



KS4 Homework booklet

Development and Nigeria

Name _____

Class _____



Development is a process of change in countries that **improves people's lives**.

Developed countries are usually **wealthier** and peoples **incomes are higher** on average. This means they have a good **standard of living**.

You can compare the level of development between different countries using statistics called **indicators of development**. There are three types of indicators of development – **social, economic and environmental**

The Development gap is the **gap in quality of life and standard of living** of people living in richer and poorer countries

Social Indicators of development

Life expectancy – (years) A measure of how good health services are in a country

Birth rate – (per 100 people per year) Higher in LIC's where contraception is uncommon and children are needed for labour on farms

Death rate – (per 1000 people per year) – Shows how good health services are

Infant mortality rate – (per 1000 births per year) Shows how effective child health care is

Doctors per 1000 people – Shows the quality and size of the health service

Literacy rate – (%) Shows the quality of education provision in a country

Access to clean water or sanitation (%) Show the quality of basic services in a country

Economic Indicators of development

GNI - How much wealth is generated by the economy of a country

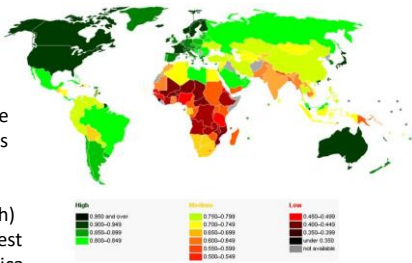
GNI per capita – A countries wealth divided by the population size. High = more developed

% living on under \$10 per day – Shows people on **low income** and living in **poverty**

Human Development Index (HDI)- this combines;
GNI per capita
years in schooling
life expectancy

to measure how people are benefitting from a countries **economic wealth**.

It is scored between 0 (least developed) and 1 (high) Countries in Africa score lowest and Europe, and North America score highest.



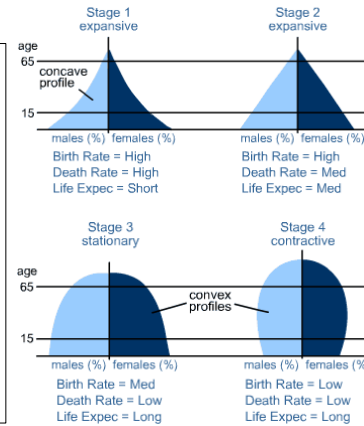
Population pyramids show the **population structure (male and female)** of countries at different stages of development. (in 5 year intervals)

LICs - **Young populations with high birth rates** (wide base) **high death rates** (steeply sloping sides) and **low life expectancy** (narrow top)

HICs – **Ageing populations with low birth rates** (narrow base) **low death rates** (straight sides) and **long life expectancies** (wide top)

Classifying countries
HIC High Income Country (UK, USA, NORWAY)
These have strong economies
NEE – Newly Emerging Economy (BRAZIL, INDIA, CHINA)
These are rapidly industrialising
LIC - Low Income Country (GHANA, KENYA, HAITI)
These have little industry

Features of a developed country (HIC)
Better healthcare
Less **poverty**
Better education
Fair police and courts
Strong **economy**
Equality of men and women
Good access to services
Higher wages
Cleaner environment
Democratic Government



Factors contributing to the development gap

Environmental	Economic	Historical
Natural hazards , extreme weather can damage regions and areas, this costs money to rebuild.	Corrupt governments treat the population badly, steal the countries money and resources and spend its money on weapons and war	Colonial powers like the UK took advantage of native people, ruled their countries and took their natural resources, leaving them less able to develop.
Extreme climates , droughts or flooding of land, can harm crops so people don't have enough food to eat or sell for income	Many countries are in debt . They have borrowed money for development projects . They end up paying off loans and not spending on improving development.	When European powers were forced out, they left little industry , low levels of education and social unrest.
Landlocked countries find it harder to trade, they do not have access by sea to other countries so find it hard to export goods	Trade - HICs buy cheap goods and sell expensive ones. LICs often buy expensive goods and have to sell cheap raw materials or cash crops so make little money	Tribal and Cultural differences between different groups create tension and civil war in a struggle for power after colonial powers have left their country

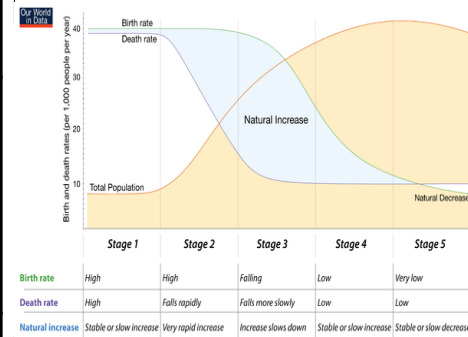
Stages of the DTM
Stage 1: (very few countries) High birth rate, high death rate and slow population growth. Families are large but many people die due to dirty water, lack of healthcare, famine, and disease.
Little population growth

Stage 2: (LICs) Birth rate stays high, as people want children to help on farms, fetch water or earn income. **Death rate drops** due to more money being spent on healthcare, clean water and sanitation
Population growth increases rapidly.

