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NAME: ……

CLASS: ……..

FORM 2

GEOGRAPHY 0460

Topic; Development

APRIL 2026 HOLIDAY WORK

- You are required to print the whole document.
- You must print in colour.
- Answer all questions.
- Read through the **NOTES** on page 7-40 before answering the questions.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Use a black pen or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.

TOTAL [25]

Due date: 12 May 2026

1 (a) Study Fig. 1.1, which shows information about the employment structure of Cameroon, Italy and Japan.

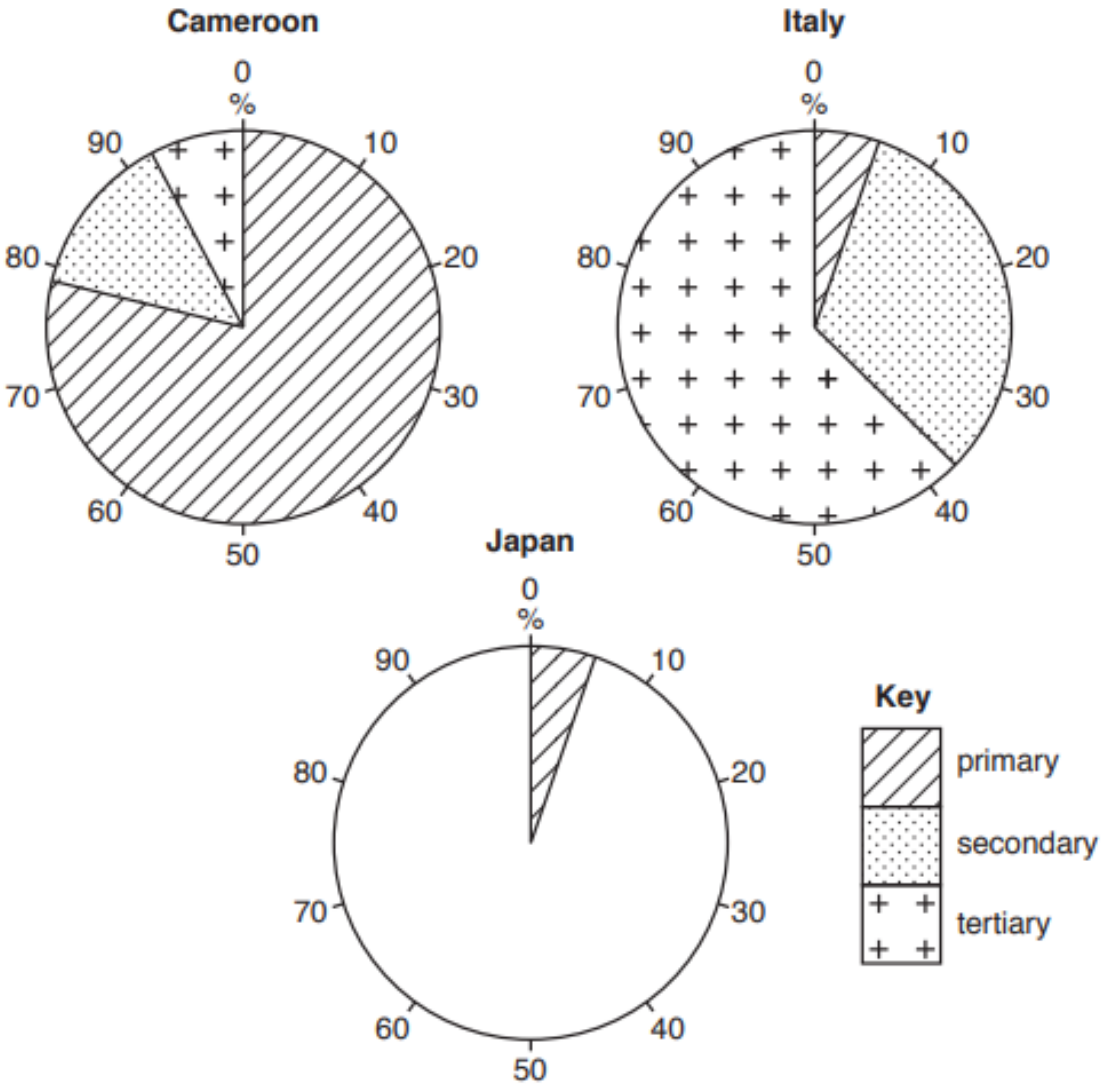

Fig. 1.1

(i) Give **one** example of a worker in the tertiary sector.

..... [1]

(ii) **Complete the pie graph** in **Fig. 1.1** to show the following information for Japan:

Secondary employment = 25%

Tertiary employment = 70% [2]

(iii) Describe **three** differences between the employment structure of Cameroon and Italy.

a. .....

.....

b. .....

.....

c. .....

..... [3]

(b) Study Fig. 1.2, which is a table showing information about GDP per person, access to improved water sources and life expectancy in five LEDCs.

GDP per person is a measure of wealth.

	GDP per person (US $)	access to improved water sources (%)	life expectancy (years)
Mexico	18 900	96	76
Paraguay	9400	98	77
Philippines	7700	92	69
Thailand	16 800	98	75
Venezuela	15 100	93	76

Fig. 1.2

(i) Which country, listed in Fig. 1.2, has the lowest level of development? Justify your answer.

Country .....

Justification

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..... [3]

2 **(a)** Study Fig. 2.1, which is a diagram showing development indicators for four countries.

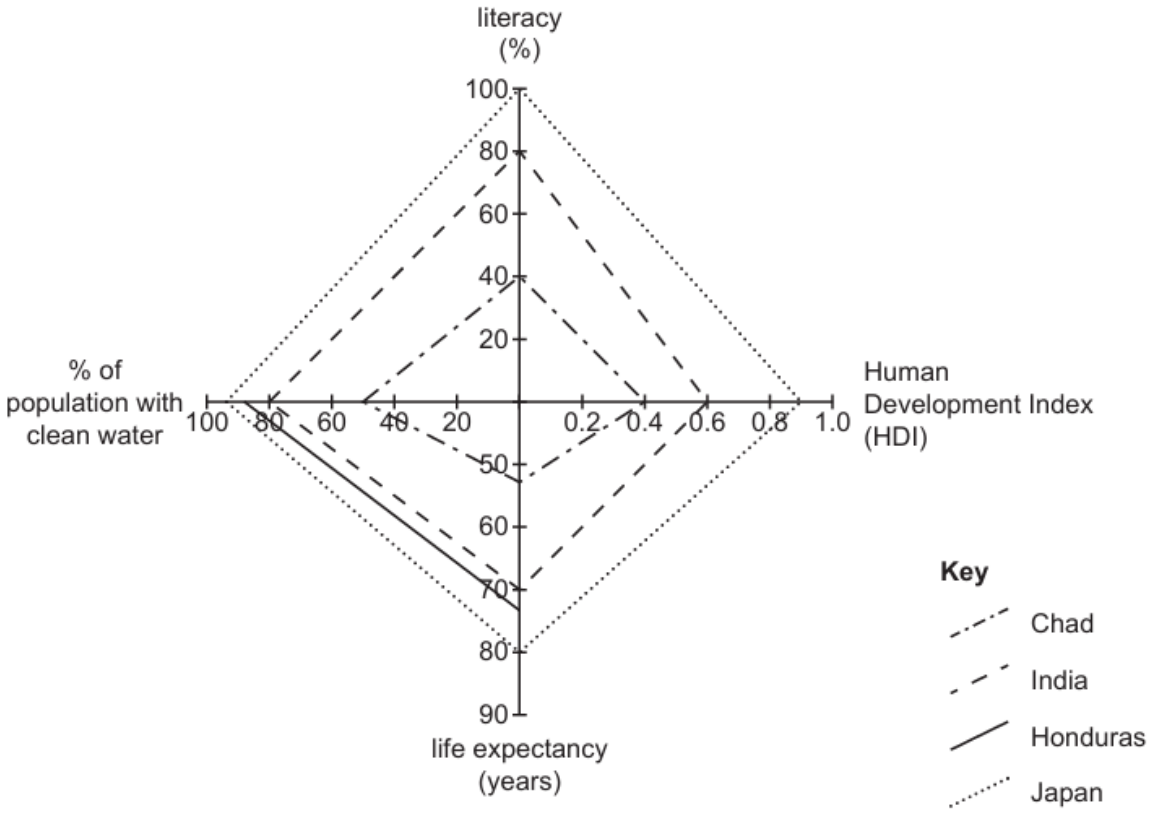

Fig. 2.1

(i) Identify the country shown in Fig. 2.1 which has the shortest life expectancy.

