

International Development Knowledge Organiser

How unequal is the world?



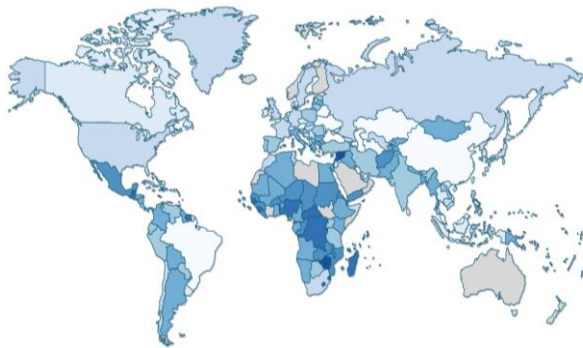
- Poverty** The state of being poor.
- Extreme Poverty** Where people have less than \$1.90 (about £1.30) a day to live on.
- Inequality** When wealth and access to services are not shared equally.

If the world's population was represented by just 100 people:



- 8 villagers live in extreme poverty, on less than \$1.90 a day
- 36 are struggling in poverty on less than \$5.50 a day.
- 46 have a better quality of life, with more money to buy what they need.
- 9 villagers own a third of the village wealth between them.
- 1 villager owns half of the entire village wealth.

Percentage of population living in poverty 2020.



The continent with the highest levels of Poverty is Africa where in countries like Zimbabwe over 70% of people live in poverty. North America, Europe and Oceania have the lowest levels of poverty. In the UK less than 17% of people live in poverty.



What is development and how do we measure it?



- Development** The growth of wealth and standards of living in a country.
- The Development Gap** The difference in standard of living between the world's richest and poorest countries.
- Development Indicator** A piece of data that helps to show how developed a country is.

A HIC is a **High Income Country** that is developed and wealthy
An LIC is a **Low Income Country** that is still developing and is quite poor.

H I C	All children have access to a free education.	High quality roads and railways.	Easy access to doctors, dentists and hospitals	People have less children as women focus on their careers.
L I C	People do not live very long due to poor healthcare.	Many people can not access clean water.	More people live in the countryside as farmers.	A great proportion of the population live in poverty.

Development Indicators are measures that are used to compare the development of one region or country against another. Examples include:

Life Expectancy How long people in a country live for on average.

GNI per person. The country's total wealth divided by the number of residents.

Literacy Rate. The % of the population that can read and write.

Access to safe water. The % of the population with clean drinking water.

Internet access. The % of the population that can access the internet.

Doctors per thousand of the population.

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The Human Development Index (HDI)

A country's wealth, given as **GNI per person (PPP)**, is often used as a measure of development. But on its own, it is a crude indicator. Why? Because the wealth may be shared very unevenly.

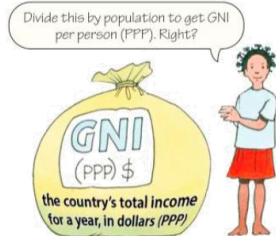
So a special index called the **human development index** or **HDI** was created, to compare countries. It looks at three aspects of development:



Life expectancy. This indicates whether people are likely to have a long and healthy life.



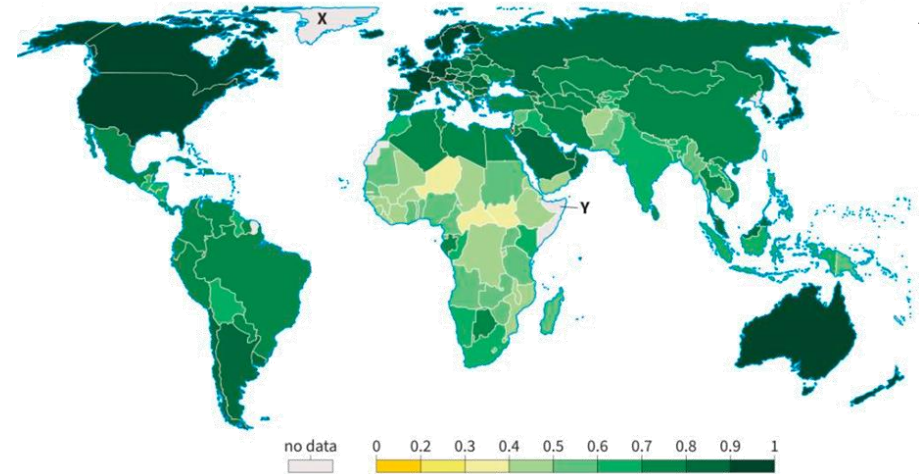
Access to education. This is based on how many years of schooling adults have had, and children can expect.



A decent standard of living. This is where GNI per person (PPP) comes in. It is used as the third measure.

The results are combined to give each country a score between 0 and 1. This gives a truer picture of development than GNI per person on its own.

HDI around the world:



Causes of the Development Gap

The causes of the development gap can be categorised into economic, historical, physical and political:



PHYSICAL

Many LICs have hot and dry climates which make growing crops very challenging.

Some countries make lots of money from selling natural resources such as oil. Some countries don't have these resources.



HISTORICAL

European countries colonised African countries and made money from their resources, land and slaves and took all of the profits.



ECONOMIC

As LICs develop, they often borrow money off HICs. The interest on these loans can be very high so they pay back much more.

LICs have very few factories and mainly sell raw materials such as metal. These are worth less than manufactured goods.



