



GCE A level

1393/01

WORLD DEVELOPMENT – WD3
Concepts and Processes of World Development

P.M. THURSDAY, 20 June 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 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. The Kuyasa low-income urban housing energy upgrade project

*You should spend approximately 1 hour 50 minutes on this question.
You are advised to spend 15 – 20 minutes reading the resource folder.
Use the resource folder and your own knowledge and understanding to answer this question.*

- (a) Describe the economic, political and social challenges for the people of Khayelitsha township. [20]
- (b) Assess the contribution which the Kuyasa project can make to the quality of life in Khayelitsha. [20]
- (c) Discuss the sustainability of projects such as the Kuyasa low-income housing energy upgrade. [20]

Theme 3: Perspectives of Development

*You are advised to spend approximately 35 minutes answering either **Question 2** or **Question 3**.*

Either,

- 2.** Discuss the view that political and social development depends on economic development. [20]

Or,

- 3.** With reference to examples, examine the effectiveness of community involvement in development initiatives. [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 how different types of international trade may impact on local economies. [20]

Or,

5. With reference to examples, examine the view that aid programmes do not always deliver sustainable economic development. [20]

Theme 5: Political Development

Either,

6. Discuss the view that the empowerment of all social groups in a society is essential for development. [20]

Or,

7. With reference to examples, examine how local, small scale strategies may have a significant impact at the global scale. [20]

Theme 6: Social Development

Either,

8. Discuss the view that inequalities faced by women have a negative impact on the development process. [20]

Or,

9. With reference to **one** country or region, examine how health programmes may contribute to development. [20]



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RESOURCE FOLDER FOR USE WITH
QUESTION 1

P.M. THURSDAY, 20 June 2013

*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 Kuyasa low-income urban housing energy upgrade project

1. Introduction

Khayelitsha is a suburban township in Cape Town, South Africa. It is a poor neighbourhood which has recently completed an energy upgrade project for low-income urban housing. Low-cost housing for people on low incomes is a major problem in South Africa. Many people live in townships which include informal dwellings with no hot water or heating.



South Africa needs to develop sustainable energy projects across the country to reduce its dependence on coal-fired electricity generation.

2. Khayelitsha township

(a) Background



Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:OpenStreetMap_Cape_Town_small.svg

The township of Khayelitsha is the largest and fastest-growing township in South Africa. Khayelitsha was established in 1985 as a segregated residential area for Blacks. It now has a population of 450,000.

Many Blacks feel let down by the local government because of the slow progress to improve the quality of housing. There are large areas of very poor informal shacks as well as low-income brick houses which are very hot in summer and cold in winter.

People living in low-income housing spend a large part of their income on energy. The first brick houses were fitted with water heaters which used expensive electricity produced by coal-fired power stations from the national grid. The privatisation of energy and water supplies has meant that many families cannot afford the higher costs of these services.

People living in poor quality housing also suffer from poor health. By using fossil fuels such as paraffin for heating and cooking, households experience indoor pollution. This leads to respiratory illnesses caused by high levels of water condensation and extreme temperatures.

Khayelitsha has a Development Forum to identify development needs and encourage community participation. There have been recent improvements in Khayelitsha including a new business district, an improved transport network, opening 35 primary schools, 20 secondary schools, an emergency hospital and several clinics. However, local residents complain about the poor quality of life and high crime rates and they suggest that recent improvements to brick houses only benefit a few households. There are also accusations of corruption and self-enrichment of local political leaders.

