



**GCE A level**

1393/01

**WORLD DEVELOPMENT – WD3**  
**Concepts and Processes of World Development**

A.M. TUESDAY, 15 January 2013

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. The health of migrant workers on coffee farms in Costa Rica**

*You are advised to spend approximately 1 hour 50 minutes on this question, including 15-20 minutes reading the resources.*

*Use the resources and your own knowledge and understanding to answer this question.*

- (a) Describe and explain the economic, political and social problems facing the Ngöbe-Buglé migrant people. [20]
- (b) Examine the impacts of the Finca Sana project on the Ngöbe-Buglé migrant people. [20]
- (c) Assess the potential for the Finca Sana project to be expanded and developed. [20]

**Theme 3: Perspectives of Development**

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

**Either,**

- 2. Examine how the meaning of development varies between different parts of the world. [20]

**Or,**

- 3. Evaluate the role of food security in the development process. [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 the impact of modern technology on the development process. [20]

**Or,**

5. Evaluate the view that economic inequalities result from historical patterns of trade. [20]

**Theme 5: Political Development**

**Either,**

6. Examine the importance of empowerment of social groups in the development process. [20]

**Or,**

7. Evaluate the view that good governance is essential for effective development. [20]

**Theme 6: Social Development**

**Either,**

8. Examine the impact of migration on the development process. [20]

**Or,**

9. Evaluate the view that cultural and religious diversity aids the development process. [20]



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**WORLD DEVELOPMENT – WD3  
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RESOURCE FOLDER FOR USE WITH  
QUESTION 1**

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*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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## The health of migrant workers on coffee farms in Costa Rica

### 1. Introduction

Costa Rica is a small, politically stable, Spanish-speaking country in Central America with a high quality of life and a good record of human rights and democracy. It has one of the best health care systems in the world and the government is committed to good, affordable health care for all. This includes reducing exclusion and inequalities faced by migrant and indigenous people. Costa Rica is famous for its high quality coffee exports which make up 3.4% by value of export earnings. The Ngöbe-Buglé people are an indigenous tribe who live in the border region of Panama and Costa Rica. Many of the tribe migrate into Costa Rica for the coffee harvest for six months every year.



Map of Central America



Coffee farm in Costa Rica

#### Fact File

	Costa Rica	Ngöbe-Buglé people
Population	4.5 million	200,000
Annual population growth rate	1.3%	
Birth rate	16.5 / 1000	
Infant mortality rate	9.5 / 1000	20 / 1000 (estimate)
Life expectancy	78 years	Much lower than for Costa Ricans
Literacy rate	94.9%	64%
GDP / per capita	US\$11,300 (PPP*)	
Proportion of population in extreme poverty	16%	86%
Health expenditure as % of GDP	10.5%	
Doctors per 1000 people	1.32	

\*PPP Purchasing Power Parity

Source: Adapted from CIA World Fact Book 2011

## 2. The Ngöbe-Buglé people

The Ngöbe-Buglé people are extremely poor agricultural labourers whose health is among the worst in the western hemisphere. Every year 12,000 Ngöbe-Buglé migrate into Costa Rica, picking coffee as it ripens in different areas. The family groups travel hundreds of kilometres over several months working on small, independent coffee farms.

Ngöbe-Buglé migrants arrive in Costa Rica with health problems:

- malnourishment
- preventable diseases which are already eradicated in Costa Rica
- not vaccinated
- untreated injuries and parasites
- high levels of infant mortality.



**A Ngöbe-Buglé migrant family**

There are temporary border health clinics which assess the migrants' health, try to provide appropriate care, and protect the health of resident Costa Ricans. The clinic staff are funded by Costa Rica Social Security System (CRSS). In addition aid from Germany funds mobile clinics, interpreters and basic needs such as toilets, water, etc. The clinics are expensive and are only open when the migrants are picking coffee in the fields.

The health of Ngöbe-Buglé people is not helped by poor living conditions on coffee farms. There is minimal access to safe water, cooking areas or sanitation. The quality of housing is poor and several families, with their animals, crowd into small rooms on farms. Access to health care is limited because migrants travel around the coffee growing region. The migrants speak poor Spanish and are clearly separated from the resident Costa Rican population. The Ngöbe-Buglé people are reluctant to use mainstream health services offered by CRSS and only seek help in emergencies.



**Coffee picking in Costa Rica**

The UNHCR<sup>1</sup> reports problems with statelessness. When the Ngöbe-Buglé children are born on the coffee farms the families do not think it necessary to register births, despite efforts by the Costa Rican government to advise migrants to register all children. When families return to Panama, the children are not registered so many children are now stateless.

<sup>1</sup>UNHCR United Nations High Commission for Refugees

### 3. Finca Sana (Healthy Farms) project

#### (a) Aims

The aim of Finca Sana (Healthy Farms) was to improve the health of the migrant Ngöbe-Buglé people. A three-year project was funded by the World Bank and International Organisation for Migration (IOM) between 2007 and 2010.

Finca Sana encouraged coffee farmers to join the project. Coffee farmers and local residents in the coffee communities also benefited from Finca Sana.



