

**PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY
ROY G. PERRY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL & ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING
2304 GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES
FALL 2021**

- I. COURSE DESCRIPTION IN ABET FORMAT**
- II ASSESSMENT RESULTS FOR CURRENT AND PAST PERIOD(S)**
 - Program Outcomes Assessed in Course**
 - Assessment Summary of Class Semester Averages for Outcomes**
 - End of Semester Course Outcomes Assessment Reports**
- II. TESTS**
 - Summary of Topics covered by Test**
 - Original Test Questions**
 - (Summary of topics can be a separate page or include on the assignment itself)**
 - Above Average (Graded original work)**
 - Average (Graded original work)**
 - Below Average (Graded original work)**
- III. MINI PROJECTS**
 - Summary of Topics covered by Homework**
 - Original Homework Questions**
 - Above Average (Graded original work)**
 - Average (Graded original work)**
 - Below Average (Graded original work)**

**One or Two Page Course Description
in ABET Format**

Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering

CVEG 2304 – Global Development Issues

CREDIT HOURS	3
CONTACT HOURS	3
INSTRUCTOR/ COURSE COORDINATOR	Dr. Iftekhar Ahmed, PE, Civil Engineering
TEXTBOOK	Introduction to Global Studies, 2nd Ed., John McCormick
SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS	Lecture slides and internet research
CATALOG DESCRIPTION	An overview of global development issues and their importance. Basic concepts in project management and professional ethics, and environmental aspects.
PREREQUISITES	None
CO-REQUISITES	None
DESIGNATION	Core Course
COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES/GOALS	(4) ability to recognize ethical and professional responsibilities in engineering situations and make informed judgments, which must consider the impact of engineering solutions in global, economic, environmental and societal context.
TOPICS COVERED	I. Introduction to Global Studies II. Population and Resources III. Identity and Culture IV. Science and Technology V. Economy VI. Trade VII. Environment VIII. Migration

II ASSESSMENT RESULTS FOR CURRENT AND PAST FOUR ASSESSMENT PERIODS

Program New ABET Outcomes Assessed in this course

Outcome 4: The ability to recognize ethical and professional responsibilities in engineering situations and make informed judgments, which must consider the impact of engineering solutions in global, economic, environmental, and societal contexts

Assessment Summary of Class Semester Averages for Outcomes: Fall 2019-2021

Outcomes	Outcome 4	N/A
Semester		
Fall 2021	89%	
Fall 2020		
Fall 2019		
Comments on Data		

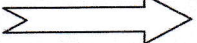
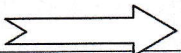
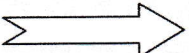
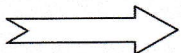
*Expected Class Average = 70%;
9 Civil Engineering students completed the course;
First time assessment of the course in Fall 2021

END OF SEMESTER COURSE OUTCOME ASSESSMENT REPORT
CVEG 2304-GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES
FALL 2021

**[The Course was Assessed for the First Time in Fall 2021 Using Only
the Civil Engineering Students' Data]**

Report Prepared by: Dr. Iftekhhar Ahmed, P.E.

Report Date: December 20, 2021

Semester	Analysis Type	Number of Students	Outcome 4 Ability to recognize ethical and professional responsibilities in engineering situations and make informed judgments, which must consider the impact of engineering solutions in global, economic, environmental, and societal contexts			
			Expected Class Average	Expected Percent of students at or above average	Class Average	% Students meeting Expected Average
Fall 2021	Direct	35*	70	70	89	100
Implementation Summary	Items implemented from previous report or after meeting previous instructor 	N/A. This course was assessed for the first time for the Civil Engineering students in Fall 2021.				
Perceived Problems	Perceived problems are directly related to the PC and the sub items under them 	Students were reluctant to spend time memorizing the standard nomenclature and conceptual definitions found in the fundamental of Global Studies text. So, they could not answer the written-response type questions on the tests. They only relied on the multiple choice questions but that did not help with the cumulative test scores.				
Plans for Addressing Problems	Plans for address specific measures to address PC and their sub areas 	The following is recommended for implementation: Inform students on the nature of the study requirements to do well in the course. This should include a lecture time set aside on lessons learned from Fall 2021 class. This will work if the same instructor teaches the course because the subject matter is subjective indeed.				
Overall Trend over Periods	Ascertain if there were improvements over previous semesters 	This course was assessed for the first time in Fall 2021. There is no data available to comment on the overall trend over the last academic years.				
Were Expectations Met?		YES				

*Number of students who completed the course

**GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES
FALL 2021**

Title of Assignment: TEST 1

TOPICS COVERED IN TEST 1

1. Introduction to Global Studies4
2. Population & Resources
3. Identity & Culture

The Midterm test was a cobination of Multiple Choice and Written-Response format.

ABOVE AVERAGE

CVEG 2304 (P01): Global Development Study
Test 1: Face-to-Face (Multiple Choice and Written Response Type Questions)
CLOSED BOOK/NOTES Fall 2021/Dr. I. Ahmed
September 30, 2021 (12:30 – 1:50 PM)

Multiple Choice Questions (25 Questions, 50 Points) – Circle the best answer

1. One type of Culture-Driven Architecture looks at:

- (A) Values, Beliefs and Attitude to which a society subscribes and responds
- (B) Natural topography of land
- (C) Materials behavior
- (D) None of the above

2. Social Progress Index (SPI) measures a country's ability to provide:

- 2 X (A) Social, economic and environmental needs of its citizens
- (B) Social and environmental needs of its citizens
- (C) Opportunity to progress
- (D) None of the above

3. On Maslow's pyramid of needs, engineers' role is most important in:

- 2 X (A) Physiological needs aspect
- (B) Esteem related needs
- (C) Safety needs aspect
- X (D) Self-actualization needs

4. Civil Engineers shall strive to comply with the principles of:

- 2 X (A) Design
- X (B) Safety, Health and Welfare of the public
- (C) Sustainable development
- (D) Creative arts

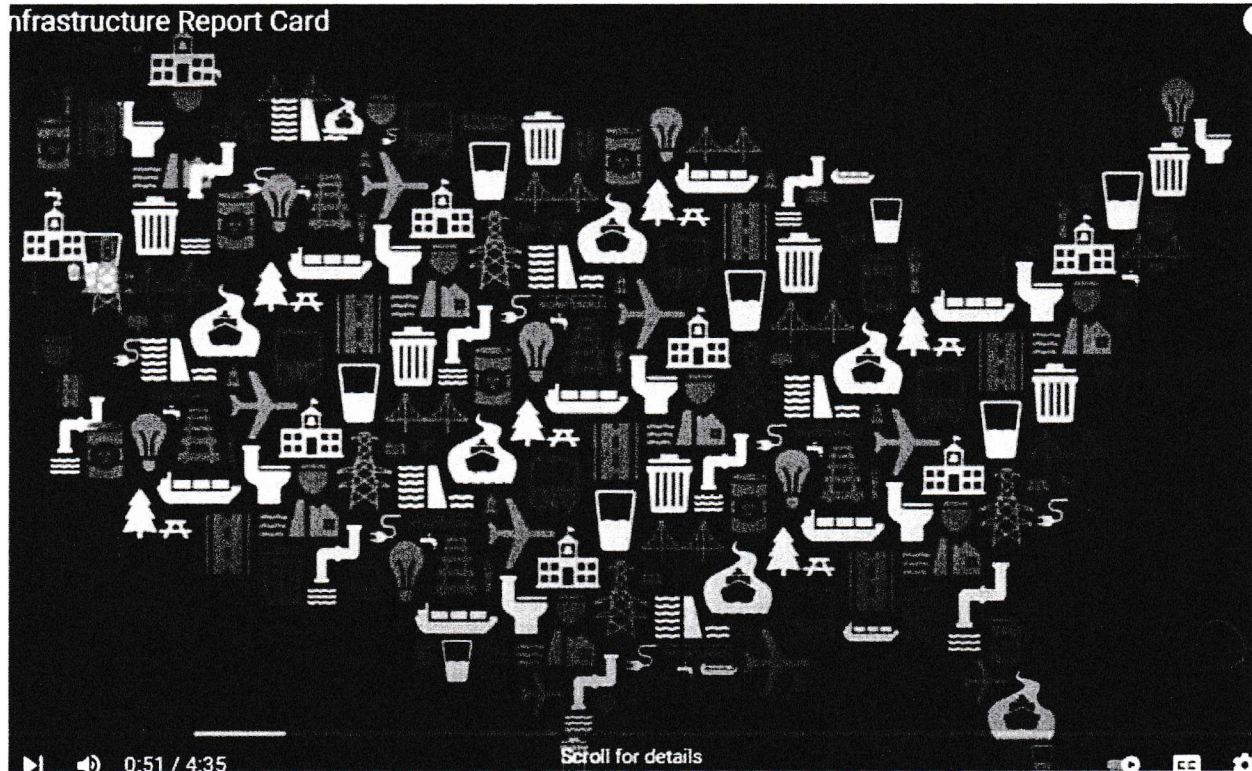
5. Engineers uphold and advance the **integrity, honor and dignity** of the engineering profession by:

- (A) using their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare and the environment
- (B) being honest and impartial and serving with fidelity the public, their employers and clients
- (C) striving to increase the competence and prestige of the engineering profession
- (D) All of the above

6. Global studies can be defined as the study of the _____ of political, economic, social, cultural links between people, corporations and governments in different countries.

- (A) Interaction
 (B) Comparison
 (C) Disaggregation
 (D) Integration

7. The map of USA in the figure shows the _____ of U.S. infrastructure.

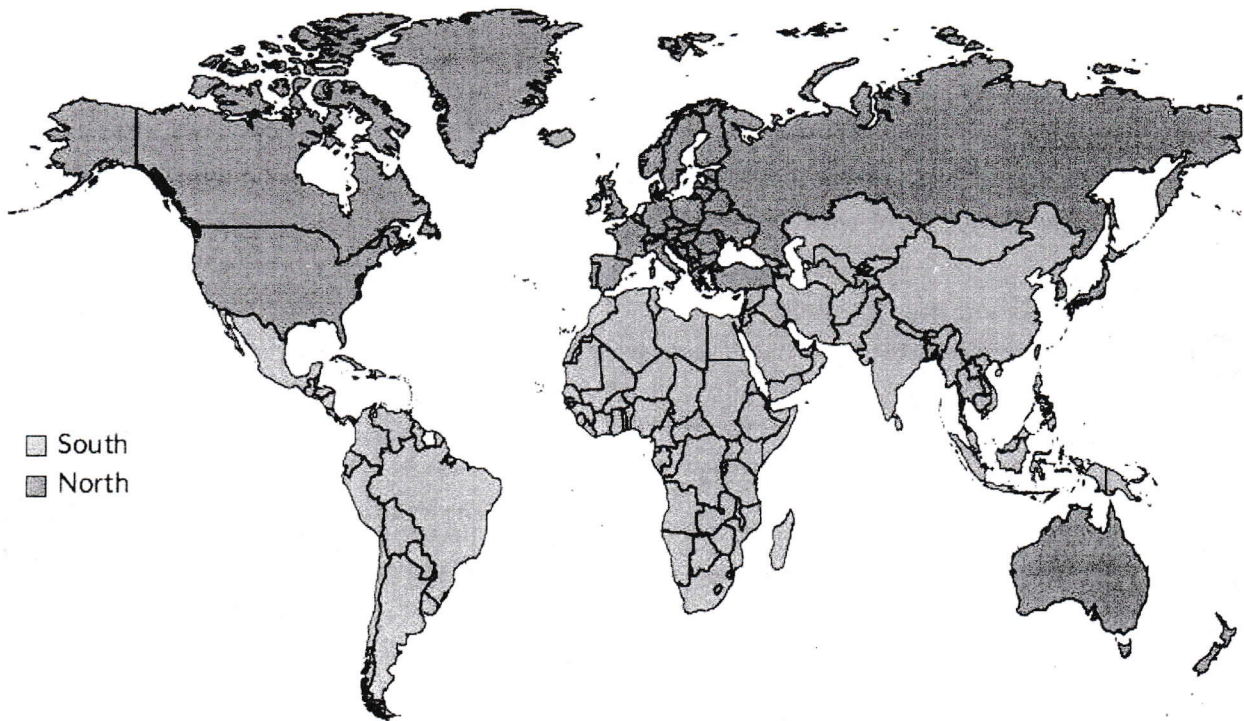


- (A) Components
 (B) Gross Domestic Product components of the USA
 (C) Density
 (D) None of the above

8. Resources can be divided into:

- (A) Private, public and common goods
 (B) Natural and man-made kinds
 (C) Earthly and non-earthly goods
 (D) None of the above

9. The world map shown below depicts the Global _____ and _____ .



- (A) Northern hemisphere and Southern hemisphere
- (B) Magnetic North, Magnetic South
- ☒ (C) North, South
- (D) None of the above

10. New awareness of the effects of human actions on the natural world is a trend, seen in the case of:

- ☒ (A) Environment
- (B) Mobility
- ☒ (C) Security
- (D) Globalization

11. BRIC is a collective acronym for:

- (A) Brussels, Reykjavik, Indore and Chicago
- (B) Botswana, Rhodesia, India and Chad
- ☒ (C) Brazil, Russia, India and China
- (D) None of the above

12. Globalization supports the idea that global and local changes can occur _____.

- ☒ (A) Simultaneously
- ☐ (B) Separately

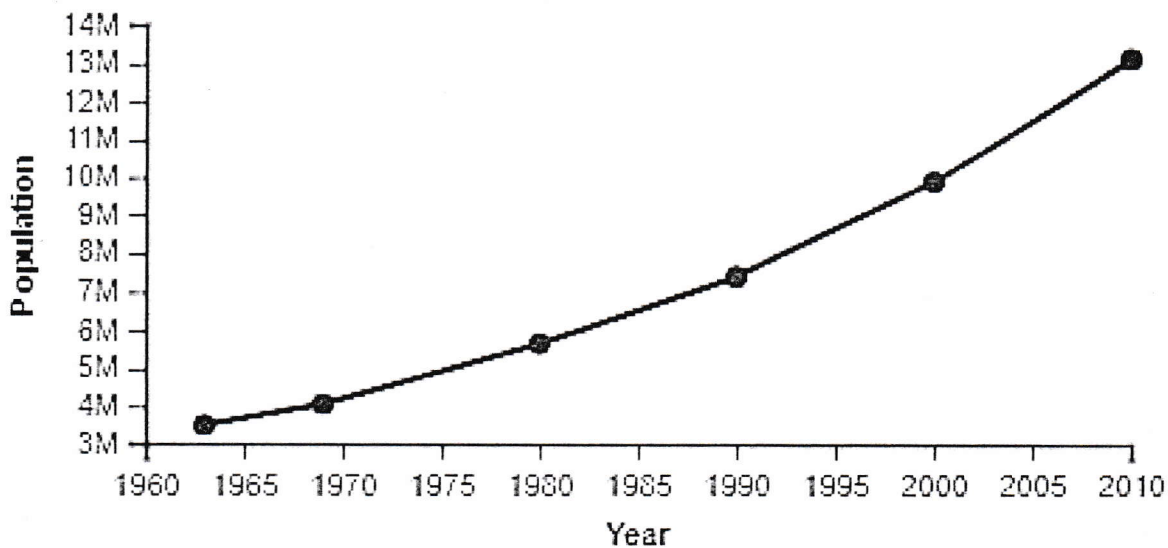
13. While globalization has encouraged international peace by tightening economic links among countries and broadening cultural understanding, it has promoted international tensions through _____ in trade, income and opportunity.

- ☐ (A) separation
- ☐ (B) equalities
- ☒ (C) inequalities
- ☐ (D) None of the above

14. *Demographic transition* is a model that is used to explain:

- ☐ (A) how fertility numbers change under changes in social and economic patterns
- ☒ (B) how population numbers change under changes in social and economic patterns
- ☐ (C) how mortality numbers change under changes in social and economic patterns
- ☐ (D) None of the above

15. The population chart of Zambia below is:

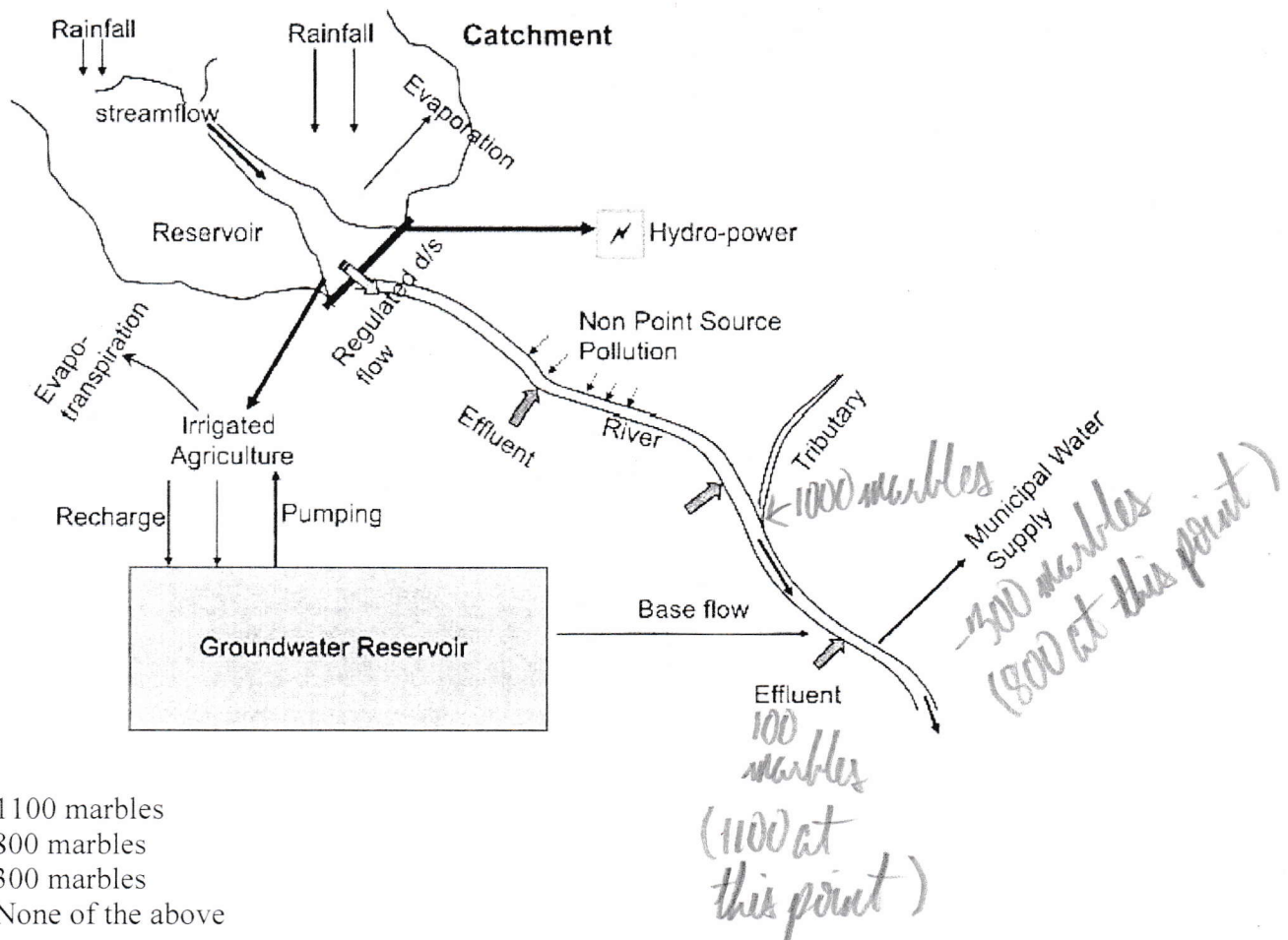


- ☒ (A) an Exponential growth function
- ☐ (B) an Exponential decay function
- ☐ (C) a polynomial function of the second order
- ☐ (D) None of the above

16. A brick wants to be:

- (A) an Arch
- (B) a lintel
- (C) a wall
- (D) None of the above

17. Consider water flow in the river shown is treated by flow of marbles. 1000 marbles flow in the river (main channel) below the tributary. The effluent *downstream of the tributary* brings in 100 marbles into the river. The municipal water supply takes out 300 marbles from the river. How many marbles are left flowing in the river downstream of the municipal flow diversion point?



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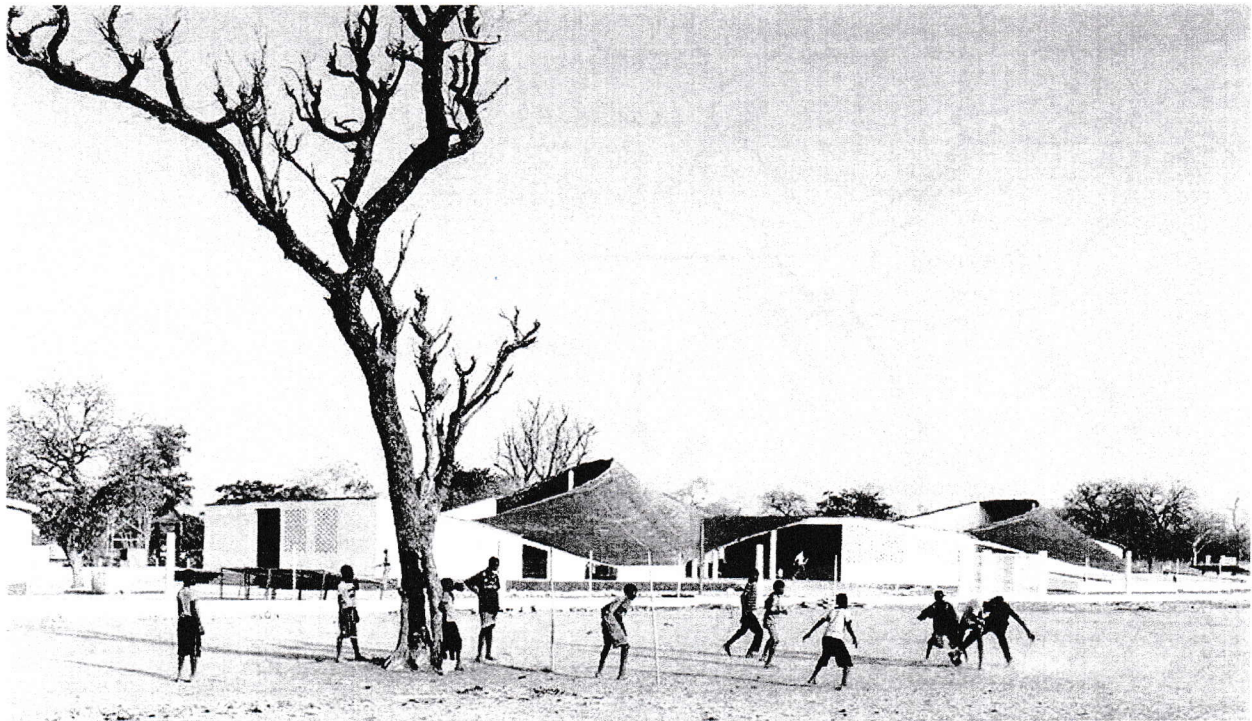
18. Investments in water, food and energy nexus lead to:

- ☒ (A) National independence and economic growth
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19. Even a room that needs to be dark needs a crack of light to:

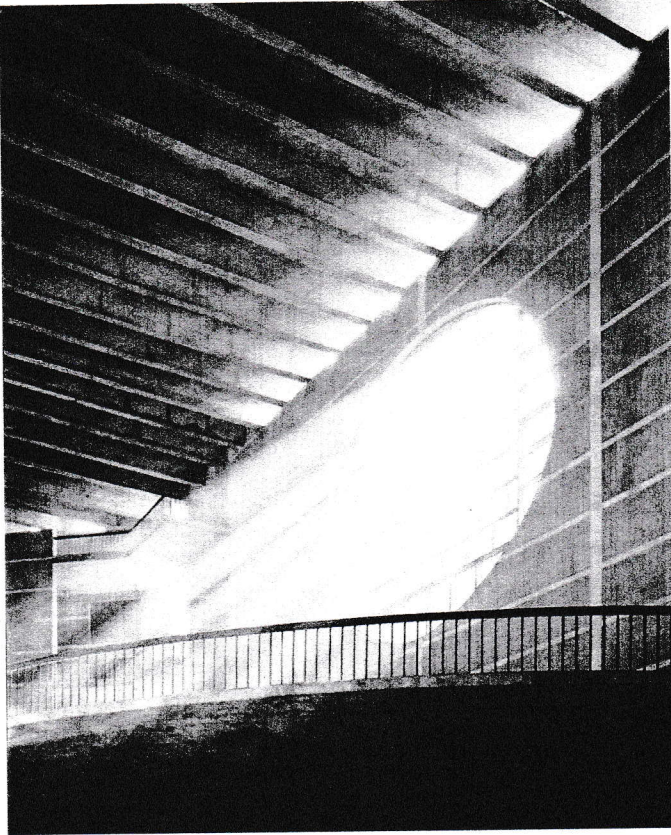
- (A) process photo films
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20. The funnel shaped roof in the photo from Senegal, West Africa, is utilized to blend the structure to the natural topography and:



