



GCE A level

1393/01

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

A.M. FRIDAY, 20 January 2012

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 black ball-point pen.

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

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 Ethiopia

- (a) Describe the economic, political and social challenges facing Ethiopia. [20]
- (b) Explain why foreign firms have invested in agriculture in the region around Awassa. [20]
- (c) Examine the political and social issues arising from foreign investment in agriculture in Ethiopia. [20]

Theme 3: Perspectives of Development

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

Either,

- 2.** To what extent do governments and NGOs have different views of development? [20]

Or,

- 3.** Discuss how the meaning and understanding of the term **sustainable development** has varied over time. [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. Discuss the view that globalisation has a destabilising effect on national and local economies. [20]

Or,

5. With reference to **two** examples, examine the effectiveness of aid programmes in delivering economic development. [20]

Theme 5: Political Development

Either,

6. Examine the impact of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank on development in different countries. [20]

Or,

7. Discuss the importance of international human rights conventions in encouraging stable political development. [20]

Theme 6: Social Development

Either,

8. Discuss the view that education is fundamental to the development process. [20]

Or,

9. With reference to **two** models, examine how each helps the understanding of population–resource relationships. [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. FRIDAY, 20 January 2012

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.*

Foreign investment in agriculture in Ethiopia

1.

Introduction

Ethiopia, a landlocked country in East Africa, is one of the poorest nations in the world. Its high plateau, mountains and lakes are home to over eighty ethnic groups with very diverse cultures and traditions. The country has been disrupted by military coups, conflict and political instability. There are still ethnic tensions between the Sidamo peoples in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) and the federal coalition government.

Eighty per cent of Ethiopians are traditional subsistence farmers but many need food aid because of frequent droughts, high rates of population growth and extreme poverty.

