

What is Africa like?

- Africa is a physically and economically diverse continent
- Misconceptions include 'everyone is poor' and 'it is all desert' - this simply isn't true
- It is made up of 54 unique countries

What factors influence development?

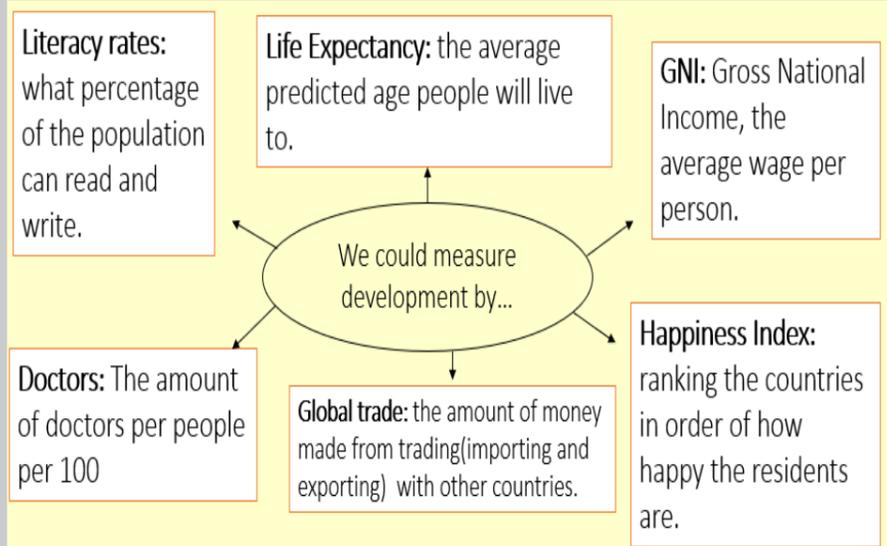
Physical Factors—these are factors to do with the environment that influence whether a country develops or not.

Economic Factors—these are factors to do with how the country makes money. For example do TNCs invest in the country.

Historical Factors—these are factors to do with the past and how this influences the present .



How do we measure development?



- Development can be measured in a variety of **economic** and **social** ways.
- Gross National Income is a way of measuring how strong the economy is.
- However, using just economic indicators is not giving a rounded picture of how developed a country is .
- We use another indicator called 'The Human Development Index' (HDI) to give us a more rounded picture of development. This measures life expectancy, literacy rates and GNI, giving us a number between 0 and 1 (0 been the most underdeveloped.)

Key Terms

Development	To increase the standard of living in a place which includes its economy, health etc.
Life Expectancy	The average predicted age people will live to.
Climate	This is the average weather of a place over a 30 year average.
Gross National Income (GNI)	The average wage per person.
Economic multiplier effect	This is where the success on one business encourages other businesses to locate in an area.
Desertification	This is the gradual process of fertile land turning into desert.
Landlocked	Where a country has no border with the coast.
Trans-national corporation	This is a large company that has its headquarters in a HIC but makes products in an LIC.
Genocide	This is the intentional killing of a particular group of the population.
Trade agreements	A deal between countries to allow trade to occur more effectively.

Physical Factors hindering development—Mali

- Mali is in the West of Africa and suffers from high levels of desertification, due to the climate. The country has suffered for centuries from this problem.
- It hinders development as it cannot sell agricultural products from the country and people are migrating to other places to find work.
- Reducing the GNI and quality of life in this country.

Physical Factors promoting development—Egypt

- Egypt has benefitted economically from the River Nile for centuries. It provides fertile land to export many citrus products.
- Egypt also benefits from natural resources, such as oil, that allows the country to develop.
- Egypt's 2030 masterplan is looking at developing an economy that is sustainable and benefitting the whole of the country, so it can be a strong economic powerhouse in the area.

Economic Factors hindering development— Somalia

- Somalia is one of the poorest countries in Africa, due to a failed government and the country been run by a terrorist group. Therefore, no other countries want to trade with Somalia, as they don't want any products that they can't trade with, which is making it hard for them to develop.
- Many people in Somalia have turned to piracy as a form of making money, as there are limited opportunities for employment.
- Somalia GNI is \$13 billion compared to South Africa, the richest country in Africa, of \$703 billion.

Economic Factors promoting development - Nigeria

- Nigeria is a rapidly developing country and is predicted to be the largest economy in Africa by 2050.
- Nigeria has a wealth of oil, but is expanding into the IT sector, for when oil runs out in the country.
- One of the largest TNCs that is located in Nigeria is Shell. There are many positives, such as employment opportunities. However, there are many negatives, such as environmental destruction from oil.

Historical Factors hindering development—Rwanda

- Rwanda suffered a horrendous genocide in 1994. This occurred between two different ethnic groups within the country, who were fighting for power.
- Hutu's (the minority group) killed over 800,000 Tutsi (the majority group) over the course of 100 days.
- The International community didn't do anything to help the country and this has had a massive impact on the countries development.

Historical Factors promoting development—Rwanda

- Rwanda has worked extremely hard to change people's ideas about the country after the genocide. The country has experienced an economic boom!
- Rwanda still has a largely agricultural based economy, but the government is working hard to develop the IT sector in the country.
- 64% of Rwanda's government are women, this is about the average for the world. Rwanda is working for equal right for woman also.

Trinity TV
 For more help, visit Trinity TV and watch the following videos:
Trinity TV > Year 8 > Geography > Term 4