..... [1]

(ii) **Complete Fig. 2.1** by plotting the following information:

- 90% of the population of Honduras are literate.
- the Human Development Index (HDI) of Honduras is 0.63. [2]

(iii) Explain why the Human Development Index (HDI) is a good method of comparing development **between countries**.

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..... [3]

(b) Study Fig. 2.2, which shows the Human Development Index (HDI) in different countries in Africa.

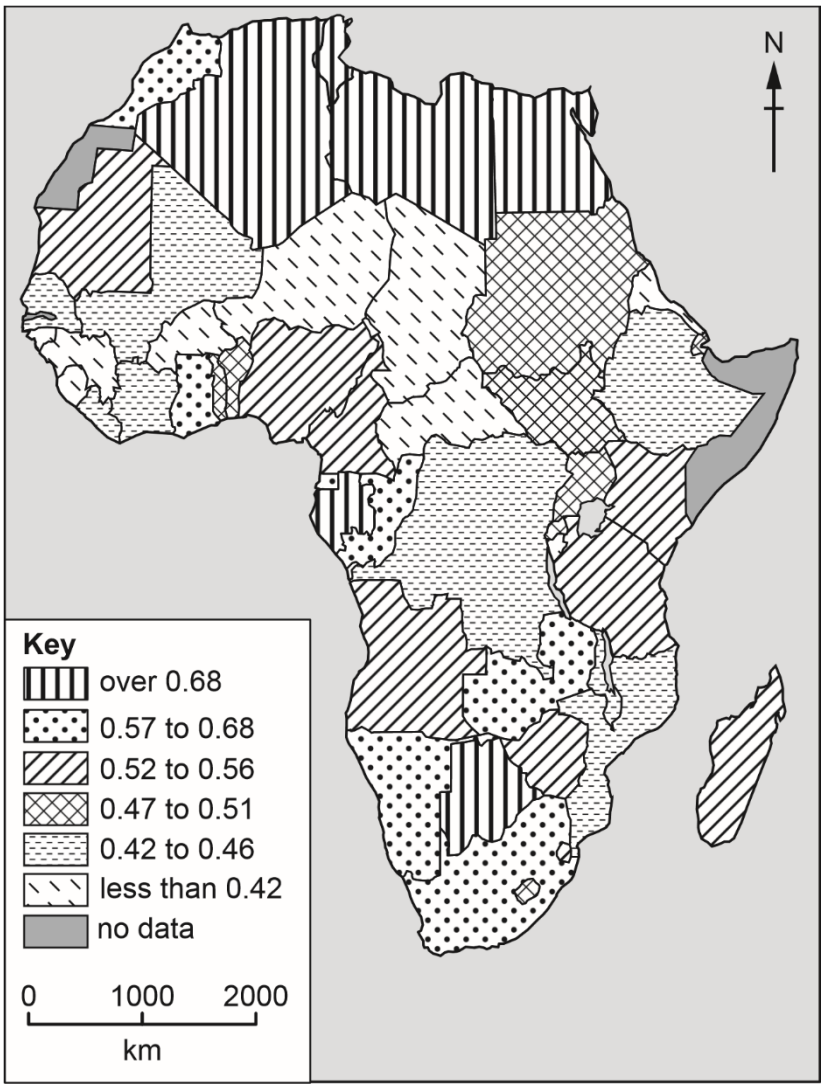

Fig. 2.2

(i) Using Fig. 2.2 **only**, compare the distribution of the countries with the highest (over 0.68) and lowest (less than 0.42) HDI within Africa.

.....

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..... [3]

(ii) Explain why there are inequalities in wealth between countries.

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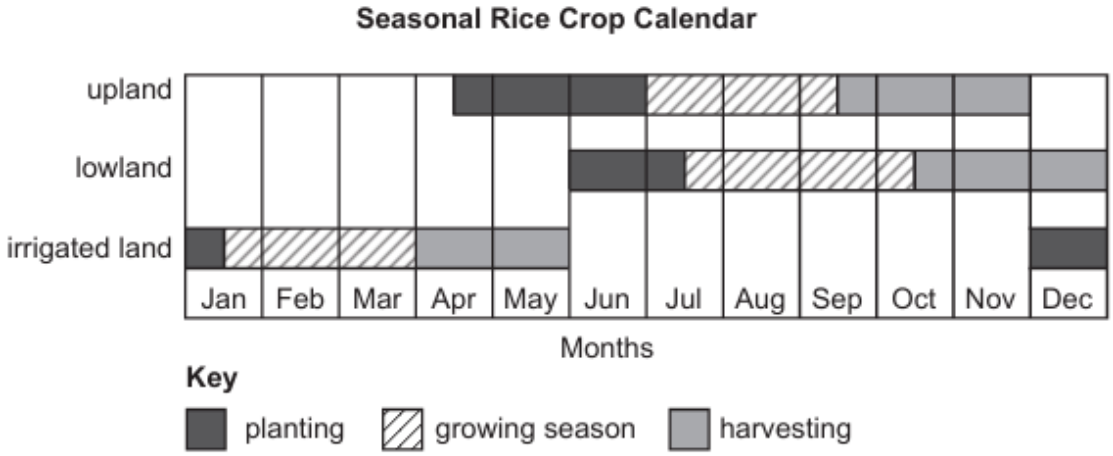
..... [4]

(b) Study Fig. 5.1, which shows information about rice farming in Laos, an LEDC in South East Asia.



(i) Many rice farmers in the upland areas of Laos are subsistence farmers. What is meant by subsistence farming?

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Using Fig. 5.1, identify a month when:

– lowland farmers plant rice .....

– rice is harvested from irrigated land. ..... [2]

FORM 2

TERM 2 NOTES

Development

What is development?