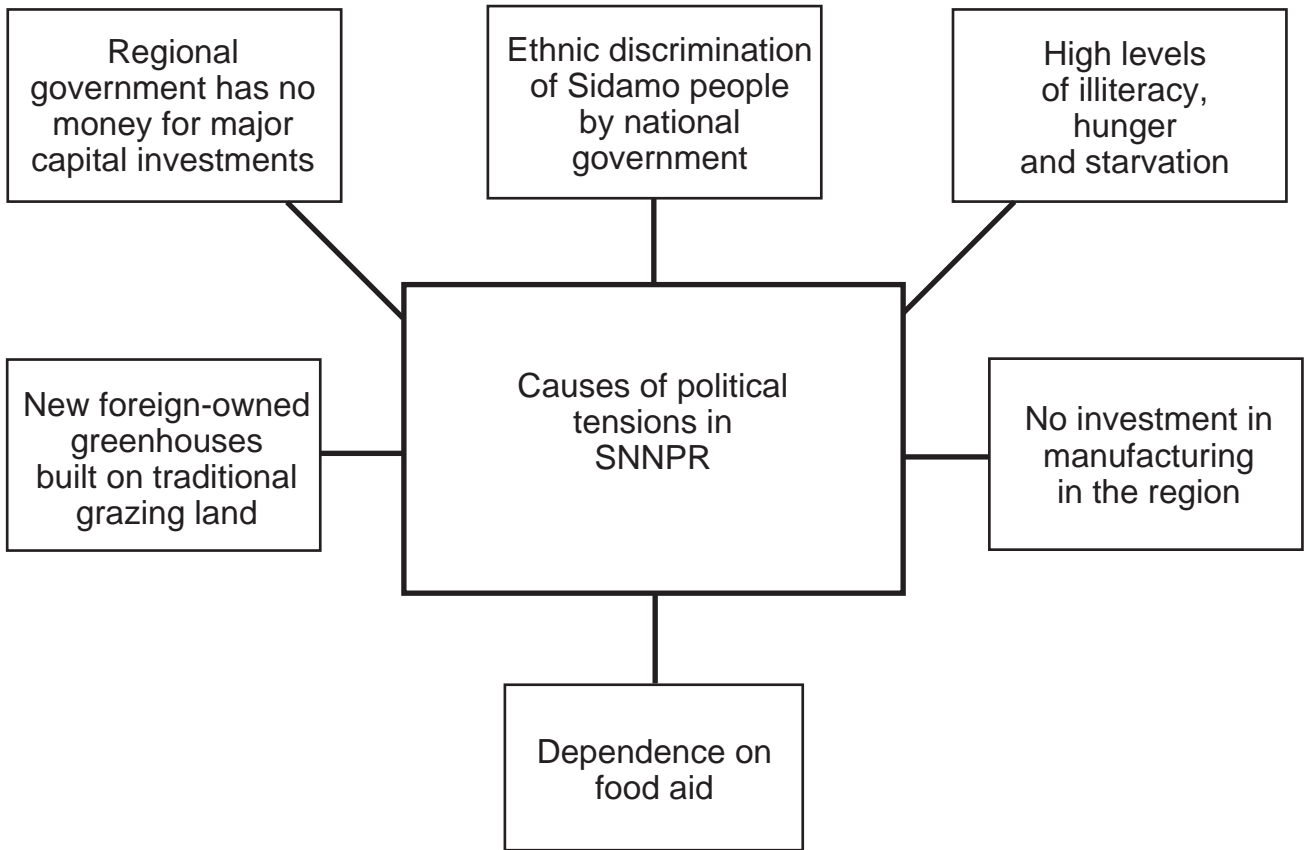
(a) Map of Ethiopia



(b) Factfile: Ethiopia (2009)

Total population	80.7 million
Annual population growth rate	3.2%
Birth rate	44 / 1000
Death rate	12 / 1000
Infant mortality rate	81 / 1000
GDP per capita	US\$ 900
Coffee as proportion of all exports	60%
Primary school enrolment	72%
Literacy rate	42.7%
Urban population	17%
Population below the poverty line	31%

