



GCE A level

1393/01



S16-1393-01

WORLD DEVELOPMENT – WD3
Concepts and Processes of World Development

A.M. MONDAY, 13 June 2016

3 hours

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a **Resource Folder** and **one** 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 from 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. Internally Displaced Peoples in Colombia

You should spend approximately 1 hour 50 minutes on this question including 15 – 20 minutes reading the Resource Folder.

Use the Resource Folder and your own knowledge and understanding to answer this question.

- (a) Describe and explain the economic, political and social challenges associated with armed conflict in Colombia. [20]
- (b) Explain why the problems facing Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) in Colombia are difficult to resolve. [20]
- (c) Assess the effectiveness of the international community in improving livelihoods in countries such as Colombia. [20]

Theme 3: Perspectives of Development

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

Either,

- 2. Discuss the ways in which governments and NGOs approach development. [20]

Or,

- 3. With reference to examples, examine how local communities have influenced their own 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. Discuss the effects of different types of trade on particular communities and economies. [20]

Or,

5. With reference to **one** named country, examine how aid has been integrated into the national development strategy. [20]

Theme 5: Political Development

Either,

6. Discuss the extent to which the policies and operations of global financial institutions are influenced by developed countries. [20]

Or,

7. To what extent have strategies such as Agenda 21 had an impact on addressing global issues? [20]

Theme 6: Social Development

Either,

8. With reference to examples, discuss the limitations of theoretical models in understanding the complexity of population-resource relationships. [20]

Or,

9. Examine the reasons why improving the provision and quality of education is important but challenging for many developing countries. [20]

END OF PAPER



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**RESOURCE FOLDER FOR USE WITH
QUESTION 1**

A.M. MONDAY, 13 June 2016

***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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Internally Displaced Peoples in Colombia

1. Introduction

Colombia is a middle income country in South America with a growing economy. Although levels of employment and education have improved significantly, poverty and social inequality remain widespread. One third of Colombians live below the national poverty line.

For over 50 years Colombia has been affected by armed conflict between government forces and guerrilla groups. FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia), the major guerrilla group, and other armed, violent criminal gangs, are all heavily funded by the drugs trade. Between 1958 and 2012 over 220,000 people were killed, and there have been nearly 2,000 massacres. The Colombian Government estimates that 6 million people have been displaced, 3.6 million since 2000. These Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) are mainly from minority Afro-Colombian and indigenous rural populations.

Although the current government gained a convincing election victory in 2010, large areas of the countryside remain under guerrilla influence. These opposition groups are trying to undermine support for the government by forcing people to flee from their villages. Opposition groups take over control of land, often to produce illegal drug crops and palm oil.

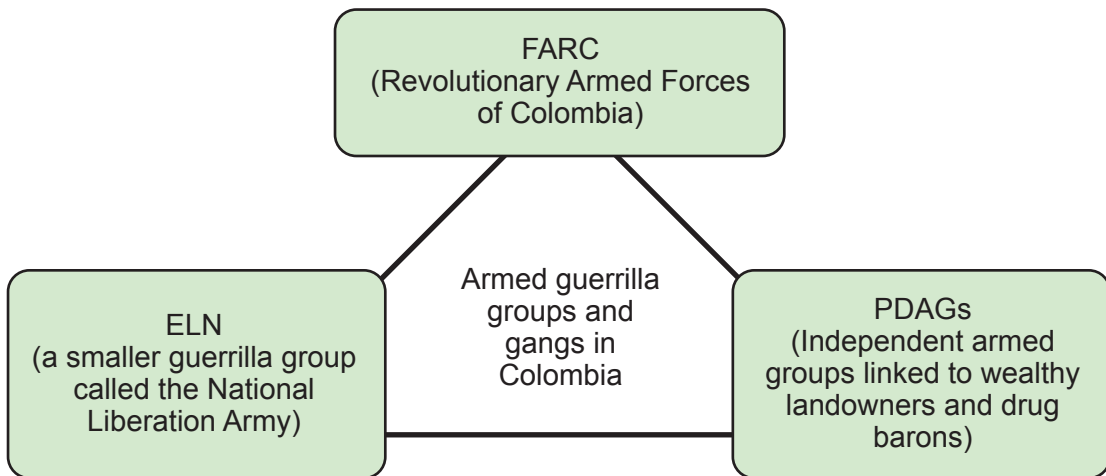
Peace negotiations between the government and FARC began in 2012 to try to establish a ceasefire. Although negotiations have made some progress, there are still many problems for Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs).

(b) Colombia in figures

Population	47.7 million
Birth rate	16.7 / 1000
Life expectancy	75.2 years
GINI coefficient (level of national inequality)	0.539
Proportion of people living on less than US\$1.25 per day	10.4%
Estimated number of IDPs displaced every year since 2005	300,000
Proportion of IDPs living in extreme poverty	85%
Proportion of IDPs who come from areas that receive royalties from mining and petroleum production	87%
Proportion of land area affected by IDPs	75%
Proportion of land area affected by land mines	66%

2. Armed conflict in Colombia

(a)



(b) **Activities of armed groups**

Wealthy landowners and drug barons created private armies to fight FARC. Between 2003 and 2006, 30,000 guerrillas surrendered under a government amnesty, but many of their leaders formed new armed groups called PDAGs. These groups have significant economic and political influence, especially through the drugs trade and illegal gold mining, and there is much abuse and violence against civilians.

