



# **GCSE Edexcel A Case Studies with Exam Prep**

## **Topic 5: Global Development**

### **Kenya**

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## Teacher's Introduction

This resource has been developed to provide case studies and exam preparation material to support the GCSE Edexcel A specification (1GA0) **Topic 5: Global Development**.

This detailed case study is on **Kenya** representing a country with **low human development** based on the Human Development Index (HDI) 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/8824***



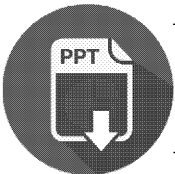
*You may find this helpful for accessing the websites rather than typing in each URL.*

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 Edexcel A 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.

Another detailed case study is available for this topic area representing a country with a different level of development:

- Brazil (HMHD)



**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

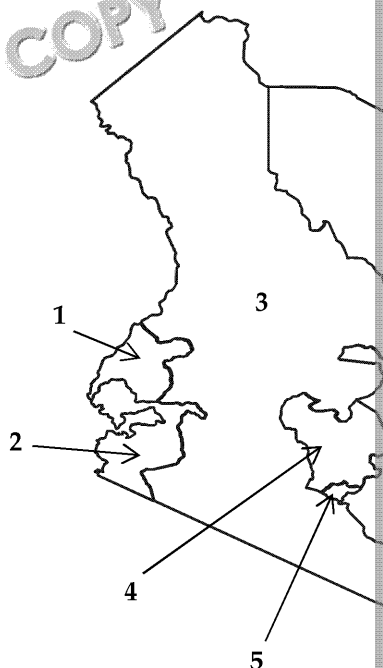


## Content

## 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 Swahili word for 'God's resting place' in local language.

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

Figure 2 – regions of Kenya

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

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

## Significance

Regionally...	
Kenya has the largest economy in East Africa – the GDP is \$63.39 billion (more than double neighbouring Uganda's!)	Kenya is an extremely diverse country with many national parks.
Part of the East African Rift Valley runs through Kenya – a very important geological site.	The oldest complete hominid ancestor was found in a 2.5 million year-old 'Turkana' hominid site of the Rift Valley.
The Kenyan highlands area, in the central region, is one of the most agriculturally productive in Africa.	There are many world-class tourism sites in Kenya, most notably the Maasai Mara.
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 area for many countries.

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### Political context

Kenya is a **democratic presidential republic**, which has made improvements in recent years. It has dealt with accusations of **corruption** in the past. In 2012, its measure of corruption – 139<sup>th</sup> out of 176 countries. In particular, the legal system is seen as being too closely linked with the government, which may have allowed corrupt policies.

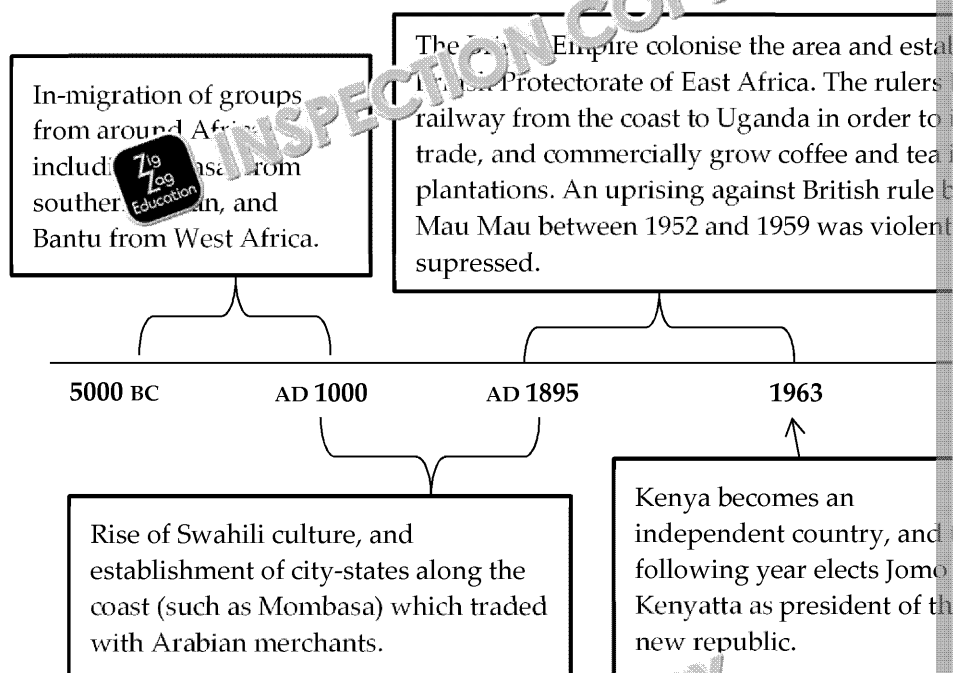


Figure 3 – timeline of Kenya's political history

Kenya is on good terms with its neighbours: Uganda (to the east), South Sudan (to the north) and Tanzania (to the south), and is a member of the 'East African Community' grouping of East African countries that offers cooperation on certain issues. It has good relations with Ethiopia (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 many international 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 styles. Today American culture is very dominant, especially among people living in cities.

#### Key population facts

- The population size is 45 million
- 75% of the population are Christians
- The official language is English
- Over 80% of the population are Christians
- The high birth rate is 4.5 children per woman
- Kenya takes in many refugees from Somalia and South Sudan

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

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

#### – Sport, music and food

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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. Modern and fusion music such as hip-hop, jazz and Afrobeat are also popular.

Eating is an important 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.

### 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 birds 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 10 national parks in Kenya (7.5% of the land area) to help protect the animals and ecosystems.

