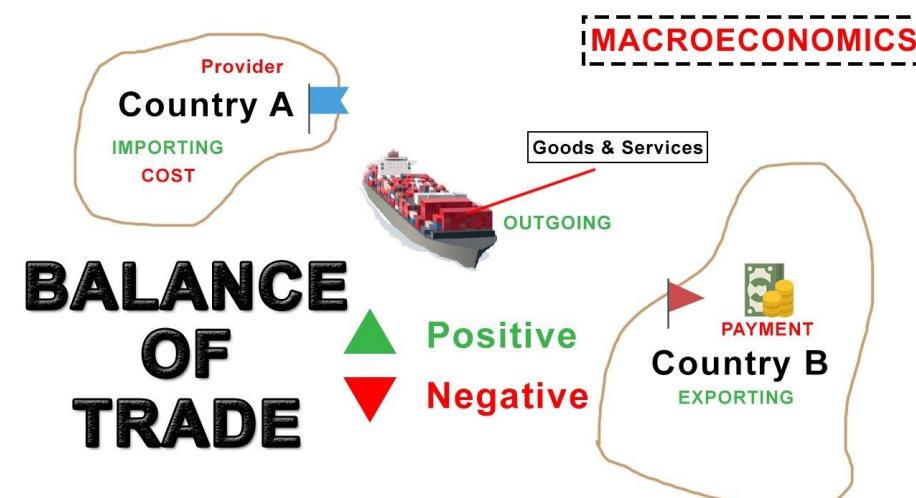
Terms of Trade

- **Terms of trade** is a term used by economists to describe the relationship between the prices a country sells its exports for and the prices it pays for its imports.
- It makes economic sense to try and get more for what you sell, and pay less for what you buy.
- LEDCs are at a disadvantage with regard to balance payments as they trade unprocessed or raw materials in return of manufactured goods which are more expensive.

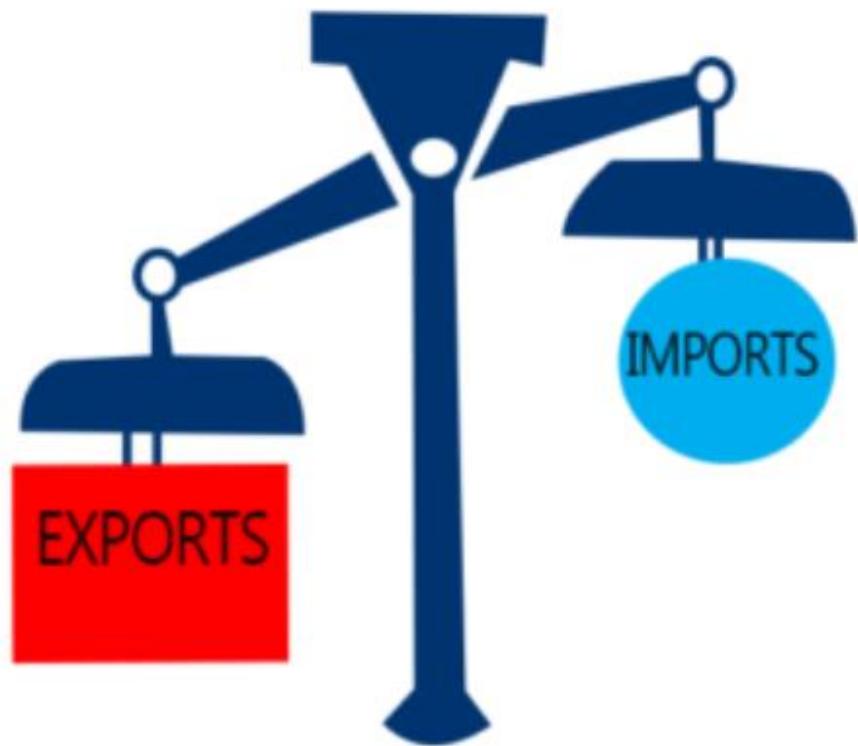


Balance of Trade

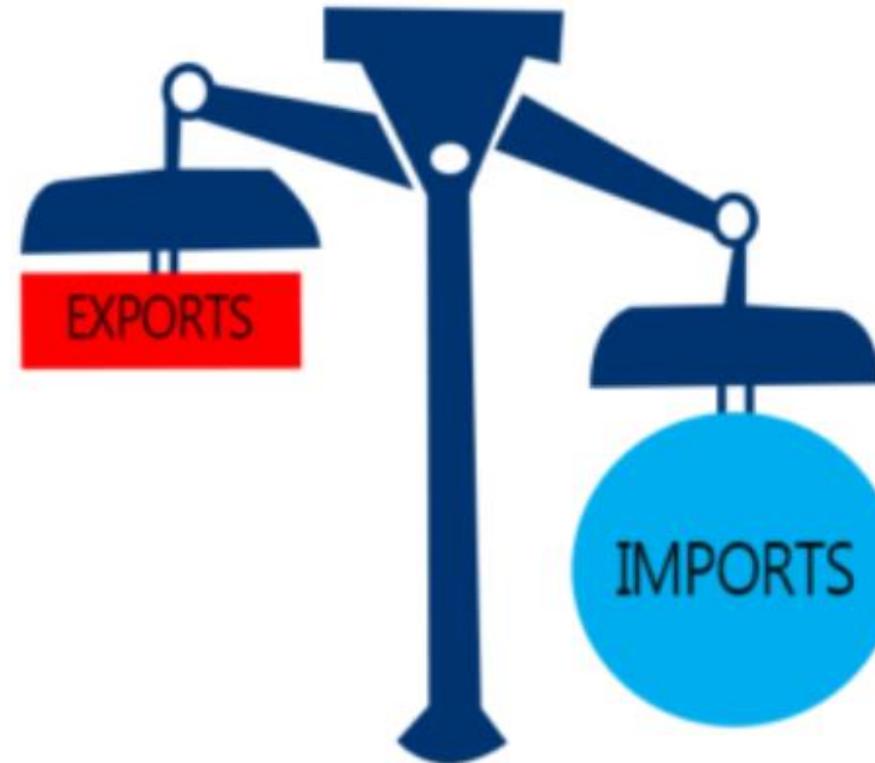
- The **balance of trade** is the relationship between the value of a country's exports and it imports.
 - It can either be **positive** or **negative**.
- **NEGATIVE BALANCE OF TRADE** = *imports are greater than exports.*
- **POSITIVE BALANCE OF TRADE** = *exports are greater than imports.*



