


National & Global Instability

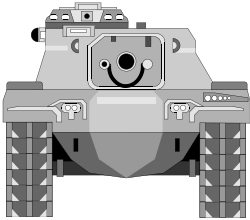
Inequalities



- Domestic inequalities often result in social and political tensions that threaten social order.
- International inequalities may do the same on a global scale.

Haves and Have Nots

- The “haves” tend to hold tenaciously to what is theirs.
- The “have nots” respond fatalistically or strive to increase their share.
- Violent confrontation may result.



Internal Instability



- Wars of secession have wracked countries like Ethiopia, Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka.
- Anarchy and chaos are the norms in Somalia and Liberia.
- Political strife tears at the fabric of countries as disparate as Indonesia and Peru.

International Strife

- China, Vietnam, the Philippines and Malaysia and Indonesia all seek to control potential oil reserves in the South China Sea.
- Water supplies become an ever increasing source of tension in the Middle East.



People on the Move - Refugees

- The United Nations High Commission for Refugees noted in a 1998 report that there were more than 22 million refugees at the end of 1997.
- Nearly 150,000 of these were seeking asylum in Canada at that time.
- Many of these people face political or religious persecution in their homelands; some face torture or death.



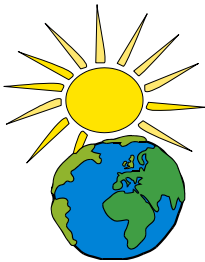
People on the Move – Economic Migrants



NOTICE
NO TRESPASSING

- Some move to improve their lives.
- North America and Australia are largely populated by economic migrants of the 19th and 20th centuries who came in search of better lives.
- Today, illegal migration to Western Europe, Canada and the USA has become a hot political issue as truckloads of illegals are arrested in southern England and boatloads of Asians are rounded up in British Columbia.

Limiting Illegal Migration



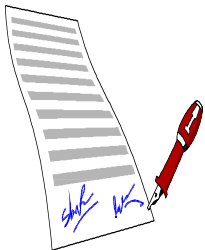
- Most people would prefer to stay put if conditions could be improved
 - if persecution could be eliminated.
 - if violence could be curtailed.
 - if standards of living could be improved.
- Social stability, throughout the world, is a concern of all global citizens.

International Stability

- Confrontation is not the only possibility.
- The United Nations and other international organizations seek peaceful resolutions to world problems.
- Non governmental organizations work within troubled nations to improve people's lives.

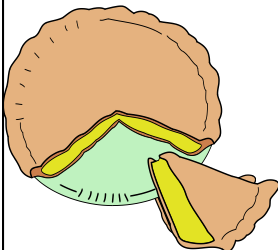


Wealth Redistribution



- In social democracies wealth has often been redistributed through the tax system and the provision of services, like health care, welfare and pensions.
- International agreements like the Law of the Seas treaty have arranged equitable distribution of resources.

Wealth Redistribution II



- It is not always simply a matter of redistributing pieces of the pie.
- Economic growth has consistently enlarged the available pie throughout this century.
- Can we create enough for everyone to live at a decent level?

A Developed World?

- Can we all live at the standard of the developed world today?
 - Can the world's resources support this?
 - Is it even desirable?
 - Are there acceptable alternatives?
- There are no easy answers, yet answers must be found.

Health Concerns in the Developing World



Water-Borne Diseases

- Most deaths in the developing world are attributable to contaminated water
- Diarrhoea
- Cholera
- Billharzia

Diarrhoea

- Common killer of infants in developing countries
- According to the WHO, diarrhoea is responsible for up to 6 million deaths worldwide annually
- Although highly treatable most deaths occur because children die of dehydration

