

Edexcel IAL Geography

Bridging The Development Gap Detailed Notes



Development

Development is the idea of what **21st Century life** should consist of - essentials (such as access to clean water and electricity), access to services and opportunities. Development has various impacts and forms which are traditionally measured through **economic and social factors**:

- **GDP and GDP per capita** - A measure of wealth and mean wealth through income. A high GDP per capita could represent a high-earning population and productive workforce, but GDP per capita could be skewed by very rich minorities, even if the majority of the population earn very little.
- **Life Expectancy** - Measuring lifestyles and health. Life expectancy is an estimate of how long a person will live, made when they're born, based on predicted advances, current services and the risk of diseases.
- **Literacy Rate** - Quality of education which correlates to economic output. A well-educated workforce tend to earn higher wages. Literacy rates can also impact their personal lives (*discussed later in these notes*).
- **Infant Mortality Rate** - Quality of healthcare and attitudes towards children. Infant mortality is important since infants are some of the most vulnerable people of society, so are more likely to catch disease and infection or suffer from malnutrition.

Developments through **technology and interdependency** have changed the way we measure development. We have also learnt that development can be **interpreted differently** for different societies; some countries value particular factors more than other countries do.

Complex indices (measures more than one factor) are becoming more widely used to measure development:

- **Happy Planet Index** - Links life expectancy, wellbeing and equality with the impact of ecological footprint. It does not feature an economic component like most measures do.
- **KOF Index of Globalisation** - Measures the strength of links between countries. Uses economic, social and political criteria. Despite not being a direct measure of development, globalisation closely links to a country's development; nations that can prioritise globalisation tend to have good infrastructure, education for their workers' families and economic funds available.
- **World Happiness Index** - Measures alternative ideas like social support, generosity & corruption. This is a qualitative measure, based on how the population feels regarding the transparency of their government. The validity of the World Happiness Index could be argued, since opinions can largely be influenced by the media.

Using different measures and indices can result in countries ranked differently for development.



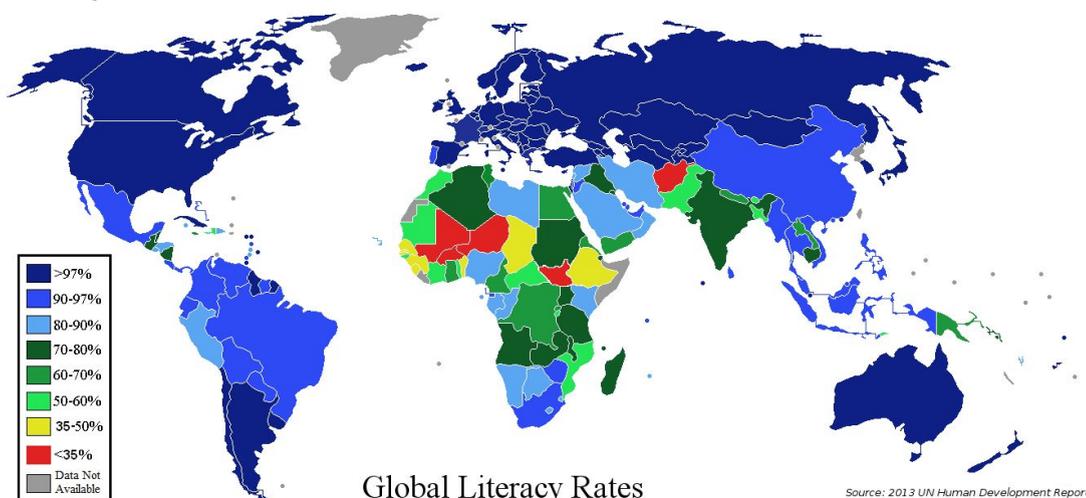
Top 5 Countries on HPI	HPI Score	Bottom 5 Countries on HPI	HPI Score
Costa Rica	44.7	Chad	12.8
Mexico	40.7	Luxembourg	13.2
Colombia	40.7	Togo	13.2
Vanuatu	40.6	Benin	13.4
Vietnam	40.3	Mongolia	14.3

Reasons for trends:

From the graph above, high scoring countries on the **Happy Planet Index (HPI)** aren't countries that score highly on the Human Development Index: Mexico (2nd), Costa Rica (1st), Thailand (9th), Vietnam (5th), Norway (12th). These trends in HPI are more complex to explain as each country largely varies in lifestyle, physical and human geography, and government styles.

- **Costa Rica** - Abolished its army, instead spending its **defense budget on education, health** provisions and **pensions**. Government taxes all fossil fuel use, spending taxes on protecting its **tropical rainforests**. In 2015, 99% of its electricity was produced using **renewable sources**.
- **Vietnam** - Relatively **high life expectancy** for a developing country; people from Vietnam live 17 years longer than people from Gambia, despite having similar sized economies. Large **education and public service** provisions have reduced **inequality** within the population, with large reductions in population living in poverty.
- **Norway** - The highest scoring European country on the Happy Planet Index. Norway provides **free education, public pensions and healthcare**. There is **low unemployment**, and individuals **work reasonable hours** in a workplace with a strong sense of **community**. However, Norway's ecological footprint (consumption of resources, greenhouse gas emissions, protection of habitats and wildlife) is **three times** a sustainable footprint.