In 2012 PDAGs were involved in 43% of all internal population displacements. The government considers PDAGs as criminal gangs and therefore does not order the army to deal with them. There are claims of unofficial deals between the PDAGs and the government. Rural communities are caught up in conflicts between the army, FARC and the PDAGs.

(c) **Internally Displaced People (IDPs)**

Millions of IDPs have been forced to abandon their homes and belongings. The impact of displacement on IDPs is severe. People from rural communities flee to shanty towns in the nearest urban centre where there are few employment opportunities and few resources to support them. The shanty towns are often controlled by a variety of armed criminal gangs. Crime and violence against IDPs may force them to move on to other urban areas. Some children and young people have been forced to join guerrilla groups and therefore do not complete their education. 45% of IDPs are under 18 years old.

(d) **Political progress**

Victims' Law of 2011

Restitution¹ of land is the most difficult challenge for the government. IDPs want their land returned to them, but they face threats and violence from guerrillas and from the PDAGs who also want the land. The government has been overwhelmed with claims, and compensation to the IDPs has been slow.

¹Restitution is the process by which land is returned to its former owners

3. Problems for Internally Displaced Peoples

Rely on emergency assistance from humanitarian relief agencies	Live in overcrowded temporary shelters in shanty towns	Experience emotional trauma which results in inability to be self-reliant	Lack access to social services in urban areas
Experience death threats, disappearances, murders	Have few opportunities for income generation	Survive by begging for money in local markets	Lose their social networks
Have disputes with host communities over social benefits and aid	Are often personally insecure; experience sexual and gender based violence (SGBV)	Have food insecurity through loss of rights to housing and farmland	Risk loss of language, customs and tribal organisation
Suffer discrimination from urban residents and authorities who see IDPs as criminals	Prefer to remain anonymous, do not register as displaced people, even though IDPs would be entitled to compensation	Are labelled as 'guerrilla sympathisers' because they fled from guerrilla-controlled areas	

A family displaced from their farm in the municipality of Chocó due to the presence of the PDAG Aguilas Negras (Black Eagles).



Source:

<http://www.newsweek.com/photos-columbia-pursues-peace-millions-remain-displaced-274582>

4. The international community in Colombia

- (a) There are many humanitarian relief agencies working in Colombia, coordinated by UNHCR² and NRC³. International financial support for their work has reduced because of the global financial crisis and number of humanitarian crises around the world. UNHCR has 3 long term solutions:
- (i) Return people to their communities
 - (ii) Resettle people elsewhere
 - (iii) Or integrate people into their urban host communities

The UNHCR is conducting a Transitional Solution Initiative (TSI) in 17 communities, such as in Las Delicias, to try to move from providing immediate humanitarian assistance to establishing longer term solutions for IDPs. One problem is that many rural areas are too isolated for aid agencies to reach.

(b) **Example of the work of UNHCR**

Las Delicias in the municipality of Cúcuta, north eastern Colombia, is a settlement of 1,784 IDPs created on private land where there were no services or housing. UNHCR has brought together the landowners, the Mayor of Cúcuta, and IDP community leaders to help legalise land ownership. This has resulted in:

1. House plots given legal documentation
2. Landowners compensated
3. Social services provided by the government
4. Cúcuta Water Company agreed to build an aqueduct and sewage project
5. Leadership training for local community representatives

The settlement of Las Delicias



Source:

<http://www.panoramio.com/photo/38130381>


²United Nations High Commission for Refugees

³Norwegian Refugee Council

(c) **Aid agencies in Colombia**

UNHCR and NCR are Coordinators	
UN Agencies UNDP <i>United Nations Development Programme</i> WFP <i>World Food Programme</i> UNICEF <i>United Nations Children's Fund</i> WHO <i>World Health Organization</i> UN Women IOM <i>International Organization for Migration</i>	UN agencies collaborate with 5 Colombian Government agencies 6 International NGOs numerous Colombian NGOs

(d) **Aid agencies work to integrate IDPs.**



**NORWEGIAN
REFUGEE COUNCIL**

Press Release: Palm oil cultivation for biofuel blocks return of displaced people in Colombia

International companies cultivating palm oil for biofuel are preventing displaced communities from recovering their land. Afro-Colombians in the north-west of the country have set up "Humanitarian Zones" on small patches of collective land to try to protect themselves and their farms.

The Colombian government and its international partners have supported the development of palm plantations to help eradicate illegal drug crops and to provide employment in an area affected by the internal armed conflict.

However, the government has failed to enforce laws protecting IDP rights, favouring the interests of the international companies. Development projects cannot provide a way out of conflict unless there is genuine peace and victims' rights are restored. Economic development efforts through the growth of biofuels may make the injustices faced by victims of conflict even worse.

(Extract from a report by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. IDMC 5.11.2007)

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