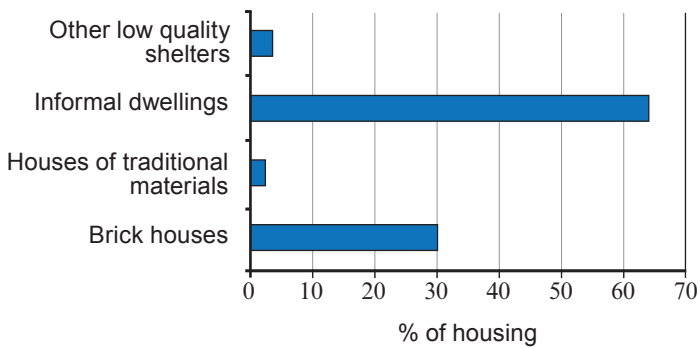
(b) Statistical information for Khayelitsha township (2011)

Ethnicity: 99% Black African

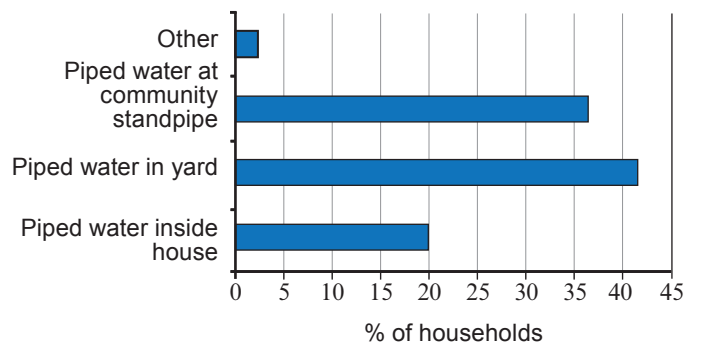
Language: 96.5% speak Xhosa

Unemployment: 50.8% of labour force

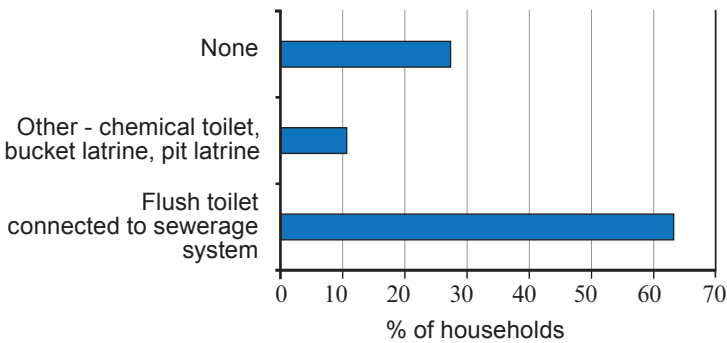
Types of housing



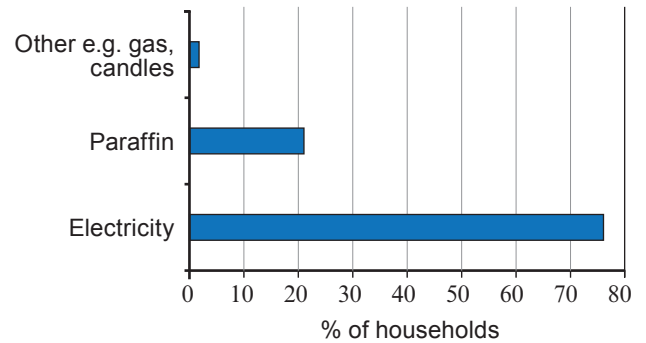
Household access to water



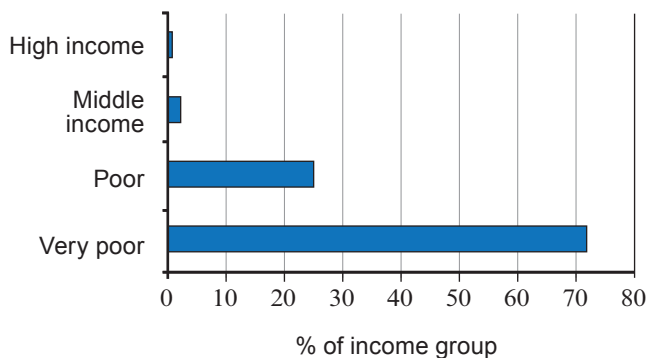
Sanitation



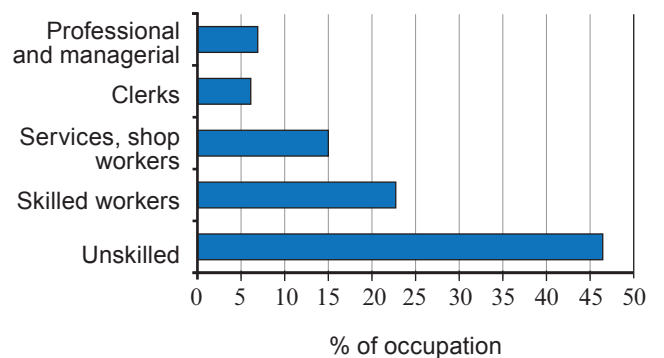
Types of fuel used in households



Income groups



