

CS1 ◀ DEVELOPMENT ON A NATIONAL SCALE
IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY ▶

Why does development need to be sustainable?

I. Unsustainable development: deprivation in Bangladesh

How does deprivation show Bangladesh unsustainable development?

Structure



With a HDI of 0.515 and a GDP per capita of 752\$, Bangladesh is a developing country in the low human development category.

Living in Dhaka shantytowns. *BBC News*, 8 April, 2010

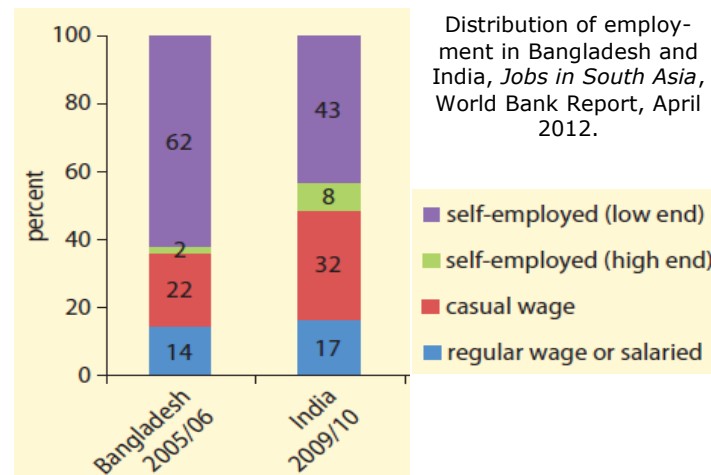
The Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies estimates that as much as half of Dhaka's population lives in the vast, hand-built shantytowns (slum settlements of plywood, corrugated metal, sheets of plastic, and cardboard boxes).



Deforestation in Bangladesh, Gil Moti / Still Pictures/2007.

Poor farmers burning Madhupur Forest to extend agricultural land and grow more food.

Key notion



Distribution of employment in Bangladesh and India, *Jobs in South Asia*, World Bank Report, April 2012.

Regular wages come from a formal job in the private or public sector. Casual wages are paid on a daily, irregular or piece-rate basis. Self-employed workers are independent employers and unpaid family members. Low end means earning a small income, high end means earning a high income

Vocabulary

CS1 ◀ DEVELOPMENT ON A NATIONAL SCALE
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Why does development need to be sustainable?

II. Sustainable development: microfinance in Bangladesh

Can micro finance provide sustainable development in Bangladesh?

Structure

Key notion

Vocabulary



Microfinance, microcredit originates from Bangladesh: it means the poor can get very small money loans to start their own business.

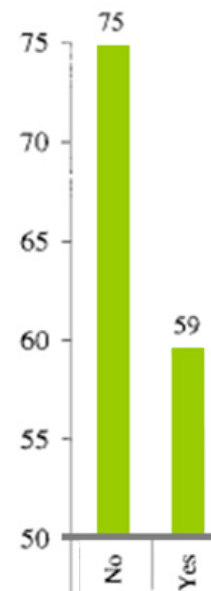
Villagers clearing the undergrowth in their tree plantation, Proshika, Koitta village, 2002.

Proshika, a Bangladesh non government development organization provided microcredit and technical assistance and training in agroforestry.



Underweight children (in percent) with or without assistance programme, *Attaining Development in Bangladesh*, World Bank Report, 6 June 2005.

The 'No' bar shows the rate of underweight children suffering from malnutrition in a village without assistance programme. The 'Yes' bar shows the result in a village with an assistance programme.



The Village Phone Programme, Grameen Bank, 2003.
Nomita became the village phone operator: villagers phone for a fee which allows Nomita to repay her loan and earn her living

CS2 ◀ OIL PRODUCTION ON A REGIONAL SCALE IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY ▶

Can oil production provide sustainable development?

I. Unsustainable development: The Ogoni community destroyed by oil production

How has Shell corporation failed to provide development?

Structure

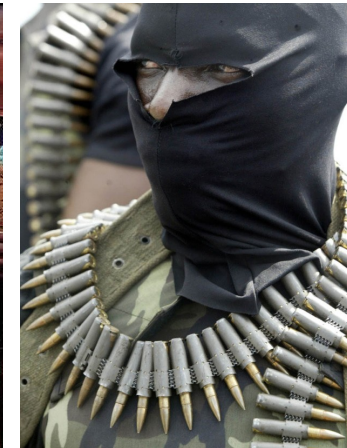
Key notion



In the Niger Delta of Nigeria, a developing country, many oil companies chose to focus on their profits and neglected social and environmental impacts.