SURPLUS



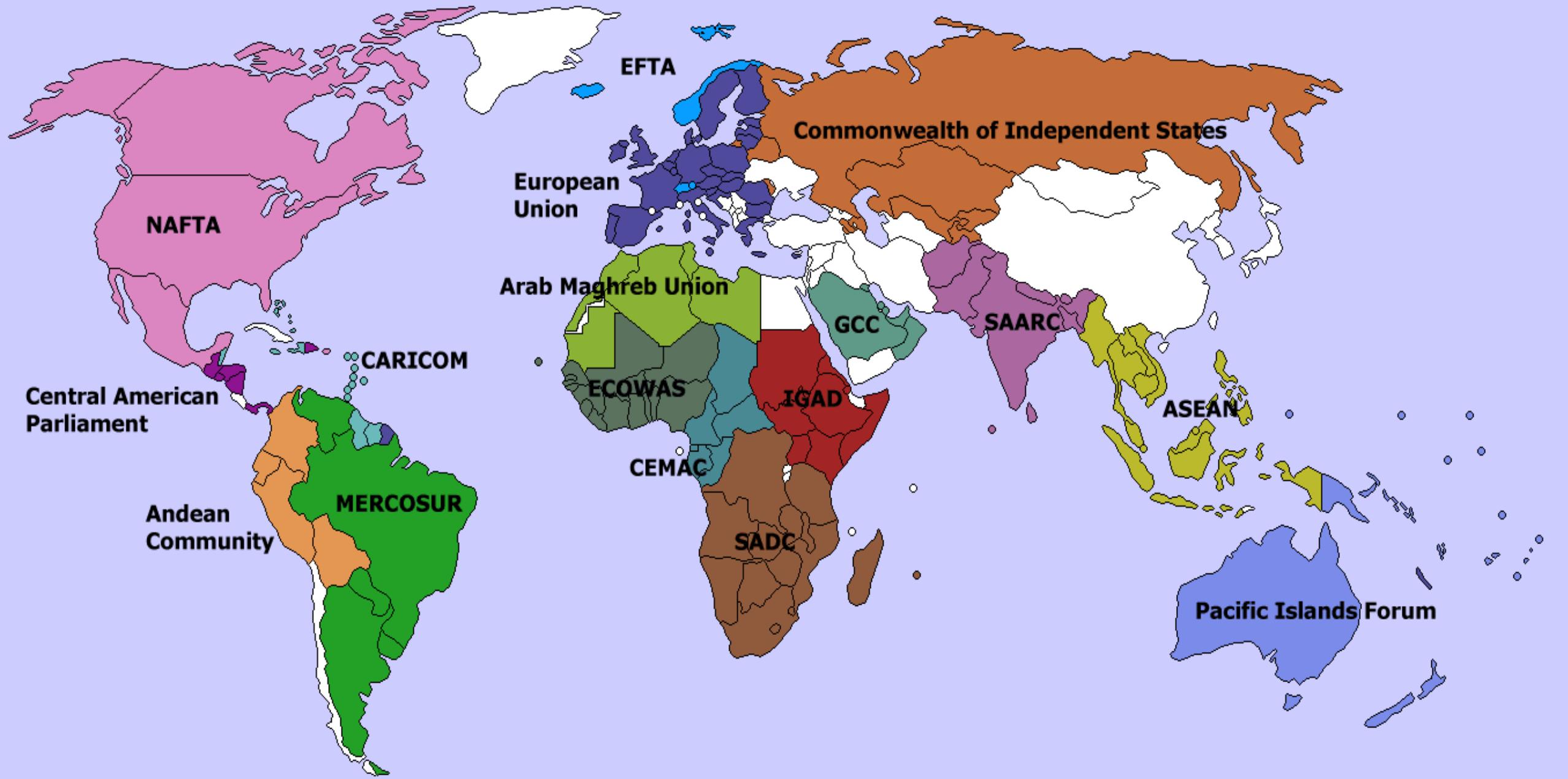
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Types of trade Relationships

- 1) **Free Trade** is trade that occurs without any restrictions.
 - When there is **free trade**, nations open their borders to one another, and goods and services move freely between them.
 - There are no tariffs or customs duties that might increase the process.
 - Free trade is meant to benefit all trading partners.
 - **Trade Bloc** are group countries that agree to remove trade barriers on goods and services amongst member countries e.g. EU, SADC, NAFTA.

Major trade blocs



2) **Trade Barriers** occurs when governments might introduce measures to make imported goods more expensive in order to protect local manufacturers. These include:

