

What is development?

Development is an improvement in living standards through better use of resources.

Economic This is progress in economic growth through levels of industrialisation and use of technology.

Social This is an improvement in people's standard of living. For example, clean water and electricity.

Environmental This is advances in the management and protection of the environment.

Sustainable development When a country has social, economic and environmental development

Variations in the level of development

LIDCs Poorest countries in the world. GNI per capita is low and most citizens have a low standard of living.

EDCs These countries are getting richer as their economy is progressing from the primary industry to the secondary industry. Greater exports leads to better wages.

ACs These countries are wealthy with a high GNI per capita and standards of living. These countries can spend money on services.

Types of aid

	Definition
Aid	Help that one country or a group of countries or charity gives to another in times of need, this could be food, water, money.
Bi-Lateral	International aid given by one country to another
Debt Relief	The total or partial cancellation of debts owed by LIDC's
Multi-lateral Aid	International aid given by countries through international organisation such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Short-term emergency Aid	International aid to cope with the immediate problems caused by disasters like natural hazards and wars
Tied Aid	Aid given to a country with specific conditions attached.
Voluntary Aid	Aid given by charities with no strings attached

Topic 2

Development

Millennium Development goals



Halve extreme poverty and hunger



Improve **maternal** health (mother's health)



Promote gender equality and empower women



Ensure environmental sustainability



Achieve primary education everywhere



Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases



Reduce Child Mortality



Develop a global partnership for development

Millennium Development Goals in Zambia

Set by the UN to set targets to reduce poverty.

+ Zambia is on track with primary education, gender equality, a fall in HIV/AIDS and debt relief.
 - Child mortality is still high, mother still die in childbirth, lack of sanitation and environmental sustainability is still a problem

Investment from TNC

A range of TNCs such as British Foods are now operating in Zambia.
 + Investment in infrastructure is increasing tourism.
 + Increase employment levels and people receive fair wages.
 -Some TNC pay low salaries and working conditions are poor.
 -TNCs sometimes take advantage of the lack of strict regulations in place.

Measures of development

	Definition
Birth rate	The number of births per year per 1000 people
Death rate	The number of deaths per year per 1000 people
Energy per person	The amount of energy which each person in the country uses per year
Literacy rate	Number of adults who can read and write in every 100 people
People per doctor	The number of patients divided by the number of doctors
Food intake	The number of kilocalories each person in the country takes in each day
Life expectancy	The average number of years a person can expect to live
Primary employment	The percentage of people in the country employed in primary occupations.
Infant mortality	The number of children per year out of every 1000 born alive who die before they reach the age of one.
GDP	The total of all money produced per year by a country's worker
GDP per capita	The wealth shared out equally among all the people of a country

Are LIDCs likely to stay poor?

Case Study:

Location & Background

Zambia is a LIDC in the south of Africa. A **landlocked** country surrounded by eight countries. It has population of 14.5 million. The capital is Lusaka.