Stage 3: (NEEs) Birth rate starts falling as people need less children as they are earning income in factories, contraception is used, and women work rather than have children. **Death rate continues to drop** as people are wealthier and healthier. **Population increase slows down.**

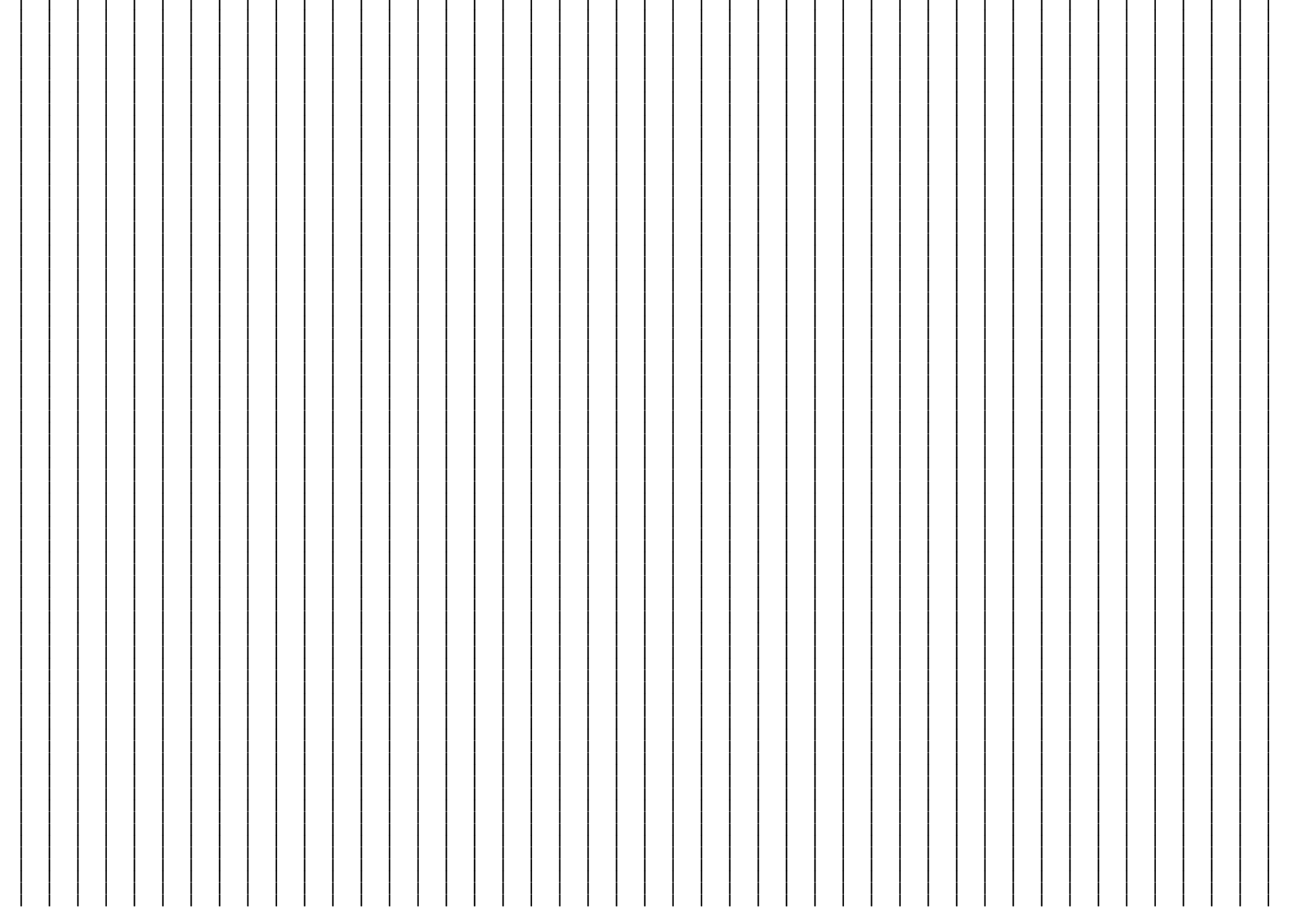
Stage 4: (HICs) The country is now wealthy. Family planning is widespread. **Low birth rate** as women focus on careers and marry later. **Death rate is low** as healthcare is excellent. **Slow population growth.**

Stage 5: (HICs) People have very few children. The death rate is higher than the birth rate. Population starts to decline.