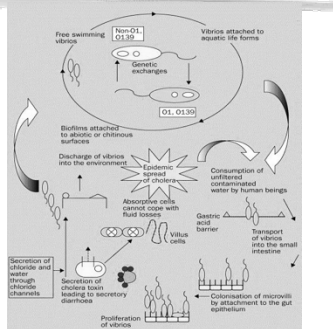
Right- an advertisement by **USAID in Nicaragua (Central America)** to encourage parents to obtain oral rehydration tablets to treat diarrhoea in infants

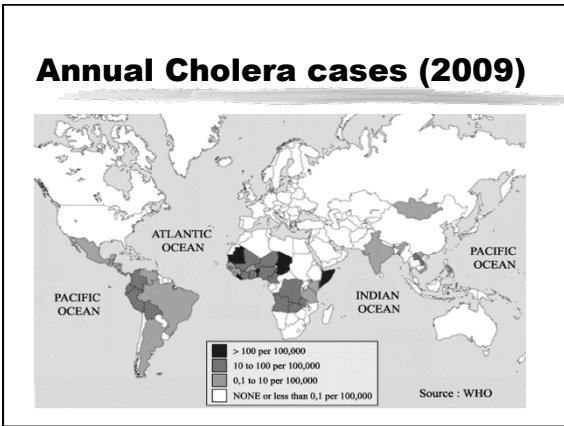


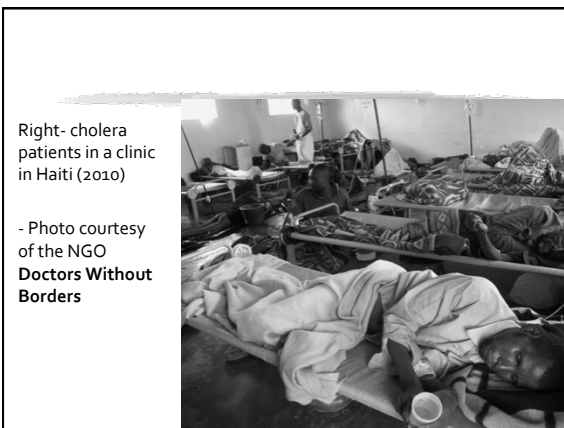
Cholera

- Deadly bacteria which is spread through contaminated water and affects the intestines
- Leads to rapid dehydration and death if not treated promptly
- According to the WHO, over 4 million people are affected annually causing over 100,000 deaths

Right- Cholera bacteria life cycle chart

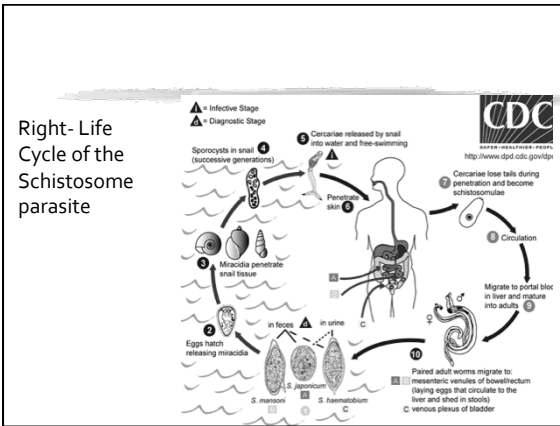


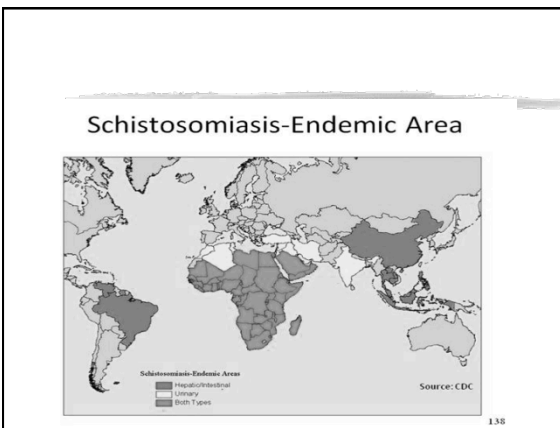




Billharzia (Schistosomiasis)