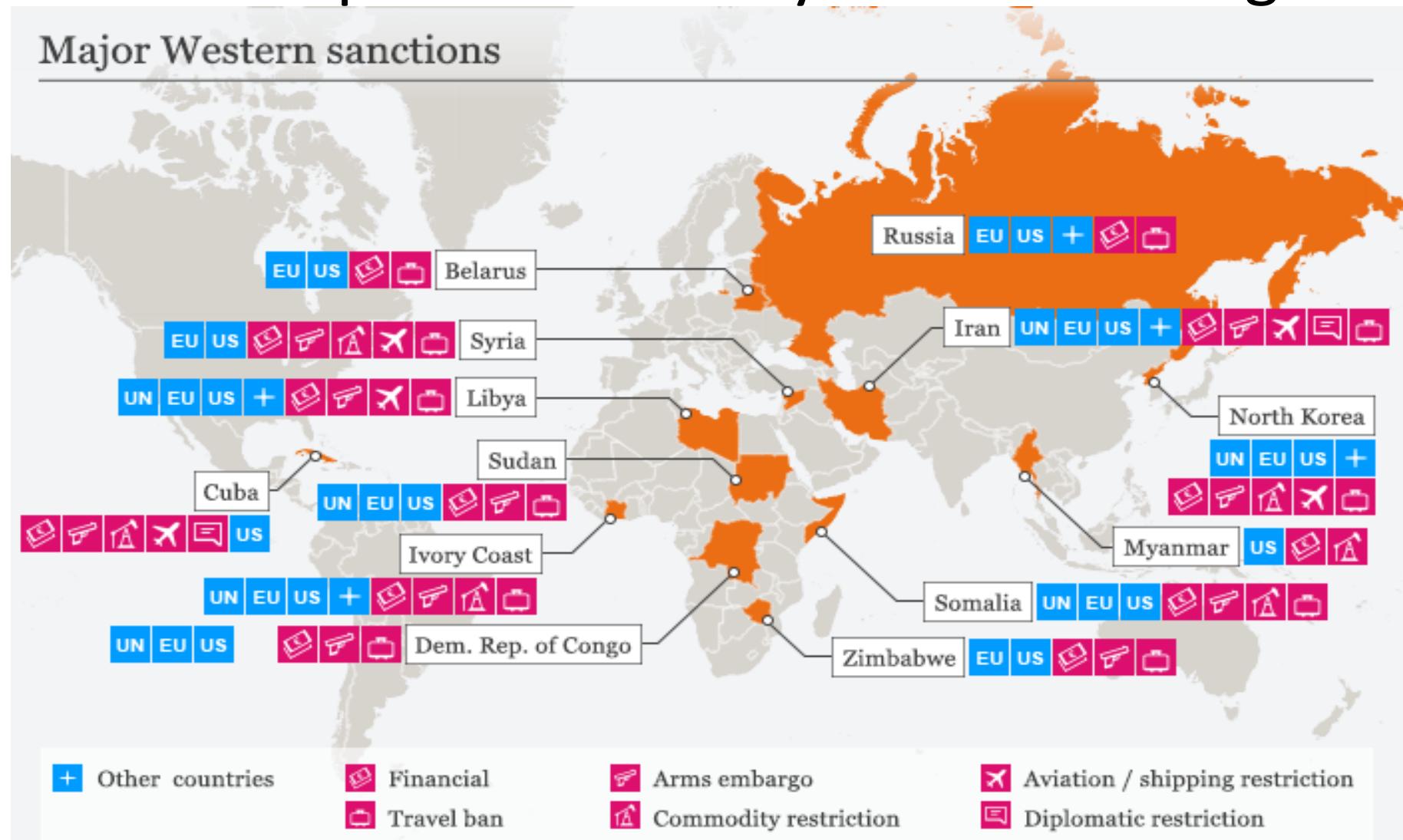
- ***Import tariffs*** and taxes (taxes placed on imported goods making them more expensive than local goods)
- ***Subsidies*** for local industries (**a subsidy** is financial assistance paid to a business to help support that business, to create employment, stimulate business and reduce imports)
- ***Quotas*** (limits that governments set to the amount of imported goods that can enter a country within a particular time frame)
- ***Trade barriers*** are also used in order to protect jobs in a country, protect local products from foreign competition and to encourage local industries.

3) Fair Trade = trade that supports farmers in developing countries by paying fair prices, workers enjoy better working conditions and are not exploited.

- This type of trade is closely linked to **sustainable development**.
- *Fair trade organisations* also improve infrastructure and **social development** (education and training) in developing countries.



4) **Trade sanctions or embargo:** is a government order that restricts commerce with a specified country or the exchange of specific goods.





AFP

“

Sanctions are slowing down our progress, inhibiting our economic recovery and punishing the most vulnerable.