Kenya also has many natural resources, including:

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

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



- Equatorial
- Tropical savanna
- Temperate
- Warm semi-arid
- Warm desert

Figure 5 – climate zones of Kenya

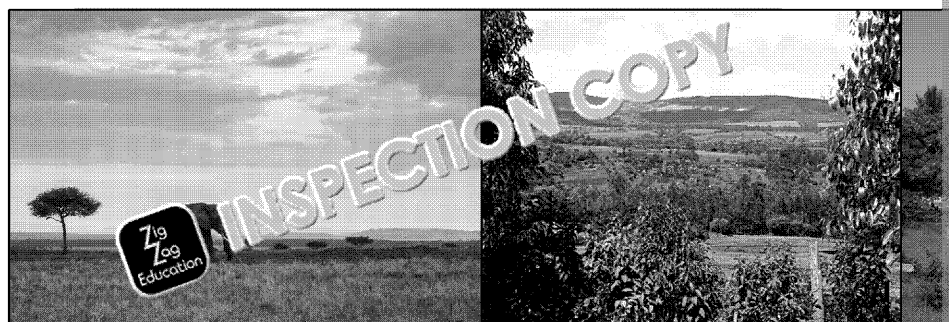


Figure 6 – the environment of Kenya

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## Economic change

Kenya has a relatively healthy economy, and is known as East Africa's business capital city. Nairobi, is home to many international companies' headquarters. Kenya deals with the transport of many goods into and out of the region. Kenya's 'Ease of doing business' ranking, placing it above neighbours Uganda and Tanzania, and successful developing countries like Tunisia and South Africa.

## History

Kenya's economic history has long been one of slow improvement. Small gains were made from independence to 1980, but were held back by lack of investment and natural resource depletion. From 1980 to 2005, growth rate was faster but more **volatile** improvements in infrastructure and poor government policies that damaged exports, leading to minimal growth. Since 2005, Kenya has entered unprecedented growth, mostly driven by services (76% was from 2005 to 2013) and consumption, as incomes in Kenya rise and people can afford to spend more.

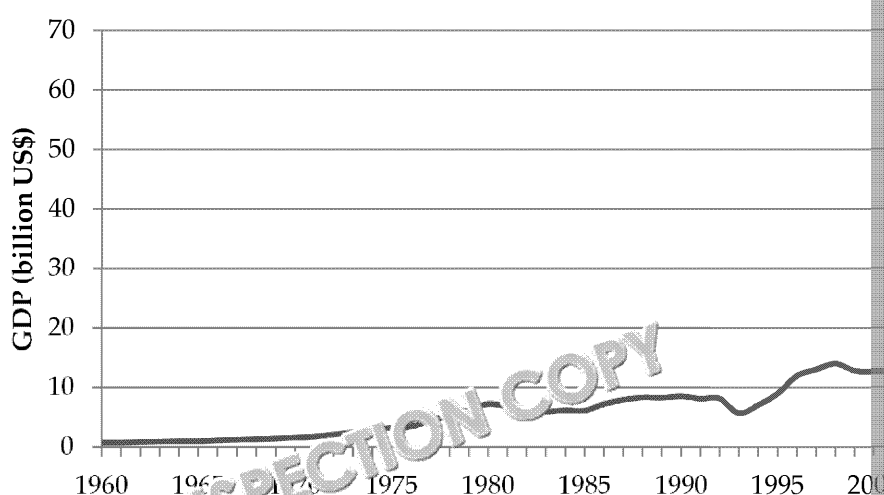


Figure 7 – graph of Kenya's GDP growth

The economy is predicted to keep on growing for Kenya, mostly driven by services. However, it 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, compared to similar countries in South and Central Africa, its growth has actually been slower. In 2013, average incomes are 15% higher in those countries. This is largely due to the balance of payments. While the tertiary sector has been growing in Kenya, the majority of people are still in the primary sector, which has actually seen decline in economic health since 2005.

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Primary	<p>Kenya is still a country that relies on its primary sector – products such as coffee and beans are grown and then exported around the world. Some 80% of the population is directly on agriculture for their survival; either as <b>commercial</b> farmers or as <b>subsistence</b> farmers who eat what they produce. However, the sector uses outdated technology and machinery, meaning it isn't as productive as other sectors, falling behind services in terms of importance to GDP.</p> <p>In 2012, oil reserves were found in Kenya, an estimated 1 billion barrels of oil, which could be exported and earn money for the country.</p>
Secondary	<p>The secondary sector is not well developed in Kenya, with most businesses focusing on food processing, cement production or the making of clothes. The sector is held back by the lack of <b>infrastructure</b> such as roads and electricity. Some businesses (such as confectioner Cadbury) have closed factories in Kenya in recent years.</p> <p>However, the Kenyan government is working on developing this sector by reducing taxes and working with foreign governments. In 2000, the USA passed a law allowing clothes manufacturers to sell to the USA more easily, causing sales in Kenya to increase from \$44 million to \$270 million by 2006.</p>
Tertiary	<p>Recently, the tertiary sector has grown dramatically – especially tourism. However, the tourism industry can be unreliable in times of political instability. Kenya experienced a big downturn in visitors after terror attacks in 2007.</p>