- Acquired by parasites while swimming, bathing, drinking, or wading in contaminated fresh water
- Parasites can burrow through skin
- According to the WHO, "it is the second most socioeconomically devastating disease after malaria"
- Causes an estimated 20,000 deaths/year
- Causes chronic disease: kidney, liver damage, cancer





Insect-Borne Diseases

- Malaria
- African Sleeping Sickness

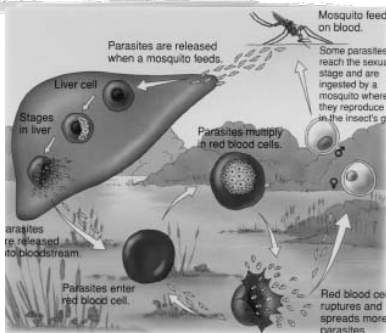
Malaria

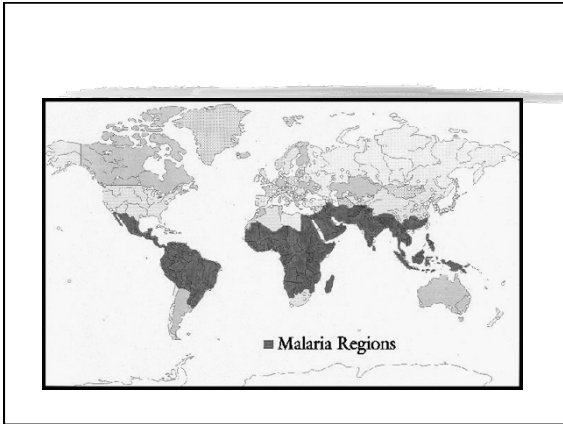
- Malaria is the number one parasitic killer in the world and is responsible for nearly 900,000 deaths annually according to the WHO
- It is a parasite which is spread by a vector called the Anopheles mosquito- active only at night and only in climatic conditions above 20 degrees Celsius

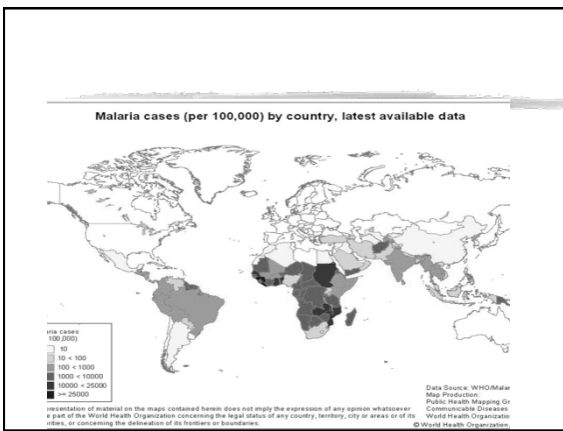
Right- Picture of the Female Anopheles mosquito. Only this specie of mosquitoes can transmit the malaria parasite- and only the females



