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### Teacher's Introduction

This resource has been developed to provide case studies and exam preparation material to support the GCSE AQA specification (8035) **3.2.2 Section B: The Changing Economic World**.

This detailed case study is on **Kenya** representing a **Low Income Country (LIC)**, based on World Bank classifications.

The case study includes a main content section which can be used as part of a lesson plan or distributed to students for self-guided research; a selection of ICT interactive links to further students' research around each topic and a set of Springboard Images and discussion questions (also available as a PPT file accessible by digital download) which makes a fantastic starter activity.

A webpage containing all the links listed in this resource is conveniently provided on ZigZag Education's website at zzed.uk/8807



You may find this helpful for accessing the websites rather than typing in each URL.

The exam preparation section which follows the case study contains a summary table, bringing together all of the key facts and figures relating to the case study; rapid-fire revision questions (with answers) to help recall and retention of the main points; and an exam-style question and mark scheme, written in the style of the AQA sample material, so that students can practice answering questions relating to case studies and applying relevant knowledge in their answers.

The resource may be used as a source of reference for the required case studies for individual study, or for group work leading to discussion or debate. Subheadings in the information sections are designed to enable tabulated comparisons of social, economic and environmental impacts.

Other detailed case studies are available for this topic area representing locations in countries with differing levels of development based on World Bank Income classifications:

- Brazil (NEE)
- Filwood Green Business Park Bristol, UK (sustainable development)



A PowerPoint presentation containing the Springboard Images starter activity to accompany this resource is available as a free digital download. Just register for free updates using the link below to download all available content for your school or purchasing site.

November 2018

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### Part 1: Case Study



### Content

### Background

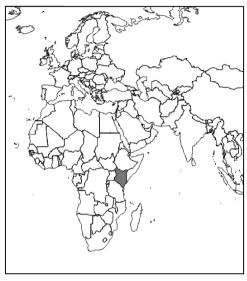
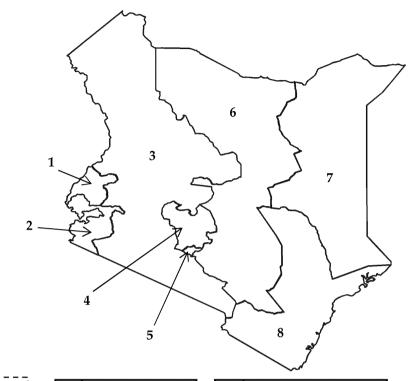


Figure 1 – location of Kenya



### Did you know...

Kenya is named after Mt Kenya, an extinct volcano near the capital of Nairobi. The name of the mountain comes from the word for 'God's resting place' in local languages.

1.	Western
2.	Nyanza
3.	Rift Valley
4.	Central

5.	Nairobi
6.	Eastern
7.	North Eastern
8.	Coast

Figure 2 - region of Kenya

The Republic of Kenya is a coastal country in East Africa, situated on the equator. It is a very diverse country, with many different ecosystems and many different groups of people.

Kenya is classed as a low-income country by the **World Bank**, a low-income developing country by the **International Monetary Fund**, and a country with low human development according to its **human development index** (HDI) score. However, it is not a member of the least developed country group (as defined by the **UN**), and is widely regarded as a country whose economic and social development is improving.

### Significance

Regionally	Globally	
Kenya has the largest economy in East Africa – the GDP is \$63.39 billion (more than double neighbouring Uganda's!)	Kenya is an extremely biodiverse country with many national parks, including the Maasai Mara	
Part of the East African Rift Valley runs through Kenya – making it an important geological site	The oldest complete skeleton of a human ancestor was found in Kenya – the 1.6 million-year-old 'Turkana Boy' was found in the north of the Rift Valley district in 1984	
The Kenyan highlands area, in the central region, is one of the most agriculturally productive in Africa	There are many world-class athletes from Kenya, most notably long-distance runners	
Kenya has a high HDI score compared to the rest of the region 0.548 compared to 0.483 (Uganda and Rwanda), 0.467 (South Sudan), 0.442 (Ethiopia)	Kenya is an increasingly important investment area for many countries, including China	

#### Political context

Kenya is a **democratic presidential republic**, which has made improvements towards democracy in recent years. It has dealt with accusations of **corruption** in the past. In 2012 it ranked poorly on a measure of corruption – 139<sup>th</sup> out of 176 countries. In particular, the legal system and military are seen as being too closely linked with the government, which may have allowed politicians to get away with corrupt policies.

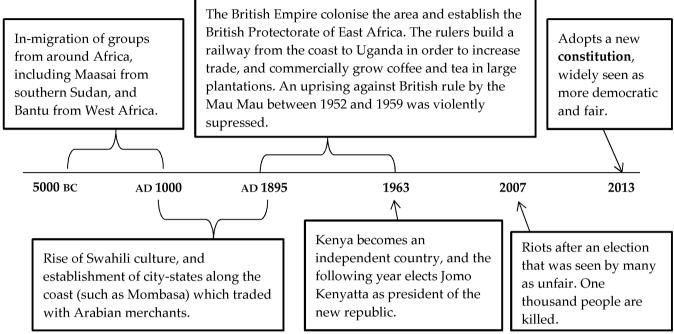


Figure 3 – timeline of Kenya's political history

Kenya is on good terms with its neighbours Uganda (to the east), South Sudan and Ethiopia (to the north) and Tanzania (to the south), and is a member of the 'East African Community' – an economic grouping of East African countries that offers cooperation on certain issues. Kenya does not have good relations with Somalia (to the north-west), and there is regular fighting along the border.

Kenya is one of the most 'outward' looking East African countries; it has managed to establish good relations with the UK and China, and is one of the most pro-American countries in Africa.

### Social and cultural context

Diversity

As the country is so diverse, there is no 'one' culture that can be identified. The Maasai people are one of the most well-known, but there are over 40 different ethnic groups in Kenya, often with their own languages, ceremonies, fashion and architectural style. Today American culture is very dominant, especially among people living in cities.

### Key population facts

- The population size is 46 million people
- 75% of the population live in rural areas
- · The official languages are English and Swahili
- Over 80% of the population report themselves as
  Christians
- The high birth rate means the population is youthful
- Kenya takes in many refugees from neighbouring Somalia and South Sudan

Certain things that might be thought of as important to many traditional Kenyan cultures might be:

- storytelling the practice of passing down traditions or religion through stories
- dance especially at ceremonies for life events or agricultural activities
- importance of family and community in many areas of Kenya, families live either together or very close, with grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins being very important.

### Sport, music and food Kenya is famous for its

Kenya is famous for its athletics prowess, in particular the number of successful long-distance runners it produces. Between 2000 and 2016, the first place in the London Marathon was won by a Kenyan athlete 11 times, and the current marathon world record holder is a Kenyan. This success means that athletics is very popular in Kenya, and many of the runners become celebrities.

Drums are a very important part of many of the people's traditional music, but modern and fusion music such as hip-hop, jazz and Afrobeat are also popular.