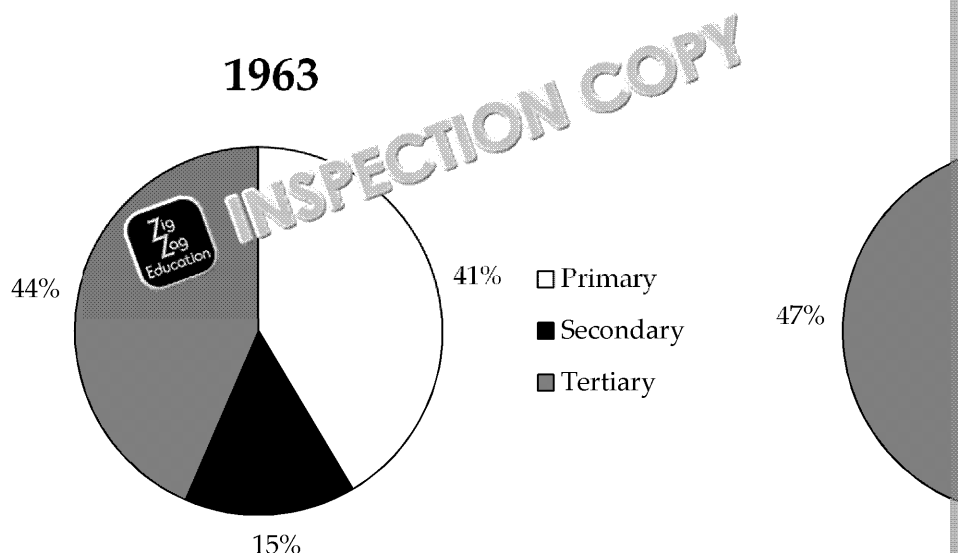


Figure 8 – the contributions of each economic sector to GDP in 1963

## TNCs

### Secondary sector

Many **transnational corporations** (TNCs) sell products to Kenya, or have factories here, but not many companies want to manufacture goods in Kenya. This is because:

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

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Kenya isn't good at encouraging **FDI** from TNCs, and money to improve the economy often goes unspent. Manufacturing currently contributes a small amount to the economy and 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 be a source of labour.
- 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 easier to export goods to those countries if they were manufactured in Kenya rather than outside.

There are several companies manufacturing goods in Kenya, particularly in the textile and food industries. Investments in these facilities since 2000 have helped increase production.

**Wrigley**, the US gum manufacturer, announced its factory in Nairobi would be moving its production 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

### Tertiary sector

Many companies do have factories in Kenya, but these are likely to be companies in the service 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.

### SafariCom – investment from TNCs

In 1997 the 'Kenya Post and Telecommunication Corporation' controlled by the government allowed the TNC Vodafone to invest in it. Since then it has undergone a name change, and now offers mobile services to millions of users, a specialised service that allows people to send money by text (MPesa), and has expanded to other African countries. In this case, the money and knowledge provided by Vodafone have helped SafariCom to grow.

### Impacts of TNCs

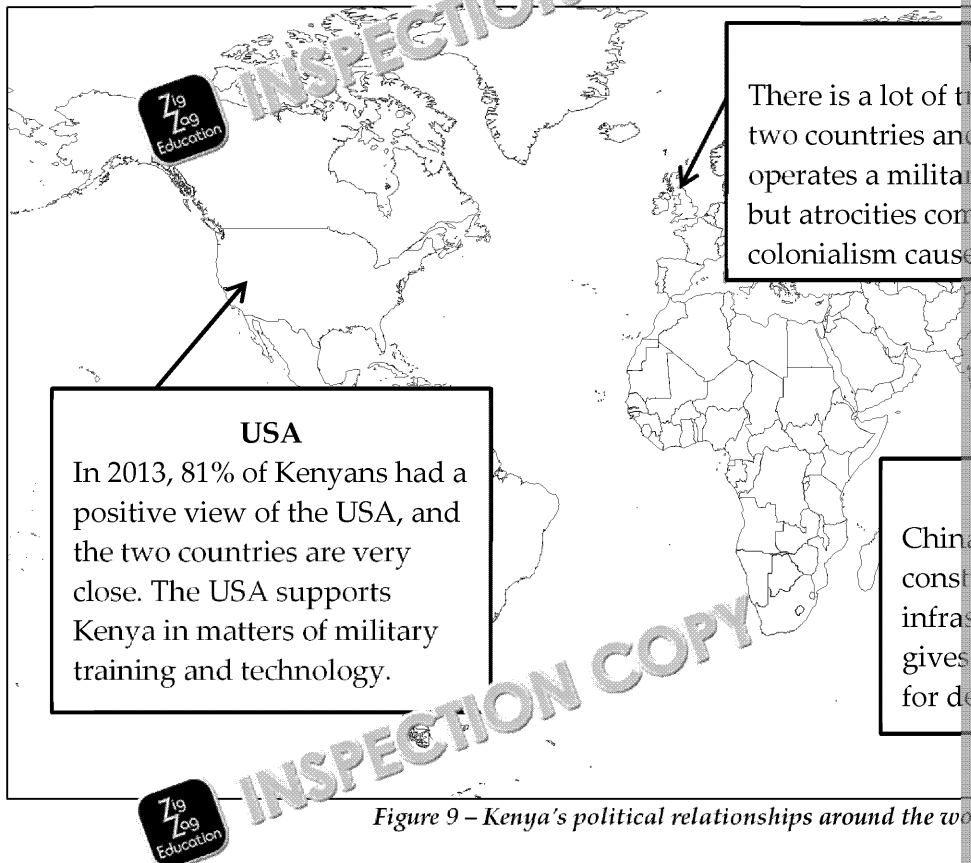
Advantages	Disadvantages
TNCs can help kick-start industrial development, which will lead to improvements in the quality of life for everyone.	Poor working conditions. Workers at a corn mill protested about the low wages.
Exporting more manufactured goods rather than raw materials will earn Kenya more 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 capital 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 other jobs, this might mean poor living standards.

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## Geopolitics and trade

Kenya's closest political and trading relationships are with its neighbours. The countries are Swahili speaking, and all are members of the East African Community, which encourages them to cooperate on trade. South Sudan and Kenya both claim some control over the area known as the Illemi triangle – although in practice Kenya controls this area. Kenya's relationship with Somalia is not close, but the two countries have cooperated to control their shared border region.