Right- Life Cycle of Malaria parasite

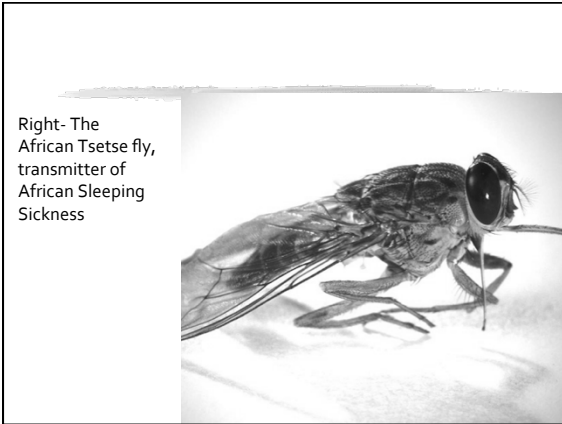


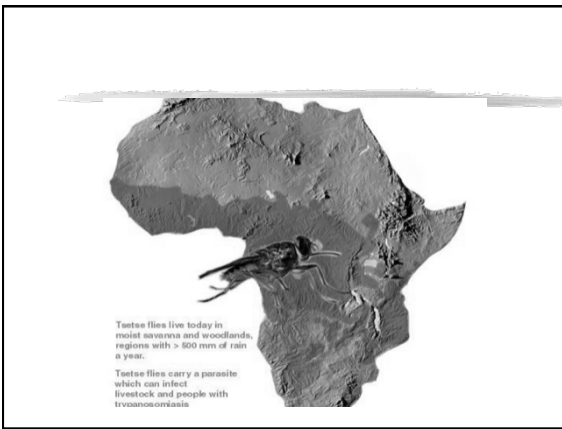


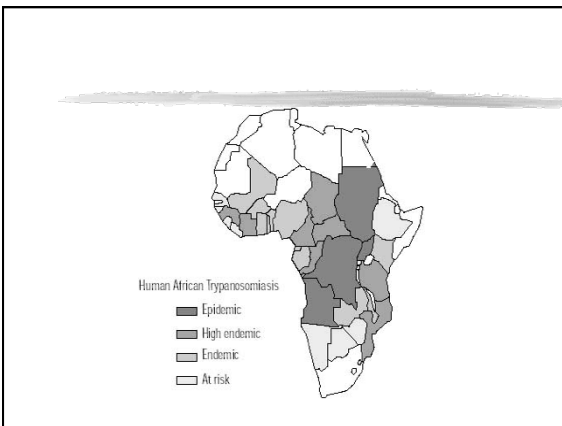


African Sleeping Sickness (Trypanosomiasis)

- Parasitic disease spread by the Tsetse fly
- According to the WHO, it killed an estimated 48,000 people in 2008
- Exclusively affects sub-Saharan Africa and is endemic in countries (see map)

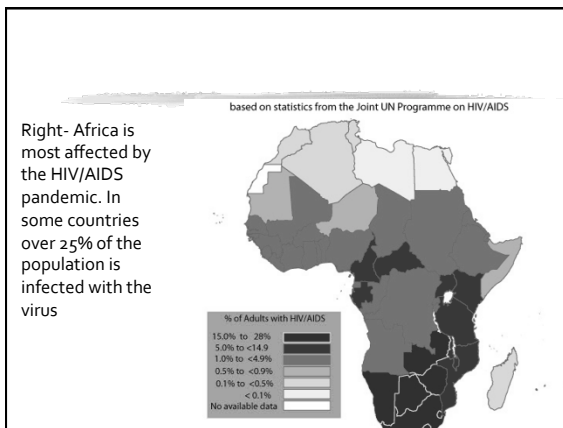






HIV/AIDS

- According to the UNAIDS (2015), approximately 36.7 million people are living with HIV/AIDS worldwide
- 1.1 Million people died of the disease in 2015
- It is spread only by humans through contact with infected sexual fluid or blood
- After a period of incubation, the virus begins to attack White Blood Cells thereby lowering immunity to infections
- New HIV infections have fallen by 6% since 2010
- AIDs related deaths have fallen by 45% since the peak in 2005



- Although it remains a serious health concern worldwide, AIDS related deaths have begun to decline in recent years
- Sexual education, effective screening of blood products (medical transfusions) for HIV, and new drugs have reduced AIDS related mortality

Rabbies

- Fatal virus which is spread through the infected saliva (usually a bite) of a mammal
- Dogs and bats are the main vectors of the disease
- According to the WHO, an estimated 55,000 people die annually, disproportionately in the developing world

There are many feral dogs (wild) in developing countries which roam the street- they pose the greatest risk of rabies infection to humans, particularly to children






Rabbies
Countries or areas at risk
No risk
Low risk
Medium risk
High risk
No data available



Group Brainstorm

- A Nigerian once said, “If the developed world sends money, it is only temporary. Send tools and technology and we will solve our own problems.”

