



## **Written Response Test**

### **Sources**

**8<sup>th</sup> International Geography Olympiad**

**Taipei, Taiwan**

**July 29 - August 4 2010**



## Section I - Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

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### Women entrepreneurs in Burkina Faso

Article by Kerstin Gossé

<http://www.undp.org/>



Without access to financial resources (money), escaping poverty is difficult. Through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), a growing number of women from Burkina Faso take advantage of financial services that allow them and their families to become self-reliant and enjoy better lives.

30 year-old Fatimata Leah Nahini was forced to drop out of school at the age of 12, because her parents could no longer afford her tuition. Today, she receives a micro-loan through the Microfinance Sector Building Programme in Burkina (PRESEM). She can now buy millet in greater quantities in order to manufacture and sell a local brand of beer. She is doing well and her most important aim is to keep her four daughters in school.

“I work hard, so that my daughters can stay in school and have better opportunities”, she said, while showing what she was able to buy for her two eldest daughters this year: a uniform for the older one and school supplies for the younger one.

PRESEM is a UNDP/UNCDF/Fédérations des Caisses populaires du Burkina joint programme. Its goal is to improve access to local financial services and especially to income-producing activities for women in order to boost the local economy.

PRESEM has provided funds for the creation of 9 credit unions which provide loans and advice to people wanting to start their own businesses. All these of these credit unions are located in remote areas in the south of Burkina Faso.

Since the opening of the first credit unions in June 2009, 3500 women have benefited from micro-loans through 269 village-based credit unions. Most of them spend the money on things such as : food products, millet beer production, soubala and donut manufacturing. Others raise sheep and cattle.

“Not only do micro-loans increase the women’s income, they also boost their confidence. A woman who got a loan and was able to pay it back with interest speaks with confidence and her status in the community improves”, said Kadiatou Koubere, who is in charge of women’s activities for the PRESEM credit unions.

Fatimata Leah Nahini may not be rich, but her micro-loan gave her hope, as she started saving money, putting away \$370 in six months.

“I make more money and I can help my husband with his expenses. But if we do not save, we can not feel at ease. I have my own account, the money I put into it is for emergencies for my children and myself.”

## Section II - Flood

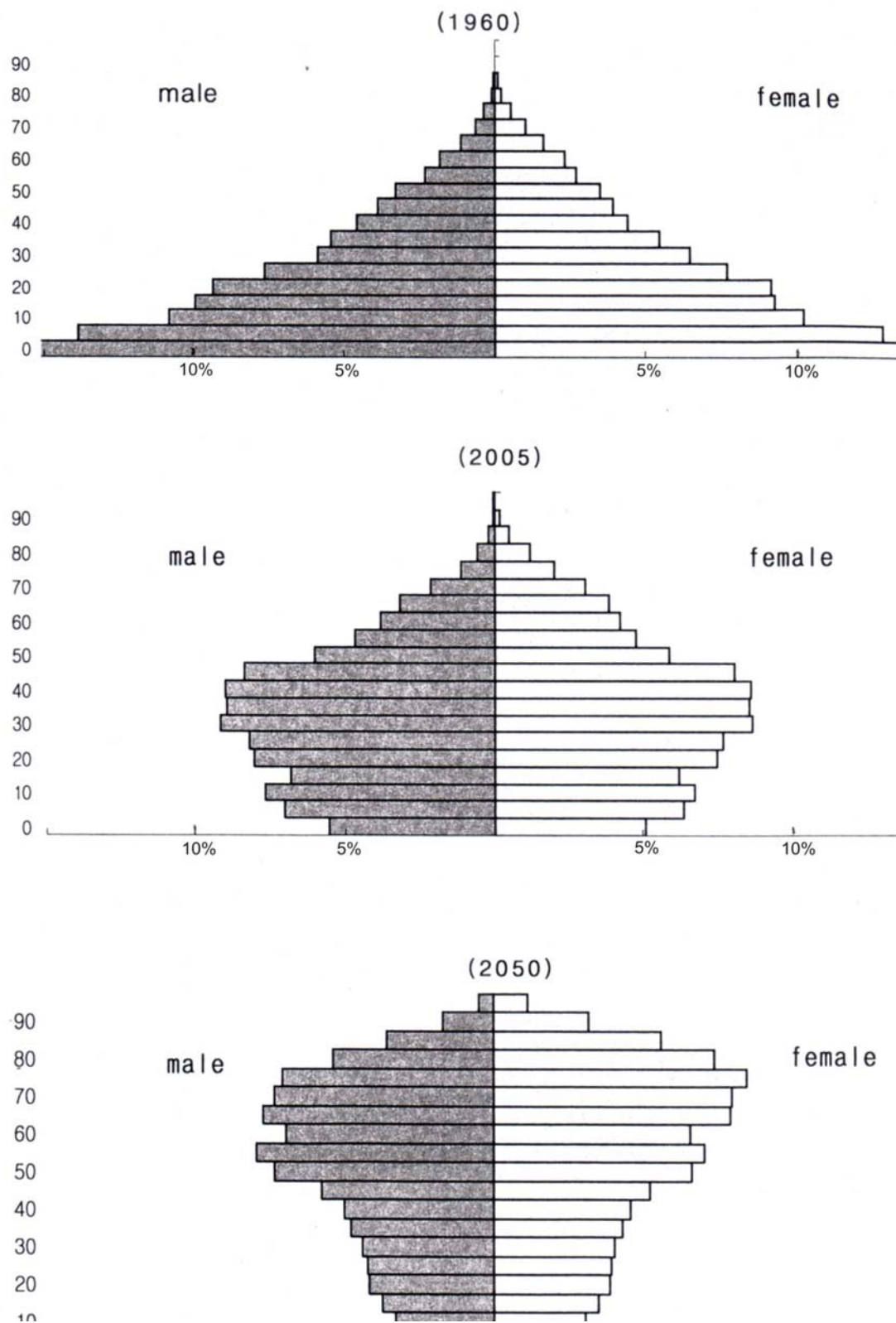
Source 1: Annual peak one-day discharge for a stream, 1923-1952