Literacy Rates



Top 5 Countries with 100% literacy rates		Bottom 5 Countries with literacy rates below 40%	
Andora	North Korea	Niger	Mali
Finland	Ukraine	Guinea	Afghanistan
Luxembourg	Russia	South Sudan	Central African Republic
Poland	Barbados	Benin	Chad
Cuba	Norway	Burkina Faso	Ethiopia

Reasons for trends:

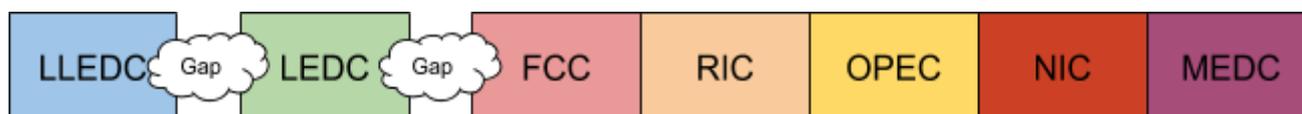
Unsurprisingly, the literacy rates trends are similar to the Human Development Index, since literacy rates are one of many measures that are considered by the HDI.

However, literacy rates may be unreliable, since the country itself measures it rather than an independent organisation. Therefore a country may claim to have a higher literacy rate to avoid intervention and portray the country as successful.

Development Theories

Range of State Development

Countries have different levels of development. There are gaps in development between some types of development for a variety of reasons.

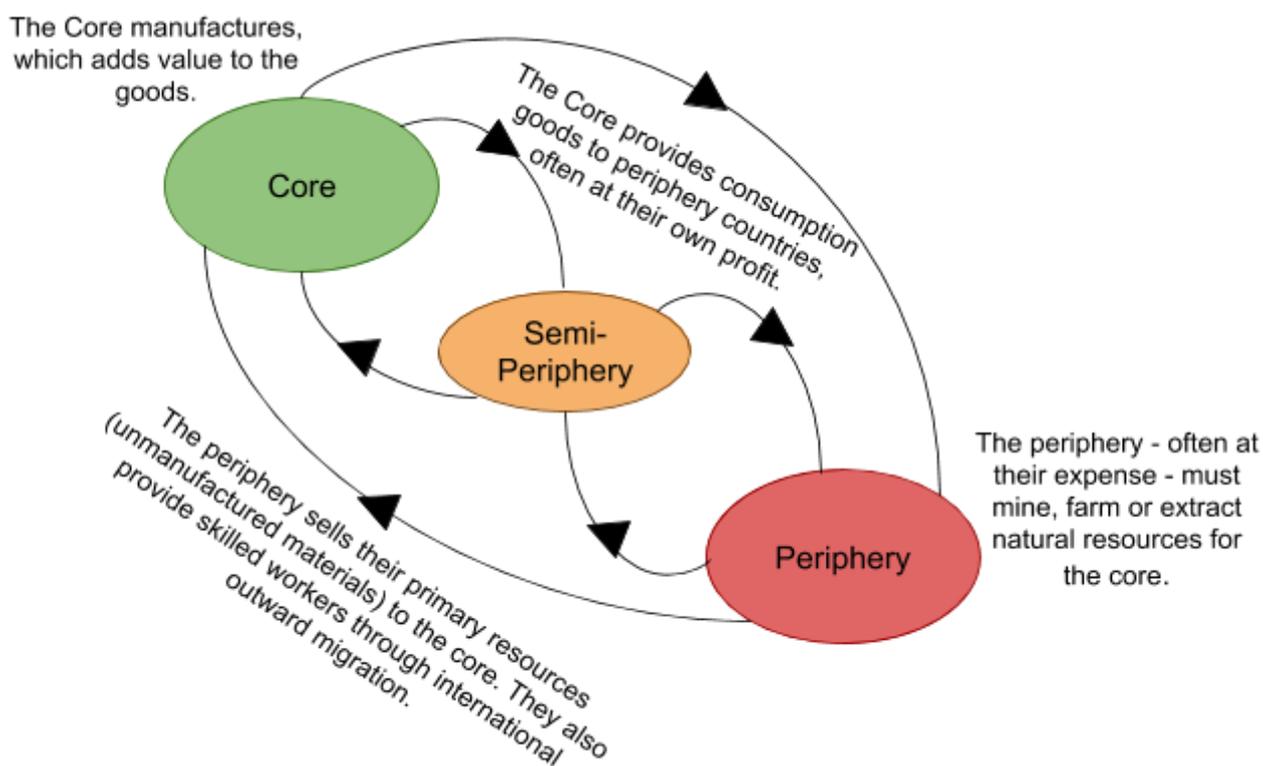


- Least Less Economically Developed Country, e.g. Somalia
- Less Economically Developed Country, e.g. Mozambique
- Former Communist Country, e.g. Poland
- Recently Industrialised Country, e.g. Chile
- Oil & Petroleum Exporting Country, e.g. Saudi Arabia
- Newly Industrialised Country, e.g. Brazil
- Most Economically Developed Country, e.g. UK