The Demographic Transition Model shows the changes in population as a country develops over time. In the modern world different countries are at different stages on the **DTM**

1. What does the term development mean?
2. What causes you to have a high standard of living?
3. What is an indicator of development?
4. What is GNI per capita?
5. What does a high GNI per capita say about development in a country?
6. Why is Birth rate higher in less developed countries?
7. Why is infant mortality higher in less developed countries?
8. Why is the literacy rate lower in less developed countries?
9. The human development index is made up of three things. What are they?
10. What does a high human development index score show you?
11. Describe the shape of a population pyramid for a developed country
12. Describe the shape of a population pyramid for a developed country
13. What does the DTM show?
14. Why does the birth rate drop as you move through the stages of the DTM?
15. Why does the death rate drop as you move through the stages of the DTM?
16. What happens to the type of employment people do as you move through stages of the DTM
17. What is the development gap?
18. Why are landlocked countries less developed?
19. How does trade keep some countries less developed?
20. Why does debt keep some countries from developing?
21. Why do extreme climates keep some countries from developing?



THE CHANGING ECONOMIC WORLD PART	
HIC	High Income Country
NEE	Newly Emerging Economy
LIC	Low Income Country
Development	The process of change for the better in a country
Development Indicators	A measure comparable measure of development between different countries.
Birth Rate	Number of births per 1000 people per year
Death Rate	Number of deaths per 1000 people per year
Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of infants under the age of 1 per 1000 people per year
Life expectancy	The number of years an average person is expected to live
Access to Clean Water	Percentage of people with access to safe drinking water
Literacy Rate	Percentage of people with basic reading and writing skills
Gross National Income (GNI)	Total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year (including money earned overseas).
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Total value of goods and services produced in a country in a year (excluding money earned overseas).
Number of Years in School	The number of years an average person spends at school
People per doctor	The number of doctors per 1000 people
Human Development Index	Used by the UN to determine development. It uses GNI, life expectancy and number of years in school.

Causes of the Development Gap

- Social:**
Education is poor in LICs so people do not develop skills, so stay poor. Infectious disease and illness spread easily because healthcare is poor and vaccination programs are not in place, so death rates are high. Water supply and availability are poor so people struggle to farm or suffer health problems.
- Economic:**
LICs sell cheap primary goods and buy expensive secondary goods so stay poor. HICs sell expensive secondary goods and buy cheap primary goods so get richer. HICs have better trade links. LICs are in debt so do not have funds to pay for development projects
- Physical:**
More natural disasters occur in LICs so money is spent fixing instead of developing country. Extreme climates make food and water supplies unreliable so there are often food shortages. Central African countries are landlocked so it is not easy to trade.
- Historical:**
Colonialism - LICs were exploited by HICs and became reliant on HICs. After LICs gained independence, corruption and civil wars occurred. Other countries and companies do not want to do business with countries experiencing corruption or civil war. Also the governments do not spend money on the things that matter (e.g. food, water, education).