Eating out is not a part of traditional cultures in Kenya, but in cities like Nairobi there are many common Western chains such as KFC, Subway and Dominoes. A common dish is Ugali (a doughy type of maize cake) with stew and for a very special occasion people may kill and roast a goat.

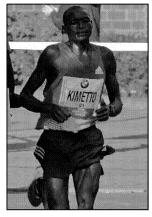


Figure 4 – marathon world record holder Dennis Kimetto

### Environmental context

As it straddles the equator, Kenya is a warm country, but the climate varies dramatically depending on which part of the country you are in. In the north-east and west of the country it is very dry, while the south and south-west of the country experience much more rain. The fertility of the country follows this pattern, with only 20% of the country suitable for commercial agriculture.

The diversity in ecosystems means that Kenya is very biodiverse, with over 1,000 species of bird and 100 species of mammal, including the 'big five' (elephant, rhino, buffalo, leopard and lion) which many people come to see on safari. There are 60 **national parks** in Kenya (7.5% of the land area) to help protect these animals and ecosystems.

Kenya also has many natural resources, including:

- oil reserves
- the potential to grow crops and rear animals
- minerals, such as gold

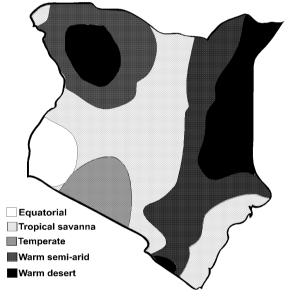


Figure 5 – choropleth map to show climate zones in Kenya

The beautiful landscapes and varied wildlife of Kenya may be considered a natural resource, and many people come every year to go on Safari, visit the beautiful coast or stay in Nairobi.



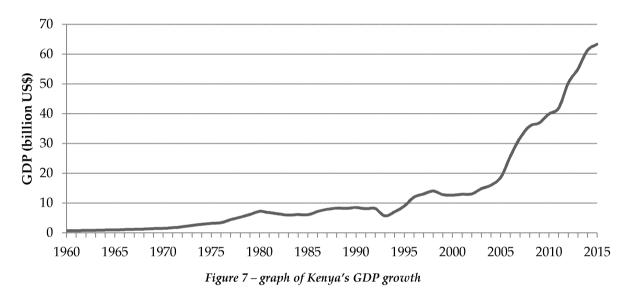
Figure 6 – the environment of Kenya

### **Economic change**

Kenya has a relatively healthy economy, and is known as East Africa's business and trade **hub**. The capital city, Nairobi, is home to many international companies' headquarters, and the port of Mombasa deals with the transport of many goods into and out of the region. Kenya ranks 108<sup>th</sup> on the World Bank 'Ease of doing business' ranking, placing it above neighbours Uganda and Tanzania, but below more successful developing countries like Tunisia and South Africa.

### History

Kenya's economic history has largely shown improvement. Small gains were made in GDP from independence to 1980, mostly held back by lack of investment and natural disasters like drought. From 1980 to 2003 the growth rate was faster but more **volatile** improvements in agriculture were offset by poor government policies that damaged exports, leading to minimal growth. Since 2003, the economy has entered unprecedented growth, mostly driven by services (76% was from services between 2006 and 2013) and consumption, as incomes in Kenya rise and people can afford to buy more.



The economy is predicted to keep on growing for Kenya, mostly driven by the services sector. This will be important in order to achieve Kenya's goal of becoming an upper-middle-income country by 2030.

This all paints quite a positive picture of the Kenyan economy. However, if you compare Kenya to similar countries in South and Central Africa, its growth has actually been the slowest and average incomes are 15% higher in those countries. This is largely due to the balance between economic sectors – while the tertiary sector has been growing in Kenya, the majority of people still work in the primary sector, which has actually seen decline in economic health since 2005.

# Primary

Kenya is still a country that relies on its primary sector – products such as tea, coffee, flowers and beans are grown and then exported around the world. Some 80% of Kenyans still depend directly on agriculture for their survival; either as **commercial** farmers who sell their products, or as **subsistence** farmers who eat what they produce. However, the agricultural sector still uses outdated technology and machinery, meaning it isn't as productive as it could be, and is falling behind services in terms of importance to GDP.

In 2012, oil reserves were found in Kenya, an estimated 1 billion barrels, which could be exported and earn money for the country.

# Secondary

The secondary sector is not well developed in Kenya, with most businesses in this sector being focused on food processing, cement production or the making of clothing. More development is held back by the lack of **infrastructure** such as roads and electricity. In fact, many companies (such as confectioner Cadbury) have closed factories in Kenya in recent years.

However, the Kenyan government is working on developing this sector by removing national taxes and working with foreign governments. In 2000, the USA passed an act which allowed clothes manufacturers to sell to the USA more easily, causing sales in clothing to the USA from Kenya to increase from \$44 million to \$270 million by 2006.

## **Tertiary**

Recently, the tertiary sector has grown dramatically – especially tourism and communications. However, the tourism industry can be unreliable in times of political stress – and Kenya experienced a big downturn in visitors after terror attacks in 2007.

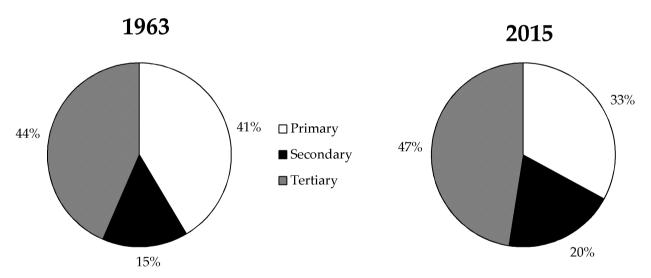


Figure 8 – the contributions of each economic sector to GDP in Kenya

### **TNCs**

Secondary sector

Many **transnational corporations** want to sell products to Kenya, or have their regional head offices here, but not many companies want to manufacture goods in Kenya. This is for a number of reasons:

- wages are high in Kenya, and many companies would rather site their factories in places where labour is cheaper
- transport and other infrastructure costs are high
- energy supply is unreliable
- hard to register business
- political mismanagement

Kenya isn't good at encouraging **FDI** from TNCs, and money to improve the manufacturing industry often goes unspent. Manufacturing currently contributes a small amount to Kenya's GDP, and only employs 12% of the population.

However, Kenya has potential as a regional base of manufacturing in East Africa.

- It has a large, youthful population with good education levels, that could make up a workforce
- It is close to places where raw materials are produced e.g. mines, agriculture
- It is in a **common market** with neighbouring countries meaning it would be cheaper to sell goods to those countries if they were manufactured in Kenya rather than outside the common market

There are some companies manufacturing goods in Kenya, particularly in the clothing, food and drink industries. Investments in these facilities since 2000 have helped increase **productivity**.

**Wrigley**, the US gum manufacturer, announced its factory in Nairobi would be moving to a new, larger and more high-tech site outside Nairobi. This is so it can meet demand for gum from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

Experts disagree on how important manufacturing (led by TNCs) will be for Kenya's future.

