

i Information sheet

Exam for SGO2500-H20

The exam consists of two parts. You need to address both parts.

PART I - LONG ANSWER

Choose 1 of the 2 questions presented and write an essay of maximum 1500 words based on what you have learned in the course. Start each answer with the question number.

PART II – SHORT ANSWERS

Choose 2 out of the 3 questions presented and write a short essay of maximum 500 words for each of the chosen questions based on what you have learned in the course. Start each answer with the question number.

For easy reference, all the questions can be found in the PDF-file attached here.

Before the exam you must have:

- [Read about exams and submissions in Inspera \(Lenker til en ekstern side.\)](#).
- Checked [technical requirements \(Lenker til en ekstern side.\)](#) and [familiarize yourself with Inspera \(Lenker til en ekstern side.\)](#).
- Checked to see that you have access to Inspera.

Information about the exam

- A home exam is your own independent work to demonstrate the results of your efforts and learning. You may use all aids at your disposal (e.g. course and other literature), but keep in mind that you need to economise on time as if this was a traditional school examination without such aids
- Use of references: You may include in-text citations as you would on a school exam, and must do so if you cite directly from literature at your disposal. Keep in mind that all exams automatically will be checked for plagiarism. A reference list is not required even though in-text citations are used.
- Make sure your submission is anonymous - do not use your name in your assignment.

Questions during the exam

- If you have questions during the exam, you must send an email from your UiO-address to hjemmeeksamen@sv.uio.no. Write the course code in the subject field.
- If any information is given to all candidates during the exam, this information will be posted in Canvas. Make sure that you [receive Canvas notifications \(Lenker til en ekstern side.\)](#).
- If you have questions before the exam day or after you have submitted your exam, please contact [SV-info \(Lenker til en ekstern side.\)](#).

How to submit in Inspera

- When you have started to answer the exam / uploaded your file, you will see that it is saved to your submission.
- You can change your exam answer until the test closes.
- When the test closes, your answer will automatically be delivered for grading.
- If you have started to answer the exam and do not want to submit your exam answer you must withdraw from the exam. Click the menu in the upper right corner and choose "Withdraw".

After the exam

- After the submission deadline make sure that you find your submission under **Archive** in Inspera.
- Send an e-mail immediately to hjemmeeksamen@sv.uio.no if you do not see your submission. Attach your exam answer if you have this as a file.

Good luck with the exam!

1 Question 1

PART I - LONG ANSWER

Choose 1 of the 2 questions presented below and write an essay of maximum 1500 words based on what you have learn in the course. Start each answer with the question number.

Question 1:

The following extract from an article in The Guardian discusses water scarcity in Latin America. Write an essay to help us understand the article and the factors shaping water scarcity and inequality in access to water using the concepts and approaches you have learned in the course (maximum 1500 words).



In Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador disputes over water shortages are part of a wider fight for equal access and shared responsibility.

[...]

Morales is still president [in Bolivia], but as the longest and deepest drought in Bolivia's recent history continues to bite in cities across the country, he has cause to fear that water could be his government's political undoing, too.

As the national water emergency enters its fourth month [in Bolivia], drinking water is rationed to a few days a week in many cities, the country's reservoirs remain close to empty, and its second biggest lake has already dried up. As anger mounts, **protests have been held across the country.**

Morales **attributes Bolivia's drought to global warming.** But, it is not as simple as that, says Pablo Solon, Bolivia's former ambassador to the UN in global climate change talks. Not only could Bolivia have lessened the impacts of the drought with good planning, but it has exacerbated the effects of climate change by backing damaging developments, says Solon.










"Bolivia's glaciers are melting; they have probably lost 40% of their ice because of climate change. But the water in the reservoirs for cities mainly comes from rains, not glaciers," he says. "If this drought continues and it does not rain, [usually between November and April] we will have a serious political crisis."

"Cities are vulnerable to climate change but government policies are making climate change worse," says Solon. "There has been a huge development of extractive industries, like soya, mining and mega dams. There has also been a lot of deforestation. These have all worsened the water situation and made Bolivia, and other Latin American countries, more vulnerable to climate change."

Impact of mining in Peru

Social and environmental disputes over scarce water resources have often boiled over in neighbouring Peru where international mining companies **are widely accused** of polluting rivers, grabbing water and reducing the amount available to farmers. Mega dams, agribusiness and climate change have all affected water supplies, say grassroots groups. [...]

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2 **Question 2**

Question 2:

The article by Jillian Kestler-D'Amours in Aljazeera discusses housing shortages in Brazil and different ways poor people try to address the problem. Write an essay to help us understand the article using the concepts and approaches you have learned in the course (maximum 1500 words).