Wallerstein's World Systems Theory

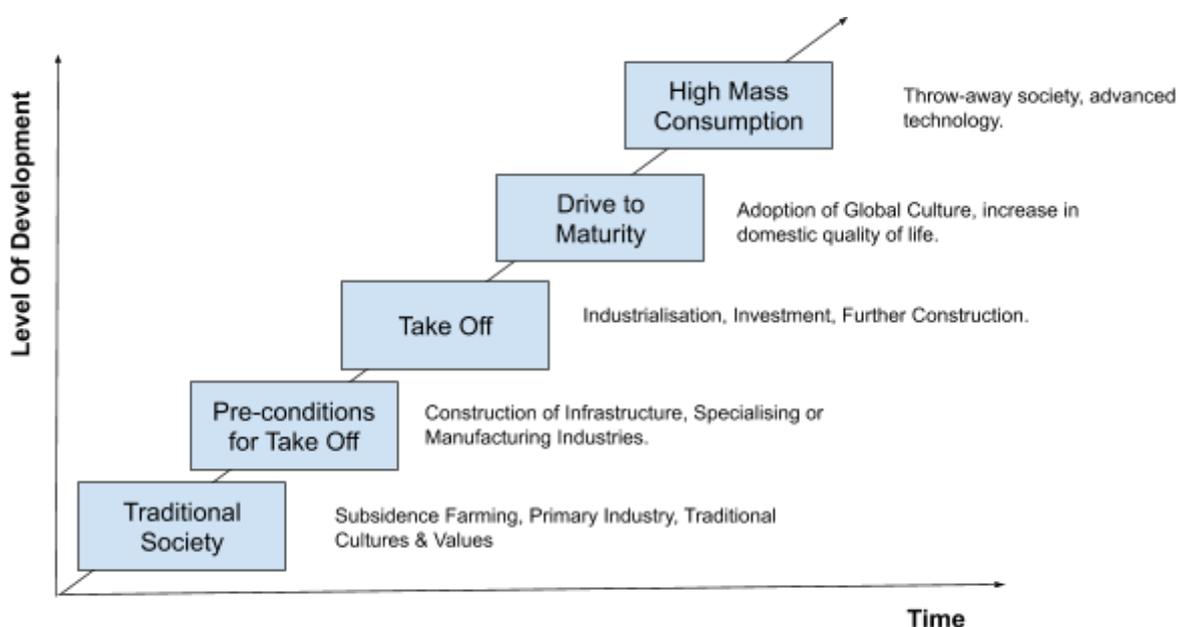
The **World Systems Theory** identifies two different economic areas within the world - the **core** and the **periphery**. Core regions are economic powerhouses and therefore control most aspects of global trade such as **trade agreements** and **trading currency**. The core regions trade with those in the periphery who often provide labour and materials for the core nations.



The theory tries to explain **inequality in wealth and development** across the world. In the past relationships between the core and periphery were purely exploitative (**colonialism**) and the periphery was forced to provide their natural resources through means of **hard power** such as **military force** or **occupation**. For example, the British Empire's exploitation of India for natural resources. In more recent times this relationship centres around trade agreements (**soft power**) which often benefit the core regions more than they benefit the periphery. These trade agreements often favour the core nations.



Rostow's Modernisation Theory



Rostow believed that countries pass through **five stages** as they grow economically and become developed. This development can be shown as **stages of growth** over time:

- **Traditional Society** - The country's economy is based predominantly on primary industry - agriculture, small-scale mining, foraging and fishing. There is minimal technology or scientific knowledge which protects the country's traditional culture, religion and values.
- **Pre-conditions for Take Off** - There is a demand for raw materials and trade by external countries. A rise in construction of infrastructure will lead to an increase in businesses and FDI. Gradually, the industry centres around manufacturing rather than agriculture as individual families can earn more money from a reliable job (unlike agriculture which is seasonal and can be affected by extreme weather) .
- **Take Off** - Here there is rapid Industrialisation, creating a large surge of employment opportunities and productivity. Take-off can also be a period of environmental degradation, as the nation lacks laws to protect its natural surroundings and people from exploitation.
- This is often fuelled by relaxed laws and regulations protecting the natural son accelerates, **Drive to Maturity** - Over a period of time, the growing economy will encourage new industries and investment, creating further jobs, improving services through increased tax. This is a positive feedback mechanism of gradually improving living conditions.
- **High Mass Consumption** - Developed countries, in Rostow's opinion, are countries who are capitalistic and consumers hold the most valuable opinion. Often goods are catered towards these markets, as families have disposable income to spend.

Rostow's Modernisation Theory can be closely linked to Clarke-Fisher's Model (*see Regeneration Detailed Notes*); as a country progresses through stages of modernisation, the composition of its economic industries will change.



