

IGCSE Geography - Aid

Task 1. Types of Aid – Match the correct description with the type of aid beneath.

Conditional or tied aid	funded by donations from the public through organisations such as OXFAM.
Long-term or development aid	Is when one country donates money or resources to another (bilateral aid) but with conditions attached. These conditions will often be in the MEDC's favour, eg the controversial Pergau Dam project in Malaysia, where Britain used aid to secure trade deals with Malaysia.
Charitable aid	needed after sudden disasters such as the 2000 Mozambique floods or the 2004 Asian tsunami.
Emergency or short-term aid	involves providing local communities with education and skills for sustainable development , usually through organisations such as Practical Action.

Task 2. Shade in red the disadvantages of aid and in green the advantages in the table below.

Aid can increase the dependency of LEDCs on donor countries. Sometimes aid is not a gift, but a loan, and poor countries may struggle to repay..	Provision of medical training, medicines and equipment can improve health and standards of living.
Aid helps rebuild livelihoods and housing after a disaster.	Aid may not reach the people who need it most. Corruption may lead to local politicians using aid for their own means or for political gain.
Sometimes projects do not benefit smaller farmers and projects are often large scale.	Aid can be used to put political or economic pressure on the receiving country. The country may end up owing a donor country or organisation a favour.
Aid for agriculture can help increase food production and so improve the quality and quantity of food available.	Emergency aid in times of disaster saves lives .
Encouraging aid industrial development can create jobs and improve transport infrastructure.	Infrastructure projects may end up benefiting employers more than employees.
Aid can support countries in developing their natural resources and power supplies.	Projects that develop clean water and sanitation can lead to improved health and living standards.
It may be a condition of the investment that the projects are run by foreign companies or that a proportion of the resources or profits will be sent abroad.	Some development projects may lead to food and water costing more .