The lack of manufacturing is holding Kenya back from developing further

Kenya can develop on tertiary growth alone – India doesn't have a big manufacturing industry either

Improvements in the agricultural sector need to come first.

### Tertiary sector

Many companies do have operations in Kenya, but these are likely to be companies in the tertiary sector. There is a large population and a growing middle class in Kenya, meaning there are many opportunities for companies to offer services to Kenyans or tourists.

#### Did you know...

Google, IBM, Microsoft, Nokia, and Barclays all have regional headquarters in Kenya.

### SafariCom – investment from TNCs

In 1997 the 'Kenya Post and Telecommunication Corporation' controlled by the government was **privatised**, which allowed the TNC Vodafone to invest in it. Since then it has undergone a name change, and SafariCom now has 12 million users, a specialised service that allows people to send money by text (MPesa), and has expanded to offer services in other African countries. In this case, the money and knowledge provided by Vodafone have been instrumental in allowing SafariCom to grow.

### *Impacts of TNC's*

Advantages	Disadvantages	
TNCs can help kick-start industrial development,	Poor working conditions – in January 2016,	
which will lead to improvements in quality of life	workers at a corn milling plant in Mombasa	
for everyone.	protested about the long hours.	
Exporting more manufactured goods rather than raw materials will earn Kenya more money, which is a good thing. Currently Kenya has to import all its manufactured goods	It's hard for Kenyan companies to compete with TNCs, as they often have more money and knowledge.	
Working for a TNC offers more skills and scope for progression than working in agriculture.	It will mean less people working in agriculture – and unless there are agricultural improvements this might mean poor <b>food security</b> .	

### Geopolitics and trade

Kenya's closest political and trading relationships are with its neighbours Uganda and Tanzania. All of the countries are Swahili speaking, and all are members of the East African Community (EAC), allowing them to cooperate on trade. South Sudan and Kenya both claim some contested land on their border known as the Illemi triangle – although in practice Kenya controls this area. One neighbour that Kenya is not close with is Somalia – although both countries have cooperated to combat terrorism in their shared border region.

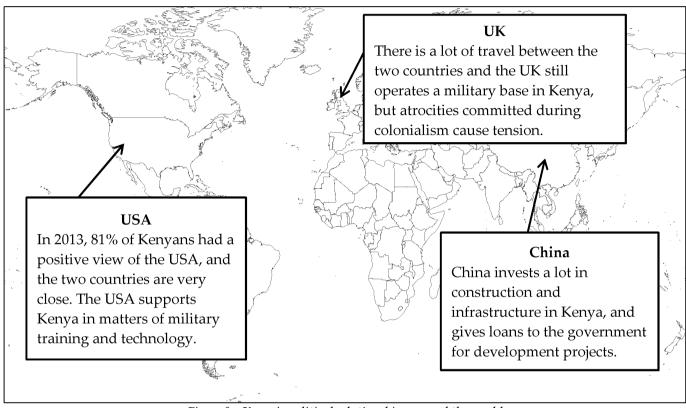
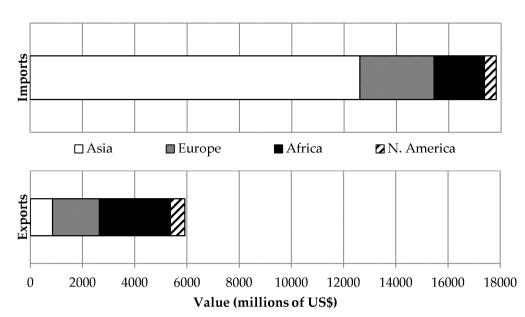


Figure 9 – Kenya's political relationships around the world

Kenya is a member of the Commonwealth, African Union, and other trade and political country groups in Africa (EAC, COMESA, CEN-SAD and IGAD). These groups allow Kenya to form alliances with other African countries in order to lobby for better trade deals at global meetings and groups (such as the **WTO**). They also allow Kenya to make deals with their neighbours – the EAC, for example, is a common market, and so Kenya can trade with Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and South Sudan easily.

Kenya has an unfavourable trade relationship with the EU. The EU places high tariffs on goods coming from Kenya that compete with things already made in the EU, meaning that Kenya is less likely to make good profits on high-value manufactured goods. At the same time, the EU has very low taxes for raw materials, which means that Kenya is more likely to continue producing raw materials.



As you can see from Figure 10, Kenya imports far more goods than it exports. This means Kenya is spending a lot of money, while not earning a lot.

The majority of its imports come from Asia, countries like China and India especially. The majority of its exports go to other African countries, such as Zambia, Tanzania and Uganda.

Figure 10 – stacked bar charts to compare the locations of Kenya's imports and exports. Source: OEC

### Aid

Kenya gains billions of dollars each year in aid from other countries – in 2013 it was \$3.2 billion, with £186 million of this coming from the USA alone. Although this sounds like a lot of money, only 26% of Kenya's spending in 2012 came from foreign aid – compared to neighbouring Uganda's 45%, this really isn't that much. This is because Kenya wants to avoid **aid dependency**.

However, aid is important to development in Kenya, and it comes in many forms:

Money	Kenya receives money from many countries, such as the USA, through <b>bilateral aid</b> , or from an international organisation such as the UN in <b>multilateral aid</b> . Such payments are usually to encourage long-term development.		
Food,	International organisations and charities may donate supplies		
medicine	that Kenya needs, particularly in times of emergency. During		
and	the 2014 drought, the charity Action Against Hunger gave food		
supplies	supplies to over 300,000 people.		
Services	Some organisations try to improve people's access to basic services, or provide those basic services. <i>Water &amp; Sanitation for the Urban Poor</i> are working in Kenya, providing management and planning services for local authorities and water companies.		
Expertise and knowledge	In many cases, skill sharing can be valuable to allow Kenyan businesses and people to improve their lives. The World Bank's sustainable land management project trained 30,000 farmers in Kenya in how to improve their farms.		

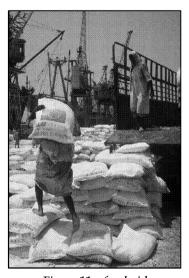


Figure 11 – food aid

**Riders for Health** is a charity that works in Kenya to provide motorcycles to health workers, allowing them to travel to treat people. This helps poorer people living in remote areas access healthcare that can stop death or illness from preventable causes. Importantly, the charity also train the doctors and nurses to maintain and fix the motorcycles, which means that they will be able to continue to help people even once the 'Riders for Health' team have gone.

### **Tourism**

Tourism is a key part of Kenya's economy, with visitors coming to the country to experience the diverse range of landscapes and environments that there is to offer. The country's national parks and game reserves create the opportunity for visitors to come into contact with the big five, while the beaches bordering the Indian Ocean are a beautiful and idyllic attraction for those visitors looking for a more relaxed holiday. The Great Rift Valley and the country's coffee plantations are among some of the other attractions that tourists go to Kenya to visit.