Criticisms of the Theory

There are limitations to Rostow's model. It is based largely on American and European development (**mass consumption** and **capitalism** to create profit) and therefore ignores the stages of growth other nations who do not fit this mould may go through (e.g. Bolivia's recent sustainable development). Also, some nations may have large reserves of natural resources which allow them to skip some of the stages of development e.g. Saudi Arabia.

Rostow's Model only considers the advancement of development, so doesn't describe a nation that is declining. Some examples of declining states include:

- The USSR (post-cold war) - following 'loss' in the Cold War, the USSR became bankrupt and disbanded into the nations of today - Ukraine, Belarus, etc. The new Russia faced economic recession and social deprivation.
- Zimbabwe - For a large period of time, the government has been corrupt, limiting the country's development regardless of its level of industrial capacity.

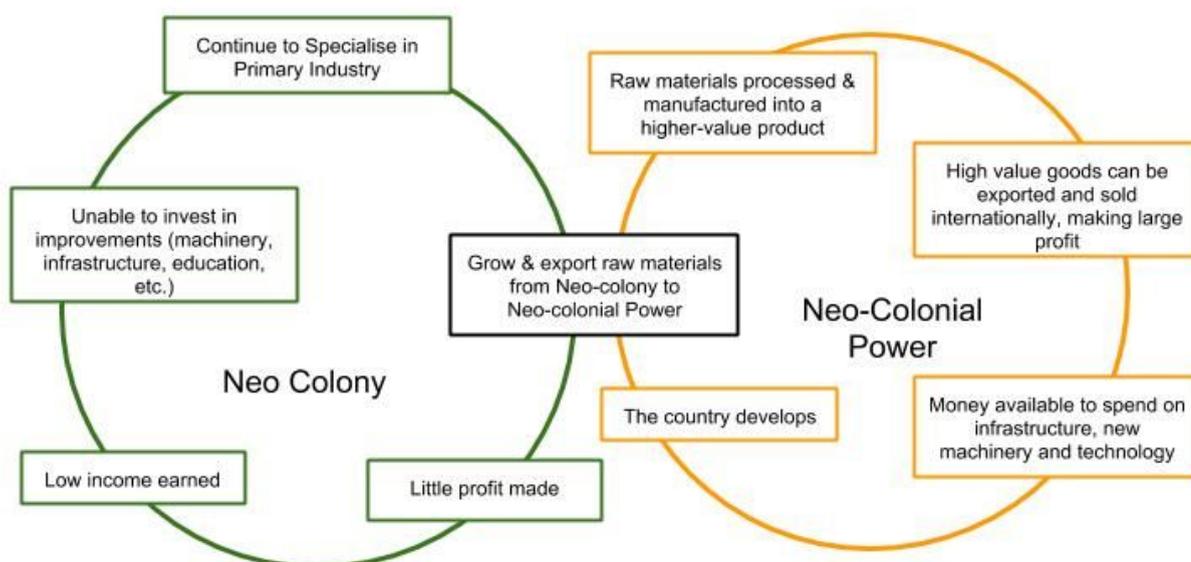
Rostow's model only considers a country in isolation from the world, where the development is the sole responsibility of the country itself. However, this is not true; in an increasingly connected globalised world, the development of a country may be limited by international politics or competition for trade by other states.

Neo-Colonialism

Neo-colonialism was first used to describe the continued dependence of former colonies on other countries after their independence. However, it has now become used to describe the exploitative relationship between more powerful developed countries who are using their relationship with less developed countries for their own benefit.



Frank's Dependency Model explains the cycle of neo-colonialism, where the neo-colony becomes dependent on the neo-colonial power controlling it.



Past - Colonialism

- During the **colonial era**, Empires exploited their colonies on a variety of commodities: sugar, cotton, tea. For example, the development of Lancashire was based from the **cheap import** of cotton from plantations in America; cotton would be manufactured in large mills, through a largely **mechanised** process (faster rate of production and cheaper to run) so Lancashire companies made large profits.

Now - Neo-colonialism

- Mozambique has given **fishing rights** to China, in return for infrastructure (hospitals, airports, roads). China actually has 1 million of its people living in Africa and has invested over \$40 billion into African nations. This may sound quite fair, but local fishermen are now **out-competed**, losing their source of income and instead having to work for Chinese fishing boats for less money.
- The **IMF and World Bank** have both been accused of being 'neo-colonial'. They provide **loans** to developing nations, but with high rates of repayment and conditions if the developing nation is unable to repay. Therefore, developing nations become 'trapped' in a cycle of debt and have to open their economies to private companies (governments lose assets and income, making them even less likely to repay their debts).



