

6.2.2. What are the responses to uneven development at the global scale?

Important terms

Aid: Aid can be given in many ways e.g. money, food, building of hospitals and schools. It can be given by Governmental and Non Governmental Organisations (NGO's).

NGO's: Non Governmental Organisations are usually charities and do not make a profit such as Oxfam.

Voluntary aid: Where charities, such as Save the Children, collect money from the public through a range of activities such as from charity shops and fundraising events. This aid is usually the first to arrive in an emergency such as a natural disaster.

Emergency/short term aid: This is often given immediately in the form of food, shelter and clean water. This will result in fewer deaths immediately following an event such as a natural disaster.

Bilateral aid:

- Government of one country giving aid to the government of another.
- Money is usually used on development projects such as reducing malaria spread or improving infrastructure.

Multilateral aid:

- Money is given to large international organisations such as the World Bank or UN. These organisations in turn fund development projects.

How can we respond to uneven development?

- Aid
- Fair trade partnerships
- Aiming to reach development goals.

What are development goals?

In 2015, the UN set 17 development goals to be reached by 2030 in order to end poverty e.g., Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

What is long term development aid?

This means giving aid over a planned period of time to tackle poverty and improve factors such as education and health. This can be done via long term community projects such as learning how to treat the land in order to increase productivity e.g. the Magic Stones project funded by Oxfam in Burkina Faso.

Fair trade

- Fair trade is a way of ensuring equality to LIC's (Low Income Countries) with regard to international aid.
- It works to ensure that workers and companies in LIC's gain a fair price for their produce.
- Raw material are bought from LIC's for a guaranteed price and then the HIC's (Higher Income Countries) sell the goods on (often after manufacturing the goods).
- Fair trade can also ensure further training e.g. for farmers, in order to support them further.