- **Development** refers to a country's positive progress in improving the **standard of living** and **quality of life** for its population
- The quality of life includes **subjective** factors like happiness
- A country's level of development is measured using the following indicators:
    - **Economic indicators (**for example, **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**)
    - **Social indicators** (for example, **life expectancy**)
    - **Political indicators** (for example, the **Corruption Perception Index)**
- **Individual indicators are misleading** when used alone, as some features develop before others
    - This may indicate that a country is more developed than it really is
- By using **multiple indicators** as a measure of development, a clearer picture of that country's development is produced
- The country's **GDP** (gross domestic product), **GNI** (gross national income), and **GNP** (gross national product) are the traditional measures used to measure wealth

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita** is the total value of **goods** and **services** produced within a country in a year **divided** by the **population** of the country
    - There can be huge differences in GDP depending on the size and population of a country
    - Dividing it by the population means that more meaningful comparisons can be made between countries
- GDP per capita is an **average** this means that the **variation in wealth is hidden**

    - It is possible that two countries can have the same average GDP per capita but that one has a few very wealthy people and lots of people living in poverty, whereas the other has a more equal distribution of wealth
- There is no way of knowing what the GDP is spent on
    - GDP increases after an earthquake due to the cost of rebuilding
    - This does not mean that the country is more developed or that everyone's quality of life has improved

Gross National Product (GNP)

- **GNP per capita** is a measure of a country's economic output **per person**
- It is calculated by **dividing** the total value of a country's final **output of goods** and **services** by its **population**
- It reflects the average income of a country's citizens and allows a better comparison since different countries have varying populations
    - For instance, the GNP of the UK is lower than that of India, but the GDP per capita of the UK is higher than that of India (India has a higher population compared to the UK)
    - However, GNP per capita does not take into account the cost-of-living in the country—$1 will go further in Bangladesh than in the USA
- To even this discrepancy, the GNP per capita at **Purchasing Power Parity** (PPP) is calculated
- Comparison between countries' levels of development is easy to see, but it fails to identify
    - How wealth is distributed around a country—the **wealth gap**
    - Government investment in the country
        - Despite Cuba's low GNP per capita, the government has historically placed a strong priority on social investment, and the country enjoys higher literacy rates, a lower infant mortality rate, and a comparable life expectancy to America

Gross National Income (GNI)

- Gross national income (GNI) is the **total value of goods and services produced within a country**, **plus income from abroad** (like remittances and investment income), minus payments made to foreign organisations
- It is a measure of national wealth that can be used as an alternative to GDP
- To calculate GNI, add income from foreign sources to a country's GDP
- For many countries, there isn't much difference between GNI and GDP
- However, if a country receives significant foreign investment or foreign aid, GNI may be much higher than GDP
- GNI is now more commonly used than GDP by groups like the World Bank

- The European Union also uses it to determine each member country's contribution

GNI per capita

- GNI per capita, or Gross National Income per capita, is **a measure of a country's total income, including income from abroad, divided by its population**
- It represents the average income earned by each person in a country and is used to gauge economic development and living standards

GNI vs GNI per capita

- GNI is the **total income earned by a country's population**, regardless of where the income was earned
- While GNI per capita is the GNI divided by the country's population, indicating the **average income per person**
- **GNI** is a measure of a **country's overall economic wealth**, and **GNI per capita** shows an **average income (standard of living)** within a country

Other development indicators

Life expectancy

- Life expectancy is the average age a person can be expected to live
    - Various factors impact life expectancy
        - Physical and human environmental factors
        - Personal lifestyle
        - Incidence of disease
        - Access to healthcare

Infant mortality

- Infant mortality rates refer to the **number of children per 1000 who die below the age of 1**
- Over 18 countries have an infant mortality rate of over 50 per 1000
    - These are all developing countries
    - Most of these countries are in Sub-Saharan Africa

Calorie intake

- Calorie intake, in kilocalories, is the energy obtained from **food consumed per person each day**
- It can be used as a measure of development because it reflects a country's overall economic and food security status
- Generally, developed countries tend to have higher average daily calorie intake compared to less developed countries
- This difference is often linked to factors like
    - wealth
    - access to resources
    - food production capabilities

Literacy rate

- Literacy rate is a measure of the **percentage** of **people over 15 years old who can read and write**
    - In developed countries, literacy rates average 96%
    - Less-developed countries have average literacy rates of 65%
- This can be hard to measure in LICs due to a lack of monitoring
- Conflict zones and squatter settlements are areas where it is difficult to measure literacy rates

People per doctor

- People per doctor is the number of people each doctor is responsible for treating in a country or region
- A lower number (more doctors per person) usually means that a country is more developed because it means that the healthcare system is stronger
- However, it is a limited measure because
    - People may access healthcare advice through mobile phones or other methods that aren't reflected in the official doctor count
    - Access to healthcare may be limited for certain populations due to insurance or socioeconomic factors
    - The ratio can vary significantly between urban and rural areas within a country

Examiner Tips and Tricks

Remember, increasing wealth is not equally distributed. In all countries, some people will benefit more from the cycle of wealth and economic development. Often, as a country develops, the gap between the rich and poor increases.

Use of indicators to compare level of development

Comparing countries using development indicators

- Development is **hard** to measure **accurately,** as it covers so many features or **strands**
- It is **measured** using **indicators**

Social indicators

- Social indicators provide a more complete picture of a country's development
- It shows how the country's money helps its people
    - **Quality of life** and social well-being
    - **Equal opportunities**; access to services such as education and healthcare
    - **Life expectancy** and birth control
    - Level of **education**
    - **Diversity**, traditions and heritage

Economic indicators

- These relate to income, job security and standards of living
- However, these are averages of a population and does not take into account disparities such as unequal wealth
    - **Employment**, income and general wealth

    - **Savings**, house building, house sales, consumer spending
    - International **trade**
    - **Resources**, pollution controls and conservation
- **Individual indicators are misleading** when used alone, as some features develop before others
- This can indicate that a country is more developed than it really is
- Using multiple indicators as a measure of development, provides a clearer picture of that country's development

Effectiveness of development indicators

- Development indicators are averages, but these numbers may hide the extent of inequality in a given location
    - For example, the death rate is usually lower in a city than in rural areas because it is easier to get to hospitals and doctors

Limitations of development indicators

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- GDP ignores the welfare component as the goods and services produced may or may not add to the welfare of society
- Pollution or even happiness leaves out some production in an economy, such as homegrown food

Gross National Income (GNI)

- The measure only takes into account one factor—income
- It is an average calculation so a few wealthy people can distort the figures
- Data about income is sensitive so people may not always be honest about their earnings
- People working in the informal sector and 'stay at home' parents are not taken into account

GNI per head

- It is an average and hides information about whether a person is either rich or poor or the quality of life within the country

Literacy Rate

- This can be hard to measure in LICs due to lack of monitoring
- Conflict zones and squatter settlements are difficult areas to measure literacy rates

Life Expectancy

- Data is not always reliable, especially in LICs
- It can be misleading in countries with a very high rate of infant mortality, as people who survive infancy may live longer than expected

People per Doctor

- More people are seeking medical help and advice via mobile phone/web chat—this is not included in the data

Birth Rate

- Some countries may have low birth rates but are quite poor (e.g., Cuba at 10 per 1000—this is due to political decisions to invest more money in healthcare over other sectors)
- Birth control policies can distort this as a measure of overall development (e.g. China, 12 per 1000)

Infant Mortality Rate

- Not all the deaths of children are reported, especially in LICs and remote regions of NEEs, meaning the true rates may be even higher

Death Rate

- By comparison, death rate is a less reliable measure of development than birth rate
- Birth rates can be high in some LICs due to poverty but also high in HICs, where many people die of old age

