



NATURAL FACTORS

★ MILD ★★ HOT ★★★ V. HOT

LOCATION



There are **49 landlocked countries** in the world (see map opposite). The term 'landlocked' describes a country that **does not have access to the sea**. These countries find it **difficult to trade** with other countries as they are **unable to export goods**, by ship, to sell and earn money. This means the opportunities for **growth and development are often limited**.



A map to show the location of 'landlocked countries.'



HAZARDS



Natural hazards are events that can cause **damage to property** and **loss of life** such as storms, floods, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. A country that suffers regularly from natural hazards will spend **too much money** repairing the **damaged infrastructure** and **helping their population to recover**. Continually rebuilding and recovering makes it much **harder for people to escape poverty**.



The aftermath of the Haiti 2010 earthquake



CLIMATE



If a country is **too hot** and often experiences times of **drought**, then it will **struggle to produce enough crops** to feed its population. This is known as **food insecurity**. Many people will become **too ill to work productively** and the **economy suffers** which hinders development. In addition, there will not be enough food to **sell to other countries by trade**.

The hot and dry climate shown here is causing food insecurity



PESTS & DISEASE



Some countries that suffer from **hot and humid climates** often face problems with **tropical diseases** such as **malaria, which is transmitted by mosquitos**. This affects the **health of the working population** which limits their **productivity**. **Locusts** prefer hotter climates. These are particularly troublesome because **large swarms** will **destroy large areas of farmland**.



A locust swarm in East Africa





HUMAN FACTORS

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WAR & CONFLICT



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There are many countries that have continually suffered from the **impacts of war and conflict**. Wars are **expensive**, as they require **purchase of armaments and resources**, and lead to **significant loss of life**. **Infrastructure and services** are damaged and disrupted, whilst many people are forced to flee in fear as **refugees**. During a war, it can be difficult for a country to **trade**. **Repairing the damage** after a war can **hinder development** for years to come.



War and conflict can be a serious barrier for the development of a country

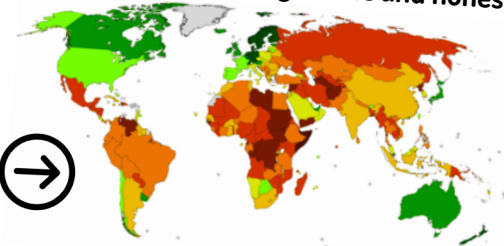


CORRUPTION

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Politically unstable countries suffer from high levels of poverty. This is because political leaders are often **corrupt**, which means the people in charge **abuse their power for their own gain**, such as taking large amounts of money for themselves. To develop successfully, countries need **strong, stable and honest leaders in charge**.

This map shows levels of corruption. The red colours indicate countries with high levels of corruption.



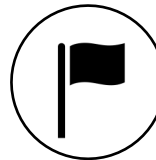
ACCESS TO EDUCATION

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Some countries do not have **enough schools or teachers** to educate the young population. Consequently, this results in a **shortage of workers** to carry out **skilled jobs**, in the future, that help develop a country's economy. **Gender inequality** can also be an issue where **women have fewer rights** to attend school and are therefore less educated than men. This causes a problem because the country is not able to fully utilise its workforce.



A primary school located in Sub-Saharan Africa.



COLONIALISM

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Colonialism was a process that occurred between **1650-1900**. It involved nations like the UK, France and Belgium taking **political control** of an area of land (known as a **colony**). It was common for these countries to **take resources and people** from their colonies as **sources of wealth**. At the time, this made the **colonising countries very wealthy**, but has since **held back the development** of the colonised countries. Most former colonies gained their **independence after 1950**, but many have suffered from **unstable governments and corruption** since.



Africa 1914

● British
● French
● Italian
● Belgian
● Portuguese
● Spanish
● German
● Others

A map showing the many colonies of Africa in 1914.