POLITICAL

In many LICs, corrupt leaders steal money that should be spent on development.

Many LICs are experiencing ongoing wars and conflict which prevents them from developing.

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Resources and Development

Natural Resource

Something that occurs naturally on Earth that we can make use of.

Renewable Resource

A resource that we can keep using that will not run out.

Non - Renewable Resource

A limited resource that will eventually run out.

Renewable and **Non-Renewable** resources:



Sunlight



Timber



Oil



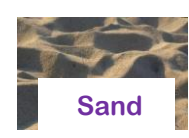
Copper



Fish



Water



Sand



Coal

Lack of **food** and **water** can severely limit a country's development. Here is why:

In many LICs, agricultural products are their main exports. If the crops fail, then they will not make money from international trade.

Children may spend large amounts of time walking to collect water. This prevents them from attending school and improving their job prospects.

When malnourished, people don't have enough energy so are not productive in work. This reduces profits for businesses.

80% of illnesses in LICs are from contaminated water. Illness means that people can not work and so less money is being added to the economy.

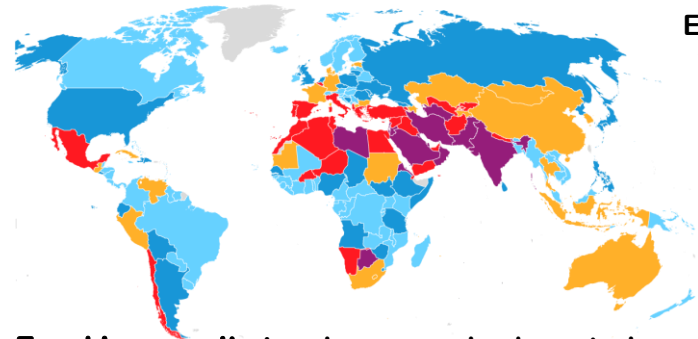
Hungry children will struggle to concentrate in school and will not learn as effectively – this may reduce their future prospects.

Competition for water can lead to conflict between countries. Conflict further slows development as money is spent on weapons instead.



Water stress is where a country can't meet its demand for fresh water.

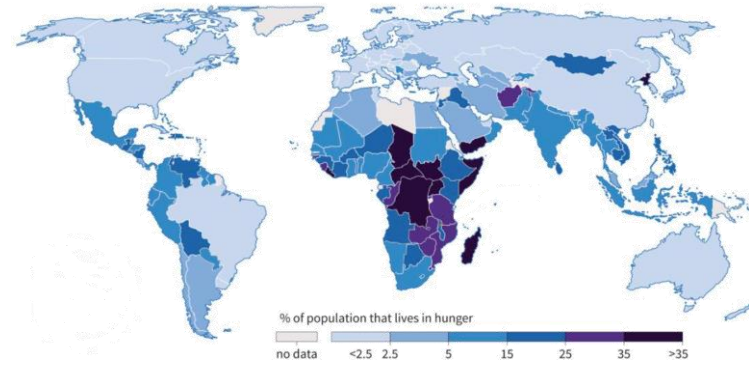
Extremely high High High - medium Medium - low Low



Countries around the Equator such as Brazil have very low water stress and countries on the Tropics such as India have higher water stress. North and South of the tropics the water stress drops again. The UK has medium – low water stress.



Food Insecurity is when people do not always have access to the food that they need.



The vast majority of countries with high levels of hunger are located in Africa such as Chad and Somalia. Lowest levels of hunger are in North America and Europe. The UK has less than 2.5% of the population living in hunger.

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Can we reduce the development gap and end poverty?

There are many strategies that can be implemented to reduce the development gap. Here are 4:

1. Aid

Aid is when a country or non-governmental organisation (NGO) such as Oxfam donates resources to another country to help it develop or improve people's lives. Aid can take the form of money (grants or loans), emergency supplies (tents, medicines, water), food such as rice or wheat and skills (people with special skills such as doctors or engineers).

Aid can enable countries to invest in development projects such as roads, electricity and water management that can bring long-term benefits. On a local scale, aid can help to improve people's quality of life if it focuses on health care, education and services.

The UK currently spends 0.7% of its GDP (wealth) on over seas aids. This goes to Pakistan, Ethiopia and Bangladesh.



2. Technology

Technology can be used in the form of small scale projects often associated with agriculture, water or health. These involve local communities and can make a real difference to people's lives.

The Hippo Roller was invented in 1991 in South Africa to help make water more accessible to women and children living in rural Africa. The roller is a 90 litre plastic water carrier that can be rolled along the ground using a metal handle. It reduces the effort of carrying water long distances.



3. Debt Relief

Many LICs owe money to other countries. Often the repayments and interest are so expensive that indebted countries have no money left to spend on development projects. Debt relief is when debts are either reorganised to make them more manageable, or reduced.

At their meeting in 2005, the world's richest countries (G8) agreed to cancel the debts owed to it by the world's 19 poorest countries. In Ghana this money is being used for basic infrastructure including rural feeder roads and more money being spent on health and education.



4. Tourism

For some countries, tourism has helped to reduce the development gap. Countries with tropical beaches, spectacular landscapes or abundant wildlife have become tourist destinations. This has led to investment and increased income from abroad, which can be used for improving education, infrastructure and housing.

Several countries in the Caribbean, such as the Bahamas, the Seychelles and the Maldives have become highly dependent on tourism.