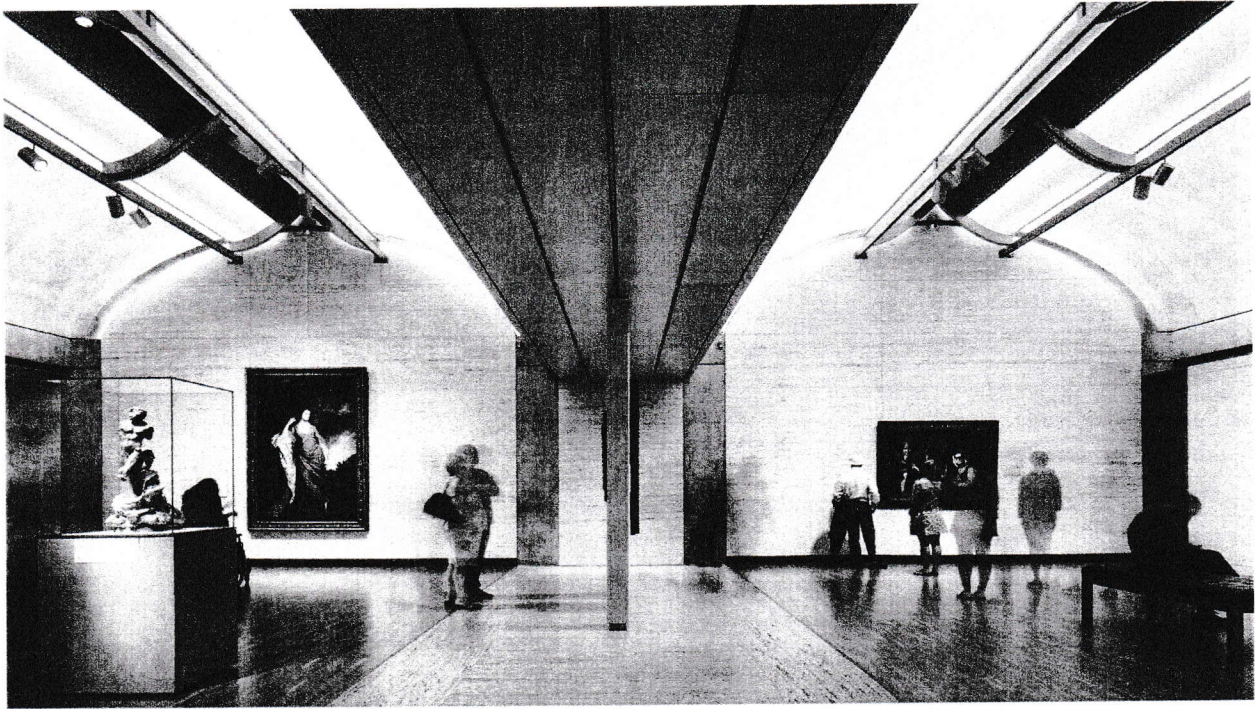
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21. The photo of an interior corner of the Parliament Building in Dhaka, Bangladesh, illustrates the interaction between:



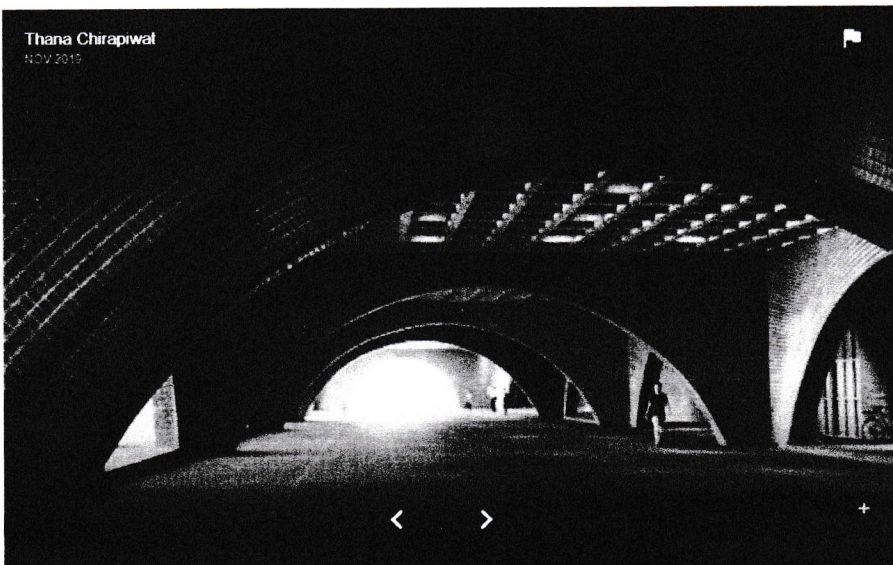
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22. The photo illustrates the natural light through the thin concrete arch roofs of Architect Louis Kahn's:



- (A) House of the Nation, Dhaka, Bangladesh
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23. The type of ceiling shown in between two arches is best known as:



- ☒ (A) Honeycomb structure
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24. _____ refers to the belief in the separation of religion and State.

- ☐ (A) Glocalization
- ☐ (B) Peculiarism
- ☒ (C) Secularism
- ☐ (D) None of the above

25. The spread of religion has long been tied to:

- ☐ (A) Glocalization
- ☒ (B) Globalization
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Clean, Legible Hand-written Answers Please: 50 Points

1. Define **Globalization**.

"Globalization" is the spread of a culture (or its ideas) worldwide. Many of those ideas are derived from Western culture, namely from Europe.

2. Define Culture.

(-3) In simple terms, culture is the way of life for any group of people, usually influenced by location and religion, and expressed through ideas, food, architecture, and the arts.

3. In brief, explain how you would *begin* to develop the following infrastructures from scratch:

a) Water infrastructure (you can use bulleted lines to explain your steps)

My ideal water infrastructure would be...

same { derived from a river
considerate of availability and accessibility

(-4) = ? ?

b) Roadway infrastructure (you can use bulleted lines to explain your steps)

It would be best to survey the land to gain insight on where the roads would fit, and then consider connections to cities.

(-3) how?? write more----

4. Mention two methods for **rain water harvesting**. Expand your response with reasoning on how your method might work? No sketches required. You can use bulleted lines.

a) Dams and Reservoirs

- Collect water and rainwater

- act as storage

- Can provide enough water to power a region and serve its water needs

- requires the dam to be hydroelectric

} not relevant to the question!

b) Watersheds

- collect water for future use

- Can prevent flooding

- absorbent (but only if natural)

how?

Watersheds do not collect water automatically!!

} not relevant!

5. What is organic architecture to you? Explain.

"Organic Architecture" is such that is built with its surroundings in mind. This form of architecture can draw natural resources from nearby (ideally water) with intent to serve itself, occupants, or even its community.

good

AVERAGE

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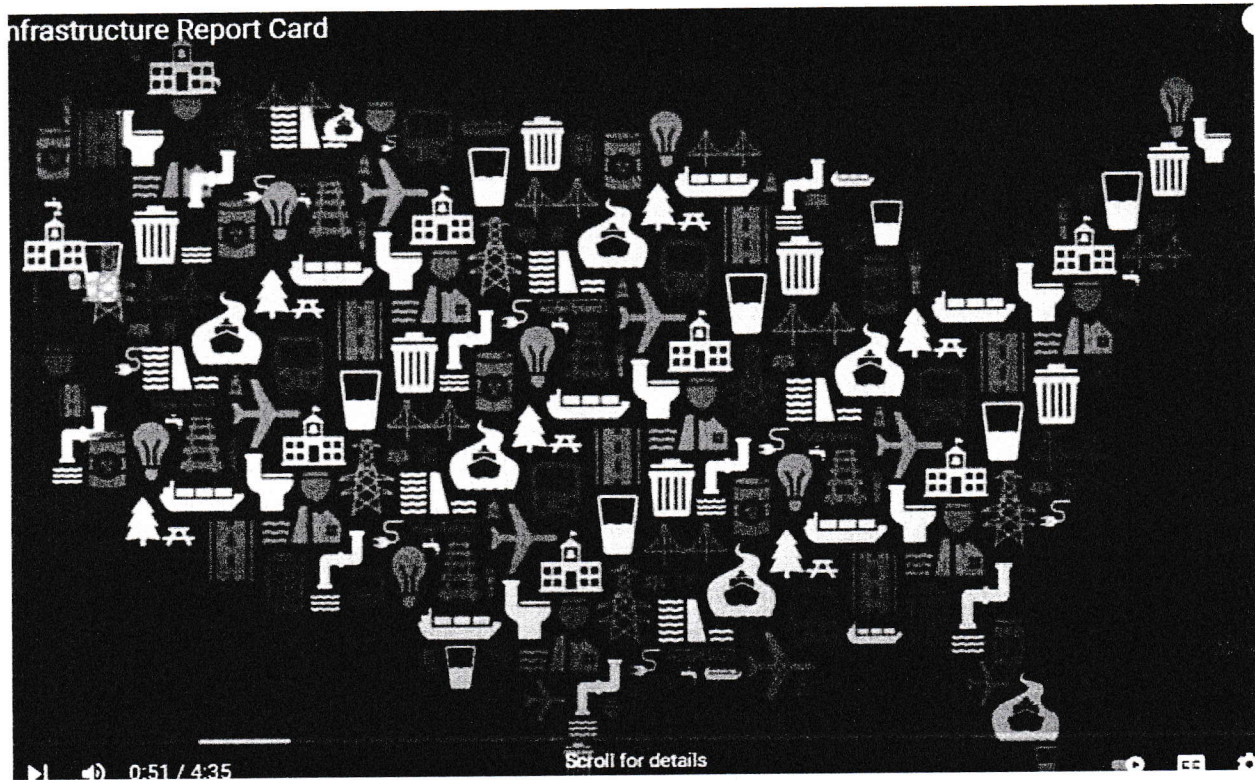
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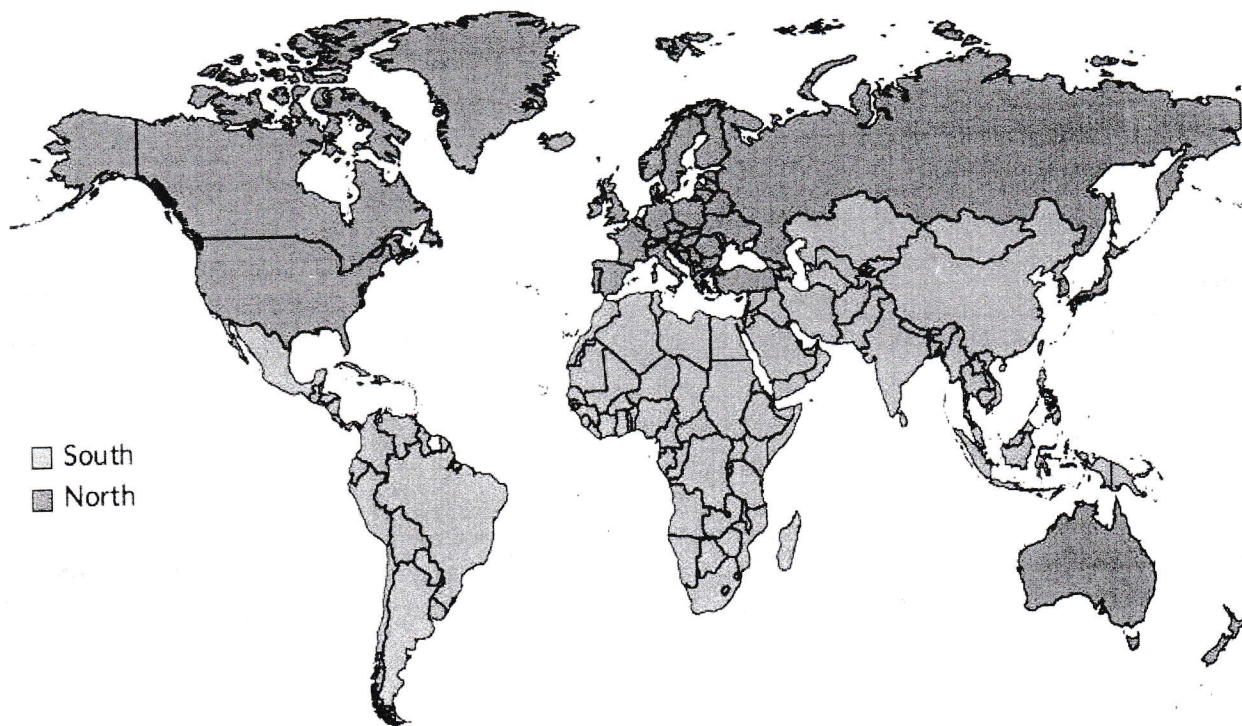


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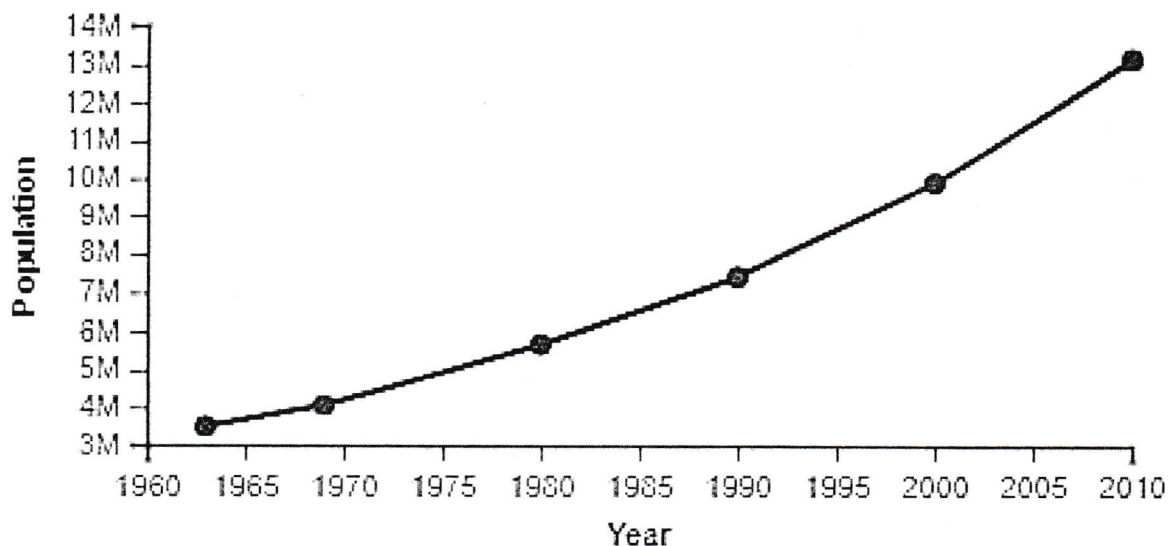
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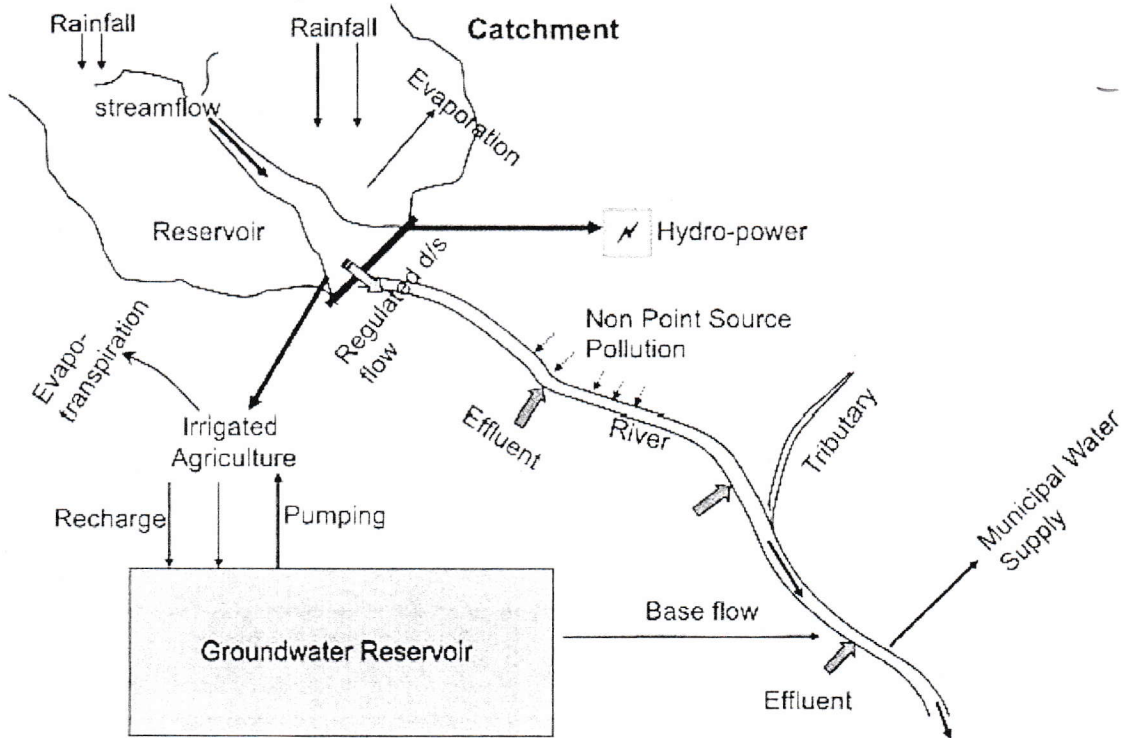


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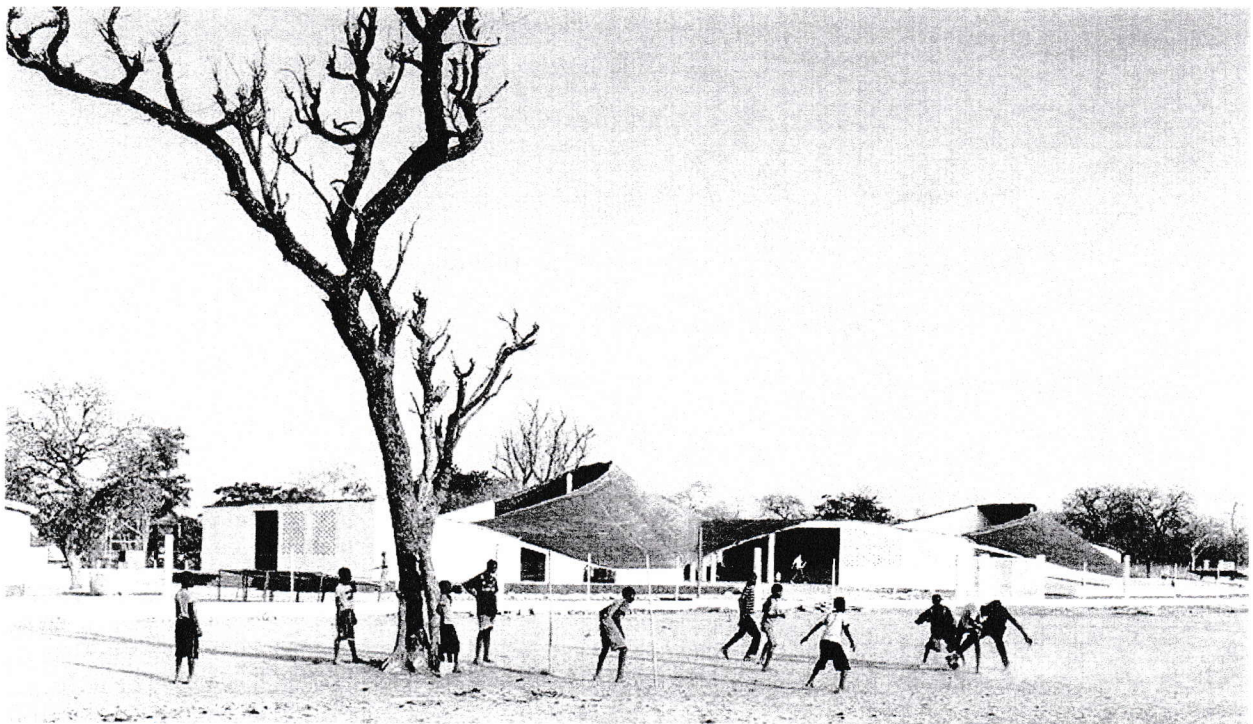
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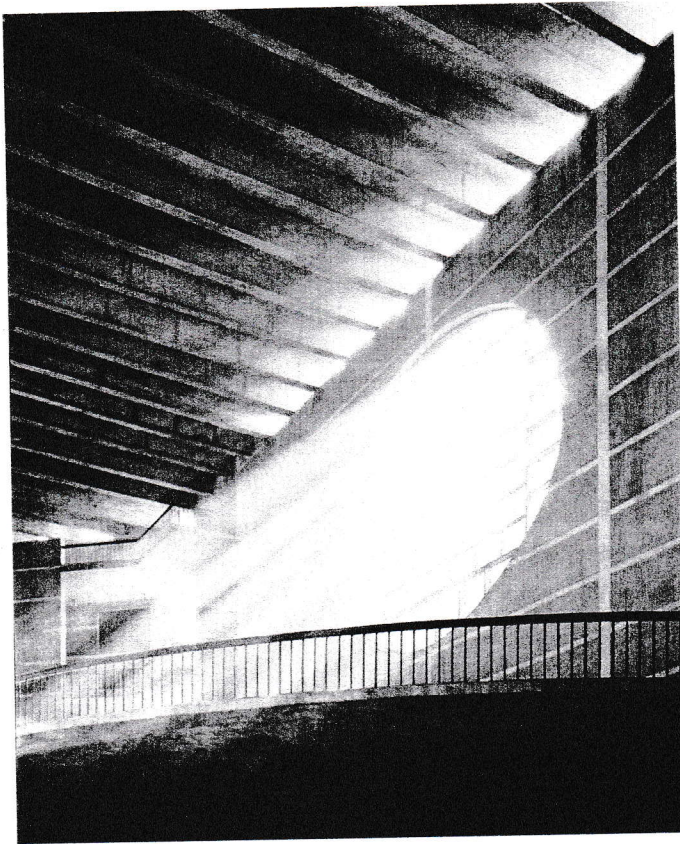
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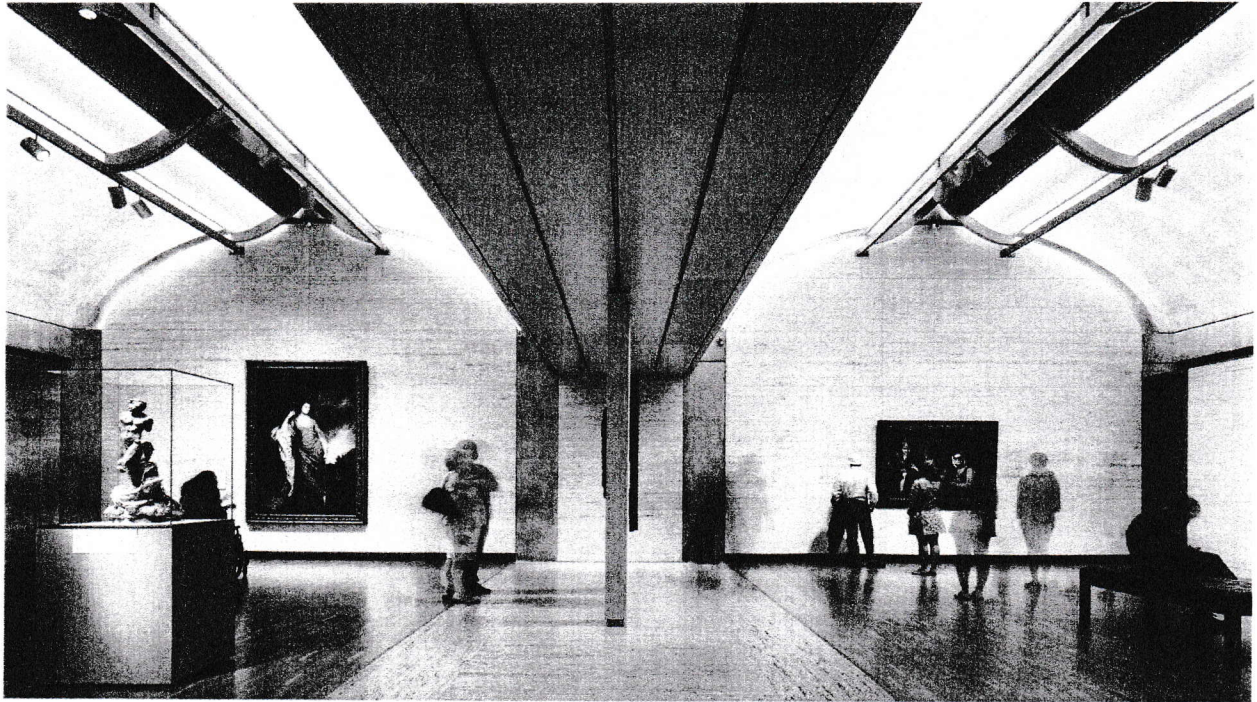
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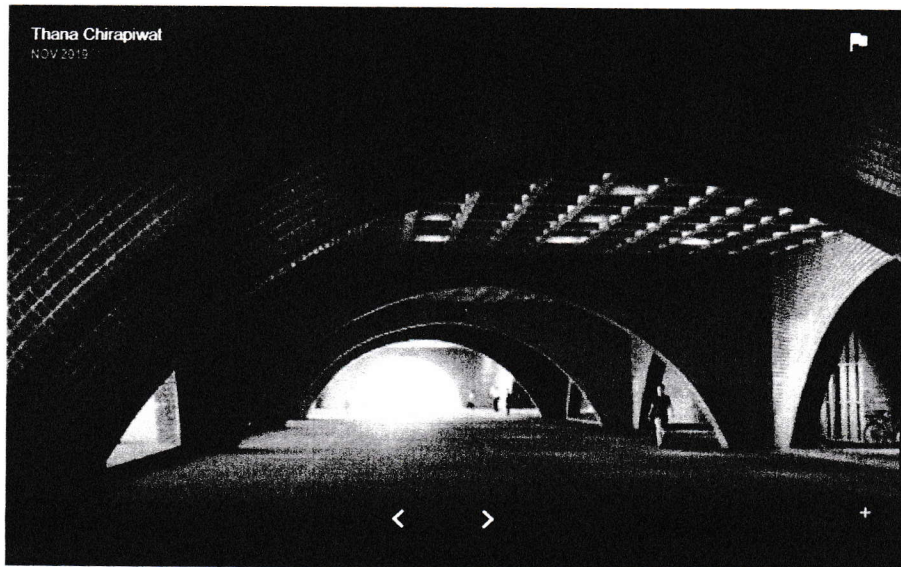
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NOT PAYING
 ATTENTION IN CLASS.
 PUT AWAY SMART PHONE.
 MAY HELP.

