

GCSE GEOGRAPHY

UNIT 2: CHALLENGES IN THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

SECTION B – THE CHANGING ECONOMIC WORLD

YEAR 9 2017-20

Student Name: _____

Class: _____

Specification Key Ideas:

Key Idea:	Oxford text book:
There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.	P194-207
Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.	P208-217
Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development, which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change.	P218-233
Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.	P234-253

Scheme of Work:

Lesson	Learning intention:	Student booklet:
1	Introduction to development	P9-11
2	Human Development Index	P11-13
3	Demographic transition model & Population structures	P13-17
4	Causes of uneven development	P17-20
5	Uneven development	P21-24
6	Reducing development gap	P24-25
7	Trade and aid	P25-29
8	Reducing the gap - tourism	P29-31
9	Intervention	P31
10	Changes in the UK economy	P31-33
11	Science & business parks	P34-37
12	The impact of industry	P37-39
13	The changing rural landscape	P40-43
14	The north-south divide	P43-44
15	Transport	P45-49
16	UK in the wider world	P49-53
17	Intervention	P53
18	Geography of Nigeria	P54-57
19	Introduction to Nigeria	P58-61
20	Aid in Nigeria	P61-64
21	Trans National Corporations (TNCs)	P65-68
22	Environmental issues in Nigeria	P68-69
23	Quality of life in Nigeria	P70-73
24	Intervention & revision lesson	P73
25	Assessment	P73

AQA GCSE GEOGRAPHY (8035)

3.2 Challenges in the human environment

This unit is concerned with human processes, systems and outcomes and how these change both spatially and temporally. They are studied in a variety of places and at a range of scales and must include places in various states of development, such as higher income countries (HICs), lower income countries (LICs) and newly emerging economies (NEEs).

The aims of this unit are to develop an understanding of the factors that produce a diverse variety of human environments; the dynamic nature of these environments that change over time and place; the need for sustainable management; and the areas of current and future challenge and opportunity for these environments.

3.2.2 Section B: The changing economic world

In this section, students are required to study all the themes.

There are global variations in economic development and quality of life:

Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.

Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI).

Limitations of economic and social measures.

Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development.

Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.

Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.

Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap:

An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans.

An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.

Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change:

A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:

- the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally
- the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed
- the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development
- the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country
- the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world
- international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country
- the environmental impacts of economic development

- the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population.

Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth:

Economic futures in the UK:

- causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies
- moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks
- impacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable
- social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline
- improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity
- the north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences
- the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth.

GLOSSARY

The development gap:

Key term	Definition
Aid	when a country or non-governmental organization (NGO) donates resources to another country to help it develop or improve people's lives
Birth rate	the number of births a year per 1000 of the total population
Death rate	the number of deaths in a year per 1000 of the total population
Debt crisis	when a country cannot pay its debts, often leading to calls to other countries for assistance
Debt relief	cancellation of debts to a country by a global organisation such as the World Bank
Dependency ratio	the proportion of people below (aged 0-14) and above (over 65) normal working age
Development	the progress of a country in terms of economic growth, the use of technology and human welfare
Development gap	difference in standards of living and wellbeing between the world's richest and poorest countries
Displaced person	a person who is forced to move from home but stays in his/her country of origin

Economic migrant	a person who moves voluntarily to seek a better life, such as a better-paid job or benefits like education and health care
Ecotourism	nature tourism usually involving small groups with minimal impact on the environment
Emigration	the migration of people out of a country
Fairtrade	producers in LICs given a better price for their goods such as cocoa, coffee and cotton
Free trade	when countries do not use tariffs or quotas to restrict trade
Gross National Income (GNI)	measurement of economic activity calculated by dividing the gross (total) national income by the size of the population
Highly-Indebted Poor Country (HIPC)	the 38 countries with the largest amount of debt
Human Development Index (HDI)	a method of measuring development where GDP per capita, life expectancy and adult literacy are combined to give an overview
Immigrant	a person who moves into a country
Immigration	the migration of people in to a country
Infant mortality rate	the number of babies that die under a year of age, per 1000 live births
Infrastructure	the basic equipment and structures (such as roads, utilities, water supply and sewage) that are needed for a country or region to function properly
Intermediate technology	simple, easily learned and maintained technology used in LICs for a range of economic activities
Investment	the action or process of putting in money, usually for profit
Life expectancy	the average number of years a person is expected to live.
Loan	a sum of money borrowed to be paid back on agreed terms
Malaria	a life-threatening disease caused by parasites transmitted to people by infected mosquitoes
Microfinance loans	very small loans which are given to people in the LICs to help them start a small business
Migration	when people move from one area to another; in many LICs people move from rural to urban areas (rural–urban migration)
Multiplier effect	a series of consequences where one development makes another one possible, such as an increase in money available
Natural population change	the gap between birth rate and death rate
Newly-Emerging Economies (NEE)	countries that have begun to experience high rates of economic development, usually along with rapid industrialisation
Non-Governmental	an organisation which is not part of a government, but provides

Organisation (NGO)	important resources
Population pyramid	a graph showing the age and sex of a population
Population structure	the number of each sex in each age group, usually displayed in a population pyramid diagram
Primary products	unprocessed raw materials extracted from the earth or agricultural products
Quality of life	how good a person's life measured by such things of housing and environment, access to education, healthcare, how secure people feel and how happy they are with their lifestyle
Quota	limits on the quantity of goods that can be imported
Refugee	a person forced to move from his/her country of origin as a result of civil war or a natural disaster such as an earthquake
Sustainability	actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs
Tariff	taxes or customs dues paid on imports
Tourism	the commercial organisation of attracting non-resident people to areas of interest
Trade	buying and selling of goods and services between countries
Trading group	countries which have grouped together to increase trade between them by cutting tariffs to discourage trade with non-members

Nigeria: a Newly-Emerging economy:

Key term	Definition
African Union	an organisation of 54 countries formed to encourage co-operation between African nations
Balanced economy	an even balance between the employment sectors which form a country's economy
CEN-SAD (Community of Sahel-Saharan States)	trading group of West and Central African countries bordering the Sahara Desert
Commercial farming	growing crops or raising livestock for profit, often involving vast areas of land
Commonwealth	a voluntary association of 53 independent and equal sovereign states, most being former British colonies
Deforestation	the cutting down and removal of forest
Developmental aid	long-term support given by charities, governments and multi-lateral organisations, which aims to improve quality of life
ECOWAS (Economic	a trading group of West African countries

Community of West African States)	
Emergency aid	short-term aid that takes the form of food, water, medical supplies and shelter
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	the total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year
Human Development Index (HDI)	a method of measuring development where GDP per capita, life expectancy and adult literacy are combined to give an overview
Employment structure	relative proportion of the workforce employed in different sectors of the economy
International aid	money, goods and services given by single governments or an organisation like the World Bank or IMF to help the quality of life and economy of another country
Life expectancy	the average number of years a person is expected to live
Manufacturing	making goods by processing raw materials
Mining	extraction of raw materials from the ground
Newly-Emerging Economies (NEE)	countries that have begun to experience high rates of economic development, usually along with rapid industrialisation
Oil spills	the accidental leakage of oil from rigs or refineries into the surrounding area, resulting in severe environmental damage and pollution
OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries)	aims to stabilise the price of oil and ensure a regular supply
Primary products	unprocessed raw materials extracted from the earth or agricultural products
Primary sector	employment sector that includes farming, mining and other related activities
Quality of life	how good a person's life is as measured by such things as quality of housing and environment, access to education, health care, security and levels of happiness
Secondary sector	employment sector that involves manufacturing
Tertiary sector	employment sector that includes service industries, such as health care, offices, financial services and retailing
Transnational corporation (TNC)	a company that has operations (factories, offices, research and development, shops) in more than one country

The changing UK economy:

Key term	Definition
Business park	an area of land occupied by a number of businesses

Commonwealth Secretariat	association that represents Commonwealth countries and provides advice on a range of issues, aiming to help governments achieve sustainable, inclusive and equitable development
Commonwealth	the Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 53 independent and equal sovereign states, most being former British colonies
Culture	the values and beliefs of a particular society or group of people
De-industrialisation	the decline of a country's traditional manufacturing industry due to exhaustion of raw materials, loss of markets and overseas competition
Enterprise zones	a scheme supported by the government to encourage new businesses and new jobs in areas where there were no pre-existing businesses
European Union (EU)	a politico-economic union of a number of European countries
Exports	goods and service sold by a country and bought by another country
Extraction industries	industries that involve the extraction of raw materials, such as mining and quarrying
Financial services	the management of money within the service sector, including banking, insurance, securities dealing, and fund management
Freight	the transport of goods in bulk by lorries, train, ship or aircraft
Globalisation	process creating a more connected world, with increases in the global movements of goods (trade) and people (migration & tourism)
Imports	goods and services bought by residents of a country from another country
Information technology	computer, internet, mobile phone and satellite technologies
Infrastructure	the basic equipment and structures (such as roads, utilities, water supply and sewage) that are needed for a country or region to function properly
Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs)	voluntary partnerships between local authorities and businesses that aim to identify the business needs in the local areas and encourage companies to invest
Manufacturing	making goods by processing raw materials
Migration	when people move from one area to another; in many LICs people move from rural to urban areas (rural–urban migration)
North–South divide	economic and cultural differences between southern England and the rest of the UK
Population structure	the number of each sex in each age group, usually displayed in a population pyramid diagram
Post-industrial economy	the shift of some HIC economies from producing goods to providing services
Primary sector	employment sector that includes farming, mining and other related activities
Quaternary sector	employment sector that includes jobs in hi-tech industries, research, information technology and the media

Science park	a collection of scientific and technical knowledge-based businesses located on a single site
Secondary sector	employment sector that involves manufacturing
Sustainable	actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs
Tertiary sector	employment sector that includes service industries, such as health care, offices, financial services and retailing
Trade	buying and selling of goods and services between countries
Trading group	countries which have grouped together to increase trade between them by cutting tariffs to discourage trade with non-members
Traditional industries	industries such as coal mining, engineering and manufacturing

Notes:

Lesson 1 - To investigate 'development'.

Global variations: economic development & quality of life

What is development?

Definition: The progress of a country, in terms of economic growth, the use of technology and human welfare. With the aim of improving people's lives.

Low Income Country (LIC) are poorer countries with a Gross National Income per person, which in 2013 was \$1045 or less.

High Income Country (HIC) is a richer country with an income per person of \$12746 or above.

What are NEEs?

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
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Review:

Newly emerging economies (NEEs) are countries that are experiencing high rates of economic development, rapid industrialisation.

They have made gains in infrastructure and industrial growth, and are experiencing increasing incomes and high levels of investment.

Countries can be Classified based on How Wealthy they Are...

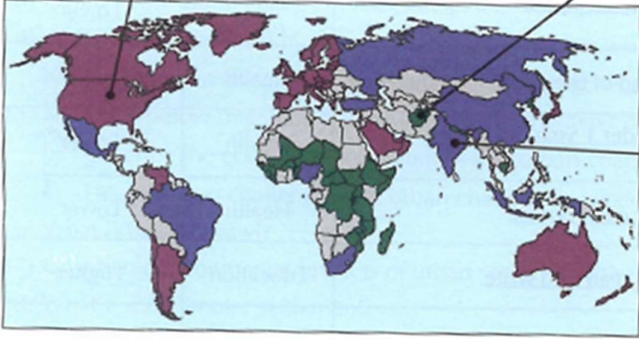
A simple way to find a country's level of development is to look at its wealth.

Higher Income Countries (HICs)

HICs are the wealthiest countries in the world, where the GNI per head is high and most citizens have a high quality of life.
For example: UK, USA, Canada, France.

Lower Income Countries (LICs)

LICs are the poorest countries in the world, where the GNI per head is very low and most citizens have a low quality of life.
For example: Afghanistan, Somalia, Uganda and Nepal.



Newly Emerging Economies (NEEs)

NEEs are rapidly getting richer as their economy is moving from being based on primary industry (e.g. agriculture) to secondary industry (manufacturing). Quality of life for many citizens is improving.
For example: China, Brazil, Russia, India.

How can you measure development?

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Gross National Income (GNI)	the number of deaths in a year per 1000 of the total population
Birth rate	the average number of years a person is expected to live
Death rate	a method of measuring development where GDP per capita, life expectancy and adult literacy are combined to give an overview
Infant mortality rate	the number of people in a country per doctor
Life expectancy	the number of births a year per 1000 of the total population
Human Development Index (HDI)	how good a person's life is measured by things such as housing and environment, access to education, healthcare, how secure people feel and how happy they are with their lifestyle
Literacy rate	measurement of economic activity calculated by dividing the gross (total) national income by the size of the population
Access to safe water	the number of babies that die before their first birthday, per 1000 live births
People per doctor	The percentage of people in a country who are able to read and write
Quality of life	The number of people in a country that have access to clean and safe drinking water



If no one indicator is perfect what is the solution?

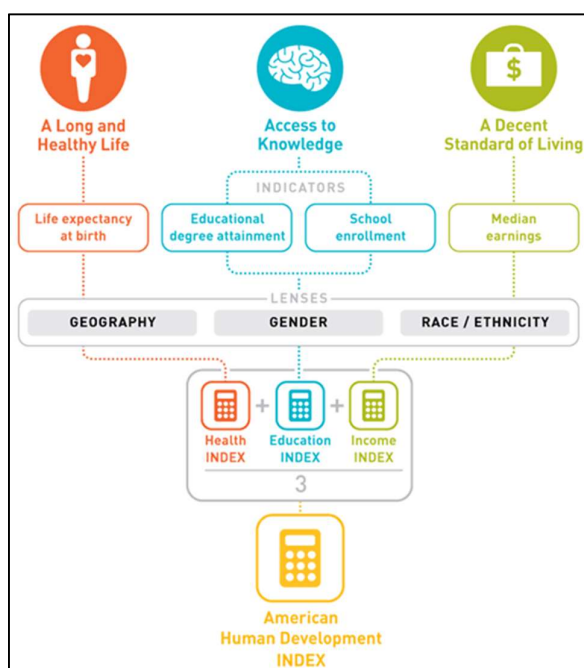
The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income indices used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.

Lesson 2 – To discover the most accurate ways to measure development (Human Development Index).

How useful are the measures of development?

Some of the measures shown in table **A** are more useful than others.

- ◆ **Birth rate** is a reliable measure. As a country develops, women are likely to become educated and want a career rather than staying at home. They marry later and have fewer children.
- ◆ **Death rate** is a less reliable measure. Developed countries such as the UK, Germany and Japan tend to have older populations and death rates will be high. In less developed countries, such as the Ivory Coast or Bangladesh, death rate may be lower because there are proportionally more young people.
- ◆ **Infant mortality** rate is a useful measure of a country's health care system.
- ◆ The number of doctors per 1000 people indicates how much money a country has for medical services.
- ◆ A high **literacy rate** shows a country has a good education system.
- ◆ A high percentage of access to clean water shows a country has modern infrastructure. such as dams, reservoirs and water treatment plants



How do countries compare?

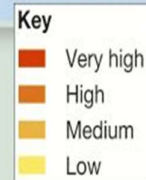
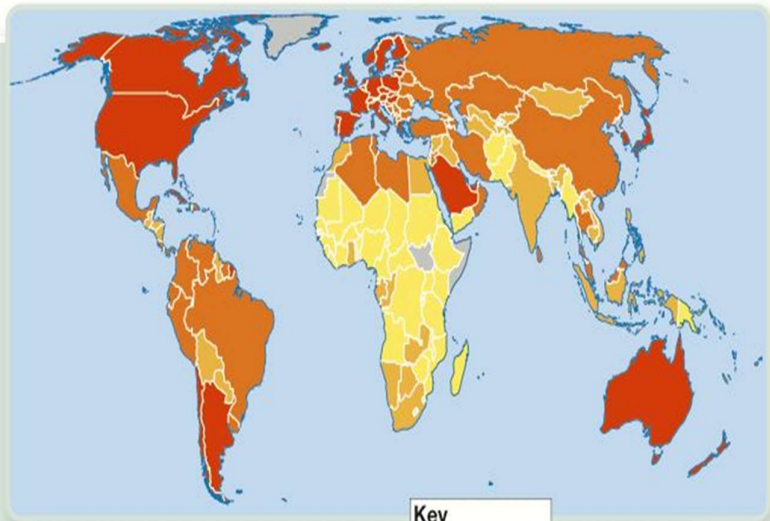
Human Development Index (HDI)

Devised by the United Nations, HDI links wealth to health and education. It aims to show how far people are benefiting from a country's economic growth. It is a *social* measure. Measures used to produce the HDI are:

- ◆ life expectancy at birth
- ◆ number of years of education
- ◆ GNI per head.

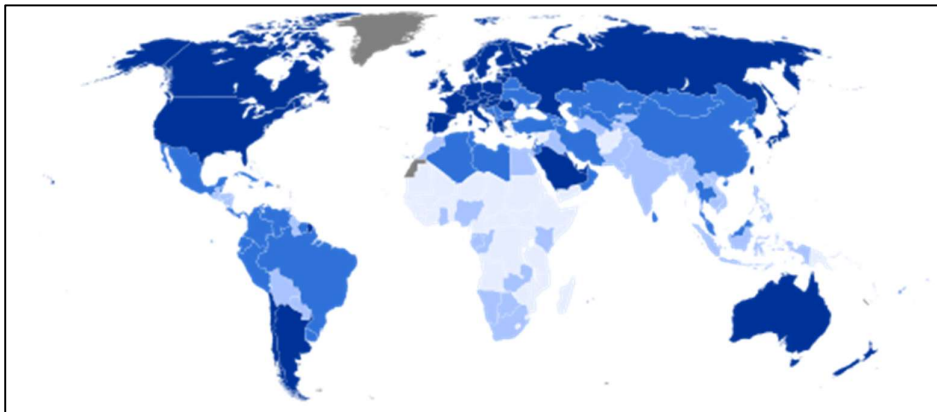
The HDI is expressed in values 0–1, where 1 is the highest. This enables countries to be ranked. The highest-ranked country in 2014 was Norway (0.944), followed by Australia (0.935) and Switzerland (0.930). In 2014 the UK was 14th (0.930). The lowest-ranked country in 2014 was Niger (188th) with an HDI of 0.348. The lowest ten countries were all in Africa.

Map C shows the pattern of development according to the HDI, using four categories of development.

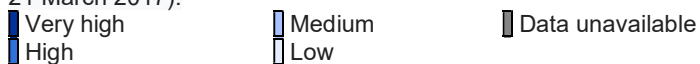


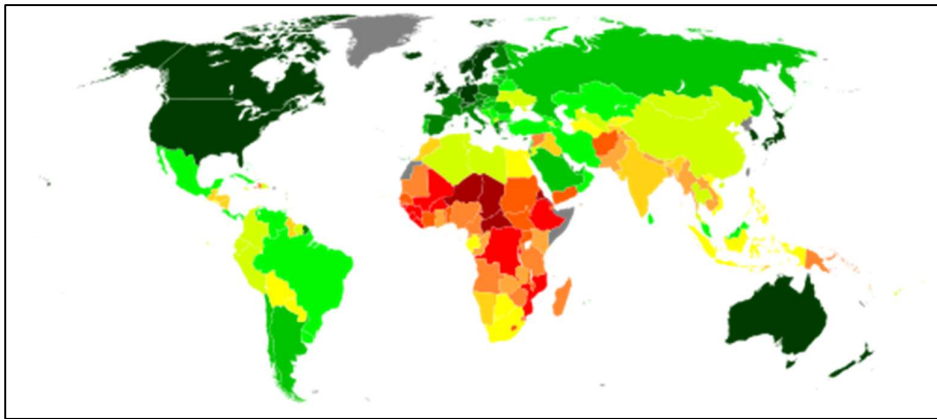
C World HDI scores, 2014

UN HDI current ranking

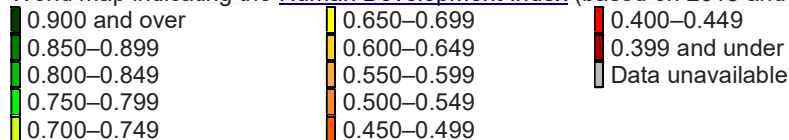


World map indicating the categories of [Human Development Index](#) by country (based on 2015 and 2016 data, published on 21 March 2017):

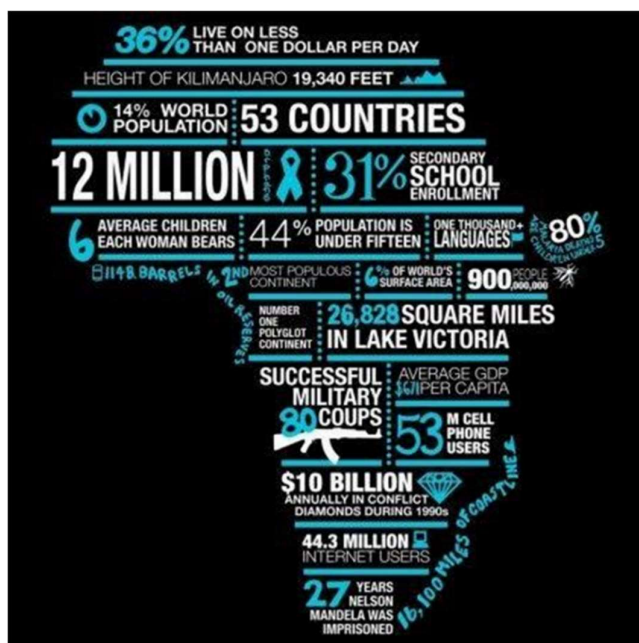




World map indicating the [Human Development Index](#) (based on 2015 and 2016 data, published on 21 March 2017):



Do poverty lessons have to be about African countries?