In Pictures

Gallery

In Pictures: Brazilians 'take back' the city

Facing an endemic housing shortage, low-income families in Sao Paulo are creating their own solutions.



By Jillian Kestler-D'Amours

16 Jun 2014



Sao Paulo, Brazil – Only the steady flow of men, women and children through a rusted, grey door alert passersby that anyone lives inside the 22-story building. It's covered in graffiti: a small house – bright yellow, with a brown door, window and roof – two women's faces, and the number 911.

With an abundance of unused buildings peppering the city, low-income residents of Sao Paulo occupy vacant structures, often with the help of local social and housing rights movements. This is one of them. "We occupy [buildings] to give a social function to the properties and give houses to people without houses," said Maria Silva, one of the residents.

In other cases, several families occupy large homes, and each family rents out a single room while sharing other facilities, like bathrooms and kitchens. These structures are known as *corticós* (boarding houses, or tenement buildings).

Unlike the favelas, *corticós* consist of large, urban apartment-style buildings shared by several families.

In Sao Paulo, rapid urbanisation was linked to a shift from agriculture to more modern industries, and as labourers moved into makeshift communities to be closer to work. While most favelas are in the peripheries of Sao Paulo, many low-income families also moved into the city centre to be closer to basic services.

Brazil experienced several decades of rapid, countrywide urbanisation. While only 35 percent of Brazilians lived in cities in the 1950s, that number has grown to 85 percent today.

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3 Question 3

PART II – SHORT ANSWERS

Choose 2 out of the 3 questions presented below and write a short essay of maximum 500 words for each of the chosen questions based on what you have learned in the course.

Question 3:

Based on this tweet from UN-Habitat, discuss the need for use of alternative energy systems in the global South (maximum 500 words).



Skriv ditt svar her

Format - | **B** | *I* | U | x_2 | x^2 | I_x | | | | | | | Ω | | | Σ | ABC |

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Maks poeng: 10

4 Question 4

Question 4:

In this tweet the UN agriculture agency FAO calls for global response to food security. Discuss how food security can be understood as a global issue in general (not only in a covid-situation) (maximum 500 words).

FAO retweetet



UN News @UN_News_Centre · 1. nov.

In an interview with @FAO's Charlotta Lomas, the @UN agency's Beth Bechdol, explains the importance of a global response to the #Covid19 pandemic.



UN agriculture agency calls for global response to the food security
The COVID-19 pandemic could threaten food security across the entire world, if urgent action is not taken. That's prompted the UN Food and ...
news.un.org

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21

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5 **Question 5****Question 5:**

In a news item, the World Trade Organisation highlights the key role of foreign direct investment (FDI) to expand trade and support the economies of poor countries. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of FDI for countries of the global South (maximum 500 words).

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

2 NOVEMBER 2020

WTO members highlight key role of investment to increase small economies' trading capacity

At a meeting of the Committee on Trade and Development dedicated to small economies on 2 November, WTO members and international organizations highlighted the challenges faced by small economies in attracting foreign investment — particularly amid the COVID-19 crisis — and discussed ways to facilitate this investment.

More

- [Trade and development](#)
- [COVID-19 and world trade](#)
- [All documents associated with this meeting](#)

Three members of the WTO's [Small, Vulnerable Economies \(SVE\) Group](#) — El Salvador, Guatemala and Saint Lucia — presented initiatives they have taken to increase foreign direct investment (FDI) in order to expand their trading capacity and support economic diversification. They stressed the need to modernize their countries' trading and investment infrastructure, build resilience to external shocks and increase the predictability of investment opportunities.

Skriv ditt svar her

Format
-
B
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Words: 0

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Document 1
Attached



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Water in development
Working in development

John Vidal

Wed 1 Mar 2017 12:04 GMT



As water scarcity deepens across Latin America, political instability grows



In Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador disputes over water shortages are part of a wider fight for equal access and shared responsibility.

[...]

Morales is still president [in Bolivia], but as the longest and deepest drought in Bolivia's recent history continues to bite in cities across the country, he has cause to fear that water could be his government's political undoing, too.

As the national water emergency enters its fourth month [in Bolivia], drinking water is rationed to a few days a week in many cities, the country's reservoirs remain close to empty, and its second biggest lake has already dried up. As anger mounts, **protests have been held across the country.**

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Impact of mining in Peru

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Question 2:

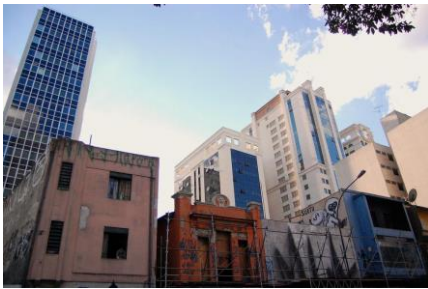
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