The shape of tourism in Kenya has changed in recent years, particularly with regards to safaris and visits to national parks. Initially, local communities were expelled from the areas that tourists were to visit, as tour companies were under the impression that visitors only wanted to see the animals, and not the indigenous tribes that lived alongside them. Furthermore, many tribes were considered a threat to the wildlife that the tourists came to see. Now, local communities have become a vital part of the experience, as the inclusion of local communities and tribes offers the tourists an opportunity to gain an insight into the culture of the country.

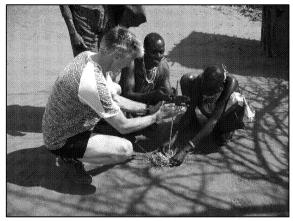


Figure 12 – tourist lighting a fire with Maasai people

In recent years Kenya's tourism industry has been put under significant pressure, largely due to the terror attacks that have been carried out. Some of the hotels that were once at full capacity now struggle to remain open with only 10–20% of rooms being occupied. Domestic tourism played a huge role in keeping the tourism industry alive during the period between 2013 and 2015 when a number of serious terrorist attacks were carried out.

Effects of tourism on the development gap
Kenya's tourism industry has created both opportunities and challenges for the people of Kenya, and
has, therefore, contributed in different ways to reducing the development gap within the country.

### **Opportunities**

- The tourism industry has created revenue that the government has been able to spend on improving the social and economic conditions within the country. In 2014 the tourist industry contributed 561.8 billion Kenyan shillings to the country's GDP.
- Money has been spent on infrastructure such as roads, railways, ports and airports in order to facilitate the flow of tourists. This infrastructure is of benefit to the local population as well as the tourists.
- Thousands of jobs have been created in the tourism industry. Many of the jobs are lowskilled, offering an opportunity for the most vulnerable members of society. In 2014 there were 206,500 jobs created directly from the tourism industry.
- The jobs created mean that many people now have a secure income, allowing them to improve their living conditions and quality of life.
- Greater government stability has been established.
- As the environment and landscapes are one of the key attractions, there has been investment in protecting the environment.

### Challenges

- The profits from tourism generally go to the large tour companies that run the trips. Often these companies are not even Kenyan based meaning the majority of profits from the tourism industry do not stay in the country.
- In the cases where money is paid to local people in order for tourists to access an area, the money goes to wealthy landowners, rather than the communities who work on the land or who the tourists have come to observe.
- Local communities have been forced to change their way of life to facilitate tourists, particularly during the earlier days of tourism when indigenous tribes were removed from the national parks that tourists visited.
- The tourist industry has put pressure on Kenya's scarce resources, including clean water.
- Tourism in Kenya has increased problems of drugs, alcohol and prostitution. This makes the cities and most popular resorts dangerous for both local people and tourists.
- In some cases farmers have lost the land they farm as it is taken over to be developed into a hotel or other tourist facility.

### Number of visitor arrivals

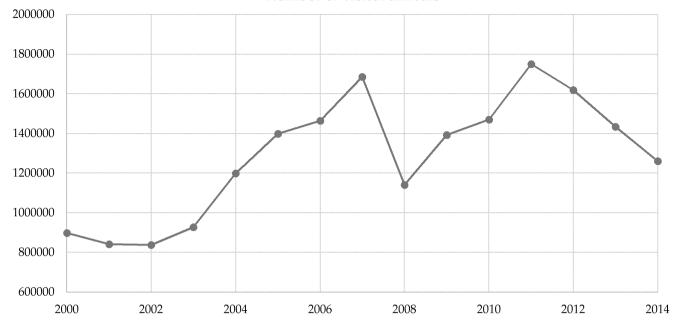


Figure 13 – data source: World Bank (2017)

### Impacts of development

Environment

#### Land

Many farmers in Kenya have been farming for generations, and there are many traditional practices in order to keep the environment healthy. However, 75% of people in Kenya are estimated to be subsistence farmers, and with a growing population, this can put pressure on the land. **Soil erosion** and **desertification** can be caused by overgrazing or bad cropping practices, while land pollution can result from overuse of fertilisers and pesticides on the larger commercial farms that grow tea, coffee and flowers for export.



Figure 14 – a worker on a tea farm in Kenya

The tourism industry in Kenya is concentrated on a few areas, mostly the coast and the savanna areas, and so many visitors can cause problems with erosion and litter. While Kenya does have environmental impact assessments for new construction projects, these impact assessments are often ignored in pursuit of economic growth.

#### Water

Development has also placed many demands on scarce water resources. Water in Kenya is used for drinking, cleaning, irrigation and hydroelectric power, but a lack of management and overuse mean that water resources can be badly polluted, or overused altogether. In times of drought, there is often not enough water to generate hydroelectric power, leading to blackouts in many areas.

**Lake Naivasha** is one of Kenya's only freshwater lakes, located to the north-west of Nairobi in the centre of Kenya. The area is in the fertile highlands, and many fresh flowers are grown here for export around the world. However, this agriculture is damaging the lake through over abstraction – the level in the lake has fallen in the last five years – and pollution – as run-off from the flower fields contains many pesticides that build up in the lake and poison wildlife. The lake has fallen into such a bad state that local cow farmers don't bring their herds here anymore.

### Ecosystems

Ecosystems are under threat not only from land and water pollution, but **deforestation** and hunting. The most common fuel in Kenya is wood or charcoal, and the mostly rural population have no other choice than to take local woodland for their cooking needs. It is estimated that the percentage of land covered by forest has fallen from 7.9% in 1990 to 6.9% in 2013.

It is estimated there are 16 critically endangered species in Kenya

There are 30% less wild animals in Kenya than there were in 1990

Wildlife in Kenya is under threat not only from this habitat loss, but from various types of hunting. In some cases, lions and other predators may kill farmers' livestock, forcing the farmers to kill the predators in order to protect their livelihoods. Elephants are still illegally hunted for their ivory, despite this being banned in 1973. Many types of smaller mammal are killed and sold as **bushmeat** for people to eat.

### Quality of life

Economic growth has led to many improvements for people in Kenya, and the government has concentrated on education, **poverty** and disease as areas to target. The table below shows data that confirms that economic growth has improved quality of life for the country as a whole.

Development indicator	Past value	Recent value	Trend	Good <b>√</b> / Bad <b>X</b>
Human development index (HDI)	0.485 (1990)	0.548 (2014)	Increased	✓
Life expectancy (years)	51 (2000)	61 (2014)	Increased	✓
Percentage living on under \$1.9 a day	52% (2000)	45.9% (2006)	Decreased	
HIV prevalence	35.4% (2000)	6.3% (2008)	Decreased	✓
Primary school enrolment	67.8% (2000)	95.9% (2013)	Increased	1

While poverty has fallen in Kenya overall, it hasn't fallen by that much, and due to the increasing population size the number of people living in poverty has actually grown. Living in poverty can have a devastating impact on quality of life, often affecting people's health, education and job prospects. Often, generations may fall into a poverty cycle, where parents have to keep their children at home to help grow food, meaning that these children lack the skills to get well-paying jobs.