Lesson 3 – Demographic transition model and population structures

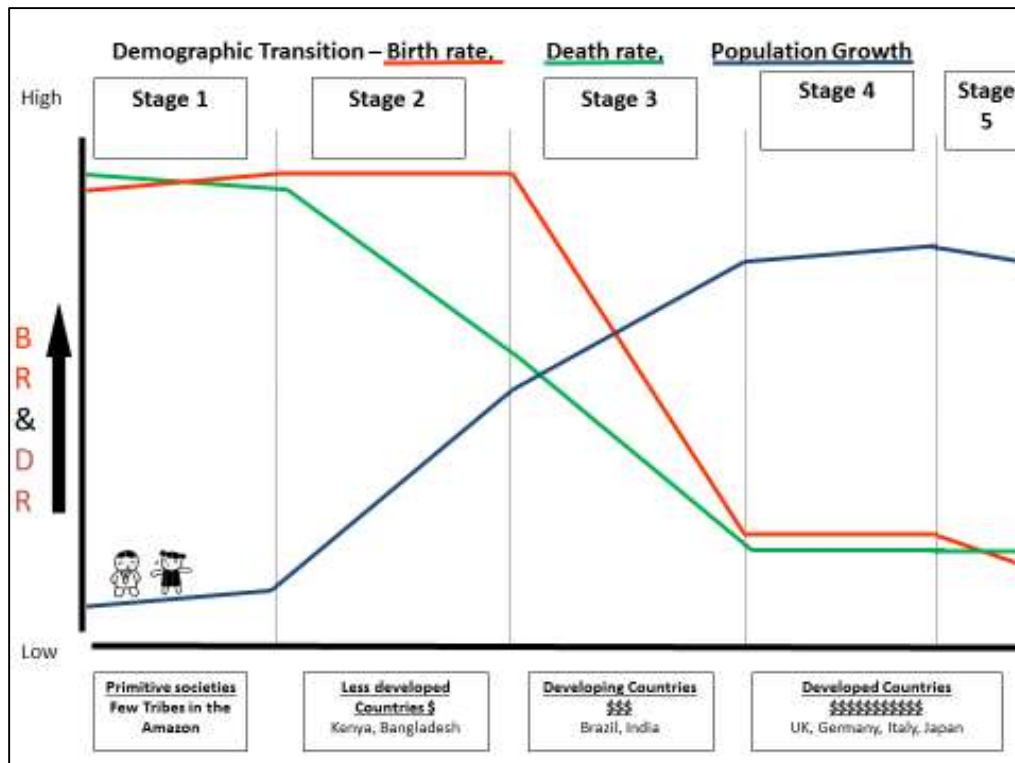
Population Change:

The population pattern for each country is made up of a balance between birth and death rates.

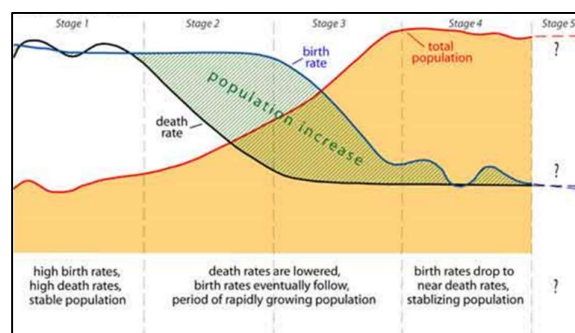
The difference between the two shows us how quickly the population is growing.

Geographers have proposed a model, which tries to explain how a country's population changes over time as it becomes more economically developed.

The demographic transition model shows how the population of a country will change over time as it becomes more developed.



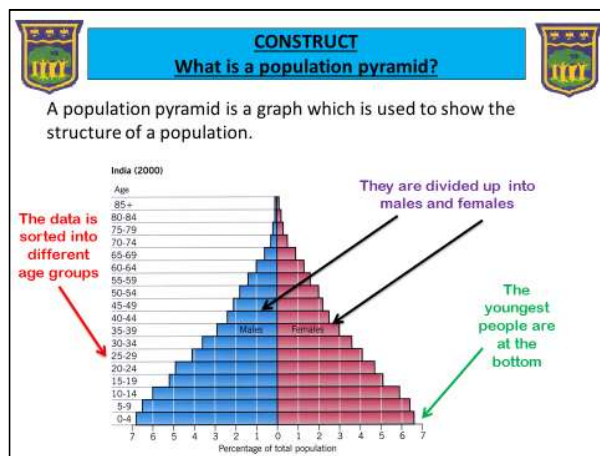
Birth rate					
Death rate					
Population change					



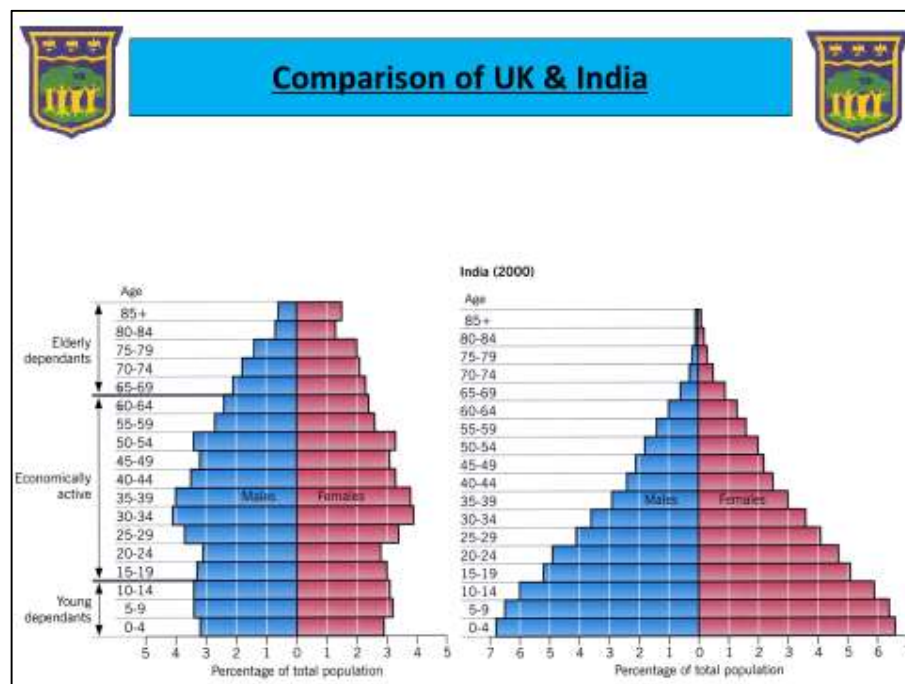
Country	Birth rate 2004	Birth rate 2012	Death rate 2004	Death rate 2012	*GNI per capita 2010 (US\$)	Stage in 2004	Stage in 2012
Burkina Faso	45	43	19	12	1250		
India	25	22	8	7	3400		
Brazil	20	16	7	6	11 000		
Botswana	27	26	26	14	13 700		
United Kingdom	12	13	10	9	35 840		
Germany	9	8	10	10	38 100		

*GNI (Gross National Income) is a measure of wealth.

Population Pyramid:



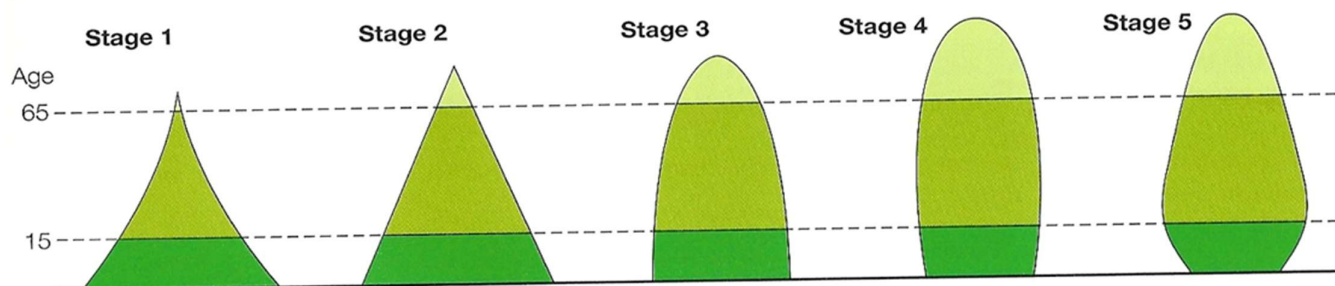
- Total population divided into 5 year age groups.
- % of people in each age group.
- % of males and females in each age group.
- Trends in birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate and life expectancy.
- The proportion of elderly and young people.
- Results of migration.



Linking The DTM to Population Structures:

From a population pyramid it is possible to identify what stage of the demographic transition model a country is in.

For each stage, annotate features of the population to explain the pyramids shape, linked to the DTM.



	1	2	3	4	5
Feature 1					
Feature 2					
Feature 3					

Sustainable Populations

To be sustainable a country's population must not threaten the success of future generations:

Stage 4 (DTM- Low BR Low DR) is the most sustainable, the economy is stable and the standard of living is maintained.

Stage 5 is NOT sustainable because numbers are decreasing.

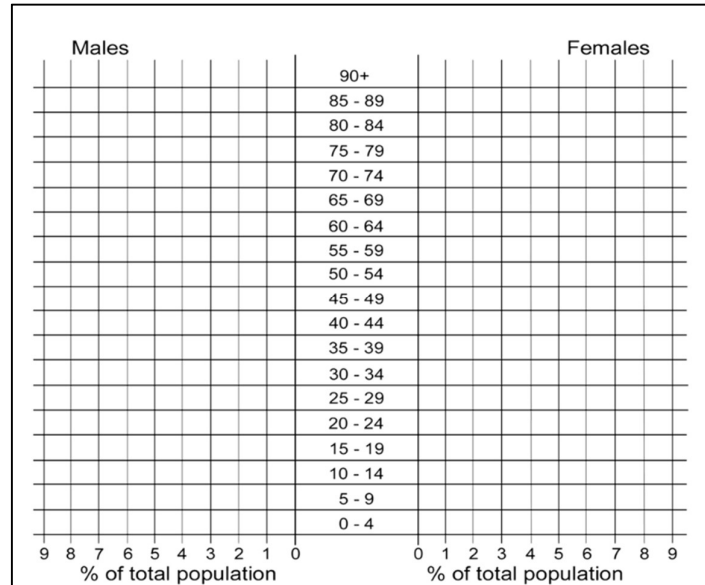
Countries where the population is growing so fast that the economy can't keep up are not sustainable and these countries will find it hard to become developed.

Population Data for the UK:

Male (% of total population)	Age range	Female (% of total population)
0.2	90+	0.3
0.6	85-89	0.7
0.8	80-84	1.2
1.3	75-79	1.4
2	70-74	2.1
2.1	65-69	2.3
2.3	60-64	2.5
2.9	55-59	2.9
3.6	50-54	3.8
3.2	45-49	3.2
3.8	40-44	3.8
4.4	35-39	4

4.2	30-34	4.1
3.8	25-29	3.5
3.2	20-24	3.1
3.4	15-19	3.2
3.6	10-14	3.3
3.5	5-9	3.3
3.2	0-4	3.1

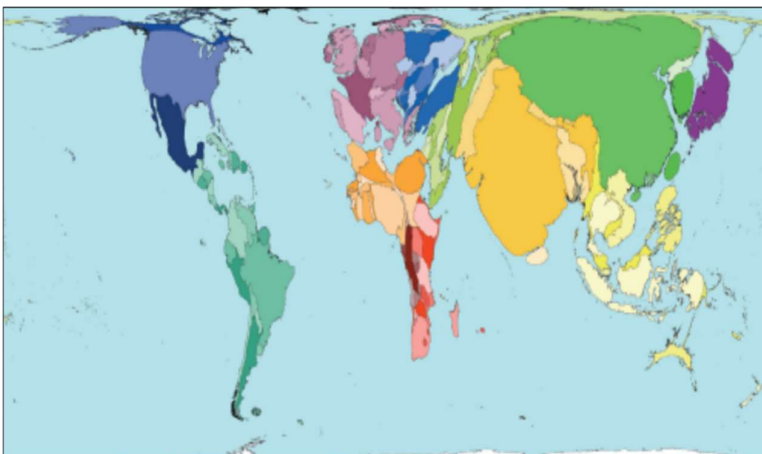
Extension Task – create a population pyramid for the UK using the data provided.



Lesson 4 – Causes of uneven development

Countries in the world are all at different stages of development. Development means positive change that makes things better. As a continent develops it means that most people's standard of living and quality of life within that country will improve. But the speed at which countries develop is constant. The gap of development is the difference between quality of life between the richest and poorest countries. Development is measured through development signals such as HDI, GDP, life expectancy, death expectancy, number of doctors and % of people with access to clean water. More than one indicator is used so that a false picture can be given, it is the average across the whole country not just one aspect. There is a theory of how populations change over time is shown in the Demographic Transition Model. As countries develop their population structure changes and this is shown through line charts called population pyramids. The shape of the pyramid changes as the population changes. The model takes into


consideration migration (people moving from country to country).



This map shows wealth.


Key term	Definition
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY	BUYING AND SELLING OF GOODS AND SERVICES BETWEEN COUNTRIES
ECONOMICS	WEALTH OF AN AREA OR COUNTRY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIC • NEE • LIC 	ACQUIRING FULL OR PARTIAL POLITICAL CONTROL OVER ANOTHER COUNTRY AND EXPLOITING IT ECONOMICALLY
TRADE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIGHER INCOME COUNTRY • NEWLY EMERGING ECONOMY • LOWER INCOME COUNTRY
COLONIALISM	THE NATURAL FEATURES, SUCH AS CLIMATE AND RELIEF OF AN AREA

Physical Causes of Uneven Development



Africa's Landlocked Countries

Being Landlocked

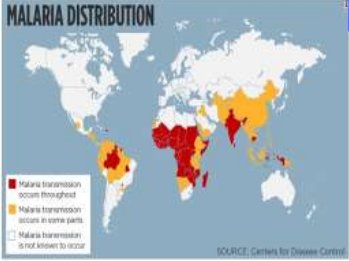


Landlocked Countries (and Double Landlocked)

How does this affect development?

- Historically, being land-locked was a disadvantage because it cuts the country off from sea resources such as fishing. But more importantly it cuts off access to seaborne trade which, even today, makes up a large percentage of international trade. Coastal regions tended to be wealthier and more heavily populated than inland ones.
- It means that a country's trade has been lessened to the countries which surround it, instead of the ones overseas. This means the GNP of a country will be lower than that of an island country.
- The country will get less money than those which are not land-locked through tourism because most people want a beach holiday and no land-locked country has a coastline to support this want.

The most landlocked countries on Earth are in Africa. This means a country is **only boarded by land**. With no access to the seas, a country is **cut off from seaborne trade, which is important for economic growth**.



MALARIA DISTRIBUTION

Legend:
■ Malaria transmission occurs throughout
■ Malaria transmission occurs in some parts
■ Malaria transmission is not known to occur


SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control

Scale of the problem

- Many countries are vulnerable to diseases directly influenced by the weather
- Vector-borne diseases (like malaria)
- Respiratory illnesses (like meningitis)
- Water-borne diseases (like cholera)
- Stress illnesses (heat-stroke or hypothermia)
- Illnesses caused by "mechanical" effects of extreme weather events

Climate related disease

Tropical Africa, South America and Asia have more climate related diseases and pests than cooler parts of the world (such as mosquitoes which can spread malaria). Disease affects the ability of the population to stay healthy enough to work



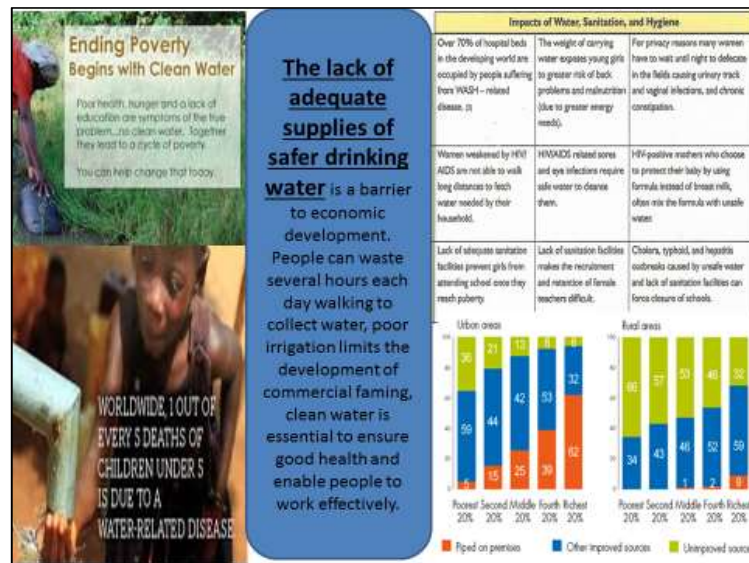
Economic Impacts

- Floods/Droughts/Frosts**
 - Increased risk of disease outbreaks
 - Interruption of economic activities
 - Damage to infrastructure and communications
 - Loss of lives and livelihoods

Political Impacts

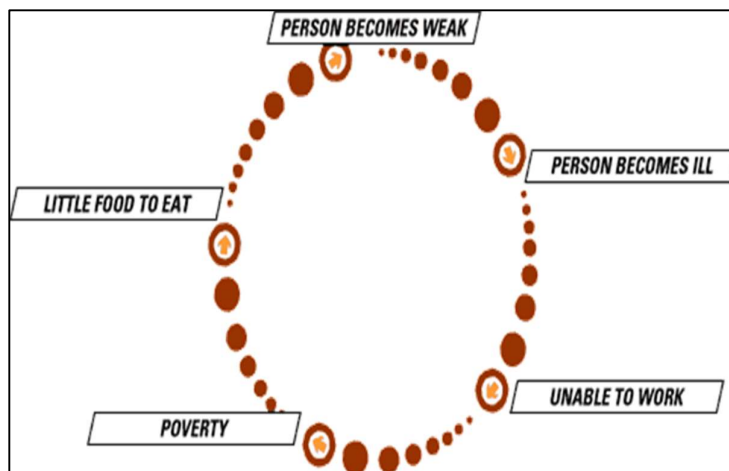
- Majority of countries in Africa are politically fragile
- Food insecurities and loss of income trigger political unrest
- Protests and politically-motivated violence a frequent occurrence

Extreme weather such as cyclones, droughts and floods, often hits tropical regions - Africa is particularly badly affected. An extreme weather season can slow development and it can be costly to repair damaged infrastructure.

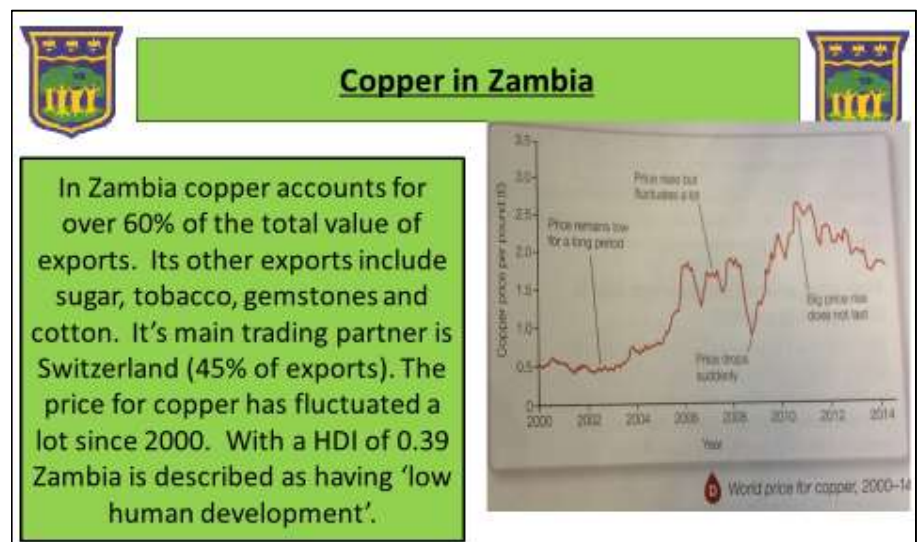


Economic Causes:

It can be said that poverty causes lack of food, low life expectancy, frequent illness. The lack of a nutritious diet makes economic development hard to achieve.