Kenya is a member of the Commonwealth, African Union, and other trade groups in Africa (EAC, COMESA, CEN-SAD and IGAD). These groups allow Kenya to trade with other African countries in order to lobby for better trade deals at global meetings (e.g. WTO). They also allow Kenya to make deals with their neighbours – the EAC market, and so Kenya can trade with Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and

Kenya has an unfavourable trade relationship with the EU. The EU places a tariff on goods from Kenya that compete with things already made in the EU, meaning that Kenya loses good profits on high-value manufactured goods. At the same time, the EU provides raw materials, which means that Kenya is more likely to continue producing raw

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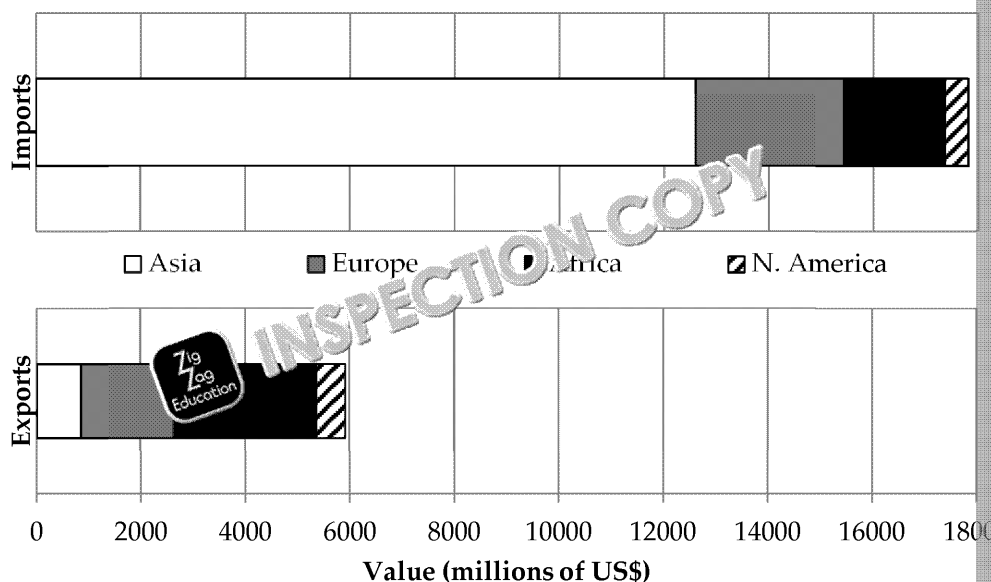


Figure 10 – stacked bar charts to compare the locations of Kenya's imports and exports

## Aid

Kenya gains billions of dollars each year in aid from other countries – in 2012, £186 million of this coming from the USA alone. Although this sounds like a lot, Kenya's spending in 2012 came from foreign aid – compared to neighbouring countries, it isn't that much. This is because Kenya wants to avoid **aid dependency**.

However, aid is important to develop a country like Kenya, and it comes in many forms.

<b>Money</b>	Kenya receives money from many countries, such as the USA. This is known as <b>bilateral aid</b> , or from an international organisation such as the UN in <b>multilateral aid</b> . Such payments are usually used to encourage long-term development.
<b>Food, medicine and supplies</b>	International organisations and charities may donate supplies that Kenya needs, particularly in times of emergency. During the 2014 drought, the charity <i>Action Against Hunger</i> gave food supplies to over 300,000 people.
<b>Services</b>	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.
<b>Expertise and knowledge</b>	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.

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**Riders for Health** is a charity that works in Kenya to provide motorcycles to health workers to treat people. This helps poorer people living in remote areas access healthcare that can preventable causes. Importantly, the charity also train the doctors and nurses to maintain the motorcycles, which means that they will be able to continue to help people even once the 'Riders for Health' project ends.

## Tourism

Tourism is a key part of Kenya's economy, with visitors coming to the country to see a wide range of landscapes and environments that there is to offer. The country's national parks and reserves create the opportunity for visitors to come into contact with the big game. The beaches bordering the Indian Ocean are a beautiful and idyllic attraction for those who want a relaxed holiday. The Great Rift Valley and the country's coffee plantations are also popular attractions that tourists go to Kenya to visit.

The shape of tourism in Kenya has changed in recent years, particularly with regard 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.

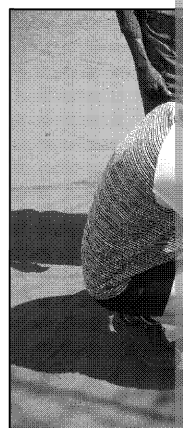


Figure 12 – tourists

In recent years Kenya's tourism industry has been put under significant pressure, largely due to the terror attacks that have been carried out in the country. Hotels that were once at full capacity now struggle to remain open with only a few rooms occupied. Domestic tourism played a huge role in keeping the tourism industry afloat 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 country. It has, therefore, contributed in different ways to reducing the development gap.

Opportunities	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Thousands of jobs have been created in the tourism industry. Many of the jobs are low-skilled, offering an opportunity for the most vulnerable members of society. In 2014 there were 206,500 jobs created directly via the tourism industry.</li> <li>The jobs created mean that many people now have a source of income, allowing them to improve their living conditions and quality of life.</li> <li>Greater government stability has been established.</li> <li>As the environment and landscapes are one of the key attractions, there has been investment in protecting the environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The profits from tourism are often taken by large tour companies, meaning the majority of the money goes to these companies rather than the local tourism industry.</li> <li>In the cases where the money goes to the local community, it is often not the money that the community needs or who the tourists are visiting.</li> <li>Local communities may change their way of life, particularly during the peak of tourism when many people are removed from their homes to make way for the tourists visited.</li> <li>The tourist industry has led to the depletion of Kenya's scarce resources.</li> <li>Tourism in Kenya has led to the sale of drugs, alcohol and other illegal goods in the cities and towns, making them more dangerous for both tourists and locals.</li> <li>In some cases farmland has been taken over for a hotel or other tourism-related development, leading to a loss of food production.</li> </ul>

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Figure 13 – data source: World Bank (2018)

## 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 –

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

#### – Water

Development has also placed many demands on scarce water resources for drinking, cleaning, irrigation and hydroelectric power, but a lack of management means that water resources can be badly polluted, or overused altogether. In some areas, there is not enough water to generate hydroelectric power, leading to blackouts.