Clean, Legible Hand-written Answers Please: 50 Points

1. Define **Globalization**.

Globalization - through cooperation, trade, travel, communication, media, investment, market forces and technologies

(-5)

these words need to be linked to define a process!!

2. Define **Culture**.

culture - values, beliefs, habits, attitudes, and/or norms to which society subscribes and responds, often unconsciously and even in the face of individual differences

N. good

3. In brief, explain how you would *begin* to develop the following infrastructures from scratch:

a) Water infrastructure (you can use bulleted lines to explain your steps)

- I would find the location in which it needs to be done
- Find the workers to analyze and construct
- begin to find data and collect samples
- determine how it would affect a group/population
- draw up the infrastructure to determine the size and location
- Start to build the infrastructure
- When finished, it will help the economy effectively

b) Roadway infrastructure (you can use bulleted lines to explain your steps)

- determine the location
- Figure out the best way a ^{brand new} roadway infrastructure can help the economy
- draw up the calculations on how it would pressure
- replace the old infrastructure with the new
- build the new roadway infrastructure so that it can help improve the conditions in that specific area

*(-2)
topographic
survey?
land grading?*

4. Mention two methods for **rain water harvesting**. Expand your response with reasoning on how your method might work? No sketches required. You can use bulleted lines.

a)

no work done!
-5

b)

no work done!
-5

5. What is organic architecture to you? Explain.

organic architecture to me is
in which it promotes harmony
between human habitation and
the ~~natural world~~ nature.

(-3)

Blends in with the nature!!

BELOW AVERAGE

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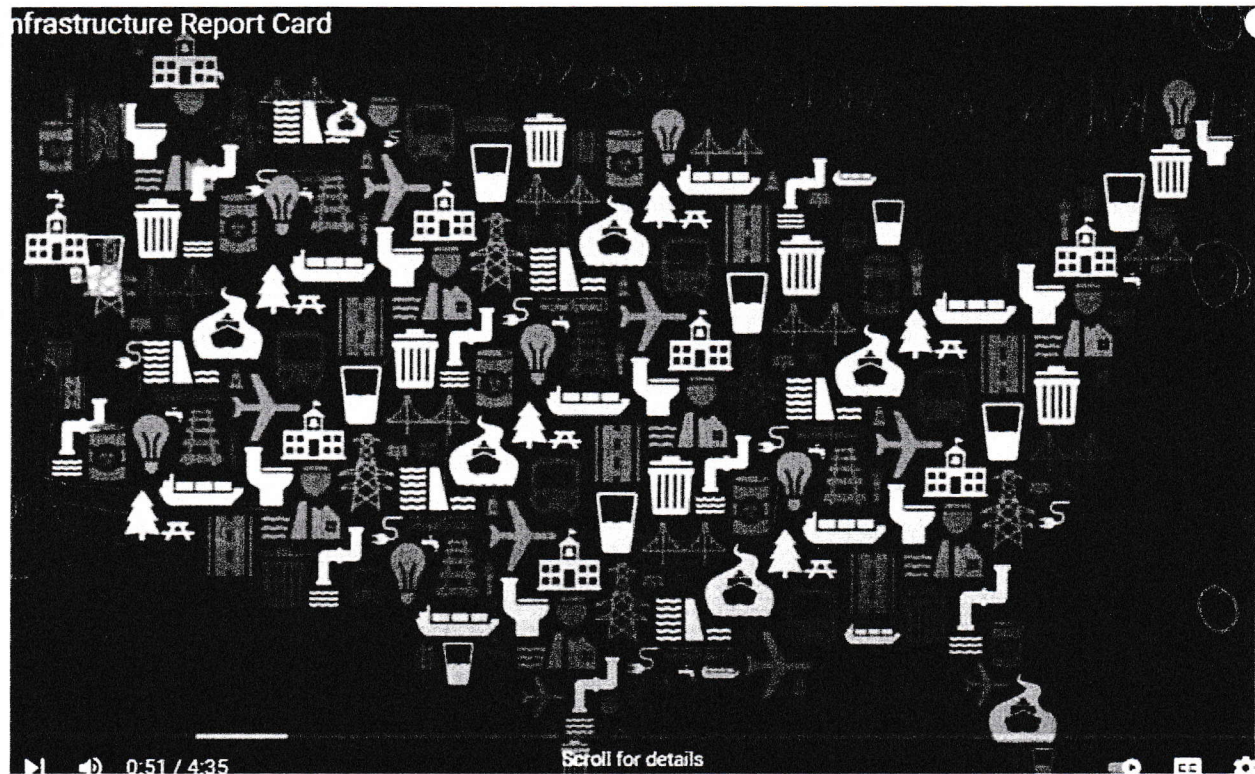
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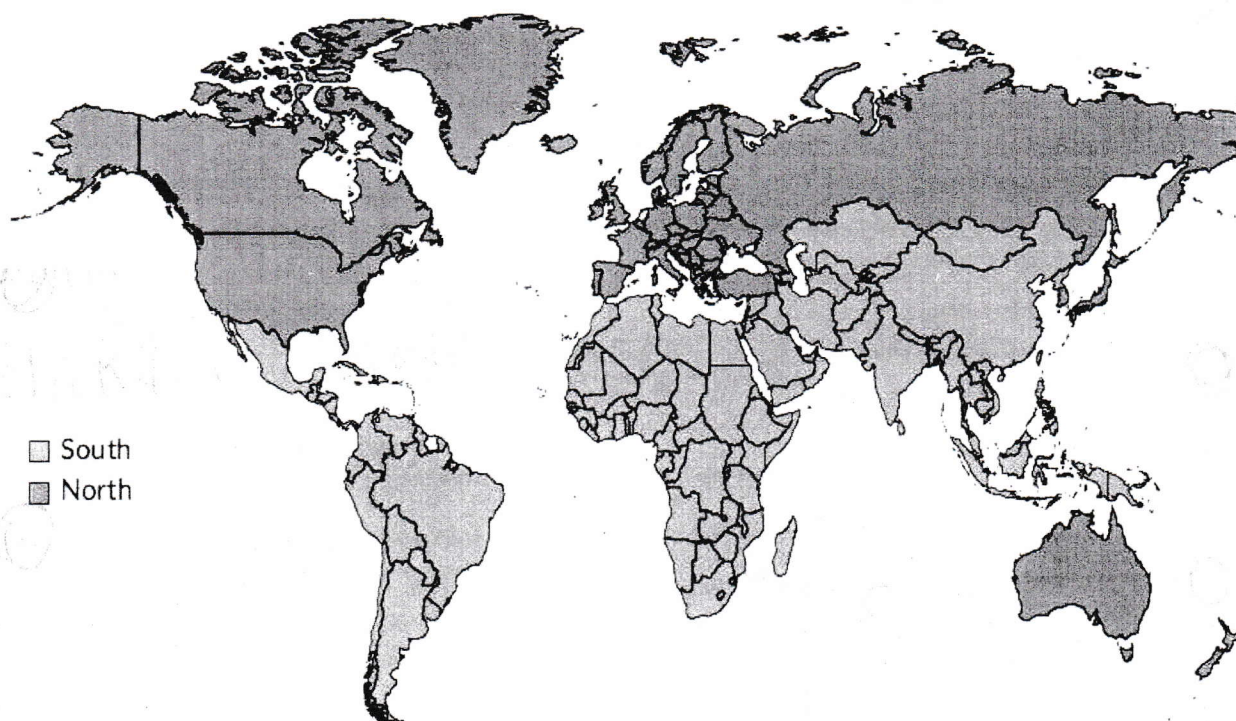


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(B) Magnetic North, Magnetic South
(C) North, South
(D) None of the above

10. New awareness of the effects of human actions on the natural world is a trend, seen in the case of:

- ☒ (A) Environment
(B) Mobility
(C) Security
(D) Globalization

11. BRIC is a collective acronym for:

- (A) Brussels, Reykjavik, Indore and Chicago
(B) Botswana, Rhodesia, India and Chad
☒ (C) Brazil, Russia, India and China
(D) None of the above

12. Globalization supports the idea that global and local changes can occur _____.

- ☒ (A) Simultaneously
- ☐ (B) Separately

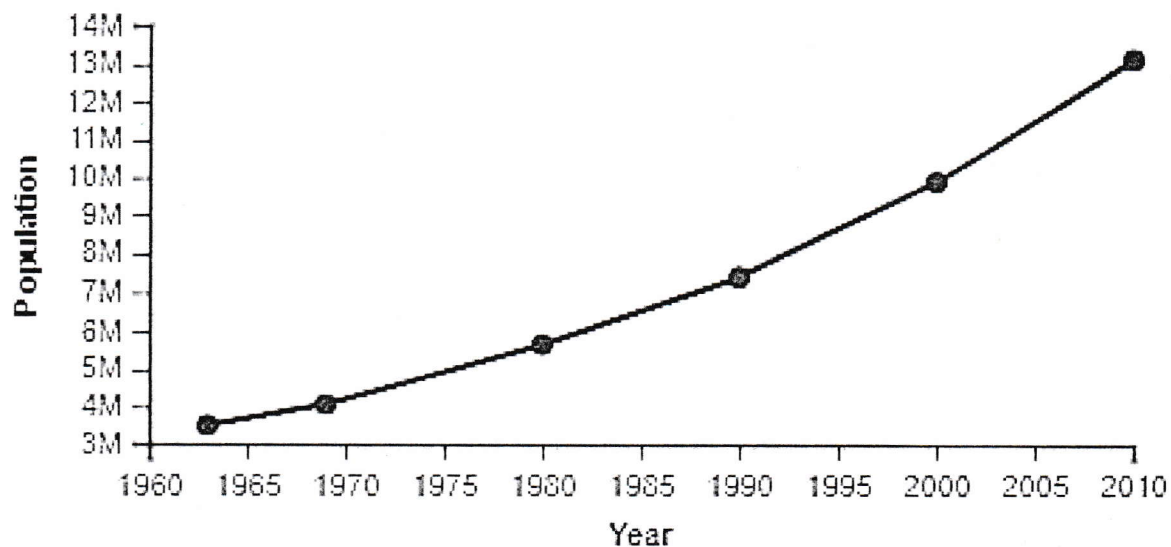
13. While globalization has encouraged international peace by tightening economic links among countries and broadening cultural understanding, it has promoted international tensions through _____ in trade, income and opportunity.

- ☐ (A) separation
- ☐ (B) equalities
- ☒ (C) inequalities
- ☐ (D) None of the above

14. *Demographic transition* is a model that is used to explain:

- ☐ (A) how fertility numbers change under changes in social and economic patterns
- ☒ (B) how population numbers change under changes in social and economic patterns
- ☐ (C) how mortality numbers change under changes in social and economic patterns
- ☐ (D) None of the above

15. The population chart of Zambia below is:

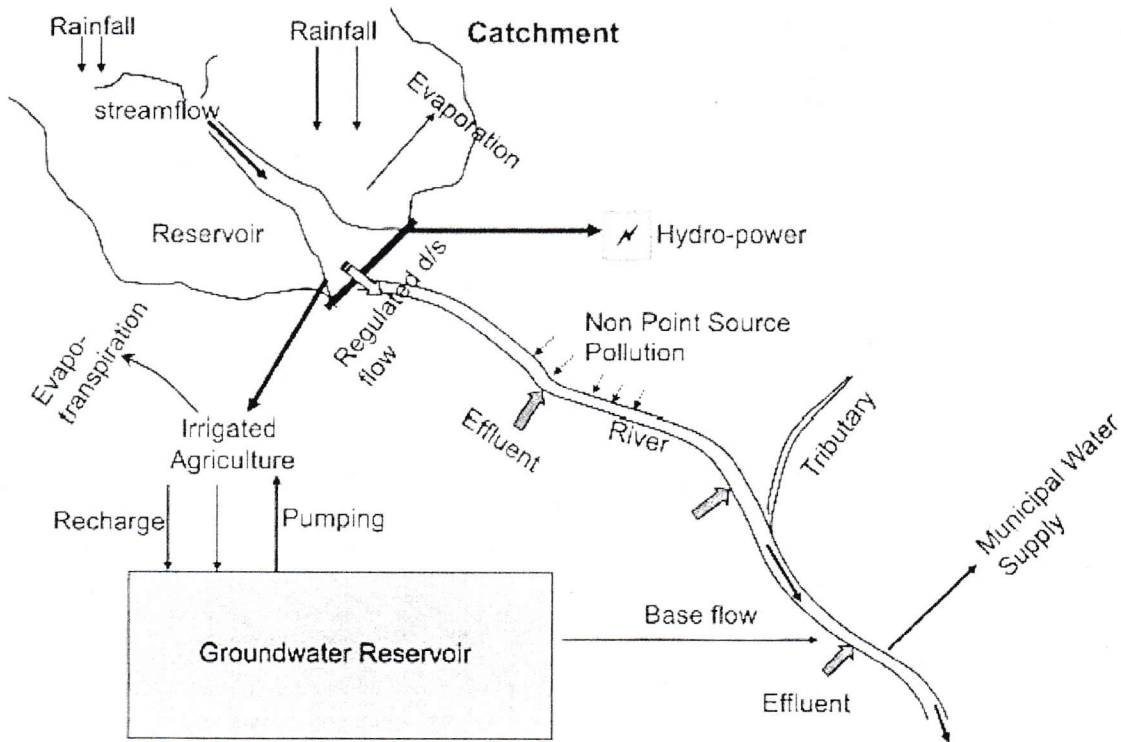


- 2
- ☒ (A) an Exponential growth function
 - ☐ (B) an Exponential decay function
 - ☐ (C) a polynomial function of the second order
 - ☐ (D) None of the above

16. A brick wants to be:

- (A) an Arch
 (B) a lintel
 (C) a wall
 (D) None of the above

17. Consider water flow in the river shown is treated by flow of marbles. 1000 marbles flow in the river (main channel) below the tributary. The effluent *downstream of the tributary* brings in 100 marbles into the river. The municipal water supply takes out 300 marbles from the river. How many marbles are left flowing in the river downstream of the municipal flow diversion point?



- (A) 1100 marbles
 (B) 800 marbles
 (C) 300 marbles
 (D) None of the above

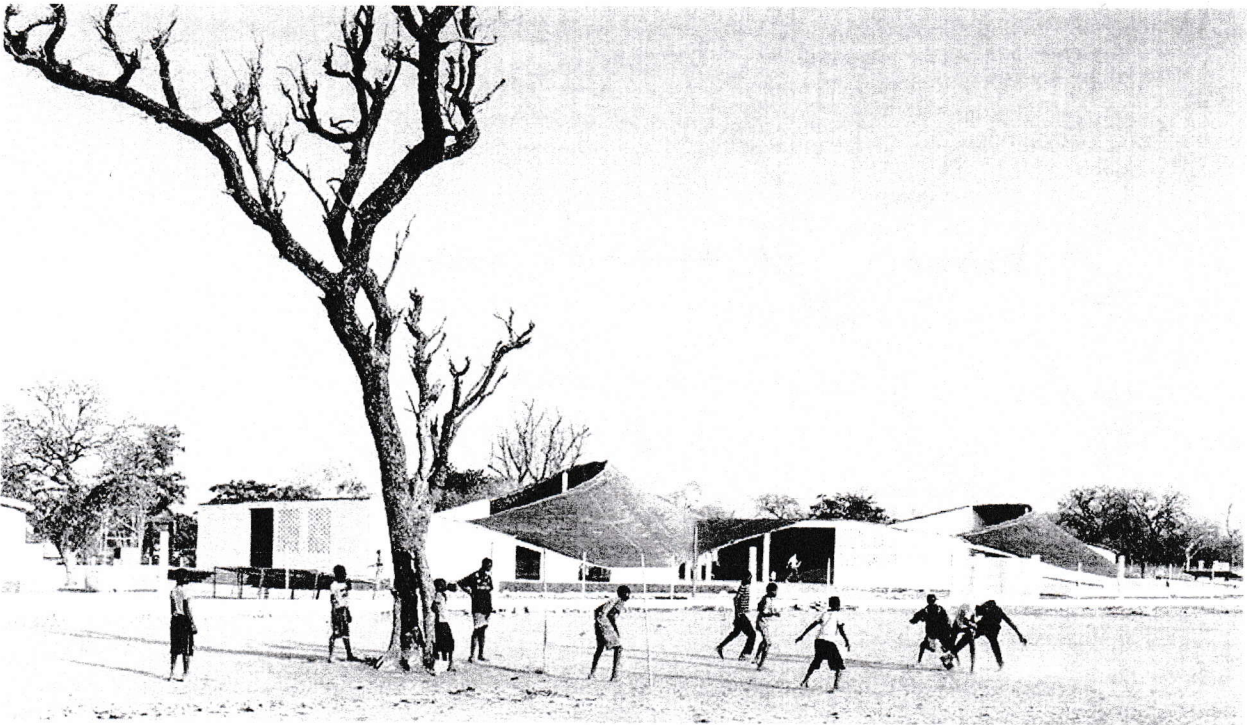
18. Investments in water, food and energy nexus lead to:

- ☒ (A) National independence and economic growth
- (B) National dependence and economic downfall

19. Even a room that needs to be dark needs a crack of light to:

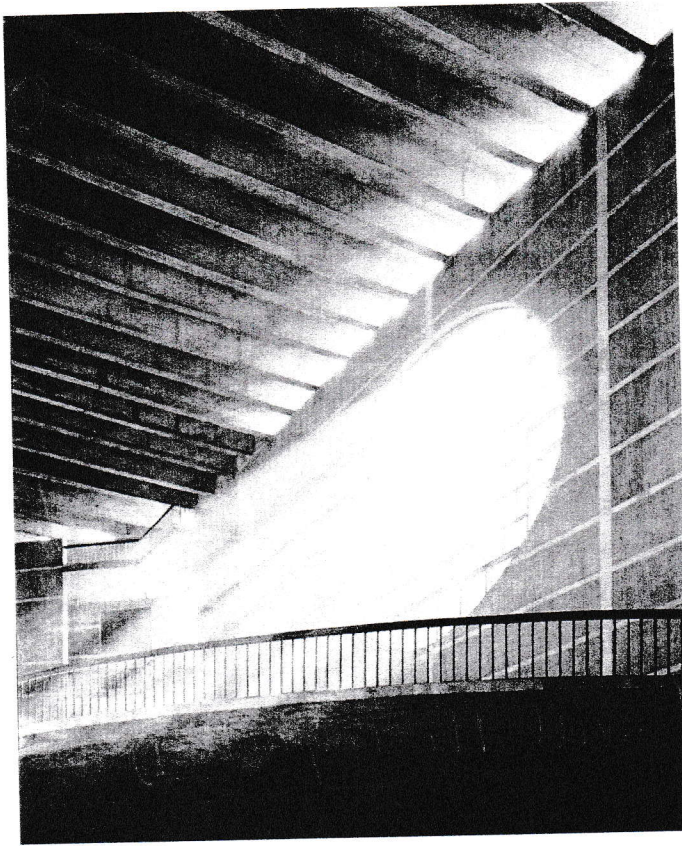
- (A) process photo films
- ☒ (B) tell how dark it is
- ☒ (C) tell your sensitivity to light
- (D) None of the above

20. The funnel shaped roof in the photo from Senegal, West Africa, is utilized to blend the structure to the natural topography and:



- ☒ (A) to harvest rain water
- ☒ (B) to allow children use it as slide for playing
- ☒ (C) to bring in natural light
- (D) None of the above

21. The photo of an interior corner of the Parliament Building in Dhaka, Bangladesh, illustrates the interaction between:



- (A) Light and space
- (B) Light and shadow
- ☒ (C) Concrete and Steel
- (D) None of the above

22. The photo illustrates the natural light through the thin concrete arch roofs of Architect Louis Kahn's:



- ☒ (A) House of the Nation, Dhaka, Bangladesh
☐ (B) Kimbell Art Museum, Fort Worth, Texas
☐ (C) Salk Institute, La Jolla, CA.
☐ (D) Exeter Library, Exeter, NH

23. The type of ceiling shown in between two arches is best known as:



- (A) Honeycomb structure
(B) Square pants structure
(C) Hollow pane structure
(D) None of the above

24. _____ refers to the belief in the separation of religion and State.

- (A) Glocalization
(B) Peculiarism
(C) Secularism
(D) None of the above

25. The spread of religion has long been tied to:

- (A) Glocalization
(B) Globalization
(C) Secularism
(D) None of the above

Clean, Legible Hand-written Answers Please: 50 Points

1. Define **Globalization**.

globalization can be defined as the ^{Process by which - - - -} integration between ~~between~~ among countries in term of trade, culture, income and opportunities.

2. Define **Culture**.

culture can be defined as the identity of people & group of people, their ~~Background~~

3. In brief, explain how you would begin to develop the following infrastructures from scratch:

a) Water infrastructure (you can use bulleted lines to explain your steps)

- location (where you are planning these infrastructure)
- Population in this area (either low income community or wealthy community; the impact on that community)
- ~~Environment~~ (what will the impact of wildlife, trees,
- outcomes of this infrastructure

b) Roadway infrastructure (you can use bulleted lines to explain your steps)

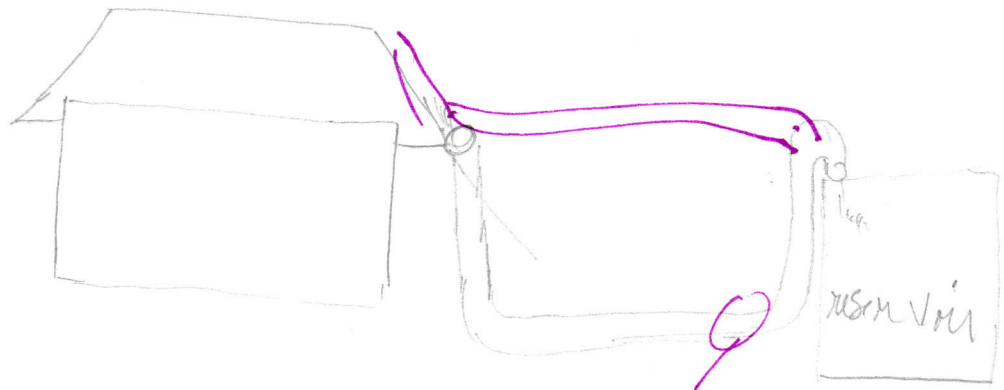
- Population in this area (either low income community, wealthy community)
- outcomes of this infrastructure in the area

4. Mention two methods for **rain water harvesting**. Expand your response with reasoning on how your method might work? No sketches required. You can use bulleted lines.

a)

- Attached a tube from the biggest source of water in the house.
- stock it in a water reservoir

(-2)



b) - Did not attempt!

(-5)

have you would need a pump!
No need!
Use gravity systems.

5. What is organic architecture to you? Explain.

(-2) organic architecture is an architecture based on total ~~a~~ materials. An architecture that uses natural sources for the materials needed. For Example sunlight to either illuminate or either used it as a source of power.

topography??