Effects of the Development Gap

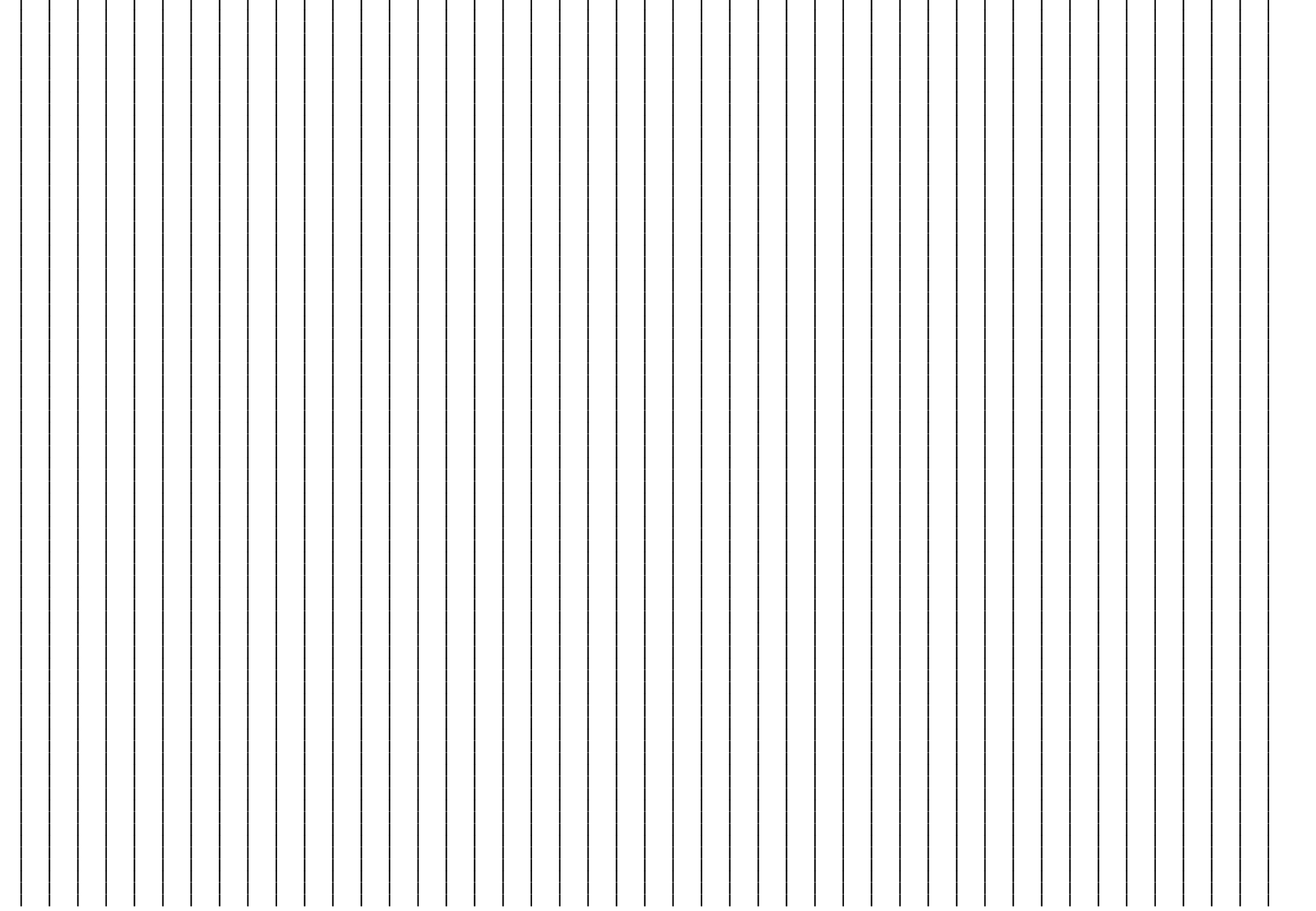
- Difference in wealth:**
HICs are richer. The USA's share of global wealth is 35%. Africa's share of global wealth is just 1%.
- Difference in health:**
There is a higher death rate and lower life expectancy in LICs, where 4/10 children die before 15 years and only 2/10 live past 70 years. The biggest killer in LICs is infectious disease whereas in HIC's it is chronic disease
- Migration:**
The movement of people from one place to another in search of a better life. People leave voluntarily (e.g. for a job or family) or are forced (due to war). An **economic migrant** is someone who chooses to leave to search for work or better services. A **refugee** is someone who is forced to leave for example to escape civil war

Sustainable long term AID aim's to improve the quality of life and standard of living of individuals and groups in a country over a long period of time.

Intermediate technology projects provide solutions that are appropriate to the skills and wealth of the population. Technology is usually designed to improve health, water or farming and to be easily repairable.