A flagship policy in Kenya has been the provision of free primary education, which was introduced in 2003. As can be seen in the table above, this has dramatically increased the amount of children going to primary school, but it might not show the full story – in rural areas a lack of funding may mean there are not enough teachers or schoolbooks.

Although Kenya has developed economically, quality of life has not improved for everyone.

- Development is very unequal, with better healthcare and education in rich and well-connected areas like Nairobi
- The rights of LGBTQ people are still not upheld
- Although women's rights are protected, in many areas women are not allowed to hold property, are prevented from going to school and may suffer genital mutilation



### Fact Table

Population	46 million people
Country size	581,309 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density	83 people per km <sup>2</sup>
Percentage of population living in urban areas	25.6%
Birth rate	34.6 people per 1,000 per year
Death rate	8.2 people per 1,000 per year
Infant mortality	25.5 infants per 1,000 live births per year
Percentage living on under \$1.9 a day	45.9%
GDP	\$63.39 billion
GNI	\$61.8 billion
Human development index (HDI)	0.548
Percentage of population employed in primary sector	61%
Percentage of population employed in secondary sector	6.7%
Percentage of population employed in tertiary sector	32.2%



### Key Terms



Aid dependency	When a country needs aid money in order to provide basic services, and either is not able or does not properly develop their economy in order to provide these services on their own.
Bilateral aid	The voluntary transfer of goods, services, training or money from one country to another
Bushmeat	Meat from wild animals
Commercial	Large-scale farming, usually of one crop for sale and/or export
Commodities	Primary goods (raw materials) that are bought and sold
Common market	A group of countries who agree to lower trade barriers between them to allow goods and services to move between the countries easily
Conditions	When a country must undertake certain actions or apply policies before they are able to receive aid
Constitution	The core rules of a country, upon which laws are based and the country is governed
Corruption	Process by which officials transfer a benefit to a non-entitled individual, usually in exchange for an illegal payment – this is a major problem in poverty-stricken countries
Deforestation	The destruction or removal of forest
Democratic presidential republic	The country has no monarch, but a president acts as the head of state – people have a say in how the country is run
Desertification	When either water changes or deforestation result in a non-desert ecosystem changing to a desert one
EU	European Union – a trade bloc in Europe formed of 28 countries which allows freedom of movement for people, goods and services
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment – financial investment in an economy or area from foreign businesses
Food security	When the population has continual access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food, enabling dietary needs and food preferences to be met
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus – spread by fluid contact with an infected person, this virus can lead to AIDs, a disease which damages the immune system
Human development index (HDI)	A very common index used to measure a country's development – it is calculated using life expectancy, education and GNI
Infrastructure	Things that society needs in order to function – like energy, water supply, sanitation, transport systems
International Monetary Fund	IMF – international body whose primary goal is economic stability, and they do this through providing low-cost loans and promoting free trade policies
Multilateral aid	The voluntary transfer of money from governments to international organisations usually for large-scale projects, e.g. World Bank or UN
National parks	Natural areas that are protected
Nomadic	People who do not live in one place, but move around – usually livestock are kept, and housing is temporary

Poverty	A person living with a low income, with a poor quality of life and standard of living – often defined by living on under \$2 a day
Primary sector	A type of industry focused on the production and sourcing of raw materials, e.g. agriculture
Productivity	How much can be produced for the amount of work put in
Secondary sector	A type of industry focused on the manufacture of goods
Soil erosion	Degradation and loss of a material that exists on the surface of the earth
Subsistence	When people grow food for their own consumption rather than selling it
Tariff	A type of tax which can be applied to goods being imported or exported
Tertiary sector	A type of industry focused on services: e.g. retail, tourism
Transnational corporations (TNCs)	A firm that has operations in more than one country; e.g. its headquarters are in the USA, there is manufacturing in China, and it has sales outlets in many countries
United Nations (UN)	An international body aimed towards world peace and international cooperation – it aims to promote development
Volatile	When the trend goes up and down wildly
World Bank	International body that funds certain projects which encourage development – they are also good at coordinating aid donors and ensuring that aid initiatives are long term.
WTO	World Trade Organization – group aimed at reducing trade barriers and allowing an increase in trade between its members



### ICT interactive page

Rather than type out these weblinks



Go to zzed.uk/8807

### Useful website:

Found out more about Kenya with this informative website http://www.our-africa.org/kenya

### Videos:

- Watch Oscar winner Lupita Nyong'o visit her parents' farm and make the local dish, Ugali https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0NMOdFEIj6o
- Want to know how the MPesa the mobile payment system popular in Kenya works? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i0dBWaen3aQ
- There's a lot of stereotypes about countries in Africa, and they can be harmful https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xbqA6o8\_WC0 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ymcflrj\_rRc

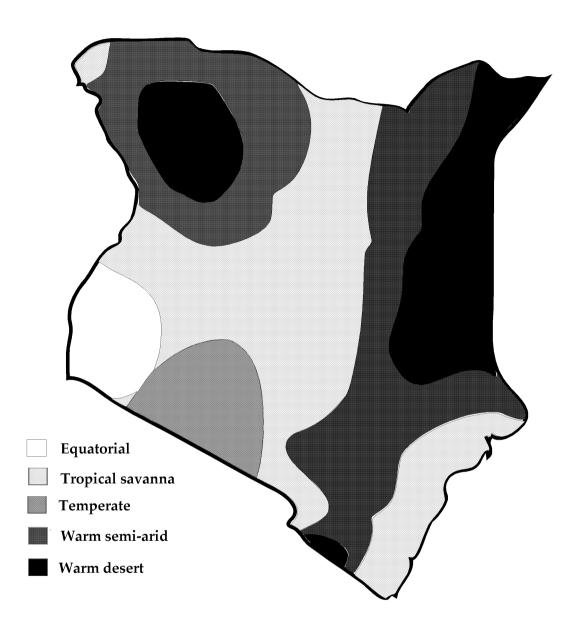
### **News stories:**

- Efforts to minimise the impacts of deforestation in Kenya and neighbouring countries https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/mar/18/east-african-farmers-rewarded-for-letting-grass-grow-under-their-feet
- This business owner in Kenya gives a number of ways the industry can be improved http://www.howwemadeitinafrica.com/qa-unpacking-kenyas-manufacturing-sector/