**Global Development Issues
FALL 2021**

Title of Assignment: TEST-2

TOPICS COVERED IN TEST 2

1. Culture
2. Economy
3. Trade
4. Science & Technology
5. Migration
6. Environmenta

ABOVE AVERAGE

67
100

CVEG 2304 (P01): Global Development Study
Test 2: Face-to-Face (Multiple Choice and Written Response Type Questions)
CLOSED BOOK/NOTES Fall 2021/Dr. I. Ahmed
November 18, 2021 (12:30 – 1:50 PM)

Multiple Choice Questions (15 Questions, 75 Points) – Circle the best answer

1. CO_2 + _____ -----> Underground, hard rock

- (A) O_2
 (B) N_2
 (C) H_2O
 (D) None of the above

2. Carbon capture represents:

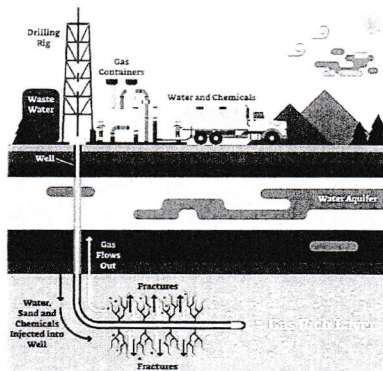
- (A) Capturing emitted carbon at the source (like factories, vehicle emission)
 (B) Capturing carbon from the air in the form of CO_2
 (C) None of the above

3. Direct air capture represents:

- (A) Capture CO_2 in the air by commercial level air suction technology
 (B) Capture emitted carbon at the source (like factories, vehicle emission)
 (C) None of the above

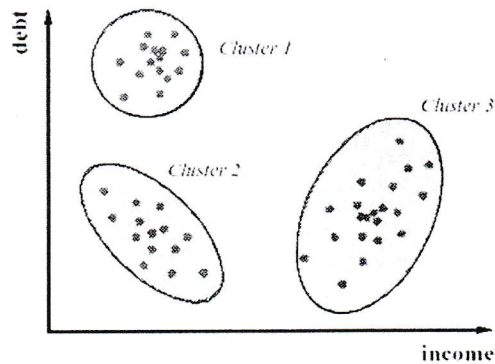
4. The figure illustrates:

- (A) Carbon capture technology used in Iceland
 (B) Hydraulic fracturing or fracturing technology
 (C) Creative arts
 (D) Water extraction at a well



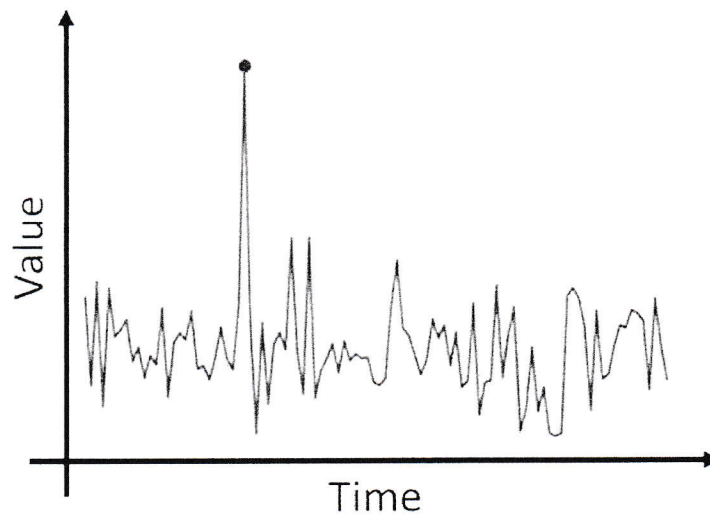
5. Data Mining: A *positive* correlation (debt increases with income increase) between debt and income is seen in the figure, in:

- (A) Cluster 1
- (B) Cluster 2
- ☒ (C) Cluster 3
- (D) In all of the above

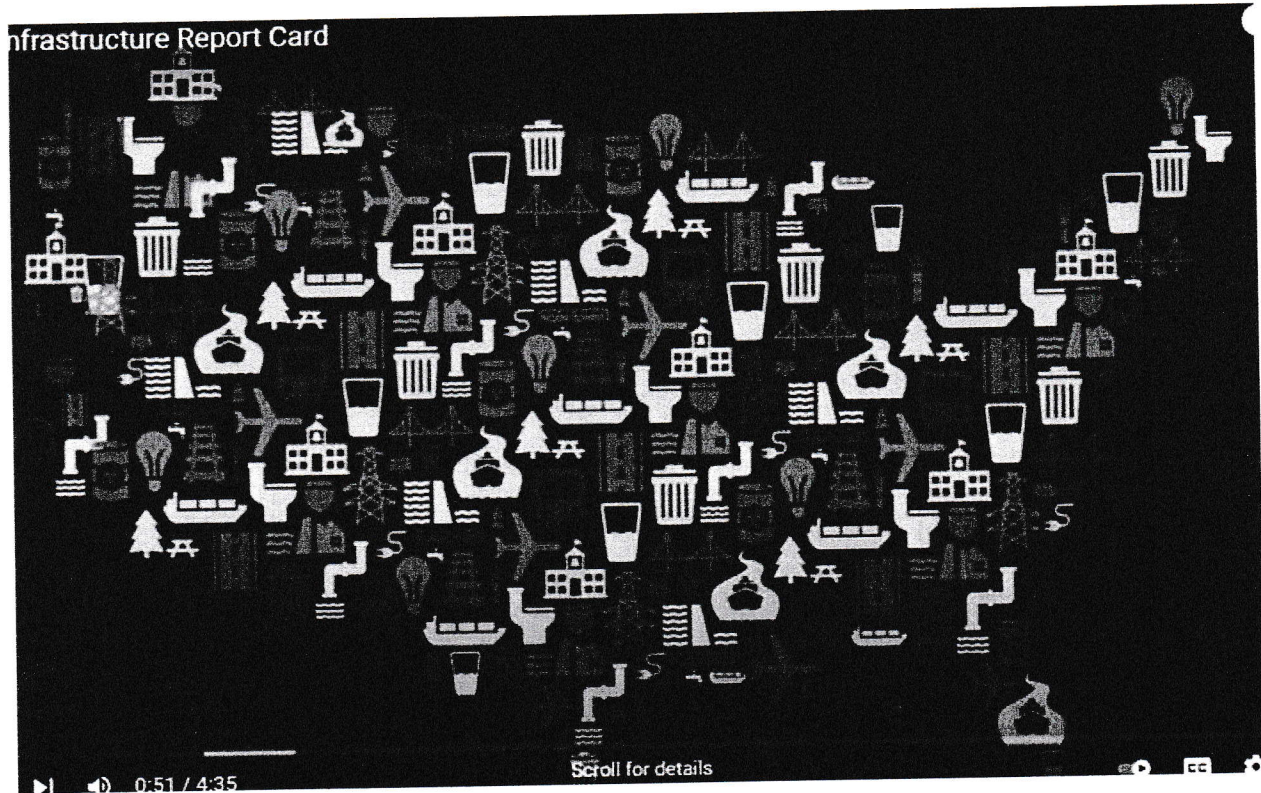


6. Data Mining: The spike in the figure represents:

- (A) A Dirac Delta Function found in Math
- ☒ (B) Anomaly
- (C) Global optimum value
- (D) None of the above



7. The map of USA in the figure shows the _____ of U.S. infrastructure.

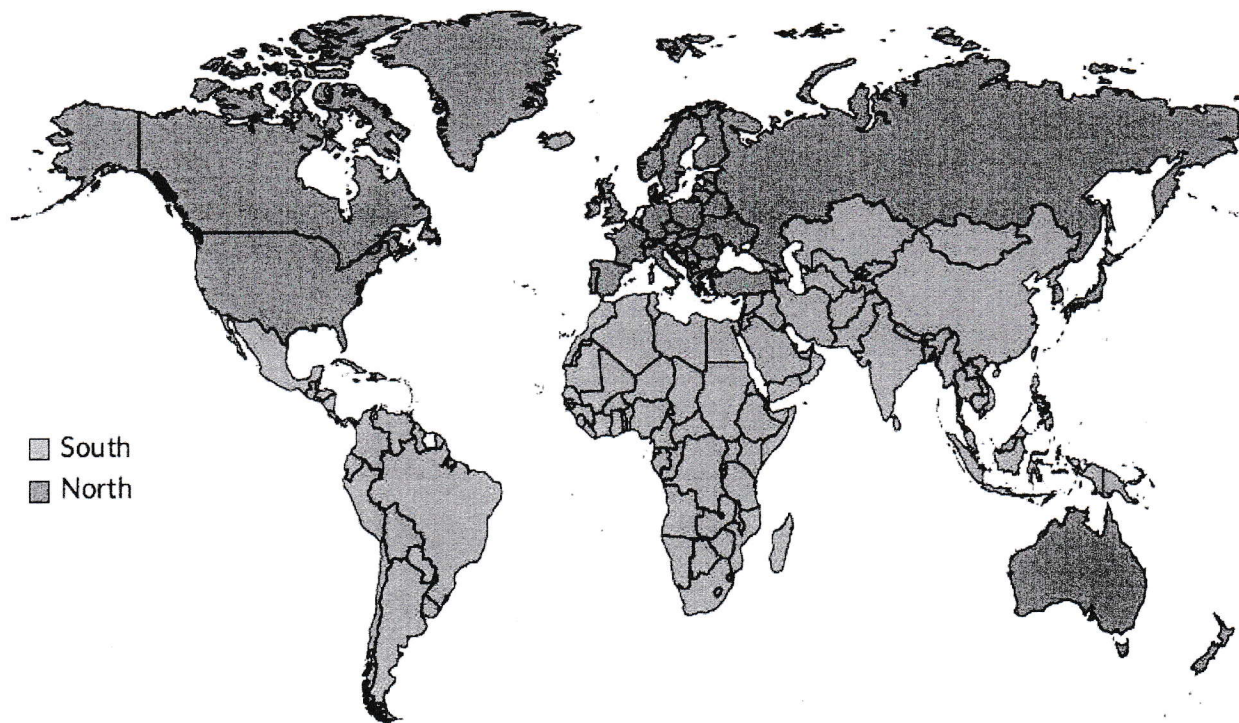


- ☒ (A) Components
- (B) Gross Domestic Product components of the USA
- (C) Density
- (D) None of the above

8. Resources can be divided into:

- (A) Private, public and common goods
- ☒ (B) Natural and man-made kinds
- (C) Earthly and non-earthly goods
- (D) None of the above

9. The world map shown below depicts the Global _____ and _____.



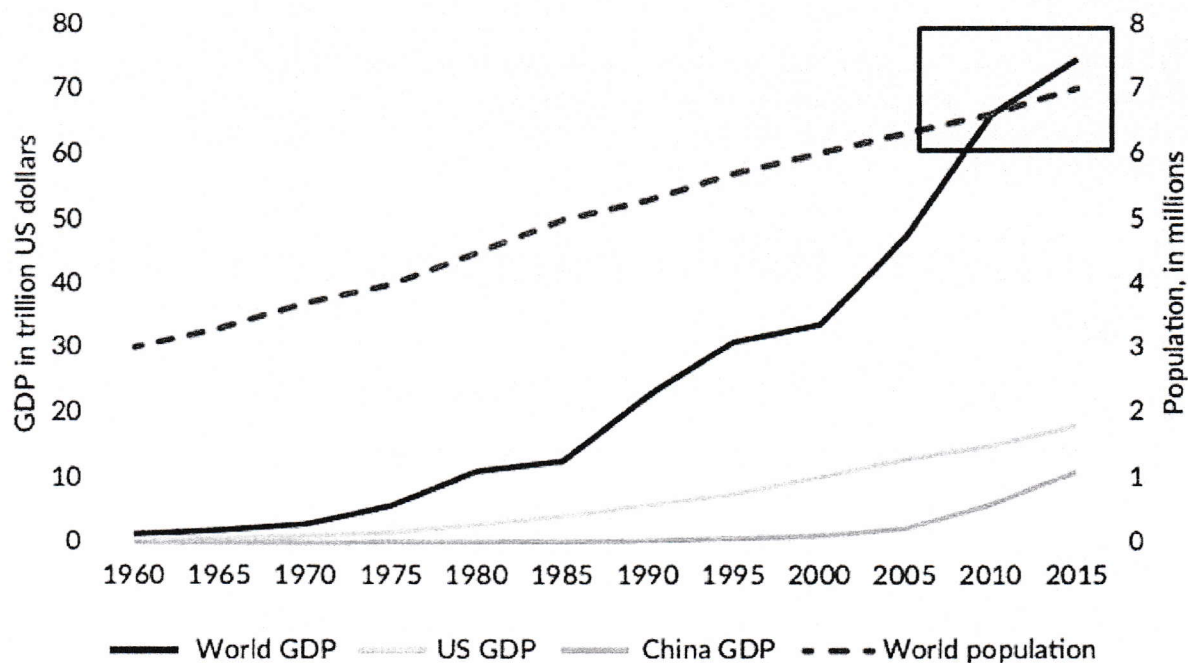
- (A) Northern hemisphere and Southern hemisphere
- (B) Magnetic North, Magnetic South
- ☒ (C) North, South
- (D) None of the above

10. Chance =

- (A) Probability / 100 %
- (B) Probability + 100
- ☒ (C) Probability x 100%
- (D) Probability

11. The situation shown in the **inset** of the figure best represents:

- (A) World population growth rate surpassed world GDP growth rate in circa 2010
- ☒ (B) World GDP growth rate surpassed world population growth rate in circa 2010
- (C) U.S. GDP is greater than China GDP but China GDP is rising from circa 2010
- (D) None of the above



The growing global economy

Source: Based on data in World Bank Economic Indicators (2018).

12. Barter is:

- (A) Exchange of goods using gold
- ☒ (B) Exchange of goods with goods with no money exchanged

13. World Trade Organization was created in 1995 to:

- ☒ (A) Manage trade disputes
- (B) Make US and China global trade profitable
- (C) Monitor human rights violation in workplace
- (D) None of the above

14. *In Free Trade:*

- ☒ (A) All barriers to trade are removed
- (B) Some barriers to trade are removed
- (C) All barriers to trade are removed between two countries
- (D) None of the above

15. *Fair trade:*

- ☒ (A) Ensures farmers a pre-set value on their goods when price fluctuates in the market
- (B) Guarantees business for farmers in rural settings
- (C) Encourages foreign direct investment
- (D) None of the above

Clean, Legible Hand-written Answers Please: 30 Points

1. Define the *theory* best known as the **Comparative Advantage** of Trade

The Comparative Advantage of Trade is a theory that some countries possess an innate advantage in trade over others, and thus fare better over it.

2. Define **Culture**.

Culture is a set way of life for a group of individuals, driven by location, traditions, and history, influenced by trade, and expressed through art, food, and architecture, among others.

3. Assume, you wish to invest in a Free Trade business (could be produce hauling between U.S. and Mexico). Name up to two **degrees of trade cooperation** benefits you would like to tap into and how. List them **and** write about them, in brief.

-10
BUNK-

4. Explain, in brief, the three qualities that lead to success in business and trade, mentioned below:

a) Creativity:

- ideas for business and trade
- focus is given on what goods to sell and what services to provide based on needs

Did not ask for definition

(-3)

b) Infrastructure:

- anything that drives business and trade and keeps a steady flow thereof, namely transportation and movement of goods

Roads
Navigable waterways
etc. ---

(-1)

(-2)

c) Survival:

- All efforts put in place to preserve successful business/trade
- includes agreements

(-3)

AVERAGE

57
100

CVEG 2304 (P01): Global Development Study
Test 2: Face-to-Face (Multiple Choice and Written Response Type Questions)
CLOSED BOOK/NOTES Fall 2021/Dr. I. Ahmed
November 18, 2021 (12:30 – 1:50 PM)

Multiple Choice Questions (15 Questions, 75 Points) – Circle the best answer

1. CO_2 + _____ -----> Underground, hard rock

- (A) O_2
- (B) N_2
- (C) H_2O
- (D) None of the above

2. Carbon capture represents:

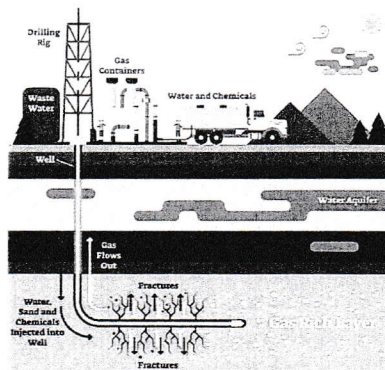
- (A) Capturing emitted carbon at the source (like factories, vehicle emission)
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- (C) None of the above

3. Direct air capture represents:

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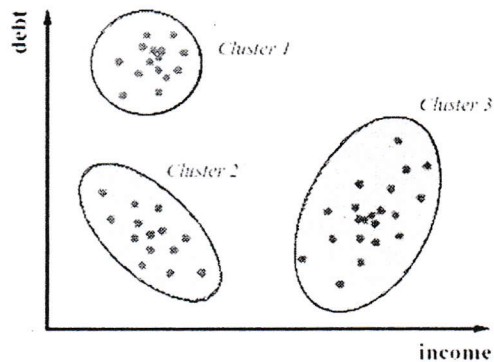
4. The figure illustrates:

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- (C) Creative arts
- (D) Water extraction at a well



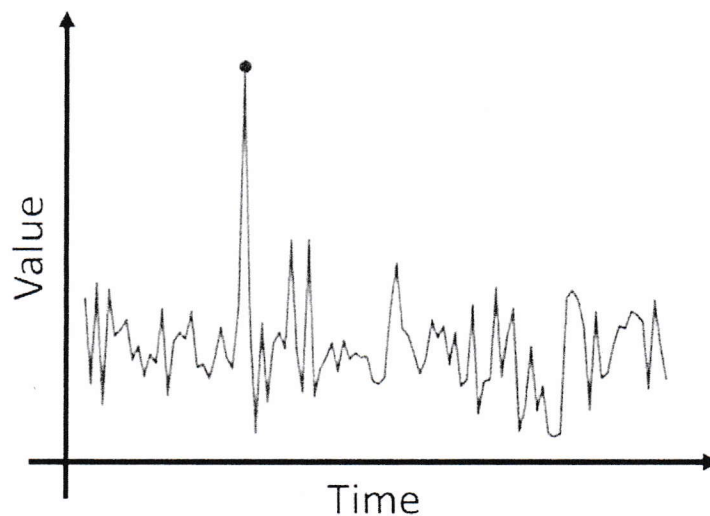
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- (A) Cluster 1
- (B) Cluster 2
- (C) Cluster 3
- (D) In all of the above

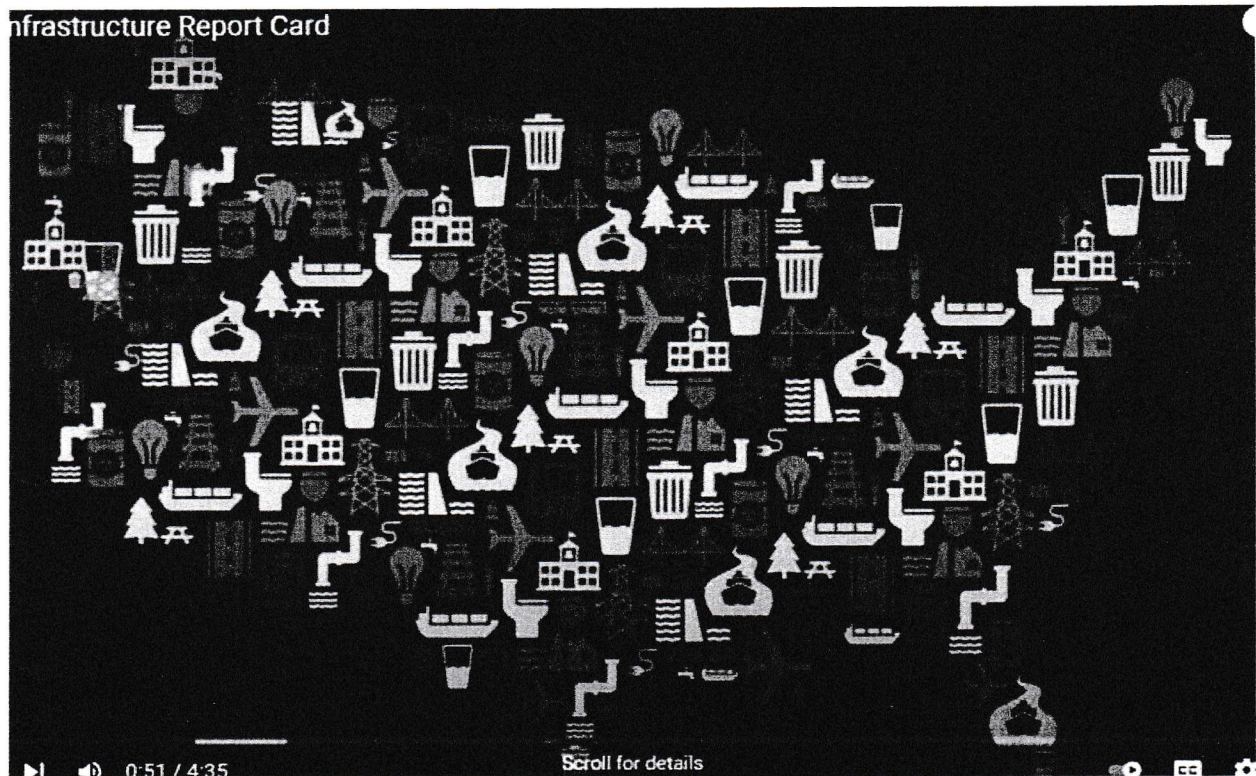


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7. The map of USA in the figure shows the _____ of U.S. infrastructure.

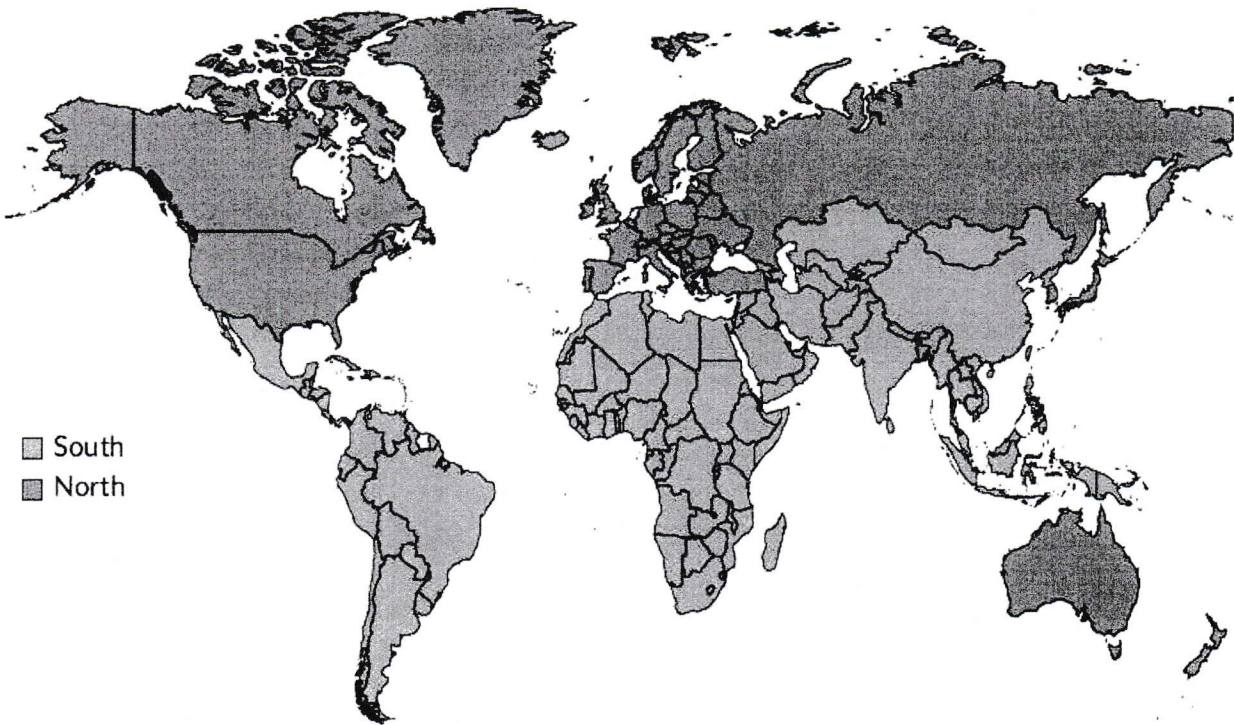


- (A) Components
- (B) Gross Domestic Product components of the USA
- (C) Density
- (D) None of the above

8. Resources can be divided into:

- (A) Private, public and common goods
- (B) Natural and man-made kinds
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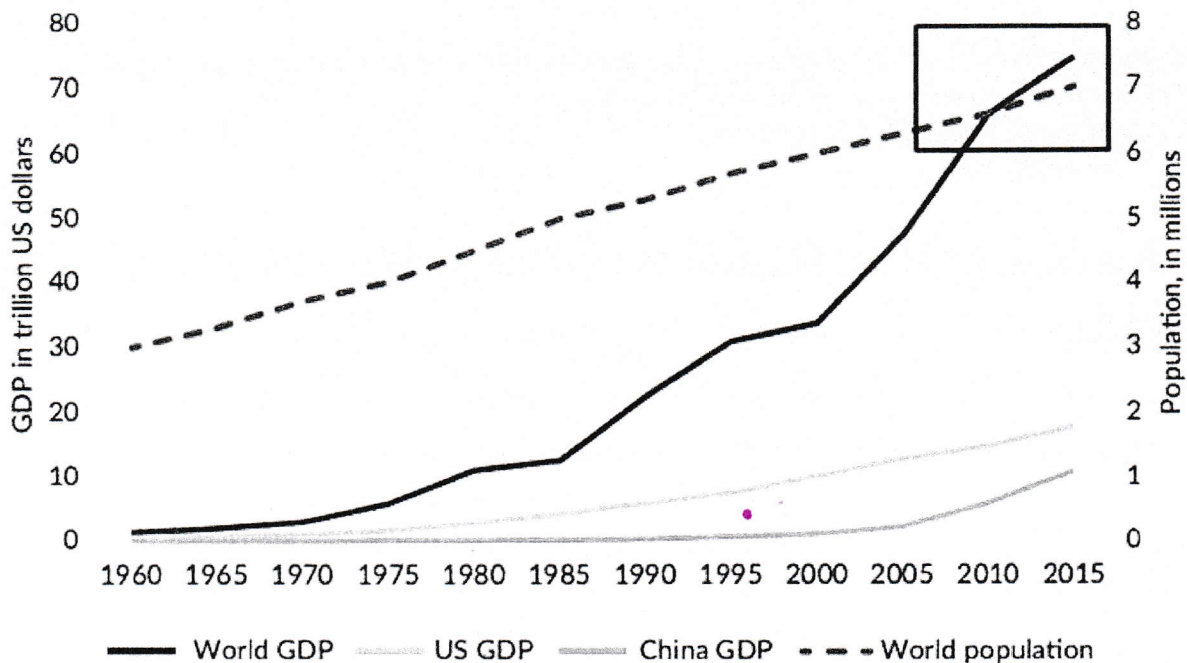
- (A) Northern hemisphere and Southern hemisphere
(B) Magnetic North, Magnetic South
(C) North, South
(D) None of the above

10. Chance =

- (A) Probability / 100 %
(B) Probability + 100
(C) Probability x 100%
(D) Probability

11. The situation shown in the **inset** of the figure best represents:

- (A) World population growth rate surpassed world GDP growth rate in circa 2010
- ☒ (B) World GDP growth rate surpassed world population growth rate in circa 2010
- (C) U.S. GDP is greater than China GDP but China GDP is rising from circa 2010
- (D) None of the above



The growing global economy

Source: Based on data in World Bank Economic Indicators (2018).

