



**GCE A level**

1393/01

**WORLD DEVELOPMENT - WD3  
CONCEPTS AND PROCESSES OF  
WORLD DEVELOPMENT**

A.M. WEDNESDAY, 8 June 2011

3 hours

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a **Resource Folder** and a 12 page answer booklet.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or ball-point pen.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 in Section A and **one** Question from Section B.

**You should make the fullest possible use of examples in support of your answers.**

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

**SECTION A**

*Answer Question 1 and either Question 2 or Question 3.  
You will need the Resource Folder to answer Question 1.*

1. *You should spend approximately 1 hour 50 minutes on this question.  
As part of this time you are advised to spend 15 – 20 minutes reading the resources.  
Use the resources and your own knowledge and understanding to answer this question.*

**Development in the Peruvian Amazon**

- (a) Describe and explain the social, economic and political issues for developing the Peruvian Amazon. [20]
- (b) Discuss the roles of different stakeholders in oil exploration of the Peruvian Amazon. [20]
- (c) Assess the extent to which development in the Peruvian Amazon may be sustainable. [20]

**Theme 3: Perspectives of Development**

*You are advised to spend approximately 35 minutes answering this question.*

**Either,**

2. Examine how ideas about development have been influenced by economic, political and social perspectives. [20]

**Or,**

3. With reference to examples, explain how and why food security and other basic entitlements are essential for development. [20]

**SECTION B**

Choose **one Theme** (4, 5 or 6) and answer **one** question only on your chosen theme.

*You are advised to spend approximately 35 minutes answering this question.*

*You are reminded of the need to support your answers with evidence and/or examples where appropriate.*

**Theme 4: Economic Development**

**Either,**

4. Examine how different types of trading relationships may affect progress towards development. [20]

**Or,**

5. Evaluate the role of aid in the development of **one** country you have studied. [20]

**Theme 5: Political Development**

**Either,**

6. Examine the importance of governance in the development process. [20]

**Or,**

7. With reference to examples, evaluate the effectiveness of initiatives to support **national** solutions to **global** problems. [20]

**Theme 6: Social Development**

**Either,**

8. Evaluate how the development of **one** country has been affected by its provision for the education of women. [20]

**Or,**

9. With reference to examples, examine the assumption that respect for the human rights of ethnic minority groups is essential to the development process. [20]



**GCE A level**

1393/01-A

**WORLD DEVELOPMENT - WD3  
CONCEPTS AND PROCESSES OF WORLD  
DEVELOPMENT  
RESOURCE FOLDER FOR USE WITH QUESTION 1**

A.M. WEDNESDAY, 8 June 2011

3 hours

*This Resource Folder contains information required for answering Question 1.  
You are advised to spend 15-20 minutes reading the resources before attempting Question 1.*

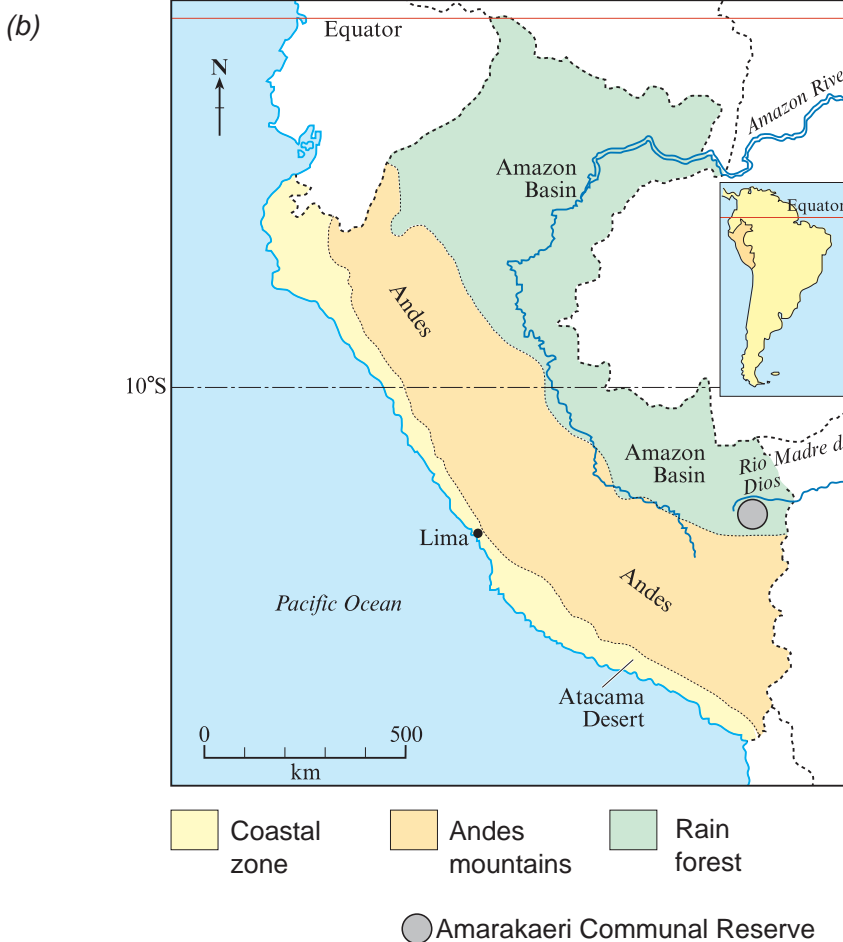
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## Development in the Peruvian Amazon