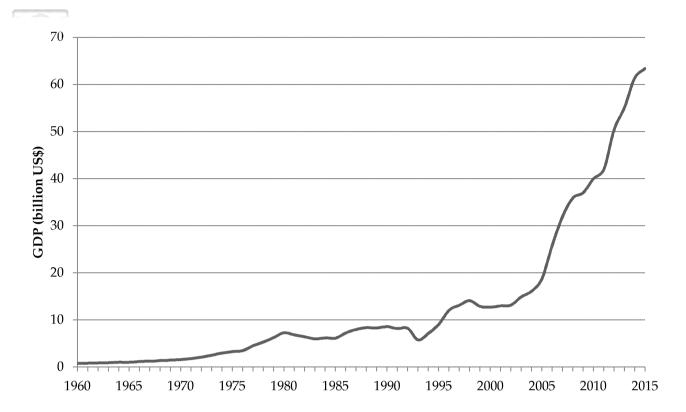
### Springboards

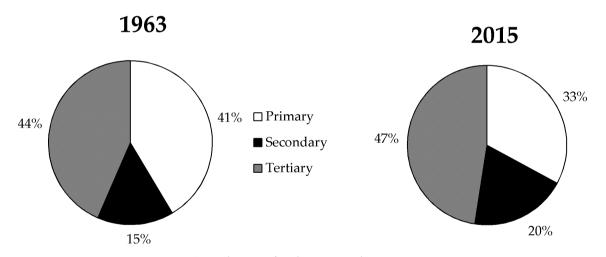
### 1. Background



- 1. Describe the variation in climate throughout Kenya.
- 2. How does this affect where people live and work?
- 3. How can drought affect Kenya's development?

### 2. Economic change





 $Contribution\ of\ each\ sector\ to\ the\ economy$ 

- 1. Describe how Kenya's GDP has changed between 1963 and 2015.
- 2. Describe how the balance between the sectors of the economy changes between 1963 and 2015.
- 3. Can you make any links between the changes in GDP and changes in balance of the economic sectors?





SafariCom, Kenya's leading communications company, developed the MPesa system with a grant of £990,000 from TNC Vodafone.

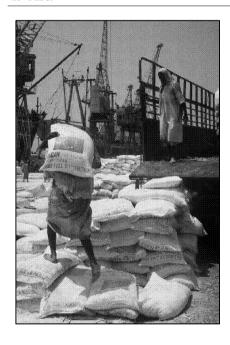
The MPesa system allows people in rural areas to send money very cheaply, without a bank account and via mobile phone. They can put money in at a local shop and then send it via text. The person on the other end can withdraw the cash from the shop once their account has been credited.

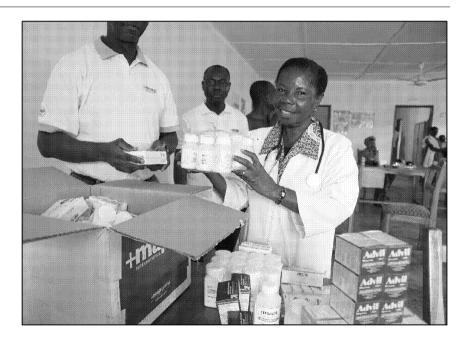
This is very useful because in rural areas, people often can't access a bank branch (they'd have to travel a long way), or online banking (they'd need Internet access and a bank account).

If people can make payments remotely, then they can get loans for equipment to improve their farms, send money to families in other areas, and trade with other areas.

- 1. What is MPesa?
- 2. How does MPesa affect people's lives?
- 3. Is this a case of a TNC encouraging development?

### 4. Aid





- 1. What kinds of aid are shown here? What kinds of aid are not shown?
- 2. How can aid be good for Kenya?
- 3. How can aid be bad for Kenya?

### 5. Impacts of development

Go to the link below.

http://www.our-africa.org/kenya/lake-naivasha

Rather than type out this weblink



go to zzed.uk/8807

Watch the first video on this web page, and read the text below it.

- 1. What do you think of the lake? How could it be useful for Kenya?
- 2. Why has the water level fallen so much?
- 3. How can water pollution affect local people?



### Springboard Suggested Answers

Service also and		Suggested answers / discussion points
Springboard  1. Background	<b>Q</b>	<ul> <li>In the north-west and the east of the country it is a dryer climate, with arid areas and areas of desert.</li> <li>In the south of the country is a temperate area, which will be cooler and wetter than the surrounding countryside.</li> <li>The south-west of the country has an equatorial climate, which will be very wet and warm.</li> <li>The central and coastal areas have a savanna climate, warm with some rain.</li> </ul>
	2	People are more likely to live in cooler, wetter areas in the south and south-west, as well as along the coast. This is because these areas will have better water supplies, and will be more productive for agriculture.
	3	Drought can cause a setback for development – money will have to be spent bringing in water and food supplies, and people may lose their livelihoods (e.g. cattle) or their lives. People are also likely to become more vulnerable to disease during drought. If droughts go on for long enough, they can cause famine, which may require Kenya to seek out foreign aid.
	1	GDP increased dramatically overall. Growth was slow until 1970, then volatile until 2003. From 2003 growth has been at a much faster rate.
2. Economy	2	<ul> <li>The primary sector became much less important in 2015, dropping by 10%.</li> <li>The secondary sector increased slightly, from 15% to 20%.</li> <li>The tertiary sector saw the most growth.</li> </ul>
	3	<ul> <li>The GDP of the country overall has grown primarily due to the growth from the tertiary sector after 2003. Industries like tourism and telecommunications have grown as Kenya has become more politically open, and there is now a larger middle class in the country to buy goods.</li> <li>Having growth driven by the tertiary sector isn't that unusual (India has done it), but it might not be sustainable, especially considering the condition of the secondary sector in Kenya.</li> </ul>
	1	It's a way to send money remotely, using only the mobile phone network and some local shops.
3. TNCs	2	It means they can improve their lives, getting access to loans, buying equipment they need from far away, or getting secure payments from family members. It's also empowering – it allows them to access banking and become part of the more formal economy.
	3	Yes, Vodafone, a TNC, provided most of the funding for the MPesa system. If people in rural areas have access to this then they can raise their incomes and develop their businesses, which will help the country as a whole develop. This is not really a case of industrial development by a TNC in the classic sense, as it's not a manufacturing company opening a factory, but they are offering a service that will help economic development.

Springboard	Q	Suggested answers / discussion points
	1	Shown here are physical goods, like food and medical supplies. These can be sent by aid agencies in emergencies, or to provide for remote or under-supplied areas of the country. Other types of aid are money, services, skill sharing.
4. Aid	2	<ul> <li>It can help out people in need at a time of crisis.</li> <li>There are lots of different types of aid, so that other countries and organisations can assist Kenya in any way they need.</li> <li>Although Kenya is not reliant on aid, aid does help the country carry out long-term development projects and solve other issues, which improves quality of life faster than the government could alone.</li> </ul>
	3	<ul> <li>When aid is focused on small-scale projects that don't last long enough, it might not be effective. There is currently a problem in Kenya with a lack of 'joined-up' aid projects.</li> <li>Countries can become reliant on aid, meaning that they don't develop sustainably by themselves. Fortunately Kenya is unlikely to have this problem.</li> <li>President Uhuru Kenyatta voiced concerns that aid often comes with conditions – donors may force Kenya to adopt certain policies in order to get any money.</li> </ul>
	1	Students may refer to its beauty and biological diversity. It could be used as a water resource, or to farm fish, but also for leisure and tourism.
	2	Because people are using the lake for agriculture.
5. Impacts of development	3	<ul> <li>It could damage their health if they are drinking polluted water, or eating animals that have been here.</li> <li>It can also damage their livelihood – they can't bring their animals to drink here, or fish here as the water is too bad. This might encourage people to move away to where the water is less polluted.</li> </ul>