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

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## – Ecosystems

Ecosystems are under threat not only from land and water pollution, but also from deforestation. The most common fuel in Kenya is wood or charcoal, and the mostly rural population has 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 1989.

Wildlife in Kenya is under threat not only from this habitat loss, but from poaching. In some areas, lions and other predators may kill farmers' livestock, forcing them to kill predators in order to protect their livelihoods. Elephants are still illegally poached despite this being banned in 1973. Many types of smaller mammals are also hunted 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 confirms that economic growth has improved quality of life for the country.

Development indicator	Past value	Recent value
Human development index (HDI)	0.485 (1990)	0.548 (2014)
Life expectancy (years)	51 (2000)	61 (2014)
Percentage living on under \$1.9 a day	52% (2000)	45.9% (2008)
HIV prevalence	35.4% (2000)	6.3% (2008)
Primary school enrolment	67.8% (2000)	95.9% (2014)

While poverty has fallen in Kenya overall, it hasn't fallen by that much, and with a growing population size the number of people living in poverty has actually grown. Poverty has a devastating impact on quality of life, often affecting people's health, education and employment. Generations may fall into a poverty cycle, where parents have to keep their children at home to 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 since 2003. As can be seen in the table above, this has dramatically increased the primary school enrolment, but it might not show the full story – in rural areas a lack of infrastructure, not enough teachers or schoolbooks.

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

- Development is very unequal, with better healthcare and education in urban areas like Nairobi.
- The rights of LGBT people are still not upheld.
- Although women's rights are protected, in many areas women are not prevented from going to school and may suffer genital mutilation.

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## 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
Death rate	8.2 people per 1,000
Infant mortality	25.5 infants per 1,000
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%

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<b>Aid dependency</b>	When a country needs aid money in order to provide either is not able or does not properly develop the services on its own.
<b>Bilateral aid</b>	The voluntary transfer of goods, services, training or money from one country to another
<b>Bushmeat</b>	Meat from wild animals
<b>Commercial farming</b>	Large-scale farming, usually of one crop for sale
<b>Commodities</b>	Primary goods (raw materials) that are bought and sold
<b>Common market</b>	A group of countries who agree to lower trade barriers to allow goods and services to move between the countries
<b>Conditions</b>	When a country must undertake certain actions in order to be able to receive aid
<b>Constitution</b>	The core rules of a country, upon which laws are governed
<b>Corruption</b>	Process by which officials transfer a benefit to another person, usually in exchange for an illegal payment – this is common in poverty-stricken countries
<b>Deforestation</b>	The destruction or removal of forest
<b>Democratic presidential republic</b>	The country has no monarch, but a president acts as head of state. The people have a say in how the country is run
<b>Desertification</b>	When either water changes or deforestation results in a changing to a desert one
<b>European Union</b>	European Union – a trade bloc in Europe formed in 1993. It allows freedom of movement for people, goods and services
<b>FDI</b>	Foreign Direct Investment – financial investment from foreign businesses
<b>Food security</b>	When the population has continual access to sufficient food, enabling dietary needs and food preferences to be met
<b>HIV</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus – spread by flu virus. If a person, this virus can lead to AIDs, a disease which weakens the immune system
<b>Human development index (HDI)</b>	A very common index used to measure a country's development. It is calculated using life expectancy, education and income
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Things that society needs in order to function – like roads, sanitation, transport systems
<b>International Monetary Fund</b>	IMF – international body whose primary goal is to ensure global financial stability through providing low-cost loans and providing technical assistance
<b>Multilateral aid</b>	The voluntary transfer of money from governments or international organisations usually for large-scale projects, e.g. infrastructure
<b>National parks</b>	Natural areas that are protected
<b>Nomadic</b>	People who do not live in one place, but move around. They have tents or huts are kept, and housing is temporary

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

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## ICT interactive page

Rather than type out these we

### Useful website:

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

### Videos:

- Watch  for v. 1.1.1. Lupita Nyong'o visit her parents' farm and make  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0NMOdFEIj6o>
- Want to know how the MPesa – the mobile payment system popular in  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i0dBWae3aQ>
- There's a lot of stereotypes about countries in Africa, and they can be h  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xbqA6o8\\_WC0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xbqA6o8_WC0)  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ymcflrj\\_rRc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ymcflrj_rRc)

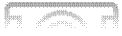
### News stories:

- Efforts to minimise the impacts of deforestation in Kenya and neighbor  
[https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/mar/18/east-](https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/mar/18/east-africa-for-letting-grass-grow-under-their-feet)  
[for-letting-grass-grow-under-their-feet](https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/mar/18/east-africa-for-letting-grass-grow-under-their-feet)
- This business owner in Kenya gives a number of ways the industry can  
[http://www.hartbeatmagazine.com/qa-unpacking-kenyas-manuf](http://www.hartbeatmagazine.com/qa-unpacking-kenyas-manufacturing)