Emmerson Mnangagwa
President of Zimbabwe

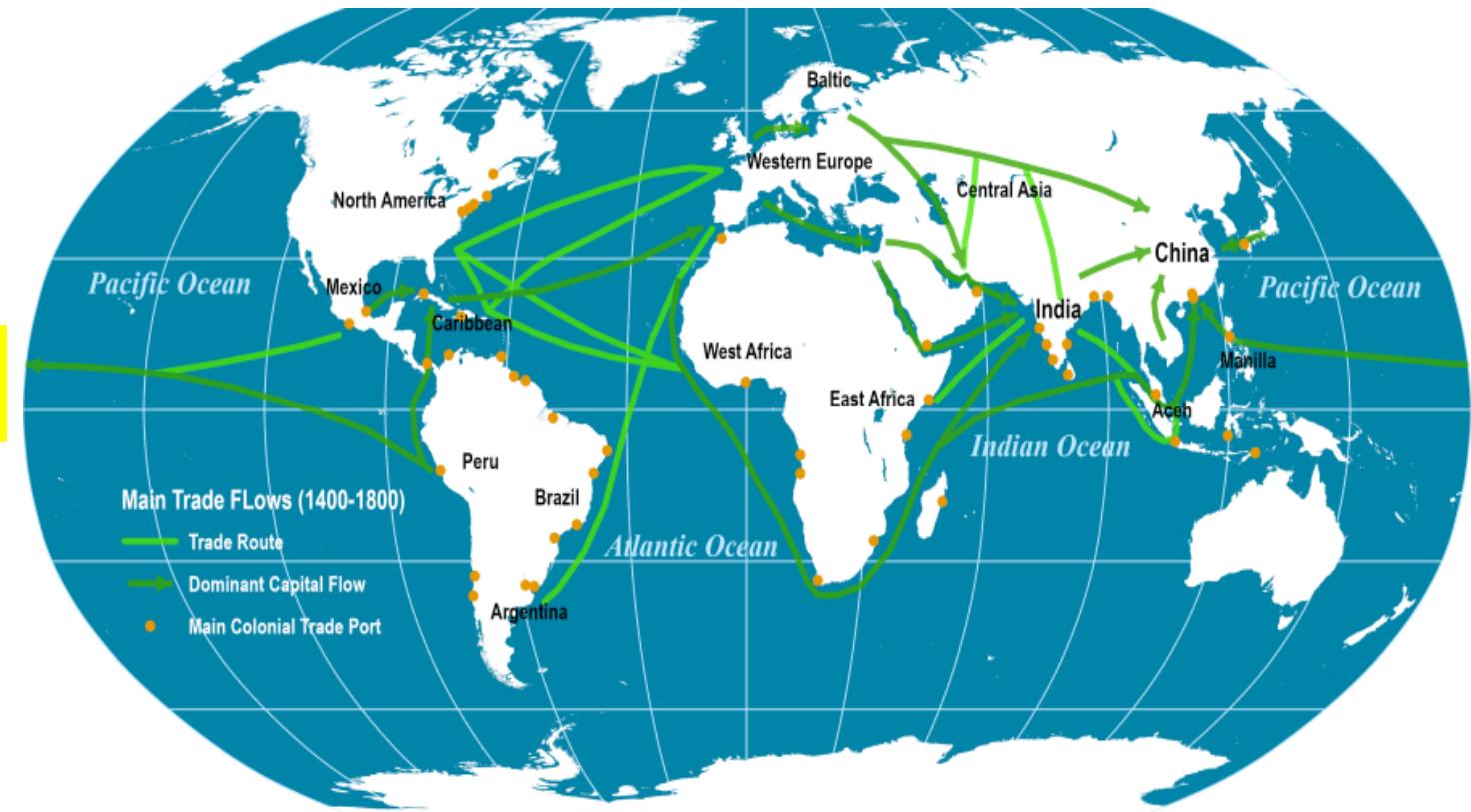
EXERCISE 3: What message is the cartoonist trying to convey?
(1 x 2) (2)



Globalisation and Development

What is globalisation?

- **Globalisation** is a process whereby the increased flow of goods, services, capital, technology, ideas, information and people between countries leads to an integrated global economy and society.
- Globalisation has resulted in the expansion and spreading of **multinational corporations** (MNCs) across the globe.



Multinational corporations (MNCs)

- These are large companies with factories, branches or offices that operate (work) in several countries.
- In other words, multinational corporations are companies that manufacture and sell their goods on a worldwide scale.
- Examples of multinational corporations are Microsoft, Intel, Apple, Samsung, Sony, LG, Toyota, Volkswagen, Shell, Engen, Nike, Reebok, etc



Mercedes-Benz



Multinational corporations have the following characteristics:

- The company **headquarters** are located in the more economically developed countries (MEDCs).
- The **factories and branches** are located in less economically developed countries (LEDCs).

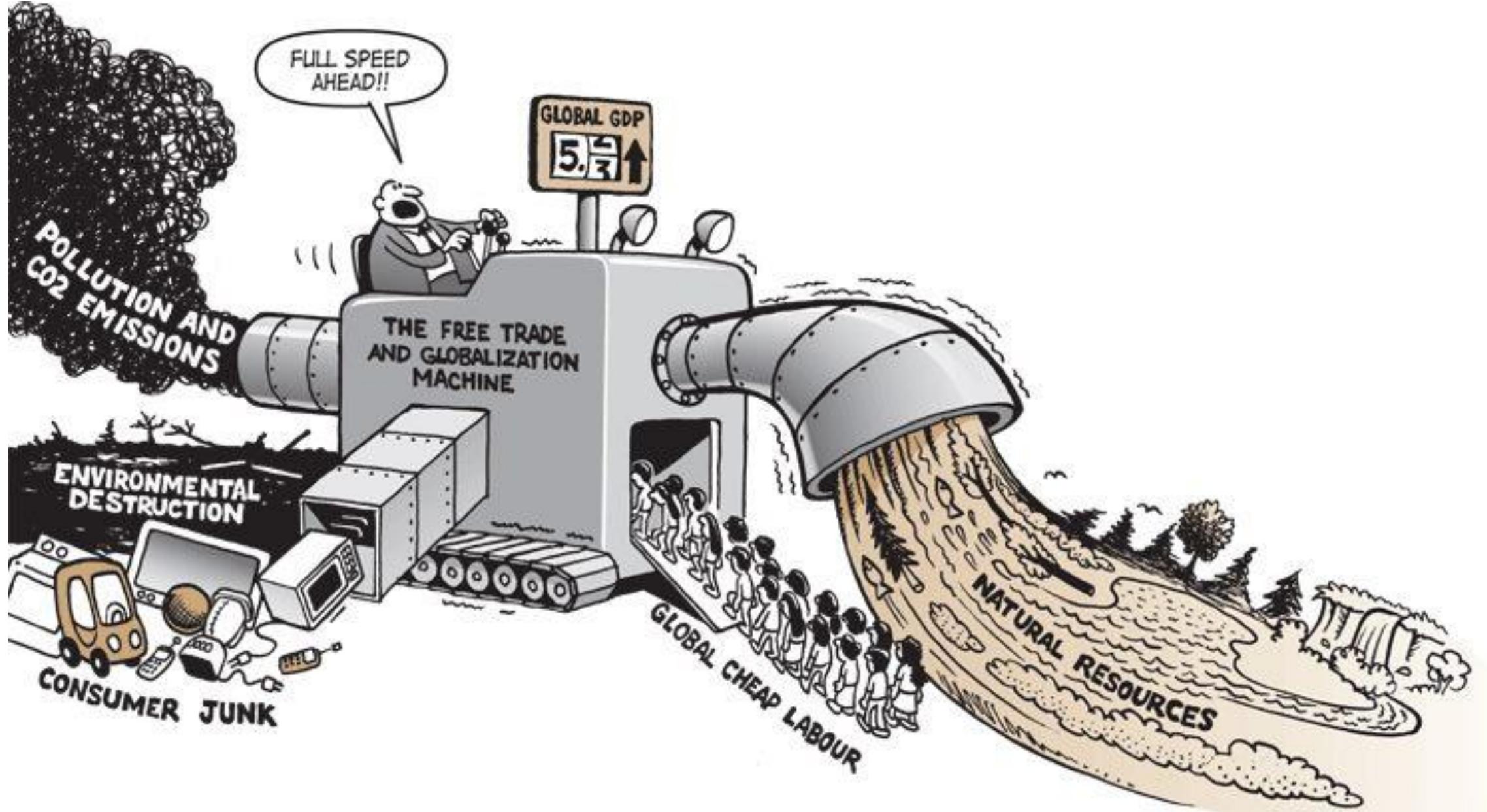
Globalisation impacts development in different ways:

