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

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### Source sheet 2 — Selected data and information about development issues

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| ‘The problems facing developing countries and countries with economies in transition are many and daunting: widespread poverty, low levels of productivity, insufficient infrastructure development, poorly integrated markets especially in rural areas. These problems are further exacerbated by underdeveloped rural industrial organisation characterised by small and medium-size enterprises inadequately linked to world markets, and by a lack of employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for vulnerable segments of society such as women and youth.’ |  | The prevalence of hunger remains uncomfortably high in Sub-Saharan Africa and in Southern Asia outside of India.  Proportion of people living on less than $1.25 a day, 2010 and 1990 (percentage) |
| **Source:** UNIDO & 3ADI 2013, *Agribusiness development: Transforming rural life to create wealth*, UNIDO, Vienna, p.1, [www.unido.org/fileadmin/user\_media\_upgrade/What\_we\_ do/Topics/Agribusiness\_and\_rural/UNIDO\_Agribusiness\_development.pdf](http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/What_we_do/Topics/Agribusiness_and_rural/UNIDO_Agribusiness_development.pdf). |
|  |  | **Source:** UN 2014, *The Millennium Goals Report: 2014,*, UN, New York, p.8, [www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2014%20MDG%20report/MDG%202014%20English%20web.pdf](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2014%20MDG%20report/MDG%202014%20English%20web.pdf). |

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| ‘While a staggering 75 per cent of the world’s poor live in rural areas, policies and resources continue to be biased in favour of urban development with detrimental effects for both rural and urban populations. Harnessing the productivity and entrepreneurial potential of rural communities is indispensable in the effort to achieve resilient economic growth that can raise people above the poverty line.’ |  | ‘The dynamic relationship between food insecurity and poor education, bad health and poverty can last generations. For instance, hungry children have weak immune systems and die prematurely from preventable and treatable diseases, including dysentery, malaria and respiratory infections like pneumonia. Even when they survive, they start school late, learn less and drop out early. Malnourished mothers are at a greater risk of dying in childbirth and of delivering low-birth weight babies, who often fail to survive infancy. And undernourished babies who make it through infancy are often stunted, crippling and shortening their lives. As adults, they are likely to give birth to another generation of low-birth weight babies, perpetuating the vicious cycle of low human development and destitution.’ |
| **Source:** UNIDO & 3ADI 2013, *Agribusiness development: Transforming rural life to create wealth*, UNIDO, Vienna, p. 21, [www.unido.org/fileadmin/user\_media\_upgrade/What\_we\_do/ Topics/Agribusiness\_and\_rural/UNIDO\_Agribusiness\_development.pdf](http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/What_we_do/Topics/Agribusiness_and_rural/UNIDO_Agribusiness_development.pdf). |  |
|  |  | **Source:** UNDP 2013, *Executive Summary: MDG Report 2013*, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Ethiopa,  p. 24, [www.undp.org/content/dam/uganda/docs/Africa%20MDG%20report%202013%20summary\_EN.pdf](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/uganda/docs/Africa%20MDG%20report%202013%20summary_EN.pdf). |