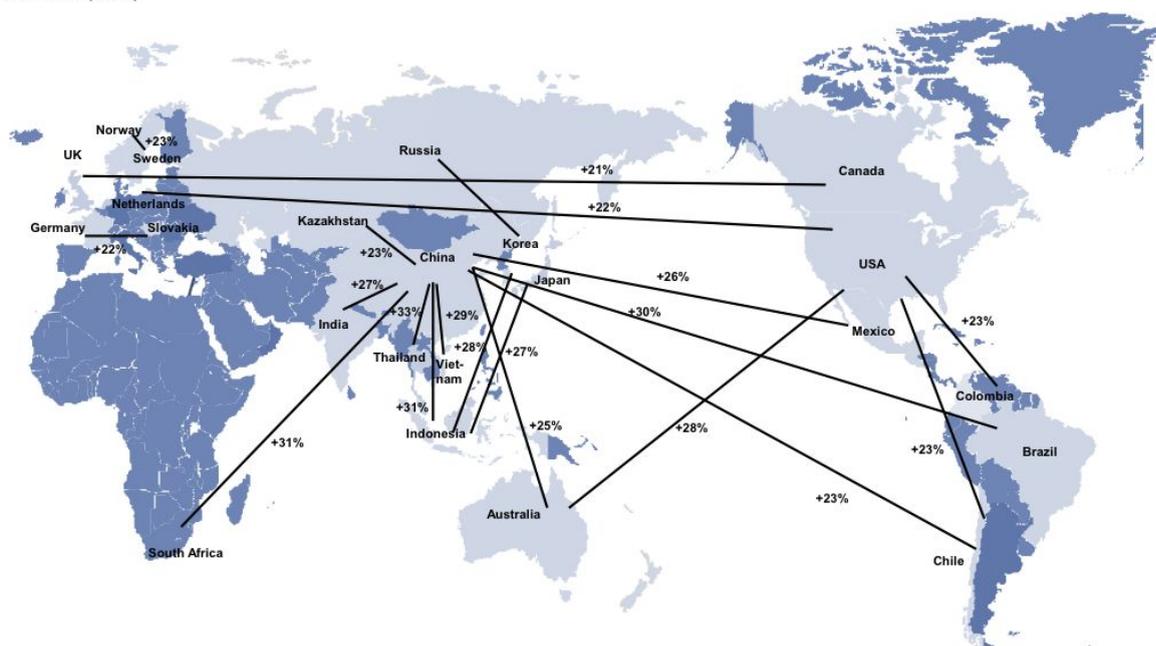
Economic Development

Trade and **FDI** are two indicators of **economic development** of a country. Countries who trade large quantities, invest in other countries or are invested into are all considered economically developed.

Below is a map showing the **trade patterns** across the world. Major traders include China, USA and Indonesia.

China accounts for half of the fastest-growing trade routes in recent times...

A selection of the world's 20 fastest-growing trade lanes >US\$20 bn annually (2012), based on 2005-2012 CAGR of imports and exports in current US\$ (includes re-exports)



Note: Singapore excluded from map owing to the extent of re-imports and re-exports.
Source: UNComtrade.

Source: www.businessinsider.com

Since WW2, trade has increased rapidly. Governments can help or hinder globalisation and economic development:

- Membership in **trade blocs** encourages trade between nations. Trade blocs include the European Union, NAFTA (USA, Canada, Mexico) and ASEAN (South Asia). Trade blocs can improve **economic growth** of member states and **reduce taxes/tariffs** between countries. However, blocs exclude other non-member countries from trade and so create **inequality** between nations.
- Opening up to trade and interdependence, especially in **former communist states**. Having **good foreign policy** and encouraging the flow of migrants, TNCs, knowledge as well as goods for trade are all important to developing a nation. The **Open Door Policy** in China in 1978 accelerated China's growth rapidly, especially through its growing manufacturing industry for international trade.
- The **construction** of infrastructure and business parks can encourage the spread of TNCs into a country. For a TNC to **outsource operations**, a country must have:
 - **Good logistic routes**, to transport goods manufactured overseas. Countries with large ports are popular choices since **freight ships** and **containerisation** is a considerably cheaper mode of transport.



- A **large available workforce**. They may need to be **educated or skilled** for some work, such as research and development or call centres. The ability of a workforce depends on the education provided by their government.
- A **safe environment** for business people to travel to. If there is a risk to international workers, TNCs are less likely to move there.

A government has to be politically stable for it to develop; nations that are affected by conflict, civil unrest or have weak governance won't be inviting for investment and trade by other nations. These countries may be considered as **switched off** from globalisation. Examples include:

- **Haiti** has a corrupt government, little infrastructure due to several recent earthquakes and is the poorest country in the western hemisphere.
- Following civil war from 1969 to 1991, **Somalia** is still politically unstable and there has been little recovery since.
- **North Korea** intentionally isolates itself from global trade and globalisation. There is no flow of migration, knowledge of the rest of the world is prohibited and totalitarianism dictatorship restricts any growth.

The Development Gap

The development gap refers to the **inequality** between the richest, most developed group of people and those who are excluded from the benefits of development. This could be entire states, or disadvantaged groups of people.

The Impacts of The Development Gap

For populations from LLEDCs & LEDCs are the worst affected by the development gap, as the gap restricts their ability to progress in development. This has consequences in all aspects of the population's lives.

