

Week 1—Development

- The world is divided into different categories depending on their wealth. The three categories are High Income Countries (**HICs**), Newly Emerging Economies (**NEEs**) and Low Income Countries (**LICs**).
- **Indicators** that countries have different levels of wealth will be types of houses, plumbing and mobile phones typically found in that country.
- Countries that have lower levels of wealth are typically in the **southern hemisphere**. Whereas, wealthier countries are in the **northern hemisphere**, except Australia.
- **Development:** The progress of a country in terms of economic growth and quality of life.

Week 2— Measuring Development

- To measure development there are two main indicators. The first is Gross National Income (**GNI**) which is based solely on the wealth in a country.
- Human Development Index (**HDI**), on the other hand, is based on both the wealth of a country **and** the social measures such as birth rate and literacy rates.
- Countries, such as Saudi Arabia and Russia, have a high GNI but their HDI does not match. This is due to the wealth not being evenly spread across those countries.
- **Development indicators:** a numerical measure of quality of life in a country.

Week 3— Development Gap

- **Development Gap**—This is the gap between the richest and poorest countries.
- A major cause of poverty across the globe is extreme weather. This where countries are unable to develop due to droughts or natural disasters that strike.
- Landlocked countries are unable to trade with the world due to them not being able to access the sea.
- A country that is at war is also unable to developed and improve the well being of their population.
- If a country is unable to educate or treat diseases is another reason why there is a development gap.
- **Inequality**—The quality of being unequal or uneven.

Week 4— Sustainable Development Goals

- The Sustainable Development goals are **17 targets** set by the United Nations to improve the levels of development.
- The **Sustainable Development Goals** are ambitious targets that aim to end hunger, end poverty and to improve the sustainability of our planet.
- The goals aim to improve the **economic, social and environmental** wellbeing of our planet.
- **Sustainable**—This is where the needs today are met without sacrificing our future.
- **Wellbeing**—This is the ability to maintain a good standard of living.
- **Standard of Living**—This refers to the level of comfort, wealth and necessities (food, water and housing) available.

Week 5—Improving Wellbeing

- Goal 1—Ending Poverty
- Goal 2—Zero Hunger
- Goal 3—Good Health and Wellbeing
- Goal 4—Quality Education
- Goal 5—Gender Equality
- Goal 6—Clean water and sanitation
- These goals focus on improving the lives of the most vulnerable people on our planet.
- Currently there are 1.3 billion people living in extreme poverty and hunger.
- Over 300,000 women die in child birth, due to inadequate healthcare.

Week 6—Improving the environment

- Goal 11—Sustainable Cities
- Goal 12—Responsible Consumption
- Goal 13—Climate Action
- Goal 14—Life below Water
- Goal 15—Life on Land
- Over 1 billion people live in slums such as Dharavi.
- Over 3 billion people rely on ocean ecosystems.
- 13 million hectares of forests are being lost every year, deserts are increasing in size and biodiversity is collapsing across the globe.
- Global greenhouse gas emissions have increased by 50% since 1990.