Year	Peak one-day discharge in cfs* □	Rank (R)	Recurrence interval (T)
1923	148,000	22	1.41
1924	160,000	16	1.94
1925	112,000	26	
1926	146,000	24	1.29
1927	176,000	12	2.58
1928	150,000	21	1.48
1929	247,000	4	7.75
1930	163,000	15	2.07
1931	53,000	30	1.03
1932	106,000	27	1.15
1933	160,000	17	1.82
1934	84,000	28	1.11
1935	138,000	25	1.24
1936	148,000	23	1.35
1937	190,000	11	2.82
1938	193,000	10	
1939	159,000	18	1.72
1940	82,000	29	1.07
1941	154,000	19	1.63
1942	201,000	9	3.44
1943	174,000	14	2.21
1944	255,000	2	
1945	203,000	8	3.88
1946	223,000	7	4.43
1947	246,000	5	6.20
1948	234,000	6	5.17
1949	151,000	20	1.55
1950	176,000	13	2.38
1951	265,000	1	31.00
1952	254,000	3	10.33

\* cfs stands for cubic feet per second

## Section III - Population Geography

Source 1: Population pyramids for South Korea



Source: National Statistical Office [South Korea]

**Source 2: Selected Population Characteristics of South Korea**

<b>Year</b>	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005
<b>Population ('000)</b>	25 003	32 241	38 124	42 869	47 008	47 041
<b>Life expectancy (years)</b>	52.4	61.25	65.69	71.28	76.02	78.63
<b>Total fertility rate</b>	6.2	4.5	2.8	1.58	1.5	1.08

*Source: National Statistical Office [South Korea]*

**Source 3: Transition from Aging to Super-Aged Society: the year in which selected countries reached or are projected to reach the % of population aged 65 and over**

	<b>France</b>	<b>Germany</b>	<b>Italy</b>	<b>Japan</b>	<b>South Korea</b>	<b>U.K.</b>	<b>U.S.A.</b>
<b>Aging society (7%)</b>	1864	1932	1927	1970	2000	1929	1942
<b>Aged society (14%)</b>	1979	1972	1988	1994	2018	1976	2015
<b>Super-aged society (20%)</b>	2018	2009	2006	2006	2026	2026	2036