Economic Consequences	Political Consequences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The population are more vulnerable to exploit by TNCs, who will pay minimal to workers to reduce their costs. - Many LEDCs are indebted to MEDCs, in loans that make MEDCs money and inhibit LEDCs' growth. - Limited access to loans and financial advice for locals. Businesses cannot grow and families can't move unless they have the money available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LEDCs are less influential in inter-governmental meetings, since they don't have the reputation as some MEDCs. - Civil unrest can escalate, especially if there is localised inequality within a country.
Environmental Consequences	Social Consequences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LEDCs tend to have relaxed environmental laws, which can be exploited by TNCs. - LEDCs may rely on fossil fuels and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traditional culture may be relied on, in which some cultures encourage gender inequality. - Medical knowledge may be basic and



biomass for fuel, releasing carbon dioxide and other greenhouse emissions. Many renewable sources are too expensive or are unreliable.

- Megacities have **high pollution levels** due to older vehicles (cheaper, but more polluting) and under-developed **sewage and rubbish disposal**.

rely on **herbal/traditional remedies**, which can impact life expectancy and **mortality rates**.

- Housing may be **informal and temporary**, offering limited shelter from extreme weather or the spread of disease.
- Increased rates of **crime**, especially in young population

Inequality

Gender inequality can hinder social development as some **religion or traditions** discourage women from doing particular things in their life:

- **Attending education**, especially in mixed schools. Countries such as Somalia, Liberia, Pakistan and Niger have the lowest female student enrollment, since girls face **harassment** and even **persecution** by extremist groups for attending school.
- Some women have **limited career aspirations**, because they are encouraged instead in domestic pursuits and having a family.
- Some people consider **arranged marriage** restricting in women's freedom and choices
- Sometimes girls are **isolated and excluded** from society, menstruating women in Nepal must live far from their house to avoid contaminating their house with bad spirits. Some traditions still encourage female genital mutilation.

In some countries, inequality in development is between different **ethnic or religious groups**. This is known as **segregation**, where groups of people are treated differently and isolated from each other based on their ethnicity or religion. Such is the case in **South Africa**, where **apartheid** encouraged inequality between the white and black communities. This caused inequality in:

- **Job opportunities** and so wealth was unevenly distributed
- **Services**, since black and white individuals used separate services and facilities
- Control of parliament was white-only, so there was **unequal political representation** of the population
- **Interracial relationships** were illegal

Another example of **ethnic segregation** is **Myanmar**, who segregate and persecute the **Rohingya**. The Rohingya are predominantly muslim, whereas Myanmar is predominantly Buddhist. An influx of migrants during British Rule - including many Rohingyas - became illegal settlers and **denied citizenship** when the country became independent. However, it wasn't until a **military coup in 1962** when the Rohingya started to be persecuted. The Rohingya have **no rights** or citizenship, aren't recognised as an ethnic group, **cannot vote** or work in certain professions. Since 2013, the government has killed many Rohingya and burned their communities down, in **ethnic cleansing**, causing many to flee into neighbouring Bangladesh.



Inequality in Urban Areas

Urban areas have the greatest inequality in quality of life, since it attracts both the richest and poorest of a population.

The poorest may have moved from rural peripheral towns & villages with the aspiration of earning more and improving their quality of life. Since migrants may move with little possessions or finance to rent or buy a house, some may decide to construct their own accommodation using **salvaged materials** - corrugated metals, timber, tarpaulin. They hope to find an income and move out of their make-shift accommodation.

However, some shanty towns have become permanent parts of many developing cities such as **Rio de Janeiro** and **Mumbai** as more migrants come to settle in the city and the shanty town grows.

Shanty towns have many consequences for their residents' health & wellbeing:

- Since shanty towns have no planning permission, they are rarely catered for by the government and so have some of the **worst provisions** of services and infrastructure.
- There are no pipelines underneath to carry clean water and electricity into the houses within a shanty town. This forces families to **travel for water** from natural sources (which is vulnerable to pollution) or **buy water** from tankers (which can be expensive). Water may not be treated and cleaned completely, therefore shanty towns have **high levels of water-borne diseases** (such as Cholera and Typhoid).
- Shanty towns may have **open sewers** and **communal toilets**, which can lead to a variety of issues:
 - Open sewage is a breeding ground for **mosquitoes** and accelerates the spread of disease. Therefore residents of shanty towns are prone to illness and poor health.
 - Women using communal toilets are **vulnerable to assault**, especially since crime rates tend to be much higher in shanty towns than anywhere else, there is **limited police presence** and limited street lighting.
 - **Infant mortality rates** are particularly high due to the open sewage, as children may play around the open sewage or within dirty water.

The **quality of life** within a shanty town is extremely low. Life expectancy is lower than the country's average, due to the **risk to health** due to unsafe water supply and open sewage. There is very limited provision of healthcare in the shanty towns to combat the risk of disease, and so the **mortality rate** is higher than average and **life expectancy** is low.

