

<p>Tourism</p>	<p>Countries which have warm climates, beautiful beaches and lots of places to visit make brilliant tourist destinations. They are usually highly sought-after by people from high-income countries (such as the UK).</p> <p>Tour operators such as Thomas Cook invest in these areas. Hotels and resorts are built.</p> <p>This can be great for the local people as it provides jobs and income, however the local environment can suffer from over-development and pollution.</p>	
<p>Tourists will bring new money into your country. Currencies such as the dollar and pound will be exchanged for your countries currency - this will strengthen it.</p> <p>Tourists will be spending money in the local area, buying souvenirs, eating in restaurants and partaking in activities.</p> <p>This will provide more money for the government in order to help make improvements - this will benefit the local people as well as tourists.</p> <p>Roads, rubbish disposal and services such as gas and electric will all be improved to ensure that tourists continue to visit.</p>	<p>You represent Thomas Cook who wish to build a new hotel complex and resort. This will be a 5* resort.</p> <p>The hotel will create 150 new jobs for local people as the hotel will need chefs, maids, reception staff, maintenance staff and porters.</p> <p>The hotel will be advertised in HICs across the world.</p> <p>It will be a beach front hotel, the first in the area, therefore new infrastructure will need to be built (roads, sewers, electric, gas, phone lines).</p>	<p>Negatives: As many of the resorts are owned by foreign companies a lot of economic leakage occurs. This means that the money earned from tourism is not staying within that country.</p> <p>It can cause ill-feeling with the locals if resources such as water are being used up.</p> <p>Farmland and mangroves can be destroyed to make way for hotel complexes.</p>
	<p>Countries such as the Maldives have benefitted from tourism and this has helped to reduce the development gap. Tourism first started here in 1972. A lot of the tourists come from Europe, and it is well-known as a honeymoon destination with people willing to spend a lot on luxuries. Tourists spend over US \$200 million per year, this is the biggest income for the country. Tourism is very carefully managed to ensure that it does not destroy the environment. There have been specific rules put in place to ensure that the beautiful islands are not damaged.</p> <p>As a result of tourism the GNI per capita has increased. 11% of the Maldives' population is employed in tourism, this has helped to improve residents lifestyle and opportunities. The government has invested in healthcare and the life expectancy has now reached 78 years.</p>	<p>Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is this sustainable? • Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? • How will it help to close the development gap?

<p>Aid</p>	<p>Aid is where money is given to a country by other countries. There will be an agreement on what the money has to be spent on, it has to benefit the population, for example healthcare, infrastructure improvements or education.</p>	
<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency aid in times of disasters saves people's lives. • Aid helps to rebuild housing and livelihoods after a disaster. • Providing medical training, medicines and equipment can improve health and standards of living. • Aid for agriculture can help increase food production and so improve quality and quantity of food. • Encouraging aid investments in jobs and industrial development can create jobs and boost the economy. • Aid can support countries in developing their natural resources and power to improve their economy. • Projects that improve water and sanitation can lead to improved health and living standards. 	<p>You represent SlumAid which is an NGO working in slums across the world including Dharavi. Through fundraising and charity projects a large sum of money has been raised in aid for the improvement of slums.</p> <p>Improvements will include building new housing, sewerage, roads and providing education.</p>	<p>There are also other types of aid such as short term emergency aid. This is provided in the event of a disaster and enables emergency equipment, food, water and healthcare to be given to people who are in need. This usually occurs after a disaster such as an earthquake, hurricane or drought.</p> <p>The three key types of aid are Bilateral aid, given directly by the government to a recipient country. The second is Multilateral aid where money is given to an international organisation such as the World Bank. The third is NGOs, charities that raise money for aid programmes.</p>
<p>Consider: Is this sustainable? Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? How will it help to close the development gap?</p>	<p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid can increase dependency of LICs on donor countries. Sometimes aid is not a gift, but a loan, and poor countries may struggle to repay. • Aid may not reach the people who need it most. Corrupt governments may lead to politicians using aid for their own means and gains. • Sometimes projects don't benefit smaller farmers. Projects are often large scale and are often run by foreign companies. • HICs may put pressure on LICs to get 'something in return' for the aid. • Inappropriate projects may lead to food and water costing more. 	<p>Countries such as India have benefitted from aid in order to improve housing in large slums such as Dharavi. This money has been donated from a variety of countries, including the UK.</p> <p>The aid will be spent on specific projects such as creating sewers to remove waste from residential areas, building schools to enable children to go to school and making sustainable materials for the slum residents to build their own homes with.</p> <p>If people are living in safe homes and the local area is more sanitary the residents quality of life will be greatly improved, outbreaks of illness and disease will be minimised and children will have the opportunity to further themselves by going to school.</p>

