A cityscape with graphs and charts

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**The Changing Economic World**

1-3 Mark Questions

**The Changing Economic World**

***Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap***

Study Figure 8 which describes the effects of an intermediate technology project in an area of Malawi, a country in Africa.

**Figure 8**

**Treadle Pumps**  
Kenya has a population of over 50 million people. Many depend on small-scale farming to make a living, but erratic rainfall often leads to crop failures and low incomes.  
  
An NGO called KickStart International has introduced simple, foot-powered treadle pumps that enable farmers to draw water from shallow wells, rivers, or ponds at very low cost. The pumps do not require electricity or fuel, and can irrigate up to two acres of land.  
  
By improving irrigation, these pumps help smallholders grow more crops, both for family consumption and to sell at local markets. KickStart International reports that farmers using treadle pumps often double or triple their harvests. It is hoped that these pumps will continue to raise incomes, improve food security, and reduce poverty across rural communities.

**A person standing on a yellow device

AI-generated content may be incorrect.**

1. State two challenges faced by people living in the area described in Figure 8.
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4. State one characteristic of intermediate technology.

[1 mark]

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1. State one characteristic of fair trade.

[1 mark]

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Study Figure 9 which describes the effects of an intermediate technology project in an area of Malawi, a country in Africa.

**Figure 9**

**Fair Trade Cocoa in Ghana**  
Cocoa farmers in southwestern Ghana often grapple with poor road networks, making it hard to transport beans to market. Unstable global prices can suddenly drop, reducing already modest incomes. Many growers also lack bargaining power when selling their produce to large buyers. By joining a Fair Trade cooperative known as Kuapa Kokoo, these farmers now receive a guaranteed minimum price and an additional premium that funds community improvements—such as drilling new wells and constructing classrooms in rural villages.

**A group of people working in a plantation

AI-generated content may be incorrect.**

1. State two ways the Fair Trade scheme has improved conditions for the farmers described in **Figure 9**.
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Study Figure 10 which describes debt relief in Mozambique, a country in Africa.

**Figure 10**

**Debt Relief in Mozambique**

Mozambique, one of the world’s poorest countries, once faced crippling debt repayments that limited government spending on essential services. In 2001, under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, Mozambique qualified for debt cancellation from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. Since then, the government has been able to **redirect funds** toward improving healthcare, education, and infrastructure. This has helped to **boost literacy rates** and **expand access to clean water** in some of the most impoverished areas of the country.

1. What is debt relief?

[1 mark]

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1. State two ways the debt relief scheme has improved conditions for Mozambique, as described in Figure 10.

[2 mark]

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3. What is a microfinance loan?

[1 mark]

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Study Figure 11 which describes a microfinance scheme in the Tangail district of Bangladesh, a country in Asia.

**Figure 11**

**Microfinance Loans in Tangail District, Bangladesh**In the rural villages of Tangail District, about 100 km northwest of Dhaka, many families earn their livelihoods through small-scale farming or market trading. A local microfinance cooperative, working closely with the renowned Grameen Bank, provides low-interest, small-scale loans primarily to women. This support allows them to purchase seeds, run village shops, or invest in small poultry farms. As a result, household incomes have often increased, children are more likely to attend school, and local economies have seen steady growth thanks to the extra spending power and job creation.

1. State two ways the microfinance scheme has improved conditions for people living in the Tangail District of Bangladesh, as described in Figure 11.

[2 mark]

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Study **Figure 12a**, a graph of tourist arrivals to South Africa 2012-2023 (projected) and **Figure 12B**, some opinions about tourism in South Africa.

South Africa is a NEE country.

**Figure 12A**

**A graph of blue bars

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**Figure 12B**

We must be careful to protect the rainforest from over development.

Tourism brings much-needed income to remote Amazon communities.

Environmental NGO spokesperson

Local cooperative leader

I worry about seasonal employment. My income is high in peak season but very low otherwise.

Hosting the World Cup and Olympics promoted Brazil globally, boosting visitor numbers.

Government tourism official

Foreign visitors bring investment, but some areas suffer from rising prices.

Local guide

University researcher

1. Using figure 12a, describe the international tourist arrivals in Brazil between 2012 and 2023.

[3 marks]

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1. Using Figure 12b, state one benefit of tourism to Brazil’s economy

[1 mark]

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Study Figure 13, some information about WaterAid’s work in rural Malawi, a country in Africa.

**Figure 13**

**Aid in Malawi**  
WaterAid is a non-governmental organisation (NGO) that aims to improve access to safe water and sanitation in developing countries. In the district of Kasungu, Malawi, over 50% of households once had no reliable source of clean water. WaterAid works alongside local communities, providing training and materials to construct and maintain boreholes and toilets. This approach ensures ownership remains with local people, encouraging long-term sustainability.

Funding comes from a variety of sources, including individual donations from around the world, grants from global foundations, and corporate partnerships. Local volunteers and village committees help to install and look after the water pumps. In Kasungu alone, WaterAid’s efforts have reduced waterborne diseases by 40% and improved school attendance rates, as children spend less time fetching water.

1. Use Figure 13 to state one source of WaterAid’s funding.

[1 mark]

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1. Use Figure 13 to state one way that WaterAid helps communities in Kasungu, Malawi.

[1 mark]

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1. Name one LIC or NEE that has experienced growth in tourism to help reduce its development gap.

[1 mark]

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1. Outline one way tourism can generate income for local communities in an LIC or NEE.

[2 marks]

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1. Using an example of an LIC or NEE, outline one positive impact of tourism on employment.

[2 marks]

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1. Describe one way tourism infrastructure improvements can reduce the development gap in an LIC or NEE.

[2 marks]

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Study Figure 4, a world map showing the global distribution of Human Development

Index (HDI) values.

HDI combines data on life expectancy, educational levels and income, with values ranging from 0 (worst) to 1 (best).

**Figure 14**

A map of the world

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1. Using Figure 14, compare HDI values in Africa and South America.

[2 marks]

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1. Outline one disadvantages of using a single measure of development such as income.

[2 marks]

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Study **Figure 15**, information about Fairtrade avocados.

**Figure 15**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Retail sales of Fairtrade avocadoes in the UK | | | | | | |
| Year | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2024 |
| Sales (millions) | 0.3 | 1.5 | 4 | 15 | 40 | 70 |

1. Using **Figure 15**, calculate the percentage increase in retail sales of avocadoes in the UK between 2020 and 2024. Answer to the nearest whole percentage.

[2 marks]

Space for working

1. Using an example of an LIC or NEE, outline how tourism can help reduce the development gap.

[3 marks]

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