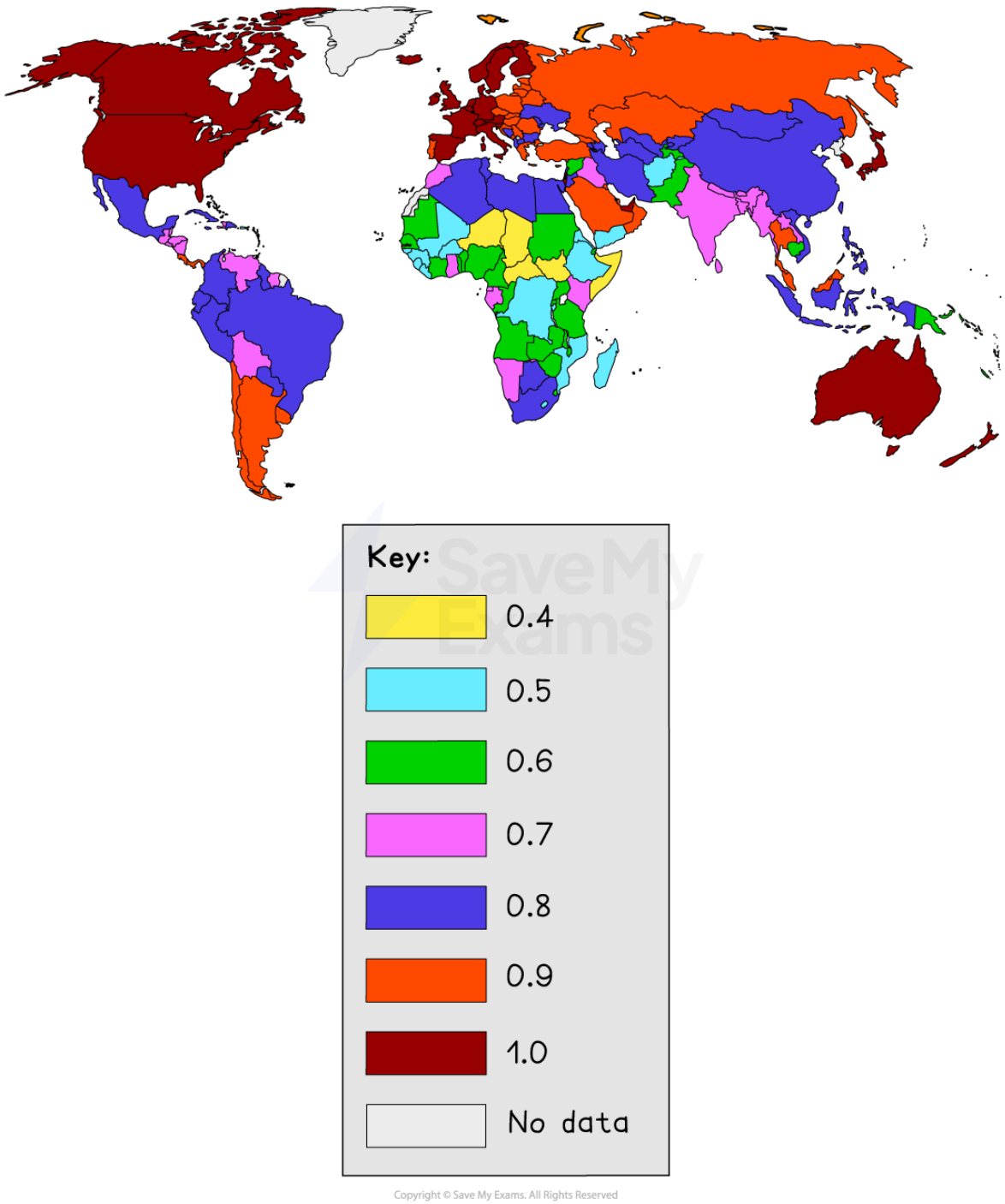
Access to Safe Water

- Data collection in LICs is not likely to be accurate and so official figures can underestimate the issue

- People may technically have access, but high costs force people to use unsafe water
- Leaking pipes and natural disasters may deprive people of piped water

Human Development Index

- The UN created the **Human Development Index (HDI)** in 1990 as a better way of measuring differences between countries
- The index takes into account **four indicators** of development:
    - **Life expectancy at birth**, indicating overall health of a country
    - **Mean years of schooling** for adults aged 25 years
        - It is a measure of the educational level of a population's adults
    - **Expected years of schooling** that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive
        - It shows how well the younger generation will do in school
    - **Gross National Income** (GNI) per capita (PPP$)
- Countries can be divided into four groups using HDI
    - **Very High Human Development (VHHD)**
    - **High Human Development (HHD)**
    - **Medium Human Development (MHD)**
    - **Low Human Development (LHD)**
- HDI is scored from 0 to 1
- The higher the HDI, the higher the level of development and quality of life
    - Norway has the highest HDI at 0.957 (2024)
    - Niger has the lowest HDI at 0.394 (2024)



Human development index

- The index only takes into account four indicators of development and the statistics provided by some countries may be unreliable and **subjective**
- It is a general measure based on average calculations
    - It does not take into account disparities (differences) that might exist within a country
    - It does not take into account environmental or political measures
    - Some consider it still to be too simple and biased in favour of HICs, as income is weighted

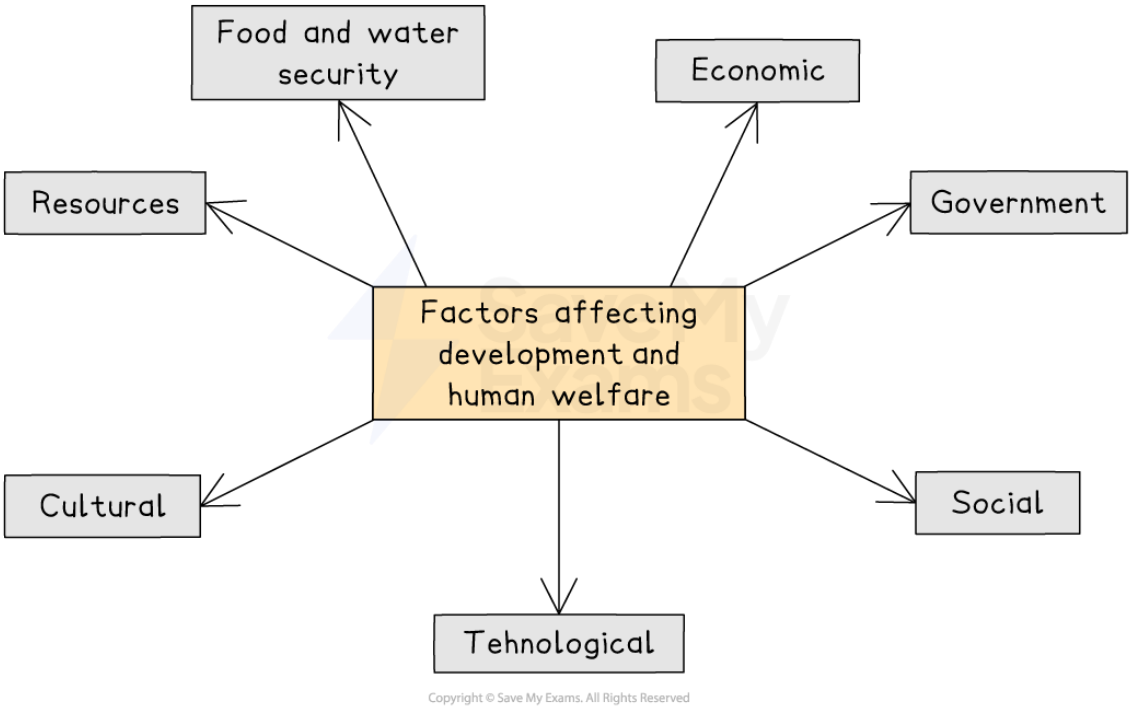
Levels of development

What is the development gap?

