



GCE A level

1393/01

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

A.M. WEDNESDAY, 2 February 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 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 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.*

Development in Ghana: the role of the pineapple industry

- (a) Describe the challenges of developing Ghana's agricultural economy. [20]
- (b) Examine the impacts of the Farmapine Ghana project on local farming communities. [20]
- (c) Assess the extent to which the pineapple industry can contribute to development in Ghana. [20]

Theme 3: Perspectives of Development

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

Either,

2. Discuss the limitations and advantages of **two** development models you have studied. [20]

Or,

3. Examine how the meaning and understanding of *sustainable development* varies in different parts of the world. [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 economic inequalities within **one** country you have studied. [20]

Or,

5. Discuss how one or more transnational companies affects the development of **one** country you have studied. [20]

Theme 5: Political Development

Either,

6. With reference to **one** conflict, examine how it has affected the level and rate of development in that region. [20]

Or,

7. Discuss how particular social groups have influenced the development of a named country. [20]

Theme 6: Social Development

Either,

8. With reference to **one** named country, examine the relationship between the health of its population and the level of development. [20]

Or,

9. 'Lack of development may lead to migration'. Discuss this statement with reference to **two** migrant groups. [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, 2 February 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.*

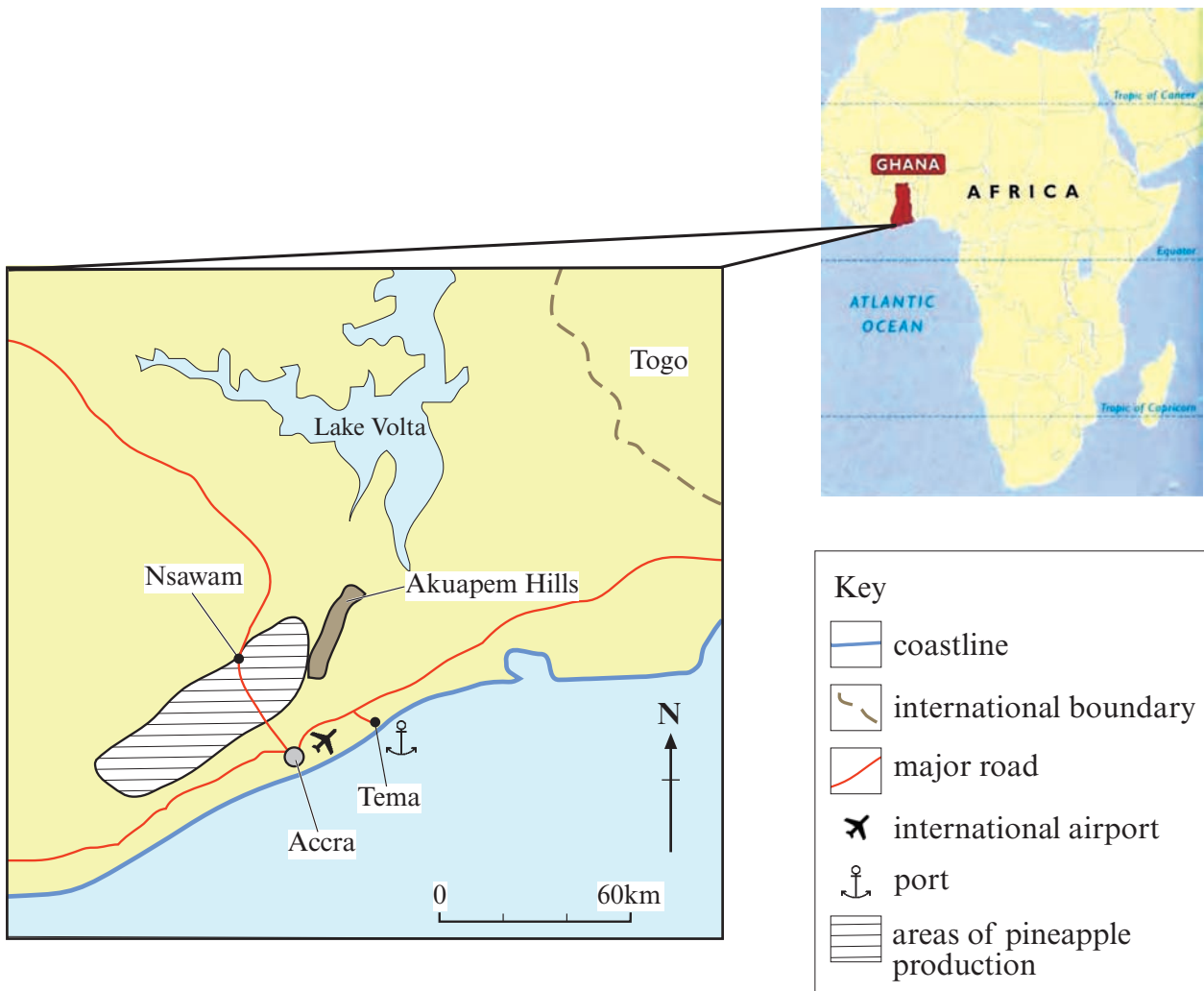
Development in Ghana: the role of the pineapple industry

1. Introduction

Ghana is one of the most successful and peaceful countries in West Africa. While still poor, Ghana is making progress in raising national income and is likely to achieve its Millennium Development Goals. However, there are still challenges for development and for the Ghanaian government over issues such as the state of the roads and the erratic electricity and water supplies.