Advantages

- Globalisation has made it easier to trade and exchange goods between countries with available technology.
- Countries have been brought together through improved and advanced communication networks, and can now share knowledge and skills.
- It has opened up job markets around the world, allowing highly skilled people to go where the demand is (**brain-gain**).
- Globalisation has stimulated production, trade and economic growth.
- Development is speeded up due to direct foreign investment in the developing countries

Disadvantages

- MNCs dominate poorest countries through the economic control of their factors of production(land and labour resources).
- Local factories cannot compete with the low prices of multinational companies and are forced to close down.
- Multinational Corporations are exploiting the resources in LEDCs because there are fewer environmental controls and regulations in place.
- It leads to loss of family ties and as people move around the world to live and work.



- It leads to '**brain drain**': the loss of skilled professionals from their country of origin.
- It produces '**sweatshops**' as workers in the LEDCs are exploited, paid low wages and are often forced to work in poor working conditions that are harmful to their health.
- Subsidies protect farmers in MEDC and not LEDC.
- It enabled the spread of diseases such as HIV/Aids and Corona to spread more quickly and widely.



Figure 5.3.13A A factory in China

B. Nike sweatshops in China

The working conditions in sweatshops in China are known to be unacceptably difficult or dangerous. Workers work very long hours for very low pay. There are generally no labour laws which regulate working conditions or employment. Workers may be the victims of employer abuse but have no easy way to protect themselves. Often child labour is used. Sometimes workers work with dangerous materials which are hazardous to their health and well-being or to the well-being of the environment. So, next time you wear a brand name, think about where it was made and by whom.

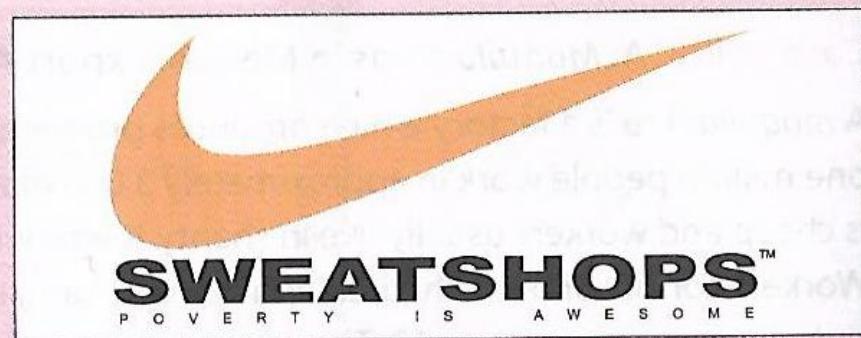


Figure 5.3.13B Nike's bad press

EXERCISE 4

p.252

Read the FIGURE B in the previous slide and answer the questions below.

1. Why do you think the factories in China are called 'sweatshops'? (1 x 2) (2)
2. List FIVE characteristics of sweatshops. (5 x 1) (5)
3. Refer to the logo of Nike.
 - A. What do you usually see on the Nike logo? (1 x 2) (2)
 - B. What is unusual about this one? (1 x 2) (2)
 - C. Explain the purpose of this particular logo. (1 x 2) (2)
4. Evaluate the extent in which sweatshops are an outcome of globalisation (2 x 2) (4)

Export-Led Development e.g., China

- **Export-led development** is an economic strategy used by developing nations to ‘catch-up’ to developed nations through increasing wealth and exports.
- Their aim is to increase wealth (development) by increasing exports through:
 - Investing and concentrating on industry, manufacturing and education in order to create specialised export products, e.g. electronics, clothes, appliances, transport (vehicles).
 - Re-investing the money earned in social and physical structure.