In comparison, the wealthy live in gated communities. As **inequality of wealth** increases, there may be physical isolation of groups of people. Gated communities isolate the wealthy from the rest of the urban population. They provide **privacy** and **pleasant environments** for the residents, but some argue that gated communities create division within the city.



Source: rismedia.com



Pros of Gated Communities

- **Improved security** for residents, as only residents and guests can get access by security or through a keycard system.
- Reduced **traffic** passing through the community, reducing **noise and air pollution**.
- The community may have **communal facilities** such as a pool or a tennis court, providing a higher quality of life for residents.

Cons of Gated Communities

- Properties within a gated community tend to be **more expensive** than most urban properties, so are only available to high income individuals.
- Despite the additional security, homes may still become a **target for crime**. Since communities are spread out and many residents work through the day, gated communities may be quiet and lack 'neighbourhood watch'.

Geopolitical Interventions

Superpowers and **developed countries** can assist developing countries and those in crisis to bring about improvements in living conditions. However, they can also limit trade and restrict a country's influence e.g. through embargoes.

Development Aid is usually provided to poorer countries in the form of a **subsidy** to support growth and development. LEDCs may also receive help in their infrastructure, but if local contractors aren't used, the positive consequences are limited.

Trade Embargos are restrictions on a specific country against the movement of **goods or people**. An embargo is often against a country with controversial policies or who trade openly in dangerous goods or weapons (UN or EU embargoes are for the last reason)

Military Aid usually supports a country through investment or weapons to assist them in the **defence** of their country, rather than for those that wish to impose conflict. Military Action has become **less common**. Instead, states offer **full military support** to help construct infrastructure, rebuild after conflict or train domestic forces.

Disaster Aid is the most common form of intervention, and can be given following a **natural disaster** or threats due to **climate change**. Since natural disasters occur more often in Caribbean, Asian or Oceanic countries, these states tend to receive the most disaster aid. Donations can be made from a government or NGO.



Appropriate Interventions

Loss of Aid

Interventions are encouraged when **human rights are violated**. Interventions may not always be direct force, but a **removal of aid** that a country relies on to encourage them to remove these attitudes from their culture. If corruption is rife, aid is reduced or removed so as to force a change in government or leadership actions.

The **IMF** and other world organisations have recently progressed towards the encouragement of **'trade not aid'** as, specifically in Africa, aid does not appear to have improved infrastructure, quality of life or the economy **long-term**.

Political interventions are perceived to only occur when it is beneficial to a nation in an effort to **maintain their power** in a region, or to **uphold their ideology**. This is mainly the case for Russia and their veto of **NATO** and the **UN Security Council** when it perceives a spread of westernisation and capitalism.

Military Action and Development

Military action tends to have **negative impacts** on economic growth in the short term whilst conflict occurs. Countries experiencing conflict or military intervention become much more **unstable** and so any **foreign investment** may be deterred or lost. However, intervention may be necessary to **remove corrupt governments** and politicians, which will lead to increased development in the future (if a stable government can be established).

Military Action and Human Rights

Human Rights may not be followed during killings and hunting for certain **criminals of war**. The protection of human rights are dependant on **all** parties involved which is difficult during times of war.

Restriction of necessities such as water and foods may make human rights impossible to fulfil and often lead to dire quality of life for those caught in conflict.



Summary Table - Aid and Intervention

<p>Helps Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -UN peacekeepers can help build infrastructure, schools, hospitals, etc. -Political stability after military intervention can lead to reconstruction and economic growth. 	<p>Hinders Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Governments may become reliant on help, and won't invest in their own interventions. -Conflict will destroy facilities & infrastructure, increasing a country's debt.
<p>Helps Human Rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Direct Military action can remove authoritarian powers, hence enabling to improve and develop. -Immediate medical support will reduce fatalities and improve wellbeing. -Some conflicts can be avoided and threats reduced by military presence 	<p>Hinders Human Rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Military influence is limited in how they can influence a population's culture or ideology - they can't stop arranged marriages or discrimination. -Direct military intervention can lead to a loss (permanent or temporary) of protection of human rights.
<p>Helpful/ Effective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Some NGOs run self-help schemes and localised efforts, which are successful in improving development. - Intervention can lead to improved safety, development and quality of life for a population. - Government intervention tends to be far more effective than NGO charity programmes, as they have more authority and international influence. 	<p>Unhelpful /Ineffective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Aid and intervention is often based on Western ideology. Countries who don't share these views can be seen as undeveloped - UN Security Council determine the UN's aid. There is a lack of attachment to the country in need during decision making. - Often, those who need the aid don't receive it. Governments are bias towards ally countries and IGOs only give aid to their members. - NGOs may provide insensitive supplies, such as breast implants in Tsunami first aid kits or beef to a Hindu country.

To conclude, it is often the case the **short term gains** do not match the **long term costs** that aid and intervention can cause.

Make sure to read the Interventions and Aid Case Study, whilst doing your own research. There are many examples of aid and intervention, each having different levels of success. What makes an IGOs or government's efforts successful?



