DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT

Catch up and revision guide

This goes over what we covered in lessons during lockdown including a case study of one Low Income Developing Country – Zambia

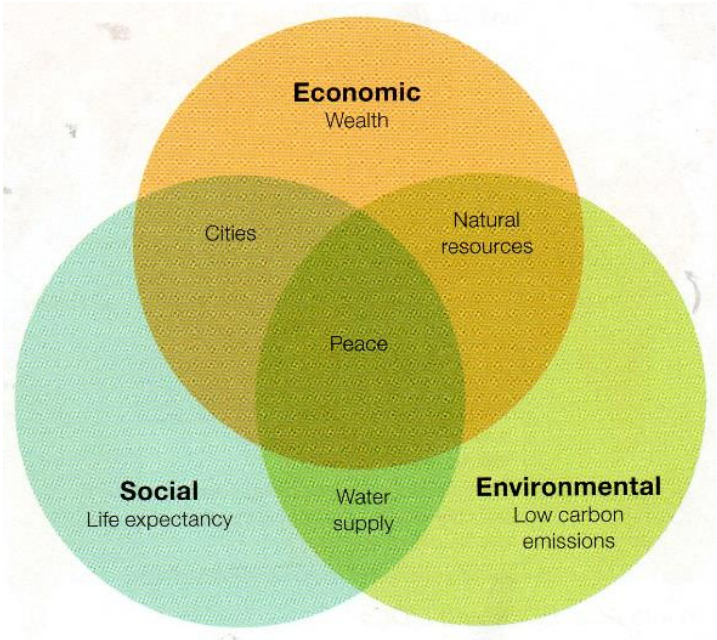
<u>Defining development</u>

Development means and improvement in living standards through better use of resources.

- **Advanced Countries (ACs)** are countries that are wealthy and have a wide range of jobs and many services.
- **Emerging and Developing Countries (EDCs)** are in transition from being LIDCs to becoming ACs.
- **Low Income Developing Countries (LIDCs)** are poor and have a narrow range of jobs and few services.

Sustainable development is economic, social and environmental development that meets people's needs now, as well as the needs of future generations.

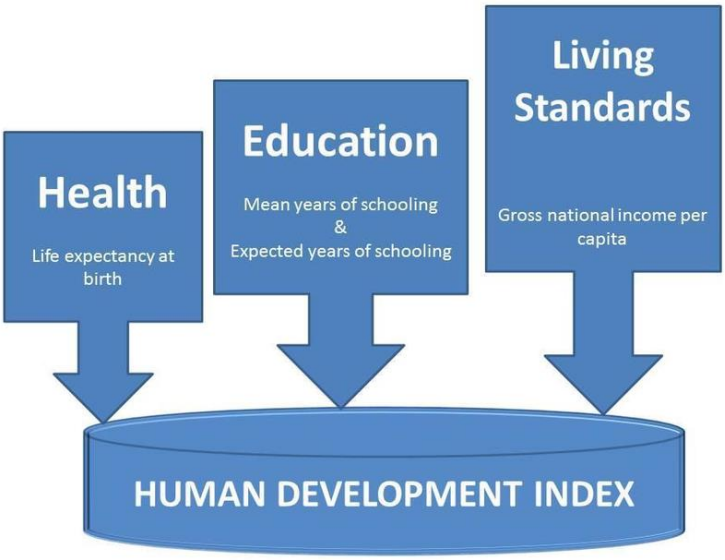
In geography we used to do divide the world into developed and developing countries - a rich north and poor South. But the growth of China and other EDCs means that this classification is no longer valid.



Measuring development

Economic measure - Gross National Income per capita (GNI) is the average wealth per person. GNI per capita can be adjusted to take account of the cost of living - this is called Purchasing Power Parity. But this measure is only an average and many people are richer or poorer. Also not all wealth is included – eg food grown by farmers to feed their family.

Social measure – life expectancy is an average of how many years people live. It is useful as it shows how good health services are, also diet and infrastructure like clean water and sewage disposal.



Social measure - Birth rate. Birth rates tend to be high in LIDCs as there is a lack of contraception. People choose to have many children to guarantee some children will survive. Children can work on a farm and also support elderly parent as there are no pensions.