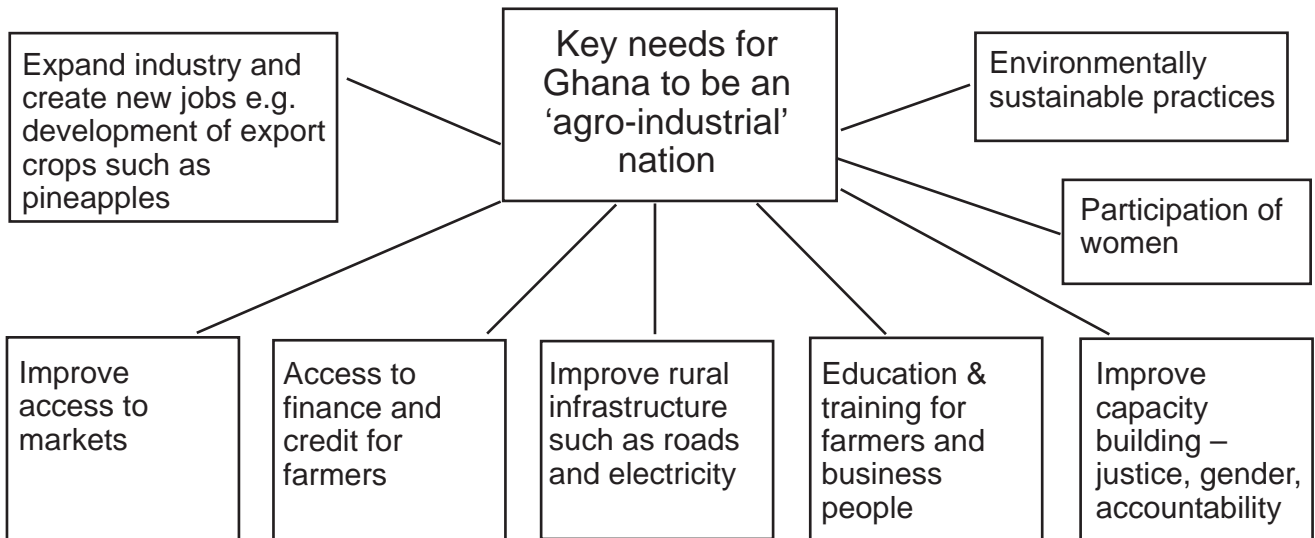
Agriculture is the main driving force behind Ghana's economy. It provides 42% of Gross Domestic Product and employs 65% of the workforce. The climate, soils and good water supply make Ghana an excellent environment in which to invest in agriculture. Nearly 60% of Ghana's poor people are food farmers. These 2 million small farmers grow traditional crops of rice, cassava, sorghum on very small plots of less than 2 hectares. Crop yields are low because farmers use very little fertiliser. The road networks are often poor so farmers find it hard to transport their crops. As a result they lack the incentive to grow more cash crops to sell in local markets.

There are 8.3 million hectares of fertile but uncultivated land which could be used for crops. The Government of Ghana has identified the food and agriculture sector as a key part of its strategy to reduce poverty. It wants to increase the links between agriculture and industry to become an 'agro-industrial' nation.



2. Government strategy to develop Ghana's agricultural economy

The development of non-traditional exports such as pineapples is important to expand industry and create new jobs.



Ghana has made good progress with the help of aid from countries such as Canada, United Kingdom, Germany and United States. Many government ministries and international NGOs support the development of agribusiness in Ghana. However, the activities of these agencies are often uncoordinated, resulting in duplication of effort and limited impact.

Prices of Ghana's traditional exports of gold and cocoa have declined. The government has encouraged the development of non-traditional crops to diversify its export base. There has been an increase in the use of arable land for cash crops such as palm oil, pineapples, and tomatoes which are grown easily in Ghana and can be exported to Europe.

More irrigation schemes have been built and there is increased use of fertilisers. However, farmers find it hard to export their produce because they lack cheap transport, appropriate technology, efficient infrastructure and knowledge of the demands of the export markets.

Pineapples are grown in the south of Ghana within 40km of sea and air ports. The Government offered financial incentives to pineapple growers to reduce dependence on cocoa exports. Since then the export of pineapples has increased by over 200%.