(c) **Political and social challenges for the SNNPR**



1393
01/A/003

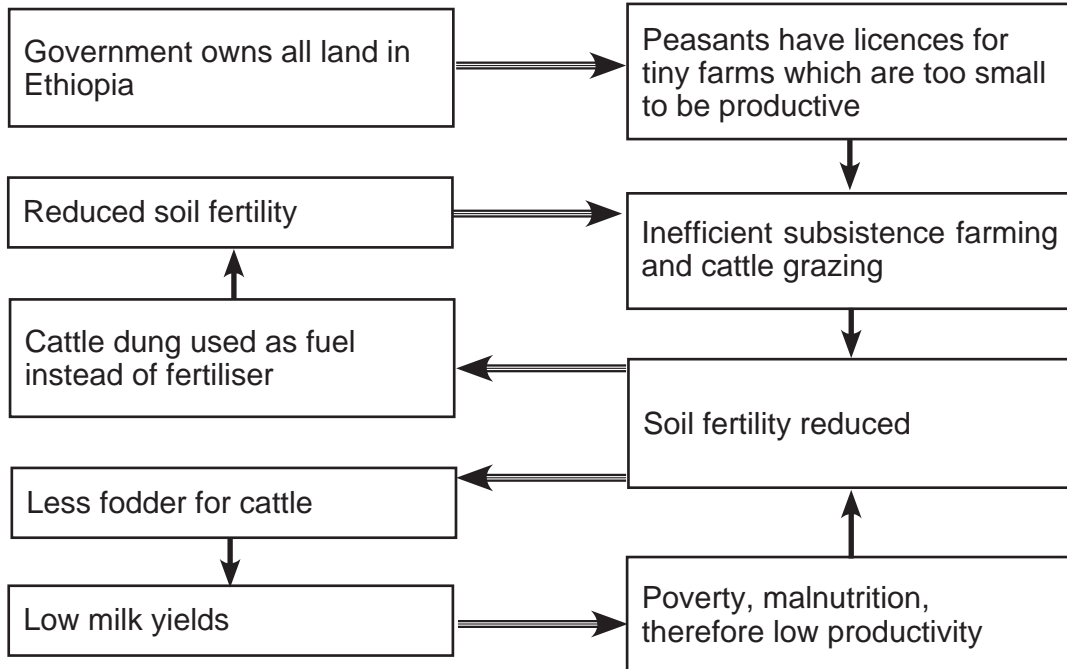
(d) **Traditional grazing in SNNPR**



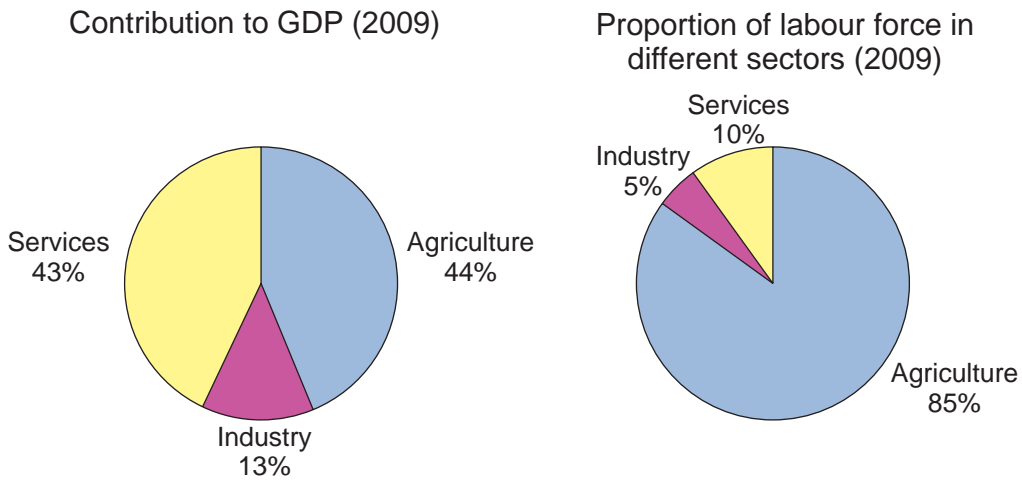
Source: Travis Reynolds & Carmen Jaquez, CDAE

2. **Agriculture and food in Ethiopia**

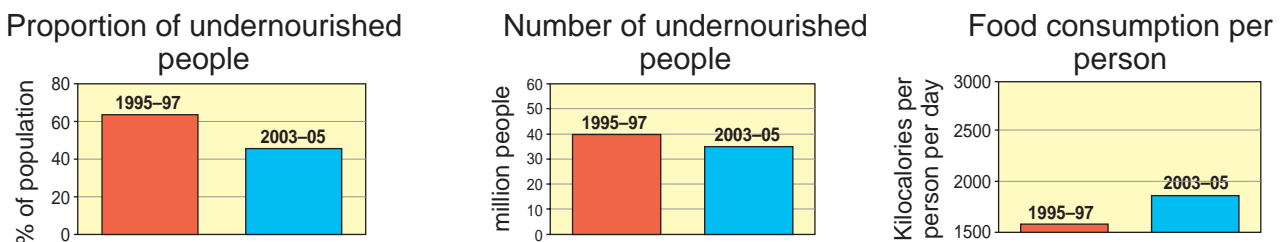
(a) **Cycle of poverty**



(b) **Agriculture in the economy**



(c) **Indicators of undernourishment**



Source :FAO 2008

3. Agricultural investment

(a) The world food crisis

Since 2007 there have been global concerns about food security, the rising costs of food, increasing water scarcity and population growth. Some countries have stopped exporting basic foods in order to feed their own populations. Countries which import much of their food are under increasing pressure to secure new food supplies. Consequently India, China, Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern countries are investing in large areas of 'underused' land in sub-Saharan Africa. Several African governments have sold or leased land to foreign investors at very low prices. The World Bank has suggested that investing in agriculture is one of the most effective ways to speed up economic development in Africa. Other observers are wary of 'neo-colonial' land deals and describe it as a 'land grab' which exploits poor countries' resources.

(b) The food crisis in numbers

9 billion	projected world population by 2010
80 million	more hungry people every year
15	countries had food riots in 2008
1%	<i>annual</i> increase in world agricultural production needed
21 million tonnes	<i>annual</i> increase in world cereals needed
3.2 million	Ethiopians rely on overseas aid
US\$ 2.50	per hectare for Ethiopian land bought by Chinese, Indian and Saudi Arabian companies
2011	the year of severe regional drought in north east Africa

(c) Foreign investment in agriculture in Ethiopia

There are 74 million hectares of fertile land in Ethiopia. The World Bank claims that 75% of land is not being cultivated and could be used more productively. There has been very little investment in agriculture. Most of the farms are less than 1 hectare and are too small to be productive. The Ethiopian government has identified 17 million hectares to lease to foreign firms. Such investment could create jobs, improve the productivity of land which is not farmed, and bring economic development to rural communities. The government owns all the land and many of the land deals appear to be made in secret. In 2010 labourers earned regular but very low wages. Foreign firms use large machinery to increase yields and claim to produce food for local consumption. There is a suspicion that the firms may switch production to higher value horticulture and fruit for export.

