

Student tasks:

Classify the statements. Try to think of suitable group headings for your classification. See if you can work out the meaning of some of the terminology.

Discuss your ideas with other groups and use your classification to fill in the notes table below.

Type of aid	Definition of type of aid	Example

Research Skills

- Always record your sources of information.
- All information should be in your own words.
- Include photographs and maps but always add a label to explain why this particular image is important.

www.oxfam.org/	www.redcross.org.uk/	www.wateraid.org/uk
www.worldbank.org/	www.unicef.org/	www.comicrelief.com/

A charity funded by the UN provides food after a flood ruins the harvest.	The Red Cross provides tents after a flood washes houses away.	A charity called WaterAid builds a water well in a village.
The government of a low income country pays for a new school building in a rural area.	Warm clothes arrive that have been donated by a charity in the UK.	Seeds are provided by Oxfam so that farmers can grow crops.
George dresses up as Batman for Red Nose Day. Some of the money helps a charity vaccinate children against polio in an LIC.	A UK mining company offers money to help build a dam in Ghana if they are allowed to mine another area.	A mobile phone company gives money to the government in return for being allowed to build a phone network.
Farmers in a rural part of Somalia are given two oxen and a wooden plough by a charity to help plant crops.	Farmers in a rural part of Somalia are given a diesel tractor to help plant and harvest crops.	The Red Cross provides a teacher and school supplies to a village for a year.
Bottled water is provided immediately after a flood disaster.	A HIC government offers money to build a new hospital as long as a construction company from the HIC is allowed to build it.	A charity pays for an electricity connection for 20 houses in a rural area, using animal dung to create energy.

Short term emergency aid.	Long term development aid.	Tied or conditional aid.
Appropriate aid.	Bilateral aid.	Multilateral aid.
Local people in a shanty town are given materials by the government to build their own houses.	A country gets a loan from the World Bank to build a factory and must repay the debt (plus interest) over 25 years.	The UK offers to help the governments of countries which are part of the commonwealth.
A bulldozer is sent by a charity to a town that has had a serious earthquake.	An American farming company grows maize on a large farm in Kenya and sells it at the local market.	The World Bank helps a LIC build a large road through the countryside.
Aid is given to help immediately after a disaster.	Aid is given to help a country develop over a period of time (years).	Aid benefits local people, making use of their knowledge and skills.
A country agrees to give aid as long as it can expect a benefit in return.	Aid given by one specific country to another.	Aid is given through international government organisations involving many different countries.



Teacher notes:

Aim of lesson:

- Pupils understand terminology to describe different types of aid.
- Pupils can give examples of different types of aid.
- Pupils can evaluate different types of aid.
- Pupils work collaboratively in a group.
- Extension activity - Pupils can engage in research and develop case study examples of aid.

Starter activities:

Play Live Aid song “Feed the world - Do they know it’s Christmas” and display “give a man a fish” quote as pupils are entering the room. Discuss origins of the song with students. Discuss meaning of quote.

‘Feed the world’ was originally written in the 1980’s to raise money to provide aid for famine in Ethiopia, Africa.

Ask pupils to recall recent examples of aid for example doctors from UK going to help treat Ebola in Africa, or a recent earthquake disaster - perhaps use a current newspaper article on the board to engage discussion of what is aid?

Main activity:

Each group should read the statements first. Pupils then sort statements into categories they think are most appropriate - they may do this in different ways. For example some may classify by short or long term, type of aid or by positive or negative. At this stage, engagement with and discussion of the statements is important.

Pupils should be able to figure out the meaning of vocabulary. If asked the teacher could refer the question back to other student groups who may have a suggestion.

After an initial attempt at classification, the teacher should encourage pupils to think about types of aid and reclassify accordingly. Class discussion could encourage this process.

Whole class discussion of correct classification and the extension question. For example differences between the provision of an oxen pulled plough and diesel tractor to a rural area in Somalia could be explained - could the local people fix the tractor or fill it up with more diesel? Which is more appropriate to the local circumstances?

