A. Tree Aid A **case study** of an aid project in an LEDC

**Description**

Tree Aid is a charity that wants to eradicate poverty by planting trees in poor countries, mainly sub Saharan Africa, in the Sahel. They believe planting trees will help poverty – stricken people by providing fruits which can be sold at market to other villagers for a high price, meaning people can afford food, healthcare and education for their children. Trees will also make the ground more fertile and reduce soil erosion, meaning families can again make a profit through growing food, so they can afford to pay for their needs in life. Trees also stop the enlargement of the Sahara desert, and encourage wildlife, such as birds and insects.

**SOCIAL:**

Over 450,000 villagers have benefitted from improved incomes from tree products meaning better health, education and life chances; children eat many different fruits and even use the sticks of the neem tree as toothbrushes. The trees provide wood for fuel and building and provide fruits and leaves for food – a more varied diet and greater food security.

**ECONOMIC:**

Tree Aid have spent around £9.5m since 1987 – that’s around £21 for each person who has directly benefitted from our work and £1.30 per tree planted. The trees provide products with an economic value that can be traded eg Shea Butter, nuts and fruits. They provide fodder for animals. Train the people in business skills and marketing to sell their products.

**ENVIRONMENTAL:**

Improve the soil by supplying nutrients as the leaves fall and decompose; act as windbreaks and the roots hold the soil together preventing erosion; provide natural insecticides. More trees hold back the desert and improve agricultural land, meaning more food crops grow.
B. Cyberjaya, Malaysia. A case study from an LEDC to illustrate the factors that affect the location of different types of economic activity

Malaysia plans a hi-tech city
Deep in a Malaysian oil palm plantation, an ‘intelligent’ city is emerging. Cyberjaya is key to the government’s plan to boost quaternary employment and transform Malaysia into an MEDC by 2020. It’s an ambitious and expensive plan. To make Cyberjaya a success, the government:
- cleared 29 sq km of plantation
- built new motorways, power and water supplies, and a high-speed rail route
- provided telecommunications, office buildings, public transport and a free park-and-ride scheme
- offered research grants and tax breaks for investors
- passed laws protecting intellectual property rights
- established universities of multimedia, medical sciences and creative technology
- created a luxurious environment with sports facilities, parks, lakes, shops and restaurants
- began moving government departments to Putrajaya next door.

The Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC)
So far, it has:
- created 63,000 jobs in ICT, creative and multimedia industries (57% of workers are graduates)
- attracted international companies such as Dell, DHL, HSBC, Ericsson, Motorola, BMW, IBM
- registered nearly 2000 new inventions
- generated over £1 billion of ICT exports a year.

Why locate your industry in Malaysia?
Primary – oil palm plantations
Secondary – Dyson manufacturing plant
Quarternary - Cyberjaya

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<th>Malaysian economy sectors</th>
<th>Reasons for Malaysian location</th>
<th>Economic impacts</th>
<th>Social impacts</th>
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<td>Primary</td>
<td>Tropical location with ideal growing climate</td>
<td>Largest exporter, creates revenue, wages</td>
<td>More jobs, better standard of living</td>
<td>Rainforest cleared</td>
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<td>Secondary</td>
<td>Cheap labour, close to markets</td>
<td>Less unemployment, higher income</td>
<td>Poor impact in original locations, better living standards in Malaysia</td>
<td>More pollution, larger carbon footprint transporting goods to West</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quarternary</td>
<td>Government investment in Cyberjaya</td>
<td>More exports, lose unemployment</td>
<td>New jobs, better infrastructure</td>
<td>Pollution, cleared plantation</td>
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C. Call centres in Newcastle. UK A case study from an MEDC to illustrate the factors that affect the location of different types of economic activity.

Cobalt Park
- Provides 9,000 jobs – so good workforce is available
- It is on main roads and near to public transport so has good transport links
- It is next to a country park and has a leisure centre, nursery & lunchtime clubs. So has a pleasant working environment.

Why the Newcastle?
- Good access to the coast; good telecommunications to link with the rest of the world; cheap house prices; lower rate of sickness absence; lower wages; flexible workforce.

Location factors SEE.
- **Environmental:** access to the coast; room for expansion and open space
- **Economic:** road network; airport; tynr Tunnel; hotel; cheap wages; lower house prices; lower cost of living
- **Social:** good telecommunications; range of businesses; NHS centre, lower sickness and flexible workforce.
Why Shenzen, China?
It was the first SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE in China, attracting foreign companies. Low skilled workforce, near raw materials, close to ports & coasts, government subsidies, low wages. It is the first Chinese city to achieve DEVELOPED status (GDP per capita = $10,000 +). With Hong Kong it is predicted to become the third wealthiest city in the world by 2020 (after Tokyo & New York).

Working in Shenzhen
Foxconn in Shenzhen is the world’s largest electronics factory. Owned by a Taiwanese company, it makes iPads and iPhones for Apple. After ten suicides, an investigation showed that rules about working hours and safety were being broken.

Advantages of Apple in Shenzen
Increased literacy 99%
Rising life expectancy 77 yrs
Higher standard of living
Investment creates new jobs
MNC’s invested $30Billion +

Disadvantages of Apple in Shenzen
Air & water pollution affect the whole region;
Deforestation causing landslides; suicides; poor working conditions; low wages;
Increased population; Traffic problems; Migration causes overcrowding 70% are migrants.

Chao-xing works for Foxconn in Shenzhen (remember spread 7.16?). She feels lonely and under pressure at work, but is pleased to have a well-paid job in a modern factory. She wishes that world-famous companies like Apple could make the living and working conditions better for people all across China.
Oil from the Deepwater Horizon explosion in April 2010 caused an environmental disaster in the Gulf of Mexico. A case study of a specific development where conflicts exist between economic development and environmental damage.

On the 20th April 2010, the Deepwater Horizon offshore oil rig exploded in the Gulf of Mexico. It killed 11 workers and the oil spill became the biggest & most expensive environmental disaster in the history of the USA.

**Long term effects:** oils washed ashore and smoke particles travelled onto the land – 200 miles heavily oiled polluting particles increased in the air; oil continues to leak; more birds, fish & animals killed; tourist trade affected; fishing trips cancelled, $10 Billion clean up; future of BP in doubt due to a total cost of $90 Billion.

**Short term effects:** 11 workers killed; oil leaks into the Golf; birds, fish & marine animals killed

**ECONOMIC:**
- The government asked for $20 billion in damages from BP and BP’s share price fell.
- Local industries, such as fishing was threatened. There was a ban on fishing in the water. Tourism declined.

**ENVIRONMENTAL:**
- Plants and animals were completely covered in the oil. Seabirds, sea turtles and dolphins have been found dead.
- Oil that entered wetland areas meant recovery would be slow. Fish stocks were harmed, and productivity decreased.

**How was the spill cleaned up?**
- Almost one-quarter of the oil evaporated or dissolved; 17% was sucked up by the "top hat" lowered onto the broken riser pipe or otherwise directly recovered; 16% was chemically dispersed by more than 8m litres of chemical dispersants; a further 13% was naturally dispersed; 5% was burned (which equated to up to 11,000 barrels a day), and 3% was skimmed. On the coast, teams used beach-cleaning machines and flushing techniques in the marshes.