Ogoni peaceful demonstration, BBC News, 15-09-2006

The Ogoni expressing their anger against the Shell operations.



Delta rebel by George Osodi, 2006.

Armed groups such as the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) advocate violent action against oil companies.

Vocabulary



Oil pollution by George Osodi, 2003.
Oil residue and waste left farm land and fishing waters unusable while gas flaring and smoke produce air pollution.



Tapioca woman by George Osodi, 2006.
Tapioca needs to be dried before farmers sell it and can be contaminated by air pollution. Besides production fell due to land and water pollution.

CS2 ◀ OIL PRODUCTION ON A REGIONAL SCALE IN IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY ▶

Can oil production provide sustainable development?

II. Sustainable development: the Akassa people benefiting from oil production

How can an oil corporation provide sustainable development?

Structure



Statoil, a Norwegian oil producer launched the Akassa Community Development Project to improve the community and environment.

Key notion

Vocabulary



A manager helping young turtles to safely reach the sea, Akassa Turtle Station & Observatory, 2011. Young turtles are born on the beach and often die before reaching the ocean which endangers the species worldwide.

The new Buoama market, 2003.

To increase trade and business the old marked couldn't be renovated so it was destroyed and replaced.



The new Internet training center of Oginibiri, 2004. Human resources development was promoted by rehabilitating primary school buildings and building an Internet training center

CS3 ◀ FARMING ON A NATIONAL & REGIONAL SCALE IN MEXICO, AN EMERGING COUNTRY ▶
Why choosing sustainable farming?

I. Unsustainable farming: coffee crisis in Mexico
How is intensive coffee production an example of unsustainable farming?

Structure

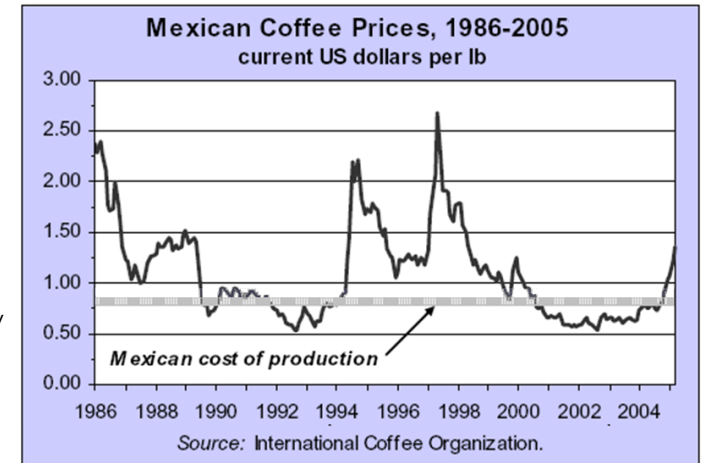
Key notion

Vocabulary



Mexico, an emerging country, is one of the largest coffee-producing country in the world. Coffee is grown by a vast majority of small producers.

Mexican coffee prices are highly unstable and sometimes fall below production cost which means Mexican farmers lose money when they sell their coffee.



Mexican coffee grower ready to use agri-chemicals. Catharina Wesseling, Vera Cruz, Mexico, July 2000. To increase coffee production, farmers use agri-chemicals (pesticides, insecticides, etc...) which cause pollution.



The body of a 24 year-old woman, David McNew, LIFE MAGAZINE, July 31, 2001. In May 2001 the U.S. Border Patrol found the bodies of 14 Mexicans who died of dehydration while trying to cross the Sonora desert in a desperate migration to the U.S. All were poor farmers from one of the Mexican coffee growing regions hard hit by the current crisis.

CS3 ◀ FARMING ON A NATIONAL & LOCAL SCALE IN MEXICO, AN EMERGING COUNTRY ▶
Why choosing sustainable farming?

II. Sustainable farming: fair trade organic coffee in Oaxaca

How can fair trade achieve sustainable food production?