- What does he mean?
- How would tools and technology be useful in solving development problems?



Types of Foreign Aid

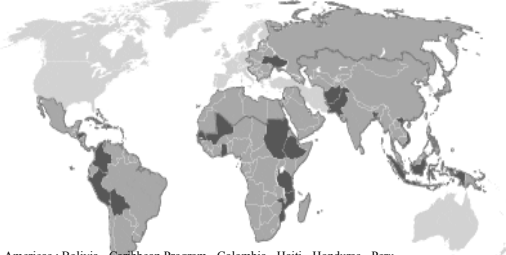
- **Bilateral aid** – financial aid given directly to a government from another government
 - Example: **CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency)**
- **Multilateral aid** – financial aid given to a government from many other governments.
 - Examples: **United Nations, World Bank, IMF**
- **NGO’s** – financial aid provided to countries from non governmental organizations.
 - Examples: **Oxfam, Red Cross, Doctors Without Borders, Amnesty International (human rights)**



Canada

- The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is Canada's **lead agency for development assistance**.
- CIDA's aim is to:
 - manage Canada's support and resources effectively and accountably to achieve meaningful, sustainable results.
 - engage in policy development in Canada and internationally, enabling Canada's effort to realize its development objectives.


CIDA INTERNATIONAL AID



A world map with several regions shaded in dark grey, indicating areas where CIDA provides international aid. The shaded regions include parts of South America, Africa, and Asia.

Americas : Bolivia - Caribbean Program - Colombia - Haiti - Honduras - Peru
 Asia : Afghanistan - Bangladesh - Indonesia - Pakistan - Vietnam
 Eastern Europe : Ukraine
 North Africa and Middle East : West Bank and Gaza
 Sub-Saharan Africa : Ethiopia - Ghana - Mali - Mozambique - Senegal - Sudan - Tanzania

- Over 40,000 international NGO's
- Even more national NGO's
 - Example: Russia has over 277,000 alone
- Some act primarily as lobbyists, while others primarily conduct programs and activities.
- An NGO such as **OXFAM**, concerned with poverty alleviation, might provide needy people with the equipment and skills to find food and clean drinking water.



The logo for Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) features the words 'Non Governmental Organizations' in a stylized font, with 'Non' in a large, bold, serif font and 'Governmental Organizations' in a smaller, sans-serif font below it. The text is overlaid on a circular graphic that resembles a globe or a network of connections.



Problems with Foreign Aid

- Tied Aid – lending governments attach conditions to aid being given.
 - Example: The lending country makes sure the borrowing country must buy goods from the lending country in the future if they get a loan
- Massive Debt – many countries that receive large loan are forced into paying off the huge loan payments instead of putting the money to good use.
- Corrupt governments – When loan money goes to poor nations, the money doesn't always go where it is needed, but rather to the leaders of the country

Discussion Questions

- Should Canada link its foreign aid to human rights?
- Should Canada be helping poor people in countries that abuse human rights, such as North Korea, Myanmar and Afghanistan?

A note about terminology

- The terms have been very contentious
- Now accepted are:
 - Developed countries = most wealthy countries
 - New industrializing countries = places like Indonesia that are building up their industries and infrastructure
 - Developing countries = do not have a modern infrastructure or many industries
 - Highly indebted poor countries (HIPCs) = most of the countries at the bottom of the UN Human Development Index in debt to developed nations

Developing World Map

- Interactive map
- <http://worldmap.canadiangeographic.ca/>
- You can compare any country and look at things like child mortality rate, access to clean drinking water etc.

Post-Writing

- Go back to your initial writings about standard of living
- Write a one-page discussion assessing any changes you might have in opinion after looking at specifics. (Now you can use the proper terms!).
- Discuss each of the levels of standard of living (excellent, average, poor) and what you imagine them to be like now that you have a bit more information. Were you close? Far off?

Developing World Partner Work

- See website for details

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