- The **development gap** is the difference in levels of development between the least developed and most developed countries in the world
- The development gap shows how different these countries are in terms of their wealth, health, and general quality of life
- The development gap affects how well millions of people live, with high-income countries usually having better living standards and more resources
- The development gap can cause problems like
    - poverty
    - inequality
    - harm to the environment
    - social unrest
- The development gap affects global stability and security because problems in poorer countries can impact the wider world

Reasons for the differences in development

- The development gap is a complex problem with many **social, economic and environmental reasons**
- These reasons can become less or more important over time



Factors affecting development and human welfare

Environmental factors

- **Landlocked** countries have no direct access to ports, making **trade** more difficult and they often **develop more slowly** as a result
    - Nine of the twelve most undeveloped countries in the world are landlocked and struggle to trade with other countries
- Countries with **extreme climates** develop more slowly, as climate impacts agricultural productivity and infrastructure
- **Natural disasters** such as earthquakes and floods occur more frequently in some countries, which diverts money from development to recovery
- **Climate-related diseases and pests,** such as **malaria**, affect the ability of the population to stay healthy enough to work
    - **Locust swarms** can decimate crops

- Some countries can meet all their needs from the **natural resources** they have
- Many countries have to **import** some natural resources that are not available within their borders
- **Water, food** and **energy security** are vital to support a country's development

Social factors

- **Demography**
  - The **birth** and **death rates**, as well as **immigration,** affect the available workforce
  - Some countries have a large, youthful population but lack education and employment opportunities
- **Technology**
  - Can help to increase water, food and energy security
  - **Mechanisation** of farming increases yields and improved land surveying may reveal more energy sources
- **Conflict and instability** can disrupt economic development, hinder investment, and displace populations
- **Levels of education** affect the skills people have. The more educated a population is, the more a country will develop
- **Healthcare** affects how well people are, which affects their ability to work
- **Lack of equality** can mean that the overall productivity of a country is affected
- **Colonialism –** Some countries' **colonial past** has caused uneven growth, environmental degradation, loss of cultural systems and inequality
  - Colonial powers, such as the UK, France, and Spain, extracted resources from colonies, such as minerals and crops, leaving little wealth behind
  - They also set up systems that benefited themselves, not local people
  - This caused inequality and left many countries dependent on low-value exports after independence
  - Many African and American countries were impacted due to the transatlantic slave trade

Economic factors

- **Corruption** can take money away from important projects and make it hard to put good policies into action
- LICs usually **trade** primary products for less money to HICs
  - The HIC then produces a final, **high-profit** product
- HICs have good road, railway, and electricity **infrastructure**
  - This helps attract foreign investment because companies can quickly produce and transport goods
  - This boosts a country's development by bringing in money

Examiner Tips and Tricks

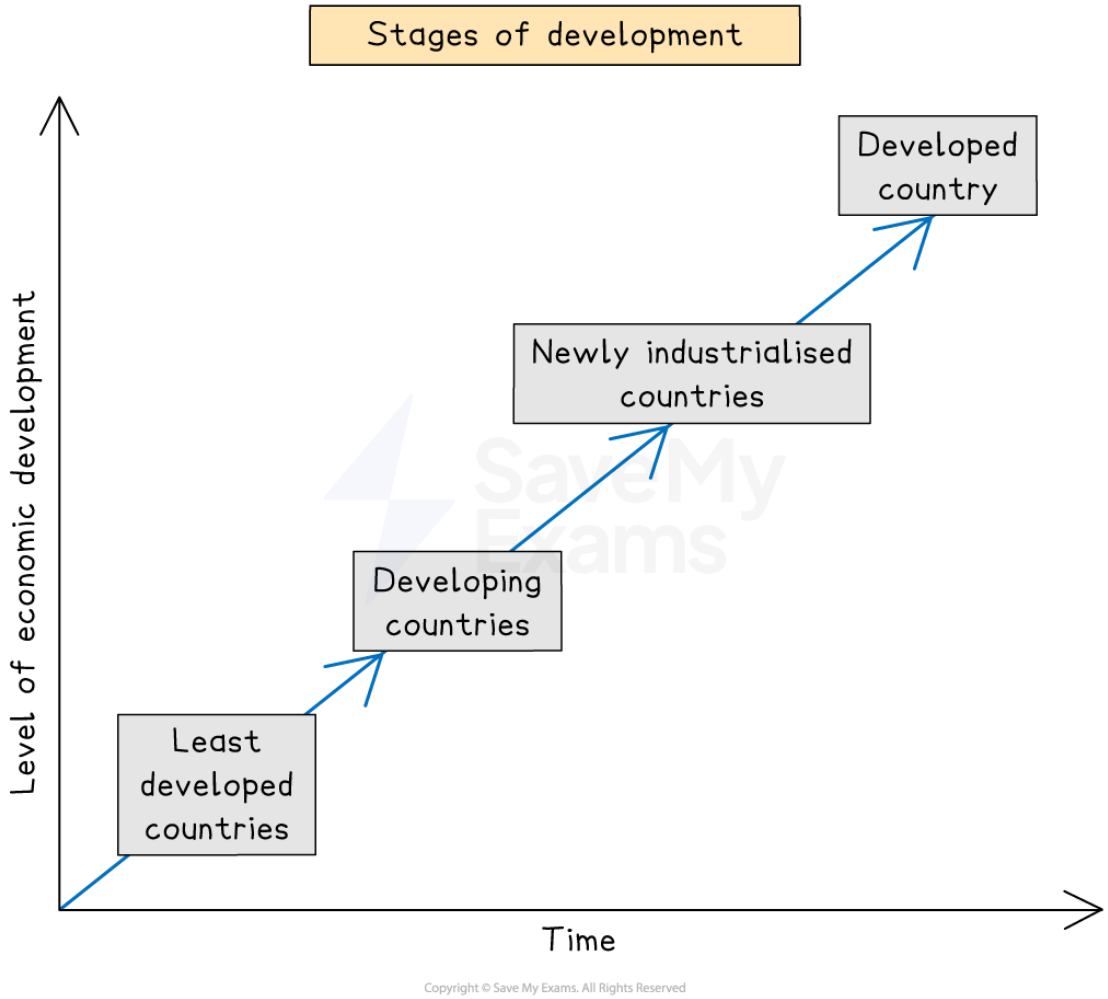
Think systemically about the causes of the development gap. How do social, economic, and environmental factors interlink to either widen or close the development gap?

For example: low investment in education → low literacy → limited skilled workforce → low-income economy → poor healthcare → high infant mortality

Identify **feedback loops** or **spirals—**both **positive** and **negative**—to understand how development shifts or combines over time. For example, economic inequality leads to social unrest, which in turn damages the environment.

Global pattern of development

- All countries move through different stages of development; they are not in fixed categories
- The UN identifies **four main stages of development**



Graph showing the stages of development

- Economic development is a **constantly shifting process** – countries can move up or down
- The **World Bank** regularly revises income classifications based on updated **GNI data**

    - For example: China moved from LIC to MIC in under 40 years due to **rapid industrialisation** and **trade integration**

Low-income countries (LICs) and developing countries

- The countries with the lowest level of development are the **low-income countries (LICs)** (e.g., Chad, Nepal)
- Most people have a poor quality of life with inadequate services and few opportunities
- The UN reviews the list of LICs every three years
    - There are currently **44 LICs** (Dec. 2024)
        - Africa – 31 countries
        - Asia – 8 countries
        - Caribbean – 1 country
        - Small Island Developing States (SIDS) – 4 countries
- The criteria for inclusion on the list of LICs are:
    - **Gross National Income (GNI)** below US$1,018
    - **Poor health** and **education levels**
    - **Economic and environmental vulnerability**
- The LICs and developing countries are:
    - at a disadvantage in world trade
    - vulnerable to natural hazards
    - lacking infrastructure
    - dependent on primary resources
- **Colonialism** has also impacted all 44 of the LICs and many **developing countries**, leading to:
    - depletion of resources
    - environmental degradation

