

LESSON 10: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND CHALLENGES & THE ROLE OF AID IN DEVELOPMENT

Key Concepts

In this lesson we will focus on summarising what you need to know about:

- Explain why it is important to include woman in development projects
- Describe some of the effects of development on the environment
- Show an understanding of the role played by the state and business in development in South Africa
- Know and compare the different types of aid and how they affect development

Terminology

Gender:	Male or female; way in which a society/culture treats men and women
Gender Inequality Index (GII):	UN index indicating the degree of equality/inequality between men and women in a country
Informal sector:	Self-employed people trading goods on the street or working from home/backyard workshops. Not part of the formal economic sector. Workers have no contracts, fixed hours or benefits and do not pay tax
Permaculture:	Type of agriculture that meets people's needs in a sustainable way.
Environmental impact assessment (EIA):	A study undertaken to assess the impact on the environment of a development project
Carbon emissions:	Gases containing carbon dioxide that pollute the atmosphere
Carbon footprint:	The quantity of carbon gases a person contributes to the pollution of the atmosphere through his/her daily lifestyle
Green economy:	An economy that does not damage the environment
Food security:	When all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy active lifestyle
Agroprocessing:	Industries that process agricultural products
Beneficiation:	To treat and use a mineral so that the 'benefits' stay in the home country as opposed to exporting a mineral and then importing (at a greater expense) the manufactured product
Aid:	Help/assistance given by one country or organisation to another country. Examples include food, medicines, money and technology
Development aid:	Money, knowledge or skills that are donated to developing countries in order to assist in their economics, social, political and environmental development

Donor: A country or organisation that gives aid

Recipient: A country that receives aid

X-planation

The Role of Women in Development

Men and women do different things in society. We call these different things gender roles. The roles are based on tradition and cultural or religious beliefs. In many parts of the world the differences between gender roles is vast. Since people are the focal area of development, there needs to be equality in all aspects between genders for meaningful development to occur.

Gender issues are related to:

Attitudes

Women are predominantly seen as the caregivers and homemakers. In many cultures women are seen as belonging firstly to their fathers and after that belonging to their husbands. Women are not encouraged to have an opinion or seek an education and many accept their roles.

Access to Resources

Traditionally women have very little access to resources (education, property and employment). Developed countries now offer equal education but still have more men involved in science and engineering. Meanwhile in developing countries educating boys is still given top priority. In many developing countries women are still not able to own land and therefore are involved in subsistence agriculture. When they do find employment outside agriculture, they are offered the lowest paying jobs or work in the informal sector.

Power

In developing countries women are not involved in any decision making processes. Many laws do exist to prevent discrimination against women but are seldom upheld by governments. Some societies do offer their women equal rights but still may suffer different forms of discrimination. Girls and women suffer sexual abuse and violence.

The Gender Inequality Index (GII)

- The index indicating degree of equality/inequality between men and women in a country.
- The following factors are used to determine the GII: health if girls and women, political representation, education and job opportunities.
- A low GII closer to zero indicates maximum equality among males and females. A higher GII closer to one means there is maximum inequality between genders.
- Generally speaking the MEDCs have scores that are close to zero while LEDCs have scores close to one.

The Effect of Development on the Environment

Development is linked to increases in industrialisation and technology. The positive impact this brings for human beings is economic and social improvements, however, this can have a negative impact on the environment. Some of these effects include:

- Global warming
- Deforestation
- Soil erosion
- Water and air pollution
- Extinction of plants and animals