Trade: Rich countries and large international companies have a lot of power, they want to pay as little as possible for their raw materials, many of which come from LICs.



Colonialism:

From around 1400, European explorers set out to control new territories, often seeking mineral wealth such as gold. From 1650 to 1900 over 10 million people were transported from Africa to North America to work as slaves on plantations. Almost all of the wealth produced in this period went to European powers.

By the end of the nineteenth century most of Africa and part of South America and Asia had been divided up between the European superpowers. Countries such as the UK, Germany, Spain and France had powerful empires and colonies. Since 1950 former European colonies have gained independence. In many cases this has been a difficult process, resulting in civil wars and political struggles for power.

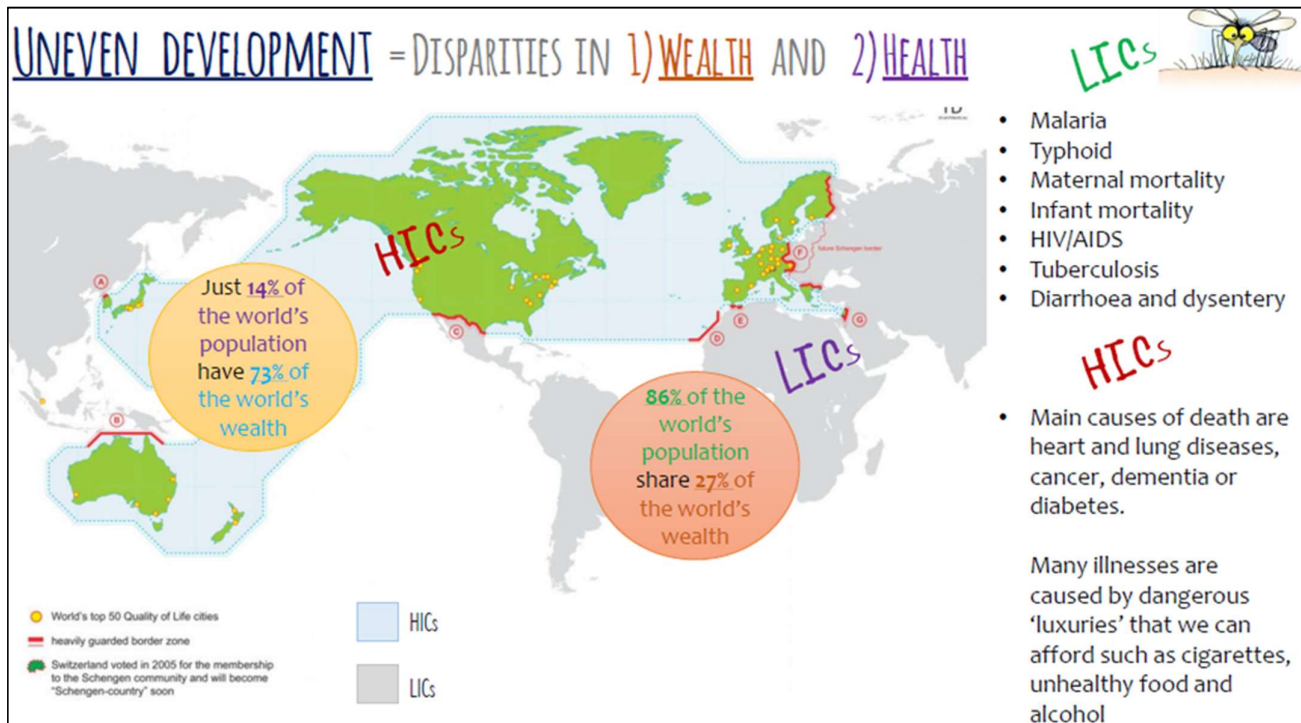
Money has been spent on arms and some governments have been corrupt. This political instability has held back development.



Historical Causes: From around 1400, European explorers set out to control new territories, often seeking mineral wealth such as gold. From 1650 to 1900 over 10 million people were transported from Africa to North America to work as slaves on plantations. Almost all of the wealth produced in this period went to European powers.

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Lesson 5 – To investigate the imbalance between rich and poor.



The link between wealth and health


5 minutes

How does wealth (£) affect health? What can countries afford if they have the money to spend on healthcare?


Health Wealth

- Better healthcare – hospitals, clinics, surgeries, emergency services etc
- More doctors and nurses being trained = lower patient per doctor ratio
- More research into diseases and more vaccinations (measles etc)
- Better treatment, better equipment and better quality training
- Lower infant mortality rates, lower maternal mortality rates and lower death rates
- Longer life expectancy
- More knowledge on how to stay healthy
- Better quality food and diet
- More knowledge on how to protect HIV/AIDS and malaria






What is malaria?




Malaria is a disease which can be transmitted to people of all ages. It is caused by parasites of the species *plasmodium* that are spread from person to person through the bites of infected mosquitoes. If not treated promptly with effective medicines, malaria can often be fatal.



Long-lasting insecticidal nets can be used to provide protection to risk groups, especially young children and pregnant women in high transmission areas. This provides personal protection. The nets can also protect communities when coverage is high enough (more than 80% of people in a target community sleeping inside them). The nets are effective for a number of years (3 to 5 years, depending on models and conditions of use).

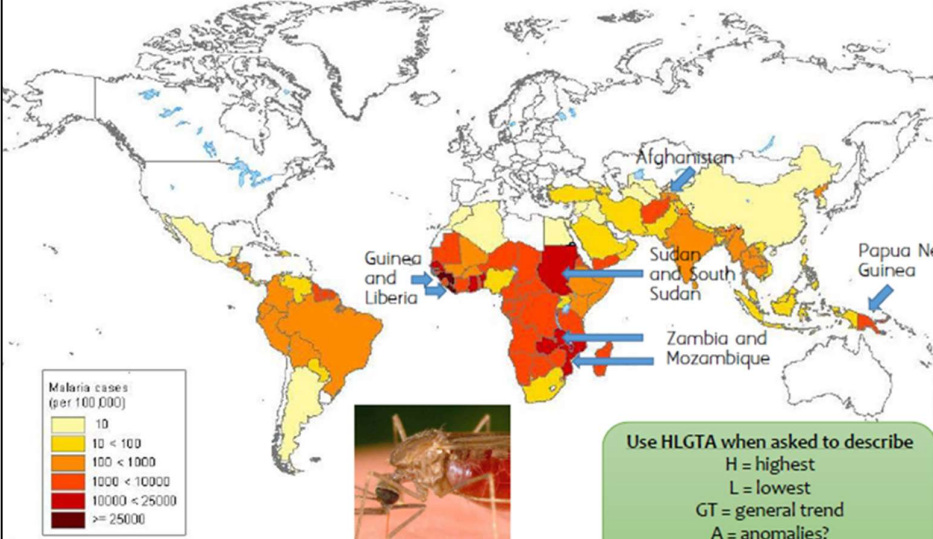
One in five (20%) of all childhood deaths in Africa are due to malaria. It is estimated that an African child has on average between 1.6 and 5.4 episodes of malaria fever each year. Every 30 seconds a child dies from malaria in Africa.


If it is so preventable, why do people still catch it?



Malaria cases (per 100,000) by country, latest available data

Malaria → an example of disparities (differences) in health due to uneven development





Use HLGTA when asked to describe


H = highest

L = lowest

GT = general trend

A = anomalies?


(anything that doesn't fit the trend)



M A L A R I A

KILLS 3000 CHILDREN EVERYDAY

IN AFRICA. PLEASE HELP.
[HTTP://MALARIANOMORE.ORG](http://malaria.nomore.org)



Describe and explain the pattern of malaria shown on the map.
Use HLGTA to describe and include country examples wherever you can.

Key Terms

	A person who moves into a country
	Moving from one place to another within a country
	A person who is forced to leave their country due to war or a natural disaster
	A person who is applying for safety in another country, once they have been given permission to stay they are termed refugees
	Money that is sent back home by the migrant once they are working in their new country
	Moving from one country to another country
	A person forced to leave their home, but they remain in their country of origin
	A person who moves voluntarily to seek a better job or quality of life
	A person who is leaving their home country

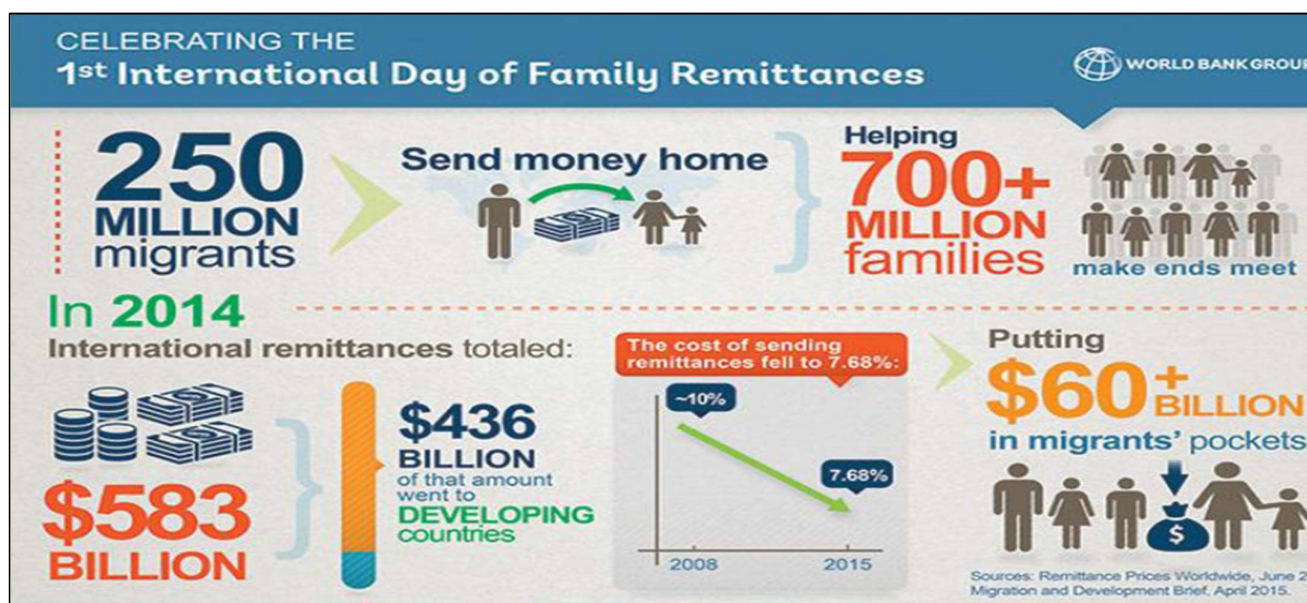
Why do people migrate?

There are many reasons. These reasons are known as push and pull factors.

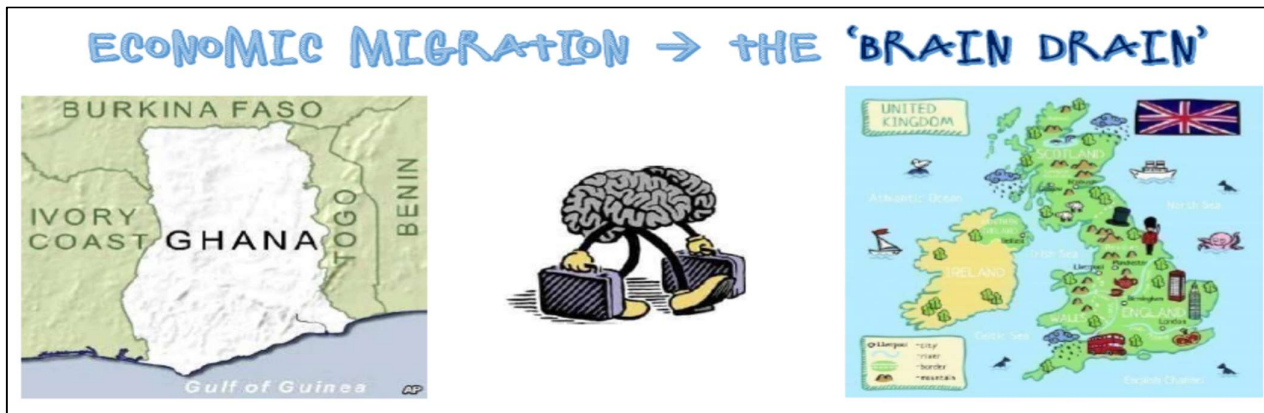
Push factors are negative things that make people want to leave an area.

Pull factors are positive things that attract people to an area.

Push and pull factors work together. Usually the area being left has a significant number of push factors that contribute to the migrant's decision to leave and the area being moved to has a number of positive pull factors to attract the migrant.



60/70% of health professionals trained in Ghana emigrate.



Lesson 6 – Reducing the development gap

Development gap: The social and economic disparity between the wealthy and the poor.

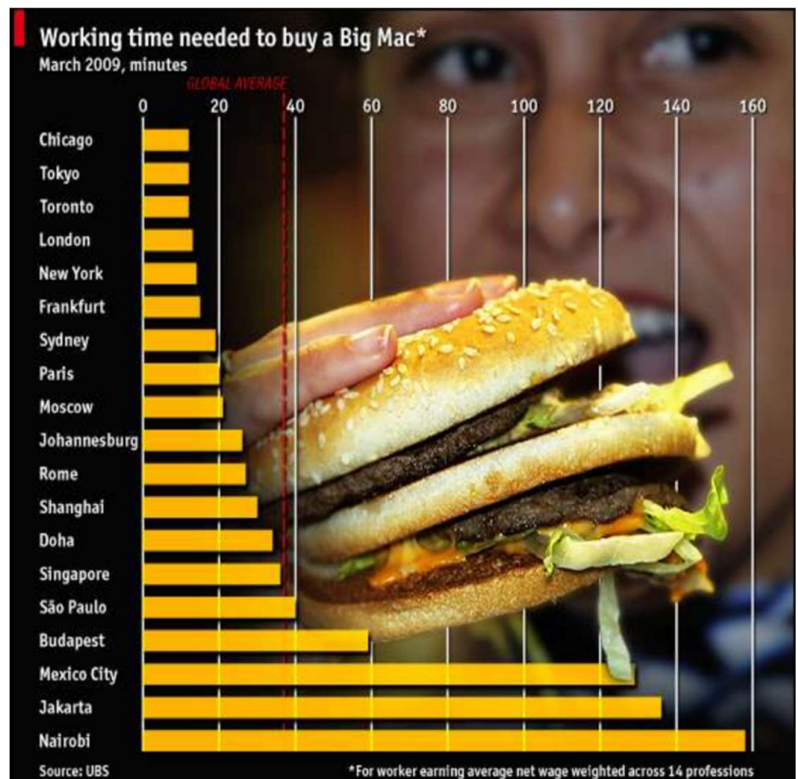
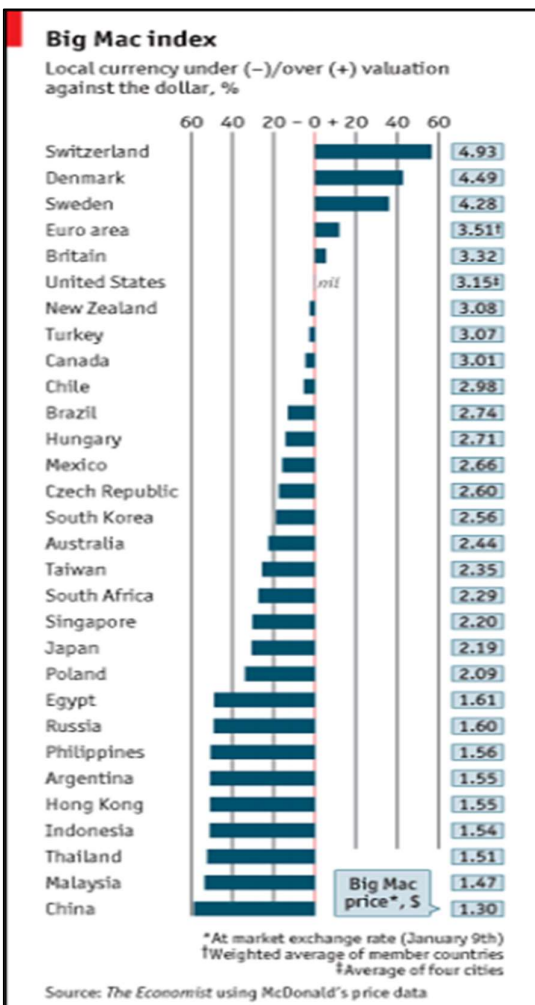
It occurs globally (between countries) and at more local scales (e.g. within regions in a country, between urban and rural areas, within urban areas).

Development generally means the ways in which a country seeks to develop economically and to improve the standard of living for its inhabitants.

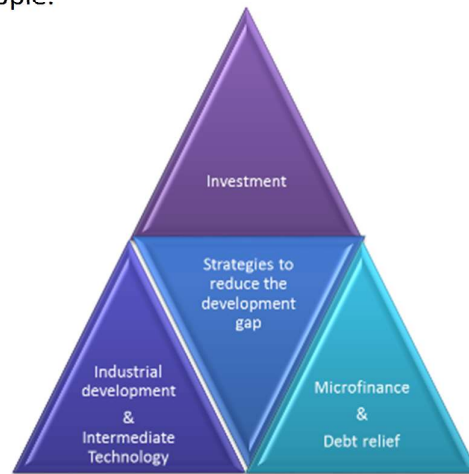
The development gap describes the widening difference in level of development between the world's richest and poorest countries. It can also

occur within countries, for e.g. between regions or between urban and rural areas.

How can we measure the development gap?



Reducing the development gap can involve a range of strategies that aim to improve a country's economy and the quality of life for its people.



Foreign investment in Africa

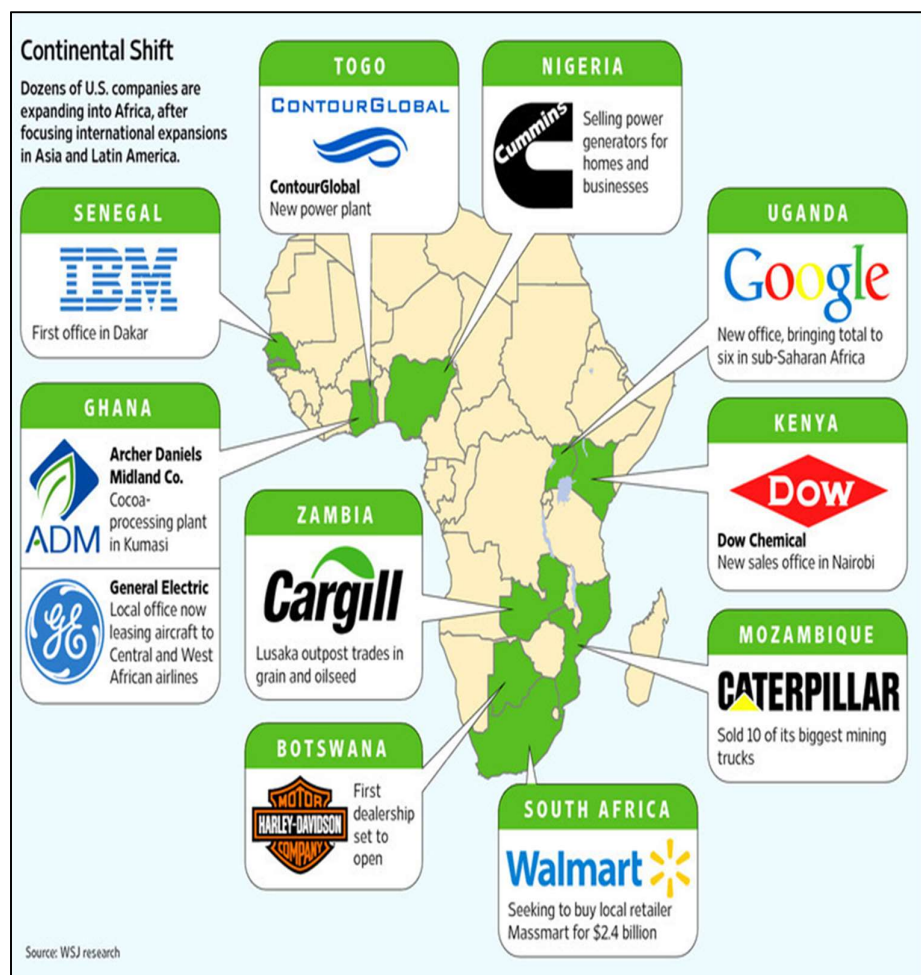


China has now become Africa's most important trading partner, overtaking the USA. However, in recent years a number of US companies have invested in the continent.