Structure

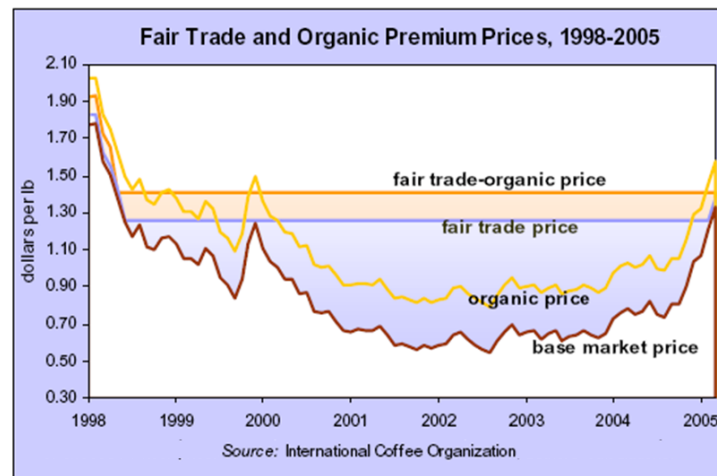
Key notion



In Mexico, an emerging country, many small coffee producers associated to improve their situation and promote development.

Farmers training. Photo by CEPCO Technical Assistance Team, May 2007.

CEPCO's skill-building training programs have educated farmers in the practices of organic agriculture, fish farming and animal husbandry.



Vocabulary

Fair trade coffee means customers are ready to pay more to make sure small producers have a decent income.
 Organic coffee means coffee produced without any agrichemicals.
 The pound (abbreviation: lb) represents 0.453 kilograms

Building a wooden compost box. Lilian Autler, Grassroots International, April 2009

Organic farming doesn't use agrichemicals. For instance compost is used as a natural fertilizer.



CS4 ◀ WATER MANAGEMENT ON A NATIONAL SCALE IN AUSTRALIA, A DEVELOPED COUNTRY ▶
How necessary is sustainable water management?

I. Unsustainable management: Australia's water crisis

How is water overuse an example of unsustainable water management?

Structure



Australia, a developed country, suffered from the Millennium Drought from 1995 to 2012 which could be a consequence of global warming.



Irrigated fields, Flagstaff Photo, 2003
 Farmers sometimes overused (using resources faster than they can renew) water resources to increase food production and their subsequent income.

Key notion



Tight water restrictions, Goulburn, *The Canberra Times*, 2006.

In 2006 water restrictions were put in place throughout Australia due to severe drought. External water use without permit was forbidden and individuals and businesses were fined if not respecting the rules.

Vocabulary



Kangaroo remains, New South Wales, *Lonely Planet Images*, 2007
 Failing water resources increase the risk of drought and endangers animal and plant species and threatens entire ecosystems.

CS4 ◀ WATER MANAGEMENT ON A NATIONAL SCALE IN AUSTRALIA, A DEVELOPED COUNTRY ▶
How necessary is sustainable water management?

II. Sustainable management: Australia and water conservation

How can water conservation achieve sustainable resource management?

Structure

Key notion

Vocabulary

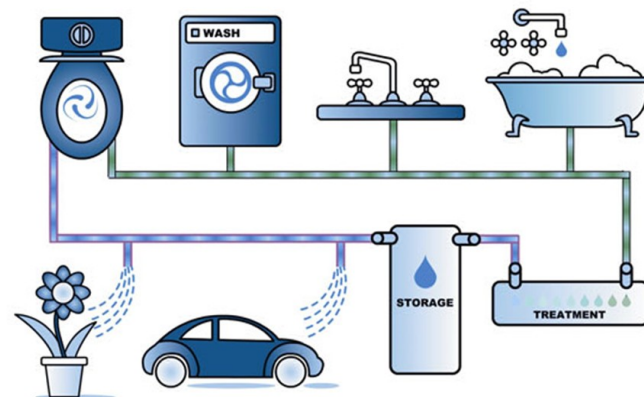


The Millennium Drought of 1995 - 2012 prompted Australia, a developed country, to change the way it managed its water resources

Drip irrigation, BBC News, Nov 7, 2006. Better farming practices like drip irrigation when crops are watered slowly and little by little (drop by drop) save and conserve water while keeping a high production.



Don't Throw Out the Baby or the Bathwater



'Don't throw out the baby or the bathwater', consumer information leaflet to re-use grey-water in a household, Adelaide, 2004.

After the most severe drought to hit the region since the 1940s, information campaigns to increase consumers' awareness.