Traditional farms in Awassa



Source: <http://shutterstock/Dana Ward>

4. Saudi Star agricultural development at Awassa

(a) The development

The Ethiopian-born owner of the Saudi Star company has leased 3 million hectares of land for 99 years in the SNNPR region. The Saudi Arabian company will invest US\$ 2 billion and potentially employ 10,000 people. It has built Ethiopia's largest greenhouse near Awassa, 260km from the nearest airport at Addis Ababa. The greenhouse covers over 20 hectares (20 football pitches) in size.

Greenhouse built for Horticulture in southern Ethiopia



Source: <http://shutterstock/ollirg>

The region around Awassa



Source: <http://shutterstock/Galyndrushko>

- Spanish engineers build the greenhouse
- Dutch technology minimises water use from 2 bore holes
- Plants grow in computer controlled conditions
- Production of millions of tonnes of tomatoes, peppers and other vegetables
- 1000 women in the workforce
- 50 tonnes of food packaged per day
- Export within 24 hours to Saudi Arabia and other countries in the Middle East

(b) Benefits of and concerns about the Saudi Star development

Benefits of the development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increased productivity, rising crop yields ✓ Increased food availability for people in Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Middle East ✓ Guaranteed employment for Ethiopian peasants ✓ Encourages new technology in farming ✓ Encourages economic investment
Concerns about the development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Farmers evicted from their land ✗ Risk of civil unrest ✗ Less food for local people ✗ 8 million Ethiopians suffer from chronic food shortages ✗ Threat of drought puts existing food supplies under pressure ✗ Uses as much water in one year as 100,000 Ethiopians ✗ Use of chemicals e.g. insecticides, herbicides, fertilisers ✗ Use of large scale transport ✗ Claims that large scale agriculture is only successful with plantation crops such as coffee and tea.

(c) An alternative development strategy

An Ethiopian commercial farmer has developed a cooperative scheme in the SNNPR region with the help of a non-profit organisation. 300 local farmers work plots of 10 – 40 hectares to produce green beans for the Dutch market in the European winter, and corn and other crops are produced for the local market during the rest of the year. While the arrangement is not perfect, at least the farmers are working for themselves. However, despite the investment, the farms are still at risk from drought and crop failure.



GCE A level

1393/01-A

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

**RESOURCE FOLDER FOR USE WITH
QUESTION 1**

A.M. FRIDAY, 20 January 2012

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.*

Foreign investment in agriculture in Ethiopia

1.

Introduction

Ethiopia, a landlocked country in East Africa, is one of the poorest nations in the world. Its high plateau, mountains and lakes are home to over eighty ethnic groups with very diverse cultures and traditions. The country has been disrupted by military coups, conflict and political instability. There are still ethnic tensions between the Sidamo peoples in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) and the federal coalition government.

Eighty per cent of Ethiopians are traditional subsistence farmers but many need food aid because of frequent droughts, high rates of population growth and extreme poverty.