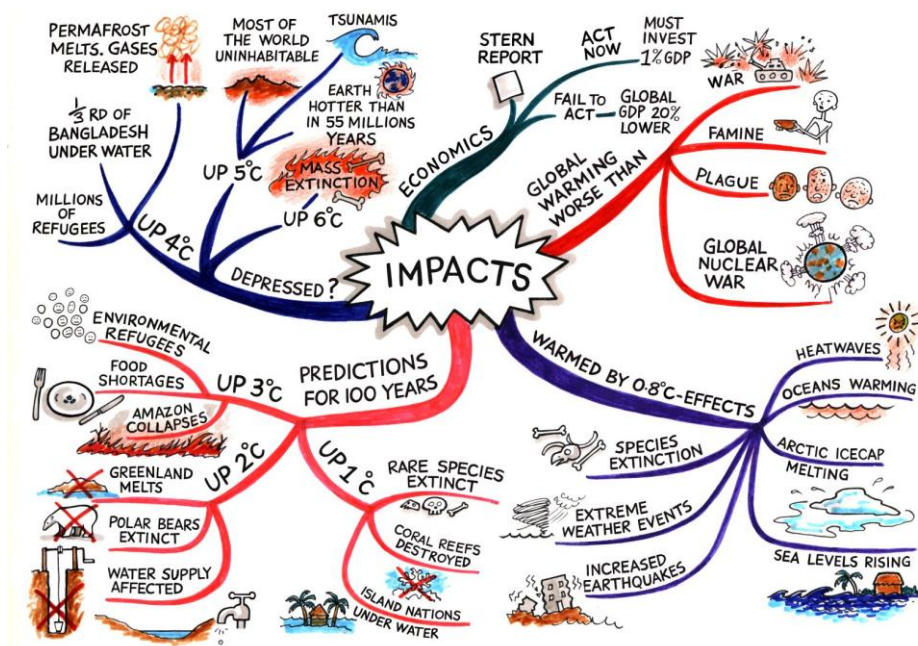


Diagram showing the effects of development on the environment.

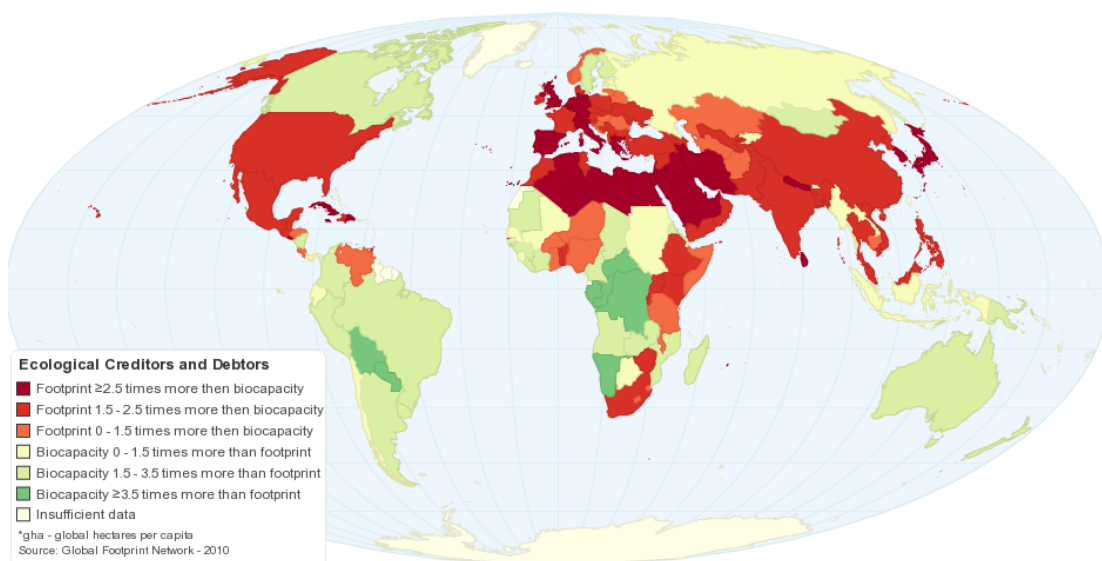
Overconsumption & Biocapacity

The more developed a society becomes, the more resources it consumes. A balance between the rate of at which people use resources and the Earth's capacity to reproduce these resources needs to be maintained.

Biocapacity is the biological ability of the Earth to reproduce resources and absorb waste generated by humans. The ecological footprint is the amount of biologically productive area humanity uses in order to meet its needs. At the current rate humanity's ecological footprint is greater than Earth's biocapacity.



The figure below confirms that resource consumption increases with the level of development.



The Role of State and Business in Development in South Africa

The ultimate responsibility for development of a country lies with the state. Various social and economic development policies and programmes are implemented in order to do this. The government may choose its involvement in a programme, either it is completely responsible or they only play a supportive role.

Ways that Government Assist Development



1. Central State Control

Central government, provinces and other state departments initiate development projects. These projects are large-scale, long-term and require large sums of money. A current example would be the NGP (New Growth Path). This is a state development policy for economic growth and equity. It plans to bring about development by creating jobs and reducing inequality and poverty.

2. Weak State Control

Where state control is weak, government often fails to satisfy basic conditions and carry out its responsibilities, such as to provide public services and to reduce widespread corruption and criminality. The characteristics of these states are:

- an ineffective, weak central government
- little control over the states
- sharp economic decline

3. Public or Private Partnerships

In any market-based economy, state owned, cooperative and private enterprises need to work together. State enterprises should be able to make more decisions with respect to pricing, production and distribution of products and services. The private should be expanded through privatisation (transfer of ownership from the public to the private sector). This is believed to improve output, profits and efficiency of the organisations.