More than 2000 Chinese companies have invested billions of dollars in Africa, mainly in energy, mining, construction and manufacturing.

BENEFITS: New roads, stadiums and other projects have been built all over Africa. Employment opportunities and investment

COSTS: It is argued that China is exploiting the continent's resources to benefit China's own economy.



Lesson 7 – Trade & Aid

What is Aid?

Aid is when a country or Non Government Organisation (NGO) donates resources to another country to help it develop or improve people's lives. There are different types of aid.

Different Types of Aid

Match the type of aid to its definition.

Type of Aid	How does it work
Short- term	Emergency help, usually in response to natural disaster, such as a flood or an earthquake
Long-term	Sustainable aid that seeks to improve resilience e.g wells to reduce the effects of drought , or improvements in agriculture
Bilateral	Aid from one country to another, usually with terms and conditions tied to it, these terms are usually in the richer countries favour
Multilateral	Given through international organisations such as the World Bank rather than by one specific country
Voluntary	Money donated by the general public, and distributed by charities, such as Oxfam
Tied	Aid may be given with certain conditions e.g. that the recipient has to spent the aid money on products from the donor country

Types of aid:

You have got information about three types of aid. Next to each case study, write its 'type' from the table above. Highlight any evidence that the example is sustainable.

Goat Aid from Oxfam

Goat Aid Oxfam is a project set up to help families in African countries like Malawi. The money donated is used to buy a family a goat, which produces milk, butter and meat. This has many advantages for the family and the local community, because:

- ◆ goats are an excellent food source, providing both milk and meat
- ◆ manure can be used as a crop fertiliser
- ◆ milk can be sold as a source of income to pay for food and education
- ◆ goats can be bred easily and kids sold at market or given to other families
- ◆ care of the goats builds community spirit.

This helps to improve people's quality of life and to raise the level of development.



C Goat aid provides money to buy school uniforms

UK aid

The UK currently spends 0.7 per cent of its Gross Domestic Product (the measure of the wealth of a country) on overseas aid – the target set by the United Nations. In 2013 the top three recipients of UK Official Development Assistance (ODA) were Pakistan (£338 million), Ethiopia (£329 million), and Bangladesh (£272 million).

UK aid to Pakistan

Pakistan receives more aid from the UK than any other country (photo **B**). There are currently 66 million people in Pakistan living in poverty, equivalent to the entire population of the UK. The population is set to rise by 50 per cent in less than 40 years. In 2013 aid was spent mainly in the education sector and to reduce hunger and poverty.

B A UK charity providing health and hygiene education in Pakistan

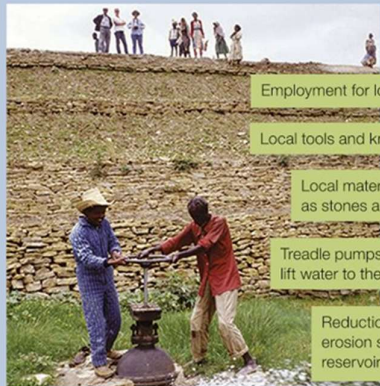


Irrigation at Adis Nifas, Ethiopia

The village of Adis Nifas is in northern Ethiopia, north Africa. Here a small dam (about 15 metres high and 300 metres long) was built to create a reservoir close to the village's fields. Appropriate machinery and money were given and the village provided the labour.

Each family has been given an area of irrigated land with fruit trees. Elephant grass is grown to divide the fields and help prevent soil erosion. The irrigated land is now providing a permanent food supply for the villagers.

The project made use of intermediate technology to build and run the dam scheme (photo **D**).



Employment for local people

Local tools and knowledge

Local materials such as stones and sand

Treadle pumps used to lift water to the fields

Reduction in soil erosion stops the reservoir silting up

D Taking water from the Adis Nifas dam

The cocoa trade.....is it fair?

Farmers:

- grow and care for the cocoa trees for three to five years
- harvest the cocoa pods in very hot temperatures
- remove the beans from the pods
- ferment the beans for six days and dry them for ten days
- take the sacks of beans to sell to cocoa buyers.

Cocoa buyers:

- weigh the sacks of beans
- pay the farmer for the beans
- arrange to take the beans to the port.

Importers:

- arrange transport for the beans from Ghana to the UK and Ireland
- turn the beans into cocoa solids and cocoa butter.

Chocolate companies:

- buy the cocoa solids and cocoa butter
- buy the other ingredients
- make the chocolate bars
- pay for the chocolate bar wrappers
- pay for advertising the chocolate bars.

Shops:

- buy the chocolate bars from the chocolate companies
- sell the chocolate bars to shoppers.

Government:

- charges tax on the chocolate bars.

Fair Trade:



Fairtrade is where farmers are guaranteed a fair price for the crops that they grow. This improves the quality of life of ordinary farmers. As part of the deal farmers must agree to farm in an environmentally friendly way.

Money is also used to benefit the local community i.e. by building a fresh water well.

Actual amounts

farmer	8p
cocoa buyers	7p
importer	14p
chocolate company	28p
shops	28p
government	15p

World trade patterns:



There are huge benefits to global trade, however it needs to be done in a way that benefits the workers in the early stages of the supply chain.

LICs:

- Lower average income and higher levels of poverty.
- Poorer average living conditions and services such as education and healthcare.

E.g. Malawi, Peru, Ecuador, Ethiopia.

Primary stages of production (farming, extraction) often take place in these locations.



HICs:

- Higher average income and lower levels of poverty.
- Higher average quality living conditions and services such as education.

E.g. USA, UK, Denmark, Sweden.

Secondary and often tertiary stages of supply chain (manufacturing, transportation and retail).

Is it fair?



Richer countries benefit more than poorer countries.

Rich countries protect their trade with tariffs (taxes paid on imports) and quotas (limits the quantity of goods than can be imported).

Unfair trade prevents poor countries adding value to their exports: for a jar of coffee that costs €2.50, the coffee producer in the Global South earns only 17 cents.

The profits go to those who process the beans into a finished product.

To make real profits from their raw materials poor countries need to develop processing industries.

However, unfair trade deals prevent them from supporting their emerging industries. This means they get stuck in the poverty trap of exporting raw materials to rich countries who then process them into something more valuable.



Is Fair Trade The Answer?

“Fairtrade is about better prices, decent working conditions and fair terms of trade for farmers and workers.

It's about supporting the development of thriving farming and worker communities that have more control over their futures and protecting the environment in which they live and work”. The Fairtrade Foundation

Ugandan Coffee Farmers

Over 90% of Ugandan coffee farmers have joined the Gumutindo Coffee Cooperative.

Advantages

Fair Trade premium = more income for the farmers

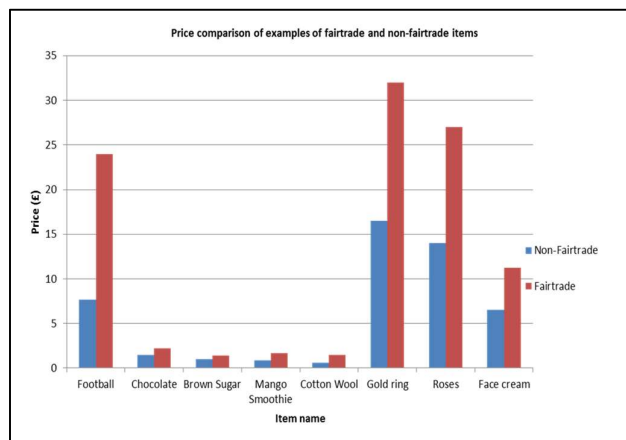
The cooperative allows farmers to sell in bulk, saving them time and money

Secondary stages of the production are done on the farm or locally. This leads to more employment, and allows farmers to sell their semi-processed beans for more



Packaging and processing done locally creates jobs and more income for the farmers. Without any trade barriers, the farmers can sell their quality processed coffee beans for a good price, boosting Uganda's economy and closing the development gap.

Fairtrade prices



Lesson 8 – Reducing the gap - tourism

Case Study – Jamaica

Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean Sea within the Tropics. It is located close to other major islands such as Cuba and is a great example of mass tourism occurring in a Tropical area.



Location:

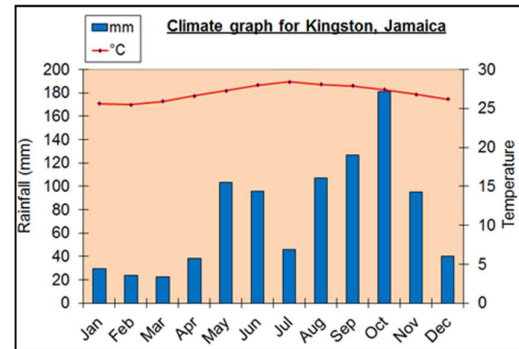


Capital: Kingston

Population: 2.7 million

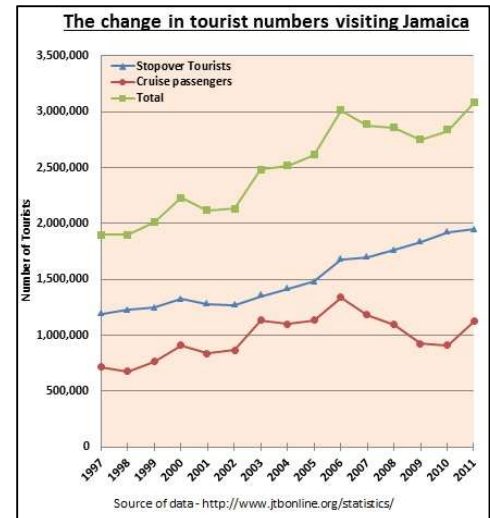
GDP: \$5.2billion

5th largest island country in the Caribbean



Jamaica has mass tourism because many people visit every year (1.9 million stopover tourists in 2011) People visit for the beaches such as Montego Bay, deep sea fishing at Port Antonio, caves at Cockpit County, golf courses such as next to Kingston Town and water sports in Montego Bay. More cultural activities include various historic plantation houses such as at Port Maria and there are environmental tourist attractions such as bird sanctuaries inland from Montego Bay and Botanic Gardens and a National Park in the Blue Mountains. You can see the huge rise in tourist numbers over the past decade on the graph opposite.

Jamaica does have problems however, because its tourism numbers are declining slightly due to competition from new resorts across other Caribbean Islands. This is despite the fabulous climate shown above!



POSITIVES:

Tourism brings in money to Jamaica – 20% of its GDP – this money can be spent on essential services such as health care and education which can boost the overall level of development. This does have a downside however, as Jamaica is dependent upon this income and if tourist numbers fall the economy would be affected.

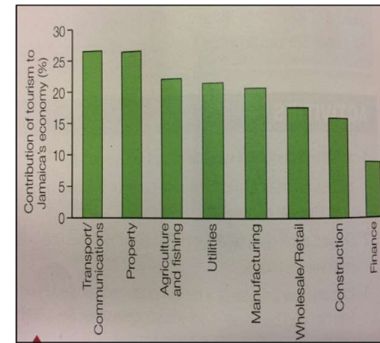
220,000 Jamaicans work in tourism – it is a vital employer. People work in a wide range of jobs, from the construction of hotels and tourist facilities, to service work i.e. cleaning, working in bars, caddying on golf courses amongst other jobs.

Tourism benefits many sections of the economy as people spend money in bars, restaurants, and other local businesses, so tourism has a positive multiplier effect.

Jamaica's economy:

2014 – 24% of Jamaica's GDP is from tourism

Expected to rise to 32% by 2024



[Jamaican tourism video 1](#)

[Jamaican tourism video 2](#)

NEGATIVES

Many of the jobs created are seasonal, so people can become unemployed.

Large TNCs (Trans National Companies) such as Thomas Cook organise the holidays and make most of the money, so the profits go out of Jamaica and into MEDCs.

Local employees are paid low wages, whereas managers from other countries tend to earn more.

There is cultural pollution/dilution; Jamaica has a problem with sex tourism and a problem with drugs.

Land for the massive hotels takes away land from farmers. Water use also increases for drinking water, washing and recreation, taking water from local people.

Local people cannot afford the facilities put in place for the tourists.

Sustainable Tourism?

As a response to some of the problems and in an attempt to become more sustainable, Jamaica is branching tourism out into community tourism where tourists stay with locals in their homes, directly benefitting locals, and ecotourism, in the inland area of the Blue Mountains with low densities and tourist lodges.

There are also ecotourist lodges along the coastline. The features of these lodges include an approach to low or zero waste, solar panels to produce power, very low visitor numbers (many resorts have less than 16 lodges or huts) and recycling of water. Great Huts Resort near Boston Beach has some of these features and also offers educational tours of its local area.



Lesson 9 – INTERVENTION LESSON

Lesson 10 – Changes in the UK Economy

There are 4 types of industry:

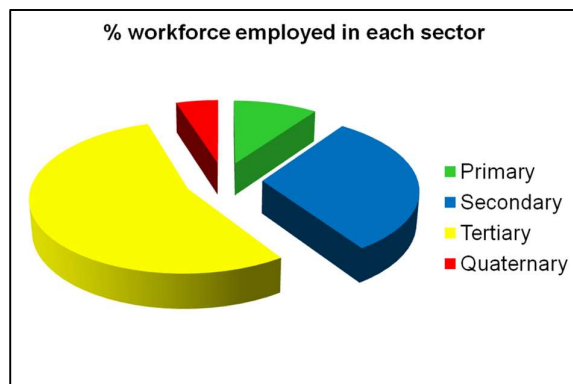
Primary Secondary Tertiary Quaternary

Primary Industry (extraction of raw materials from the ground)	Tertiary Industry (a service provider)	Quaternary Industry (high technology, research based)	Secondary Industry (involves a process which changes the raw materials)
Farming	Manufacturing	R&D Research and Development	Retail
More skilled, better paid	More skilled or done by machinery. Still low paid, but better than primary.	Poorly paid, generally unskilled labour	The best paid, highly skilled labour.
Other examples: pharmaceutical research, ICT technology research and development.	Other examples: doctor, teacher, banker, taxi driver, tourism	Other examples: food processing, chemical manufacturing	Other examples: mining, quarrying, fishing

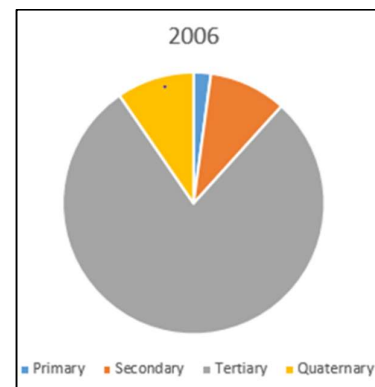
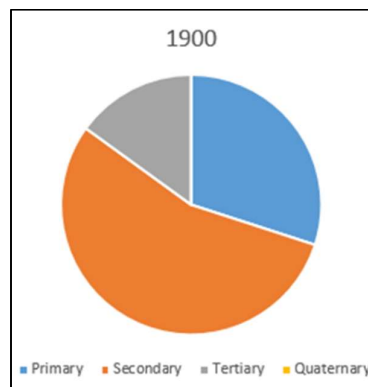
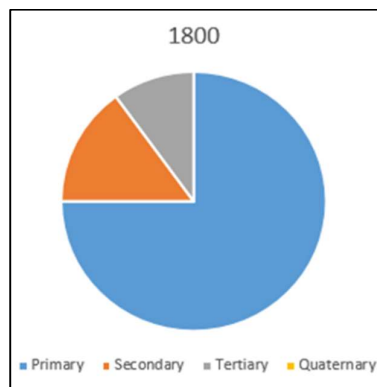
Deindustrialisation is the decline of a country's traditional manufacturing industry due to exhaustion of raw materials, loss of markets and competition from NEEs.

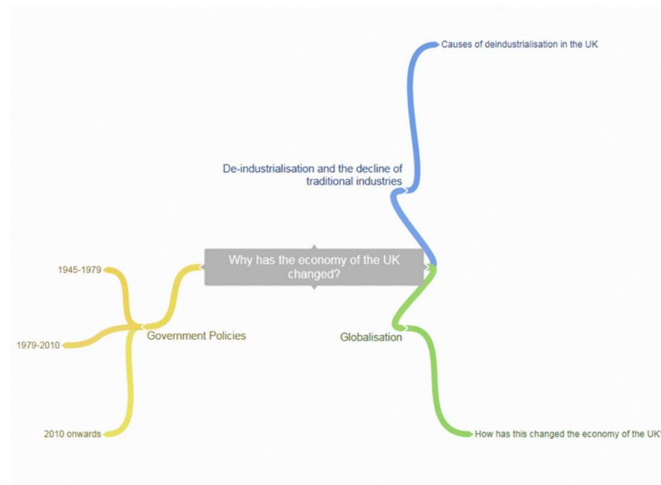
Globalisation is the process which has created a more connected world, with increases in the movements of goods (trade) and people (migration & tourism) worldwide.

Government Policy is a plan or course of action decided by a government to manage issues in a country



UK Employment Structure





Why has the economy of the UK changed?

- Deindustrialisation and the decline of traditional industries
- Globalisation
- Government policies

Deindustrialisation and the decline of traditional industries:

The UK has been experiencing deindustrialisation for several decades. This is the decline in manufacturing (secondary) industry and the subsequent growth in tertiary and quaternary employment.

In the UK this has happened because:

Machines and technology have replaced many people in modern industries e.g. car production

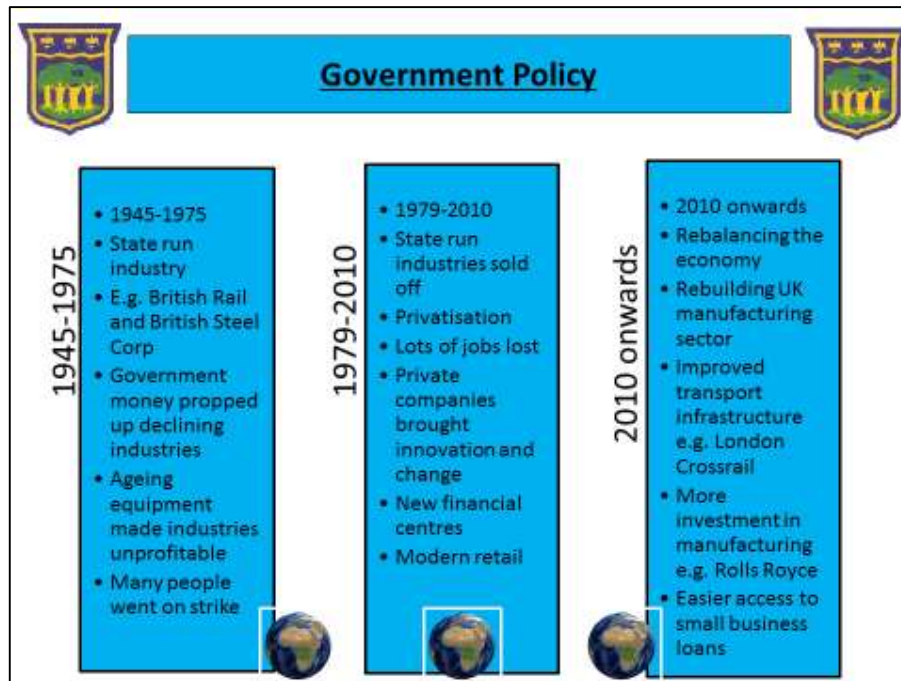
Other countries e.g. China, Malaysia and Indonesia, can produce cheaper goods because labour there is less expensive.

Lack of investment, high labour costs and outdated machinery made UK products too expensive

Traditional UK industries – coal mining, engineering and manufacturing have now declined. Instead the UK is now a world centre for financial services, media, research and the creative industries.

Globalisation:

Globalisation is the growth and spread of ideas around the World. This can involve the movement or spread of cultures, people, money, goods and information.