<p>Industrial development</p>	<p>Industrial development is where industry is developed within a particular country. This includes the building of factories and the accompanying infrastructure.</p>	
<p>Ethiopia is a good example of a country that is trying to move away from farming and into industrial development in order to close the development gap. The government is encouraging its residents to work in industrial jobs rather than agricultural jobs, however around three quarters of people still work in farming. They have taken many steps to encourage people into working in industry and manufacturing, advertising that better-paid jobs have been created.</p>	<p>You represent Tata Steel who wish to build a new factory. It will be the first of its kind in the area. The development will create new jobs and therefore lead to a skilled labour force. There would be a high level of investment from Tata. Many people would gain the opportunity to learn new skills and move away from agricultural work. Tata would invest in the local economy, providing training and equipment. There will also be the opportunity to create franchises.</p>	<p>If factories and other industries were to open, high levels of employment would be created. In many LICs farming is heavily relied on and often it doesn't create enough money to alleviate poverty. People employed in industry have the opportunity to earn higher wages and a more dependable income. Taxes will be paid to the government; this enables greater investment by the government into infrastructure, healthcare and education. This positive cycle is called the multiplier effect. If other companies see that industry is favourable they are likely to build their own factories in that area therefore creating further jobs and opportunities.</p>
<p>Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is this sustainable? • Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? • How will it help to close the development gap? 	<p>Negatives:</p> <p>The manufacturing industry creates a lot of air pollution, therefore people nearby may experience a lower quality of life due to the poor air. In Bhopal, India, a chemical gas leak led to the deaths of over 3000 people. It leaked from the factory and was carried by the wind over the densely populated area which surrounded the factor.</p> <p>Many building regulations in LICs and NICs are poor or non-existent, this can lead to factories and offices being built which are dangerous to work in.</p>	<p>An example of where industrial development has worked is Malaysia. Many companies have set up factories and offices here, this includes Intel, Petronas and Proton Cars. The manufacturing industry is thriving in Malaysia. The factory employees learn new skills, earn good wages and also have the opportunity to enrol in healthcare schemes for themselves and their families.</p>

<p>Fair trade</p>	<p>Paying producers a reasonable price for the goods that they produce. In LICs farmers are generally paid a much lower price for their goods (such as coffee and bananas) and they are paid low wages. Poverty is difficult to escape. Fair trade ensures that the farmers are given the right amount of money for the goods that they produce.</p>	
<p>Fair trade goods sales and consumption in the UK has increased greatly since the initiative was first introduced. Around 7 million farmers, farm workers and families in 58 poorer countries benefit from the improved trade conditions brought about by the Fair Trade Foundation.</p>	<p>You represent Divine Chocolate who wish to work with local farmers. They are a fair trade company who create chocolate products. They already work with farmers in Ghana. They will pay farmers a fair wage for the farming of cocoa beans. Training will be given to farmers to help them create sustainable ways of farming. Farms will be made safer and better lines of communication will be created.</p>	<p>There are a large number of fair trade products including: flowers, tea, coffee, bananas, cotton, chocolate, wine, gold, sugar, honey and oranges. Many supermarkets in the UK stock fair trade products with each product providing a fairer income to the farmer. Products which aren't fair trade make money for the exporters and the sellers instead.</p>
<p>Negatives: Fair trade products generally cost more; therefore some consumers may be unlikely to buy them.</p>	<p>Across the world there are more than 1.6 million farmers and farm workers who work in fair trade certified organisations, these work across 73 different countries. However this still leaves many farmers across the world who are being paid an unfair amount for the raw products they are growing/mining/farming.</p>	
<p>The initial cost of a fair trade certificate is expensive this may lead to farmers not being able to afford to buy the certification. It cannot help all farmers, many farmers are remote and some are too poor to join the scheme.</p>	<p>An example of where fair trade has worked is Ghana. Cocoa is produced in Ghana and the quality of cocoa beans in Ghana is deemed to be first class, the best in the world! It is the second largest cocoa producer. A cocoa growing co-operative called Kuapa Kokoo was set up in 1993, they market their own chocolate and organise their own farmers to ensure that everyone is treated fairly. Through fair trade premiums the farmers can make an additional income, this helps to improve the livelihoods of its members. Healthcare, education and farmer support have all improved because of fair trade leading to a better quality of life for all those involved.</p>	<p>Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is this sustainable? • Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? • How will it help to close the development gap?