The Role of Aid in Development

In order to improve the standard of living, especially in developing countries, large sums of money are needed. International development aid is when the MEDCs help LEDCs with loans donations and

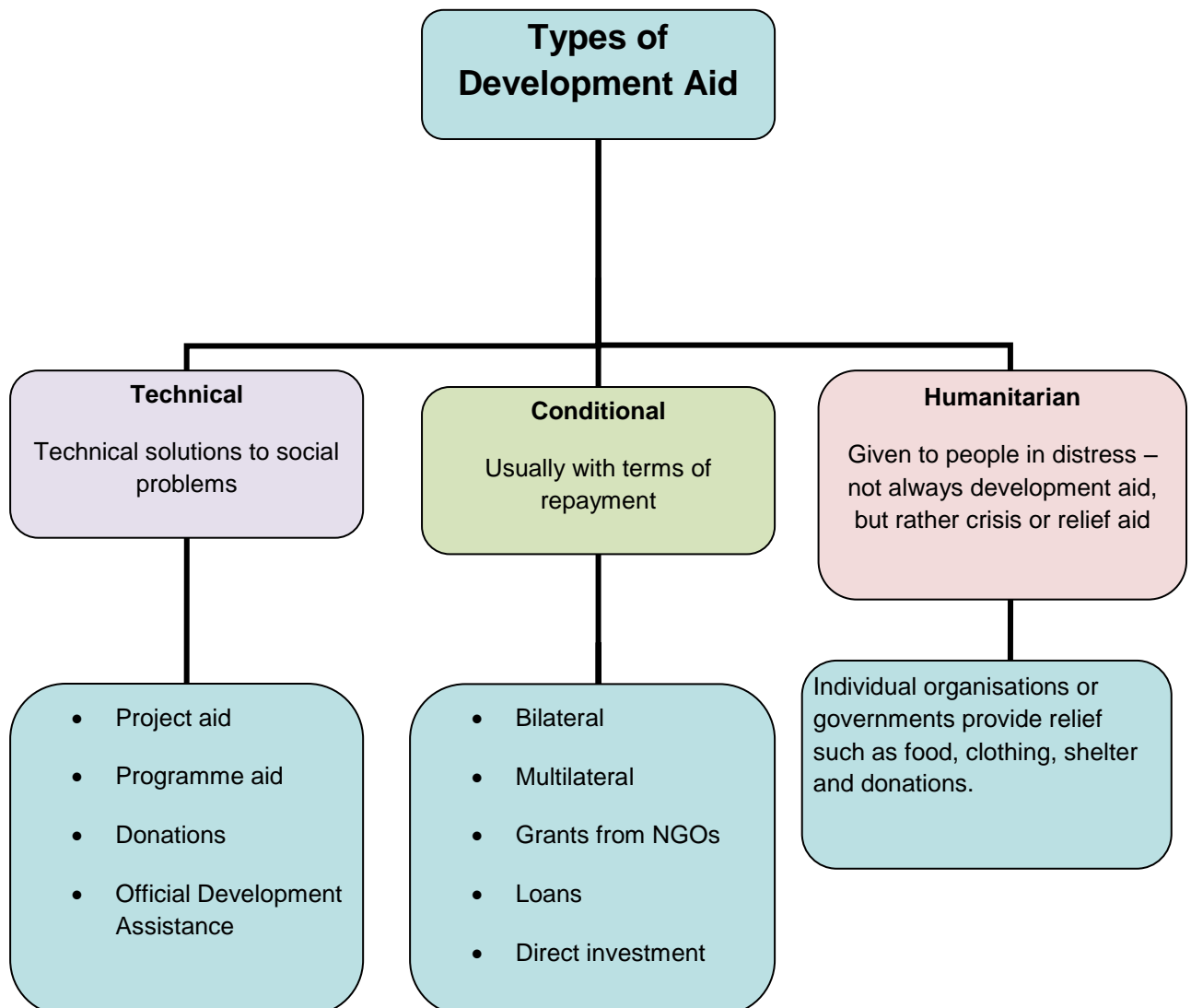
assistance. The MEDCs are referred to as the donors as they are granting the aid and the LEDCs are referred to as the foreign aid recipients.

Aid is used to develop economies and improve services to better the quality of life for its population. Aid can also be given with or without conditions.