12. Barter is:

- (A) Exchange of goods using gold
- ☒ (B) Exchange of goods with goods with no money exchanged

13. World Trade Organization was created in 1995 to:

- (A) Manage trade disputes
- ☒ (B) Make US and China global trade profitable
- (C) Monitor human rights violation in workplace
- (D) None of the above

14. *In Free Trade:*

- ☒ (A) All barriers to trade are removed
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15. *Fair trade:*

- ☒ (A) Ensures farmers a pre-set value on their goods when price fluctuates in the market
- (B) Guarantees business for farmers in rural settings
- (C) Encourages foreign direct investment
- (D) None of the above

Clean, Legible Hand-written Answers Please: 30 Points

1. Define the *theory* best known as the **Comparative Advantage** of Trade

A theory that if all people stick with trading goods and services they have an advantage on, then everyone will have a fair opportunity to benefit from trade

2. Define **Culture**.

The values, beliefs, attitudes, and norms that a society subscribes

(2)

Trade
see slides.

3. Assume, you wish to invest in a Free Trade business (could be produce hauling between U.S. and Mexico). Name up to two **degrees of trade cooperation** benefits you would like to tap into and how. List them **and** write about them, in brief.

1. I would be able to provide more job opportunities for the unemployed. It is hard for immigrants and minorities to find work in U.S. so I would open that door for them.

2. I would also be able to receive goods in my country that we may not be able to produce and exchange with goods the other country may not be able to produce (barter).

(10)

4. Explain, in brief, the three qualities that lead to success in business and trade, mentioned below:

a) Creativity: Being able to provide goods and services to consumers in a way no one has done before

leads economy??
(-3)

b) Infrastructure: Having a proper infrastructure to deliver goods and services is beneficial

c) Survival: If anything was to happen, such as natural disaster you should have a plan implemented to business and trade going

(-3)

BELOW AVERAGE

51
100

CVEG 2304 (P01): Global Development Study
Test 2 Makeup: Face-to-Face (Multiple Choice and Written Response Type Questions)
CLOSED BOOK/NOTES/E-DEVICES Fall 2021/Dr. I. Ahmed
November 30, 2021 (2:00 PM Start at Wilson 110)

Multiple Choice Questions (15 Questions, 75 Points) – Circle the best answer

1. H_2O + _____ -----> Underground, hard rock

- (A) CO_2
- (B) N_2
- (C) O_2
- (D) None of the above

2. Carbon capture represents:

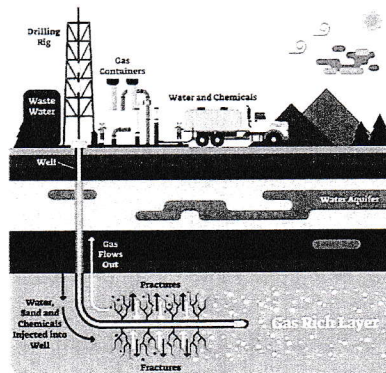
- (A) Capturing emitted carbon at the source (like factories, vehicle emission)
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3. Direct air capture represents:

- (A) Capture emitted carbon at the source (like factories, vehicle emission)
- (B) Capture CO_2 in the air by commercial level air suction technology
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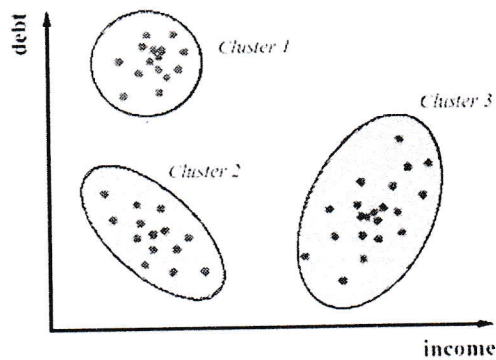
4. The figure illustrates:

- (A) Hydraulic fracture or fracking technology
- (B) Carbon capture technology in Arkansas, USA
- (C) Creative arts
- (D) Water extraction at a well



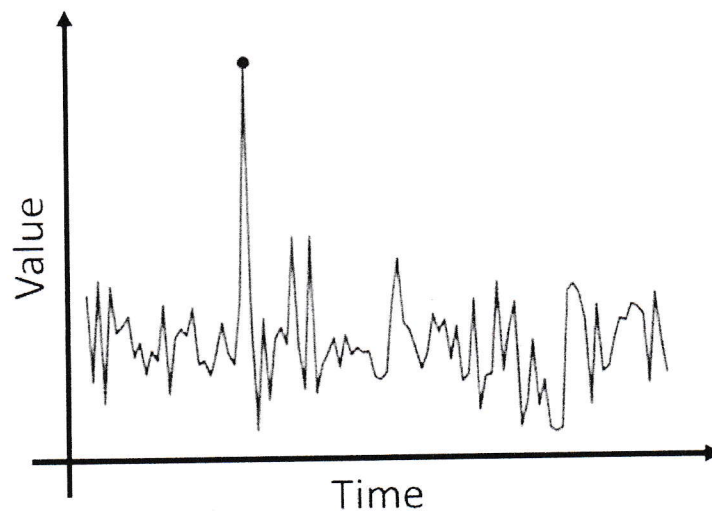
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(B) Cluster 2
(C) Cluster 3
(D) In all of the above

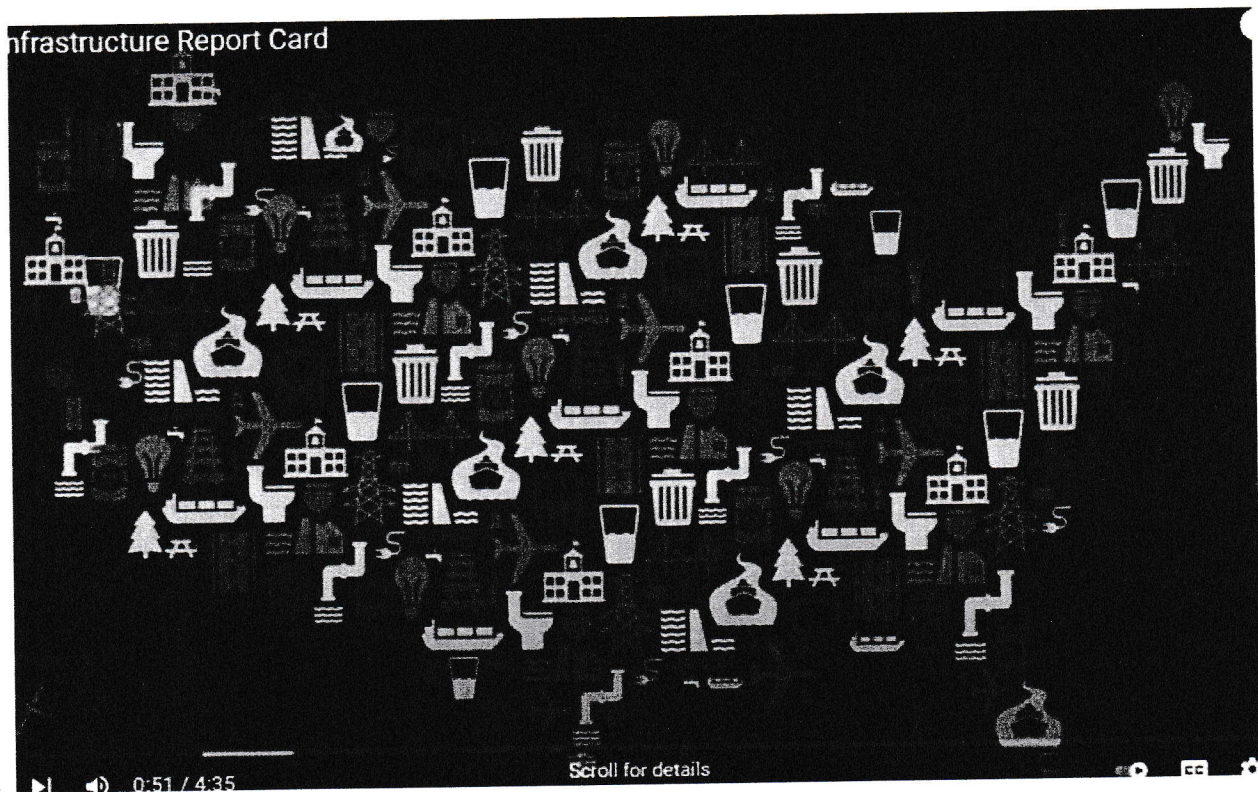


6. Data Mining: The spike in the figure represents:

- (A) A Dirac Delta Function found in Math
(B) Local optimum value
(C) Anomaly
(D) None of the above



7. The map of USA in the figure shows the _____ of U.S. infrastructure.

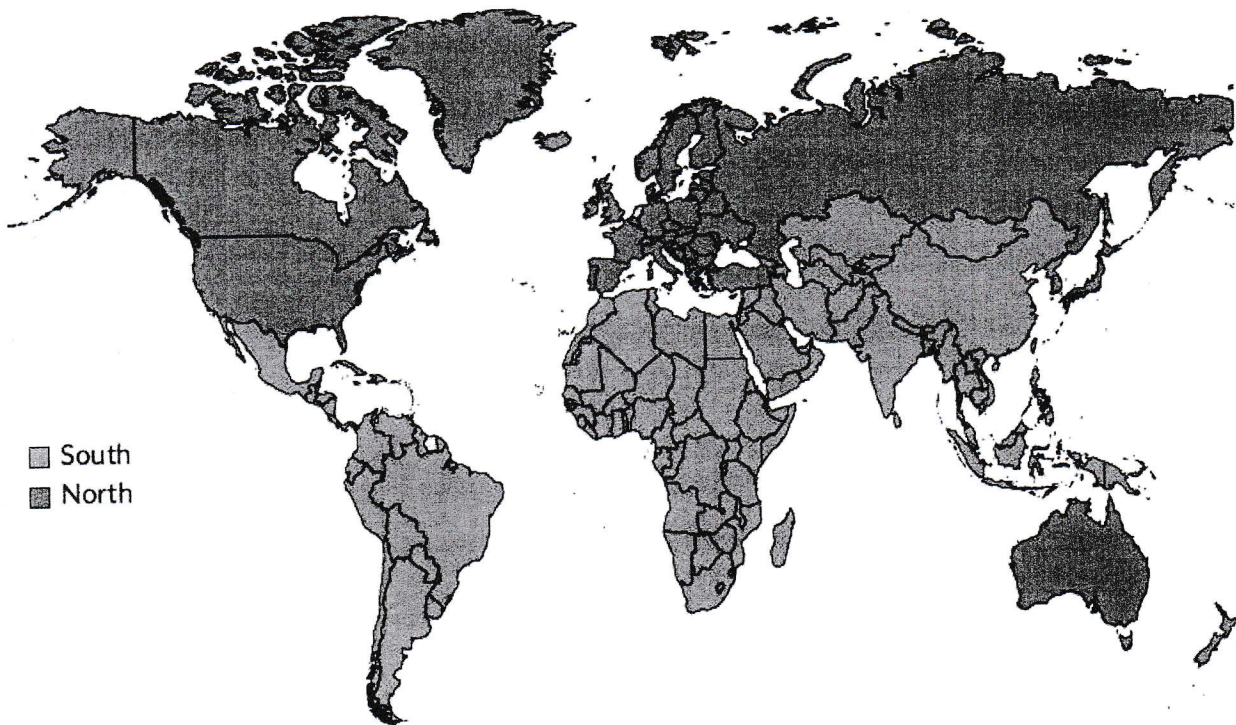


- (A) Density
- (B) Gross Domestic Product components of the USA
- (C) Components
- (D) None of the above

8. Resources can be divided into:

- (A) Private, public and common goods
- (B) Natural and man-made kinds
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9. The world map shown below depicts the Global _____ and _____.



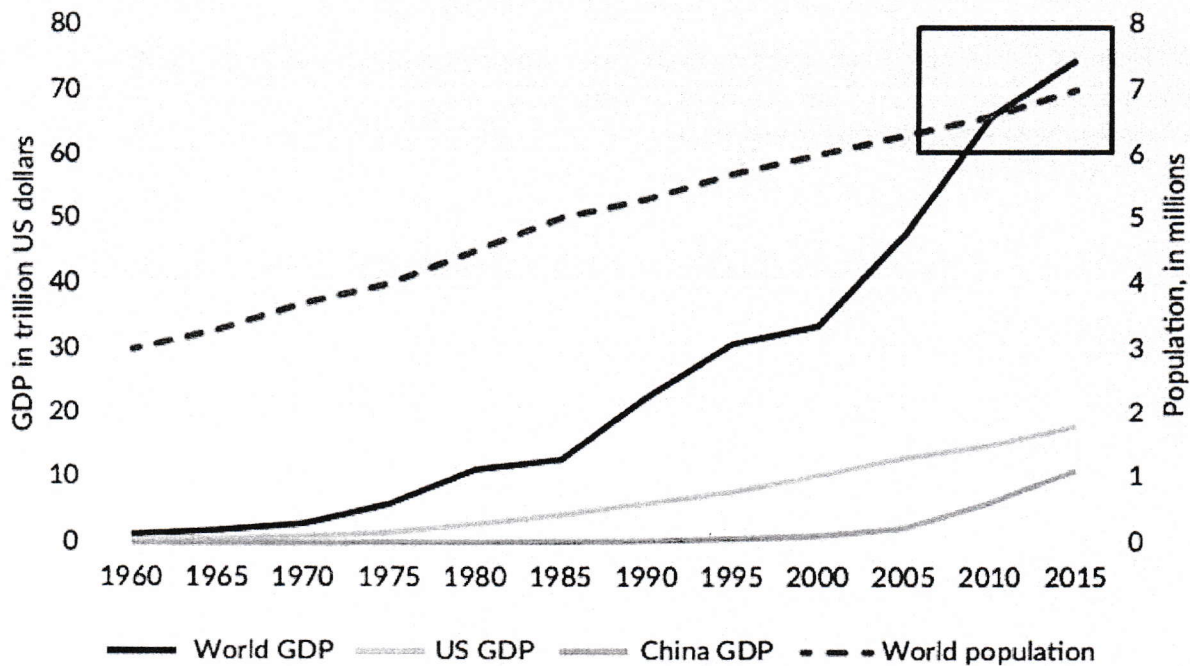
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- (C) North, South
- (D) None of the above

10. Chance =

- (A) Probability * 100 %
- (B) Probability + 100
- (C) Probability / 100%
- (D) Probability

11. The situation shown in the **inset** of the figure best represents:

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- ☒ (B) World GDP growth rate surpassed world population growth rate in circa 2010
- (C) U.S. GDP is greater than China GDP but China GDP is rising from circa 2010
- (D) None of the above



The growing global economy

Source: Based on data in World Bank Economic Indicators (2018).

12. Barter is:

- (A) Exchange of goods using silver
- ☒ (B) Exchange of goods with goods with no money exchanged

13. Which of the following is an indicator of Human Development Index of a country?

- ☒ (A) Education
- ☒ (B) Wealth
- ☒ (C) Infrastructure
- (D) None of the above

14. *In Free Trade:*

- (A) Some barriers to trade are removed
- ☒ (B) All barriers to trade are removed
- (C) All barriers to trade are removed between two countries
- (D) None of the above

15. *Fair trade:*

- ☒ (A) Ensures farmers a pre-set value on their goods when price fluctuates in the market
- (B) Guarantees business for farmers in rural settings
- (C) Encourages foreign direct investment
- (D) None of the above

Clean, Legible Hand-written Answers Please: 30 Points

1. Define **Microfinance**.

15 BLANK

2. Define **Ethnicity**. Ethnicity is the cultural identity of a ~~race~~ or a society.

3. Assume, you wish to invest in a business. Name up to two trade control types that you might have to work around to sustain your business **and**, mention **how** you would do so. List them **and** write, in brief.

The two trade control types that I would work around would be free trade and fair trade. For free trade, the market would be open and competitive due to less restrictions on my product so I can price it how I please, but in a fair trade my prices would have to stay consistent to the other people in the market meaning that my prices don't fluctuate.

(-10)
See Trade slides -

Review
Textbook

4. One of the comparative measures of economy is **Economic Structure**. Name the three categories under this measure **and**, briefly explain those categories.

a) ~~Capitalism~~ - an economic structure that promotes an open and competitive market.

-3

b) ~~Secularism~~ - an economic structure in which citizens have no say; mostly controlled by the government.

-3

c)

(-3)

BLANK

**GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES
FALL 2021**

FINAL EXAM

TOPICS COVERED IN HOMEWORK 1

- 1. Comprehensive final exam covered all chapters of the book**

ABOVE AVERAGE

78
100

Daniel G. Grant

CVEG 2304 (P01): Global Development Study
FINAL EXAM: Face-to-Face (Multiple Choice and Written Response Type Questions)
CLOSED BOOK/NOTES/E-DEVICES Fall 2021/Dr. I. Ahmed
December 2, 2021 (12:00 – 2:00 PM)

Multiple Choice Questions (15 Questions, 60 Points) – Circle the best answer

1. "A multi-cultural society is more interesting and dynamic than a homogenous one." The statement is best described as a:

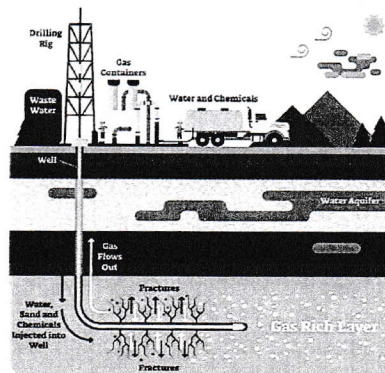
- (A) Pro of human rights
 (B) Pro of migration
 (C) Con of migration
 (D) Con of human rights

2. Direct air capture represents:

- (A) Capture CO₂ in the air by commercial level air suction technology
 (B) Capture emitted carbon at the source (like factories, vehicle emission)
 (C) None of the above

3. The figure illustrates:

- (A) Carbon capture technology used in Iceland
 (B) Hydraulic fracturing or fracturing technology
 (C) Creative arts
 (D) Water extraction at a well



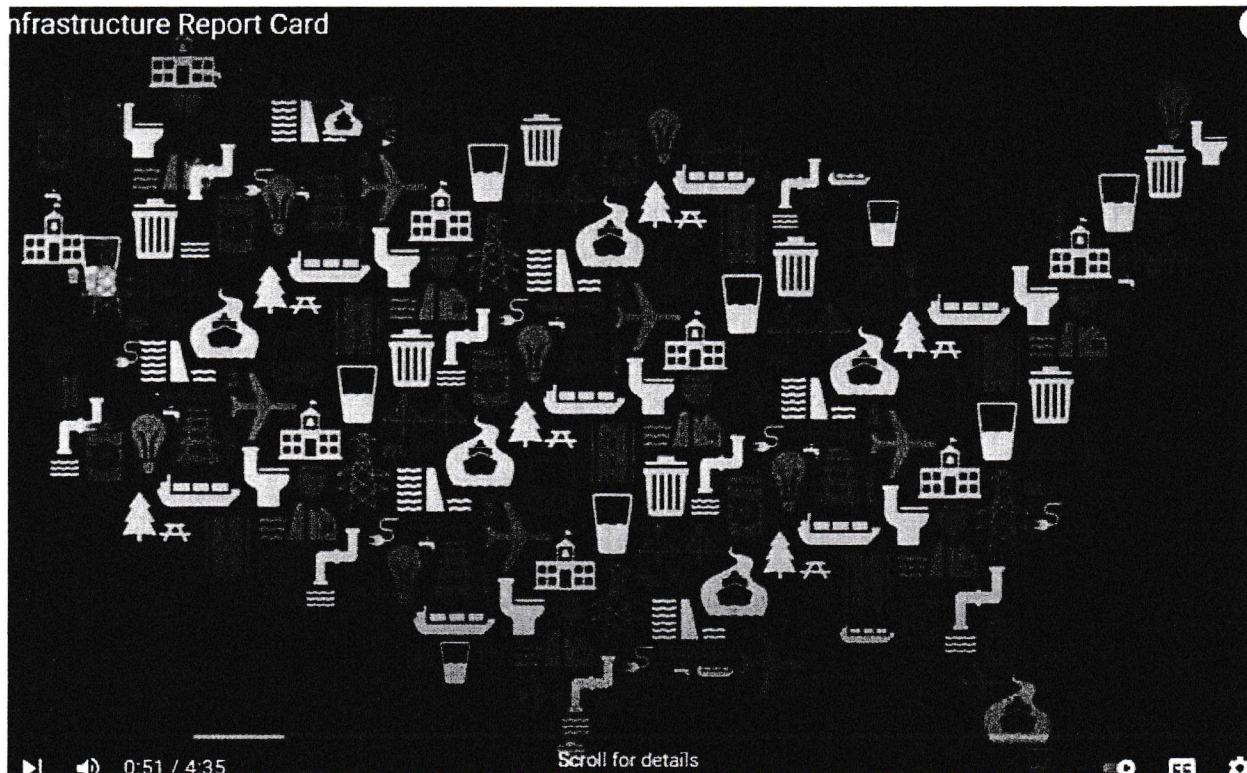
4. The fear, rejection or exclusion of those defined as foreigners in a community or a state is known as:

- C
- (A) Astraphobia
 - (B) Claustrophobia
 - ☒ (C) Xenophobia
 - (D) In all of the above

5. Environmentalism is a

- D
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Philosophy
 - (C) Ideology
 - ☒ (D) All of the above

6. The map of USA in the figure shows the _____ of U.S. infrastructure.

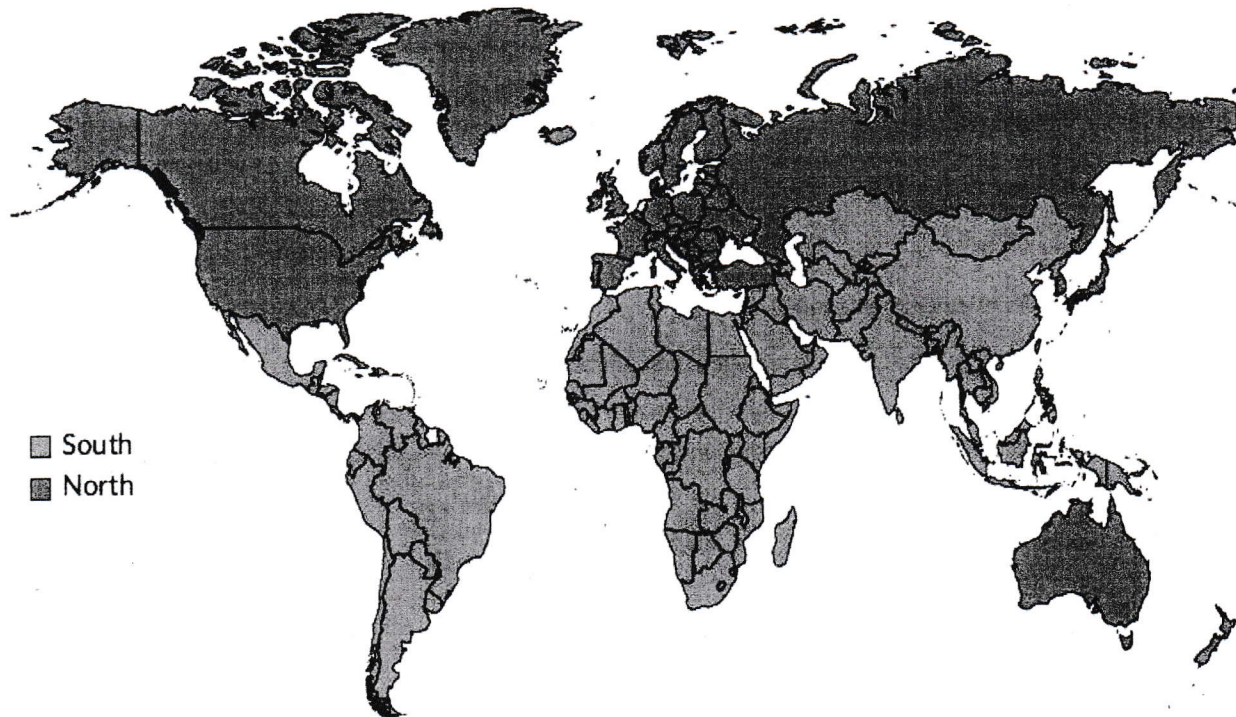


- D
- ☒ (A) Components
 - (B) Gross Domestic Product components of the USA
 - (C) Density
 - (D) None of the above

7. What enabled the formation of many states?

- (A) End of colonial eras
(B) End of wars
(C) Beginning of wealth accumulation by ethnic groups
(D) Emergence of BRIC

8. The world map shown below depicts the Global _____ and _____.



- (A) Northern hemisphere and Southern hemisphere
(B) Magnetic North, Magnetic South
(C) North, South
(D) None of the above

9. From circa 2005 to 2014, the biggest producer of carbon dioxide was:

- (A) USA
(B) China
(C) India
(D) Russia

10. Anthropocene is referred to:

- B
- (A) The geologic period between 3000 BC and 100 AD
 - ☒ (B) The geologic period we currently live in
 - (C) The geologic period we are headed to by causing environmental destruction
 - (D) None of the above

11. *Fair trade*:

- D
- ☒ (A) Ensures farmers a pre-set value on their goods when price fluctuates in the market
 - (B) Guarantees business for farmers in rural settings
 - (C) Encourages foreign direct investment
 - (D) None of the above

12. Social Progress Index (SPI) measures a country's ability to provide:

- B
- (A) Social, economic and environmental needs of its citizens
 - ☒ (B) Social and environmental needs of its citizens
 - (C) Opportunity to progress
 - (D) None of the above

13. A group of people who identify with one another based on a shared ancestral, social, and cultural background, often determined by a common language, belong to the same _____.