### 1. Introduction

- (a) Since 2002, there has been significant growth of the economy of Peru. The government is trying to develop the country by exploiting natural resources. While this has reduced poverty by 15%, the country is now dependent on income from minerals and metals such as oil, natural gas, copper and gold, plus timber. This has been driven by substantial international investment.

The Peruvian Amazon region is sparsely populated and offers a wealth of biodiversity as well as timber, oil and natural gas resources. There is pressure on the Peruvian government to exploit these resources. The social, economic, political and environmental impacts on traditional Amazonian Indian indigenous communities are controversial. There have been violent clashes between police and indigenous protestors over claims that the government is removing legal protection from their lands.



(c)

#### Peru Factfile (2008 data)

- Total population: 29,546,000
- Proportion of population in urban areas: 71%
- Proportion of population in Peruvian Amazon: 11%
- Population growth rate: 1.39%
- GDP per capita: US \$ 8,500
- Population below poverty line: 45%
- Birth rate: 19.4/1000
- Death rate: 6.2/1000
- Life expectancy: 71 years

Source: CIA Factbook

## 2. New settlement in the Peruvian Amazon

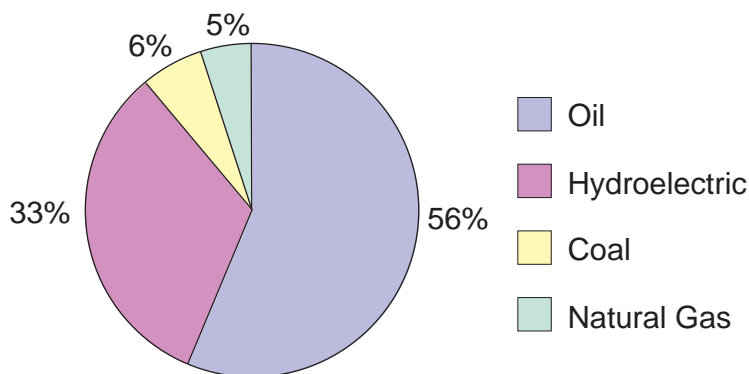
New settlers are moving into the Amazon region. They are Indian farmers from the Andes. There is insufficient farmland in the mountains and the Peruvian government has promoted new settlement in the 'empty' rain forest. The government has approved settlers' rights to new land if they improve it by clearing rain forest for roads and agriculture. This has created tension with Amazonian Indians over their indigenous communal land rights. Settlers are rarely evicted if they live on communal land illegally.