The following are a few examples of development aid:

- Bilateral – from one government/country to another
- Multilateral – from international organisations (UN, World Bank)
- Non-governmental organisations and private organisations (Red Cross)
- Private banks
- Direct investors (MNCs, Apple, Sony)

Outline Showing the Main Types of Aid



The Impact of Aid on Development

ADVANTAGES OF AID	DISADVANTAGES OF AID
Education and skills training can be improved.	Government receiving aid may have secret bank accounts in which it hides the foreign aid money for private purposes.
A recipient country can receive a large sum of money to invest on the development of that country (power stations, harbours, bridges).	Food often ends up being sold privately on markets.
Money can be used to improve schools, health care and basic needs of people.	Aid sometimes has conditions attached e.g. governance and political reform.
Developing countries benefit from the expertise and modern technology of developed countries.	Some governments in LEDCs manipulate their indicators of development to make them appear poor and in this way receive extra aid payments.
Development projects create jobs, benefiting the local people and the economy.	Aid is perceived as a hand-out, not to assist in economic development.
	Debt repayments can outweigh the aid received.
	Projects encouraged are often inappropriate to the needs of the people.
	Products made in MEDCs from the LEDCs natural resources are sold back to them at higher process.

X-ample Questions

Question 1

A city wants to build a new airport. Write down the possible social and environmental impacts of a new airport. You should have a list of positive impacts and a list of negative impacts.

Question 2

GLOBAL CARBON EMISSIONS

COUNTRY	PER CAPITA EMISSIONS METRIC TONNES CO ₂	PERCENT OF WORLD TOTAL EMISSIONS
China	5,5	19%
United States	23,4	18%
Russia	13,7	5,2%
India	1,7	4,9%
Japan	10,5	3,6%
Brazil	5,4	2,7%
Germany	11,9	2,6%
Canada	22,9	2%

- 2.1 Where do carbon emissions come from?
- 2.2 Why are carbon emissions a worldwide concern?
- 2.3 Rank the top 5 countries in terms of:
 - a) percent of world total emissions
 - b) per capita emissions
- 2.4 Suggest reasons for the differences in the two list
- 2.5 True or False? There is a strong link between a country's level of development and its carbon emissions.
- 2.6 What could you do to reduce your carbon footprint?

Question 3

Refer to the tables below showing who gives aid and who receives aid.

Who helps the world's developing countries?

DONOR COUNTRY	AID GRANTED (bill US\$)	AID GRANTED % of GNI	HDI
USA	30,15	0,21	0,90
UK	13,76	0,56	0,85
France	12,92	0,50	0,87
Netherlands	6,35	0,81	0,89
Sweden	4,53	0,97	0,88

Who receives foreign aid?

COUNTRY	AID RECEIVED (bill US\$)	HDI
Afghanistan	6,07	0,35
Ethiopia	3,82	0,33
Vietnam	3,74	0,57
Tanzania	2,94	0,40
Democratic Republic of Congo	2,35	0,24

- 3.1 Look at the countries listed in the top 5 foreign aid donors. Are they north or south of the Brandt Line?
- 3.2 Look at the countries listed in the top 5 foreign aid recipients. Are they north or south of the Brandt Line?
- 3.3 Explain the geographical significance of your answers to questions 1 and 2 above.
- 3.4 Which donor countries in the table have achieved the UN requirement that countries donate 0,7% of their GNI to aid?
- 3.5 Look at the HDI of the aid donor and recipient countries. What trends do you notice?

Question 4

Match each statement below with the type of aid in the box

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conditional aid• Multilateral aid• Humanitarian aid• Technical aid• NGO aid• Bilateral aid

- 4.1 Sweden grants financial aid to Lesotho with no conditions.
- 4.2 The UN organisation grants aid to South African farmers in rural areas. (Two answers)
- 4.3 The Red Cross assists flood victims in India (Two answers)
- 4.4 The South African public sends food and water to earthquake victims in Indonesia.
- 4.5 The Korean government assists Mozambique in building a large hydroelectric dam.
- 4.6 The Chinese government agrees to build a railway line in Angola in exchange for oil and gas.

X-ercise Questions

Question 1

(Adapted from Gr 11 Exemplar 2013, DBE, Paper 1, Question 3.5)

Read the extract from an article in FIGURE 1 and answer the questions that follow.

FIGURE 1: DROUGHT IN AFRICA

EAST AFRICA'S DROUGHT: THE AVOIDABLE DISASTER

The deaths of tens of thousands of people during the drought in East Africa could have been avoided if the international community, donor governments and humanitarian agencies had responded earlier and more swiftly to clear warning signs that a disaster was in the making, according to a new report.

Figures compiled by the Department for International Development suggest that between 50 000 and 100 000 people, more than half of them children under five, died in the 2011 Horn of Africa crisis that affected Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya. Hundreds of thousands remain at continuing risk of malnutrition.