- C
- (A) Nationality
 - (B) Race
 - ☒ (C) Ethnicity
 - (D) Civilization

14. While globalization has encouraged international peace by tightening economic links among countries and broadening cultural understanding, it has promoted international tensions through _____ in trade, income and opportunity.

- C
- ☒ (A) separation
 - (B) equalities
 - ☒ (C) inequalities
 - (D) None of the above

15. _____ refers to the belief in the separation of religion and State.

- C
- (A) Glocalization
 - (B) Peculiarism
 - ☒ (C) Secularism
 - (D) None of the above

Clean, Legible Hand-written Answers Please: 40 Points

1. Define **GloCalization** (Use near proper wording from lecture for full credit)

Glocalization = The practice of
conducting business according to both local
and global considerations.

15

2. Define **Culture** (Use near proper wordings from lecture for full credit)

Culture - The values, beliefs, habits and
attitudes, and/or norms to which a
society subscribes and responds after
unconsciously and even the face
of individual differences

3. One of the *comparative measures* of economy is '**Economic Structure.**' Name the three categories under this measure and, briefly explain those categories.

a) ~~traditional~~ economics - based on goods, services, and work, all of which follow certain established trends.

9

b) ~~command~~ economics - the government controls a significant portion of the economic structure.

c) ~~market~~ economics - based on the concept of free markets. The government exercises little control over resources and does not interfere with important segments of the economy.

4. Assume, you wish to run a business. Name up to two **trade control types** that you might have to work around to sustain your business **and**, mention **how** you would do so. List them **and** write accordingly, in brief.

— tariffs — taxes on imports.

I would protect the domestic makers
of synthetic materials

— Quotas — imposes limits of a good that can
be imported over a period of time.

I would have to protect the goods of
business that are running and impose a tariff-rate
quota
on the importation of my
goods

AVERAGE

CVEG 2304 (P01): Global Development Study

FINAL EXAM: Face-to-Face (Multiple Choice and Written Response Type Questions)**CLOSED BOOK/NOTES/E-DEVICES****Fall 2021/Dr. I. Ahmed****December 2, 2021 (12:00 – 2:00 PM)****Multiple Choice Questions (15 Questions, 60 Points) – Circle the best answer**

1. "A multi-cultural society is more interesting and dynamic than a homogenous one." The statement is best described as a:

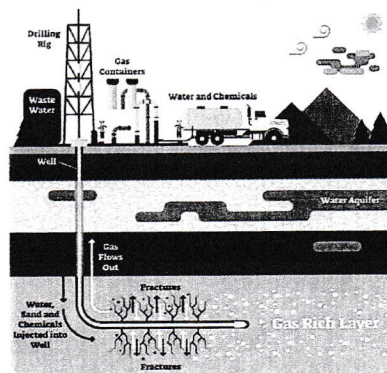
- (A) *Pro* of human rights
- ☒ (B) *Pro* of migration
- (C) *Con* of migration
- (D) *Con* of human rights

2. Direct air capture represents:

- ☒ (A) Capture CO₂ in the air by commercial level air suction technology
- (B) Capture emitted carbon at the source (like factories, vehicle emission)
- (C) None of the above

3. The figure illustrates:

- (A) Carbon capture technology used in Iceland
- ☒ (B) Hydraulic fracturing or fracturing technology
- (C) Creative arts
- (D) Water extraction at a well



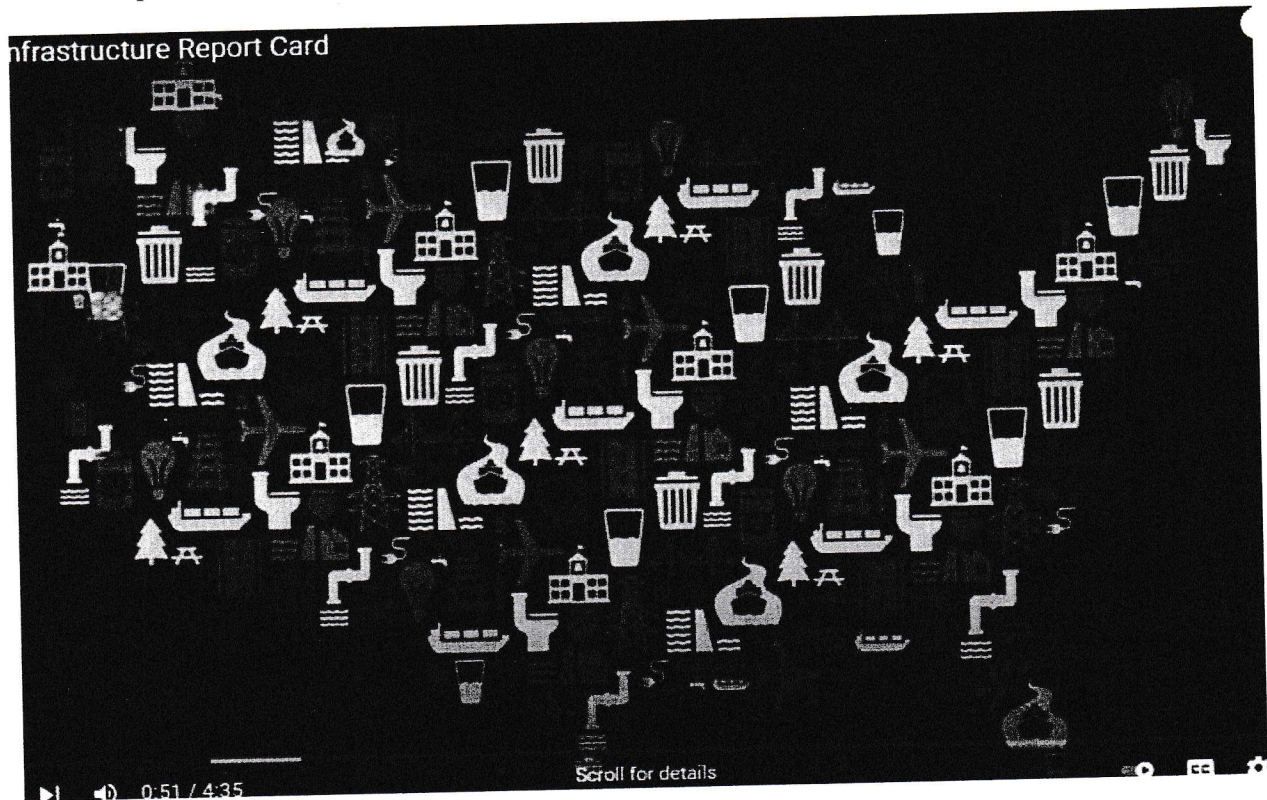
4. The fear, rejection or exclusion of those defined as foreigners in a community or a state is known as:

- (A) Astraphobia
- (B) Claustrophobia
- (C) Xenophobia
- (D) In all of the above

5. Environmentalism is a

- (A) Theory
- (B) Philosophy
- (C) Ideology
- (D) All of the above

6. The map of USA in the figure shows the _____ of U.S. infrastructure.

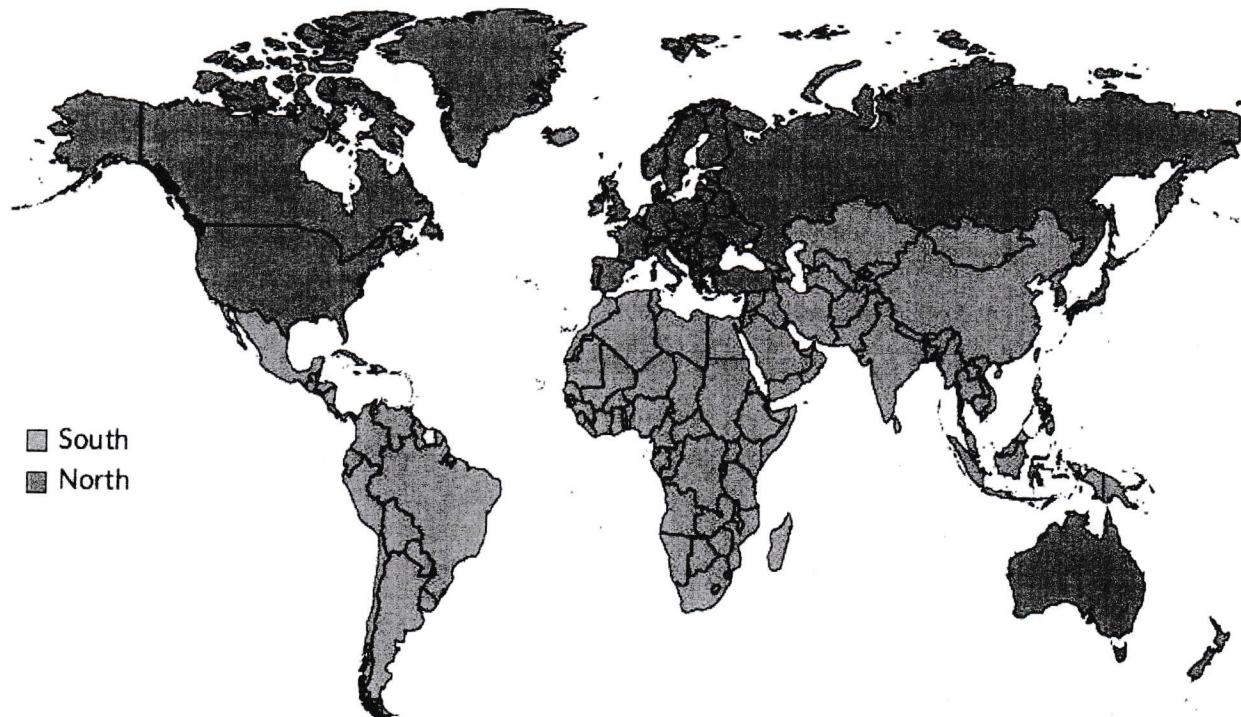


- (A) Components
- (B) Gross Domestic Product components of the USA
- (C) Density
- (D) None of the above

7. What enabled the formation of many states?

- ☒ (A) End of colonial eras
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- (A) Social, economic and environmental needs of its citizens
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- (A) Nationality
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- (D) Civilization

14. While globalization has encouraged international peace by tightening economic links among countries and broadening cultural understanding, it has promoted international tensions through _____ in trade, income and opportunity.

- (A) separation
- (B) equalities
- (C) inequalities
- (D) None of the above

15. _____ refers to the belief in the separation of religion and State.

- (A) Glocalization
- (B) Peculiarism
- (C) Secularism
- (D) None of the above

Clean, Legible Hand-written Answers Please: 40 Points

1. Define GloCalization (Use near proper wording from lecture for full credit)

~~glocalization is a belief that the political, social, cultural economic should not be linked to other people in term of investment, trade, technology, communication.~~

15

2. Define Culture (Use near proper wordings from lecture for full credit)

~~values, beliefs, habits, attitudes and/or norms in which a society subscribes, often unconsciously.~~

3. One of the *comparative measures* of economy is '**Economic Structure.**' Name the three categories under this measure and, briefly explain those categories.

- a) ~~creativity~~ : taxes friendly, being able to innovate
- (9)
- b) ~~infrastructure~~ : adequate infrastructure is crucial to a successful business.
- c) ~~survivability~~ : referring to big players such as politicians that control and dictate their veto.

4. Assume, you wish to run a business. Name up to two **trade control types** that you might have to work around to sustain your business **and**, mention **how** you would do so. List them **and** write accordingly, in brief.

~~Free Trade~~: being able to trade freely. because all barriers are removed, there is a possibility to trade where business will be friendly.

~~Fair trade~~:

10

BELOW AVERAGE

CVEG 2304 (P01): Global Development Study
FINAL EXAM: Face-to-Face (Multiple Choice and Written Response Type Questions)
CLOSED BOOK/NOTES/E-DEVICES Fall 2021/Dr. I. Ahmed
December 2, 2021 (12:00 – 2:00 PM)

Multiple Choice Questions (15 Questions, 60 Points) – Circle the best answer

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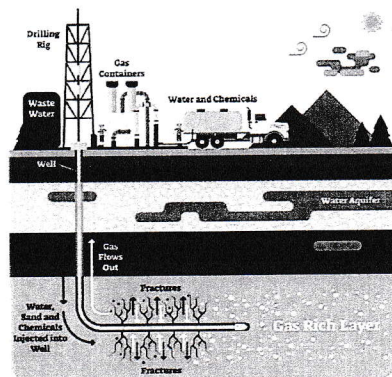
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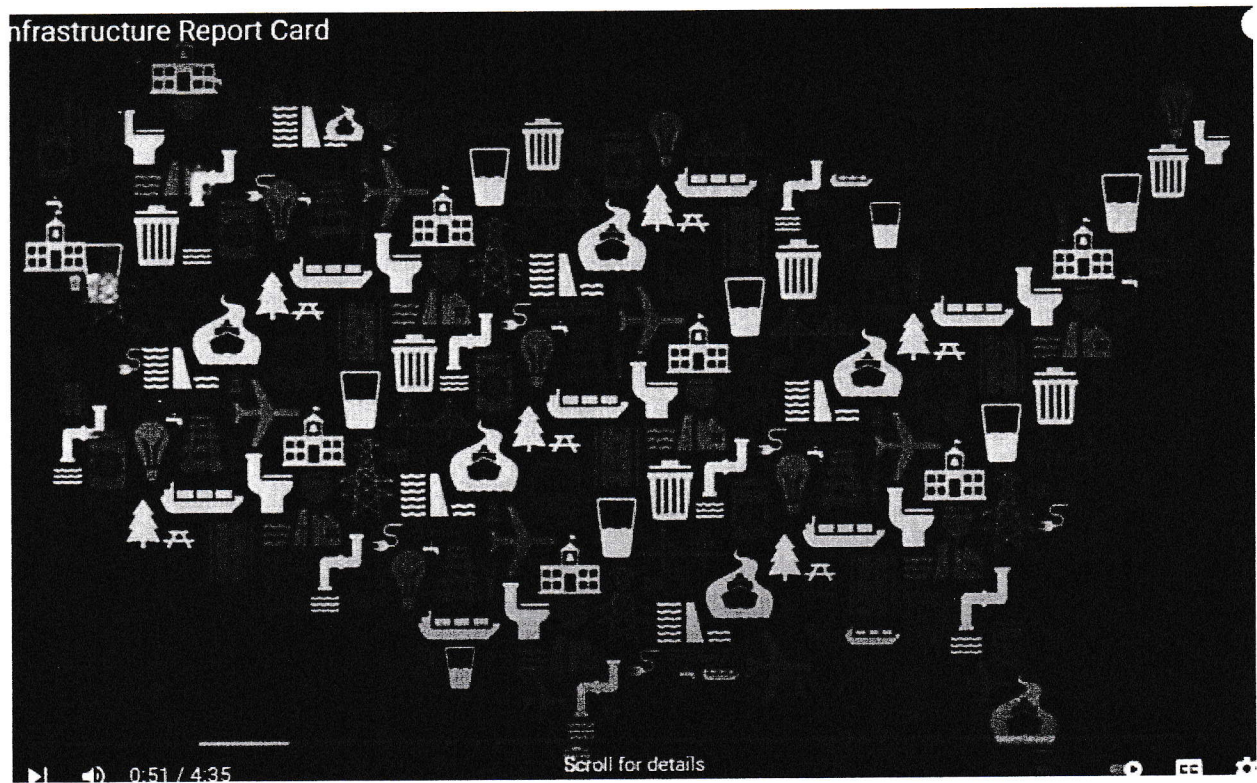
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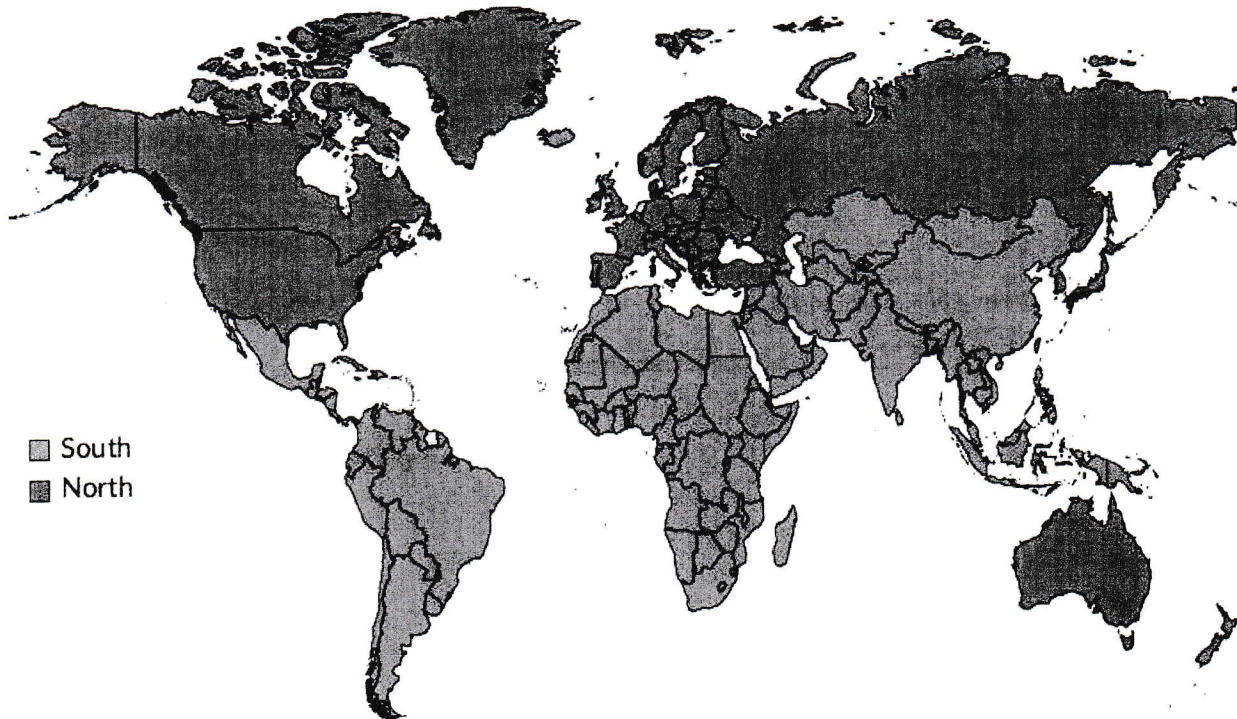


- ☒ (A) Components
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- (B) Peculiarism
- (C) Secularism
- (D) None of the above

Clean, Legible Hand-written Answers Please: 40 Points

1. Define GloCalization (Use near proper wording from lecture for full credit)

'Glocalization' refers to the retention of political, social, economical, and cultural ideas within a state, only spreading them within the country.

(5)

2. Define Culture (Use near proper wordings from lecture for full credit)

Culture depicts the beliefs, habits, attitudes, norms, and ideas by which a country subscribes to, often unconsciously and in the face of individual differences.

3. One of the *comparative measures* of economy is '**Economic Structure.**' Name the three categories under this measure and, briefly explain those categories.

a) ~~Creativity~~
the flexibility of a business to different ideas
- "market-friendly"
- "trade-friendly"

-a

b) ~~Infrastructure~~
- goods and services produced by a business being traded and transported by roads, waterways, rails, air, and the like

c) ~~Survival~~
- workarounds to trading policies that the business accepts to stay afloat

4. Assume, you wish to run a business. Name up to two **trade control types** that you might have to work around to sustain your business **and**, mention **how** you would do so. List them **and** write accordingly, in brief.

1. ~~Free Trade Agreements~~

This is a trade type where all barriers to trade are removed between at least two states. I would attempt to globalize my business so that it can appeal to other countries, mainly through cooperation.

2. ~~Economic Unions~~

This is a trade type where all countries that are a part subscribe to the same currency and trade/travel policies. I must adhere to any trade policy that the union comes up with to assure my business's survival.

(10)

**GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES
FALL 2021**

MINI PROJECT 1

TOPICS COVERED IN MINI PROJECT #1

Students were tasked with a research and development study project on the state of Water, Energy, Agriculture (food) and Transportation infrastructure of Gabon, a country in Western Africa with access to ocean, and the Republic of Congo and Equatorial Guinea as its neighbors. Students reported on what has been done since Gabon's independence from colonialism and what are the future development directions for the country.

CVEG 2304: GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Fall 2021/Dr. I. Ahmed

MINI PROJECT 1 (On CANVAS/Assignments)

“Gabon: A Case Study on the State of Infrastructure”

[PowerPoint Slides with Researched Information Summaries]

You have been tasked with a research and development study on the state of Water, Energy, Agriculture (food) and Transportation infrastructure of Gabon, a country in Western Africa with access to ocean, and the Republic of Congo and Equatorial Guinea as its neighbors. What has been done since Gabon’s independence from colonialism and what are the future directions.

Use the In-class Case Study slides (PDFs available on CANVAS/Announcements) on Zambia to guide you to prepare PowerPoint slides for Gabon with *similar theme*.

Maximum number of slides (including the cover and reference page/slide): 15-16

Short You Tube videos: Maximum 3 (Be sure to summarize highlights from each video like was done for Zambia Case Study; provide the link on the slide as well).

Must provide a list of reference on the last slide (See Zambia last slide for sample)

Key Google/You Tube Search phrases (you can go beyond these and read published reports to briefly summarize your findings)

- Gabon (for physical data and maps/charts look under Wikipedia)
- Water resources infrastructure of Gabon
- Energy infrastructure of Gabon (what type of energy?)
- Agriculture infrastructure of Gabon
- Transportation infrastructure of Gabon

Use tables, charts, photos to support your reported information.

Deliverable: **Singe PDF of your PowerPoint File upload on CANVAS, Due on Tuesday, 09/28/2021 by 11:59 PM;**

File Naming Format (Please adhere!!): **“Your Last Name_CVEG 2304_Fall 2021_MP1”;**

Late Submissions will not be graded.

Dr. Ahmed has showed you in class how to bring in cropped images into PowerPoint; Including editorials (Bright/Contrast/Compression). Follow that approach to keep slides clean.

ABOVE AVERAGE

AVERAGE

BELOW AVERAGE

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FALL 2021

MINI PROJECT #2

TOPICS COVERED IN MINI PROJECT 2

The tasks involved data analysis and plotting in Microsoft Excel to extract information from given set of river discharge data. Students worked to create normal and log-transformed data based probability (flood frequency) plots. This was a task under Science & Technology side of Global Studies as it pertains in hydrologic sciences and in many other data intensive areas. Students were offered an Excel tutorial in class.

CVEG 2304: Global Development Issues
MINI PROJECT 2
Data Mining using Microsoft Excel
Dr. I. Ahmed
Fall 2021

The task involves data analysis and plotting in Excel. The procedure was shown in detail in class on October 13, 2021.

The supplemental Excel file provided with this assignment sheet has the columns set up as shown in the table below. You will need to fill in any blank column in the Excel file using appropriate formula coded into the cells. The discharge values are sorted in descending order.

Table 1. Excel spreadsheet columns

Chance	Discharge, Q	Derived Q	Log ₁₀ Q	Derived Log ₁₀ Q
(%)	(cfs)	(cfs)		

Specific Tasks:

1(a) Prepare a **scatter plot** of **Chance vs. Discharge** in Excel with proper axes labels and Chart Title. Reverse the Y-Axis values as shown in class. Set Y-Axis scale to 0.01 to 99.99% in the reverse order. Set up Series name and show it on the plot.

1(b) On the same plot from part 1(a), add a second scatter series data of Derived Q. Then fit a Linear Trendline to the second series data. You have then completed Plot #1 in Excel.

Save your Excel File as: “Your Full Name_CVEG2304_MP2.xls”

On the saved file, continue with Task #2(a):

2(a) Prepare a **scatter plot** of **Chance vs. Log₁₀Q** in Excel with proper labels and Chart Title. Reverse the Y-Axis values as shown in class. Set Y-Axis scale to 0.01 to 99.99% in the reverse order. Set the X-Axis property to Logarithmic Scale (Base 10). Set up Series name and show it on the plot.

2(b) On the same plot from part 2(a), add a second scatter series data of Derived Log₁₀Q. Then fit a Linear Trendline to the second series data. You have then completed Plot #2 in Excel.

Save your Excel File. Place the two plots side by side in your Excel file. **Save again.** Adjust size from the corners on the plots.

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR DELIVERABLES LIST

Answer the Following question on the Excel File (just type inside your Excel File, below the plots):

How do the two charts compare when you try to identify any outlier or anomaly in discharge data using the trendline fits in both cases? Note, the trendlines are fitted to the *second* series data for both tasks.

Deliverables:

MS EXCEL File with .xls extension on Canvas.