3. Ghana's pineapple industry


Cooperative farm project – Farmapine Ghana Limited (FGL)

(a)

Pre-1999 problems for pineapple farmers	
Small producers	Large producers / exporters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • had small farms less than 10 hectares • took the risks of production and selling • found it difficult to sell out of season to Europe • lacked knowledge of export market • may have had some informal help from exporters such as cash advances, fertilisers, pesticides • had no formal contracts therefore deals with exporters were unreliable • experienced long delays in payment from exporters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tried to produce in bulk • had high production and marketing risks • needed to borrow money to invest in land, equipment • were unable to meet seasonal demand from Europe
<p>Both types of producers are affected by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pests and diseases • declining soil fertility • environmental degradation • credit and price fluctuations • poor road network (therefore pineapple growing is limited to near seaports / airport) • lack of information about consumer preferences on shape, colour, variety and quality of pineapples 	



(b)

<p>In 1999 Farmapine Ghana Limited (FGL) was established with a grant of US\$1.4 billion from the World Bank and a US-based aid agency</p>	
<p>Farmapine consists of 5 farmer cooperatives and 2 producer / exporters.</p>	
<p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Production advice and technical assistance given to farmers from FGL ➤ Common production method to give consistent quality of pineapples ➤ Credit available from FGL for fertilisers, pesticides ➤ Controlled production to harvest all year ➤ Cooperative members sell fruit directly to FGL ➤ Price of fruit negotiated regularly ➤ Formal contracts established ➤ Prompt payment for fruit ➤ Prices linked to dollar therefore protection against currency depreciation ➤ Reduces need for government financial support which has to compete with investment in health, education, infrastructure ➤ Increased income for farmers, generates employment, reduces migration to cities 	
<p>Persistent problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Some farmers use the pesticides and chemicals meant for pineapples for other crops instead ➤ Some financial credit given to farmers is not spent on pineapples ➤ Use of chemicals to control timing of harvests ➤ Health and safety regulations in Europe concerning the use of chemicals on fruit 	

4. Pineapple exports

(a)

Pineapples growing in southern Ghana



The value of pineapple exports declined by 2006 because multi-national fruit farms in Costa Rica introduced a new variety, MD2, to the European market. The world market price of pineapples also fell. Ghana was then forced to plant the MD2 variety while export income continued to fall. In 2007 Ghana's exports recovered to US\$20 million as the new variety was harvested and exported.

(b) **Total exports of pineapples from Ghana**

Year	Value of Annual Pineapple Exports (US\$ million)
2001	11.85
2002	13.00
2003	15.52
2004	14.00
2005	14.07
2006	12.78
2007	20.00

(c) **Pineapples being harvested in Ghana**



(d)

Last Mile Initiative

USAID/Ghana and Ghana Investment Fund for Telecommunications are expanding access to IT in two major pineapple growing areas in southern Ghana.

The project will help farmers communicate directly with pack houses and exporters and increase productivity and export competitiveness in the global market.

Turn over.

5. Environmental issues

Ghanaian pineapple producers have seen major improvements in livelihoods. However there are also major environmental issues to resolve.

(a) Ekumfi Water Systems Project

In 2007 pineapple exporters funded the Ekumfi project. It is a sustainable project designed to benefit the communities where pineapple growers live. The project consists of a series of boreholes to provide water for two communities in the villages of Abor and Nanaben in the pineapple growing region. It enables 1500 villagers to reach a reliable source of safe, clean drinking water.

Source: www.caretrace.com

(b) Prickly issues for pineapple pesticides

Thousands of smallholder farmers have become pineapple growers as well as growing traditional food crops. With increased income they have raised living standards. Pineapple plots have helped women become more economically independent. Some young men are now returning from low-paid city jobs to work on lucrative pineapple farms.

Farmers' livelihoods are threatened by European legislation which rejects the pesticides they use on the fruit. This is particularly important for Ghanaian women who do not have alternative income.

New European Union legislation will limit the use of ethephon, an organophosphate chemical which makes pineapples change from green to yellow in time for sale in supermarkets.

Although farmers use much less pesticide than the multi-national fruit companies in Costa Rica, the exposure and health risk to farmers is much greater because of lack of adequate protection. Chemicals also end up polluting local streams.

Source: Pan UK. Journal

(c) Problems with air freight

- Airfreight is becoming increasingly expensive as oil prices rise.
- Aircraft produce much more greenhouse gas emissions per kilometre than sea-freight.

(d) Cancer threat hits Nsawam

Water used in the Nsawam community is contaminated by nitrate from pineapple farming. Women and children risk developing cancers of the stomach and bladder and experiencing birth defects.

Fertilisers and pesticides trickle through bedrock and pollute groundwater. Pineapple farming is the major source of income in Nsawam.

Source: ghanaweb.com