### Part 2: Exam Preparation

### **Summary**

Kenya

	Background
Location	The coast of East Africa, on the equator
Country classification	Varies according to different agencies – it is low on human development, but not the worst in the world
Regional significance	Dominant economy, a leader in development and agricultural production
Global significance	Kenya is a country rich in cultural and natural history, and offers good prospects for other countries to invest in
Political context	Democratic presidential republic that became independent of the British Empire in 1963 – good relations with most other countries
Social and cultural context	Highly diverse country, known for long-distance runners, drums and dance
Environmental context	Varied climate causes varied ecosystems – highly biodiverse, and rich in natural resources
	Economic change
Change from 1960 to 1980	Low economic growth – droughts and lack of investment
Change from 1980 to 2003	Volatile – poor government policies offset the gains in agricultural productivity
Change since 2003	Very fast growth – drive by tertiary sector and increased consumption
Comparing Kenya to other similar countries	Its growth has actually been quite slow – mostly due to underdevelopment in the secondary sector
Characteristics of primary sector	Dominant in the economy, and employs a large percentage of the population – quite outdated and unproductive
Characteristics of secondary sector	Focused mostly on food processing, with poor growth
Characteristics of tertiary sector	Huge growth, especially in tourism and telecommunications sectors
	TNCs
Secondary sector TNCs	Often have head offices here, in order to sell goods to Kenyan people, but rarely manufacture here, for many reasons – Kenya could be a regional centre for manufacturing, but opinions over how important manufacturing could be for Kenya's future are divided
Tertiary sector TNCs	Many companies have their headquarters in Nairobi, and many invest in growing Kenyan services
Positive impacts of TNCs	Encourage industrial development, earn more on exported goods, better jobs
Negative impacts of TNCs	Poor working conditions, doesn't allow Kenyan companies to compete, might decrease food security

Geopolitics and trade			
Relationship with neighbouring countries	Good relations with most neighbours (esp. Tanzania and Uganda); some tensions with South Sudan (Illemi Triangle) and Somalia (border region)		
Relationship with international countries	Complex relationship with former colonial power UK, good relations with China and USA		
Comparison of imports and exports	<ul> <li>In an unfavourable trade relationship with the EU, which incentivises the export of low-value commodities</li> <li>Imports much more than they export</li> <li>Largest import area – Asia</li> <li>Largest export area – Africa</li> </ul>		
	Aid		
Amount of aid received in 2013	\$3.2 billion		
Level of aid dependency	Middle-low, only 26% of spending from aid sources		
Types of aid	Money, food, medicine and supplies, services, expertise		
Advantages of aid	Provide emergency and long-term development assistance, can provide support in any area Kenya needs		
Disadvantages of aid	May result in aid dependency		
	Impacts of development		
Impacts on the land	Soil erosion, desertification, litter		
Impacts on water	Pollution and overuse		
Impacts on ecosystems	Deforestation, loss of wildlife		
How has quality of life been improved?	Higher life expectancy, less people living in poverty or living with HIV, more children in school		
How has quality of life not improved?	More people live in poverty, some children still can't go to primary school, unequal development, food insecurity		

### **Revision Questions**



### Quick-fire Questions: Kenya

1	What is special about the highlands area in Kenya?	
2	In what year did Kenya achieve its independence from the British Empire?	
3	What percentage of the population live in rural areas?	
4	How biodiverse is Kenya?	
5	How easy is it to do business in Kenya?	
6	What was Kenya's GDP in 1960?	
7	What was Kenya's GDP in 2015?	
8	Which sector has caused recent economic growth?	
9	Give one reason why it is hard to manufacture in Kenya.	
10	What percentage of people are employed in manufacturing in Kenya?	

11	Give an example of a tertiary sector TNC that has a regional headquarters in Kenya.	
12	Name two country groups that Kenya is part of.	
13	Which is of more value – Kenya's imports or its exports?	
14	What is aid dependency?	
15	What kind of aid does Riders for Health provide?	
16	Why are small-scale aid projects a problem in Kenya?	
17	How is soil erosion caused in Kenya?	
18	Give the percentage of forest cover in 1990 and 2013.	
19	What is the HDI of Kenya?	
20	Does everyone benefit from development?	



### Quick-fire Answers: Kenya

1	It is located in the central region, and is the most agriculturally productive area in Kenya
2	1963
3	75%
4	Very – there are 1,000 species of bird, 100 species of mammal and 60 national parks
5	Easier than neighbouring countries Uganda and Tanzania, but it's ranked 108th by the World Bank's measure, so not that easy
6	\$2 billion
7	\$63 billion
8	Tertiary sector
9	<ul> <li>Wages are high in Kenya, and many companies would rather site their factories in places where labour is cheaper</li> <li>Transport and other infrastructure costs are high</li> <li>Energy supply is unreliable</li> <li>Hard to register business</li> <li>Political mismanagement</li> </ul>
10	12%
11	Google, IBM, Microsoft, Nokia, Barclays, SafariCom
12	Commonwealth, African Union, EAC, COMESA, CEN-SAD, IGAD
13	Imports
14	When a country needs aid money in order to provide basic services, and either is not able or does not properly develop their economy in order to provide these services on their own
15	Goods (machines and parts), expertise (training on how to fix the bikes)
16	Because they aren't joined up – they don't tackle the issue at the root and aren't as effective
17	Bad farming, tourist footfall, overgrazing
18	1990 – 7.9% 2013 – 6.9%
19	0.548
20	No – the people who live in rural areas, women and LGBTQ people have not seen their living standards improve as much



### **Extension Questions: Kenya**

- 1. Is Kenya corrupt?
- 2. What natural resources does Kenya have?
- 3. Is Kenya's economic growth good compared to similar countries?
- **4.** Summarise the state of the secondary sector.
- 5. How important is manufacturing for Kenya's future development?
- **6.** Explain why Kenya's trading relationship with the EU is unfair.
- 7. Calculate the difference between the value of imports and exports. Is Kenya a net importer or exporter?
- **8.** What causes deforestation in Kenya?
- **9.** How can poverty affect someone's quality of life?
- **10.** Look back through the case study material. Can you identify any areas that the Kenyan government can improve on?