United Nations

The UN focus on protecting:

- **Human rights**
- **Peace & serenity**
- **Social advancement**

The UN attempted to achieve these goals by creating the **Millennium Development Goals (MDG's)**. The MDGs were put into place as a **framework** for development for **emerging countries** and for developed countries to provide assistance.

The framework ran from 2000 to 2015 and included goals such as:

- Eradicate **Poverty and Hunger**
- Universal Primary **Education**
- Combat **AIDs, HIV, Malaria** and other diseases
- Develop Global Partnerships for **Development**
- Promote **Gender Equality**
- Reduce **Infant Mortality**
- Improve **Maternal Health**
- Encourage Environmental **Sustainability**

The success of **MDG's** is questionable. For example:

- To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
 - People living on \$1.25 has halved
 - **1 in 8 still remain in hunger and malnourishment**
- To achieve universal primary education
 - Dramatic increase in enrollment and government encouragement
 - **1/3 people are illiterate of which 2/3 are women**
- To ensure environmental sustainability
 - 1.9 billion more people have access to drinking water
 - **Climate Change still remains a threat**

The MDG's were replaced by the **Sustainable Development Goals** in 2015 to encourage sustained social development. There were more goals created (**17** in total compared to 8 previously).



The goals are:



These targets aim to be reached by **2030** in expansion of the millenium development goals

Debt

Nearly all countries have some debt, mainly to IGOs such as the World Bank. Countries with high debt-to-GDP ratios are considered unsustainably in debt, because they are unlikely to repair their debts. Some MEDCs have high debt-to-GDP ratios:

- USA - USA's debt exceeded \$22 trillion in February 2019. This is predominantly due to excessive military spending, tax cuts during Obama's term and loans taken out to bailout during the economic crash in 2001.
- Greece - Greece's debts began to accumulate unsustainably following the global economic crash in 2007. The debt may be caused by generous pensions provided by the state and several bailouts paid by the EU.

However, LEDCs in debt receive more financial assistance and attention of IGOs. For example, the Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative was created by the World Bank and IMF. It aims to identify countries with a high debt-to-GDP country and reduce their unsustainable debts, so long as the country reforms and tries to reduce its level of poverty.

HIPCs include: Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Haiti, Chad, Mozambique, Bolivia, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, etc.

Development Projects

There are many **projects and initiatives** to improve development for under-developed communities. This tends to be done by **charities, NGOs and IGOs**.



There are two approaches to development projects:

1. **Small-scale projects** - work directly with individuals to provide skills or equipment for them to improve their own quality of life. Tend to be cheaper initiatives, but harder to improve a large population at once. Small scale projects tend to be focussed on by NGOs.
2. **Large-scale projects** - provide funding or construct nation-wide infrastructure for a country. More expensive projects, often focussed on by IGOs who have larger available funds. Projects don't directly impact locals' quality of life, but could 'kick start' development and economic growth.

There are many examples of small-scale and large-scale projects, with different levels of success:

Examples of Small-Scale Development Projects

[Heifer](#) - Provide cows to locals to reduce hunger.

- 👍 Provides source of income for locals who couldn't otherwise afford livestock
- 👍 Cattle is given to women of the family, giving them assets to own and responsibilities for the family. This may encourage gender equality within a community
- 🗨️ Are cows given best quality of life, with families of limited training?

[Fairtrade](#) - NGO that sells good for farmer, returning them with a fair profit and protecting their rights.

- 👍 Protects Farmers in LEDCs who grow cacao, bananas, coffee and sugar predominantly
- 🗨️ Limited impact on MEDCs consumer choices, as many still choose the cheaper non-Fairtrade option

[Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation](#) - Provides contraception to African women to try to encourage family planning and reduce global population growth.

- 👍 Enables women to have more choices about the size of their family
- 👍 Reduces the spread of HIV, which can impact life expectancy
- 🗨️ Traditional cultures don't agree with contraceptive methods, so approach isn't tailored to the locals' culture or religion.

Examples of Large-Scale Development Projects

[USAid](#) - The Sindh Basic Education Programme restores previously flooded schools and improve enrollment rates for children in Sindh, Pakistan.

- 👍 Education will enable children more job opportunities in the future, with skilled employment offering some of the highest pay.



👎 Benefits of programme limited to the region of Sindh, as other regions cannot adopt approach without sufficient funding.

[African Development Bank Group](#) - Provides loans and encourages the construction of infrastructure across Africa.

- 👍 Infrastructure can lead to new businesses and TNCs moving operations here, since the logistics of moving goods has improved.
- 👍 Jobs created for locals during the construction of infrastructure, though labour tends to be unskilled work
- 👎 Developing infrastructure doesn't guarantee economic growth, as other factors may discourage international businesses - civil unrest, extremist groups, small market available.

[Port-Au-Prince Municipal Renovation Project](#) - Funded by the Chinese Government, the project will help Haiti recover from the 2010 earthquake through infrastructure construction costing \$4.7 billion.

- 👍 Haiti cannot afford to recover, and quality of life will continue to deteriorate without international intervention
- 👎 Does funding by China compromise Haiti's water and energy security?