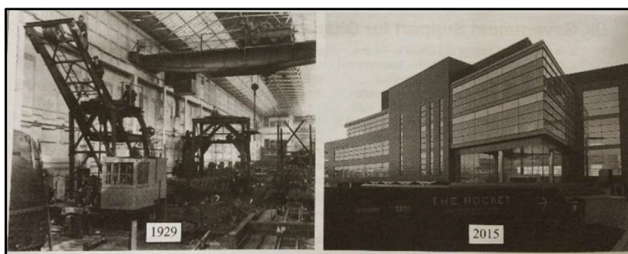
Lesson 11 – Business & Science Parks

Post industrial economy - The economy of many economically developed countries where most employment is now in service industries.

Deindustrialisation - The decline of a country's traditional manufacturing industry due to exhaustion of raw materials, loss of markets and competition from NEEs.

Sustainability - Development that meets the needs of the present without limiting the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne



What has caused the UK to move to a post-industrial society?

The development of IT
 Service industries and finance
 Research

Cambridge:



Business and Science Parks

Business Parks are purpose built areas of offices and warehouses, often at the edge of a city and on a main road.

Science parks are often located near university sites, and high-tech industries are established.

Scientific research and commercial development may be carried out in co-operation with the university.

Science Parks:

A science park is a planned industrial complex which contains quaternary companies...

Business Parks:

... while a business park can also contain manufacturing companies.

Activities found in business and science parks around the UK:
development of information technology
service industries
finance
research

Cambridge science park



Cambridge business park

This business park is home to brands such as HP, Siemens, Santander, P&G, Accenture, IBM and EE.



The location of Cambridge Science Park at a national and regional scale

By train from Cambridge Science Park it takes 52 minutes to get to London

Close to Stansted airport (Gatwick and Heathrow via the M25)



Background information

The Cambridge Science Park, founded by Trinity College in 1970 is the oldest Science Park in the United Kingdom.

It is a concentration of science and technology related businesses, and has strong links with the nearby city of Cambridge.

Cambridge Science park is home to more than 100 businesses which are involved in lots of areas of expertise such as medical, IT and environmental.

There is a large range of services on site to help the people who work in the Park. Some of the environmentally friendly services include recycling facilities and landscaping to attract more wildlife to the area



The science Park is close to Cambridge University so that it can draw on scientific knowledge of many experts.

Facilities:

- Landscaped surroundings
- Nurseries
- Health and fitness centre
- Cafes
- Conference facilities

Microsoft

Cambridge science park received a huge boost when Microsoft pledged £50 million to build its first European computer research centre there in 1997.

What benefits does the science park bring to Cambridge?

- Hi-technology industries provide jobs, they now employ almost one quarter of workers in the Cambridge area.
- Other companies have developed in Cambridge to supply the hi-technology firm with equipment, services etc. These companies will also employ people, in this way a multiplier effect begins to develop.



The Park is 2.7 miles from Great St Mary's, generally regarded as the central point of the dispersed University of Cambridge. It is linked by a regular bus service and cycle routes.

The science park employs around 5,000 people

Over 90 Research and Development (R and D) companies within Cambridge Science Park (well over 700 high tech companies within the Cambridge region).

- Epson
- Toshiba Research Europe
- Kodak European Research
- Microsoft

Development of **synergy** (the intense localised interaction between different companies on the same sites which creates benefits for all participants).

The Cambridge Science Park has a wide range of on-site facilities for its companies which include:

- choice of five broadband services
- park wide CCTV system
- conference facilities
- restaurant and bar
- child care nursery
- health and fitness centre
- electric car charging points in the car parks of buildings 320 and 332
- recreational walks and jogging paths in 20 acres of landscaped grounds

Cambridge Science Park

A case study on the location of economic activity in a MEDC

Cambridge Science Park is an example of high-tech industry and is relatively footloose.

Background knowledge:

Opened 1972 by Trinity College, Cambridge University

There are over 100 tenants employing over 5000 people

Over 50 hectares

Examples of companies at the site are WorldPay, Napp, Jaygaze.

A majority of the companies are in bio-medical research, or computer/telecoms.

Location of Cambridge Science Park:

Close to M11

High speed rail links close by, 1 Hour to London from Cambridge.

Close to Stansted Airport

Attractions of Cambridge Science Park to Industries:

Historic city of Cambridge

Attractive, modern and spacious site

Skilled and large workforce nearby - Cambridge University

Lots of greenery and relaxing site, with lots of amenities - gym, nursery, restaurant etc

Transport links

Links to other hi-tech companies – agglomeration

Cheap land

Disadvantages:

House demand and prices soaring

Congestion

Taking over green land, more needed for expansion too

Mainly graduate jobs

Cambridge Science Park is attractive to prospective businesses for several reasons:

1. Close to Cambridge University (Trinity College set it up). Mutually beneficial link: Cambridge University gets laboratory space, the science park gets future employees.
2. Links to London via the M11 (links onto M25). Allows for easy access to administrative and financial centre of the country.
3. Easy access to two airports: Cambridge and London Stanstead. Has easy access to raw materials and foreign expertise from abroad.
4. Simple vehicular access to key administrative centres in the region (Cambridge, Ipswich, Norwich and Chelmsford) allows easier distribution of finished goods.
5. Vehicular access to ports (Harwich and Felixstowe) allow easier distribution of goods and receipt of raw materials

Lesson 12 – The Impact of Industry

Industry and the physical environment

Manufacturing plants can look very ugly (negative visual impacts)

Can cause water and air pollution

Waste products can cause pollution or go into landfill
Transport of their products and raw materials can cause air pollution and congestion

But there are some sustainable solutions:
Improvements in technology means less polluting chemicals can be used
Laws and fines can mean that companies are careful to not cause as much pollution

Hanson Cement – Ketton.

It has been operational since 1923 (95 years).



Location

Ketton near
Peterborough



It was sited in this location as there is a good supply of limestone, the mineral needed to make cement. The quarry and processing plant supplies to major builders around the country, and supplied most of the cement used for the 2012 Olympics. Near the A1 means that it is easy to transport goods around country. Near Stamford, means lots of workers and people / businesses to sell to.



Located by the A1.....	Creates jobs for the locals....	Congestion in Tinwell from heavy lorries....	Located near to Stamford....
Located on Limestone area.....	Blasting is now only allowed to take place between 11am and 2pm, and is not allowed to take place at weekends or bank holidays, therefore...	It gives limestone and cement which...	Hanson cement burns recycled waste like paper, cardboard and plastics so coal does not have to be used, this is good because...
Filters in Chimney trap pollutants which may be caused when burning for power takes place, which..	Hanson cement will send workers to clean cars or pay for cleaning of them if dust settles on cars	Replanting of trees takes place on disused quarry area because...	Many birds, badgers and bats are common on the vegetation around the cement works...
View from Ketton of the Hanson works and quarry...	It has a positive multiplier effect...	Blasting for limestone is a problem because....	Castle cement is helping fund road safety signs in Tinwell meaning..
Dust from blasting....	The cement works and lorries cause air pollution...	Bat caves and bat hedges have been created meaning..	One of the largest solar farms in the UK has been created meaning..

The Locals:

However some people are not too happy with Castle Cement. They say the plant is ugly, that it creates a lot of noise from blasting and the big lorries that move around the area. Some environmentalists are worried about the effect the noise and destruction of grassed areas will have on animal habitats. Tourists don't like the look of the cement plant and quarry, they say it ruins the Lincolnshire countryside. Finally many locals are angry about the dust created by the blasting which takes place to mine the limestone.

Castle Cement is clearly seen by some as a good thing for the local area, and for others as a bad thing.

News article on Castle Cement

“FRIGHTENED BY THE FALLOUT”

Residents are concerned about dust falling from Castle Cement plant in Ketton. Dust from a controversial cement works has sparked fears for worried gardeners. Householders living in the shadow of Ketton's Castle Cement have expressed concerns about the safety of eating home-grown fruit and vegetables. Villager Noreen Weedon told the Mercury she is worried about the dust emissions from the plant which fall on produce in her Redmiles Lane garden.

Mrs Weedon said: ***“The dust is sticky, like hairspray, and we find it impossible to remove from our car and windows — so what’s it doing to the herbs and salad vegetables I grow? Ordinary detergent and water, even a service station car wash, doesn’t fully remove the grime deposited by their chimneys and the car cleaners Castle Cement send out use an additional chemical. It makes me wonder if rinsing locally-grown fruit and vegetables under the tap is really adequate. I’m particularly worried for couples with young children.”***

Stephen Banks, Stamford and District branch co-ordinator for Friends of the Earth, said: “I would share the concerns — there is good reason for being thorough in food preparation, particularly peeling if it is at all possible. “You cannot use a detergent to clean your home-grown fruit and veg in the same way you can a car.” Mr Banks said he was

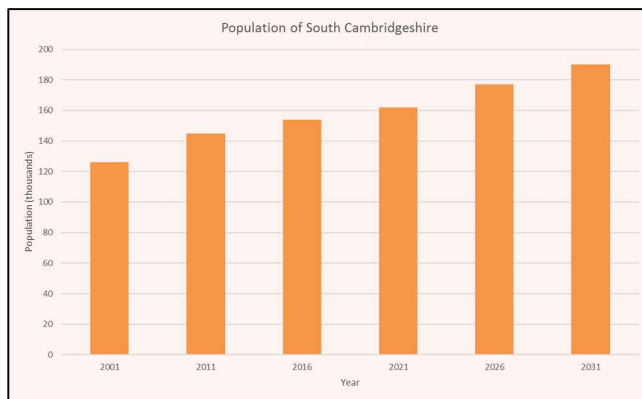
particularly concerned about the potential for the dust to 'seep' into some produce, like strawberries and other soft fruits, over a prolonged period.

But Alfred Wright, a prominent village horticulturalist, said his family had been eating home-grown vegetables for more than 50 years, without any adverse effects. He added: ***"I have to say that on one occasion when there was fallout from the works the dust burnt holes in my rose petals and leaves."***

Chairman of Ketton Parish Council Monty Andrew described the dust as 'more of a nuisance than a hazard'. ***"I farm 250 acres of land and have sent off material from my combine to Rutland County Council for testing and they found no adverse material on it,"*** he added.

David Bagshaw, Castle Cement general manager, said: ***"Cars are washed using the equivalent of synthetic lemon juice — a mild acid which is needed mainly to avoid smearing rather than to remove dust. Over time the dust would be removed naturally by rainfall which is itself slightly acidic. The dust poses no risk whatsoever to fruit and vegetables."***

Lesson 13 – Changing Rural Landscapes



The population of South Cambridgeshire

Population growth in rural areas

The growth of commuting and commuter villages:

Reasons for living in villages and commuting to work in urban areas - increasing the number and size of commuter villages (villages where there are lots of commuters):

Nicer environment - less crime, pollution and noise

Transport has become cheaper and faster - improved rail and road links mean people can live further away and commute.

Impacts of villages becoming commuter villages:

Rise in property prices as village becomes more popular

Increase in traffic congestion, so noise and pollution

Characteristics and factors significant to a village expanding in size e.g. Dunton Green, Kent:

Lots of services e.g. shops, restaurants

Lots of middle aged couples with children, professionals and wealthy retired people who have moved due to the nicer environment

Lots of new detached houses, converted barns or cottages and expensive estates

Good public transport links

Some jobs e.g. in local shops

Two contrasting rural areas - Outer Hebrides & South Cambridgeshire

Outer Hebrides Economy:

Modern commercial activities centre on tourism, crofting, fishing, and weaving including the manufacture of Harris tweed. Some of the larger islands have development trusts that support the local economy and,

in striking contrast to the 19th and 20th century domination by absentee landlords, more than two thirds of the Western Isles population now lives on community-owned estates. However the economic position of the islands remains relatively precarious. The Western Isles, including Stornoway, are defined by Highlands and Islands Enterprise as an economically "Fragile Area" and they have an estimated trade deficit of some £163.4 million. Overall, the area is relatively reliant on primary industries and the public sector, and fishing and fish farming in particular are vulnerable to environmental impacts, changing market pressures and European legislation.

There is some optimism about the possibility of future developments in for example, renewable energy generation, tourism, and education, and after declines in the 20th century the population has stabilised since 2003, although it is ageing.

South Cambridgeshire:

This is a chart of trend of regional gross value added of Cambridgeshire at current basic prices published by Office for National Statistics with figures in millions of English Pounds Sterling.

Year	Regional Gross Value Added	Agriculture	Industry	Services
1995	5,896	228	1,646	4,022
2000	7,996	166	2,029	5,801
2003	10,154	207	2,195	7,752

AWG plc is based in Huntingdon. The RAF has several stations in the Huntingdon and St Ives area. RAF Waterbeach, 6 miles north of Cambridge, is a former RAF airfield, now used as an army barracks. RAF Alconbury, 3 miles north of Huntingdon, is being reorganised after a period of obsolescence following the departure of the USAF, to be the focus of RAF/USAFE intelligence operations, with activities at Upwood and Molesworth being transferred there. Most of Cambridgeshire is agricultural. Close to Cambridge is the so-called Silicon Fen area of high-technology (electronics, computing and biotechnology) companies. ARM Limited is based in Cherry Hinton.

Park & Ride in Cambridge

Cambridge has 5 park and ride sites covering all main access routes so it is easy for motorists to use them. The Trumpington and Maddingly site cover the M11 and the Newmarket and Milton sites over the A14. Double decker buses run every 10 minutes. They can carry 70 people. They only cost £2.20 which encourages people to use it because it is cheap. Each site has 4500 parking spaces, they are well lit and have security systems so people feel safe using them.

Park and ride schemes involve parking your car in a car park on the outskirts of the city and getting a bus in to the centre, thus reducing traffic in the town centre. An example includes the Cambridge park and ride. This scheme provides 4500 parking spaces on the edge of Cambridge and double decker buses leave every 10 minutes transporting 70 passengers at a time. This means that there could be 70 less cars every 10 minutes going in to Cambridge. Other schemes include car sharing and creating cycle and walking paths to encourage people to not use their cars. This is a way of managing urban transport as less vehicles would be using the roads, thus reducing congestion.

[Community Energy Projects in South Cambs](#)

[Housing development in Linton](#)

[More Sustainable Waste Collection in South Cambs](#)

Scottish Government – Rural Priorities Case Studies:

June 2012 Approvals:

Breasclete Community Association, Uig, Isle of Lewis, has been awarded £145,194 to create a new path network connecting local villages, school and the visitor centre for the Callanish stone circle. This multi-use pathway will provide a safe, dedicated and improved route for both the local community and visitors to the popular tourist attraction.

September 2011 Approvals

Four crofts on the west coast of Lewis are working together to provide a suitable habitat for local wildlife. The crofts are in Ballantrushal and Upper Shader, two neighbouring villages with shared common grazings which lie between the two separate sites of the Ness and Barvas SPA. The crofters have been awarded £48,800 over five years to provide a link between the two protected sites, which will act as a refuge for corncrake. The project also includes late cutting and sowing of plant species such as bird's-foot trefoil, red clover and knapweed to provide a habitat for great yellow bumblebees.

A group of West Harris crofters and grazing committees will receive £58,800 over five years to implement a comprehensive programme of grazing and land management. This will support the designated features of Luskentyre Banks and Saltings SSSI, and enhance biodiversity on moorland and salt marsh across the common grazings. Grazing management on the site's coastal areas will create a range of sward heights across several sizeable areas of machair to allow flowering plants to develop and set seed.

The project will help to ensure that the designated features of this SSSI are maintained in favourable condition, and will support a range of locally and nationally important Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats and species.

Five family-run crofts in the Balemor and Knockline area of North Uist will receive almost of £93,800 over five years to sustain and enhance habitats for local flora and fauna. The collaborative project will contribute to the Western Isles BAP, providing habitats for species including corncrake, corn bunting and other ground nesting birds like curlew and lapwing, as well as the great yellow bumblebee.

April 2010 Approvals:

The ambitious North Harris Enhancing Access project seeks to improve access and appreciation of the natural and cultural environment in North Harris by improving 15km of existing paths, creating 250m of

new path, two new car parks and improving two existing car park areas. High quality interpretation at 6 sites will be created and routes will also be properly signed. The project will be funded by a grant of £93,500.

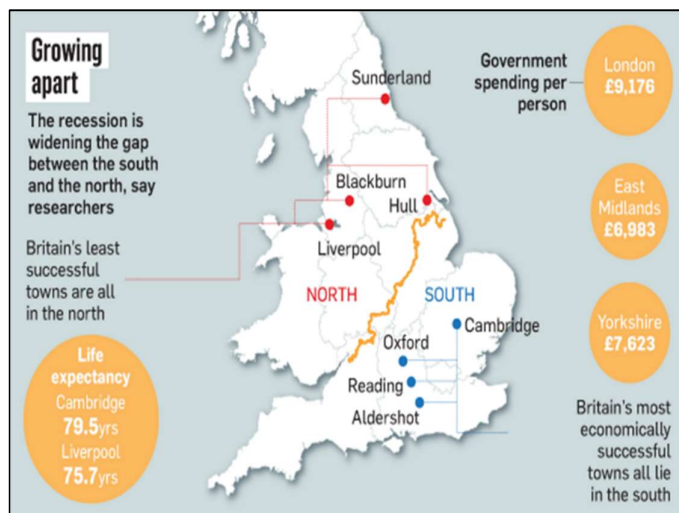
£54,000 will be awarded to Eric Jackson Violins to support the development of a workshop in North Uist for the manufacture and repair of musical instruments. Spare parts will be kept in stock, and courses and personal tuition will also be offered.

The Stornoway Trust wish to create 11km of purpose built cycle trails in the Lews Castle Grounds using a grant of £67,500. This will support a 20 year restoration and recreation management plan, which includes maintenance of existing trails along with trail expansion to support multiple usage, therefore supporting health and wellbeing in the community. The creation of new cycle trails aims to provide leisure facilities for the community, who at present do not have access to traffic free facilities specially designed for cyclists.

[Study of migration in Outer Hebrides](#)

[Nature Tourism Project in Outer Hebrides](#)

Lesson 14 – The North South Divide



The north-south divide refers to the real or imagined cultural and economic differences between:

The south of England

The north of England

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and Humberside	West Midlands	South West	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Average pay	£24,000	£25,000	£24,000	£25,000	£25,000	£24,000	£28,000	£28,000	£21,000	£19,500	£18,500
% unemployed	9.9	6.9	7.3	7.1	4.9	5.5	4.9	4.4	7.7	3.4	2.1
% poverty	21	22	22	23	19	20	18	18	15	19	21
Life expectancy (years against average)	-1.3	-1.4	-0.8	-0.4	+0.9	-0.01	+1.0	+1.2	-3.0	-1.4	-1.6

The north-south divide

On this spread you will find out about strategies to address regional differences and inequalities in the UK

What is the north-south divide?

In the UK we often talk about the 'north-south divide'. This refers to the real or imagined cultural and economic differences between:

- ♦ the south of England (the South East, Greater London, the South West and parts of eastern England)
- ♦ the north of England (Yorkshire, the Humber, the North East and North West) and the rest of the UK.

In general, the south enjoys higher standards of living, longer life expectancy and higher incomes. It also has higher house prices, more congestion and, according to some measures, less 'happiness'. But what are these differences? Look at map A and table B and judge for yourself.



Why is there a north-south divide in the UK?

During the Industrial Revolution the UK's growth was centred on the coalfields in Wales, northern England and Scotland. Heavy industries and engineering thrived in cities such as Manchester, Sheffield and Glasgow, generating wealth and prosperity.

Since the 1970s many industries (such as steel-making, ship building and heavy engineering) have declined and unemployment increased. Alternative sources of energy have reduced the importance of coalfields and modern industries have located elsewhere.

London and the South East developed rapidly due to a fast-growing service sector. London is a major global financial centre and has grown faster than the rest of the UK. This has led to high house prices across the South East.

How can regional strategies address the issue?

There have been many attempts to address the problems caused by de-industrialisation in the north. Financial support from the UK government and the EU has helped new businesses and improvements in infrastructure.

Foreign investment has been encouraged in the north: Nissan at Washington in Tyne and Wear opened in 1984, and Mitsubishi at Livingston, near Edinburgh, opened in 1975.

In 2015 the government launched a new strategy for a 'Northern Powerhouse' to help balance the wealth and influence of London and the South East. This involves developing the economies of the major cities in northern England such as Liverpool and Manchester. Tourism, food and energy are to be developed in rural areas.

Money has been invested in transport improvements including:

- ◆ a new high-speed rail service (HS2) between London and the north (see page 245) and the electrification of the Trans-Pennine railway
- ◆ upgrade of the M62 cross-Pennine motorway
- ◆ the new Liverpool2 deep-water container port (see page 246)
- ◆ the Mersey Gateway – a new 6-lane toll bridge over the River Mersey to improve access to the new deep-water port.

