

GEOGRAPHY OF HUMAN WELL-BEING: A DIVERSE AND CONNECTED WORLD



Introduction and overview

1. What is poverty?

2. What causes poverty?

3. How do we
measure poverty?

4. What are the different
types of aid?

5. Aid or trade?

6. MDG – progress in
human well-being

This free resource
was produced by:

World Vision



Australian
Aid 

AID OR TRADE?

Worksheet 5

World Vision

1. World Vision is an NGO that uses aid to improve trade and economic development. Read the following explanation and complete the cloze exercise using the TEN words provided:

The UN estimates that one in five people in developing [] live on less than US\$1.25 a day. Empowering individuals and communities to improve [] and their local economies is one of the ways World Vision works to help transform lives and break the poverty cycle.

World Vision's work in local economic development supports people, as well as small [], to identify practical solutions to economic challenges in order to improve the development of markets and the private sector. This work includes:

- training farmers to increase profits through negotiating better prices, reading the market and [] as a group;
- training farmers in good [] and processing practices in order to increase productivity and profits;
- working with businesses, governments and stakeholders within local economies to reduce barriers and identify [] for further economic growth;
- training youth in the necessary skills, behaviours and [] to help them get jobs or start businesses;
- assisting small business [] in low-income communities to link in with sustainable companies under franchising arrangements; and
- helping communities set up savings groups and gain access to [] so that local people can meet basic needs and [] in their economic activities.

WORD LIST

businesses

selling

agricultural

countries

microfinance

incomes

attitudes

owners

invest

opportunities

2. Watch Australia's Engagement with Asia: Indonesia – Interconnections and human wellbeing
www.worldvision.com.au/resources/SchoolResources/IndonesianResource.aspx?id=1aa6b99f-493d-4f29-a4c5-9ee9c6111969

AID OR TRADE?

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3. Aid for trade underpins the Australian Government's aid program by helping developing countries improve their capacity to trade. Complete the following cloze exercise using the TEN words provided:

Gaining access to new markets from liberalisation helps boost trade. Economies that achieve high and lasting growth participate in international trade. Those that particularly have open markets tend to achieve faster annual [REDACTED]. Trade and open market policies help economies become more [REDACTED] and efficient, due to the application of new technology and innovative management and production practices. Trade also allows for businesses to access larger [REDACTED], which means higher revenues. Trade can also have an impact on income.

Opening of markets will have differing impacts on different parts of the [REDACTED]. There may be dislocation, and certain groups may be particularly adversely affected. For the economy as a whole, however, the gains are usually greater than the downsides. It is therefore important that open market policies are accompanied by other complementary economic reform, including the provision of social [REDACTED] nets or progressive distribution policies.

For many developing economies, taking advantage of open markets is difficult, because they face domestic constraints such as cumbersome regulations, outdated infrastructure, and unsuitable skills. Developing countries need [REDACTED] to address these constraints, such as:

- lack of private sector capability, including poor access to finance and distribution channels, and a lack of a skilled [REDACTED]
- weak public sector institutions, including in formulating economic policy and regulations, and [REDACTED] trade agreements
- poor infrastructure, including roads, [REDACTED], and information and communications technology.
- The main types of aid for trade activities are economic [REDACTED] including transport and storage, building productive capacity including in agriculture, and trade policy and regulation.

WORD LIST

infrastructure

competitive

communications

safety

markets

workforce

negotiating

assistance

economy

growth