China's exports rise by 21.1% in November



Source: China's General Administration of Customs

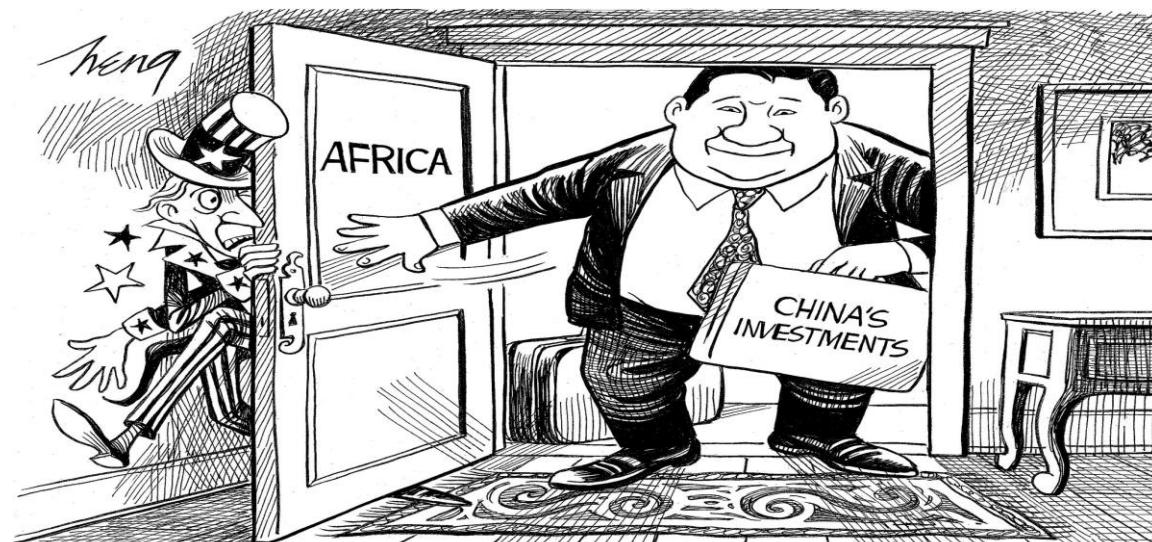
CGTN

Beneficiation of export-led industries

- Earn foreign exchange and large market share through exports.
- Stimulates productivity which boosts local job opportunities.
- The **multiplier effect** in the economy means that there are more wage earners and greater demand for goods.
- It also led to diversification and expansion of appliances into other products.

Disadvantages of export-led industries

- Difficulties in finding distributors of goods in foreign countries.
- Export-led economy focusing on raw materials will not be as successful as the one manages to export products such clothing, electronics and appliances.
- When international loans are not repaid, it has **ripple effect** such as widespread economic recession.



The Role of Aid in Development

- In order to improve the standard of living, especially in developing countries, large sums of money are needed.
- **Aid** is the assistance, support or loans donations and provided by one country to another.
- **Development Aid** is used to develop economies and improve services to better the quality of life for its population.
- The MEDCs are referred to as the *donors* as they are granting the aid and
- the LEDCs are referred to as the foreign aid *recipients*.
- **Development co-operation** is a form of aid when partnerships form between donor and recipient countries.

Types of development aid:

- ***Bilateral*** – aid given by one government/country directly to another.
- ***Multilateral*** – aid given through international organisations such as (UN, World Bank, International Monetary Fund)
- ***Voluntary or charitable*** – aid given from volunteers to needy people or communities.
e.g, Aid from non-governmental organisations and private organisations (Gift of the Givers, WWF, Oxfam, Red Cross, Private banks) and from direct investors (MNCs, Apple, Sony) to the areas and projects where money is most needed.

- ***Disaster Relief Aid*** – (is help or assistance granted after an earthquake, tsunami, flooding, drought, war or political instability or any other human catastrophe to help in rebuilding and recovery.

Classification of development aid

NOT ALL aid is given as monetary or financial support, sometimes donors give **technical support** and Aid can also be given with or without **conditions** attached to it.

Technical

- Donor supplies technology, machinery and equipment.
- Citizens in recipient country undergo training to use technology.
- Spare parts and maintenance by donor.
- E.g. solar heating, Hydro electricity, Bridge and Dam building, Wind power, Agricultural equipment.

