

## Development Homework WEEK 7

### Impacts of International Aid

Nigeria receives International Aid because even though the country is developing rapidly many people are still poor. They have limited access to safe water, health and education services and a reliable electricity supply. 60% of the population live on less than 63p per day. Birth rates and infant mortality rates are high and life expectancy low, particularly in the north-east of the country. Most aid comes from countries like the UK and USA, but organisations like The World Bank and charities also provide support. The most successful aid projects are small and community based, supported by charities and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) These deliver help directly where it is needed, so that no money is wasted.

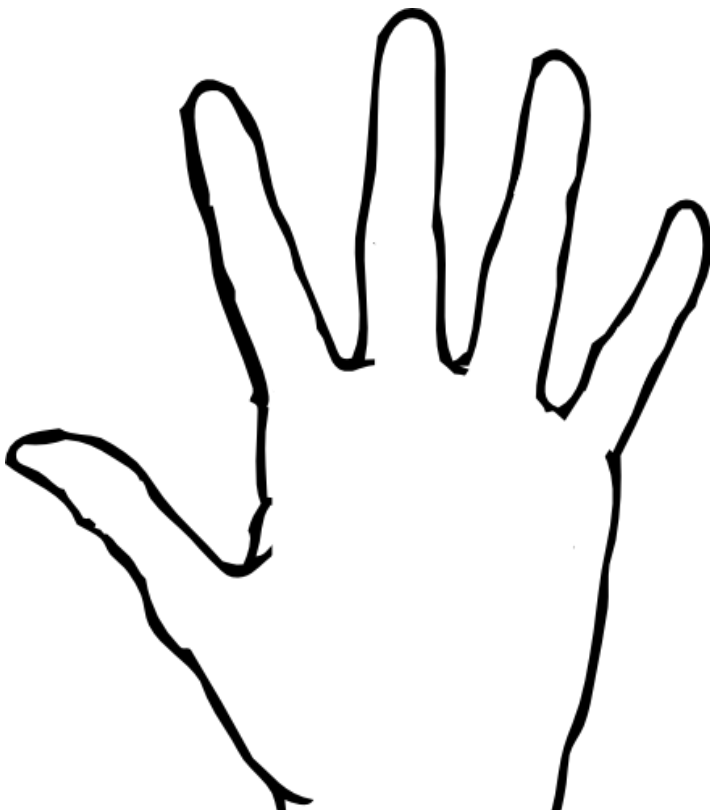
**Aid isn't always used effectively** in Nigeria because:

- Corruption in the government and individuals means aid is lost or not given to the right people
- There have been claims aid money has been used to supply the Navy
- Donors of aid may have political influence over who does and does not benefit. They may use donations to promote themselves.

**How does Nigeria benefit?**

- Nets for Life project provides education on Malaria and give mosquito nets to households to prevent the spread of the disease
- World Bank funded loans to businesses to help diversify the economy away from being dependent on oil so that new businesses and industries are developed
- The UK government has funded health and HIV programme providing health and education in rural areas. This will help to protect people against infection in the future and help them to work and improve their own lives.

**Q8. In the hand summarise the five key points from the paragraph above. In the palm explain why aid might not be used effectively.**



### Types of aid

**Emergency or short-term aid** - needed after sudden disasters such as the 2000 Mozambique floods or the 2004 Asian tsunami.

**Charitable aid** - funded by donations from the public through organisations such as OXFAM.

**Long-term or development aid** - involves providing local communities with education and skills for sustainable development, usually through organisations such as Practical Action.

**Multilateral aid** - given through international organisations such as the World Bank rather than by one specific country.

**GEOGRAPHY SKILL QUESTION:**