

**Part One – Task B:**

The needs of both teenagers living in New Zealand and Cambodia are the same; to survive, we need water, food, shelter, clothing, healthcare, education, oxygen and sleep. Most New Zealand teens have all these, all at a suitable standard, having more than enough to survive. New Zealand is among the most developed countries in the world. Cambodia on the other hand is a less economically developed country, considered a third world country and one of the poorest nations in the world. In Cambodia, the proportion of employed population below \$2.15 purchasing power parity a day in 2023 was 20.5%. For every 1,000 babies born in Cambodia in 2022, 24 died before their 5th birthday. The standards of needs of Cambodian teenagers are noticeably lower than what kiwis of similar age maintain.

Many teens in Aotearoa take advantage of their well-maintained needs and don't realize how others in countries such as Cambodia live or want the needs, they can have so easy. Instead, Kiwi's want more things, things Cambodian teens may only get to wish for. Cambodia has a serious infrastructure gap, water, sanitation, roads and solid waste management are among the most critical services in need of improvement. As well as lack of access to food value chains, health, education and other public services. For many Cambodians these necessities can only turn into wants. New Zealand teens want things often, that's no secret, new flashy shoes, technology, eat nice meals and have the latest trending clothes. While the only big want for many Cambodian teenagers is a peaceful life. They value their family and loyalty, and modesty is very important. Although Cambodians would also want similar things to us Kiwis, they might not always get the updated version of devices, and only have something that is affordable and sufficient. Not always the newest clothing and big brands but clothes that cover them and keep them adequately warm.

In conclusion, New Zealand teens and Cambodian teens have the same needs to survive, such as food, water, and shelter, just New Zealand being more economically developed allows many Kiwi teens to often have their needs fulfilled to a high level or standard compared to Cambodians. Both groups have wants and New Zealand teens traditionally have these wants fulfilled while Cambodians don't always have their dreams come true. Even if our needs are given to us in different quantities and extents, we're all humans who need the same fundamental essentials.

## Part Two – Scarcity in Sierra Leone

Scarcity means insufficiency or shortness of supply, the demand for a good or service is greater than the availability of the good/service.

Water scarcity is a big crisis in the country of Sierra Leone, the absence of clean water in Sierra Leone has dire consequences, contributing to elevated mortality rates, persistent illness among children resulting in missed school days, and families unable to work due to the significant time spent gathering water daily. Although it rains for more than half the year, the water crisis still has a stronghold in the West African country. The water scarcity is caused largely by contaminated water from illegal diamond mining and deforestation. These unregulated acts have degraded the land and tainted the water sources, particularly in rural areas. As a result, the consequences are extreme, having a harmful impact on human survival. The lack of clean water is notable in rural areas with non-existent infrastructure, but urban cities face their own issues with water. It is not just drinking water that is an issue for Sierra Leoneans, according to WaterAid more than 6 out of 10 do not have access to clean water and 8 out of ten people do not even have basic access to their own toilet, let alone basic sanitation. Without suitable places of excretion, defecating families often contaminate surrounding surface water sources. As a result, over 1,200 children under five die each year from waterborne disease in Sierra Leone, the lack of water services and toilets has added greatly to local poverty.

So, what are the solutions to providing clean water for Sierra Leone? Healing Waters deployed a highly portable, compact Ultrafiltration water system with integrated bottle washing to a clinic in Kabala. A similar solution was delivered to a nearby children's center to provide reliable purification of untreated water containing E. coli and Coliform Bacteria. Healing Water Org assesses the needs of the community to provide the right size and power, whether it is electric, solar, or gravity-fed. Water4's project, led by Peter Sheriff has completed over 300 bore holes in schools, churches, mosques and communities since founding. A recent project, supported by the African Development Bank, resulted in; 15 gravity-flow water supply systems built, allowing 180 taps to be installed. In addition, 25 solar-powered pumping systems (with 275 taps) were available to the target populations and 50 rainwater harvesting systems installed for public institutions. The project also assisted in the refurbishment of 1,563 of the existing 1,583 water points and in the refurbishment and upgrading of 408 boreholes and wells. The project also put in place 23 surface and ground water monitoring stations and 60 rainfall gauges. Lastly, 388 toilets were built in schools and health centers. In the end, the solutions clean and refurbish the available water sources, as well as build new supply and pumping systems providing clean drinking water to the community.

The relationship between scarcity and opportunity cost is that scarcity forces the decision of a choice, and these choices come with the associated opportunity costs. Because of limited resources, choosing one thing, for example water systems, wells or rainwater harvesting networks will take the limited resources; money, time, resources, labour etc. The opportunity cost related to those choices are whatever the resources could've been used on otherwise, for example roads, health care, education, citizens wants or other public services. As water is a need for human survival the scarcity of it in Sierra Leone very usually overrules other opportunities where limited resources would be spent on, meaning Sierra Leonean teens often miss out on well-needed education and healthcare to instead survive with clean, usable water and sanitation sources, especially in rural areas. Compared to urban areas, it is unknown to live a 'normal' teen life, where many teens get sick and cannot live in the living standards they have today.