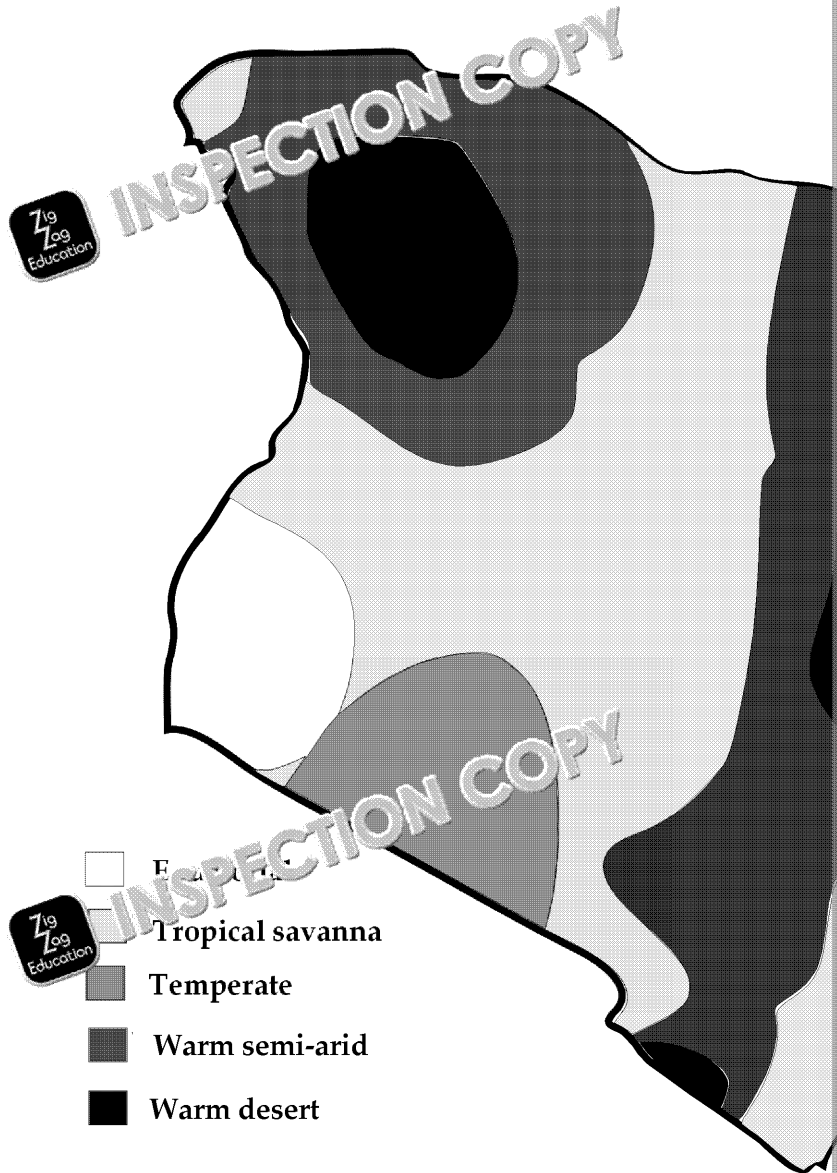


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## 1. Background



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?



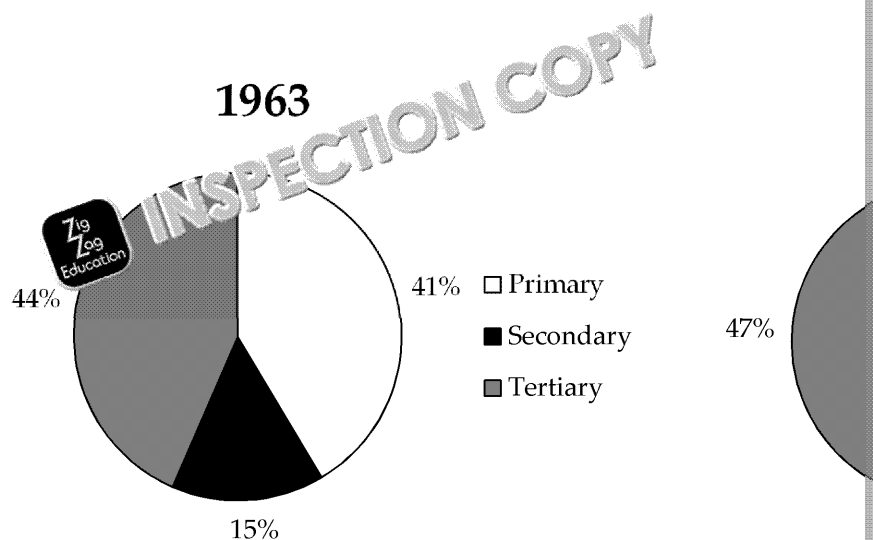
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## 2. Economic change



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.
3. Can you make any links between the changes in GDP and changes in the sectors?



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### 3. TNCs

*SafariCom, Kenya's leading communications company, developed the MPesa system. It is a TNC Vodafone.*

*The MPesa system allows people in rural areas to send money very cheaply, without a bank account or a phone. They can put money in at a local shop and then send it via text. The person receiving 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 (a long way), or only have basic 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 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?

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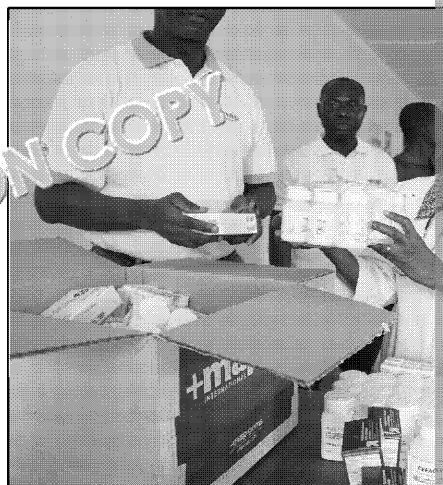
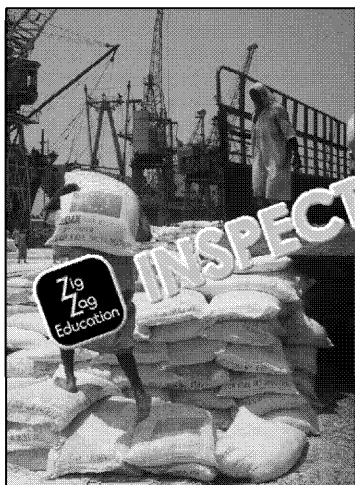


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#### 4. Aid



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.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=znHmze-fWek>

Watch the



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?