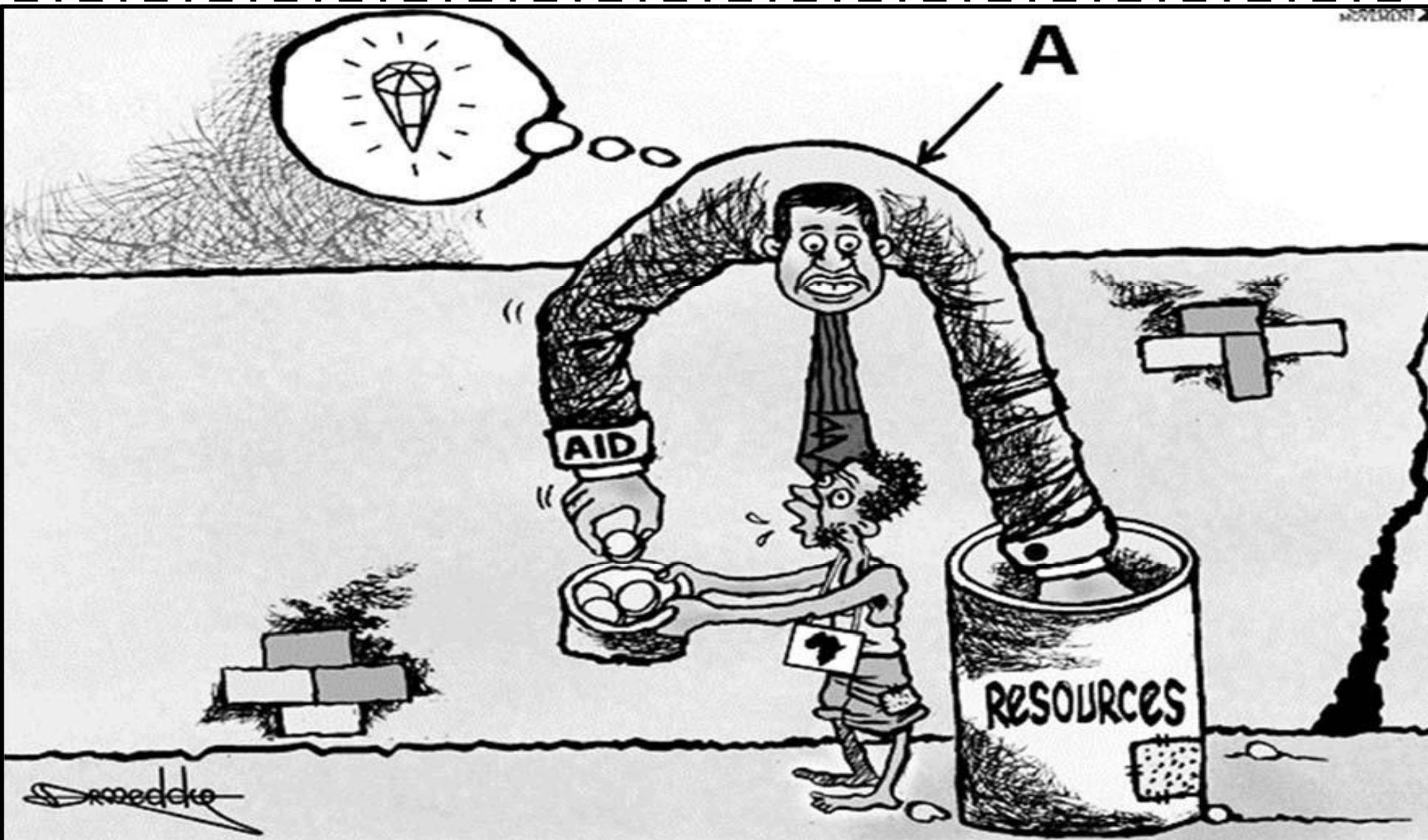
Conditional

- Aid granted to recipients on specific conditions such as for treating HIV/Aids only or for restructuring its economic and political system.
- Usually benefit both the donor and the recipients.
- donor and the recipients thus enter into long term binding contracts.
- It is seen as a business transaction and MEDC benefit making more money and recipient countries are locked into unfair agreements for many years.
- E.g. high interest rates, China develops infrastructure in Africa (roads) in exchange for natural resources and raw materials

Humanitarian

- Donor countries assist after natural disasters e.g. floods, droughts, hurricanes
- Aid also granted after wars, genocide
- Aid is people-focussed, not country-focussed.
- It is usually short term emergency aid which includes basic services- food, water, clothing, shelters
- E.g. Red Cross, Gift of the Givers. Doctors without Borders, Gift of the Givers, World Food Programme, Oxfam, UN

Study a cartoon on development aid below & answer the questions (Ex. 5) in the next slide.



EXERCISE 5

1. What is development aid? (1 x 1) (1)
2. Name any form of development aid that can be exchanged between countries. (1 x 1) (1)
3. Does the man at A represent a developed (MEDCs) or a developing (LEDCs) country? (1 x 1) (1)
4. Suggest possible reasons for your answer to QUESTION 3. (2 x 2) (4)
5. Discuss why this cartoon is an example of conditional development aid. (1 x 2) (2)
6. Write a paragraph in which you explain why technical development aid has more benefits for a developing country. (8)

The Impact of Aid on Development

ADVANTAGES OF FOREIGN AID

- Education and skills training can be improved through the use of volunteer teachers and advisors.
- A recipient country can receive a large sum of money to invest on the development of that country (power stations, harbours, bridges).
- Money can be used to improve schools, health care and basic needs of people.
- Aid can help reduce the impact of natural disasters such as drought, cyclones and tsunamis.

- Developing countries benefit from the expertise and modern technology of developed countries.
- Development projects create jobs, benefiting the local people and economy.

DISADVANTAGES OF FOREIGN AID

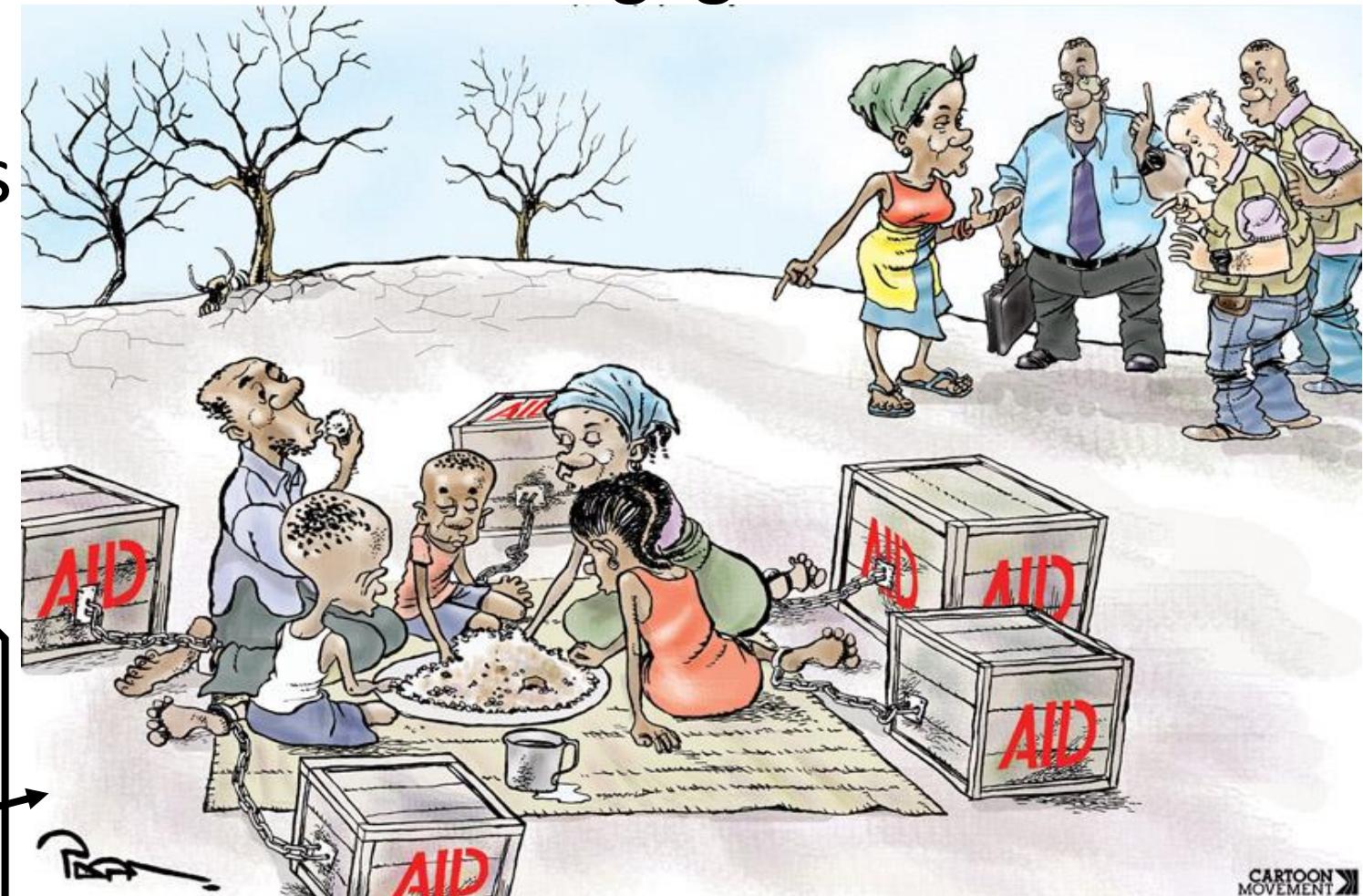
- Government receiving aid may have secret bank accounts in which it hides the foreign aid money for private purposes.
- Food often ends up being sold privately on markets and only a fraction end up going to the needy.
- Money donated become a source of temptation to officials with visions of luxury.
- Some governments in LEDCs manipulate their indicators of development to make them appear poor and in this way receive extra aid payments.



