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|  | Australian Curriculum Year 10 Geography sample assessment ׀ Assessment resource  Responding to sources |

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### Source sheet 3 — Case studies

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| Mozambique | | |
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| **Source:** Jeremy Weate, *At the bus stop by the the train station*, CC BY 2.0, <https://flic.kr/p/9g8T8a> | **Source:** UNIDO, *Piassa working in Nampula*, CC BY 2.0,  <https://flic.kr/p/aeq2Gw> | **Source:** Rosino, *Train from Nampula to Mutuáli, Moçambique [2009]*, <https://flic.kr/p/72szhz> |
| **The livelihood of most rural inhabitants depends on small-scale food-crop agriculture, fishery, pastoral animal husbandry, wage labour on plantations and ranches, or ancillary activities linked to rural townships. However, increasingly smaller parcels of land, low agricultural productivity, volatile weather conditions and soil erosion compel many rural families to seek additional sources of income.** | CASE STUDY ONE  An ongoing project in Mozambique is fostering viable small-scale enterprises in two of the country’s north eastern districts. At recently opened one-stop shops, the prompt availability of information, business registration, licensing and taxation services ensures significant cost and time savings. Project-designed entrepreneurship courses at secondary schools and technical training programmes are improving the self-employment prospects of young people; over 1500 students have already attended business classes taught by 18 project-trained teachers. Simultaneously, the project has supported local private business in their effort to respond to the growing demand for quality services and products, particularly in the tourism sector. | |

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| Ethiopia | | |
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| **Source:** A.Davey, *The Teff Harvest, Northern Ethiopia*, CC BY 2.0, <https://flic.kr/p/5LJmCQ> | **Source:** David Stanley, *Bags of Grain*, CC BY 2.0,  <https://flic.kr/p/jo9iht> | **Source:** Malcolm Manners, *Training group*,CC BY 2.0, <https://flic.kr/p/8Y1S4Y> |
| **With one-sixth of the world population being undernourished, the drastic reduction of poverty and hunger is the most critical — and until now one of the more elusive — of the Millennium Development Goals. The scourge of hunger and malnutrition, apart from the human suffering it causes, cripples development potential. The challenge faced by all parties who strive to contribute effective remedies is daunting in its complexity. Higher crop yields and more effective animal-rearing practices are not enough to feed a significantly higher proportion of the world’s hungry. To enhance global food security in all its basic aspects — availability, quality, access and stability — much more has to be done along the entire span of commodity-to-consumer agro-value chains.** | CASE STUDY TWO  The cultivation of oilseeds has a long tradition in Ethiopia with some three million farmers, millers, transporters and traders earning their livelihood in the sector. In partnership with FAO and the International Labour Organization, UNIDO has been carrying out a Spain-funded project to enhance the performance of the country’s edible-oil value chain.  By improving the raw material supply system, promoting processing efficiencies and facilitating access to finance and markets, the project seeks to boost the supply of locally produced edible oils and thereby help the industry deal with the pressure exerted by cheap imports of palm oil. To date, 340 farmers and four farmers’ cooperatives have been assisted with improved seed stocks, investment credit, and training in best agricultural practices. Moreover, two farmers’ unions have received seed cleaning and grading machinery, and the project has helped set up two producers’ consortia of 77 members with the objective of a joint investment in a refinery. | |