

International Aid Card Sort

Sort the cards into the five different types of aid according to the definitions given to you. Some cards might go in more than one category.

Small-scale aid projects

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Water Aid is a charity that help build water pumps in local communities in India.

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United Nations (UN) gave food supplies after the destruction of farmland and buildings.

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This aid is given by a donor country (HICs) to a receptor country to finance projects in that country. In return the receptor country usually has to agree to buy other products from the donor country.

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The Japanese government and the World Bank both funded the Narmada Dam in the Gujarat state in India. Three Japanese companies (including Hitachi and Toshiba) won a \$183-million contract to supply six turbines for the dam.

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Aims to help the country develop in the future, by introducing schemes to help things like health care, education and food production. It can involve money from NGOs and governments from other countries.

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Aid given in the days and weeks immediately after a disaster has happened.

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US military airlifted the most serious cases to hospitals.

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Pays for large-scale developments

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These target the people most in need of the aid and help them directly, without any government interference.

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The British government claim to have saved at least 17,000 lives a year and have lifted 2.3 million people out of poverty since 2005.

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Tents and blankets were provided for the homeless by UNICEF (an NGO)

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The UK government sent £10 million to India following an earthquake in 2001.

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£44,000 of British aid was allegedly spent by one project official in India to finance a movie directed by her son.

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The UK government sent £280 million a year to India until 2015.

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International Aid Card Sort

short-term	long-term	top-down	bottom-up	conditional
Used in emergencies, such as floods, for immediate relief. Includes medical supplies, money and food.	Designed to improve the quality of life over a long period, such as the provision of educational programmes and local community projects.	Funds are given to the government of a country to distribute and spend on areas of need.	The people most in need are targeted directly, without government intervention.	Money is given to a country in need, but certain conditions must be met. This usually helps the developed country overall.