- Loans perpetuates poverty as the debt repayments often outweighs the aid received.
- Aid sometimes has conditions attached e.g. governance and political reform.
- Aid can lead to countries losing their ability to be self-reliant and they become dependent on aid for their survival.

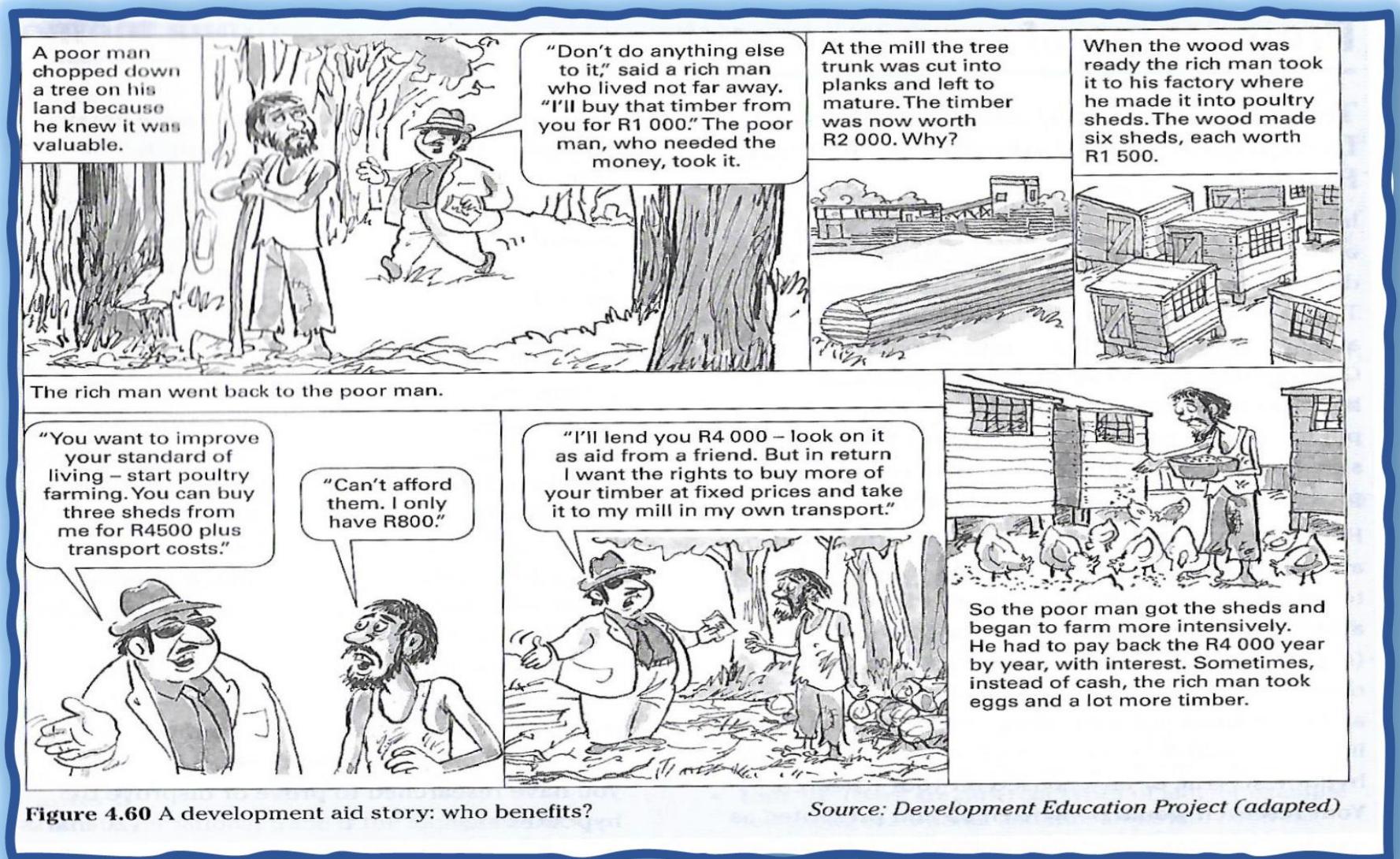
EXERCISE 6

1. Explain why the aid provided is unsustainable as depicted in the **illustration**.



2. Conclude with reasoning on whether this is a bilateral or multilateral aid.

- MEDCs obtain natural resources/raw materials from LEDCs at low prices and products made in MEDCs from the LEDCs natural resources are sold back to them at higher process.



EXERCISE 7

pp.234-235

Read through the cartoon story previous slide and answer the questions below.

1. List the different types of aid granted to the poor man. (2 x 1) (2)
2. In a short paragraph, explain how the poor man benefitted from receiving the aid and how the rich man benefitted from granting the aid, also, conclude on who you think benefitted the most from this transaction (4 x 2) (8)