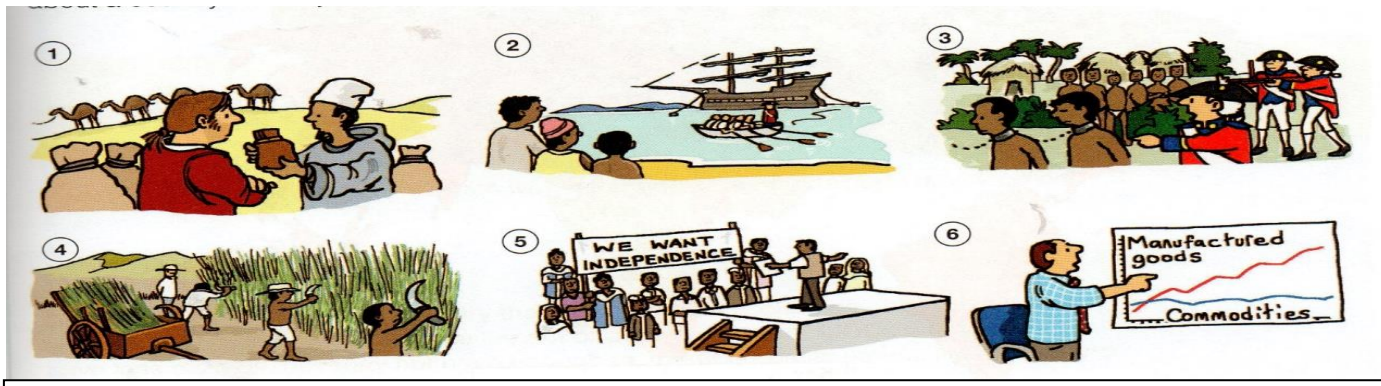
The Human Development Index (HDI) brings together different measures;

- Wealth measured by GNI per capita
- Health measured by life expectancy
- Education measured by adult literacy – how many can read and write.

Why is there uneven development?

Physical and human factors have affected how countries develop.
Physical factors like being landlocked with no access to the sea stops trade. In tropical regions diseases are worse and agriculture is more difficult.

History is also important. European countries took over many countries in Asia and Africa. This **colonialism** helped Europe to develop as it provided them with **commodities** (raw materials) like sugar. However it slowed development in the colonies Europe ruled.



European countries first explored and traded. Then the slave trade was started to provide labour for sugar and cotton plantations in the Americas. In the 19th century European countries took over countries and used them as sources of raw materials and markets for manufactured goods. Eventually colonies gained independence but many relied on exporting low cost raw materials, trapping them in poverty.

Obstacles to development

Trade enables countries to buy and sell goods. It should help countries develop. But sometimes LIDCs lose out. **Tariffs** are taxes on goods being imported into a country. **Quotas**

Figure 1 *Reasons why trade can be an obstacle to development*

are limits on goods being imported into a country. **Embargoes** are bans on trade with a country.

Debt is money owed by a country. Many poor countries borrowed money and have had to cut spending on education and health to repay their debts.

Political unrest is protest and happens when when people are not satisfied with the government. It can start with Street protests but can develop into a full-scale **civil war**, for example in Syria. This holds back development as services and the production of food are disrupted, and people may lose their homes and become refugees.

Exam Questions

Study the table which shows measures of development for four African countries.

Country	GNI per capita ($)	Literacy Rate %	Life Expectancy (Years)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)
Cameroon	3,070	75.0	58.5	52.2
Chad	2,110	40.2	50.2	87.0
Gabon	18,880	83.2	52.1	45.1
Niger	950	19.1	55.5	82.8

1. Which country has the lowest life expectancy? (1)
2. Calculate the mean GNI per capita. (1)
3. Gabon is classified as an Emerging and Developing Country (EDC). Use one piece of data from the table to explain why. (3)

4. State and explain two economic measures of development used to classify countries. (4)
5. Explain how **trade** can make it hard for countries to break out of poverty. (4)
6. Explain how **debt** can make it hard for countries to break out of poverty. (4)
7. Explain two physical factors that influence uneven development. (4)

Zambia – the basics

Zambia is a country in central southern Africa. It is a **land-locked country**, surrounded by other countries and without its own coastline (Figures 1 and 2). It has the characteristics of a low-income developing country (Figure 3).