Pupils fill in table (or cut and paste) to give them notes on their classification (some examples can go with more than one aid type - these are in **bold** below).

Answers:

Type of aid	Definition of type of aid	Example
Short term emergency aid	Aid is given to help immediately after a disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bulldozer is sent by a charity to a town that has had a serious earthquake. • Bottled water is provided immediately after a flood disaster. • Warm clothes arrive that have been donated by a charity in the UK. • The Red Cross provides tents after a flood washes houses away. • A charity funded by the UN provides food after a flood ruins the harvest.
Long term development aid	Aid is given to help a country develop over a period of time (years)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A country gets a loan from the World Bank to build a factory and must repay the debt (plus interest) over 25 years. • The World Bank helps a LIC build a large road through the countryside. • A mobile phone company gives money to the government in return for being allowed to build a phone network. • Local people in a shanty town are given materials by the government to build their own houses. • The government of a low income country pays for a new school building in a rural area. • A HIC government offers money to build a new hospital as long as a construction company from the HIC is allowed to build it. • A UK mining company offers money to help build a dam in Ghana if they are allowed to mine another area. • The Red Cross provides a teacher and school supplies to a village for a year. • George dresses up as Batman for Red Nose Day. Some of the money helps a charity vaccinate children against polio in an LIC. • Seeds are provided by Oxfam so that farmers can grow crops. • A charity called Wateraid builds a water well in a village. • Farmers in a rural part of Somalia are given a diesel tractor to help plant and harvest crops.
Appropriate aid	Aid benefits local people - making use of their knowledge and skills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local people in a shanty town are given materials by the government to build their own houses. • A charity pays for an electricity connection for 20 houses in a rural area- using animal dung to create energy. • Farmers in a rural part of Somalia are given two oxen and a wooden plough by a charity to help plant crops. • Farmers in a rural part of Somalia are given a diesel tractor to help plant and harvest crops.
Bilateral aid	Aid given by one specific country to another	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK offers to help the governments of countries which are part of the commonwealth.

Type of aid	Definition of type of aid	Example
Multilateral aid	Aid is given through international government organisations involving many different countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Bank helps a LIC build a large road through the countryside. • A country gets a loan from the World Bank to build a factory and must repay the debt (plus interest) over 25 years.
Tied or conditional aid	A country agrees to give aid as long as it can expect a benefit in return	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mobile phone company gives money to the government in return for being allowed to build a phone network. • An American farming company grows maize on a large farm in Kenya and sells it at the local market. • A HIC government offers money to build a new hospital as long as a construction company from the HIC is allowed to build it. • A UK mining company offers money to help build a dam in Ghana if they are allowed to mine another area.

Pupils answer the question: Can you explain why aid may have negative consequences for the receiving country? Some examples are given on PPT and below, but students may come up with other relevant responses.

Loans need to be paid back and may cause the country to get into debt. Donations of aid supplies may mean local farmers who grow crops are disadvantaged. Foreign companies can often produce goods more cheaply than local people. Foreign companies control resources such as mines and phone networks - profits go abroad. Aid which goes directly to a government may be used in a way which does not benefit the poorest people (corruption).

Plenary

Interactive game of snap - matching definition game on teachit geography website.

Extension research activity:

Pupils can use the following websites to research a specific aid project and present information as a PowerPoint presentation, a wall display or fact sheet.

A group of students could be assigned the same aid organisation but then work on different projects within the organisation.

Could include information on the following:

- Where is the aid project? Include a labelled map.
- Who is providing the aid?
- What is the aid?
- What type of aid is it?
- How do local people benefit?
- What may be possible disadvantages?

www.oxfam.org/	www.redcross.org.uk/	www.wateraid.org/uk
www.worldbank.org/	www.unicef.org/	www.comicrelief.com/