Rainwater harvesting, ABC News, 14 April 2011. More and more households searching for new water supplies including collecting rainwater which can be used for gardens, irrigation, livestock and for drinking with a special collector.

CS5 ◀ URBANISATION ON A LOCAL SCALE IN A DEVELOPED COUNTRY: LEICESTER, UK ▶
Is urban management always sustainable?

I. Unsustainable management: Leicester's urban crisis

How does deprivation show Leicester's unsustainable management?

Structure



Leicester, a manufacturing city of the UK, a developed country, faced a serious urban crisis at the end of the 20th century.

Household amenities	1971 (percent)	1981 (percent)
Exclusive use of amenities	63,101 (66.0)	89,613 (91.0)
No bath or shower	10,916 (11.4)	1,853 (1.9)
No inside WC	26,703 (27.9)	6,967 (7.1)



Leicester Key facts, 1981 census.
The presence of basic amenities like a fixed bath and shower and an inside flush toilet is a good indicator of housing conditions in working-class terraced houses.

Key notion



Change in the industrial structure of Leicester's workforce, *Leicester Key facts, 1991 census.*

	1981 (jobs)	1991 (jobs)	Change (percent)
Mineral production	1,7520	1,070	-37.8
Engineering	24,700	15,150	-38.7
Other manufacturing	38,910	30,760	-20.9
Construction	8,160	7,050	-13.6
Distribution	31,990	29,770	-5.2
Transport	8,110	16,020	-3.6
Other Services	35,010	40,950	+17

Many factories closed because British manufacturing was no longer competitive and was relocated abroad.



Waste in a park in the inner-city, *The Leicester Mercury, 22 September 1986*
High-density housing and general dereliction generated a lack or degradation of open and recreation space.

Vocabulary

CS5 ◀ URBANISATION ON A LOCAL SCALE IN A DEVELOPED COUNTRY: LEICESTER, UK ▶
Is urban management always sustainable?

II. Sustainable management: Leicester's urban regeneration

How does regeneration try to achieve sustainable urbanisation?

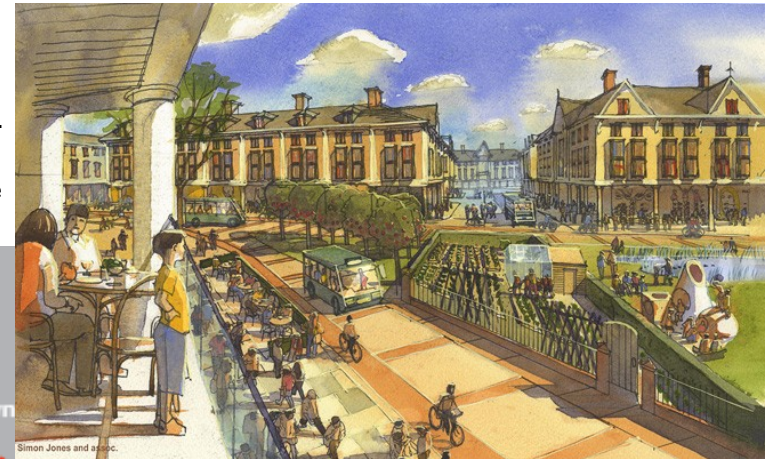
Structure

Key notion



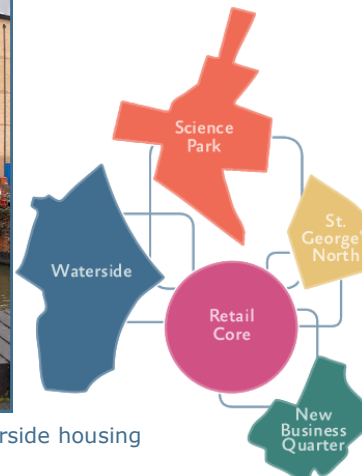
In the 2000s, Leicester launched a vast regeneration program to rehabilitate run-down urban areas.

Leicester's plan for an eco-town, Leicester Regeneration Company, 2008. A place where people will want to live and work, can afford to live and will want to stay...



18 km of waterfront & 3,500 riverside housing

Regenerating Leicester, *Sustainable Leicester project*, 2008. Providing a mixture of housing and employment opportunities will suit both low and high income groups.



60,000 m² shopping centre & 2,500 service jobs

Vocabulary