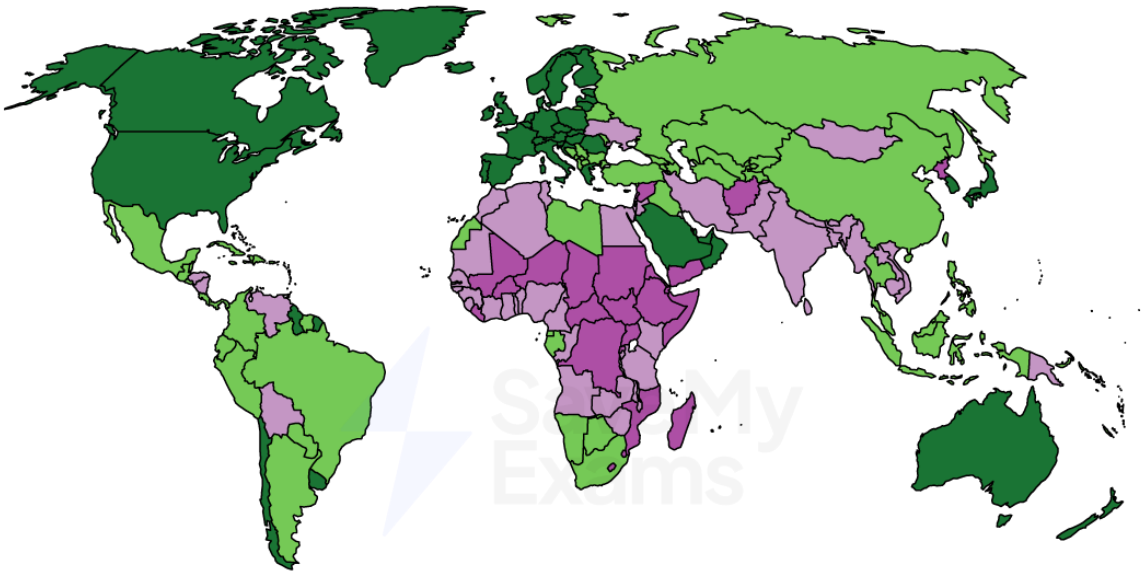
Middle-income countries (MICs)

- **Middle-income countries (MICs)** are also known as **newly industrialised countries (NICs)**
    - These countries are experiencing rapid economic growth and development based on industrial development
    - Incomes are rising and most people enjoy a reasonable standard of living
    - Countries that have become MICs include:
        - Singapore
        - South Korea
        - Brazil
        - China

        - India

High-income countries (HICs)

- These countries have **modern industries** and people enjoy a **good standard of living** with **relatively high levels of income**
- Good level of services
- Countries that have become HICs include:
    - Norway
    - Saudi Arabia
    - Japan
    - Uruguay
    - Canada
- The global pattern of distribution is complicated and changes constantly
- However, there are some key features
    - Asia and Africa have more MICs than LICs
    - Most HICs and MICs are found in the northern hemisphere
    - LICs are mostly in the southern hemisphere
    - Eastern European countries have been classified as MICs
    - Most South American countries are MICs



Distribution of global development

Why classifications are contested or dynamic

- **GNI per capita doesn't tell the full story** – it hides regional inequalities (e.g. urban vs. rural divide)
- A country may be **wealthy overall but still have large impoverished populations**
- **Data reliability** can vary – weak governance or poor census systems affect accuracy
- **Political sensitivity** – calling a country an LIC can change how people see it and affect its chances for aid
- **Development is multi-dimensional –** just because a place is rich doesn't mean people are happy or the environment is strong

Examiner Tips and Tricks

Classifications can change, but issues like inequality, corruption, and environmental risks might remain.

What is sustainable development?

Definitions of sustainable development

> Sustainable development aims to meet present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own.
> (Brundtland Report, 1987)

- This involves:
  - Using resources **wisely** and **fairly**
  - Thinking about the **long-term impacts** of development
  - Balancing **economic growth**, **social well-being**, and **environmental protection**

The three pillars of sustainability

- Sustainable development has **three interconnected areas**:

1. Social sustainability

- Ensures people have access to basic needs like **healthcare, education, clean water, and housing**
  - Reduces inequality and improves **quality of life**
  - Builds **strong communities** and supports **cultural traditions**
- Example: Investing in education so future generations are skilled and empowered

2. Economic sustainability

- Develops a country's economy **without overusing resources**
  - Creates **jobs** and income that are long-lasting
  - Encourages **responsible business practices** and **fair trade**
- Example: Supporting local farmers instead of importing food from far away
  - Eco-tourism brings money into a country and supports local employment whilst protecting the environment

3. Environmental sustainability

- Protects the planet's **ecosystems**, **climate**, and **natural resources**
  - Reduces **pollution**, **waste**, and **carbon emissions**
  - Uses **renewable energy** (e.g. wind, solar) instead of fossil fuels
- Example: Using solar panels instead of burning coal for electricity

Why is sustainable development important?

- The Earth has **limited resources** – if we use too much now, future generations may suffer
- **Climate change**, **deforestation**, **water shortages**, and **loss of biodiversity** are global problems caused by unsustainable practices
- Sustainable development helps achieve a **better quality of life for everyone**, now and in the future

Examiner Tips and Tricks

It is important to think geographically when discussing sustainability. Think about suitable responses to the following questions to demonstrate to the examiner what it means to think like a geographer.

- Are we using more than we can replace?
- Who benefits and who suffers from development choices?
- What are the long-term effects of today's actions?

Case Study

Costa Rica – Eco-tourism and sustainable development

Location

- **Costa Rica** is a small country in **Central America**, bordered by Nicaragua and Panama
- It is famous for its **biodiverse rainforests, volcanoes, and coastlines**
- Costa Rica has made **eco-tourism** (sustainable nature-based tourism) a central part of its development strategy

Environmental sustainability

- Over **25% of the land** is protected in **national parks and nature reserves**

- Eco-lodges are built using **sustainable materials** and are often powered by **renewable energy** (like solar panels)
- Visitors are encouraged to follow **'leave no trace'** principles — no litter, no pollution, and respect wildlife
- The result is that rainforests are preserved, and endangered species like the jaguar and sloth are protected

Economic sustainability

- Tourism is Costa Rica's **largest foreign income source**
- Eco-tourism brings money into **rural communities**
- Local people work as **tour guides, lodge owners, craft sellers, and park rangers**
- The result is that long-term jobs are created without destroying the environment

Social sustainability

- Education and training for locals in **wildlife conservation, hospitality, and English**
- Improved local services such as **schools, water supply, and health clinics** funded by tourism revenue
- Communities have a **voice in how tourism is managed**
- This has resulted in a **higher quality of life** and a stronger **community resilience**

Challenges

- Some areas have become **over-dependent** on tourism
- There is a need to balance **visitor numbers** with **ecosystem protection**
- Income from tourism is uneven – popular areas earn more than remote regions

Conclusion

- Costa Rica shows how **sustainable tourism** can protect the environment, support local people, and grow the economy
- It's a leading example of how countries can **achieve sustainable development** by **valuing nature over exploitation**

Strategies to achieve sustainable development

Achieving sustainable development

- There is no single strategy that can close the **development gap** in a sustainable way
- There is often a dispute as to whether trade or aid is better for development
- These strategies can be categorised into **social, economic and environmental sustainable development** and then classified into **top-down** or **bottom-up** approaches

Examiner Tips and Tricks

When evaluating a strategy, always ask, 'Who decided this? Who benefits most?'