Figure 1 *Zambia's location in Africa*

Originally, the land was inhabited by different groups of African people.

It was taken over as a British colony in 1888 and named Northern Rhodesia.

Copper was discovered and British companies began to mine it.

The country gained independence in 1964 and was renamed Zambia.

Despite being rich in copper, Zambia remains one of the world's poorest countries.

Look at the factfile.

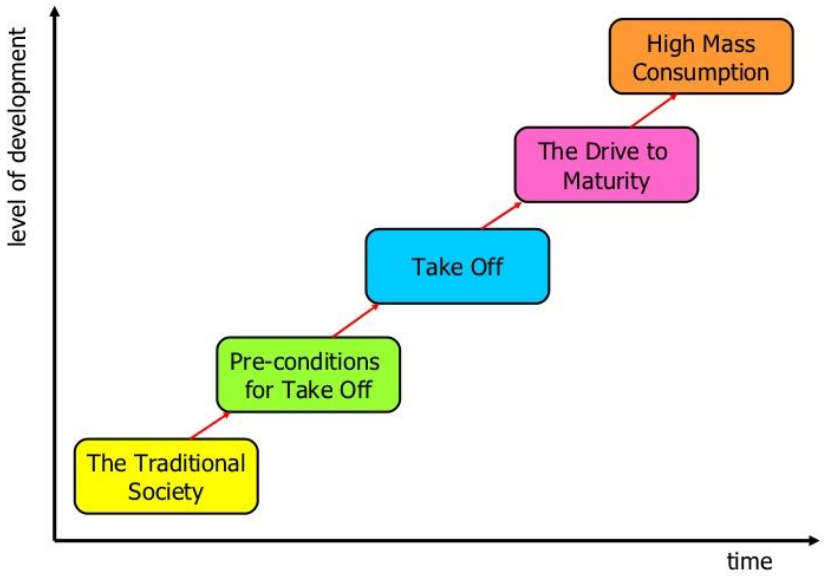
Which of these statistics show that Zambia is an LIDC?

Which shows that Zambia is getting richer?

Population	14.5 million
Area	752 614 km^2
Population growth rate	2.9%
Birth rate	43 per 1000
Death rate	13 per 1000
Average life expectancy	52
Literacy rate	80%
GNI/capita	$3070
Human Development Index	0.43 (ranked 164/187 in the world)
Urban population	36%
Economic growth rate	6.5% per year
Exports	copper (64%), cobalt, tobacco, flowers, cotton
Imports	machinery, transport equipment, oil, fertiliser, food, clothing

Zambia's path to development

When Zambia became independent it was expected to follow the same path as advanced countries towards development. The **Rostow Model** shows a smooth path to development. The model is based on the experience of ACs. However Zambia's path to development has been more of a zigzag than a straight line, with a series of ups and downs.



Exam Q - Do you think that Rostow's model can be applied to LIDCs (like Zambia) or not? Give reasons for your answer. (4)