<p>Intermediate technology</p>	<p>This is using equipment and techniques that are suitable within that country of use. In LICs they usually do not have the skills to maintain expensive pieces of equipment. The technology used is small-scale and easy to run and fix. The key idea of intermediate technology is to move away from being dependent on aid and instead work towards being self-sufficient.</p>	
<p>Countries such as Malawi have benefitted from long-term development aid through schemes such as Goat Aid. The goats are already vaccinated and are fit and healthy. They are ready to make manure, produce milk and kids or sell.</p> <p>In Malawi over 3000 families have received a goat since 2005.</p> <p>If the goat produces kids these can be sold to provide extra income for families, this can help send children to school or pay for healthcare for the family.</p>	<p>You represent Oxfam who wish to further their Goat Aid scheme which provides goats for families to help them beat poverty themselves. Through charity donations you wish to provide a number of goats to families, you will show them how to care for them and how to milk them.</p> <p>All goats provided will be healthy and vaccinated.</p>	<p>The goats are purchased through charity donations through the Oxfam website and shops. People can buy a gift voucher to donate a goat as a gift or for themselves. This costs £25. There are a variety of different schemes that can be purchased in this way which will help people in LICs to become more self-sufficient and less reliant on monetary handouts. Other gifts include; money towards biodigesters which make use of poo, beekeeping equipment, composting equipment and farming equipment.</p>
<p>Negatives of the scheme:</p> <p>Goats need shelter, poorer families may not be able to afford this.</p> <p>Goats need food and water which some families may not be able to afford.</p> <p>Any veterinary care would be expensive.</p>	<p>How does this work?</p> <p>Through the gift of a goat (or any of the other projects from Oxfam) families can create their own milk, manure and meat. The goat milk will provide protein. The milk could also be turned into cheese with the right technology. The goat manure can be used to help grow plants, as the soil quality in many countries in Africa is very poor (especially in desert countries). Milk can be sold, as well as any children (kids) that the goat has.</p> <p>When the family can make their own money they can begin to work their way out of poverty.</p>	<p>In LICs there would be little point in providing expensive technology as the funds to maintain the equipment aren't sufficient. It would not be a sustainable way to make improvements to that country.</p> <p>Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is this sustainable? • Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? • How will it help to close the development gap?

<p>Microfinance loans</p>	<p>These are small loans which are given to individuals or businesses in LICs to allow them to develop. The interest rates are reasonable and it means that people who would struggle to get credit can receive the funds they need to further themselves.</p>	
<p>How this works: Money is donated to a charity such as Lend with Care; the donors will select a specific person that they want to help. The websites give information about each project and how much they wish to borrow. The project then receives the money from the charity in the form of a loan. The loan helps that person to make money, grow their business and potentially employ others. With the help of the loan their lives are improved, they can send their children to school and they can access healthcare. Over time they pay back the loan in small instalments. With some charities this money is recycled back into the community to help fund other projects.</p>	<p>You represent Lend with Care who wish to work with 15 local people. They provide microfinance loans to farmers, entrepreneurs, business owners and craftsmen in order to help them work their own way out of poverty. The money given to these people could buy new equipment, new premises or new animals amongst many other things. The people helped can then pay the money back in small instalments, when they are able to.</p>	<p>Project examples include: buying new stock for shops, chicken farming, composting, bean farming, land purchase, cattle farming, employing new staff, sewing, manufacturing, handicrafts, transport, shoe making, trading, construction and home improvements.</p>
	<p>An example of where this project has worked is Vietnam. Many farmers work with charities such as Lend with Care in order to expand their farms, buy seeds and fertilisers, buy livestock and buy equipment to make their job easier. The loans given to them will help them to secure their own future, retain employees and increase production. It is a way for them to help themselves rather than being reliant on charity alone. Each entrepreneur will agree a payment plan. Many people will donate to each entrepreneur and they will receive small monthly instalments from them.</p>	<p>Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is this sustainable? • Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? • How will it help to close the development gap?
	<p>Negatives The loans might not be repaid if their business is not as profitable as it was first deemed. People may borrow more than they can pay back. Many LICs also suffer natural disasters, this could completely derail any payment plans.</p>	

