7.3 Impacts of Food Insecurity: Drought and Famine in the Horn of Africa: 30-minute Pack

AQA 8035 · Calculators not allowed · about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 Give ONE way that aid agencies try to support longer-term resilience to food insecurity in pastoralist communities in the Horn of Africa.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Explain the impacts of food insecurity in the Horn of Africa, considering physical, human, economic and social effects. In your answer, make sure to include effects on children, pastoralist livelihoods and local markets, and to assess which impacts are most severe.

(Total for Question 2 is 8 marks)

3 Give TWO physical causes of repeated rainfall failure in the Horn of Africa that contribute to drought.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

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4 The table below shows illustrative monthly prices for a staple grain (maize) in a market in northern Kenya during a normal year and during a drought year.

Month	Normal year price (KES per 50 kg bag)	Drought year price (KES per 50 kg bag)
June	2200	3500
July	2250	3900
August	2300	4200

(a) Using the table, state the month in which the drought year price is highest. **(1)**

(b) Calculate the absolute increase in price from the normal year to the drought year for August. Show your working. **(2)**

(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

5 Give TWO social or health impacts of undernutrition during a famine in the Horn of Africa, referring to children where appropriate.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

6 Explain how population displacement caused by drought can increase social tension and conflict in affected areas of the Horn of Africa.

(Total for Question 6 is 2 marks)

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7 Explain TWO human causes that can worsen food insecurity in the Horn of Africa during drought, using specific reference to pastoralist and farming communities.

(Total for Question 7 is 4 marks)

8 A displaced pastoralist community of 12,400 people receives international food aid sufficient to feed 8,700 people. Calculate the percentage of the community fed by this aid, to one decimal place.

(Total for Question 8 is 3 marks)

9 Explain ONE economic impact of rising local food prices for urban households in the Horn of Africa during drought.

(Total for Question 9 is 2 marks)

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Mark scheme · 7.3 Impacts of Food Insecurity: Drought and Famine in the Horn of Africa: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

e.g. supporting water infrastructure like boreholes, or providing drought-resistant seeds, or livestock vaccination and fodder support, oe **B1**

Answer: For example, supporting water infrastructure such as boreholes to improve water access, or providing drought-resistant seeds, or livestock vaccination and fodder support.

Question 2

Level 3 A detailed, well-developed response that explains a wide range of impacts across physical, human, economic and social dimensions with clear, specific reference to the Horn of Africa case-study; evaluates which impacts are most severe with justified reasoning and reaches a supported conclusion. **7-8**

Level 2 A clear answer that explains several relevant impacts with some case-study detail; includes a judgement about severity but with limited justification or less specific evidence. **4-6**

Level 1 One or two relevant impacts are described with limited or generalised detail and little or no assessment of severity. **1-3**

Level 0 No relevant content. **0**

Indicative content:

- Physical impacts: land degradation, loss of pasture and soil fertility, desertification and reduced water table from overuse of boreholes; reduced agricultural yields and livestock mortality during repeated rainfall failure.
- Human impacts: undernutrition and malnutrition, especially wasting and stunting in children; increased child mortality and higher susceptibility to disease; displacement of pastoralist and farming communities seeking water and food.
- Economic impacts: rising local food prices that reduce purchasing power for urban and rural households; loss of livestock and crop income for pastoralists and farmers; increased household debt and reduced spending on education and healthcare.
- Social impacts: increased competition and conflicts over scarce grazing land and water points; breakdown of traditional pastoralist movement patterns and social networks; stress on community cohesion and increased migration to towns.
- Effects on pastoralists: loss of animals reduces wealth and mobility, forces asset sales, and can lead to cultural and livelihood change; some pastoralists become sedentary or seek casual labour in towns.
- Effects on children: immediate malnutrition leading to wasting, longer term stunting affecting development, interruption to schooling, and higher mortality in severe famines.
- Effects on markets and food systems: dependence on international food aid can depress local prices and discourage production, while market disruption and transport issues increase price volatility and food scarcity in remote areas.
- Assessment of severity: consider timescale and reversibility, e.g. child malnutrition can have long-term irreversible effects, while some economic losses may be recovered; loss of life and long-term impacts on children and livelihoods are likely to be judged most severe, with evidence drawn from named regions and recent drought cycles.
- A strong answer will link causes and impacts and reach a balanced judgement on which impacts are most severe in the Horn of Africa, supported by specific examples such as Turkana, Somali Region or Puntland where appropriate.

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Question 3

El Nino or other sea-surface temperature anomalies that change regional rainfall patterns, oe **B1**

shifts or variability in the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) leading to reduced seasonal rains, oe **B1**

Answer: For example, El Nino or other sea-surface temperature anomalies that alter regional weather, and variability in the position of the Intertropical Convergence Zone causing reduced seasonal rains.

Question 4

(a) August **B1**

(a) Answer: August.

(b) 4200 - 2300 seen, oe **M1**

(b) 1900 KES cao **A1**

(b) Answer: 1900 KES.

Question 5

increased child malnutrition or stunting, oe **B1**

higher child mortality or greater susceptibility to disease, oe **B1**

Answer: Increased child malnutrition or stunting, and higher child mortality or greater susceptibility to disease.

Question 6

displaced groups may move into areas with limited water and grazing, increasing competition for scarce resources, oe **B1**

linked detail, e.g. this competition can lead to clashes between communities or with security forces, disrupting livelihoods further, oe **B1**

Answer: Displaced groups move into areas with limited water and grazing, increasing competition for scarce resources; this competition can lead to clashes between communities or with security forces, disrupting livelihoods further.

Question 7

overgrazing by livestock, leading to loss of pasture and soil degradation, oe **B1**

linked detail, e.g. pastoralists lose animals or must travel further, reducing food and income and increasing vulnerability, oe **B1**

conflict over scarce water and grazing resources or restricted access due to political boundaries, oe **B1**

linked detail, e.g. conflict displaces communities from productive land, interrupting farming and markets and worsening food shortages, oe **B1**

Answer: For example, overgrazing reduces pasture and causes soil degradation so pastoralists lose animals or must travel further for feed, reducing food and income; and conflict or restricted access to water and grazing displaces communities from productive land, interrupting farming and markets and worsening food shortages.

Question 8

8700 / 12400 seen, oe **M1**

answer x 100 and rounding to 1 dp seen, oe **M1**

70.2% cao **A1**

Answer: 70.2%.

Question 9

reduced purchasing power, e.g. households spend a higher share of income on basic food, leaving less for other needs, oe **B1**

linked detail, e.g. this can push vulnerable families into debt or force them to reduce quantity/quality of food, worsening nutrition, oe **B1**

Answer: Households have reduced purchasing power and must spend a higher share of income on basic food, leaving less for healthcare or education; this can push families into debt or force them to reduce the quantity and quality of food, worsening nutrition.

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