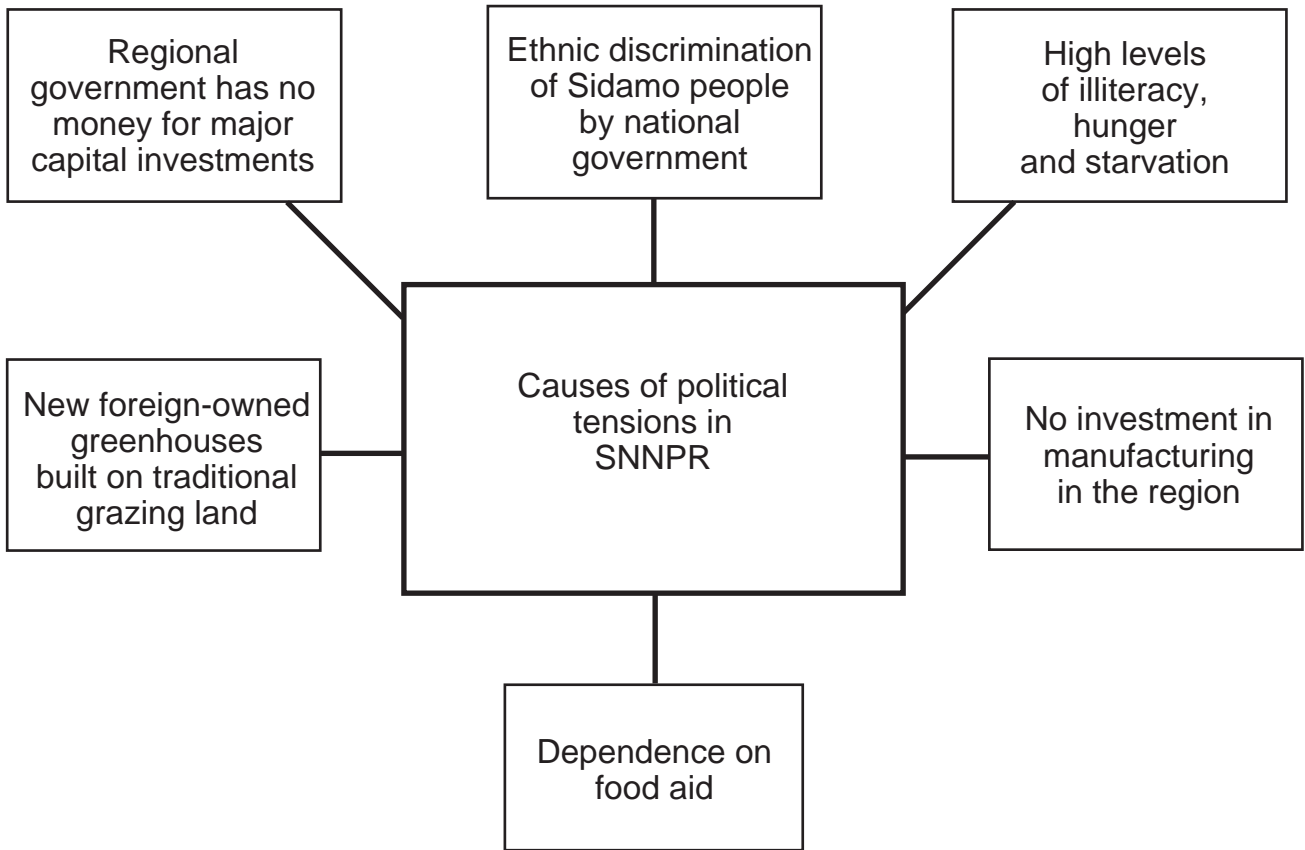
(a) Map of Ethiopia



(b) Factfile: Ethiopia (2009)

Total population	80.7 million
Annual population growth rate	3.2%
Birth rate	44 / 1000
Death rate	12 / 1000
Infant mortality rate	81 / 1000
GDP per capita	US\$ 900
Coffee as proportion of all exports	60%
Primary school enrolment	72%
Literacy rate	42.7%
Urban population	17%
Population below the poverty line	31%