Local enterprise partnerships

Established in 2011, local enterprise partnerships (LEPs) are voluntary partnerships between local authorities and businesses. There are currently 39 LEPs in England. Their aim is to identify business needs in the local areas and encourage companies to invest. In this way jobs will be created boosting the local economy.

Enterprise Zones

Since 2011, 24 new Enterprise Zones have been created. Their aim is to encourage the establishment of new businesses and new jobs in areas where there were no pre-existing businesses. The government supports businesses in Enterprise Zones by:

- ◆ providing a business rate discount of up to £275 000 over a five-year period
- ◆ ensuring the provision of superfast broadband
- ◆ financial allowances for plant and machinery
- ◆ simpler planning regulations to speed up establishment of new businesses.

Lancashire LEP

Lancashire has a tradition of industry and manufacturing based on textiles and engineering. De-industrialisation led to many factory closures and job losses. Recent growth in manufacturing has been based on the development of aeronautical engineering.

The Lancashire LEP will promote new businesses and create 50 000 new jobs by 2023 (map C).

- ◆ In 2013 a Business Growth Hub was established to support small and medium-sized businesses in the area. It aims to set up 400 new businesses and create 1100 new jobs by 2016.
- ◆ £20 million of transport improvements are planned in cities such as Preston and Blackburn, including the major new Heysham to M6 link.
- ◆ A £62 million BT investment will extend superfast broadband across 97% of the region.
- ◆ Enterprise Zones at Samlesbury and Warton will create 6000 high-skilled jobs in advanced engineering and manufacturing (AEM) sector.



C Economic developments in Lancashire

Lesson 15 – Transport & Infrastructure in the UK

How is the UK's transport infrastructure going to improve over the next 5 years?

In 2014 the government announced a £15 billion 'Road Investment Strategy'.

The aim is to increase the capacity and improve the condition of the UK roads.

£15.2 billion invested in over 100 major schemes to enhance, renew and transform the network

Making the network safer, contributing to a 40% reduction in deaths and serious injuries by the end of 2020

84 wholly new schemes, 69 of which will enter construction by 2020/21

Supporting the smooth flow of traffic so that 85% of incidents are cleared in an hour, and 97% of the network remains open

£3.7 billion for 64 new schemes to improve safety, ease congestion and unlock growth across the country

An additional £900 million in ring-fenced funds to address key local challenges across the network, including funds for:

- the Environment
- Air Quality
- Cycling, Safety & Integration
- Innovation
- Growth & Housing

Stonehenge Tunnel:

[BBC News article](#)

[Highways Official Report](#)

A303 Stonehenge

1 of 9 schemes Highways England plans along the A303, A358 and A30 to create a world-class Expressway to link the south west and south east of England.



Region: South West

Start date: TBC

End date: TBC

Cost: £1.6 billion

Status: PLANNED

Type: Major Scheme

Programme: A303 / A358 Corridor improvements

Progress report

On 12 September 2017 the Secretary of State for Transport announced the preferred route for dualling the A303 past Stonehenge.

The 8 mile (13 kilometre) route, between Amesbury and Berwick Down in Wiltshire, includes a 1.8-mile tunnel inside the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site (WHS) past the Stones and a much-needed bypass to the north of Winterbourne Stoke.

We would like to thank everyone who helped influence this decision by contributing to our public consultation earlier in 2017. After carefully considering more than 9,000 responses, together with further assessments, we were able to improve the route before recommending it to the Government.

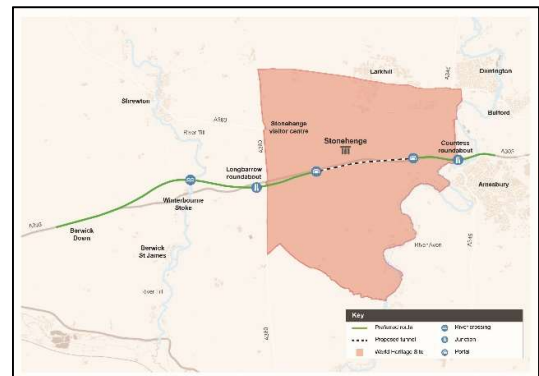
The most significant improvements were a change to the route through the western half of the WHS and to the location of the western tunnel portal. Both of these are now much closer to the line of the existing A303 than they were before the consultation.

The preferred route avoids many important archaeological sites, including newly-discovered barrows just to the east of the A360. The modified alignment also avoids any risk of the road intruding on the view of the setting sun from Stonehenge during the winter solstice.

Upgrading the A303 between Amesbury and Berwick Down into high quality dual carriageway will be good for the people and businesses of the South West and for the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.

As well as improving journeys, easing congestion and eradicating localised rat-running, the tunnel will enhance the setting of Stonehenge by reconnecting it with its surrounding landscape and removing the sight and sound of traffic.

The project is also fundamental to the Government's aim to make the A303 an Expressway to the South West.



Crossrail:

[Official Crossrail website](#)

Crossrail is a 118-kilometre (73-mile) railway line under development in England, running through parts of London and the home counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Essex. The central section and a large portion of the line, between Paddington in central London and Abbey Wood in the south-east, are due to open in December 2018, when it will be named the Elizabeth line in honour of Queen Elizabeth II.

Part of the eastern section, between Liverpool Street and Shenfield in Essex, was transferred to a precursor service called TfL Rail in 2015; this section will be connected to the core route through central London to Paddington from May 2019. The western section, from Paddington to Heathrow Airport and Reading in Berkshire, is due to open in December 2019, completing the new east–west route across London and providing a new high-frequency commuter and suburban passenger service.

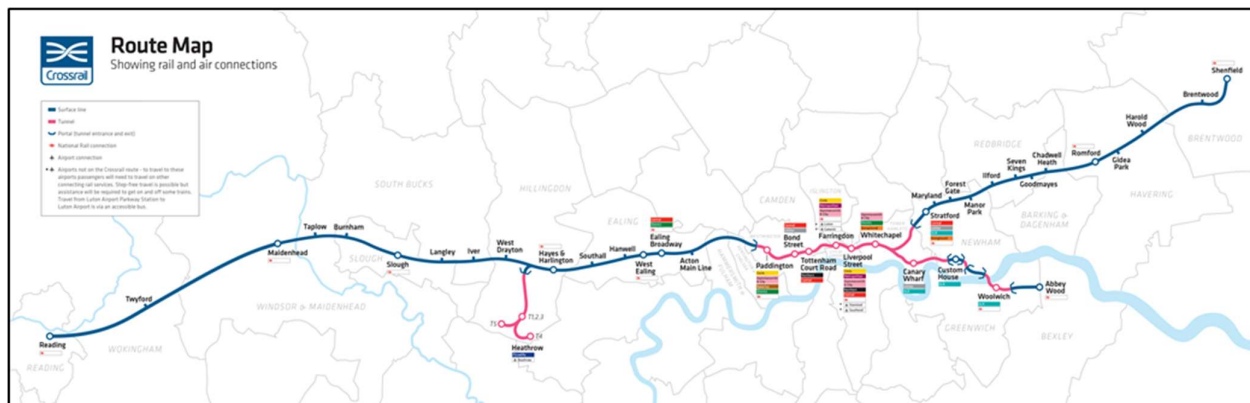


It is Europe's largest infrastructure construction project. Its main feature is 21 km (13 mi) of new twin tunnels below central London. These tunnels will run from Paddington to Stratford and Canary Wharf in the east. An almost entirely new line will branch from the main line at Whitechapel to Canary Wharf, crossing under the River Thames, with a new station at Woolwich and finally connecting with the North Kent Line at the Abbey Wood terminus.

It is expected to relieve pressure on existing east-west London Underground lines such as the Central and District lines, as well as the Jubilee line extension and the Heathrow branch of the Piccadilly line. The need for extra capacity along this corridor is such that the former head of TfL, Sir Peter Hendy, predicted that the Crossrail lines will be "immediately full" as soon as they open. New nine-carriage Class 345 trains will run at frequencies in the central section of up to 24 trains per hour in each direction.



Crossrail will be called the Elizabeth line from December 2018 and will use a purple-coloured TfL roundel.



London Gateway:

[Official London Gateway website](#)

[The Guardian article](#)

[The Standard article](#)

We accelerate growth through our market-leading container port and logistics hub - the most advanced, connected and integrated in the UK.

Our partnership approach and integrated port-side logistics provide cargo owners with a more resilient, efficient and speedier supply chain, driving sales while reducing risk and costs.

The biggest retail brands choose our superior resilience record to support key sales cycles and promotions. We also handle high volumes of time-sensitive perishable imports due to our unbeatable ship-to-shop times. Our logistics park is the largest in Europe offering unrivalled operational scalability for the future. DP World is leading the future of global trade with a marine and logistics network spanning six continents.

DP World London Gateway is the UK's most integrated logistics hub; a state-of-the-art, globally connected deep-sea port and rail terminal, on the same site as an expansive land bank for the flexible and fast development of logistics facilities and warehouses.

This combination of deep-sea port and Logistics Park offers the opportunity for bespoke port-centric solutions in the best location. With unrivalled facilities, tri-modal connectivity, unmatched safety, speed and reliability - closer to consumers - DP World London Gateway is helping the shippers of today to run slicker supply chains.

DP World London Gateway is increasing visibility of cargo as it enters and leaves the country and - most significantly - helping businesses to grow. In short, DP World London Gateway provides the most efficient

link between deep-sea shipping and the largest consumer markets in the UK - accelerating UK growth, now.



UK Airport Investment:

Importance of regional airports

Regional airports and associated businesses bring £14 billion to UK GDP and support 250,000 jobs...

PLANS for a £1 billion rail project to link Southampton with the UK's biggest airport have taken a step closer to reality. Heathrow Southern Railway (HSR) has received a seven figure investment from multinational engineering firm AECOM to help develop a new rail access scheme at Heathrow Airport. The new route includes a new 13km track to run alongside the M25 from the west side of the Terminal 5 station to Chertsey, where it would connect with the South Western Main Line. The project could also see direct access to the airport from towns including Basingstoke, Weybridge, Guildford and Woking, with a view to eventually connecting Southampton. Heathrow is currently inaccessible by direct trains with

passengers having to rely on services such as the Heathrow RailAir link from Woking. HSR claims that the project will ease crowding on the South Western main line and London Underground. Baroness Jo Valentine, chairwoman of HSR, said: "Coming from such an internationally respected organisation as AECOM, this funding represents a significant vote of confidence in our project. "This is a significant step forward for the Heathrow Southern Railway, which will be fully financed privately – at no net cost to the taxpayers – and could be operational by as early as 2024." The announcement has been welcomed by Hampshire Transport bosses. *The Daily Echo* 04/01/18

Manchester Airport welcomes new agreement to allow more direct services between the UK and China:

Hainan Airlines' service to Beijing has driven an uplift in trade, tourism and inward investment, as well as boosting the North's universities. Manchester Airport has welcomed a 'landmark agreement' to allow more direct services between the UK and China.

The Department for Transport has announced there will be a 50 per cent increase in the number of permitted weekly flights, from 100 to 150; and the creation of extra capacity is aimed at stimulating direct connectivity to and from airports outside of London, which the DfT says 'allows for a huge expansion in routes.

The news comes after report into the economic impact of Hainan Airlines' service to Beijing revealed it had driven an uplift in trade, tourism and inward investment, as well as boosting the North's universities.

Compiled by economic consultancy Steer Davies Gleeve, the study showed that: UK export values from Manchester Airport have increased to £200m per month since the Hainan Airlines service started. There has been a visitor spend of £140m, which is more than double the value expected prior to the launch and 40 per cent more people in the North are now travelling to China than prior to the commencement of the route. Manchester Evening News 12/12/17

Lesson 16 – The UK in the Wider World

Globalisation is the process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected as a result of massively increased trade and cultural exchange. Globalisation has increased the production of goods and services.

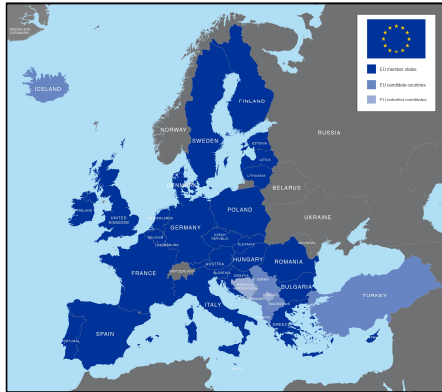
What is trade?

- When one country sells or exports its goods or services to another.
- Exports earn money for the exporting country so they are usually good for development.
- One country's exports become another's imports which that country has to pay for.
- The difference between exports and imports is called the balance of trade.
- If exports > imports = trade surplus.
- If exports < imports = trade deficit.

Globalisation – the world is becoming more inter- dependant. The UK is no exception, and we have formed strong links with other countries.

International trade is dominated by developed countries – that is how they became developed! NICs like India and China are increasing their share of world trade but for many developing countries trade is another obstacle to development.

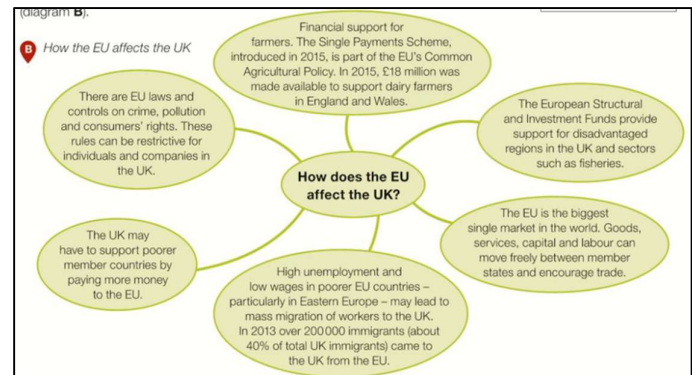
The European Union:



The European Union - often known as the EU - is an economic and political partnership involving 28

European countries. It began after World War Two to foster economic co-operation, with the idea that countries which trade together are more likely to avoid going to war with each other. It has since grown to become a "single market" allowing goods and people to move around, basically as if

the member states were one country. It has its own currency, the euro, which is used by 19 of the member countries, its own parliament and it now sets rules in a wide range of areas - including on the environment, transport, consumer rights and even things such as mobile phone charges.



Low prices of goods – there exists a 'Single Market' for all member countries wherein products are low-priced and there are no charges when it comes to custom tax; custom tax is usually charged when goods are transported or sold between states/countries but this is not applied among member countries	Not all policies are efficient – a good example is that of the Common Agricultural Policy which resulted to oversupply and higher prices of goods	Overcrowding – it was mentioned earlier that the citizens of member countries are free to move from one place to another; this has led to overcrowding in the major cities of UK and it has increased prices of houses, as well as congestion on the roads	The 'single currency' poses a great problem – not all member countries are using the Euro though the EU emphasized its use; still, many problems have risen over the years
It is costly to be a member of the EU – different sources claim that the cost per head ranges from £300 to £873	Citizens are free to move from one member country to another – citizens can freely travel, study, work, or live in any European country of their choice	More jobs are generated – more or less than 3.5 million jobs have been generated over the years	Workers are protected – this is made possible through the European Working Time Directive; the directive includes regulations regarding holidays, working hours, breaks, etc

Brexit:

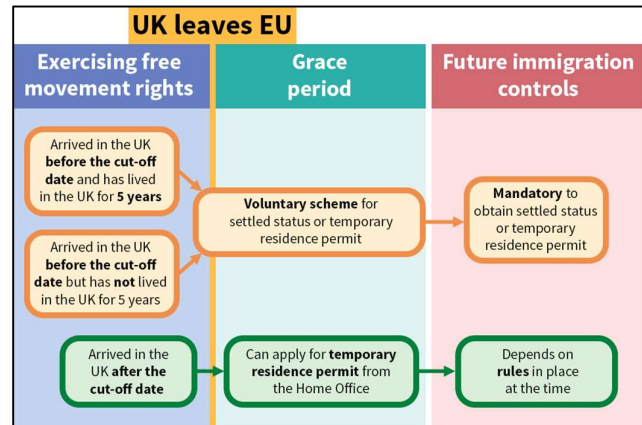
Referendum on the United Kingdom's membership of the European Union	
Vote only once by putting a cross <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in the box next to your choice	
Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union or leave the European Union?	
Remain a member of the European Union	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leave the European Union	<input type="checkbox"/>

On 23rd June 2017 a referendum was held to decide on whether the UK should remain in the EU or not. 51.9% of voters chose to leave the EU – Brexit became reality. The referendum turnout was 71.8%, with more than 30 million people voting.

Many campaigners based their Brexit idea on immigration concerns, others were unhappy with the amount of money paid to the EU each year. Some felt

that the UK should have more control over law and regulations.

Those campaigning for Britain to stay in the EU said it got a big boost from membership - it makes selling things to other EU countries easier and, they argued, the flow of immigrants, most of whom are young and keen to work, fuels economic growth and helps pay for public services. They also said Britain's status in the world would be damaged by leaving and that we are more secure as part of the 28 nation club, rather than going it alone.



It is scheduled to depart at 11pm UK time on Friday 29 March, 2019. The UK and EU have now agreed on the three "divorce" issues of how much the UK owes the EU, what happens to the Northern Ireland border and what happens to UK citizens living elsewhere in the EU and EU citizens living in the UK.

Talks are now moving on to future relations - and a plan for a two year "transition" period to smooth the way to post-Brexit relations.

What is the single market?

The single market is seen by its advocates as the EU's biggest achievement and one of the main reasons it was set up in the first place. Britain was a member of a free trade area in Europe before it joined what was then known as the common market. In a free trade area countries can trade with each other without paying tariffs - but it is not a single market because the member states do not have to merge their economies together.

The European Union single market, which was completed in 1992, allows the free movement of goods, services, money and people within the European Union, as if it was a single country. It is possible to set up a business or take a job anywhere within it. The idea was to boost trade, create jobs and lower prices. But it requires common law-making to ensure products are made to the same technical standards and imposes other rules to ensure a "level playing field".

Critics say it generates too many petty regulations and robs members of control over their own affairs. Mass migration from poorer to richer countries has also raised questions about the free movement rule. Theresa May has ruled out the UK staying in the single market. Labour leader Jeremy Corbyn has said continued membership of the single has to be an option in negotiations with Brussels.

People travelling overseas from the UK have found their pounds are buying fewer euros or dollars after the Brexit vote. Even if the pound regains some of its value, currency experts expect it in the longer term to remain at least 10% below where it was when the referendum happened.

This means exports should get a boost as UK goods will be cheaper, but imported goods will get more expensive - some price rises for food, clothing and homeware goods have been seen. The latest UK inflation figures have the rate at 3%, above the target level, but not out of kilter with recent years.

The rate of increase in the size of Britain's population has slowed significantly since the Brexit vote. This has largely been driven by an increase in emigration from the UK by citizens of Poland and the other East and Central European countries. There were still 230,000 more people coming to live in the UK than leaving in the year to June 2017, according to the latest estimates - still way above the government's target of 100,000 but 80,000 below the previous year.

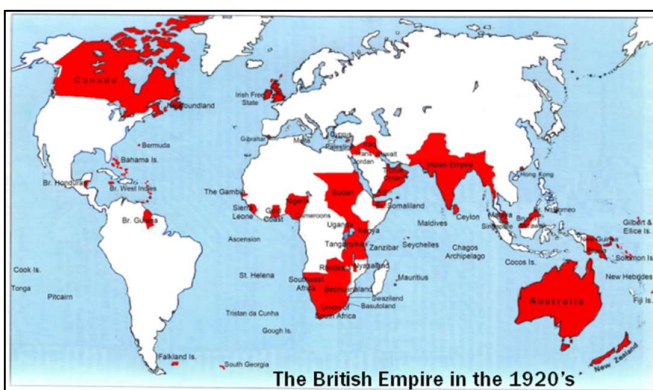
[BBC News summary of Brexit](#)

The Commonwealth:

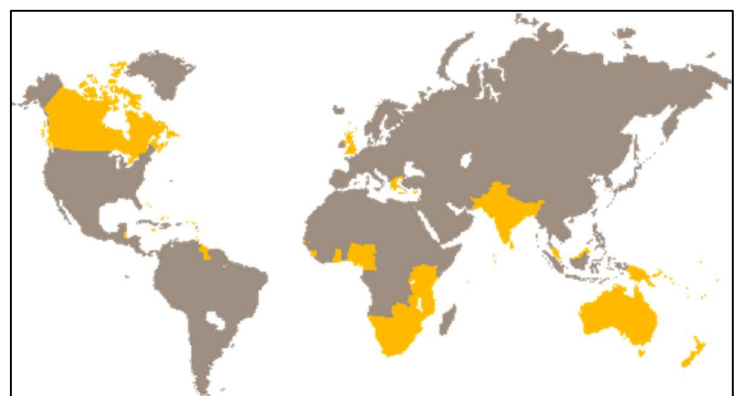
The Commonwealth of Nations (formerly the British Commonwealth), also known as simply the Commonwealth, is an intergovernmental organisation of 52 member states that are mostly former territories of the British Empire. The Commonwealth operates by intergovernmental consensus of the member states, organised through the Commonwealth Secretariat and non-governmental organisations, organised through the Commonwealth Foundation.