Social strategies to achieve sustainable development

Definition

- These strategies aim to improve **quality of life**, reduce **inequality**, and ensure access to **basic services** like education, healthcare, housing, and clean water

Examples

- **Education programmes** (especially for girls and rural communities)
    - Improves literacy, job opportunities, and population control through informed family planning
- **Vaccination and healthcare initiatives**
    - Reduces disease spread and improves life expectancy
- **Informal settlement upgrading and social housing**
    - Provides safe, secure housing in urban areas without destroying communities
- **Access to clean water and sanitation**

    - Reduces waterborne diseases and improves hygiene

Outcomes

- Long-term improvement in **human capital** and productivity
- Greater equality and **social stability**
- Informed citizens who can contribute to sustainable decision-making

Challenges

- Requires **long-term investment** with slow results
- Can be **underfunded** in LICs
- Difficult to implement in conflict zones or areas of weak **governance**

Economic strategies to achieve sustainable development

Definition

- These strategies focus on **creating jobs**, encouraging **fair and inclusive growth**, and reducing poverty without harming future prospects

Examples

- **Microfinance and small business support**
    - Helps people (especially women) start local businesses, especially in LICs
- **Fair trade initiatives**
    - Ensures farmers and producers in LICs are paid fair prices
- **Sustainable agriculture and agroforestry**
    - Balances food production with environmental care
- **Green job creation** (e.g. solar technicians, sustainable transport workers)
    - Promotes employment in eco-friendly sectors

Outcomes

- Reduces poverty and **income inequality**
- Builds a **resilient economy** not dependent on unsustainable industries
- Encourages **local development** and self-sufficiency

Challenges

- May still rely on **external funding or aid**
- **Corruption or weak infrastructure** can reduce effectiveness
- Global market changes can impact vulnerable economies

Environmental strategies to achieve sustainable development

Definition

- These strategies aim to **protect ecosystems**, reduce pollution and carbon emissions, and ensure natural resources are not overused or destroyed

Examples

- **Renewable energy** (solar, wind, hydro)
    - Replaces fossil fuels and reduces greenhouse gas emissions
- **Forest conservation and afforestation**
    - Protects biodiversity and stores carbon
- **Sustainable fishing and farming**
    - Maintains natural stocks and soil fertility long-term
- **Waste reduction and recycling programmes**
    - Reduces landfill use and pollution

Outcomes

- Slows down **climate change**
- Protects **ecosystem services** (e.g. pollination, clean water, fertile soil)
- Supports **eco-tourism** and green branding

Challenges

- Often **expensive to implement** upfront
- Needs **global cooperation** (e.g. on climate agreements)
- Risk of **greenwashing** – companies claiming to be sustainable without real action

Top-down vs bottom-up strategies

Type of Strategy	Definition	Who Leads?	Typical Characteristics
Top-down	Planned and implemented by **governments or international organisations**, often with **large-scale funding**	External agencies or national governments	Expensive, large-scale, may not meet local needs fully
Bottom-up	Initiated by **local people or communities**, often on a **small scale**	NGOs, grassroots groups, community leaders	Low-cost, locally appropriate, high community involvement

- Top-down can be **effective** and **helpful**, but may **ignore local context**
- Bottom-up is **more inclusive** and **appropriate**, but may **lack funding or scalability**
- Best results often come from a **blend** of both: Government provides infrastructure, and communities manage and maintain it

Top-down strategies

- These tend to be **government-led** or **donor-funded**, aiming for **widespread impact**:
    - **Vaccination and national healthcare programmes** are social strategy, often run by ministries of health or international bodies (e.g. WHO)
    - **National slum upgrading schemes** tend to be large-scale government-led improvements (e.g. sewage systems, housing infrastructure)
    - **Renewable energy projects like hydroelectric dams** are environmental strategies but are costly and often run by states or corporations
    - **Green job creation as part of national economic plans** are economic strategies that involve planning from national development offices or ministries

- **Afforestation programmes led by national parks authorities** are environmental strategies and may involve land use laws and state-owned land

Bottom-up strategies

- These are usually **community-led** and **locally driven**, addressing immediate local needs:
  - **Microfinance and small business support** are economic strategies that are often managed by NGOs or co-operatives empowering individuals (especially women)
  - **Fair trade schemes** is an economic strategy that supports small farmers and local producers with better market access
  - **Community-based education programmes** are social strategies where NGOs train local teachers or build schools with community help
  - **Recycling and local waste management initiatives** are environmental strategies led by community groups or NGOs in urban neighbourhoods
  - **Sustainable agriculture practices (e.g. composting, crop rotation)** fit into environmental and economic strategies and are usually adopted by small-scale farmers and local training groups

Evaluation of strategies to reduce uneven development

Trade and uneven development

- The development gap exists because some countries and regions have much greater **wealth, access to services, and life chances** than others
- Strategies are designed to reduce this gap — but each has **advantages and limitations**, depending on how it is applied
- **Trade** encourages LICs/MICs to sell goods on the global market to earn income

Advantages

- It is often promoted as the key to long-term economic development
- It allows countries to sell its resources so they can invest in things to improve their development, such as education and healthcare
- This money means they can import goods which can further their development, such as tractors or communication technology

Disadvantages

- Trading is not always fair
- Developing countries are usually paid less for their **exports** than developed countries
- Developing countries are disadvantaged by **trade barriers**
- **Trade agreements** usually favour developed and emerging countries

Fair Trade

- **Fair Trade** guarantees better prices and working conditions for producers
- It is an international movement that helps producers in poor countries get a fair deal by setting standards for trade

Advantages

- Farming is done in an environmentally friendly way
- Product has a better position in the global market
- Part of the end price is invested back into the local community and future development projects
- **Example**: Over 90% of small coffee farmers in eastern Uganda have joined the **Gumutindo Coffee Cooperative**, which allows the coffee to be milled before roasting, which adds value to the coffee and increases the farmer's income

Disadvantages

- **Fair Trade** products usually **cost more** than non-Fair Trade options, making them harder to buy and affecting sales
- Getting **certified** can be difficult and expensive for producers, especially for small farmers and those in remote areas
- Fair Trade can make producers dependent on it, which might be risky if demand changes
- The fair trade movement mainly focuses on a few products, like coffee and bananas, so options are limited for consumers

International aid and uneven development

- Transfer of money, resources, or expertise from one country or organisation to another
    - Can be **emergency aid** (short-term) or **development aid** (long-term)
- Countries or **non-governmental organisations** (**NGO**s such as Oxfam) donate resources to a country to help or improve people's lives
- Aid can take the form of money, emergency supplies, food, technology, specialist skills

- The aid helps **reduce the development gap** through **investing** in development projects
    - Focus is usually on health care, education and services
- Government-to-government aid (e.g. UK giving aid to rebuild roads or power plants in LICs) is a **top-down approach**
- **A bottom-up approach** is NGOs building schools, digging wells, or training midwives in rural communities

Advantages

- Provides essential services (e.g. healthcare, education, clean water)
- Can **kick-start development** in poor regions
- Encourages goodwill and international cooperation

Disadvantages

- Risk of **aid dependency** – countries rely on handouts instead of self-sufficiency
- Aid may be **tied** to conditions (e.g. must buy donor's goods/services)
- Risk of **corruption or misuse** – money doesn't always reach those who need it

Debt relief and uneven development

- Not usually bottom-up, but **civil society campaigns** (e.g. Jubilee 2000) helped pressure governments to act
- Many developing and emerging countries owe money to other countries
    - Repayments and interest are expensive so they do not have money left to spend on development
    - Debt relief can mean that the debts are written off
- In 1996 the **Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)** initiative was launched, which aimed to ensure that no country faces a debt burden it cannot manage
- In 2005, as part of the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),** the **Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)** was added to supplement the HIPC and allowed for 100% debt relief on any money owed to the **IMF**, **World Bank** or **African Development Fund (AfDF)**
- The money saved can now be used for development projects such as industry, resources and infrastructure

- **Example**: Ugandan government has spent money to provide safe water to over 2 million people

Advantages

- Cancels or reduces **international debts** owed by LICs
- Frees up money for **education, health, and infrastructure** instead of debt repayment
- Can create a **fresh start** for struggling economies

Disadvantages

- Not all countries qualify for debt relief
- May come with conditions (e.g. cutting public spending or privatising services)
- Doesn’t fix the **underlying causes** of poverty or prevent future debt
- Corrupt governments may keep money

Examiner Tips and Tricks

In a 'To what extent' or 'Evaluate' question, always compare advantages and disadvantages, include both top-down and bottom-up examples, and reach a reasoned conclusion.