Save your Excel File as: “Your Full Name_CVEG2304_MP2.xls”

Due Date: Thursday, October 21, 2021 by 11:59 PM

AVERAGE

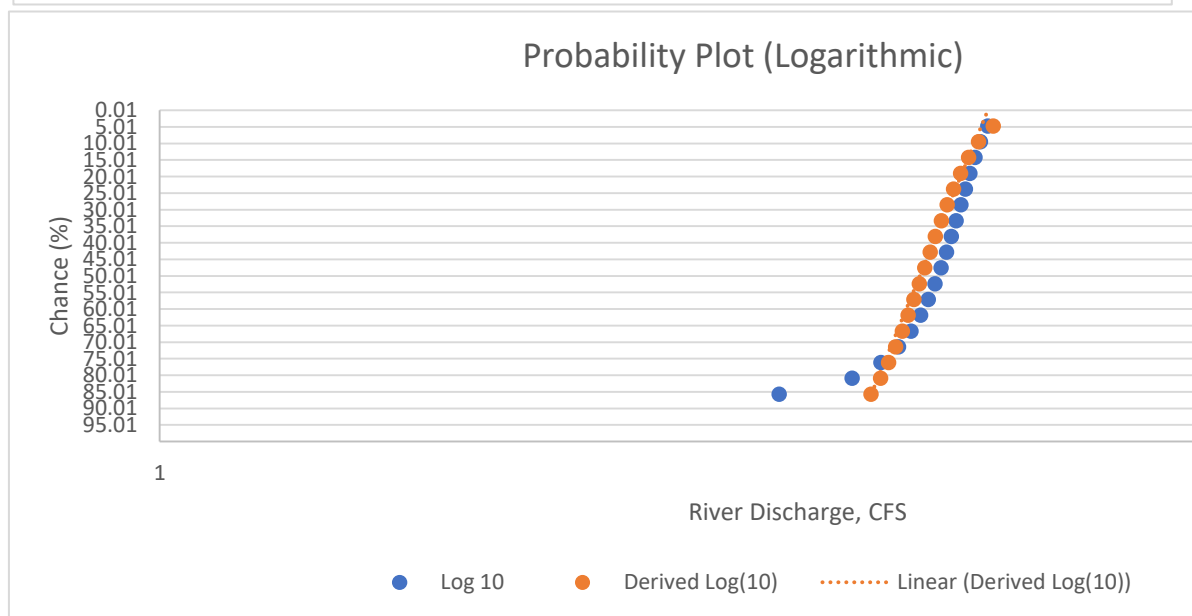
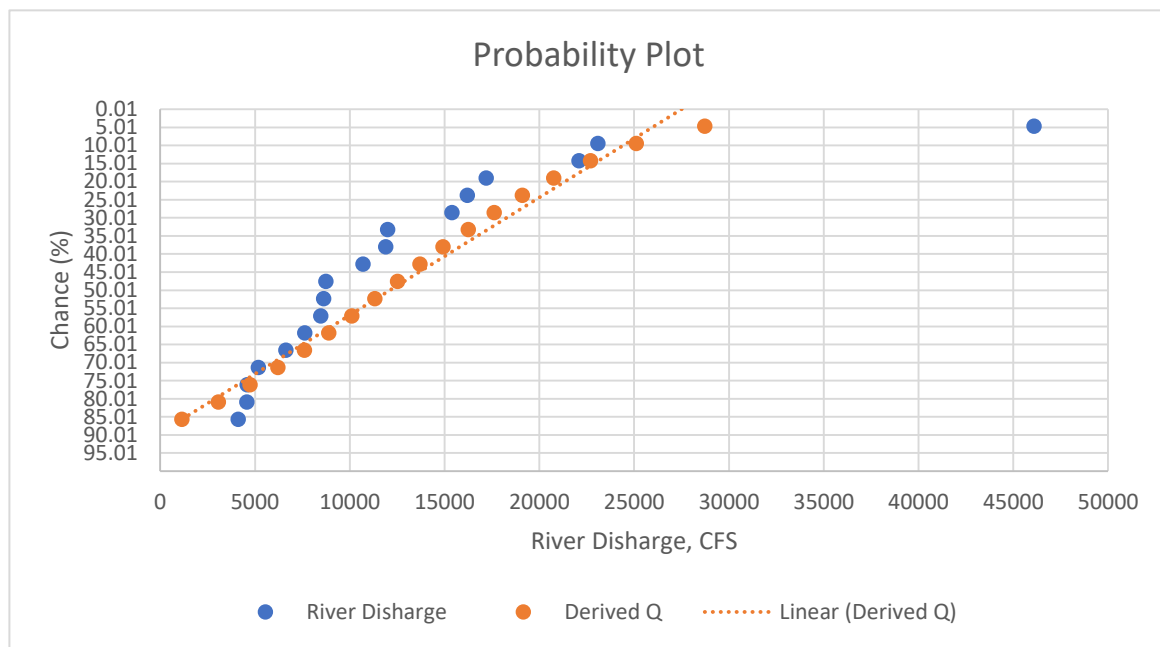
Daniel Grant
CVEG 2304 P01

21-Oct-21
Dr. I. Ahmed
CVEG 2304
Mini Project 2
Data File

Show Formula
for Log Q in cell

Discharge, Q (cfs)	Chance (%)	Derived Normal, Q (cfs)	LOG 10	Derived log Q -
46100	4.76	28728	4.458305392	4.502
23100	9.52	25125	4.40010607	4.385
22100	14.29	22701	4.356044989	4.307
17200	19.05	20767	4.317373763	4.245
16200	23.81	19108	4.281215233	4.191
15400	28.57	17627	4.246178405	4.143
12000	33.33	16264	4.211227366	4.099
11900	38.1	14932	4.174117981	4.056
10700	42.86	13711	4.137069131	4.017
8740	47.62	12523	4.097708381	3.978
8620	52.38	11321	4.05388479	3.94
8470	57.14	10114	4.004922949	3.901
7630	61.9	8892	3.948999454	3.861
6630	66.67	7608	3.881270504	3.82
5190	71.43	6222	3.793930007	3.775
4600	76.19	4741	3.675869955	3.727
4580	80.95	3082	3.488832634	3.674
4120	85.71	1148	3.059941888	3.611

The two charts can compare as for both charts on the x-axis, the River Discharge CFS is steadily increasing. For both plots as you can see the number maybe somewhat a little different but as you can see here both the River Discharge are still increasing.



ing as along with Chance (%).

n the Chance (%) and

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FALL 2021

MINI PROJECT 3

TOPICS COVERED IN MINI PROJECT 3

Students were tasked with a research and reporting assignment on the state of Fair Trade and The Global Cocoa Growers' Industry. They were specifically asked to create a synced set of presentation slides that report on in-depth, researched, state of a few specific aspects of the issue at hand.

CVEG 2304: GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Fall 2021/Dr. I. Ahmed

Individual MINI PROJECT 3 (On CANVAS/Assignments)

“Fair Trade and The Global Cocoa Growers’ Industry”

[PowerPoint Slides with Researched Information Summaries]

You have been tasked with a **research and reporting assignment** on the state of **Fair Trade and The Global Cocoa Growers’ Industry**. You are asked to create a **synced** set of slides that reports on in-depth, researched, state of a few specific aspects of the issue at hand.

Use the In-class Case Study slides (PDFs available on CANVAS/Announcements) on trade and the internet wide focused research materials to guide you. The following guidelines must be followed to create a robust set of slides.

Guidelines: Provide well thought out headers for each slide

Cover Slide

Keywords Slide (Prepare at the end of all slides so you know what they should be!)

1) Conduct thorough and focused internet research on the *missions* of **Oxfam UK** and **Oxfam America**. Briefly (2-3 slides), **summarize their founding purpose and humanitarian activities, including fair trade**. Provide references in your reference slide at the end of the project.

You may like to categorize the reference list by Guideline (1), (2), (3), etc.

2) Conduct thorough but **global region wise** focused research on Cocoa growing countries. **Identify** in which global trade group they belong. Cocoa is the raw material used to make chocolates. Show locations on global map (you can use the Trade map from textbook slides on Canvas). (Maximum 2 slides)

3) Link Oxfam (Britain **or** America) with **one** cocoa growing country (that shows more conflicts than others). Specifically, establish bullet items that identify the fair trade protocols in place based on Oxfam’s involvement with that country’s government and agricultural sector. Why was a fair trade agreement needed in the first place? Was there **human rights** violation at the source (among the cocoa farmers). Was their **trade ethics** violation (use trade ethics slide *link* to identify categories, *if any*). Identify through internet research. (Maximum 4 slides).

4) **“Fair Trade Does Not Work:”** Through internet research, identify the general reasons why some researchers in *academic institutions* think Fair Trade does not help. Why and how do their thoughts can be justified by you? Is their reason to believe that your selected country may not have *or* may not in the long term benefitted/benefit, from Fair Trade? (Maximum 3 slides)

5) Fair trade **pros and cons** slides can be found on CANVAS from lectures. List the pros and cons of fair trade agreement *as it pertains to your selected country*. Use the lecture slides on pros and cons as a guideline. (Maximum 2 slides)

6) **Conclusions:** List why **you think** Oxfam's involvement played (or did not play) a key role in enhancing the livelihoods of the cocoa farmers in your selected country. Was their corruption or negligence on the country's government side? If so, what type of corruption negated growth in cocoa production? (Maximum 2 slides)

7) **References:** May categorize by the Guideline #s above. (Maximum 1 slide)

Use **organized, labeled** tables, charts, photos to support your reported information. Be sure any such insert in slides are not stand alone. Fit them so that the slides flow better when we read them in slide show.

Deliverable: Singe PDF of your PowerPoint File upload on CANVAS, Due on Wednesday, 11/17/2021 by 11:59 PM;

File Naming Format (Please adhere!!): "Your Last Name_CVEG 2304_Fall 2021_MP3" ;

Late Submissions will not be graded.

Inserted illustrations quality control:

Dr. Ahmed has previously showed you in class how to bring in cropped images into PowerPoint; Including editorials (Bright/Contrast/Compression). Follow that approach to keep slides clean.

ABOVE AVERAGE

Fair Trade & The Cocoa Industry

Cote d'Ivoire & Oxfam

CVEG 2304: Global Development Issues

Instructed by Dr. I. Ahmed

Presented by Kristopher Green

November 17, 2021

Key Words & Terms

- Fair Trade
- Cocoa
- Human Rights
- Trade Ethics
- Cote d'Ivoire

About Oxfam (American Division)

- Founded in 1970 to respond to a humanitarian crisis in Bangladesh ⁽³⁾
- Pushes to “[fight] inequality to end poverty and injustice” ⁽¹⁾
- Demands equal rights and equal treatment
- Their attention is paid towards the following: Economic Justice and Equal Rights, Gender Justice, Climate Action, and Humanitarian Response

About Oxfam (UK Division)

- Founded in 1942 ⁽⁴⁾
- Their founding was to combat a famine in Greece caused by the Nazi Regime ⁽¹⁴⁾
- Similarly, they “[fight] inequality to end poverty and injustice” ⁽¹⁾

Top Cocoa Producers ⁽⁵⁾

1. Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)
2. Ghana
3. Indonesia
4. Brazil
5. Cameroon
6. Dominican Republic
7. Ecuador
8. Mexico
9. Nigeria
10. Peru

Everyone thinks of Peru when they think about cocoa, but it's only tenth globally in cocoa production!

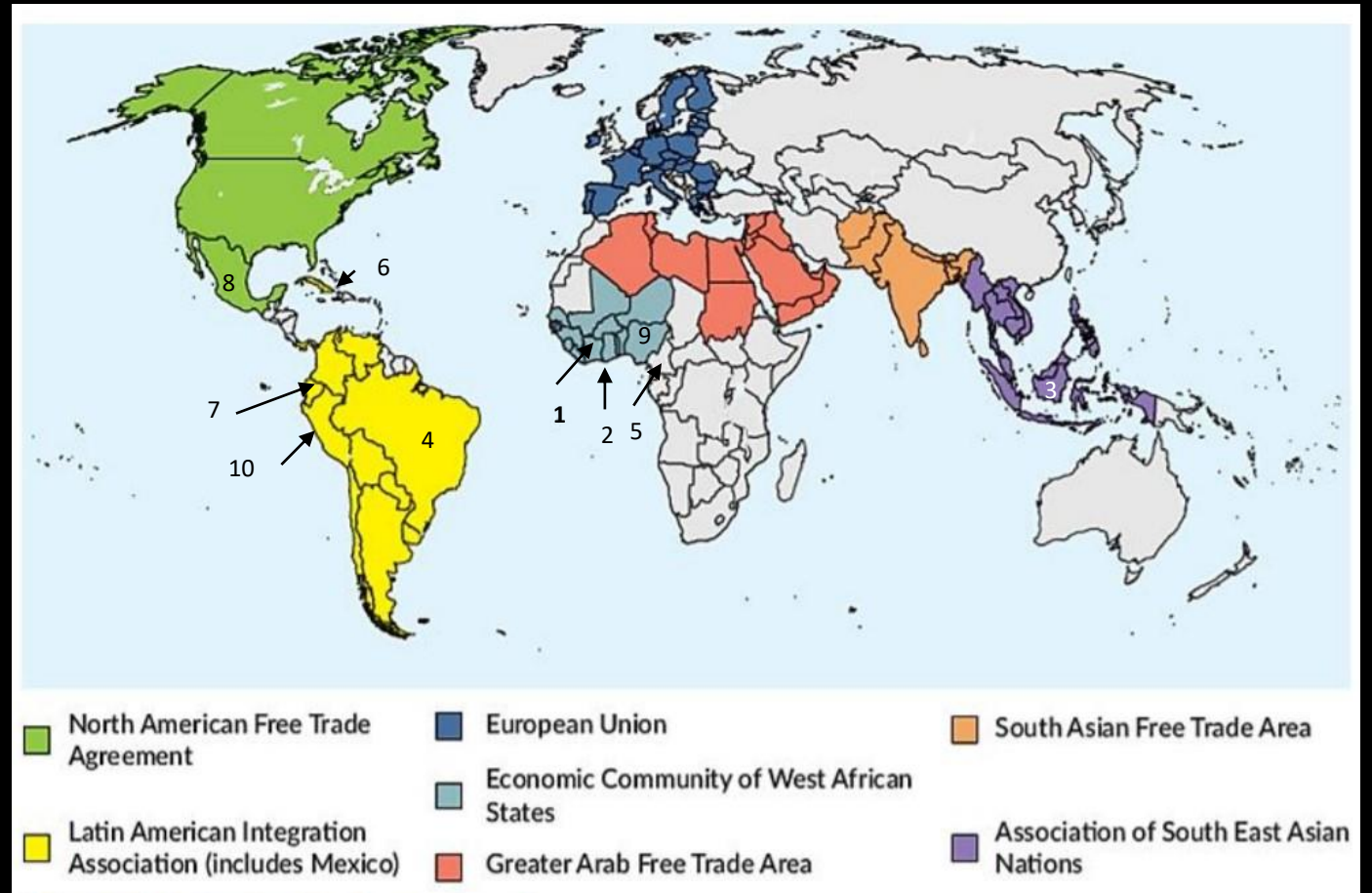
Cocoa and Trade Agreements

Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, and Nigeria are part of the Economic Community of West African States.

Indonesia is part of the Association of South East Asian Nations.

Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru are part of the Latin American Integration Association.

Mexico is also a part of the North American Free Trade Agreement with the Dominican Republic.



(1) Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)

(2) Ghana

(3) Indonesia

(4) Brazil

(5) Cameroon

(6) Dominican Republic

(7) Ecuador

(8) Mexico

(9) Nigeria

(10) Peru

West Africa and Cocoa

- Cote d'Ivoire produces 45% of the world's cocoa ⁽¹⁰⁾
 - This makes it the world's largest producer of cocoa
- The country is part of the Economic Community of West African States (Abbreviated as ECOWAS), founded in 1975
 - The goal of joining ECOWAS was to promote economic cooperation and development, same as all other ECOWAS countries ⁽⁶⁾
 - In full, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo are all members of ECOWAS ⁽⁶⁾
 - Much of the ECOWAS region grows cocoa and benefits from its production
- Companies like Nestle, Hershey, and Mars benefit from West African cocoa farming

Oxfam America and Cote d'Ivoire ^(1/4)

In 2011, Oxfam America was involved in helping a humanitarian crisis in Cote d'Ivoire. Since then, Oxfam America has remained involved with the country. ⁽⁸⁾

- They have focused on providing water and facilities to refugees who have fled to neighboring Liberia ⁽⁸⁾
- Oxfam America acts as an advocate for farmers in countries like Cote d'Ivoire to provide them their trading needs

Oxfam America and Cote d'Ivoire (2/4)

Cocoa production in Cote d'Ivoire has unfortunately relied on slavery.

- Women and children are treated like animals
 - As a violation in equality, this goes against Oxfam's mission
- The major chocolate companies (Mars, Nestle, and Hershey, two of which are American) were sued in 2020 for violations in child labor laws (10)
 - Workers report not being paid (or at least fed), being forced to work long hours, being isolated, or using dangerous materials (10)
 - All companies that were sued issued statements that denounced child labor and reassured their efforts to end it (10)

Oxfam America and Cote d'Ivoire ^(3/4)

- In 2013, Oxfam launched a campaign—Behind The Brands—that recognizes women's contribution to the cocoa industry and advocates for their empowerment ⁽¹⁷⁾
 - They saw a correlation between women's empowerment and the reduction of child labor and put their findings in a 2016 study ⁽¹⁷⁾
 - Women with more say in household income were able to put more of the income towards their children's education, keeping them off the fields ⁽¹⁷⁾

Oxfam America and Cote d'Ivoire (4/4)

- As of 2019, Cote d'Ivoire still faces problems with child labor (17)
- Oxfam is now pushing for higher cocoa prices and has urged the Ivorian government to increase those prices (17)

Fair Trade: Pros

- Fair trade in Cote d'Ivoire would be to benefit the farmers in the country (who otherwise don't receive anything) by giving them more sustainable wages
 - Farmers receive **3.2%** of the final value of a single chocolate bar ⁽¹²⁾
- Fair trade would also combat child labor and help reform Ivorian cocoa industry
- In 2002, Oxfam launched a campaign—Make Trade Fair—that promotes fair trade through petition, advocacy, and rulemaking ⁽¹⁵⁾

Fair Trade: Cons

- The price of Ivorian cocoa could increase, which for consumers would be problematic
- Fair trade regulations may require a certificate, which is not easy for all companies to attain
- Any regulation made would require government approval, and the government is not obligated to adhere to them

Fair Trade: Why it Doesn't Work

- Fair trade only benefits the farmers, not their workers ⁽¹³⁾
 - If a farmer profits from cocoa production, they are **not** obligated to pay their workers, which is slavery
- “Fair Trade” is a certification; not many of Cote d'Ivoire's cocoa companies are “Fair Trade-certified”
 - Out of 50 Ivorian companies in 2019, only about half of them are certified ⁽¹³⁾
- Even with a certificate, there exists disparities
 - Certified companies have reported lower average wages for workers ⁽¹⁸⁾

Fair Trade: Why it Won't Work

- Ivorian companies may not find a Fairtrade certification to be profitable
- Child labor problems still exist within the country, and that would have to be handled first

Conclusions

- Fair trade is no good if it does not apply to all
- WORKERS NEED TO GET PAID
- The cocoa industry needs major reform to achieve better worldwide support.
- Oxfam is doing whatever it can, but change relies on the government recognizing the problem and doing their due diligence in fixing it.

Summary

- Oxfam, which is a major advocate for fair trade and human rights, is doing what it can to support countries like Cote d'Ivoire
- Despite being part of a trade agreement, workers in Cote d'Ivoire still suffer from poor working conditions for cocoa production, and child labor remains a problem
- Fair trade is intended to benefit countries where workers and farmers would otherwise make nothing, but does not always work because it only benefits farmers
- Though Oxfam is trying to fight the human rights and fair trade violations in Cote d'Ivoire, time will tell how well their efforts paid off

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AVERAGE

“Fair Trade and The Global Cocoa Growers’ Industry”

CVEG 2304: Global Development Issues

11/17/21

Shadaria Lynch

Keywords

- Oxfam UK & America
- West Africa produces most of the world's cocoa beans
- Inequality in cocoa farming
- Oxfam GROW Campaign
- Lack of fair-trade certification has impacted Nigerian products
- Fair-trade pros and cons
- GROW Campaign is a step in the right direction for equality

The Oxfam logo is a red speech bubble shape with the word "Oxfam" written in white. It is positioned on the left side of the slide, with a red rectangular bar above it. The background features faint, curved lines in the top-left and bottom-right corners.

Oxfam

- The name “Oxfam” comes from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, founded in Britain in 1942.
- Founding Purpose: To send food supplies through an allied naval blockade to starving women and children in enemy-occupied Greece during the Second World War.

The Oxfam UK logo is a red speech bubble shape with the text "Oxfam UK" in white. It is positioned on the left side of the slide, with a red rectangular bar above it. The background features faint, curved, concentric lines in the top left and bottom right corners.

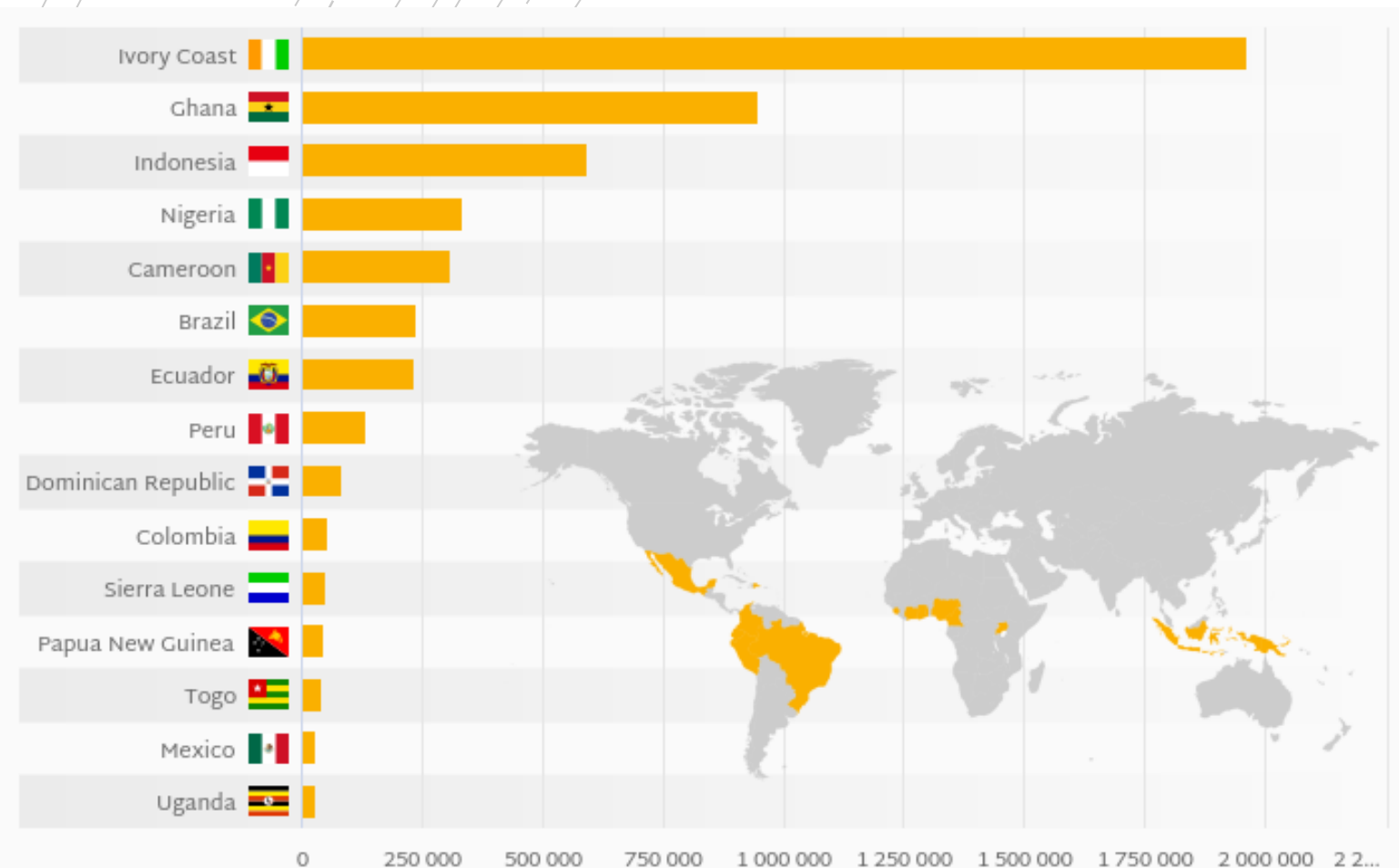
Oxfam UK

- **Mission:** We fight inequality to end poverty and injustice.
- **Works with corporate emergency partners to scale work in three ways:**
 - Raising funds from companies and their philanthropic foundations, inviting donations in advance to disaster relief fund;
 - Create opportunities to engage employees and consumers in raising funds;
 - Harness pro bono expertise, working to address critical humanitarian issues by leveraging partners' skills, knowledge, products and services.
- **Fair Trade Food and Drinks partners include;** CafeDirect, Divine, Seed and Bean, and more.

The logo for Oxfam America is a red speech bubble shape. It consists of a solid red rectangle at the top, and a larger red shape below it that tapers to a point at the bottom, resembling a speech bubble. The text "Oxfam America" is written in white, sans-serif font inside the red shape.