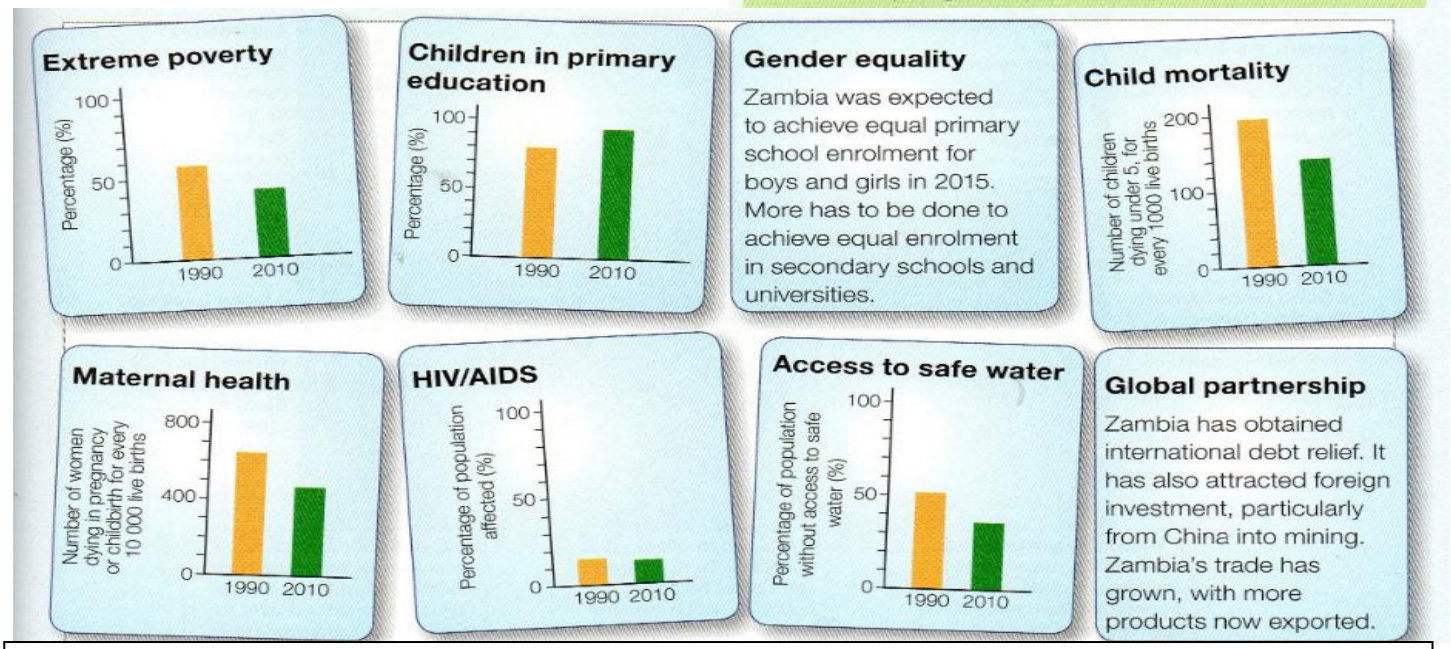
Model answer - Zambia at Stage 2 (1) – reliant on primary products (agriculture and mining) (1), some but not much manufacturing (1). Has been increase in electricity but still low – this fits Rostow (1).However Zambia has seen steps backwards - wealth per person fell from 40% of world average to 10% of world average as copper price fell - this does not fit Rostow (1).

Millennium Development Goals

In 2000 world leaders agreed eight Millennium Development Goals to help poor countries develop. Zambia's progress has been mixed, meeting some targets but not others.

MDGs in 2000

- Halve extreme poverty and hunger.
- Achieve primary education everywhere.
- Promote gender equality and empower women.
- Reduce **child mortality**.
- Improve **maternal health** (mothers' health).
- Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases.
- Ensure environmental sustainability.
- Develop a global partnership for development.



Exam Question - For an LIDC you have studied evaluate how successful it has been in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (8)

Model answer - Zambia is a poor LIDC, 58% were in extreme poverty. MDGs were goals set for development in poor LIDCs by the UN. Success in improving primary school enrolment to 94% and in cutting HIV/AIDS to 14%. However 6 of 8 not met eg extreme poverty was cut but only to 42%. Conclusion - SOME progress has been made on most MDGs even if targets were not met

Zambia and copper

Zambia relies on copper for 70% of its exports (Figure 1). This can be a problem because the global price of copper goes up and down. When the price goes up, so does production of copper but, when the price goes down, production falls (Figure 2).

The Zambian government wants to diversify the economy so that, in future, the country does not rely so much on copper. Over 500 Chinese companies now invest in Zambia in businesses ranging from mining to manufacturing, farming to tourism.

