

# Politics of Aid



# ● What problems do many African Countries experience?

- ✘ Very low incomes (Ethiopia \$100 per year average)
- ✘ Little access to safe drinking water (24% Ethiopia)
- ✘ High number of children die before the age of 1 (infant mortality rate)
- ✘ Little immunisation against diseases (measles, polio only 27% immunised in Ethiopia)
- ✘ Very few primary schools for children to attend
- ✘ High illiteracy compared to the UK (only 44% in Ethiopia can read and write)

# Why do some countries need aid?

- ✚ Climate can affect food supplies with droughts causing major shortages of food
- ✚ Civil wars can cause shortages of food and destruction of homes and the few hospitals are unable to cope with the injuries
- ✚ New illnesses like Aids can cause mass deaths as the country cant afford the drugs to help
- ✚ Developing countries struggle to develop in line with countries like the UK. They do not have the money, knowledge or technology to react to sudden demands

# Which Social, Economic and Political Factors cause famine

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- ✘ There are major health and medical problems which leads to early death or not being able to work properly
  - ✘ Lack of decent education as many can't read or write
  - ✘ The majority of the money and land owned by a minority and the rest left with nothing
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- ✘ When the country is involved in a war the country spends all its money on the military and weapons while people starve
  - ✘ War can also mean food lorry's cannot get through to areas which need it and also people can't farm the land while fighting is going on around them

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- ✦ Countries have massive debts and spend most their money paying it back
- ✦ Multi-National companies come into poor countries and pay the workers low wages and take the profits from the company to other countries
- ✦ Most aid is “tied aid” so they have to do what the donor country wishes

# TIED AID

- ✚ “**tied aid**” means that the country giving the money attaches conditions. E.g. a country in Africa may be given money from Britain but told the money has to be spent on British machinery or services. This type of aid is criticised because:
- ✚ African countries come to rely on products from countries like the UK
- ✚ It doesn't really help the country in the long term as they don't learn to look after themselves
- ✚ The money given quickly leaves the African country and returns to the country donating the money
- ✚ It helps companies in the country giving the money more than in the African country

# Types of Aid

- 1) **FOOD AID-** Food sent to countries suffering from famines
- 2) **MILITARY AID-** Military equipment and peacekeepers sent to help countries being attacked
- 3) **FINANCIAL AID-** Grants, loans and trade deals set up to help developing countries
- 4) **EMERGENCY AID-** Food, clothing and medical supplies sent to help get over disasters
- 5) **EQUIPMENT AID-** Send machinery like tractors over to help develop the country
- 6) **SPECIALIST WORKERS AND EXPERTS-** Send over teachers, doctors etc. to help with problems and train others to become teachers and doctors

# BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL AID

- ✦ **Bilateral Aid** is aid given by one country to another. For example the UK gives aid to Tanzania by:
- ✦ providing doctors and building hospitals to improve health care.
- ✦ by providing teachers and schools so more children are able to be educated
- ✦ building water wells so more people have access to safe drinking water and stop the spread of diseases like Malaria

# MULTILATERAL AID

- ✦ Multilateral Aid is aid given by a group of countries. For example aid given by the United Nations or the European Union to a country.
- ✦ E.g. The EU gives aid to Tanzania, UN gives aid to Sudan. This type of aid is usually provided through types of specialised agencies such as **WHO, FAO and UNICEF**

# ● The World Health Organisation (WHO)

- ✦ Provide training to help people in African countries become doctors, nurses etc.
- ✦ Develop primary health care by helping fund hospitals and providing doctors
- ✦ Research and try to help major health problems such as AIDS.
- ✦ Mass immunisation campaigns to give protection against diseases such as polio

# The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)

- ✦ Its aim is to improve food supply to African countries
- ✦ It helps governments train people so they know the best way to use their land
- ✦ Provides new equipment (tractors) and new knowledge and new methods of farming
- ✦ Sends over experts to advise them on how to overcome problems of farming in Africa

# United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- ✦ Its main aim is to help children and mothers of children
- ✦ It introduces new projects to improve literacy levels of children in Africa
- ✦ Works with WHO to set up hospitals and health centres and provide advice on birth control and immunisation programmes
- ✦ Organises emergency relief (food, clothing, shelter) for children after a disaster