#### (b) Work of Finca Sana Primary Health Team

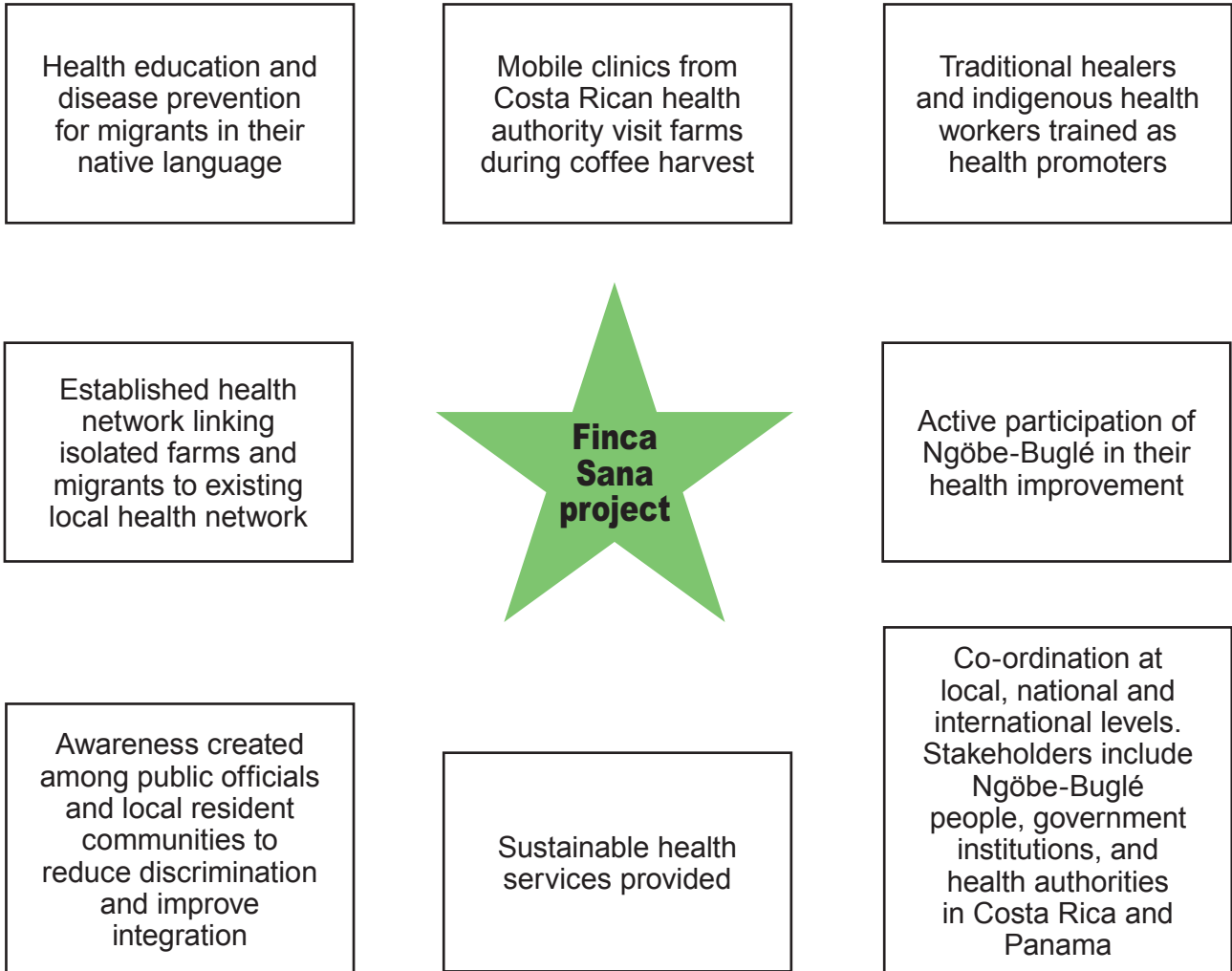
- Provide basic health check-ups for children - look for contagious diseases, poor nutrition
- Administer vaccinations, and medicine for parasitic infections
- Distribute painkillers and condoms
- Provide emergency medical attention
- Teach about personal hygiene, safe water, domestic violence, human rights and first aid



**The work of the Finca Sana Health Team**

Source: <http://www.iom.int/jahia>

**(c) Intended outcomes of Finca Sana**





#### (d) Achievements of Finca Sana

- Improved knowledge among local authorities of health needs of Ngöbe-Buglé
- Medical assistance and health check-ups for 3,000 Ngöbe-Buglé
- 40 Ngöbe-Buglé health promoters trained
- Increased knowledge of personal health care among Ngöbe-Buglé community
- 20% reduction in Ngöbe-Buglé people receiving emergency treatment in hospitals
- Decline in infant mortality rate from 17.2 / 1000 in 2001 to 9.5 / 1000 in 2007
- Emergency care costs reduced by 37%
- Savings for Costa Rica of US\$600,000 during the three year period of the programme
- Awarded First prize in 2009 at the 5<sup>th</sup> Latin American Caribbean Social Innovation Fair

#### Healthy Farm Award

12 coffee farms have received the Healthy Farm Award.

Finca Sana works with farm owners to improve conditions in the migrant camps, and sanitation facilities in the coffee fields.

Farmers spend a lot of money each season to provide emergency medical care and to prevent lost productivity due to injury and disease. Participating farms pay a monthly fee to support health activities of Finca Sana and they benefit from improved health of their coffee pickers.

The Healthy Farm Award is based on farm size, employment generated, living conditions, and willingness of farm owners to improve conditions for the migrant coffee pickers.

#### (e) Potential for development

- provide equipment for medical clinics
- expand the project model to other migration areas
- improve health in home region of Ngöbe-Buglé
- expand international collaboration
- develop links between international aid organisations, the national health system and local communities