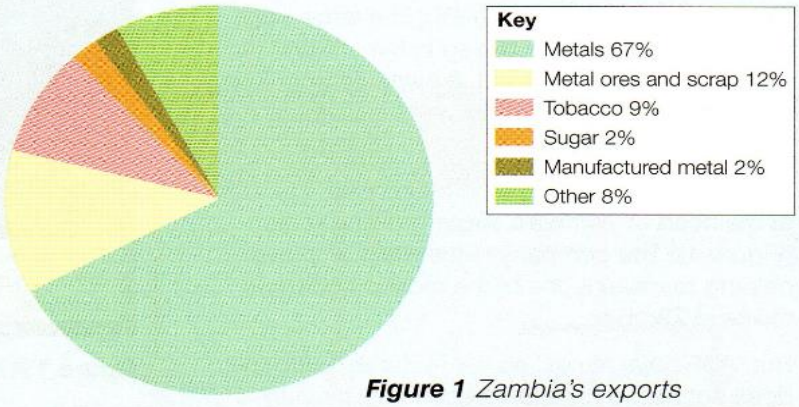


Figure 1 *Zambia's exports*

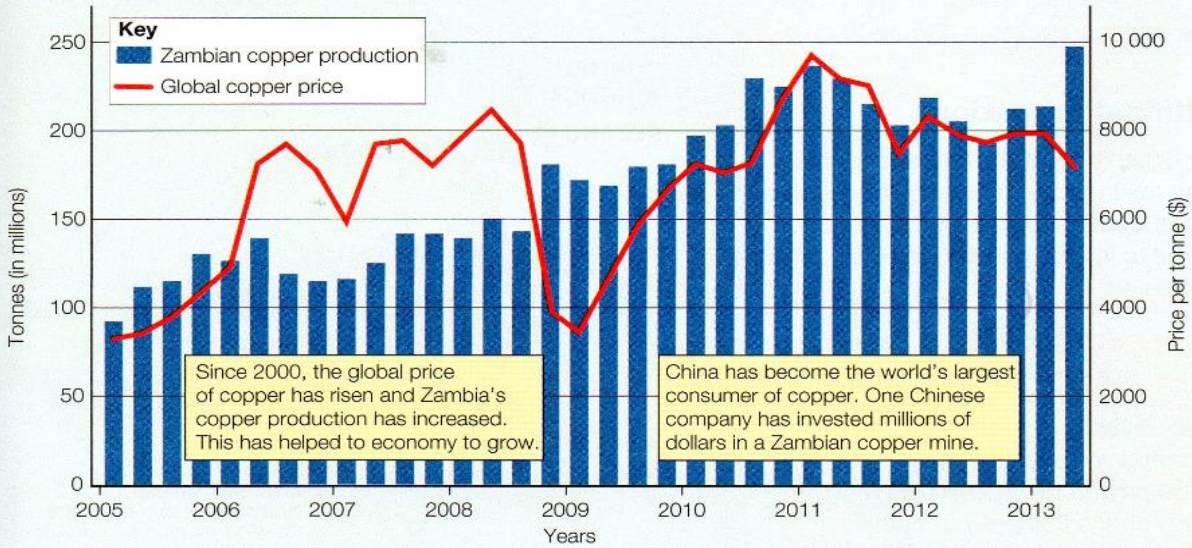


Figure 2 *Zambia's copper production and the global price for copper, 2005–2013*

The role of Trans National Corporations (TNCs)

A TNC is a company that operates in more than one country. Glencore has 4,500 workers at the Mopani copper mine. The lowest pay is $680 per month compared to the minimum wage of $180. $250 million invested in the local communities - health, education, infrastructure, water & sanitation, agriculture and sport. Millions spent on rebuilding roads.

But many accuse Glencore of not looking after miners' health – using dangerous sulphuric acid, cutting wages and laying off miners. Also Glencore's deal with Zambia means it extracts around $1 billion of copper per year but pays very little tax to the government, and gets free electricity for its mines. The alleged tax evasion cost Zambia £76 million a year between 2006 and 2008 - roughly double the country's health budget in 2007.

Exam Questions

- Explain how reliance on a single commodity in a LIDC you have studied has influenced the country's development – mention the benefits and problems of this.(6 marks)
- For an LIDC you have studied, evaluate the extent to which Trans National Companies (TNCs) have improved economic development and quality of life. (8 marks)

Aid

International aid (or just 'aid') is help given to a country. Most aid is given by ACs to LIDCs, but there are many different types (Figure 1).