*Source: National Statistical Office [South Korea]*

## Section IV - Land forms

Source 1: Different types of land forms and landscapes



A



B



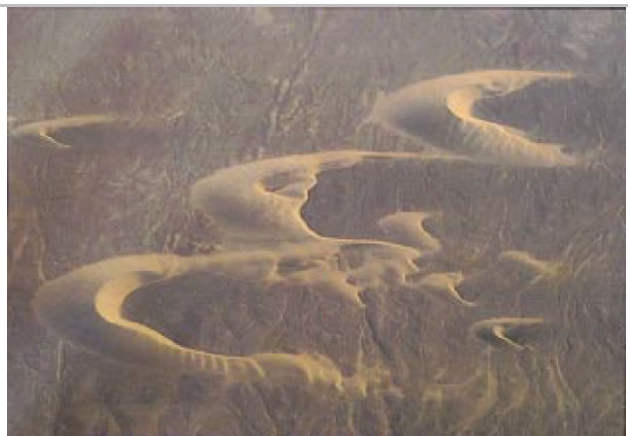
C



D



E



F



## Section V - Agriculture and environment

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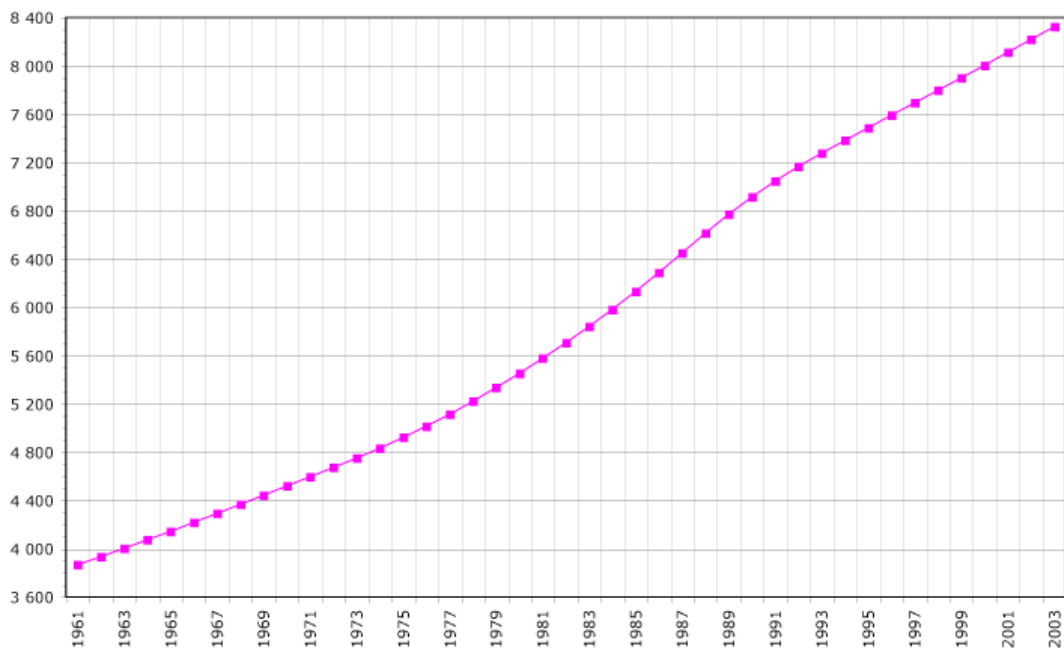
Source 1



**Source 2a – The border region of Haiti and the Dominican Republic**



**Source 2b – Evolution of population number in Haiti (x1000 inhabitants)**



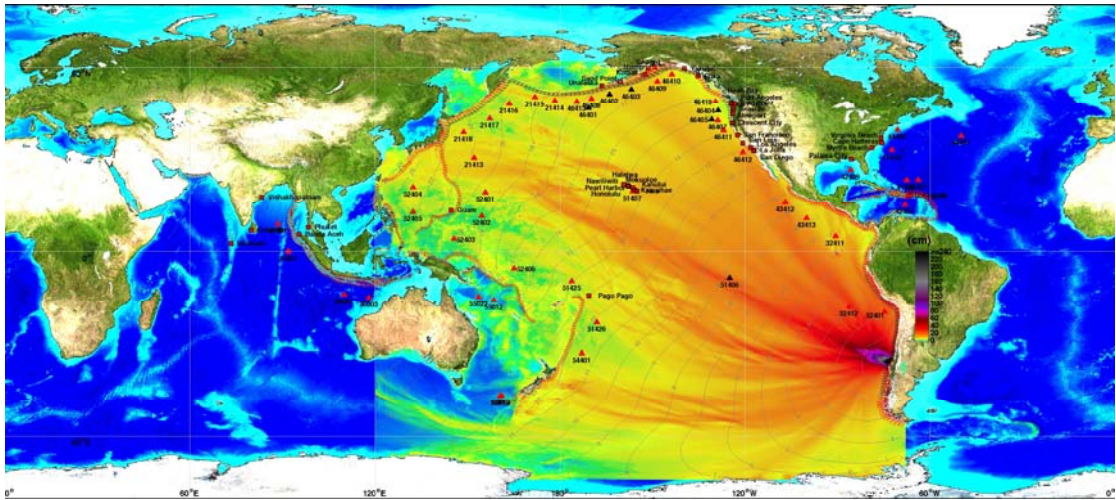
**Source 2c – Some data on Haiti**

	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Value</i>
1	Area	27,750 km <sup>2</sup>
2	Population	9.2 million inhabitants
3	Total fertility rate	3.72
4	Infant mortality rate	58.07‰
5	Literacy	52.9%
6	Population below poverty line	80%
7	GDP per capita	1,300 USD
8	Oil reserves	0
9	Oil production	0
10	Natural gas reserves	0

## Section VI - Natural hazards

### Source 1 Disasters of the 21<sup>st</sup> century

A



B



C



D



E



F