### **Extension Answers: Kenya**

- 1 It has made steps recently, but the legal system and military forces are too close with the government, and it ranks low on a measure of corruption 139<sup>th</sup> out of 176 countries
- 2 Diverse ecosystems and landscapes for tourists to look at
  - Oil reserves
  - Minerals (e.g. gold)
  - Agricultural land to grow crops
  - Grazing land to rear animals
- 3 No although the GDP has increased a lot in Kenya, it has increased more in neighbouring countries Kenya's income is actually 15% lower than it should be
- 4 Poorly developed held back by lack of infrastructure and confusing taxes; it only contributes 20% to GDP; many companies have closed factories in Kenya; the companies that remain deal with food manufacturing and clothes making.
- The lack of manufacturing is holding Kenya back from developing further
  - Kenya can develop on tertiary growth alone India doesn't have a big manufacturing industry either
  - Improvements in the agricultural sector need to come first
- 6 Because the EU incentivises (through lowering tariffs) imports of low-value commodities, because this is what they need in the EU but, continually producing raw materials means that Kenya won't industrialise
- 7 Import value \$178,000
  - Export value \$5,990
  - Difference = 178000 5990 = 172,010
  - Imports are worth \$172,010 more than exports Kenya is a net importer
- 8 Need for farmland
  - Need for fuel
  - Poverty no other fuel alternatives
- If they live in poverty they are less likely to have an education, as they may have to work for money
  - If they live in poverty they might be underfed, leading to health issues
- 10 Make sure environmental impact assessments are carried out
  - Crack down on illegal ivory hunting
  - Introduce programmes to increase life expectancy
  - Make sure rural children can still go to school
  - Decrease the unequal impacts of development, by increasing rights for women and LGBTQ people, and focusing more on rural areas



### **Exam-style Question**

Supporting GCSE AQA Geography

### Question 1

With reference to an LIC or NEE you have studied, evaluate the way a country's relationships with other countries change as it undergoes economic development.

9 marks (+ 3 SPaG)

### **Level Marking**

Level	Mark	Description
1	1–3	<ul> <li>The student evidences basic knowledge of the topic in question. (AO1)</li> <li>The student evidences limited understanding of the connections that exist between places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li> <li>A limited ability to evaluate is evidenced through basic application of knowledge and understanding. (AO3)</li> </ul>
2	4–6	<ul> <li>The student evidences some knowledge of the topic in question. (AO1)</li> <li>The student evidences good understanding of the connections that exist between places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li> <li>A reasonable ability to evaluate is evidenced through adequate application of knowledge and understanding. (AO3)</li> </ul>
3	7–9	<ul> <li>The student evidences thorough knowledge of the topic in question. (AO1)</li> <li>The student evidences a firm understanding of the connections that exist between places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li> <li>A strong ability to evaluate is evidenced through logical application of knowledge and understanding. (AO3)</li> </ul>

### **Indicative Content:**

- The student should offer an evaluation of the ways geopolitical relations between countries change as a result of economic development in an LIC or NEE.
- Students may choose to discuss the involvement of TNCs, changing political and trading relationships, international aid, or another manifestation of the geopolitical relationship.

### **Suggested Content:**

<ul> <li>Brazil has always had regional power in South America, but as one of the fast-growing economies it is now gaining power and influence across other parts of the globe.</li> <li>As Brazil has developed it has become increasingly involved in global peacekeeping.</li> </ul>	
	nissions
As Brazil has developed it has become increasingly involved in global peacekeeping:	missions
and the provision of international aid.	
Brazil has played a leading role in promoting peace and prosperity in Haiti, and has a	done so
without the use of military force.	
Brazil has developed strong trading relationships with China, the USA and Argentina	ı, with
these countries being Brazil's main partners for both importing and exporting goods.	
Brazil has become increasingly connected to other countries through the flow of touring the flow of t	sts visiting
the country, which has increased due to the development of air travel. A good relation	nship
between the UK and Brazil means that visitors to Brazil from the UK do not need a vi	sa.
Brazil has used its growing power and influence to push for more representation of comparison.	ountries in
the Global South in international negotiations.	
Brazil • Brazil's period of economic development was characterised by increasing cooperation	
with other countries in the Global South, particularly other countries in South America	ca.
Brazil has gained political leadership through its influence and leadership, as oppose	d to
through its military or economic strength.	
Brazil has developed a strong business relationship with the USA, with Brazilian TN	_
in the USA and vice versa. In general, however, Brazil remains relatively hostile to T	NCs,
favouring domestic companies with regard to manufacturing. This hinders the formation	ation of
global connections and prevents FDI in the country.	
Brazil has continued to develop its relationship with the EU, through holding regular	summits
and partnership discussions to facilitate trade and exchange.	
Brazil's development has been helped through the aid provided by countries such as	
This provision of aid forms another dimension of the relationship that exists between	Brazil and
countries such as the USA. USAID is an example of one way the USA is facilitating	
development in Brazil through the provision of aid. USAID helps tackle inequality b	y
providing the skills, materials and buildings to support family planning in Brazil.	

- Kenya has become East Africa's business and trade hub, meaning that it has developed strong relationships with other African countries within the region, as well as with other countries in Europe, America and Asia.
- Nairobi, Kenya's capital, homes the headquarters of many international companies, with many business conferences being held here.
- The port of Mombasa facilitates the transport of goods into and out of the region and plays a key role in maintaining Kenya's trade relationships.
- Kenya has become connected with other countries through the interest of TNCs in selling products to Kenya.
- Kenya has developed strong political and trading relationships with its neighbours Uganda and Tanzania.
- Throughout Kenya's economic development, it has developed a strong relationship with the USA, which supports Kenya in matters of military training and technology.
- As Kenya has grown economically, it has come to be an attractive location for China to invest in.
   China has invested a lot in terms of construction and infrastructure in Kenya and has contributed money for development projects.

#### Kenya

- Kenya has always had a relationship with the UK, as it was once a part of the British Empire. Flows of produce and people still connect the two countries, although the atrocities committed during colonialism do cause some tension.
- Good trade relations have been developed between Kenya and other African countries. African countries are able to trade freely and easily with one another through the African Union and other trade and political country groups such as EAC, COMESA, etc.
- Kenya has an unfavourable trade relationship with the EU, despite exporting a large proportion of goods to this region. The EU places high tariffs on imports from Kenya, making the produce expensive.
- Kenya has also developed relationships with countries as it is provided with international aid from countries including the UK and USA. This aid is used for long-term development and the provision of services, helping improve the standard of living for the population. There is a risk that Kenya may become dependent on international aid, but at present only a relatively small proportion of the country's spending comes from international aid.
- As Kenya develops economically, it is developing more relationships with other countries through tourism. Kenya is a desirable location for both recreational and business tourists, which helps forge links with countries from across the globe.

### Spelling and Grammar (SPaG) - Total of 3 marks.

### For 1 mark:

- Student shows some ability to spell and punctuate correctly.
- Student shows limited use of grammar to convey their argument.
- Student utilises a basic range of geographical phrases.

#### For 2 marks:

- Student generally uses good spelling and punctuation throughout.
- Student shows some accurate use of grammar to convey their argument well.
- Student utilises an adequate range of geographical phrases.

### For 3 marks:

- Student uses correct spelling and punctuation throughout.
- Student shows accurate use of grammar to clearly convey their argument.
- Student utilises a broad range of geographical phrases.