There are both advantages and disadvantages of aid (Figure 2). For example, a lot of aid is given with conditions attached – this is known as **tied aid**. The country receiving aid may have to use the money to buy goods from the country that gives the aid.

Debt relief

A problem for LIDCs is international debt. The amount of debt they have to repay can be greater than the amount of aid they receive. In 2006, 39 **highly indebted poor countries (HIPCs)**, including Zambia, were given debt relief. As a result, they were able to increase spending on health and education.

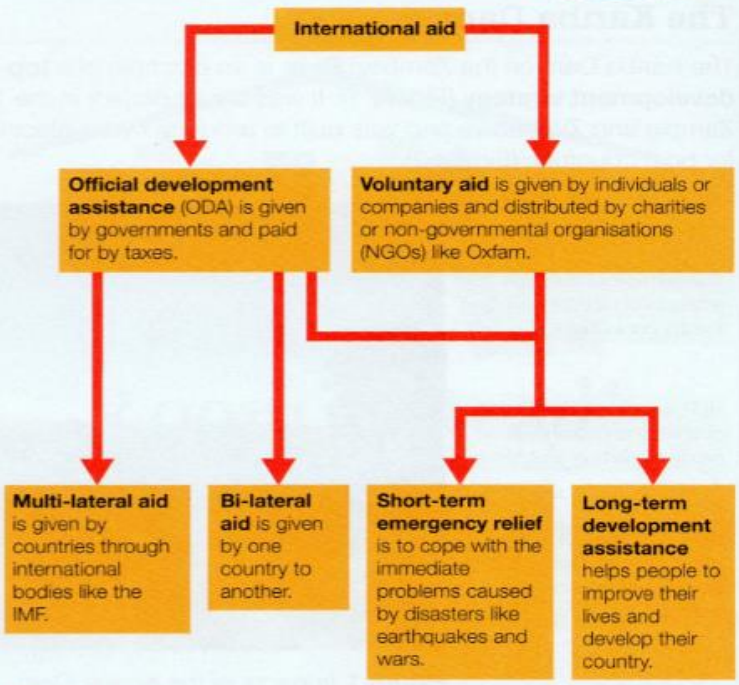


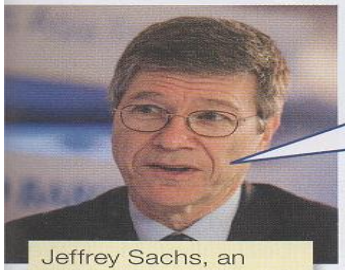
Figure 1 *Types of aid*

Advantages of aid

- Aid is an attempt to rebalance global inequality.
- It is repayment for the benefits ACs got from colonialism.
- Everyone, wherever they live, should have the right to the essentials of life.

Disadvantages of aid

- It discourages people from trying to look after themselves.
- Donors may decide what aid to give and it may not be what is most needed.
- It may be given to a corrupt government or used to pay for a country's wars.



Jeffrey Sachs, an American economist

Aid has not been successful in eradicating poverty because it has not been given on a large enough scale. Much more aid is needed.