The authors of the report, published by Save the Children and Oxfam, suggest current emergency response systems, which they believe to be seriously flawed, will soon be tested again as new humanitarian crises loom in West Africa and the Sahel, where growing food shortages are reported.

[Adapted from The Guardian, Wednesday 18 January 2012]

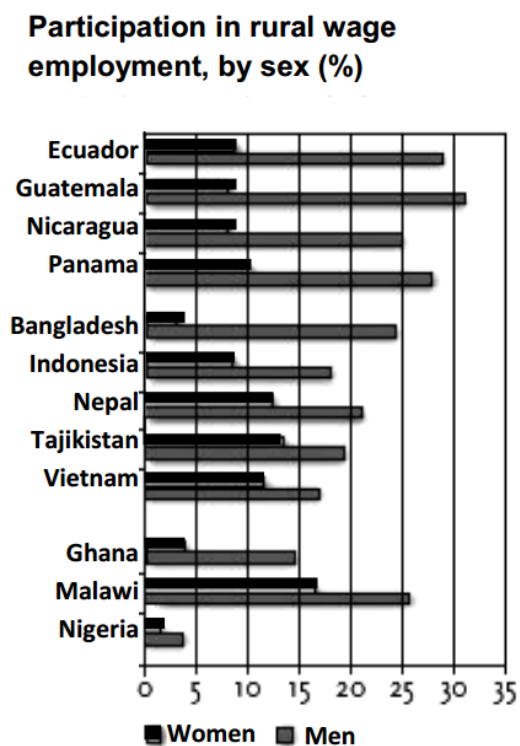
- 1.1 What does the term development aid refer to? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2 What is the difference between bilateral aid and humanitarian aid? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3 Name ONE humanitarian aid organisation that plays an important role in providing food to countries affected by famine. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4 Except food, name ONE other form of humanitarian aid. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5 Do you agree that humanitarian aid should be granted to avoid a humanitarian crisis in West Africa and the Sahel? Motivate your answer by discussing the advantages and/or the disadvantages of providing humanitarian aid. (6 x 2) (12)

Question 2

(Adapted from Gr 11 Exemplar 2013, DBE, Paper 1, Question 4.6)

Refer to FIGURE 2 which shows gender inequality.

FIGURE 2: GENDER INEQUALITY



- 2.1 What does the term gender inequality mean? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2 According to the bar graph, which gender is discriminated against? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3 State ONE form of gender inequality. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4 Which country in the bar graph experiences the worst gender inequality? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5 Give TWO reasons why gender inequality is more prominent in less economically developed countries than in economically developed countries. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.6 State TWO measures that South Africa has put in place to address gender inequality. (2 x 2) (4)

Solutions to X-ercise Questions

Question 1

(Adapted from Gr 11 Exemplar 2013, DBE, Paper 1, Question 3.5)

- 1.1 It refers to assistance or support for economic and/or human development
- 1.2 Bilateral is aid given by one government to another with conditions
Humanitarian is aid given to individuals in times of natural disasters or civil conflict
- 1.3 Save the Children/Oxfam/UNICEF
- 1.4 Shelter
Health care
Clean water
Clothing
Blankets
- 1.5 Yes
Humanitarian aid must be provided
Ensures food security
Saves lives in times of disaster
Helps rebuild livelihoods
Helps to rebuild homes after a disaster
Provides shelter after a disaster
Can provide health care
Improve standards of living
Help increase food production and so improve the quality and quantity of food available
- No
Humanitarian aid must not be provided (2)
Increase the dependency of LEDCs on donor countries (2)
Aid may not reach the people who need it most (2)
Corruption may lead to local politicians using aid for their own means
Corruption may lead to local politicians using aid for political gain (2)
The receiving country may end up owing a donor country or organisation a favour (2)
Pre-existing infrastructure is repaired (2)
Disaster prevention and preparedness is improved (2)
Early warning systems developed (2)
Contingency stocks and planning provided (2)

Question 2

(Adapted from Gr 11 Exemplar 2013, DBE, Paper 1, Question 4.6)

- 2.1 Males and females are not treated equally/treated differently
- 2.2 Females
- 2.3 Males get a higher wage
 - Employed on a part time basis or seasonally only
 - Males promoted above females
 - Denied access to proper education
 - No rights to vote
 - No rights to own land
 - Arranged marriages
 - Forced prostitution
- 2.4 Gautemala
- 2.5 Women are not empowered
 - Poor education/training of females
 - Low status of women
- 2.6 Increasing number of women in management positions
 - Awareness campaigns against violence to women
 - More women in politics
 - More women in fields traditionally associated with men