Occupation of labour force



3. Kuyasa low-income urban housing energy upgrade project

(a) The Kuyasa project

Kuyasa is a poor neighbourhood in the township of Khayelitsha. In Kuyasa 2,300 homes have been improved using:

- low-energy light bulbs
- locally sourced insulated ceilings
- locally sourced solar water heaters on roofs.

Improvements have saved 2.85 tonnes CO₂ emissions / household / year.

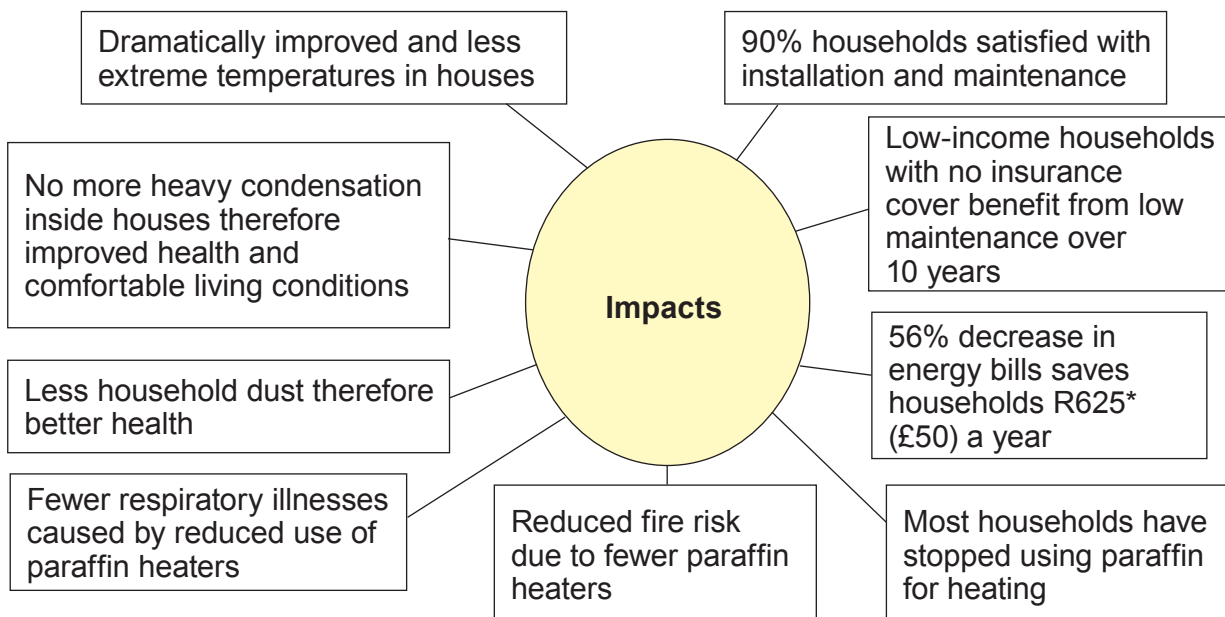


Source: ENSPAC Roskilde University, MSc in Environmental Planning, N.C Divine. & Custura Elena