(c) Political and social challenges for the SNNPR



1393
01/A/003

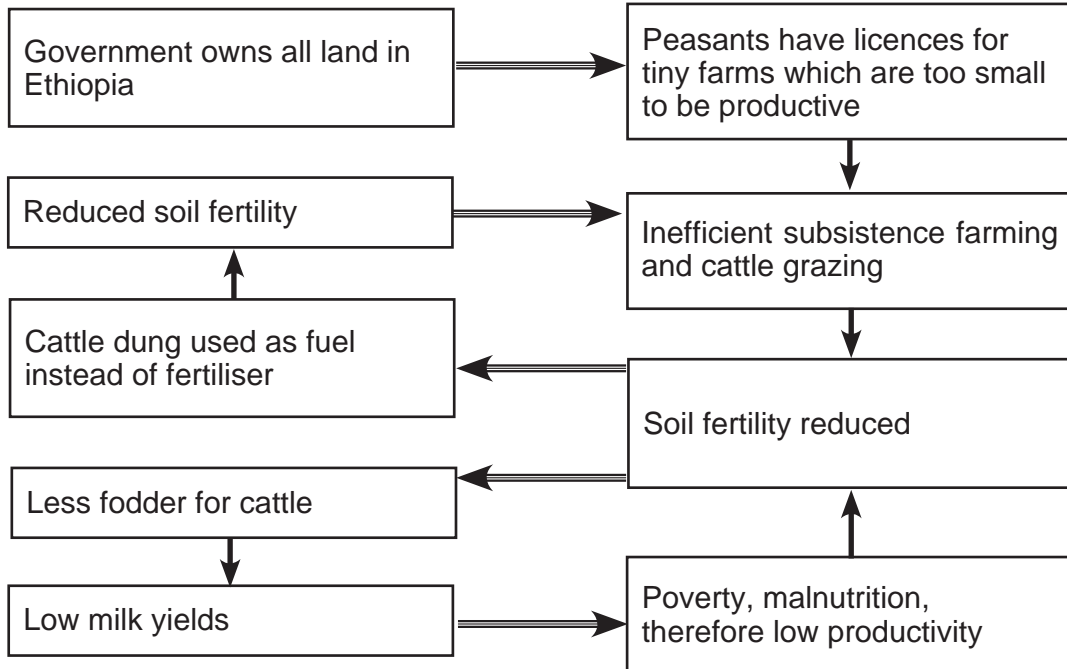
(d) Traditional grazing in SNNPR



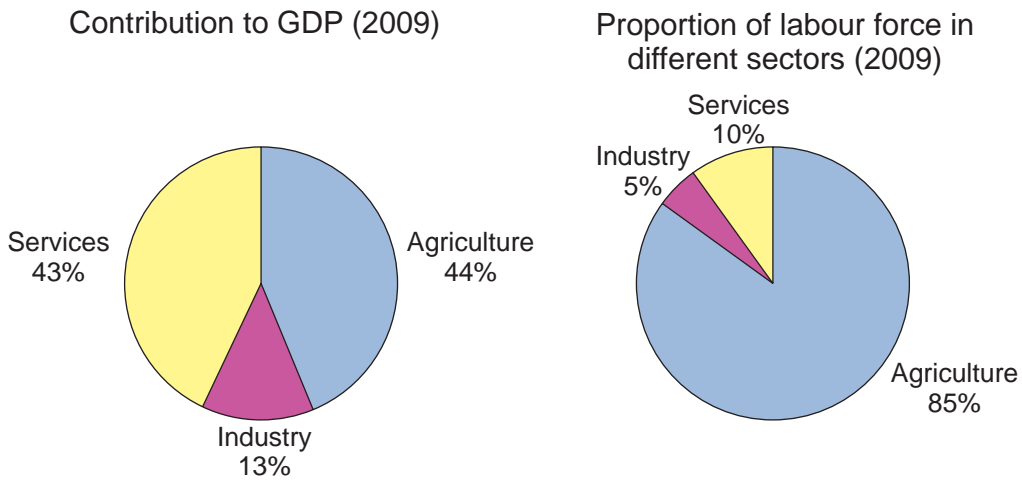
Source: Travis Reynolds & Carmen Jaquez, CDAE