<p>Debt relief</p>	<p>This is when debts are made more manageable for a country. Often LICs borrow so much money with high interest rates that they are unable to pay them back. If the debt is made more manageable or is reduced the country can begin to alleviate poverty and therefore develop.</p>	
<p>An example of where this has worked is Zambia. It had \$4 million of debt cancelled. In 2006, the country had enough money to start a free healthcare scheme for millions of people in rural areas.</p> <p>In Tanzania, free education is now available. More families are sending their children to school, this enables them to make their own futures brighter.</p>	<p>You represent Drop the Debt. Through working closely with the World Bank and many developed countries it has been decided that a debt relief programme can be put in place to reduce the countries debt by £3 million.</p> <p>This debt reduction should hopefully lead to improvements in other areas through careful government spending. Education or healthcare could be improved.</p>	<p>The countries receiving debt relief need to prove that the money saved will improve its citizen's quality of life. The government also has to prove that there are no corruption issues. Countries that qualify for debt relief are called HIPC's - highly indebted poor countries. There are 39 HIPC's. The majority of these are in Africa.</p>
<p>If world debt was reduced, many countries could address the problems that are occurring within them such as a lack of healthcare, poor water supply and insufficient numbers of schools.</p> <p>Many governments struggle to pay off loans to developed countries such as the UK. To pay them off they must neglect the needs of their own people.</p>	<p>Negatives:</p> <p>Countries may get into debt in the future and they may expect this to be paid off also.</p> <p>Corrupt governments may keep the money instead of using it to help improve healthcare or education.</p> <p>Most countries are very unlikely to ever pay off their debt despite some of it being written off.</p>	<p>Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is this sustainable? • Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? • How will it help to close the development gap?
		<p>Countries that have benefitted from debt relief include Bolivia, Ghana, Zambia, Haiti and Afghanistan.</p> <p>These are some of the poorest countries in the world.</p>

Reducing the development gap strategies

Complete this sheet whilst listening to the Dragons' Den presentations on strategies to reduce the development gap. Include as much detail in each box as you can. This will give you an overview of all the strategies.

Strategy	Description	Advantages	Disadvantages	Examples
Industrial development				
Tourism				

Aid				
Intermediate technology				

Fair trade				
Debt relief				

Microfinance				
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Teacher notes

Starter: geography bingo

Students to pick nine words from the box and put them into a 3x3 grid - they must listen out for the definitions for the key words they have chosen. When they have all nine they can call out bingo.

Examples of clues	
Development gap	the widening difference between the richest and poorest countries
Aid	money given by donor countries to recipient countries
Microfinance	a small manageable loan paid back in small instalments
Development indicator	something which suggests how developed a country is
Birth rate	the number of babies born per 1000 people per year
Death rate	the number of people who die per 1000 people per year
Infant mortality rate	the number of babies who die before they reach the age of 1
Social	factors linked to people
Economic	factors linked to money
Urban	areas such as cities and towns
Rural	areas in the countryside
HIC	a richer country, such as the UK
LIC	a poorer country, such as Afghanistan
NIC	a developing country such as China
Investment	putting money, time, effort into something in order to make a profit
Fair trade	a scheme where farmers are paid a decent wage for their produce
Quality of life	the standard of health, comfort and happiness experienced by a person
Loan	money which is borrowed
Industry	economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials
GDP	the value of economic activity within a country
Demographic	the structure of a population
Poverty	the state of being poor
Life expectancy	the number of years a person is expected to live

Main task: the Dragons' Den

Students should split into groups of three (depending on the size of your class), each group will be given one strategy that they are to present to the rest of the class. Success criteria have been provided. You may wish to give your class additional research material or time to research on a computer. Each sheet gives an overview of a strategy.

Around half way through the task complete a progress check.

Students will then present their work in their groups. Whilst each group is presenting, the other students should make notes on their worksheet in order to create an overview of the different strategies to help reduce the development gap.

Plenary - 3,2 1

Students to write down three facts they've learnt, two opinions they now have and one question that they have. These can be shared with the class.