The Commonwealth dates back to the mid-20th century with the decolonisation of the British Empire through increased self-governance of its territories. It was formally constituted by the London Declaration in 1949, which established the member states as "free and equal". The symbol of this free association is Queen Elizabeth II who is the Head of the Commonwealth, but this role does not carry any power with it. While there are over 31 republics and five monarchies who have a different monarch, the Queen is the ceremonial head of state and reigning constitutional monarch of 16 members of the Commonwealth, known as Commonwealth realms but retains a crown legally distinct from the other realms with the position as monarch being separate from that of Head of the Commonwealth.

Member states have no legal obligation to one another. Instead, they are united by language, history, culture and their shared values of democracy, free speech, human rights, and the rule of law. These values are enshrined in the Commonwealth Charter and promoted by the quadrennial Commonwealth Games.



The British Empire



The Commonwealth

The Commonwealth covers more than 29,958,050 km² (11,566,870 sq mi)—equivalent to 20% of the world's land area. It spans all six inhabited continents. With an estimated population of 2.419 billion people, nearly a third of the world population, the Commonwealth in 2014 produced a nominal gross

domestic product (GDP) of \$10.45 trillion, representing 14% of the gross world product when measured nominally and 17% of the gross world product when measured in purchasing power parity (PPP).

Lesson 17 – Intervention

Lesson 18 – The Geography of Nigeria



FACT FILE:

The Federal Republic of Nigeria Capital: Abuja

Population: 186 million

Area: 923,768 sq km (356,669 sq miles)

Major languages: English (official), Yoruba, Ibo, Hausa

Religions: Islam, Christianity, indigenous beliefs

Life expectancy: 52 years (men), 54 years (women)

Currency: Nigerian naira

After lurching from one military coup to another, Nigeria now has an elected leadership. But the government faces

the growing challenge of preventing Africa's most populous country from breaking apart along ethnic and religious lines.

Thousands of people have died over the past few years in communal attacks led by the Islamic State-aligned Boko Haram.

Separatist aspirations have also been growing and the imposition of Islamic law in several northern states has embedded divisions and caused thousands of Christians to flee.

Nigeria's insecurity has added to its economic woes, hindering foreign investment. The former British colony is one of the world's largest oil producers, but few Nigerians, including those in oil-producing areas, have benefited.

TIMELINE:

circa 800 BC - Jos plateau settled by Nok - a neolithic and iron age civilisation.

16-18th centuries - Slave trade: millions of Nigerians are forcibly sent to the Americas.

1850s - Britain establishes presence around Lagos, which it consolidates over the next 70 years as the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. In 1922, part of former German colony Kamerun is added under League of Nations mandate.

1960 - Independence, with Prime Minister Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa leading a coalition government. He is killed in a coup in 1966.

1967 - Three eastern states secede as the Republic of Biafra, sparking a bloody civil war.

1983 - Major-General Muhammadu Buhari seizes power in bloodless coup, ushering in a period of 16 years of government overthrows and political instability, capped by the 1999 presidential and parliamentary elections.

2000 - Adoption of Islamic, or Sharia, law by several northern states in the face of opposition from Christians.

2009 - The Boko Haram Islamist movement launches a campaign of violence, which drags on for years and spreads to neighbouring countries. One high-profile incident involves the kidnapping of 200 school girls in 2014.

2015 - Muhammadu Buhari wins presidential election - first opposition candidate to do so.





Human and physical geography

Nigeria could lead the way in Africa's future development, but it has problems with internal corruption and lack of infrastructure with poor roads and power cuts.

The rainfall in Nigeria is decreasing, as seen by the desert in the North	The country had a great civil war that ended in 1970	Nigerian music is very popular in Africa
There is economic inequality between in the north and south which has led to the uprising of a Islamic fundamentalist group called Boko Haram	The North of Nigeria is surrounded by the growing Sahel and Sahara desert	Nigeria became independent from the UK in 1960
High temperatures and a high annual rainfall mean much of the south is forest and can grow cocoa, palm oil and rubber	The conditions in the south of the country make it difficult for cattle as the tsetse fly transmits diseases	Only since 1999 has Nigeria had a stable government
Nigeria is a multi-ethnic and multi-faith country – Christianity, Islam and African religions are largely practiced	American companies are investing in new power plants	The centre of the country around Jos is densely populated due to the wetter and cooler conditions. It has lots farmland and woodland
South Africa is investing in businesses and banking	The Nigerian film industry "Nollywood" is the second largest film industry in the world	The 2011 and 2015 elections were seen as free and fair
Social diversity is a great strength in Nigeria but also leads to conflict	China is a major investor in the Nigerian construction industry	The Nigerian football team has won the African Cup of Nations 3 times, and many Nigerians have played in the Premier League

KEY:

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Nigeria's position in the wider world

Nigeria's Economy

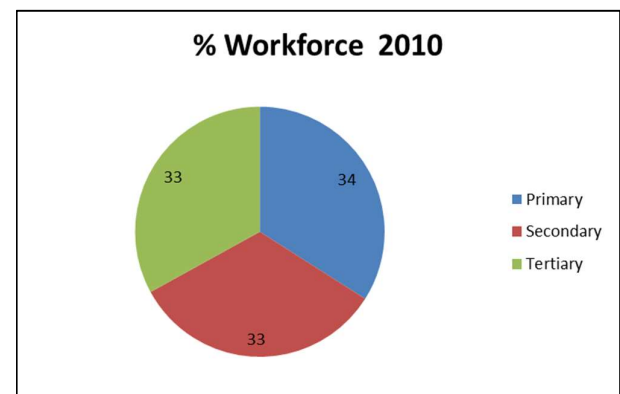
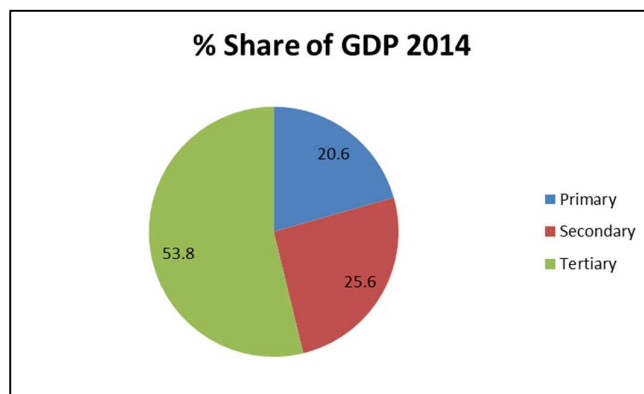
Industrial structure - The relative proportion of the workforce employed in different sectors of the economy (primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary).

- Primary industries involve gathering raw materials from the Earth.
- Secondary industries involve making, building or processing raw materials into finished products, usually in factories.
- Tertiary industries provide a service.
- Quaternary industries do high-tech research to develop new things.

	% Share of GDP 1975	% Share of GDP 2014	% Workforce 2010
Primary	68.9	20.6	34
Secondary	10.4	25.6	33
Tertiary	20.7	53.8	33

Employment in primary industry has fallen due to use of farming machinery and better pay in other sectors of the economy.

Oil production has increased alongside manufacturing and pharmaceuticals, which means that Nigeria is able to trade more valuable items.



Political Links:

African Union – An economic planning and peace keeping group. Linked with Niger, Chad, Benin and Cameroon. They provide troops to each other.

ECOWAS (economic community of West African States) – trading group for west African countries, HQ in Abuja.

UN – in 2013 Nigeria contributed the 3rd largest number of troops to UN Peacekeeping.

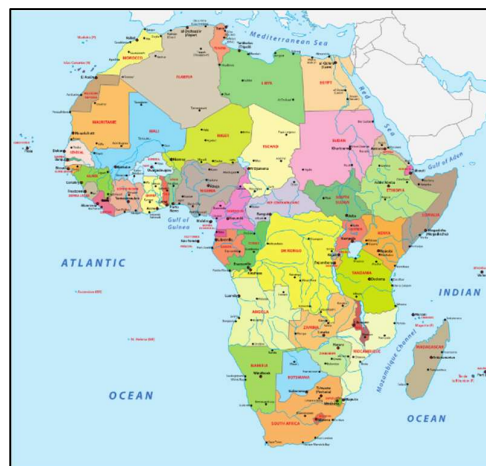
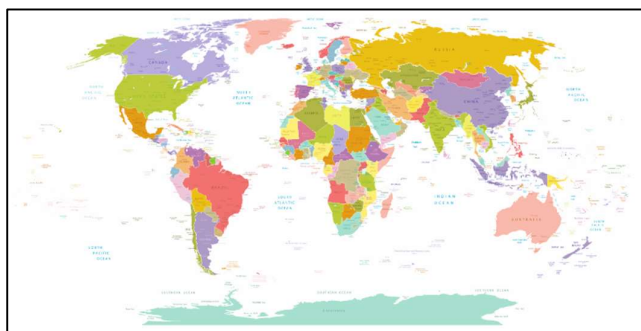
OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) – aims to stabilise oil prices and ensure a regular supply.

CEN SAD (Community of Sahel-Saharan States) similar to ECOWAS hut also develops sporting links.

[Nigeria video clip](#)

Lesson 19 – Introduction to Nigeria – NEE

Nigeria - a NEE



Some countries have begun to experience higher rates of economic development, with a rapid growth of industry. These are known as NEE's.

Here are some facts about Nigeria:

- In 2014 it became the world's 21st biggest country
- It is predicted to have the world's highest growth in GDP from 2010-2015.
- Nigeria supplies the world with 2.7% of its oil.
- It has developed a very diverse economy

including financial services, telecommunications and the media.

- It is the fifth largest contributor to the UN peacekeeping missions around the world.
- Nigeria is one of the fastest growing economies in Africa.
- In 2014 it had the largest GDP in the continent
- It has a population of 184 million- the highest in Africa.
- It has the highest farm output in Africa.
- Nigeria could lead the way in Africa's future development.
- It has problems- corruption, poor infrastructure and power cuts.
- Without Nigeria Africa would struggle to develop on its own

Year	Pop. (Millions)	Annual Change (%)	Fertility Rate	Urban Pop. (%)	Urban Pop. Total	% of World Pop.
2015	182.2	2.71	5.74	48.10	87.6	2.63
2010	159.4	2.69	5.91	43.60	69.4	2.45
2005	139.6	2.59	6.05	39.10	54.5	2.28
2000	122.8	2.53	6.17	34.80	42.8	2.14
1995	108.4	2.55	6.37	32.20	34.9	2.04
1990	95.6	2.65	6.6	29.70	28.3	1.97

Newly emerging economies (NEEs)

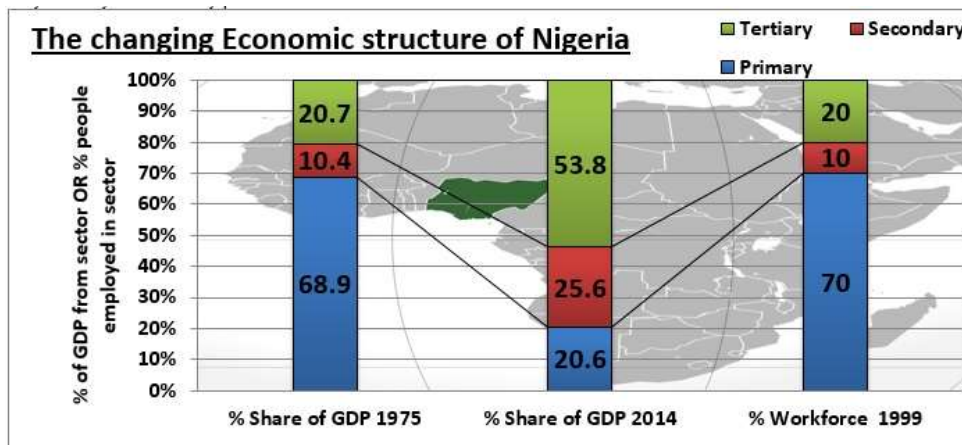
Countries that have begun to experience high rates of economic development, usually with rapid industrialisation. They differ from LICs in that they no longer rely primarily on agriculture, have made gains in infrastructure and industrial growth, and are experiencing increasing incomes and high levels of investment. E.g. Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa.

Low income country (LIC) and high income country (HIC)

This subdivision of countries is based on the World Bank income classifications (GNI per capita), which in 2013 were Low Income \$1,045 or below, and High Income \$12,746 or above.

The industrial structure of Nigeria

The economy of Nigeria is changing, and it is shifting from mainly PRIMARY based economy reliant on farming and extractive industries such as oil and gas, to one which making more money or GDP from manufacturing or secondary industries and more services in the tertiary sector. Despite these changes Nigeria remains a country divided as the graph below shows. Many people still work in farming and wealth is not well distributed between the very wealthy and the very poor.



According to the World Bank, Nigeria would no longer be classified as a Low income country with a GNI of less than \$1,045; it is a Middle Income Country that is also a Newly Emerging Economy (NEE) with a GNI of \$5,360. The economy of Nigeria grew at a massive 7% per year every year for over a decade (2004-2014).

The oil industry has been one of the drivers of this change, but more recently it has been the growth of manufacturing and services that are helping the Nigerian economy grow.

Despite being Africa's largest economy, Nigeria is not a rich country. Estimates show that approximately 60 million people live below the national poverty line, and a further 60 million people live not far above it. More than 60% of those living in poverty are in the north and more than three quarters are estimated to be in rural areas.

Nigeria now has 15% of the world's children out of school and 10% of the world's child and maternal deaths. Many girls and women are excluded from opportunities: only about 57% of girls in northern Nigeria attend primary school, and less than 1 in 4 go on to secondary school.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

Nigeria's economic potential is big because;

1. It has a large National (domestic) market
2. Its geographical position is good in West Africa
3. It has human resources (a large population)
4. It has plentiful natural resources such as Oil.

LIMITS TO GROWTH

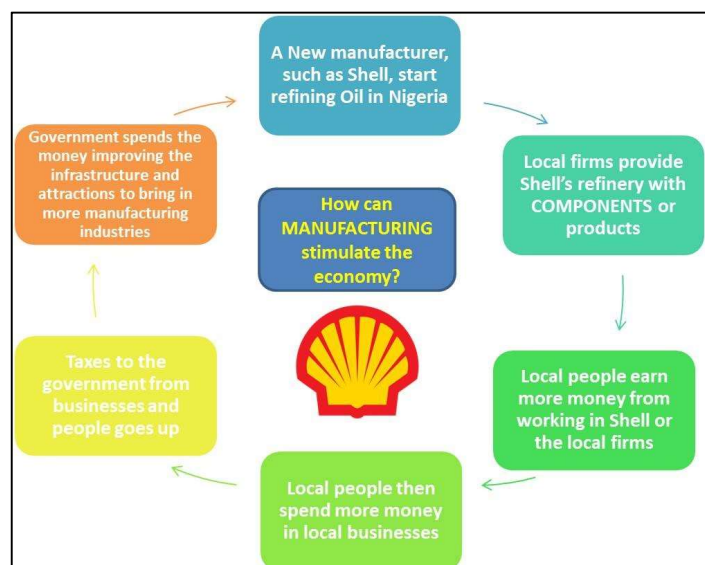
Limits to growth for ALL Nigerians include;

- Poor infrastructure such as roads
- Limited access to financial services for small/medium businesses and poor people.
- Lack of electricity
- Job creation being limited by import and export taxes or barriers
- A reliance on agriculture (with low productivity) is the main livelihood for poor people
- Poor governance and ongoing instability - Nigeria has problems with corrupt politicians and recent terrorist attacks by Boko Haram in the north
- Disputes over land and water and access to (government) resources have also created grievances and violence. The Niger Delta continues to be fragile, but there has been no significant return to violence since an amnesty was implemented in 2010.
- Nigeria has only been democratic since 1999

How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development?

Manufacturing is a very important sector of an economy. It is with manufacturing (also known as secondary industry) where primary goods such as food stuffs (like cocoa) or minerals (e.g. Iron Ore) are processed into usable goods such as chocolate or steel. This is important for many LICs and NEEs because the price they receive for primary goods is often low and varies a lot on the world market. Secondary goods command a higher price so the country can raise its GDP.

The diagram shows how manufacturing can have a full POSITIVE MULTIPLIER EFFECT. If an industry such as the Oil industry in Nigeria's



Niger Delta invests in manufacturing plants (such as an oil refinery like the Warri Oil refinery in Nigeria, shown below) there can be many knock on beneficial effects.

The manufacturing attracts jobs DIRECTLY within the factory as locals take up new jobs. These locals then spend their money in the local economy and pay taxes. This leads to knock on INDIRECT secondary positives. Other industries that can help to service the factory can make money, a cleaning or catering company for example, or a component company. This boosts the economy further, allowing more money to be put into services, immigration to occur and innovation which could lead to other new industries.

[Forget the BRICS](#)

Lesson 20 – Aid in Nigeria

Aid

Effects of the 2009 Global Recession:

Economic recession affects wealthy countries. In turn affecting the countries with whom it trades or exchanges loans and debts.

- Aid will reduce in size and frequency.
- Poor countries will receive less for exports
- They will then be less likely to pay off debts
- Further debt or financial ruin for both MEDCs and LEDCs

Match the types of aid with their definition:

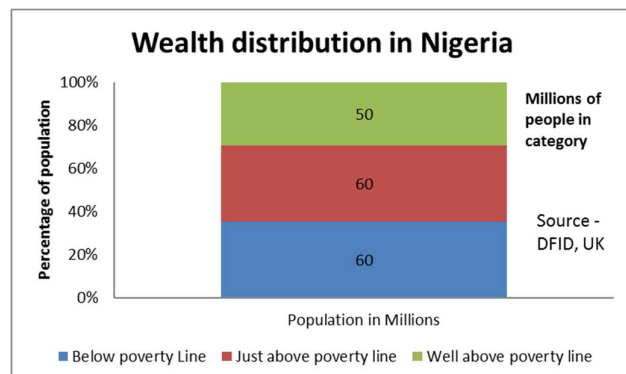
Short term aid	A country giving aid to another country.
Long-term aid	A country receiving aid from another country.
Donor country	Aid given by one government to another. It may include trade and business agreements tied to the aid.
Receiving country	Aid used so that governments can run more efficiently or to build infrastructure such as roads and bridges.
Bilateral aid	Aid used to provide basic health care for communities, clean drinking water and money for education.
Multilateral aid	Countries at further stages of development give money to international organisations such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) or the United Nations (UN). Which then redistribute it to development projects in countries at a lesser stage of development.
Top-down aid	Aid given to relieve a disaster situation, e.g. people who have been made homeless and are starving after a serious flood
Bottom-up aid	Aid given over a significant period of time, which aims to promote economic development.

Aid in Nigeria

Nigeria is Africa's largest economy, but it is not a rich or equal country. Oil exports provided £30.9 billion of government money in 2012, but per person this brings in only £183 per year.

The issues in Nigeria

The country is Africa's most populated, with an estimated 170 million people. New estimates show that approximately 60 million people live below the national poverty line, and a further 60 million people live not far above it.



More than 60% of those living in poverty are in the north and more than three quarters are estimated to be in rural areas.

Other issues include:

- Nigeria now has 15% of the world's children out of school and 10% of the world's child and maternal deaths.
- Many girls and women are excluded from

opportunities: only about 57% of girls in northern Nigeria attend primary school, and less than 1 in 4 moves on to secondary school.

- Businesses lack access to regular electricity supply
- Lack of financial services limits people's ability to start businesses
- Agriculture is the main job for many but it is not very productive so Nigeria has to import food
- Terrorism occurs in the North, with Boko Haram making repeated attacks since 2012
- There are outbreaks of violence and protest in the Niger delta to the south based around access to oil wealth

Aid to Nigeria – what the UK does to help

In 2013 the UK became the first G7 country to meet the United Nations target of spending 0.7% of gross national income on international development via aid.

The Department For International Development of the UK Government believe that a "peaceful, more democratic and prosperous Nigeria, meeting the basic needs of its citizens, is possible within a generation." This is where it has focussed its aid.

Nigeria will get £1.14 billion of UK overseas aid over the five years from 2013.