Ways of reducing the development gap		
<p>AID</p> <p>A country receives help from another country or NGO, in the form of money, emergency supplies, food, technology, skills.</p> <p><i>WaterAid (water pumps) or Oxfam's Goat Aid are examples of long term sustainable AID.</i></p>	<p>TOURISM</p> <p>LICs and NEEs can use tourism to generate income and improve their healthcare, food, water and education.</p> <p><i>Tourism brings Jamaica \$2 billion per year (45% of its GNI). Which it can spend on development.</i></p>	<p>FAIR TRADE</p> <p>Ensures the farmers in LICs and NEEs get a fair price for their crops and invest money in local communities.</p> <p><i>Uganda coffee farmers get additional income from Fairtrade premium which improves their quality of life.</i></p>
<p>DEBT RELIEF</p> <p>HICs reduce the amount of money LICs and NEEs have to pay back (reduce interest or invested money).</p> <p><i>By 2015, the International Monetary was giving debt relief to 36 LICs. The total debt relief was around US\$75 billion.</i></p>	<p>MICROFINANCE LOANS</p> <p>Very small loans given to locals in LICs to start small businesses. They help the economy to grow and employment rates to rise.</p> <p><i>Grameen Bank in Bangladesh offer low interest loans of \$100 to develop small businesses.</i></p>	<p>FOREIGN INVESTMENT</p> <p>Countries & TNCs invest money and expertise in LICs to make profits. This helps LICs gain employment, income and tax for development</p> <p><i>Shell and KFC in Nigeria. Also more than 2000 Chinese companies invest billions in Africa.</i></p>

1. What is HIC, NEE and LIC stand for?
2. What is infant mortality?
3. What is the difference between GNI and GDP?
4. Describe a social cause of the development gap
5. Describe an economic cause of the development gap
6. Describe physical cause of the development gap
7. Describe an environmental cause of the development gap
8. What is the USA's percentage share of global wealth
9. What is Africa's percentage share of global wealth?
10. What is the biggest killer in LIC's
11. What percentage of children die under 15 years in LIC's
12. Describe two reasons why people migrate away from less developed countries
13. What is long term sustainable Aid?
14. What is intermediate technology?
15. What three things does intermediate technology try to improve?
16. Give an example of long term sustainable Aid
17. How does fair trade reduce the development gap?
18. How do microfinance loans help reduce the development gap?
19. How does debt relief help to reduce the development gap?
20. How does foreign investment help a country to develop?



Example
**Tourism
Jamaica**

The exam paper will refer to this case study in an exam question as;
'Using an example of an LIC'

Example exam question: To what extent has tourism helped to reduce the development gap?

Key idea: Jamaica is one of the largest islands in the Caribbean. It **earns some money** through the export of its minerals, from agricultural products like sugar & rum and some manufacturing. It has suffered from **slow growth, debt & high unemployment**. It is now becoming **richer and more developed** through **mass tourism**. This is helping to **reduce the development gap** for **some** but not all of the islands inhabitants, as the benefits of tourism are not evenly spread.

Jamaica's Economy:

Tourism. In 2014 Tourism contributed to 24% of Jamaica's GNI. This is a high % but is expected to rise to 32% by 2024!

Reducing the Development Gap. Income from Tourism earns Jamaica **\$2 billion** each year! This along with **taxes from profits** paid to the government combine to help reduce the development gap by providing **money for services and improvements in schools and hospitals**

Cruises. The increase in Tourism from cruises that arrive in the Caribbean Sea has helped. Passengers (1.1million of them) spend \$70 per day. Other tourists (2.5million of them) spend an average of \$120.

Positives of Mass Tourism in Jamaica:

Employment. Most people in Jamaica are employed in Tourism with **220,000 jobs** in Hotels, Transport or working in the tourist attractions themselves. Workers earn a good income improving standard of living, and spend their money in shops & on other services increasing profits and creating more jobs

Infrastructure. Tourism has led to lots of investment on the North Coast. New ports & cruise liner facilities, plus new hotels. Also improvements in services like roads and water.

Quality of Life. Wealthier Jamaicans live near tourist areas in high quality housing with a high standard of living and quality of life

The Environment. On the North Coast improvements in landscaping & a new water treatment plant has reduced pollution from hotels. Sustainable ecotourism is also expanding & Negril Marine Nature Park attracts tourists.

Negatives of Mass Tourism in Jamaica:

Infrastructure. Parts of the island away from tourist areas have not seen improvements and are **isolated** and poor, with **few services and poor roads**.

Quality of Life. In **poorer areas**, large numbers of people live in poor housing with limited food supply & inadequate access to fresh water, healthcare & education.

Unemployment is high and wages are low.

The Environment. Mass Tourism has caused footpath erosion, lots of waste & harmful emissions.

Other Problems: Large TNC's like TUI organise most of the holidays & take money out of Jamaica into HIC's. Local employees are paid low wages, whereas managers from HIC's are not. Jamaica has a problem with sex tourism & drugs. Local people cannot afford the facilities that are put in place for tourists. Hotels have replaced large areas of farmland.