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## Springboard Suggested Answers

Springboard	Q	Suggested answers / discussion
1. Background	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the north-west and the east of the country it is a dry area of desert.</li> <li>In the south of the country is a temperate area, which is the surrounding country side.</li> <li>The southern part of the country has an equatorial climate.</li> </ul>
	2	<p>The central and coastal areas have a savanna climate.</p> <p>People are more likely to live in cooler, wetter areas in the north as along the coast. This is because these areas will have been more productive for agriculture.</p>
	3	<p>Drought can cause a setback for development – money will be spent on water and food supplies, and people may lose their livelihoods.</p> <p>People are also likely to become more vulnerable to diseases. If they go on for long enough, they can cause famine, which may require foreign aid.</p>
2. Economy	1	GDP increased dramatically overall. Growth was slow until 2003. From 2003 growth has been at a much faster rate.
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The primary sector became much less important in 2003.</li> <li>The secondary sector increased slightly, from 15% to 20%.</li> <li>The tertiary sector saw the most growth.</li> </ul>
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GDP of the country overall has grown primarily due to the tertiary sector after 2003. Industries like tourism and services have grown as Kenya has become more politically open, and a middle class in the country to buy goods.</li> <li>The growth driven by the tertiary sector isn't that sustainable, but it might not be sustainable, especially considering the primary sector in Kenya.</li> </ul>
3. TNCs	1	It's a way to send money remotely, using only the mobile phone and local shops.
	2	It means they can improve their lives, getting access to loans and credit, need from far away, or getting secure payments from farmers. It's empowering – it allows them to access banking and become part of the economy.
	3	Yes, Vodafone, a TNC, provided most of the funding for the mobile phone network. If people in rural areas have access to this then they can run their businesses, which will help the country as a whole develop. It's not industrial development by a TNC in the classic sense, as it's not a company opening a factory, but they are offering a service that is helping with development.

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Springboard	Q	Suggested answers / discussion points
4. Aid	1	Shown here are physical goods, like food and medical supplies. These are often provided by aid agencies in emergencies, or to provide for remote or under-supplied areas. Other types of aid are money, services, skill sharing.
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 can assist Kenya in any way they need.</li> <li>Although Kenya is not reliant on aid, aid does help the country with development projects and solve other issues, which improves quality of life more than the government could alone.</li> </ul>
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When aid is focused on small-scale projects that don't last long enough, it can be ineffective. There is currently a problem in Kenya with a lack of jobs.</li> <li>Countries can become reliant on aid, meaning that they don't develop themselves. Fortunately Kenya is unlikely to have this problem.</li> </ul> <p>President Uhuru Kenyatta voiced concerns that aid often comes with conditions. Donors may force Kenya to adopt certain policies in order to get aid.</p>
5. Impacts of development	1	Students may refer to its beauty and biological diversity. It could be a natural resource, or to farm fish, but also for leisure and tourism.
	2	Because people are using the lake for agriculture.
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It could damage their health if they are drinking polluted water that has been here.</li> <li>It can also damage their livelihood – they can't bring their animals to graze here as the water is too bad. This might encourage people to move to where the water is less polluted.</li> </ul>

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## Part 2: Exam Preparation

### Summary



#### Kenya

Background	
<b>Location</b>	The coast of East Africa, on the equator
<b>Country classification</b>	Varies according to different agencies on development, but not the worst in the world
<b>Regional significance</b>	Dominant economy, a leader in development and production
<b>Global significance</b>	Kenya is a country rich in cultural and natural resources, good prospects for other countries to learn from
<b>Political context</b>	Democratic presidential republic that was part of the British Empire in 1963 – good relations with the UK
<b>Social and cultural context</b>	Highly diverse country, known for its music and dance
<b>Environmental context</b>	Varied climate causes varied ecosystems, rich in natural resources
Economic change	
<b>Change from 1960 to 1980</b>	Low economic growth – droughts and political instability
<b>Change from 1980 to 2003</b>	Volatile – poor government policies on economic productivity
<b>Change since 2003</b>	Very fast growth – drive by tertiary sector
<b>Comparing Kenya to other similar countries</b>	Its growth has actually been quite slow, underdevelopment in the secondary sector
<b>Characteristics of primary sector</b>	Dominant in the economy, and employs a large population – quite outdated and unproductive
<b>Characteristics of secondary sector</b>	Focused mostly on food processing, very small scale
<b>Characteristics of tertiary sector</b>	Huge growth, especially in tourism and services
TNCs	
<b>Secondary sector TNCs</b>	Often have head offices here, in order to manage people, but rarely manufacture here, could be a regional centre for manufacturing, important manufacturing could be for export
<b>Tertiary sector TNCs</b>	Many companies have their headquarters here, invest in growing Kenyan services
<b>Positive impacts of TNCs</b>	Encourage industrial development, encourage better jobs
<b>Negative impacts of TNCs</b>	Poor working conditions, doesn't allow local businesses to compete, might decrease food security

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Geopolitics and trade	
Relationship with neighbouring countries	Good relations with most neighbours some tensions with South Sudan (Ilmorog border region)
Relationship with international countries	Complex relationship with former colonial powers relation with China and USA
Comparison of imports and exports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kenya has unfavourable trade relations</li> <li>• Government incentivises the export of low-value goods</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
Types of aid	Money, food, medicine and supplies
Advantages of aid	Provide emergency and long-term development 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 live with HIV, more children in school
How has quality of life not improved?	More people live in poverty, some children out of school, unequal development, food insecurity

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## Quick-fire Questions: K

1	What is the main problem in 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.	

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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 exports to.	
13	Which is of more importance to Kenya – 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 a problem 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?	