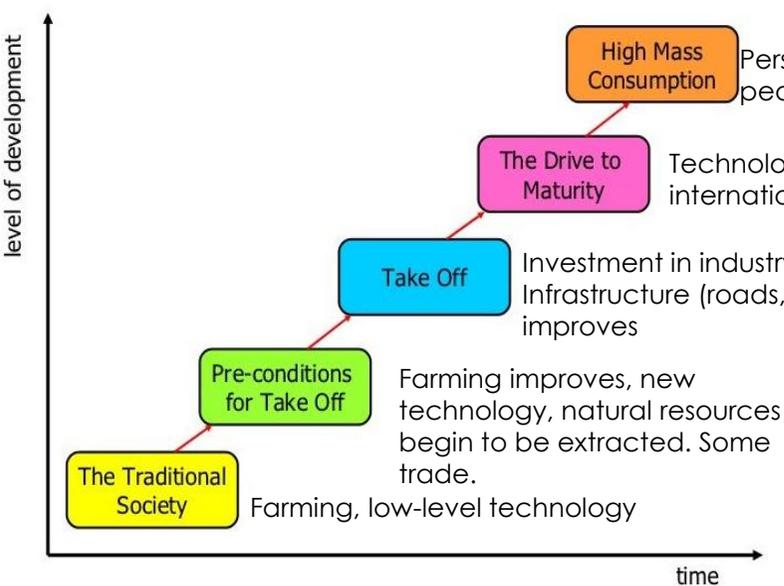
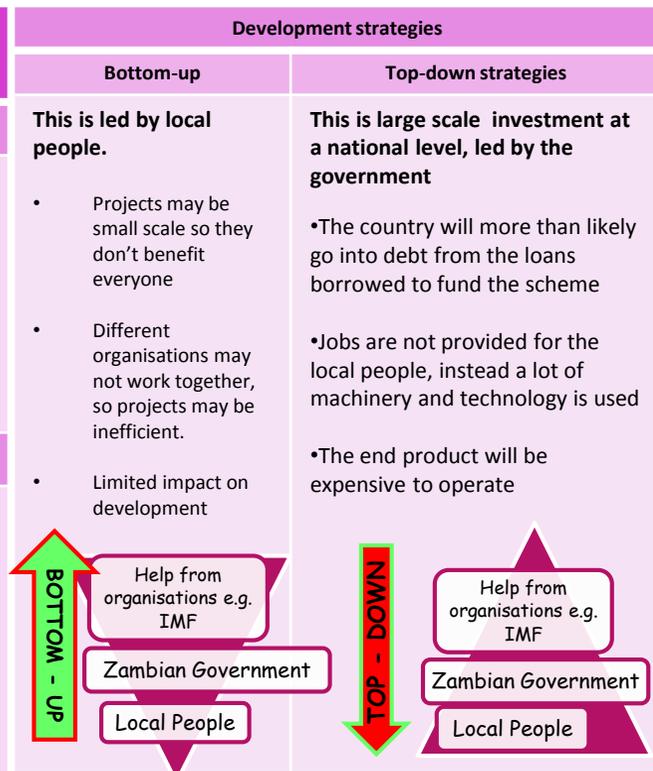
Current level of development

- GNI per capita is **\$3070** compared to a world average of **\$10,858**
- Level of wealth per person is significantly less than other LIDCs across the world.
- High birth rate & slower death rate equals growing population.
- A long history of disease, poverty and political unrest.
- HDI of **0.435** with low life expectancy at **52 years**.
- Country is reliant on agriculture and copper.

Zambia's timeline

- 1964** Zambia gains independence. However few Zambians are trained to run the country. Most of the power and wealth is still in the hands of Europeans.
- 1970** The global price of copper falls. It remains low for the next 30years. Zambia has to borrow money to develop.
- 1975** The Kariba Dam starts to generate hydro-electric power for Zambia. This is important for the copper industry.
- 1980** HIV/AIDS spreads across Africa. The death rate in Zambia increases and the life expectancy falls.

- 1990** Zambia's debt is now very high. Food is expensive to buy because the government cannot afford to subsidise it and there are riots.
- 2000** The global price of copper starts to rise again, increasing the amount of money Zambia can earn.
- 2006** The IMF (International Monetary Fund) cancels Zambia's debt, enabling the government to spend more of services such as health and education.
- 2010** Zambia begins to develop new industries like tourism, farming and hydro-power to reduce its reliance on copper.



Zambia & Rostow's Model

- Despite the large primary industry, Zambia has improved education and healthcare due to investments from TNCs. As a result, Zambia's is at stage 2.
- Better technologies & quality of life is allowing for pre Take off to emerge.

Bottom Up in Zambia

Room to Read

Aim of project to promote gender equality in education with the focus on secondary education

Originally girls typically drop out of school for cultural reasons and girls are expected to complete chores like cleaning and cooking for the family.

This project aims to increase the years of schooling for girls, increase family and community support for girls in education

Top down in Zambia

Kariba Dam

The dam was built to produce hydro-electric power for the country.

Advantages of the dam:

1. Generates large amounts of hydro-electric power which helps the country develop.
2. Hydro-electric dam is a form of renewable energy which does not produce carbon emissions so is environmentally friendly.

Disadvantages of the dam:

1. Natural flooding no longer occurs leading to the loss of natural ecosystems
2. 57000 Tonga people had to be moved as the dam was build on the land they used to farm