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Homework Week 4 homework: Due date _____

Use the Jamaica case study revision card to help

Using examples you have studied, Explain how tourism can reduce the development gap [6 marks]

In Jamaica tourism is a vital route to reducing the development gap because

Each year Jamaica earns _____ from tourism because _____

Government uses money earned through tax to _____

For normal Jamaicans this means _____

There are _____ thousand people employed in tourism.

For employees this means _____

For local shops and services this means _____

Tourist growth has led to infrastructure improvements which means _____

**Case study –
Nigeria -
economic growth**

Key idea: Nigeria is a Newly Emerging Economy (NEE) in Africa experiencing rapid economic development. It is the world's 21st largest economy. Much of its economic wealth comes from being the 12th largest **producer of oil**. Nigeria has become less reliant on exporting low value raw materials e.g. agricultural goods and is **growing its manufacturing industry** (10% of GDP) Services are growing rapidly. **Economic development has advantages for some people & disadvantages for the environment. Quality of life for Nigerians is only improving slowly.**

The exam paper will refer to this case study in an exam question as; *'using an example of an NEE or LIC country'*

Example question : assess the effects of economic growth on quality of life and the environment

Economic growth in Nigeria

Employment structure 1999

Primary – 70% Secondary – 10% Tertiary
20%

Employment structure 2012

Primary – 40% Secondary 30% Tertiary 30%

Primary has reduced because; Increased use of farm machinery, and better paid work in secondary industry means people migrate to cities for work.

Secondary has increased because;

Increased employment in the oil industry, and growth of manufacturing e.g. processed food, construction, cars, paper, pharmaceuticals.

A stable Government and less social unrest means companies like TNC's will invest in Nigeria e.g. Shell

Tertiary has increased because; Growth of communications, retail and finance because of a wealthier population demanding more services.

Positive effects of economic growth

Regular paid work gives people a more secure income, improving standard of living.

A wealthier population purchases more products and services creating a larger market for companies operating in Nigeria (200 million people) which then creates even more jobs.

The multiplier effect means other companies benefit from industrial growth e.g. companies supplying parts for making cars.

Companies and employees pay **tax to the government** to spend on education, health and services, improving quality of life.

Oil processing has created chemical bi-products leading to the growth of many chemical industries e.g. soap and plastics, creating more jobs.

Negative effects of economic growth

Quality of life – Development is uneven.

60% of people live in poverty, particularly in the remote North away from major cities like Lagos.

Services like water and sanitation are **poor in rural areas** reducing quality of life. 28% have access to sanitation, 64% access to safe water.

Life expectancy is still **low**, averaging 52 years.

Environment - Oil spills have caused **major water and land pollution**. e.g. Bodo oil spill in 2009 where a leak devastated livelihoods of 1000's of farmers and fisherman. **Oil flares** (burning waste gas) causes severe **air pollution** from toxic fumes affecting public health. e.g. respiratory problems.

Industrial waste in cities like Lagos has affected **water and air quality**, damaging ecosystems and causing severe health problems.

70-80% of Nigeria's **forests** have been **destroyed** for logging, farming, roads and industry.

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Industrial waste in cities like Lagos has affected **water and air quality**, damaging ecosystems and causing severe health problems.

70-80% of Nigeria's **forests** have been **destroyed** for logging, farming, roads and industry.

Homework week 5 - Date set: _____ Date Due _____

Nigeria is a Newly Emerging Economy (NEE) in Africa experiencing rapid _____ development. It is the world's _____st largest economy. Much of its economic wealth comes from being the _____th largest _____ of _____. Nigeria has become less reliant on exporting low value raw materials e.g. agricultural goods and is **growing its** _____ **industry** (10% of GDP) Service are growing rapidly. _____ **development** has **advantages for some people and disadvantages** for the _____. **Quality of life** for Nigerian's people is only **improving** _____.

Economic growth in Nigeria

Employment structure 1999

Primary – 70% Secondary – 10% Tertiary 20%

Employment structure 2012

Primary – 40% Secondary 30% Tertiary 30%

Primary has _____ because;

Increased use of farm _____, and better paid work in secondary industry means people _____ to _____ for work.

Secondary has _____

because; Increased employment in the _____ industry, and growth of manufacturing e.g. _____ food, construction, cars, paper, pharmaceuticals.

A _____ Government and less social unrest means companies like TNC's will invest in Nigeria e.g. Shell

Tertiary has increased because; Growth of communications, retail and _____ because of a wealthier population demanding more _____.