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## Quick-fire Answers: Kenya

1	It is located in the central region, and is a more agriculturally productive area in Kenya
2	1963
3	75%
4	Very – the country has 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 108 <sup>th</sup> by the World Bank
6	\$2 billion
7	\$63 billion
8	Tertiary sector
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wages are high in Kenya, and many companies would rather site their factories in places where wages are lower</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, Safaricom, Barclays, SafariCom
12	Commonwealth of Independent States, 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 want to provide 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

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## Extension Questions: Kenya

1. Is Kenya corrupt?
2. What natural resources does Kenya have?
3. Is Kenya's economic growth rate 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 Kenya can improve on?

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## Extension Answers: Kenya

1. It has made steps recently, but the legal system and military forces are too close 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 for crops
  - Grazing land for animals
3. No – although the GDP has increased a lot in Kenya, it has increased more in the EU. Kenya's income is actually 15% lower than it should be
4. Poorly developed – held back by lack of infrastructure and confusing taxes; it is many companies have closed factories in Kenya; the companies that remain do clothes making.
5.
  - 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 sector
  - Improvements in the agricultural sector need to come first
6. Because the EU incentivises (through lowering tariffs) imports of low-value goods that they need in the EU – but, continually producing raw materials means that Kenya is a net exporter
7.
  - Import value – \$178,000
  - Export value – \$5,990
  - Difference =  $178000 - 5990 = 172010$
  - 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
9.
  - If they live in poverty they are less likely to have an education, as they may not be able to afford it
  - 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 focusing more on rural areas

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## Exam-style Question



With reference to a developing or an emerging country you have studied, how does the relationship with other countries change with economic development?



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## Level Marking

Level	Mark	Description
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The student evidences limited understanding of the places, environments and processes.</li> <li>A limited ability to evaluate is evidenced through knowledge and understanding. The argument is uneven and inconsistent. There is some evidence to support the conclusions.</li> </ul>
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The student evidences good understanding of the places, environments and processes.</li> <li>A reasonable ability to evaluate is evidenced through knowledge and understanding. The argument is slightly partially logical. There is some evidence to support the conclusions.</li> </ul>
3	7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The student evidences a firm understanding of the places, environments and processes.</li> <li>A strong ability to evaluate is evidenced through knowledge and understanding. The argument is evenly balanced and consistent. There is consistent evidence to support the conclusions.</li> </ul>

### Indicative Content

- The student should offer an evaluation of the ways in which geopolitical relationships have changed as a result of economic development in a developing or an emerging country.
- Students may choose to discuss the involvement of TNCs, changing political relationships, international aid, foreign policy or another manifestation of the geopolitical relationships.

### Suggested Content

#### Kenya

- Kenya has become East Africa's tourism and trade hub, meaning that it has developed strong relationships with other African countries in the region, as well as with other countries.
- Nairobi, Kenya's capital, houses the headquarters of many international companies and conferences are held here.
- The port of Mombasa facilitates the transport of goods into and out of the region, maintaining Kenya's trade relationships.
- Kenya has become connected with other countries through the interest of TNCs.
- Kenya has developed strong political and trading relationships with its neighbours.
- Throughout Kenya's economic development, it has developed a strong relationship with the UK, which supports Kenya in matters of military training and technology.
- As Kenya has grown economically it has come to be an attractive location for Chinese investment, particularly in terms of construction and infrastructure in Kenya, and has contributed much to the country's development.
- Kenya has always had a relationship with the UK, as it was once a part of the British Empire. The British people still connect the two countries, although the atrocities committed during colonialism have been forgotten.
- Good trade relations have been developed between Kenya and other African countries, as they are able to trade freely and easily with one another through the African Union and other regional country groups such as EAC and COMESA.
- Kenya has an unfavourable trade relationship with the EU, despite exporting goods to this region. The EU places high tariffs on imports from Kenya, making the price of goods high.
- Kenya has also developed relationships with countries as it is provided with aid, including from the UK and the USA. This aid is used for long-term development and for helping to improve the standard of living for the population. There is a risk that Kenya will become dependent on international aid, but at present only a relatively small proportion of the country's income comes from international aid.
- As Kenya develops economically, it is developing more relationships with other countries. Kenya is a desirable location for both recreational and business tourists, which has helped to develop the country from across the globe.

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## Brazil

- Brazil has always had regional power in South America, but as one of the fastest growing economies in the world, it is now gaining power and influence across other parts of the globe.
- As Brazil has developed, it has become increasingly involved in global peacekeeping and the provision of international aid.
- Brazil has played a leading role in promoting peace and prosperity in Haiti, and has been a major provider of military force.
- Brazil has developed strong trading relationships with China, the United States and other countries being Brazil's main partners in both importing and exporting goods.
- Brazil has become increasingly connected to other countries through the flow of goods and services, which has increased due to the development of air travel. A good relationship means that visitors to Brazil from the UK do not need a visa.
- Brazil has used its growing power and influence to push for more representation in the Global South in international negotiations.
- Brazil's period of economic development was characterised by increasing cooperation with other countries in the Global South, particularly other countries in South America.
- Brazil has gained political leadership through its influence and leadership, as well as its economic strength.
- Brazil has developed a strong business relationship with the USA, with Brazil's exports to the USA increasing vice versa. In general, however, Brazil remains relatively hostile to TNCs, favouring local businesses in regard to manufacturing. This hinders the formation of global connections and trade.
- Brazil has continued to develop its relationship with the EU, through holding regular partnership discussions to facilitate trade and exchange.
- Brazil's development has been helped through the aid provided by countries such as the USA. Aid of this form is another dimension to the relationship that exists between Brazil and the USA. USAID is an example of one way in which the USA is facilitating development in Brazil. USAID helps tackle inequality by providing skills, materials and business planning in Brazil.

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