Oxfam America

- Mission: To tackle the root causes of poverty and create lasting solutions, a mission more crucial than ever during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- In 2020, conflict occurred in Tigray region of Ethiopia, communities there and in neighboring Amhara and Afar.
 - About seven million in need of humanitarian assistance.
 - Oxfam has been responding to the crisis in partnership with local organizations, reaching close to 85,000 people with food, clean water, health, and sanitation services.
- The Fair-Trade Federation is re-launching its web site, offering resources to help consumers, vendors, entrepreneurs, and others support Fair Trade organizations.



Source: Faostat

- About 70% of the world's cocoa beans come from West African countries: Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria and Cameroon.
 - The Ivory Coast and Ghana account for more than 50% of the world's cocoa.

Human Rights & Trade Ethics Among Cocoa Farmers

- **Gender Inequality in Cocoa Farming in Nigeria**
 - Women are only hired for lower paying work while men are hired for the more physically demanding jobs that command a higher wage.
 - When men and women do the same jobs, men earn more for that work.
- **Cocoa farmers often must turn to village-level buyers for loans**
 - At harvest time, farmers who have borrowed from village-level buyers are obliged to sell their cocoa beans back to those same buyers at their rates, which tend to be very low.

The background of the slide features a series of thin, curved lines in light gray and white, creating a sense of motion and depth. These lines are more prominent on the left side and fade towards the right.

Oxfam in Nigeria

To address problems in cocoa farming in Nigeria, Oxfam global initiative;

- **GROW Campaign**

- Promotes food security through improved quantity and quality of public investment in agriculture to support small-scale farmers,
- Work for legal guarantee of right to food and
- Increased women's representation and participation in decision-making at all levels of agricultural governance and production.

Fair Trade

- United States is the largest foreign investor in Nigeria
 - U.S. exports wheat, vehicles, machinery, kerosene, lubricating oils, jet fuel, civilian aircraft, and plastics to Nigeria.
 - Nigeria exports crude oil, cocoa, cashew nuts, and animal feed.
- Nigeria ratified the African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFTA) in December 2020 after signing it in July 2019.
 - AfCFTA will require member nations to eliminate tariffs on 90% of items, allowing free movement of commodities, goods, and services across Africa.

“Fair Trade does not Work”

- Agriculture Economist, Eva Meemken found that Fair Trade-certified cooperatives pay higher wages to member farmers and not to their hired workers, compared to non-Fair Trade cooperatives.
- The current lack of Fairtrade certification has put Nigerian products at a disadvantage in foreign markets in comparison to products from countries bearing the Fairtrade certification.

Pros	Cons
There is an excellent wage system in place.	The amount of success that can be achieved has natural boundaries.
Child Labor can be reduced.	The Fair Trade approach does not appeal to large consumers in general.
Enables small business owners to compete on a global scale.	Producers are not held to a high standard of accountability.
Fair Trade items frequently employ organic processes.	The number of products available is drastically reduced.
A variety of goods are offered.	There is no desire to improve efficiency.

Conclusion

- The GROW campaign is being carried out under the auspices of Voices for Food Security (VFS), a partnership of more than 18 local civil society organizations and small-scale farmer organizations in Nigeria that are working for food security.
- I feel that the GROW Campaign is a step in the right direction for women in cocoa farming to receive equality. Since Oxfam is engaging Nigeria government to adapt to their changes, I believe it will help improve the women in cocoa farming lives.

Resources

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BELOW AVERAGE

Mini Project #3

“Fair Trade and The Global Cocoa Growers’ Industry”

CVEG 2304: Global Development Issues

James Norris

November 16-17, 2021

Key Words

- Human Rights
- Fair Trade
- Cocoa
- West Africa
- Oxfam America & UK

Missions Of Oxfam UK and Oxfam America

- **Purpose:** Help create long term solutions to the grievance of poverty
- **Humanitarian Activities:**
 - A) Water For All
 - B) Beating Hunger
 - C) Health and Education
 - D) Fight Inequality



Activities

- **The 1940s:** Humanitarian work grew with programs designed to accomplish equitable development through the power of people
- **The 1970s and 1980s:** Supporters rallied for change in the white house

A) Because human rights were violated

B) Government supported political repression

- **The 2000s:** Fought to end trade policies
- **The 2010s:** Trump administration

A) Launched assaults on immigrants and refugees, Oxfam rallied to make sure the government did the right thing



Fair Trade

- Focuses on US Trade Policy
- Focuses on the US role and multilateral negotiations
- Advocate stronger Trade preferences and the elimination of tariffs for all goods from the world's poorest countries
- Believe that a rules-based trading system is the best way to make sure countries can benefit from trade
- Do not like “competition for liberalization”



OXFAM

COCOA

- **What is Cocoa?** A raw material used to make Chocolate
- Global region: Top 10 cocoa producing countries grow over 80% of the world's cocoa
- Global Trade Groups

A)European Commision

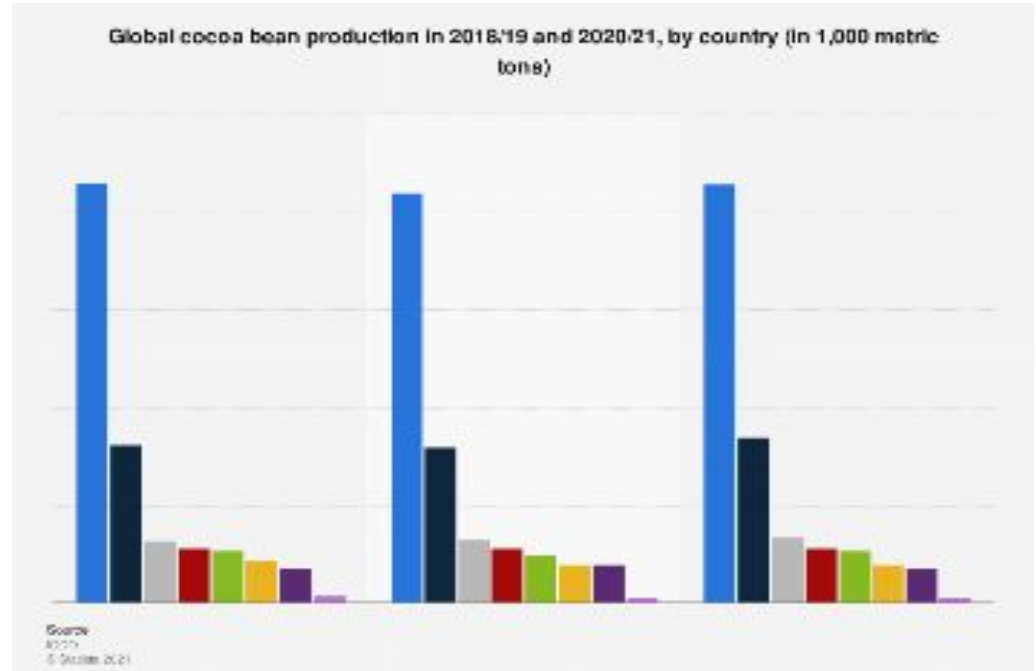
B)Mercosur-South America

C)World Trade Organization



Top Producers Of Cocoa

- Ivory Coast In Ghana-2018/2019 & 2020/2021
- Ghana In 2018/2019 & 2020/2021



West Africa Conflicts

- **Human Rights Violations-** Approximately 70% of the cocoa farms engage in human trafficking, child labor, cruel labor practices, and slavery
 - A) Long work days without pay
 - B) Hunger
 - C) Hazardous working conditions
 - D) Severe beatings



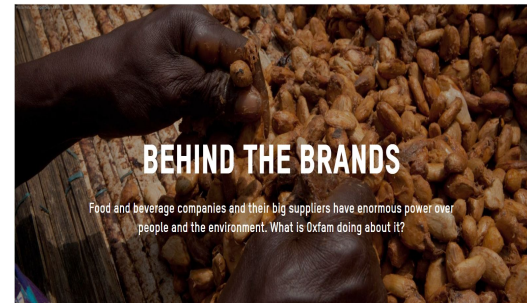
Fair Trade Protocols

- **Irit Tamir**- Director of Oxfam Americas private sector

A) Focus is to work with companies to make sure their business practices results in positive, social, and environmental impacts

B) **“Behind the Brands campaign”**- Challenged companies to improve social and environmental policies

- 1) Continued Engagement with companies
- 2) Making sure commitments through supply chain
- 3) Monitor progress in countries
- 4) Establishing food sector governance



Fair Trade Agreement

- **Why was the Cocoa protocol needed?**
 - A) This was meant to assure that the consumers acted ethically
 - B) End forced Child labor
 - C) Some cases of slavery



Trade Ethic Violations

- **Child Labor has been found on cocoa farms: Cameroon, Guinea, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone**
- **Majority of cases are from Ghana and the Ivory Coast**
- **Practices that harm the health and safety of children**
- **Approximately 30% of children in the Ivory Coast do not attend school: violates the Child Labour Standards**



“FAIR TRADE DOES NOT WORK:”

- **Reasons why some researchers think fair trade does not help**
 - A) Argue against the system on ethical basis; system gains profits from poor farmers and that profit goes to corporate firms
 - B) Secrecy
 - C) Inequity
 - D) Political objections; Do not feel radical enough

Justification

- Low wages received by workers
- Poor standards of living
- Many children have to work to support their families
- Can't afford education
- This has been seen throughout several countries and documented court cases



Benefits From Fair Trade

- Long term benefits
- New study shows strong cooperatives among participating producers
 - A) Small-scale producers are more resilient as businesses and better in line to the consumers needs
 - B) Farmers more empowered
 - C) Better run organizations
- Fairtrade launched the West Africa Programme 2016: Gives training and coaching to build long term relationships

Fair Trade Pros

- A) Encourages global economic output
- B) Better Wage system
- C) Child labor can be reduced
- D) Social conditions improve
- E) Better education



Fair Trade Cons

- A) May benefit the wealthy and force them to move to countries that have cheap labor
- B) Demand could decrease
- C) Minimal accountability enforced on producers
- D) Small countries are affected by loss of income from taxes



Conclusion

- Oxfam helped West Africa
- Put measurements in place to improve conditions
- Implementations on key issues
- Work toward farmers getting their fair share
- Corruption is a major problem
- High levels of theft
- No trust in government; causes crime and political disruption
- Embezzlement of public funds
- Corruption is causing the decrease of production and harming farmers

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GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FALL 2021

MINI PROJECT #4

TOPICS COVERED IN MINI PROJECT 4

Students prepared a set of PowerPoint slides on the Elements of Trade Ethics. In particular, they conducted research on Trade Ethics topics assigned to them as individual slide headers; Students were asked to conduct internet (or any other source based) research and provide reference citation on the related slides.

Elements of Trade Ethics

Name: 'Provide Full Name here'

Mini Project #4

CVEG 2304: Global Development Issues

Assigned: November 22, 2021

**Due: Thursday, December 2, 2021, 11:59 PM
On CANVAS/Assignments**

Guidelines to follow from Dr. Ahmed:

Do not delete this slide

- Conduct research on **Trade Ethics TOPICS** given to you as individual Slide headers; provide reference citation on the related slides.
- Summarize and Briefly Explain with bullet items
- Use supporting information from any good case study you may find in your research (as asked)
- If not mentioned, prepare only one slide per topic header
- You may use any reference but a live one
- Complete the survey on the last slide

Definition of Trade Ethics

- One *researched* bullet item (as many lines required)

An Example of Ethical Trade

- May use up to 2 slides (you can insert slide from the tool bar using 'New Slides')

How is staff loyalty and motivation maintained in ethical business place?

- Bullet items only...

Leadership Ethics: What is it and what are some of its properties? What does it take to be an ethical leader?

- Bullet items only... (up to 2 slides, if needed)

Why is 'fair trade' an ethical issue?

- Bullet items only

Difference between Fair Trade and Ethical Trade

- Bullet items only

What is/are the argument(s) against Fair Trade, *on Ethical Basis?*

- Up to 2 Slides: You may use case study example from your research
- It has been argued that fair trade branding may cause “death and destitution.” ***How?***

How do you rate this course?

A: Well presented, B: Somewhat well presented

- **Note:** Consider your presence in class during the semester, and access to class materials
- **The Required Textbook:**
- **Clarity of Lecture Slides:**
- **Mini Project Topics (4):**
- **Lecture Case Studies (2):**
- **Your Major: “Please mention here”**

Thank you!

Dr. I. Ahmed, P.E.

Civil & Environmental Engineering

ABOVE AVERAGE

Elements of Trade Ethics

Kimdrea Obey

Mini Project #4

CVEG 2304: Global Development Issues

December 2, 2021

Guidelines to follow from Dr. Ahmed:

Do not delete this slide

- Conduct research on **Trade Ethics TOPICS** given to you as individual Slide headers; provide reference citation on the related slides.
- Summarize and Briefly Explain with bullet items
- Use supporting information from any good case study you may find in your research (as asked)
- If not mentioned, prepare only one slide per topic header
- You may use any reference but a live one
- Complete the survey on the last slide

Definition of Trade Ethics

- Ethical Trade: Addresses the ethical aspects of organizations including worker welfare, agricultural practice, natural resource conservation, and sustainability of the environment.

Examples of Ethical Trade

TENETS OF THE ETHICAL TRADING INITIATIVE

The Ethical Trading Initiative is based on work done by the International Labour Organization. Its tenets are intended to ensure that businesses and their partners protect the rights and well-being of workers.



Source: Ethical Trading Initiative

How is staff loyalty and motivation maintained in ethical business place?

- Common law requirements.
- Non –compete agreements
- Employee required to act in a manner equal to or above their employer's interest.
- Benefit programs are in place for employees with tenure.
- Follow basic rules and receive recognition
- Employee must not create a conflict of interest with the employer
- Most states hold a general rule that, without employee consent, an employee cannot hold a second job that competes with or conflicts with the first job

Leadership Ethics: What is it and what are some of its properties? What does it take to be an ethical leader?

- **Leadership ethics:** individuals behave according to a set of principals and values that are recognized by the majority as a sound basis for the common good.

Properties and Characteristics

- Fair
- Honest
- Respectful
- Value Driven
- Encourages Initiative
- Leads By Example
- Kindness

Why is 'fair trade' an ethical issue?

- Fair trade focuses on one group and is biased towards one party.
- Producers benefit but consumers do not.
- Fair trade does not showcase value towards workers or multinational companies.
- The priority is given to producers of organizations rather than employees or all moving parts in need.

Difference between Fair Trade and Ethical Trade

Fair Trade

- Originated in 1980s
- Protect poor developing country farmers from low international market prices of commodities like coffee, cocoa, and tea.
- Address the injustice of low prices and guarantee that the producers receive fair terms of trade and fair prices.
- Producers will receive funds for business or social development projects.

Ethical Trade

- Originated in 1990s
- Improves conditions of the workers throughout their supply chain, wherever they are in the world.
- Involves workers producing clothes, shoes, toys, food and other consumables for multinational companies.

What is/are the argument(s) against Fair Trade, *on Ethical Basis*?

- Bribing and brainwashing consumers to think they're helping producers/farmers.
- Little to no extra Fairtrade funds paid by consumers will reach farmers.
- Critics from the Utilitarian ethic argue that the system diverts profits from the poorest farmers/people to the quite poor, or the rich in result the profits are received by corporate firms.
- These results may cause “death and destitution.”

Slide 9 continued....

- 70% of licensed income is spent on promoting the Fairtrade brand.
- They charge higher margins, expect higher turnover, and they can launder their image.
- Price commitments apply only to exporting cooperatives but not primary cooperatives or farmers.

How do you rate this course?

A: Well presented, B: Somewhat well presented

- **The Required Textbook: B**
- **Clarity of Lecture Slides: A**
- **Mini Project Topics (4): A**
- **Lecture Case Studies (2): A**
- **Major: Civil Engineering**

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- <https://www.360training.com/blog/8-characteristics-ethical-leader>
- <https://www.betterup.com/blog/the-importance-of-an-ethical-leader#:~:text=tools%20from%20BetterUp.-,What%20is%20ethical%20leadership%3F,fairness%2C%20transparency%2C%20and%20honesty.>
- <http://www.griffithsspeaker.com/Fairtrade/Ethical%20Objections%20to%20Fairtrade%20web.pdf>

AVERAGE

Elements of Trade Ethics

Mouni Yamba

Mini Project #4

CVEG 2304: Global Development Issues

Assigned: November 22, 2021

**Due: Thursday, December 2, 2021, 11:59
PM**

On CANVAS/Assignments

Guidelines to follow from Dr. Ahmed:

Do not delete this slide

- Conduct research on **Trade Ethics TOPICS** given to you as individual Slide headers; provide reference citation on the related slides.
- Summarize and Briefly Explain with bullet items
- Use supporting information from any good case study you may find in your research (as asked)
- If not mentioned, prepare only one slide per topic header
- You may use any reference but a live one
- Complete the survey on the last slide

Definition of Trade Ethics

- Responsible production, responsible purchasing practices and responsible supply chain management.
- Responsible business enterprise that respects human rights, labour rights and safeguards the environment throughout the value chain.
- Ongoing work to improve the social and environmental conditions in the production of goods and services and endeavor.
- Responsible business enterprise that counteracts illegal and unethical behavior for instance by adhering to international principles and standards such as the UN Guiding principles for Business and Human Rights.

An Example of Ethical Trade

- The market for example, how you promote yourself, how and where you obtain supplies and how you sell your products or services
- your workforce the wages you pay, your employees' conditions and your equal opportunities policies
- the environment, for example, your emission, waste and consumption strategies
- the community, for example, whether you are a 'good neighbor' and what you put back into the community
- human rights ,such as considering not just your own direct relationships but also your suppliers' business relationships

How is staff loyalty and motivation maintained in ethical business place?

- Boost Employee Engagement;
- Encourage your management team to find ways to connect with their teams on a daily basis.
- Show Appreciation for Good Work; A great way to build loyalty among your staff is to show appreciation when they go above and beyond what is expected
- Provide Constructive Feedback; It's important to provide your employees with both positive and negative feedback, if it's constructive
- Schedule Regular Check-Ins; The best way to find out how your employees feel about their position and work environment is to schedule regular check-ins
- Listen to Employee Concerns; an efficient way for employees to express concerns or share ideas
- Offer Employee Perks; Consider the types of perks, such as gym memberships, personal days, flexible scheduling, stock options, employee discounts and more, that your company is willing to invest in.
- Invest in Training and Development; by investing in training, it will build trust and loyalty with your team
- Develop Viable Growth Opportunities; it will help workers to grow and develop in their career
- Build a Mentorship Program; A mentorship program is an excellent way to improve job performance while increasing trust and loyalty at the same time.

Leadership Ethics: What is it and what are some of its properties? What does it take to be an ethical leader?

- Ethical leadership means that individuals behave according to a set of principles and values that are recognized by the majority as a sound basis for the common good.
- Properties: honesty ; you should always expect employees who are honest. Integrity, impartiality, fairness and loyalty.
- Define and align your values, Hire people with similar values, Promote open communication, Beware of bias, Lead by example, Care for yourself so you are able to care for others.

Why is 'fair trade' an ethical issue?

- Products carrying the FAIRTRADE Mark help address the injustice of low prices by guaranteeing that producers receive fair terms of trade and fair prices
- Producer organizations also receive a small premium for business or social development projects.
- **An Uneven Distribution Of Revenue** One major concern surrounding Fair Trade organizations, is that they often engage with companies that behave unethically. Fair Trade cannot guarantee that producer organizations will be able to sell all their FairTrade Certified products under agreed conditions, which includes minimum pricing and premiums.
- **A Token Gesture:** Beyond the ambiguities of revenue distribution, the very concept of Fair Trade as we know it is open to criticism for serving as a smokescreen that fails to really address market inequalities. The price point that separates Fair Trade produce from the rest of the market is often significant enough that lower-income households cannot afford to budget for it..

Difference between Fair Trade and Ethical Trade

- Fairtrade is about better prices, decent working conditions, local sustainability, and fair terms of trade for farmers and workers in the developing world.
- Ethical trade refers to practices of companies or organizations that follow codes of conduct, and ensure that labour rights of workers are respected

What is/are the argument(s) against Fair Trade, *on Ethical Basis*?

- It only benefits a small % of farmers who benefit from higher prices. Other farmers will be worse off.
- The majority of farmers who benefit are in Mexico a relatively developed country. Only small parts of the poorest African countries are included.
- Critics of the Fairtrade brand have argued against the system on an ethical basis, stating that the system diverts profits from the poorest farmers, and that the profit is received by corporate firms. It has been argued that this causes "death and destitution"

How do you rate this course?

A: Well presented, B: Somewhat well presented

- **Note:** Consider your presence in class during the semester, and access to class materials
- **The Required Textbook: A**
- **Clarity of Lecture Slides: B**
- **Mini Project Topics (4):A**
- **Lecture Case Studies (2): A**
- **Your Major: “Civil engineering and Mathematics”**

Reference

<https://www.ethicaltrade.org/faq/how-different-to-fairtrade>

<https://sustainablelivingassociation.org/the-real-problems-behind-fair-trade/>

<https://wfto.com/faq/what-difference-between-ethical-trade-and-fair-trade>

BELOW AVERAGE

Elements of Trade Ethics

Justice Orisakwe
Mini Project #4

CVEG 2304: Global Development Issues

What are Trade Ethics?

- According to Ethical Trading Initiative, ethical trading is about having trust that the products and services being bought are not made at the expense of the workers in global supply chains enjoying their rights.



**Ethical
Trading
Initiative**

For workers' rights.
For better business.

Examples of Ethical Trade Are...

- Starbucks and Trader Joe's focus on fair trade when it comes to buying their product because they know that customers will continue to shop because they don't use cheap labor



- Dressemer. "A Shopper's Guide to Ethical and Fair Trade." *Dressemer*, Dressemer, 15 May 2021, <https://www.dressemer.org/blog/ethicalandfairtrade>.

Another Example of Ethical Trade

Ben and Jerry's Ice Cream

- The first ice cream company to use Fair Trade ingredients, Ben and Jerry's launched their Fair Trade foray with their coffee flavors in 2005. Ben and Jerry's involvement with ethical sourcing drawn the attention of other businesses to follow suit. A few of their current Fair Trade ingredients are cocoa, vanilla beans, coffee, and espresso.
- "7 Companies That Prioritize Fair Trading Practices." *Global Citizen*, <https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/7-companies-that-exercise-fair-trade/>.



How is staff loyalty and motivation maintained in ethical business places?

- Creating a safe, open place for communication
- Rewarding good behavior
- Benefits
- Prioritizing employee safety



Obaidy, Hassina. "Ethical Workplace Culture : 6 Simple Ways to Create and Maintain." *Emtrain*, 16 Nov. 2021, <https://emtrain.com/blog/workplace-culture/ethical-workplace-culture/>.

What are some properties of being an ethical leader?

- Leadership ethics can be defined as putting certain people into management positions who can promote good conduct and behavior and be a model of excellence in the workplace
- Someone who can lead by example
- Respects everyone equally
- Willing to evolve and listen to different perspectives
- Willing to communicate



Why “Fair Trade” an ethical issue

- The reason being that Fair Trade is an ethical issue is because these Fair Trade organizations are involved with unethical businesses
- Can sell products under the agreed conditions such as minimum pricing
- There is a limited customer base around the world
- Big companies aren't usually attracted to the Fair Trade model

What are the differences between Fair Trade and Ethical trade?

Fair Trade

- Better pricing
- Decent working conditions
- Local sustainability

Ethical Trade

- Focuses on the harsh conditions of workers producing clothes, toys, shoes, etc.
- Ensures that labor rights of workers are represented



“Ethical Trade and Fairtrade.”
Ethical Trade and Fairtrade |
Ethical Trading Initiative,
<https://www.ethicaltrade.org/issues/ethical-trade-and-fairtrade>.

Why is Fair Trade an ethical issue to this day?

- Can distort and mess up market signals.

Ex: The coffee industry has suffered from oversupply. Giving farmers subsidies to try and compete will only leave them with overstock

- Doesn't deal with the labour rights to employees and ignores harsh working conditions

Pettinger, Tejvan. "Fair Trade: Arguments for and Against." *Economics Essays*, 1 Jan. 1970, <https://econ.economicshelp.org/2008/08/fair-trade-arguments-for-and-against.html>.

	The regimes are faulty	The concept is faulty
Fair Trade does not lift people out of poverty	■ Retailers add an extra mark-up onto Fair Trade products to increase their profit margins ■ Auditing mechanisms for Fair Trade farms are weak	Guaranteeing a price encourages farmers to overproduce and lowers prices on the free market, further impoverishing the majority of farmers
Fair trade damages the environment	By guaranteeing prices, Fair Trade encourages unsustainably intensive farming because there is no incentive to grow good quality crops	Transporting Fair Trade goods to the consumer market leaves a large ecological footprint

How does it relate to “death and destitution”?

- According to “Ethical Objections by Fairtrade”, fair trade relates to death and destitution by:
- Taking money from the poorest people and dividing it towards the slightly poor and rich people
- Impose political views of farmers and other small businesses
- Must not withhold any information pertaining to the substantial proportions of buyers.
- Reference: Griffiths, Peter. “Ethical Objections to Fairtrade.” *Journal of Business Ethics*, vol. 105, no. 3, 2011, pp. 357–373., <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-011-0972-0>.

How I Rate This Course? B: Somewhat well presented

- The Required Textbook: Introduction to Global Studies by John McCormick (A) The book was pretty easy to grasp once I got a better understanding of the terms
- Clarity of Lecture Slides: (B) You presented the slides very accurately and precise but I had trouble hearing you from your mask
- Mini Project Topics (4): (B) The mini projects weren't all too difficult but I was sometimes hard to find plausible resources for my research
- My major: Civil Engineering