Positive effects of economic growth

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The multiplier effect means other companies benefit from

_____ growth e.g. companies supplying parts for making cars.

Companies and _____ pay **tax to the government** to spend on _____, health and services, improving quality of life.

Oil processing has created _____ bi-products leading to the growth of many chemical industries e.g. soap and plastics, creating more jobs.

Negative effects of economic growth

Quality of life – Development is

_____. _____% of people live in _____, particularly in the remote North away from major cities like Lagos.

Services like water and _____ are **poor in** _____ **areas** reducing quality of life. 28% have access to sanitation, 64% access to safe water.

Life _____ is still **low**, averaging 52 years.

Environment - Oil _____ have caused **major water and land pollution**. e.g. Bodo oil spill in 2009 where a leak devastated livelihoods of 1000's of farmers and fisherman. **Oil** _____ (burning waste gas) causes severe **air** _____ from toxic fumes affecting public health. e.g. respiratory problems.

Industrial _____ in cities like Lagos has affected **water and air quality**, damaging ecosystems and causing severe health problems. 70-80% of Nigeria's _____ have been **destroyed** for logging, farming, roads and industry.

Case study – Nigeria Transnationals

The exam paper will refer to this case study in an exam question as;
'using an example of an NEE or LIC country'

Example question : Transnational corporations only bring advantages to a country. Do you agree? Justify your choice

Key idea: Nigeria is a Newly emerging economy (NEE) in Africa experiencing rapid economic development. It is the worlds 21st largest economy. Much of its economic wealth comes from being the 12th largest producer of oil. Nigeria has become less reliant on exporting low value raw materials e.g. agricultural goods and is growing its manufacturing industry (10% of GDP) e.g. processed foods, textiles and cars. Retail, communications and finance services are also growing which earn more money. **Nigeria encourages transnational corporations to help its economic growth.** TNC's bring economic, social and environmental **advantages and disadvantages** to Nigeria.

Reasons TNC's locate in Nigeria

Cheap labour – Wages are lower so companies make more profit by reducing production costs.

Tax incentives – Companies pay less tax on profits to the Nigerian Government, making more money.

Environmental laws – Laws are less strict so companies spend less money on pollution control.

Access to bigger market – 200 million customers in Nigeria, and closer to other African companies increased sales and reduces transport costs, increasing profits.

Examples of TNC's in Nigeria

40 TNC's operate in Nigeria. Most have their headquarters in the UK, USA or Europe.

Unilever – Soap, foods, drinks, home products, mostly for the Nigerian market.

Shell – Oil exploration and oil exports.

KFC - Fast food products for Nigerian market.

Advantages of TNC's in Nigeria

Shell – 65000 jobs working for Shell and another **250 000 jobs in connected industries** creates income for people and tax for Government. **(multiplier effect)** Nigerian companies benefit from contracts from Shell, generating more **jobs and income** (multiplier effect)

Shell pays **tax to the Government** and generates money from exports that the Government can invest.

Helps improve local infrastructure e.g. roads and ports.

Unilever – Voted second best place to work in Nigeria. Employs **1500 people** improving standard of living.

Involved in supporting improvements in health care, education and water supply in rural communities. High standards of employment and environmental care. e.g. uses sustainable palm oil for its products.

KFC – Provides many jobs in **27 stores in Nigeria.**

Local producers supply raw materials e.g. chicken. Employees receive training and learn new skills.

Disadvantages of TNC's in Nigeria

Shell – Oil spills have caused major **water and land pollution.** e.g. Bodo oil spill in 2009 where a leak of 11 million gallons of oil devastated livelihoods of 1000's of farmers and fisherman.

Oil flares (burning waste gas) causes **severe air pollution** from **toxic fumes** affecting **public health.** e.g. respiratory problems.

Much of the profit from oil production goes to the UK and Dutch owners, not Nigeria.

Most of the high paid management jobs are taken by foreign workers brought in by Shell

KFC – Many of the jobs are **low paid.**

Working conditions are sometimes poor.

An average meal costs 4 times more than in most developed countries, so is too expensive for most poor Nigerian people.



Nigeria is an NEE because it is experiencing rapid _____ growth. It is the worlds _____ st largest economy. Much of its wealth comes from being the 12th largest producer of _____. Nigeria has moved away from exporting low value _____ goods and is growing its _____ industry e.g. processed foods and cars. Other areas of the economy that earn more money include _____, _____ and _____. To help its economic growth Nigeria encourages _____ corporations to set up in the country.