<b>Impacts of resettlement on the Peruvian Amazon</b>
<p><b>Social impacts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land disputes between settlers and Amazonian Indians</li> <li>• Increase in violence and stealing</li> <li>• Indigenous communities learn new skills from the settlers</li> <li>• Children prefer to learn Spanish rather than their own language</li> <li>• Decline in traditional knowledge within Indian communities</li> <li>• Adaptation needed for settlers to live in rain forest</li> <li>• Decrease in nutrition as traditional diet of fish and forest animals is declining</li> <li>• Sacred sites of tribes often lie outside remaining communal lands</li> </ul>
<p><b>Economic impacts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansion of commercial agriculture</li> <li>• Settlers aim to make as much money as possible as quickly as possible</li> <li>• Over-exploitation of hunting and fishing resources due to commercial hunting</li> </ul>
<p><b>Political impacts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government policies and laws favour settlers over indigenous communities</li> <li>• Mineral exploitation gives multinational companies influence over Government</li> </ul>
<p><b>Environmental impacts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large areas of forest are cleared including steep slopes</li> <li>• Intensive use of land destroys soil and leads to soil erosion</li> <li>• Rain forest does not easily grow back</li> <li>• Dynamite used by new settlers for fishing quickly exhausts fish stocks and damages the environment</li> </ul>

### 3. Energy in Peru

Recent rapid economic growth in Peru has created new demands for energy. Since 2003, Peru has promoted new oil industries and created an exploration boom. The new oilfields in the Peruvian Amazon are expected to make a significant impact on energy security as well as income from exports. The government has leased areas called 'blocks' to state and multinational energy companies for exploration and production.

(a) Energy consumption in Peru (2009)