Installed ceiling insulation

Solar water heaters on roofs

(b) Impacts of the Kuyasa project on households

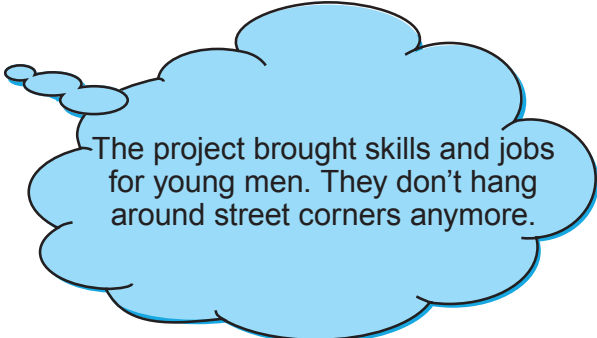


* The Rand (R) is the currency of South Africa

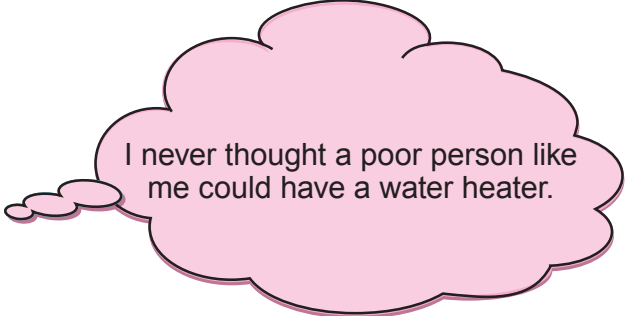
(c) **Impacts of the Kuyasa project on the community**

- Local community representatives involved in Kuyasa project development
- Employment opportunities created for plumbers, electricians and builders and other small businesses
- Solar water heaters manufactured locally
- Money saved on energy bills available to spend in local economy
- Money saved can support family members living in other parts of South Africa
- Local people, especially women, trained in energy efficiency and the use of renewable technologies
- Poor residents less likely to suffer from mental depression as their quality of life improves


(d) **Views of local residents about the Kuyasa project**



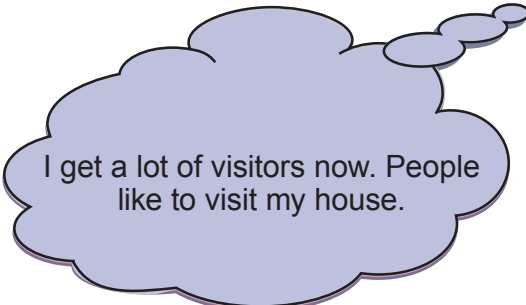
The project brought skills and jobs for young men. They don't hang around street corners anymore.



I never thought a poor person like me could have a water heater.



The project makes us proud. It has brought dignity to the community.



I get a lot of visitors now. People like to visit my house.

4. Sustainability issues of the Kuyasa project

- (a) Kuyasa is South Africa's first project which is internationally registered under the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change. This means that a developed country which invests in Kuyasa can make the energy saved count towards carbon reduction targets in the home country.

The Kuyasa project is also the first African project to be given the internationally acclaimed Gold Standard award for sustainable development under the Kyoto Protocol.

(b) **Other issues concerning the Kuyasa project**

- 9,000 homes in Cape Town are old or derelict
- 20,000 new homes are needed for growing population in the region
- 11,000 homes are needed for new migrants to the region
- So many low-income homes are needed that environmental concerns are not a priority
- Inability/unwillingness of regional government to deal with housing problem
- Public consultation in the community is difficult
- Controversy – upgrade existing homes or build new ones?

(c) **Financing the Kuyasa project**

There were a variety of sources of finance to establish the Kuyasa project. There were South African funds (as below), the Dutch development agency South-South-North which gave a small grant and the UK government bought carbon reductions through the Clean Development Mechanism. When the project ends, local people will have to contribute to maintenance costs of the technology upgrade. There is an expanding global market for renewable energy products which could bring more income to Kuyasa.

South African funders of Kuyasa project	Type of funding	Rand (million)	US\$ million
Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT)	Grant	24.0	3.39
Western Cape provincial department of housing	Grant	4.0	0.57
South African Export Development Fund (SAEDF)	Loan	5.0	0.71

Source: UNDP 2010