What attracts TNC's to locate in Nigeria

Advantages of TNCs in Nigeria

Disadvantages of TNC's in Nigeria

Cheap _____ (wages) means companies make more _____ by reducing _____ costs. Companies pay less _____ to the Nigerian Government so make more profit. Environmental laws are less strict so companies pay less money on _____ control. _____ million customers in Nigeria and being closer to other African countries increases _____ and reduces _____ costs. _____ TNC's operate in Africa. Most have their headquarters in the _____, _____ or _____. Unilever produces soap _____ and _____ for the Nigerian market. (people) Shell is involved in oil _____ and _____. KFC sells _____ food products in Nigeria

Shell
Shell employs _____ people and another _____ people work in connected industries. This creates income for people and tax for the Government. Nigerian companies benefit from _____ from shell creating more jobs and tax. This is called the _____ effect. Shell improves roads and _____ to help it export oil products that can also be used by others.
Unilever
Unilever employs _____ people and was voted _____ best place to work in Nigeria. The company is involved in improving _____, _____ and _____ in rural communities.
KFC has _____ stores in Nigeria Local producers gain business by supplying raw materials like _____.

Shell
_____ spills have caused major water and land pollution e.g. _____ oil spill which leaked _____ million gallons of oil, ruining the livelihoods of thousands of _____ and _____. Oil flares cause severe _____ pollution from toxic _____ affecting public health by causing _____ problems. Much of the _____ from oil production goes to the UK and Dutch owners. Most of the high paid jobs are taken by _____ workers brought in by Shell.
KFC
Many jobs are low _____. An average meal costs _____ times more than in most developed countries so is too expensive for most Nigerian people.

**Case study –
Nigeria
AID**

The exam paper will refer to this case study in an exam question as;

‘using an example of an NEE or LIC country’

Example question : Assess the effectiveness of international AID at reducing the development gap

Key idea: Nigeria is a Newly Emerging Economy (NEE) in Africa experiencing rapid economic development. However, many people in Nigeria are still very poor with 60% of the population living in poverty. International AID is needed to help reduce the development gap for these people. Nigeria receives US\$5000 million in AID each year. Aid is important for many LIC and NEE countries to reduce the development gap, but there are **advantages and disadvantages** to its **effectiveness** at helping the people who most need it.

Main types of AID

Emergency AID – Usually in response to a natural disaster e.g. food, shelter and medical supplies.

Long term sustainable AID – Long term methods of improving quality of life for small communities e.g. water wells.

Intermediate technology – Technology appropriate to the skills and abilities of local people to use and repair e.g. water wells or irrigation systems.

Voluntary AID – Aid donated by the public and distributed by charities (NGO’s) e.g. Oxfam.

Bilateral and multilateral AID – AID (often financial) given by one country or a group of countries e.g. World bank.

Reasons for AID in Nigeria

60% of population live on less than \$1 per day
Safe water (64%) and sanitation (28%) are poor
Birth rates and Infant mortality are high
Life expectancy is low (52 years)
Inequality in wealth between North East and South.

Advantages and Problems of AID in Nigeria
Advantages

Community based projects run by NGO’s have benefitted many people in small communities, improving health and quality of life. All money goes to projects and none is wasted.

e.g. Nets for Life – Provides anti-mosquito nets and educates people on Malaria prevention.

AID from USA – Education and protection against the spread of HIV and AIDs.

USAID - care and support packages for orphans and vulnerable children.

UK – Health and HIV programme for rural areas.

Problems

Government run AID has been less successful.

Government corruption leads to loss of AID. Government divert money for other uses e.g. building up Nigeria’s navy.

Donors give money for political influence.

Example of sustainable AID projects in Africa

Water AID in Kenya – Water wells and rope pumps are easy to repair and provide clean water in villages. People are also educated about sanitation and hygiene. *Improves QoL and SoL.*

- Women and children spend less time collecting water so can work or go to school.
- Clean water reduces diseases like Cholera.
- Education teaches about hygiene and the spread of germs, reducing illness.
- A healthy workforce is more productive.

Goat AID in Malawi - Oxfam provide goats to poor rural families. *Improves QoL and SoL*

- Goats are a great source of meat and milk
- Milk can be sold and money used for food and education
- Goats breed easily so young kids can be sold or given to other families
- Goat manure can be used to fertilise crops



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Advantages and Problems of AID in Nigeria

Advantages

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