(b) View of Amazon where oil exploitation is planned

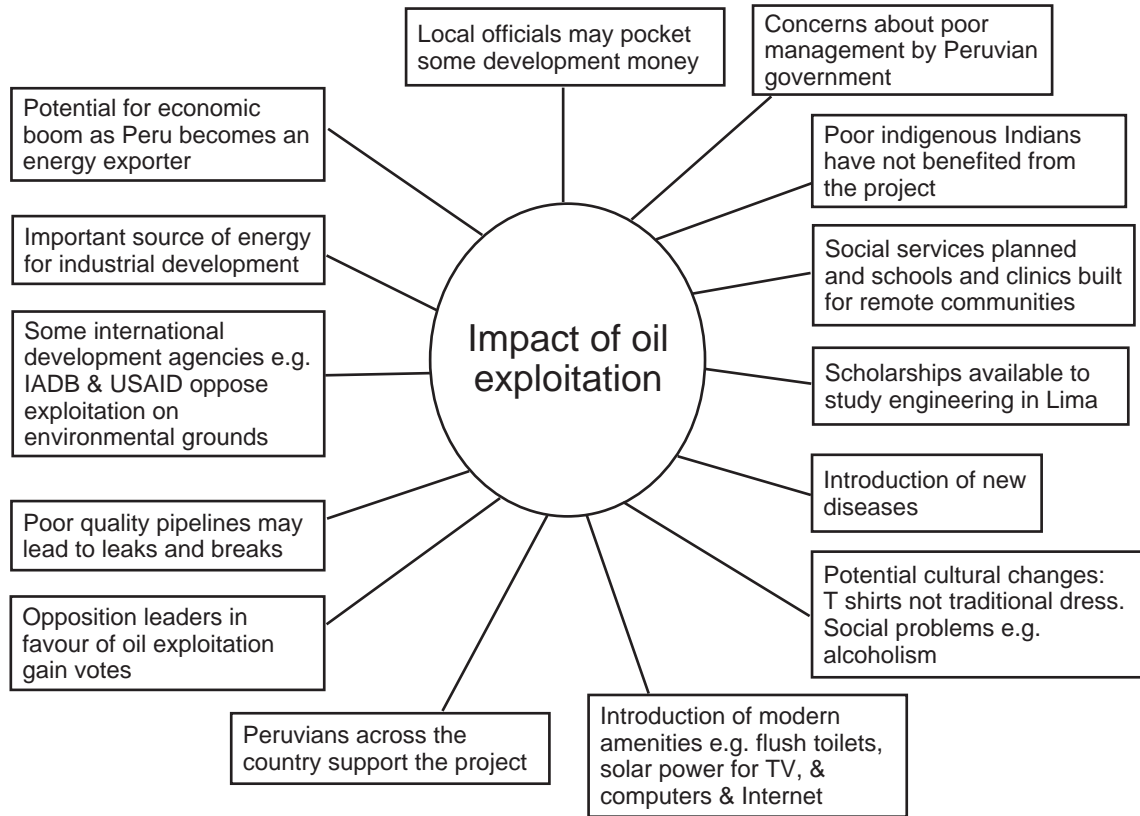


Source: <http://nationalzoo.si.edu>

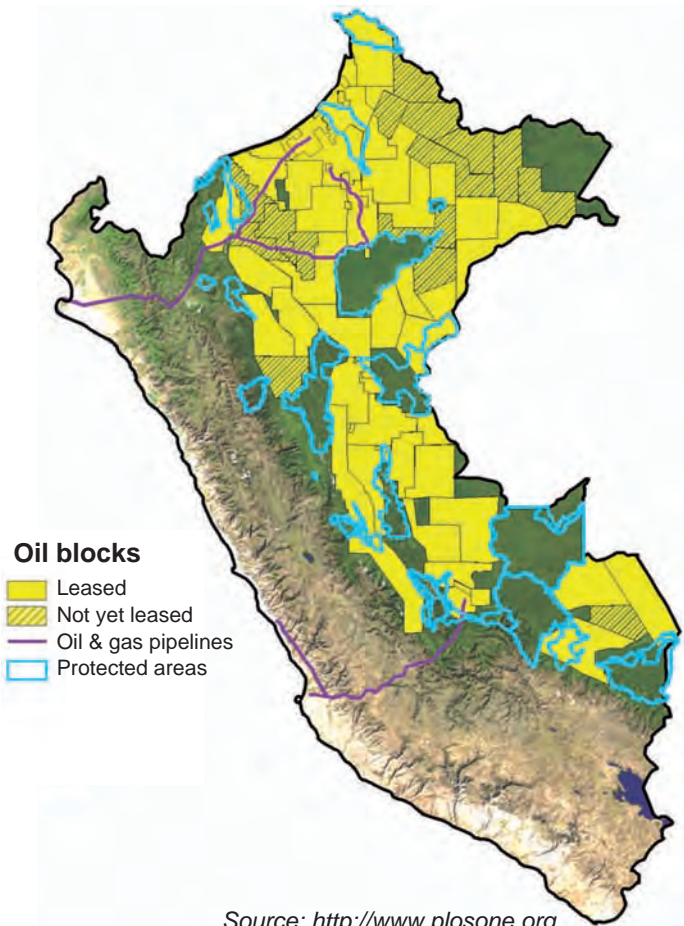
(c) Energy in figures

72%	Area of Peruvian Amazon divided in to oil and gas blocks
12%	Areas of fully protected land – National Parks, and national and historic sanctuaries
58 out of 64	'Blocks' (areas leased for exploitation) which overlap with lands legally belonging to indigenous people
17	Number of blocks which overlap with reserves specifically for indigenous people to live in voluntary isolation
930 million barrels	Estimated oil reserves in Peru
154,000 barrels	Daily oil consumption in Peru
115,000 barrels	Daily oil production in Peru