Detailed Specific Example: Botswana (MIC)

Reasons for Botswana's level of development

- Botswana is an example of how natural resources, when well-managed, can lead to sustainable development
- Through **top-down policies** (government-led investment and governance) and **bottom-up impacts** (education and health improvements for communities), it has risen to **MIC status** while maintaining environmental and social stability

Location and background

- **Botswana** is a **landlocked country** in **Southern Africa**, bordered by South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Zambia
- Population: Around **2.6 million**
- Gained independence from Britain in **1966** – has since experienced **stable governance and steady growth**
- **GDP per capita** was $7,820 USD in 2023 and is classified as a MIC

Reasons for Botswana's development success

Natural resources – diamonds

- Botswana is one of the world's largest producers of **gem-quality diamonds**
- Diamond revenue makes up **~80% of export earnings**
- The government formed a **joint venture with De Beers** (Debswana), ensuring a **share of profits**

Political stability and good governance

- One of the most stable democracies in Africa
- Low levels of corruption and **transparent budgeting**
- The country has a strong legal system and respect for property rights
- Investment in **rule of law** **and** **institutional trust**

Low population pressure

- Relatively **small population** with low density
- Less strain on infrastructure and natural resources compared to other LICs in the region

Development strategies for Botswana

- Botswana has implemented a **range of top-down and bottom-up strategies** to improve living conditions and economic performance

1. Investment in education

- Free primary education and improved access to secondary schools
- Focus on **skills development** through vocational and technical training to match labour market needs
- Aim: reduce reliance on mining and build a more **diversified economy**.

2. Healthcare improvements

- One of Africa's most effective large-scale responses to **HIV/AIDS** through
    - Free antiretroviral therapy (ART) since the early 2000s
    - Public awareness campaigns and healthcare worker training
- Improved child vaccination, maternal healthcare access and rural health clinics

3. Infrastructure development

- Significant government spending on better **roads, electricity access, and water supply**, particularly to rural areas
- Investment in telecommunications to support economic diversification
- Improved **transport links** have helped develop tourism and trade

4. Anti-corruption policies

- Botswana ranks highly for **government transparency** in Africa
- Competitive salaries for public officials to reduce bribery
- Legal and institutional checks on misuse of public money are done
- Institutions like the **Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime (DCEC)** play a key role

5. Economic diversification

- The government has encouraged sectors beyond mining:
    - **Tourism** (e.g. Okavango Delta, safari industry)
    - **Finance** and **ICT**

- Promotion of **foreign direct investment (FDI)** in non-mining sectors

Why did Botswana succeed?

- Used diamond wealth **wisely and equitably**
- Invested in **people and institutions**
- Maintained **political and financial stability**
- Fought corruption effectively – unlike many of its neighbours

Development: Key Terms

Indicators of Development

Calorie intake – A measure of daily food energy, reflecting food security and economic status.
GNI (Gross National Income) – Total income earned by a country's citizens, including money from abroad.
GDP (Gross Domestic Product) – The value of all goods and services produced within a country per year.
HDI (Human Development Index) – A combined indicator measuring income, life expectancy, and education.
Infant mortality rate – The number of deaths of babies under age 1 per 1,000 live births.
Life expectancy – The average number of years a person is expected to live.
Literacy rate – The percentage of adults who can read and write.
People per doctor – A ratio indicating access to medical care.
Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) – Adjusts GNI to reflect living costs in different countries.

Use of Indicators to Compare Development

Composite indicator – A development measure made up of multiple variables (e.g., HDI).
Economic indicator – Measures based on income, trade, or employment.
Inequality – Uneven distribution of wealth or services within a country.
Social indicator – Measures of quality of life like education and healthcare.
Subjective well-being – A measure of happiness or life satisfaction, harder to quantify but important.

Levels of Development

Development gap – The difference in wealth and living standards between the world's richest and poorest countries.
Food and water security – Access to essential resources that impact health and productivity.
Landlocked country – A country with no coastline, limiting trade and economic growth.
Social unrest – Civil conflict often resulting from poverty and inequality.
Technological access – Tools like internet, transport, and farming equipment that affect productivity.
Youthful population – A population with many young people, which can be a benefit or burden depending on job opportunities and services.

Global Pattern of Development

High-Income Country (HIC) – A nation with high income, infrastructure, and standard of living (e.g., Norway, Japan).
Low-Income Country (LIC) – A country with low income and poor access to services (e.g., Chad, Nepal).
Middle-Income Country (MIC) – A rapidly developing country with growing industry and rising income (e.g., Brazil, India).
Newly Industrialised Country (NIC) – A country in transition from agriculture to industry (e.g., South Korea).

What is Sustainable Development?

Economic sustainability – Supporting jobs and income without overusing resources, ensuring long-term economic health.
Environmental sustainability – Protecting the planet's resources and ecosystems while reducing pollution and emissions.
Social sustainability – Ensuring people have access to healthcare, education, housing, and equality.
Three pillars of sustainability – The balance of social, economic, and environmental sustainability in development.

Strategies to Achieve Sustainable Development

Bottom-up strategy – A locally led approach involving community participation and small-scale, appropriate solutions.

Education programmes – Teaching people skills and literacy, often focusing on girls and rural areas.
Fair Trade – A movement ensuring fair pay and conditions for producers in LICs.
Green jobs – Employment in eco-friendly sectors such as renewable energy and sustainable transport.
Microfinance – Small loans to help individuals start businesses, often empowering women.
Renewable energy – Power from sources like wind and solar that don't run out or pollute.
Top-down strategy – Large-scale government or international organisation-led developments, often expensive and planned from above.
Vaccination programmes – Government health strategies aimed at improving life expectancy and public health.

Evaluation of Strategies to Reduce Uneven Development

Debt relief – Cancelling or reducing a country's debt to help fund development (e.g., HIPC Initiative).
Development aid – Money, goods, or services given by one country or NGO to support another's growth.
International trade – Countries earn income by selling goods abroad but may face unfair prices and trade barriers.
Multilateral aid – Aid given via international organisations like the World Bank or IMF.
Tied aid – Aid given with conditions attached, such as buying goods from the donor country.

Case Study: Botswana (MIC)

Anti-corruption policies – Botswana has strong legal systems and agencies to prevent misuse of funds.
Economic diversification – Investment in tourism, finance, and ICT to reduce reliance on mining.
Free education and healthcare – Public investment in primary education and HIV/AIDS care has raised living standards.
Infrastructure investment – Roads, electricity, and telecoms built to support development.
Political stability – A long-standing democracy with low corruption, enabling effective development.