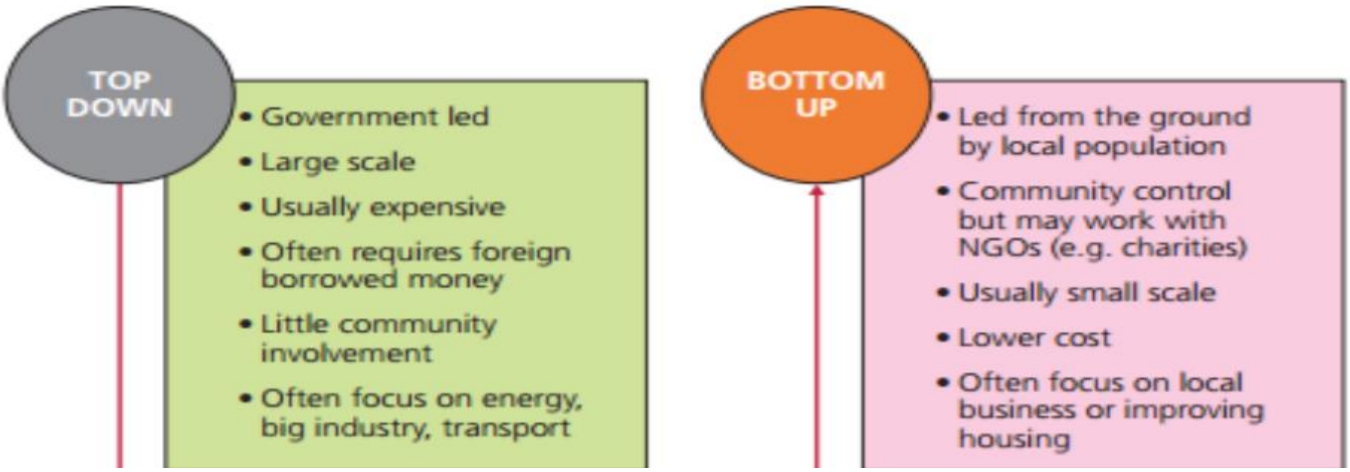
Dambisa Moyo, a Zambian economist

Limitless aid to African governments has fostered dependency, encouraged corruption and, ultimately, perpetuated poverty.

Different paths to development

Top down development – development funded and carried out by the government or a large international organisation like the World Bank

Bottom up development - development funded and carried out by NGOs in co-operation with local communities



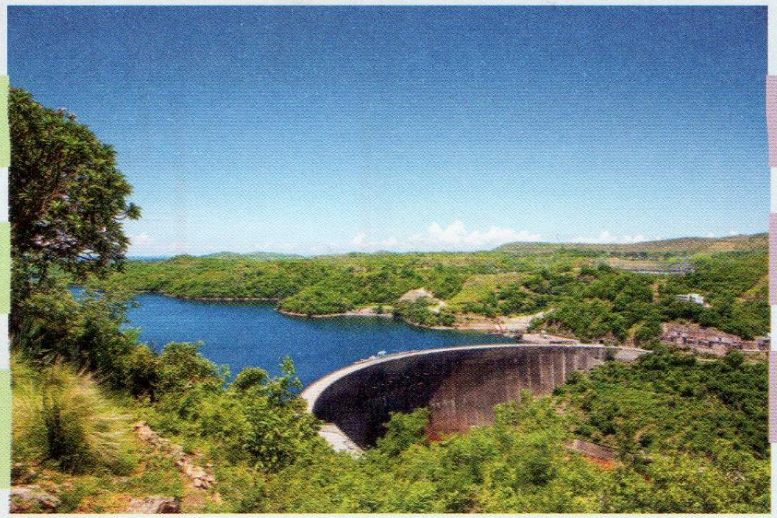
Top down - Kariba Dam

The Kariba Dam

The Kariba Dam on the Zambezi River is an example of a **top-down development strategy** (Figure 1). It was a joint project in the 1950s between Zambia and Zimbabwe and was built to produce hydro-electric power (HEP) for both countries (Figure 2).

Positive impacts

- The dam generates large amounts of HEP for cities and the copper industry.
- HEP is a renewable form of energy and does not produce carbon emissions.
- New industries, like fishing and tourism, have developed around Lake Kariba.



Negative impacts

- Many farmers were moved and resettled on less fertile land.
- Natural flooding no longer occurs, leading to loss of farmland and ecosystems.
- Communities on either side of the lake are cut off from each other.

Figure 1 *Impacts of the Kariba Dam*

Top down development can bring huge change – the Kariba dam provides most of Zambia's electricity. But it is usually expensive and often ignores local people's needs.

Bottom up - Natural Agriculture Development Program Zambia

This is a partnership a Japanese NGO and a group of rural women farmers in Mbabala in Zambia. They teach rural women improved farming techniques. They aim to increase crop yields, allow women to participate in the development of their homes and communities, improve health and nutrition, reduce poverty in rural areas. 6000 women are involved and more than 50% report increased crop yields.

Pros and cons of bottom up development;

Pros	Cons
Low cost	Small scale – will it make much difference?
Involves local people	Relies on aid donations
Little corruption	Tends to be in one area – others miss out
Targets those who need help	Only addresses basic needs