(d) **Impact of oil exploration**



(e) **Oil blocks in Peru**



(f) **Impact of oil exploration in Southern Peru**

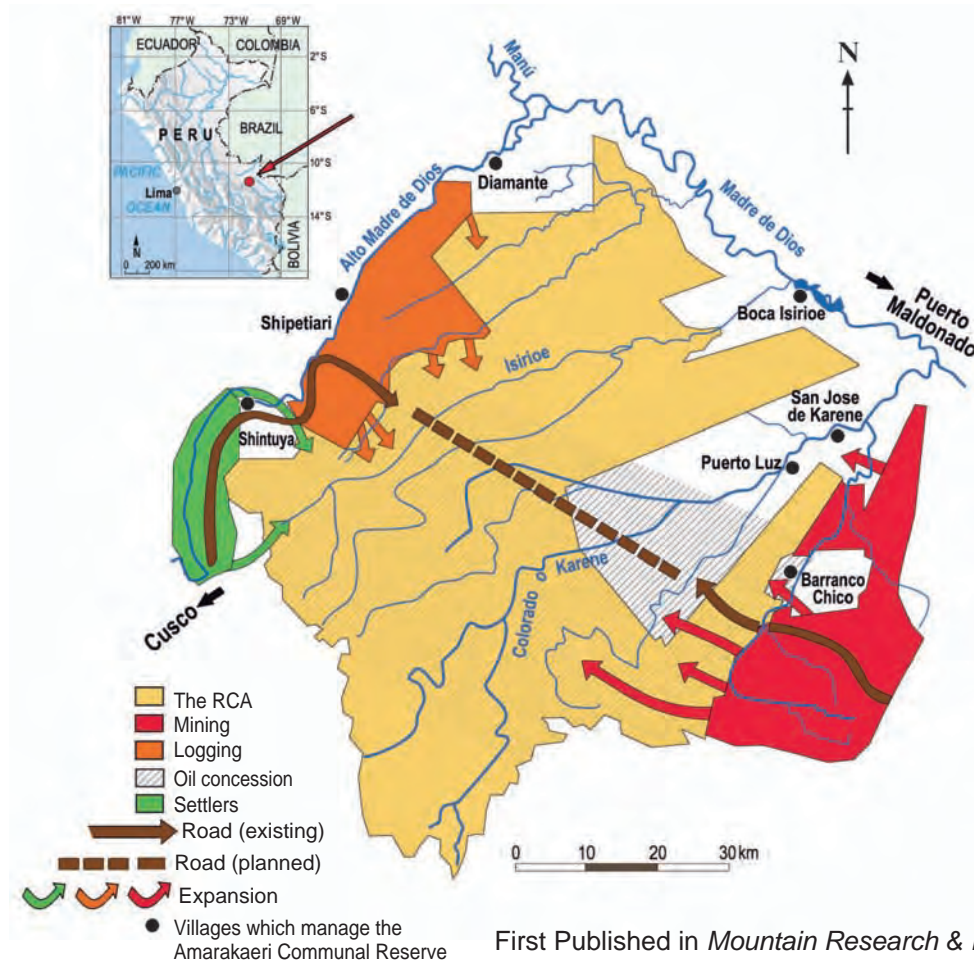


Source: <http://www.banktrack.org>



#### 4. Oil exploitation: the AmaraKaeri Communal Reserve (RCA)

##### (a) The AmaraKaeri Communal Reserve



##### (b) Conflicts over oil exploration plans

Stakeholders	Views of Stakeholders
Amarakaeri Indians	Indians want US energy company Hunt Oil to abandon an exploration project in AmaraKaeri. The rights to mine were given to Hunt Oil without consultation. Indians feel like second class citizens who have no rights. The situation has created great social conflicts.
Peruvian government	Tribes only control surface resources while the government can lease subsoil mineral rights to foreign companies.
Hunt Oil company	Exploration work is being undertaken with special care for the environment. The Hunt Oil contract complies with Peruvian law.
Environmentalists	The government is only interested in protecting the interests of foreign companies. Hunt Oil ignored public meetings. The block leased to Hunt Oil covers almost all of the AmaraKaeri Communal Reserve (RCA). Six rivers are affected, the only sources of water for over 10,000 of the AmaraKaeri people.

**(c) Local issues in Amarakaeri Communal Reserve (RCA)**

The Amarakaeri Reserve covers over 4000 km<sup>2</sup>. Within the Reserve there is communal land owned by the state but which allows indigenous Amazonian communities to manage and develop their resources sustainably.

- 7 communities each with 15 – 60 families, 5000 people in all
- access by air and only two roads
- immigration of new settlers has led to conflict.

Since 2002 the Peruvian government has permitted local people to manage the natural resources in RCA. The Law on Protected Natural Areas 1997 had 3 principles:

1. local participation in management
2. central role of the state in conservation
3. integration of protected areas into development planning.

The Peruvian government insists that natural resources be exploited to promote regional development.

**Problems in the RCA**

- economic pressure for increased extraction of oil, gold and timber
- lack of collaboration between indigenous communities
- difficulty in establishing an ecotourism business
- dependence on foreign NGOs
- national political pressure for development
- controversy over who has rights to subsoil resources.

**(d) Role of foreign NGOs who work in the RCA**

NGOs such as UNDP, WWF and FENAMAD (an indigenous NGO) work with local people in the Peruvian Amazon to:

- ✓ empower local communities
- ✓ help establish sustainable management of timber
- ✓ train teams of skilled park rangers
- ✓ help develop sustainable economic alternatives such as ecotourism and marketing of medicinal plants
- ✓ build capacity of local people.

<sup>1</sup> FENAMAD: *Federación Nativa del Rio Madre de Dios y Afluentes*