2. **Agriculture and food in Ethiopia**

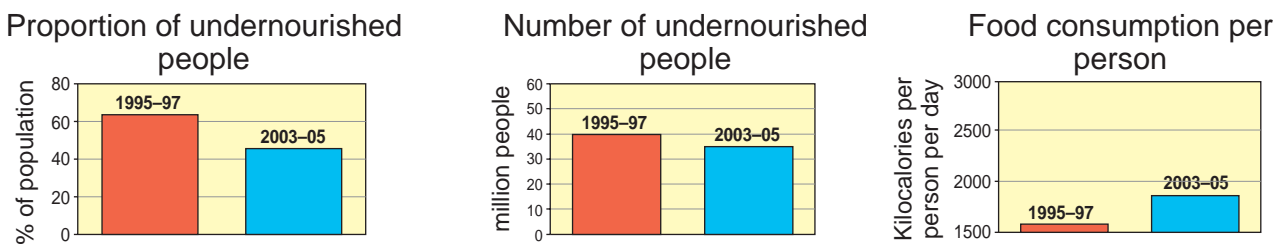
(a) **Cycle of poverty**



(b) **Agriculture in the economy**



(c) **Indicators of undernourishment**



Source :FAO 2008

3. Agricultural investment

(a) The world food crisis

Since 2007 there have been global concerns about food security, the rising costs of food, increasing water scarcity and population growth. Some countries have stopped exporting basic foods in order to feed their own populations. Countries which import much of their food are under increasing pressure to secure new food supplies. Consequently India, China, Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern countries are investing in large areas of 'underused' land in sub-Saharan Africa. Several African governments have sold or leased land to foreign investors at very low prices. The World Bank has suggested that investing in agriculture is one of the most effective ways to speed up economic development in Africa. Other observers are wary of 'neo-colonial' land deals and describe it as a 'land grab' which exploits poor countries' resources.

(b) The food crisis in numbers

7.6 billion	projected world population by 2020
80 million	more hungry people every year
15	countries had food riots in 2008
1%	<i>annual</i> increase in world agricultural production needed
21 million tonnes	<i>annual</i> increase in world cereals needed
3.2 million	Ethiopians rely on overseas aid
US\$ 2.50	per hectare for Ethiopian land bought by Chinese, Indian and Saudi Arabian companies
2011	the year of severe regional drought in north east Africa

(c) Foreign investment in agriculture in Ethiopia

There are 74 million hectares of fertile land in Ethiopia. The World Bank claims that 75% of land is not being cultivated and could be used more productively. There has been very little investment in agriculture. Most of the farms are less than 1 hectare and are too small to be productive. The Ethiopian government has identified 17 million hectares to lease to foreign firms. Such investment could create jobs, improve the productivity of land which is not farmed, and bring economic development to rural communities. The government owns all the land and many of the land deals appear to be made in secret. In 2010 labourers earned regular but very low wages. Foreign firms use large machinery to increase yields and claim to produce food for local consumption. There is a suspicion that the firms may switch production to higher value horticulture and fruit for export.

Traditional farms in Awassa



Source: <http://shutterstock/Dana Ward>

4. Saudi Star agricultural development at Awassa

(a) The development

The Ethiopian-born owner of the Saudi Star company has leased 3 million hectares of land for 99 years in the SNNPR region. The Saudi Arabian company will invest US\$ 2 billion and potentially employ 10,000 people. It has built Ethiopia's largest greenhouse near Awassa, 260km from the nearest airport at Addis Ababa. The greenhouse covers over 20 hectares (20 football pitches) in size.

Greenhouse built for Horticulture in southern Ethiopia



Source: <http://shutterstock/ollirg>

The region around Awassa



Source: <http://shutterstock/Galya Andrushko>

- Spanish engineers build the greenhouse
- Dutch technology minimises water use from 2 bore holes
- Plants grow in computer controlled conditions
- Production of millions of tonnes of tomatoes, peppers and other vegetables
- 1000 women in the workforce
- 50 tonnes of food packaged per day
- Export within 24 hours to Saudi Arabia and other countries in the Middle East

(b) Benefits of and concerns about the Saudi Star development

Benefits of the development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increased productivity, rising crop yields ✓ Increased food availability for people in Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Middle East ✓ Guaranteed employment for Ethiopian peasants ✓ Encourages new technology in farming ✓ Encourages economic investment
Concerns about the development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Farmers evicted from their land ✗ Risk of civil unrest ✗ Less food for local people ✗ 8 million Ethiopians suffer from chronic food shortages ✗ Threat of drought puts existing food supplies under pressure ✗ Uses as much water in one year as 100,000 Ethiopians ✗ Use of chemicals e.g. insecticides, herbicides, fertilisers ✗ Use of large scale transport ✗ Claims that large scale agriculture is only successful with plantation crops such as coffee and tea.

(c) An alternative development strategy

An Ethiopian commercial farmer has developed a cooperative scheme in the SNNPR region with the help of a non-profit organisation. 300 local farmers work plots of 10 – 40 hectares to produce green beans for the Dutch market in the European winter, and corn and other crops are produced for the local market during the rest of the year. While the arrangement is not perfect, at least the farmers are working for themselves. However, despite the investment, the farms are still at risk from drought and crop failure.