How UK aid money is spent in Nigeria

Development area	Indicator	How successful?(2013-2014	Cost (2014-15)
Governance	Number of people voting in Nigeria's national elections.	40 million people voted in the 2011 election, 5 million more than in the last election	£71.6 million (includes security too)
Wealth creation	Number of poor people whose income increase by between 15% and 50% due to DFID projects.	515,708 poor people with incomes raised above 15% estimated 98,000 women.	£43.3million
	Number of people with access to formal financial services.	10m more people have access of which 4.1m are women.	
Health	Number of births delivered with skilled health personnel in targeted sites in northern Nigeria.	500,000 delivered	£100 million
	Number of insecticide treated malaria nets distributed with DFID support.	10 million nets given out	
Education	Number of additional children receiving education in Nigeria.	481,000 additional children (48% girls)	30.8 million
Water and sanitation	Number of people using safer water and living in open-defecation free villages as a result of DFID support.	5.5 million (50% girls and women)	£6.9 million
Poverty and vulnerability	Number of pregnant women and unique under five children reached by DFID supported nutrition programmes in northern Nigeria.	4.3 million women and pregnant mothers	£3.8 million

Loans and Aid

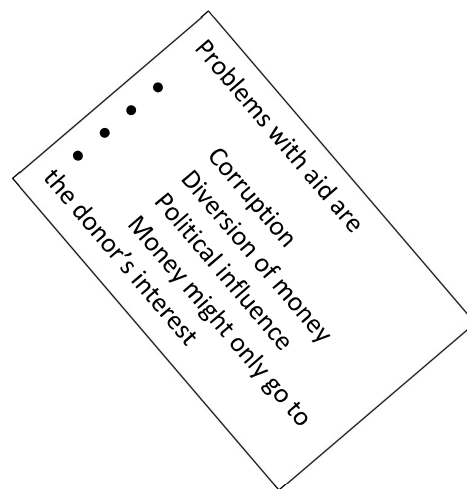
- Loans are sums of money that at some time in the future have to be paid back with interest.
- Aid is gifts of money, goods, food, machinery, technology and trained workers. The aims is to raise standards of living.
- A country in need of funds for development projects can borrow money from other countries, world financial organisations (IMF, World Bank) or international banks.

Other types of Aid

- Developmental aid- this is long term aid given by charities, governments and multi-lateral organisations. It aims to improve quality of life by providing safe water, education or improvements in infrastructure such as roads and electricity supplies.
- Emergency aid- this usually follows a natural disaster, war or conflicts. Aid may take the form of food, water, medical supplies and shelter

The allocation of multi-lateral aid to Nigeria in 2013.

- Education 6%
- Health and population 63%
- Social infrastructure and services 14%
- Economic infrastructure and services 7%
- Production 7%
- Multi-sector 5%
- Programme assistance 0.5%
- Humanitarian aid 0.5%
- Other 1%



malaria consortium
disease control, better health

Malaria Nets



- Twenty-six-year-old Aisha smiles as she ducks under the new mosquito net covering her mattress. Her daughter, 2 year-old Fatima plays at her feet, twiddling the end of the net that hangs down. She's a happy, healthy child, full of life.

- But less than 6 months ago, Fatima's situation was very different. She was extremely weak, having convulsions and suffering from severe malaria.

- Worried that her child might die, Aisha carried her to the local clinic where she was admitted.

- Thankfully, after a stay of 2 weeks, Fatima was well enough to return home to her village in Tarauni, an area just outside of Kano, Nigeria.

- However Aisha didn't know how to protect her family in the future - she didn't own a mosquito net at the time and wasn't aware of its benefits. "After Fatima was so sick with malaria I worried that it would happen again to one of my other children," says Aisha.

- "But then I heard from our town announcer they were going to give out free nets to stop malaria. Now I have covered our bed and there will be no more mosquitoes in here, and no more fever."

Passing on the message

- Aisha's new nets arrived thanks to UKaid from the Department for International Development (DFID). In 2008, DFID launched the £50 million Support to the National Malaria Programme (SuNMap) which aims to help the government of Nigeria distribute two long-lasting insecticidal nets to every household.

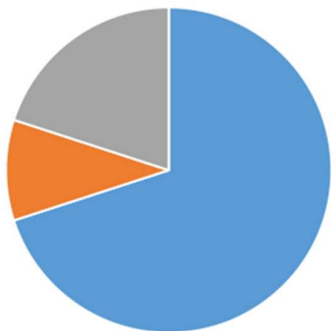
- Led by the Malaria Consortium, the DFID-funded SuNMap programme also increases community awareness of malaria treatment and prevention.

- Women like Aisha are particularly vulnerable to malaria, which is responsible for 11% of maternal deaths in Nigeria. And, although malaria is completely preventable and curable, more than 300,000 children die from the disease every year in the country.

Lesson 21 – TNCs in Nigeria

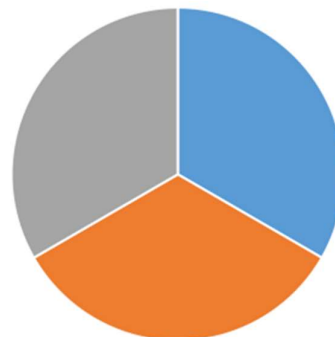
Nigeria's Employment Structure:

1999



Agriculture	Grey
Industry	Orange
Services	Blue

2012



What are TNCs?

- Transnational Corporations (TNCs) are large companies that operate in more than one country.
- The headquarters are usually in a HIC. They have a large number of factories/sites operating around the world.
- TNCs use cheap labour especially in LICs and NEEs such as Nigeria as an alternative to paying the expensive costs of labour in their own country.
- TNCs (Transnational corporations) often use labour in NEEs as the wages are much lower than in HICs, this can make the company more profit.

Colour code the statements in the table to show advantages and disadvantages.

Key:

Advantages	Disadvantages
------------	---------------

The jobs in the country are not secure. They could lose their jobs without warning if company decide to set up somewhere cheaper.	TNCs often have charities to help people in the country they work in.	TNCs allow the import of new technologies into a country, improving it.	TNCs have been accused of human rights abuses in the past.
TNCs can help countries develop by investing money ENCOURAGING DEVELOPMENT. Shell have spent \$12 billion in LICs for example.	TNCs pay tax which can be used by the governments of countries to help their people. Shell paid £20billion in corporation tax in 2013 for example.	Employees in LICs are working for long hours (e.g. 12+ hours) in poor conditions. (These are known as "Sweat Shops").	Oil refineries like those in Nigeria use lots of local companies to help them run. This creates a multiplier effect.

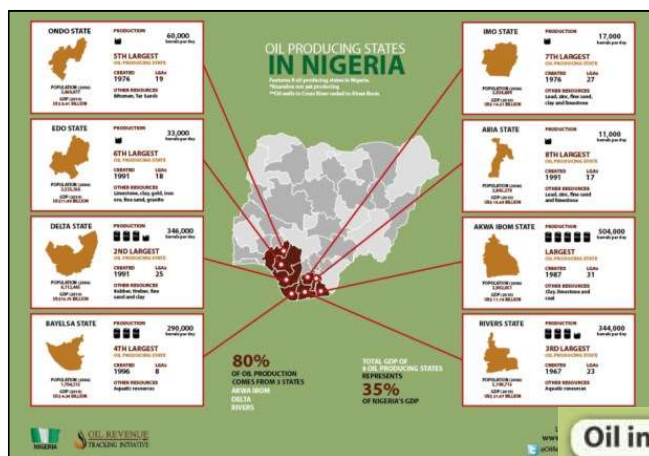
Some TNCs have been known to use child labour in their factories.	TNCs activities have polluted the environment in the past. Shell has had many incidents involving oil spills for example.	TNCs can try to develop new sustainable products – Shell has been investing in renewable energy for example.	Many TNCs do try to clean up after they accidentally damage the environment.
TNCs create jobs for people.	Employees in NEEs and LICs might be paid much less than employees in HICs for doing higher intensity jobs.	The profits from the production go straight to the headquarters in the HIC. They aren't reinvested in the LIC.	Definition TNCs are companies that have their headquarters in one country, but operate in several others.

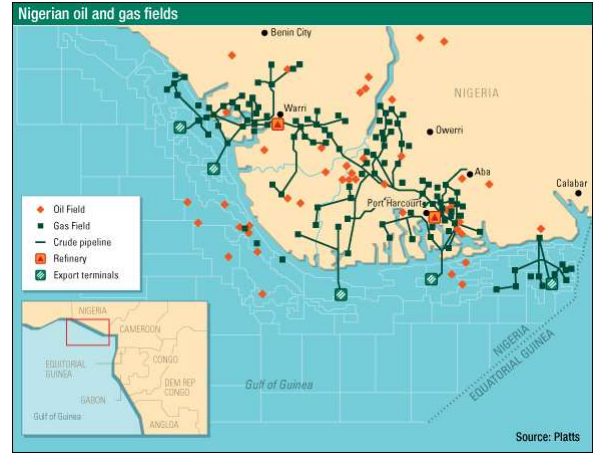
Why is Nigeria's economy developing?

Why is Nigeria's economy improving?

- Rapid technological advancements
- Greater environmental concerns
- Large English speaking population
- Investment in science and technology
- IT driving the economy rather than oil
- Increased use of telecommunication

Shell in Nigeria





Advantages of Shell extracting oil in Nigeria	Disadvantages of Shell extracting oil in Nigeria

Construct

What heroes!

TNCs swoop in with money, investment, jobs, contracts for smaller companies, shiny new products, help for poor village schools and health centres, helping LICs and NEEs to develop and increase their GNIs and HDIs

Unilever

Shell

Nigerian income generated by Oil

Traffic congestion is a major problem in most Nigerian cities, leading to high levels of exhaust emissions	Some economic developments in the Niger Delta have caused violent conflicts with local people.
Waste disposal has become a major issue	The mining led to soil erosion. Local water supplies were also polluted with toxic chemicals.
Squatter settlements are common in most cities	In Kano, Kaduna and Lagos, many harmful pollutants go directly into open drains and water channels. They are harmful to people and damage ecosystems downstream.
Services have failed to keep pace with the rate of economic growth	Some industries dispose of chemical waste on nearby land, threatening the groundwater quality.

Key:

Industrial growth	Urban Growth	Commercial farming and deforestation	Mining and oil extraction
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Factor	Possible solution
Industrial growth	
Urban Growth	
Commercial farming and deforestation	
Mining and oil extraction	



Oil spill in Niger delta



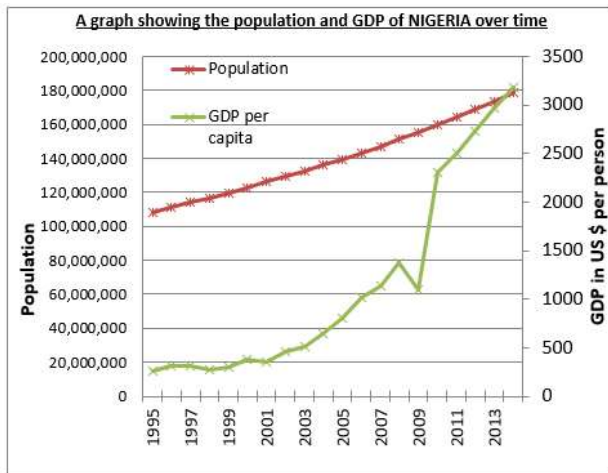
Oil pipeline explosion

Oil spill in Nigeria



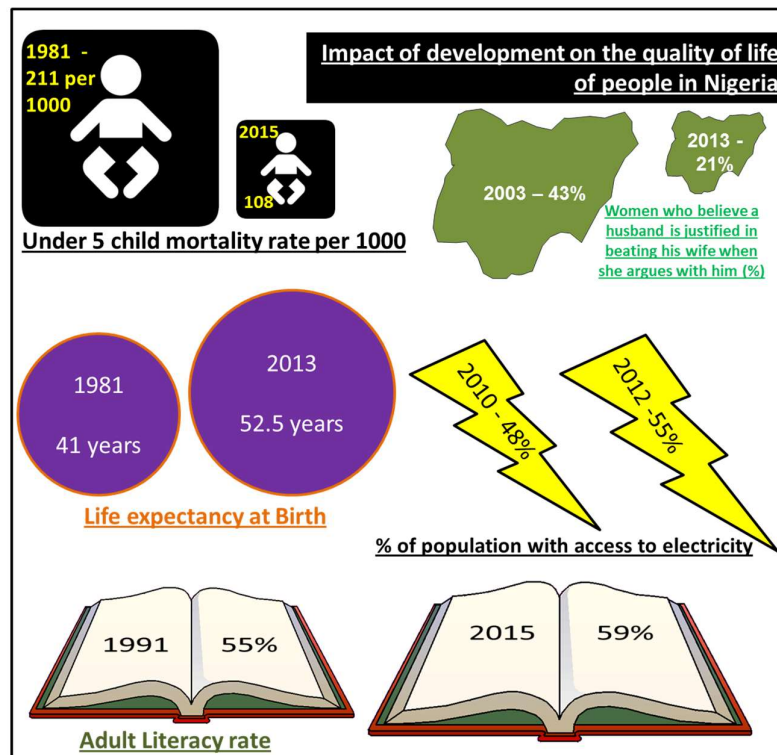
Lesson 23 – Quality of Life in Nigeria

Quality of life



Nigeria is improving slowly as a country, its GDP is growing and as it does so, so do certain parts of the quality of life of the people. As can be seen from the graph opposite Nigeria's GDP has grown massively over the past 15 years and Nigeria is now classified as a Newly Emerging Economy and a middle income country by the World Bank.

The info graphic below shows how some of the development indicators are improving in Nigeria. However, don't forget that the pace of change is slow and that Nigeria remains a deeply divided country in terms of wealth and quality of life. The poorest people in Nigeria can be counted amongst the poorest in Africa, whilst the wealthiest control much of the money and resources within the country.



HDI

- HDI measure life expectancy, income and literacy rate
- Nigeria's has been steadily increasing since 2005 – in fact it is one of the fastest growing HDI's of any nation in the world
- Despite this many are still poor and the rich-poor gap is widening

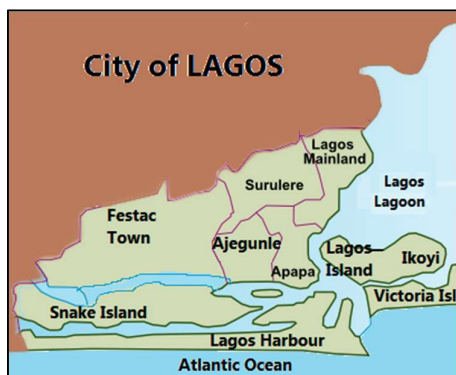
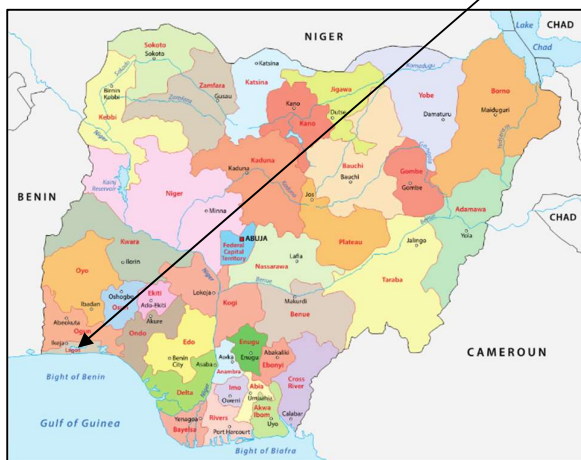
Since 1990 to the present day the following has improved:

- Life expectancy from 46 to 52 years
- Internet use from 0% to 38%
- Mobile phone use from 0% to 73%
- Access to safe water from 46% to 64%

Lagos

Lagos is Nigeria's largest city.

- One of the fastest growing cities in the world
- The highest GDP of any African city
- The African financial capital
- One of the busiest ports in Africa
- Formerly the capital city
- Around 21 million people live in Lagos



60% of the people in Nigeria live in poverty- some people have benefited from Nigeria's rapid development- but not all people have seen their lives improve.

QUALITY OF LIFE IN LAGOS

Lagos, Nigeria, differentiates itself with low living costs. This urban area is consistently ahead in housing. Costs of living in Lagos are in the least expensive 20 percent of all 248 Teleport cities. Moving to Lagos will very likely decrease your daily costs of living.

- MONTHLY FITNESS CLUB MEMBERSHIP \$43
- MOVIE TICKET \$5

- BROADBAND INTERNET CONNECTION \$35
- MONTHLY PUBLIC TRANSPORT \$44
- LUNCH \$5
- \$660 MEDIAN RENT FOR APARTMENTS IN CITY CENTER

Teacher salaries in Lagos are below average. For this job type, Lagos ranks 182nd for salaries among 265 cities. \$19,390 MEDIAN SALARY

CONGESTION IS REDUCING QUALITY OF LIFE IN LAGOS AND THIS MAY GET WORSE

Niyi Aderibigbe

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As predicted years ago by the United Nations, the population of Lagos, Nigeria's commercial nerve is now over 20 million. But despite its huge population, it has a land area of only 738 km², equaling a population density of 13,405/km². Unlike Lagos, Gary, one of its sister cities in the United States, has just 621.7 persons per square kilometer.

The current rate of population growth in Lagos is fast becoming a significant burden to the well-being of its people. Poverty is spreading, sanitation is worsening and the city suffers a lot of pollution. Traffic congestion in the city is one of the worst in the world. But this is just starting; Africa's population is estimated to double to 2.4 billion by 2050. If more than 10 percent of the continent's current population is from Nigeria and more than 10 percent of Nigeria's population is from Lagos, there is a fair idea of what the population of Lagos could be in the next three decades. Sadly, development over the years has not matched population growth, leaving a strain on the available infrastructure which is largely inadequate to serve the people living in the former Nigerian capital.

Although Lagos, which has a higher GDP than Kenya, East Africa's largest economy, attributes its high internally generated revenue (about \$116 million monthly) to its large population; an out of control population will not enable quality living if resources are overstretched. It, therefore, came as no surprise to many Lagosians that the city was ranked as one of the least livable cities in the world, finding itself in the midst of war-torn cities like Damascus and Tripoli.

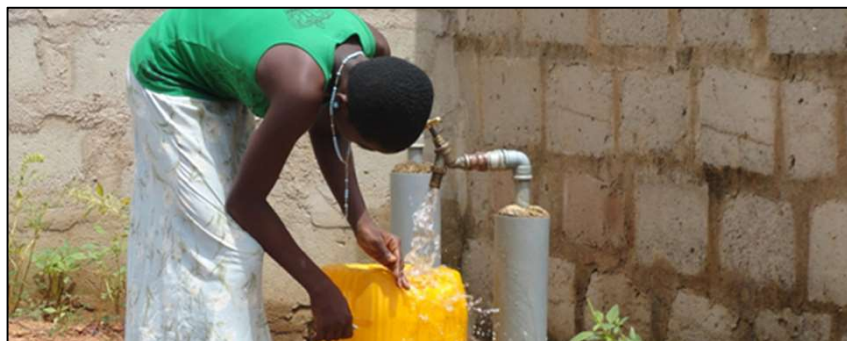
Albeit not the only port city in Nigeria, Lagos has the most preferable sea port for importers and hosts the head offices of most financial institutions and major corporations. It is also the centre of the Nigerian music and movie industry, and the only Nigerian state where the economy thrives without the federal government. People, therefore, troop into Lagos daily from within and outside Nigeria for several purposes, from business engagements to exhibitions, job search and even begging. Decongesting the city may be hard, as long as its status as the commercial nerve of Nigeria remains. But the number of people living in the city can be reduced gradually.

Cost of living in the city has done little or nothing to discourage people from trooping in. For those who cannot afford the ridiculously expensive houses in the city, the suburbs become a choice place of abode. Now occupied to its capacity, population in Lagos suburbs is spilling over to neighbouring state, Ogun. Many people working in Lagos who cannot afford the unreasonably high rent in the city or its congestion,

live outside the state, usually in houses they own. While this would have solved the problem of congestion in Lagos, bad transport infrastructure has discouraged several others from living outside the city.

“I live at Mowe [Ogun State] and I work at Victoria Island,” Mr. Tinubu, a driver at a commercial bank told me. “I spend a total of six hours or more in traffic sometimes. Imagine the stress I go through everyday but I have no choice; I can’t afford a house close to where I work.”

Mr. Tinubu tells me that his colleague’s case is worse. “He comes from Ota [Ogun State] every day. He has a bus with which he carries passengers on the way. But besides the money he makes from that, I don’t envy him. He’s not living well at all.”



Lesson 24 – Intervention/Revision

Lesson 25 - Assessment