

Oxford Revise | Edexcel A Level Geography | Answers

Chapter 10

All exemplar answers given are likely to be in the top mark band.

Questions 1–7 are point-marked.

1 AO1 = 4

Award 1 mark per valid point with additional marks for extension points or examples with detail.

Relevant content may include:

- Through education, children attain knowledge and skills (1). They become productive members of society and work in more highly skilled and highly paid jobs (1).
- Economic growth is boosted through tax payments and wealth generation (1).
- The World Bank estimates that each additional year of education leads to a 5 to 8% increase in individual earnings (1).
- They are more likely to prioritise education for their own children, creating a positive generational cycle (1).

Example answer: Through education, children attain knowledge and skills. They become productive members of society and work in more highly skilled and highly paid jobs. Economic growth is boosted through tax payments and wealth generation. The World Bank estimates that each additional year of education leads to a 5 to 8% increase in individual earnings. As adults, those with higher levels of education are more likely to prioritise education for their own children, creating a positive generational cycle.

2 AO1 = 4

Award 1 mark per valid point with additional marks for extension points or examples with detail.

Relevant content may include:

- Life expectancy varies between different places within the developed world, as there are areas of relatively higher and lower incomes (1).
- Higher levels of deprivation in a developed country will impact on someone's ability to buy healthy, nutritious food and live in high-quality housing, both of which will impact on health outcomes (1).
- Most deaths in the developed world are due to non-communicable diseases (1), sometimes caused by lifestyle factors—for example, rates of smoking, alcohol consumption, and overnutrition are higher in some areas of developed countries (1).
- In some developed countries, healthcare may be expensive or there may be a lack of timeliness in receiving treatment (1).
- Some countries provide universal health coverage for their population and invest heavily in services, such as Norway (1).

3 AO1 = 4

Award 1 mark per valid point with additional marks for extension points or examples with detail.

Relevant content may include:

- Decisions made by governments can promote economic and social development. Countries with higher expenditure on healthcare tend to have higher life expectancies and lower levels of child mortality, leading to higher social development (1).
- Welfare states prioritise spending to improve the economic and social wellbeing of citizens (1), for example through maternity benefits, pensions, and health services (1).
- Norway has one of the highest percentages of social spending out of all OECD countries and scores the highest in the Happy Planet Index (1).
- Some countries have low levels of spending on health and education (1).
- Spending on education in Nigeria is one of the lowest in the world. The literacy rate was 62% in 2018 (1).

4 AO1 = 4

Award 1 mark per valid point with additional marks for extension points or examples with detail.

Relevant content may include:

- The UDHR is a set of statements, compiled by the UN in 1948, which outlines the rights that all people around the world should be entitled to without discrimination (1).
- It is not legally binding but has inspired international human rights law and treaties (1).
- In 1948, eight countries abstained from voting in favour of the UDHR (1).
- Signing and ratifying the UN's human rights conventions (legal agreements between countries and the UN) and treaties remains optional to governments (1).

5 AO1 = 4

Award 1 mark per valid point with additional marks for extension points or examples with detail.

Relevant content may include:

- Civilian deaths—for example, from air strikes or increased fighting on the ground (1).
- Internal displacement due to damaged property (1).
- Disruption to education, loss of infrastructure, property, and belongings (1).
- Instability at the end of military intervention (1).
- For example, after the withdrawal of military personnel from Afghanistan in 2021, the Taliban have taken control of the country (1). Estimates suggest that the war cost the USA \$2.3 trillion and cost the lives of 2,448 US soldiers (1).
- Women in Afghanistan have severely restricted freedoms. Girls are banned from secondary school and higher education, banned from working for the UN, and must be accompanied by a male relative if travelling more than 72 km (1).
- 4 million Afghans were internally displaced (1).

6 AO1 = 4

Award 1 mark per valid point with additional marks for extension points or examples with detail.

Relevant content may include:

- For some governments and IGOs, the introduction of democratic institutions is deemed important and freedom of expression is seen as central to the development of democratic and capitalist societies (1).
- The introduction of democracy, good governance, and political stability (1). For example, the UN provides assistance at elections in around 60 countries a year and peacekeeping missions aim to strengthen democratic institutions (1), due to the UN's strong belief in the link between democracy, development, and respect for human rights (1).
- Without democracy, there may be high levels of corruption (1), which are a threat to human rights and development as the rule of law can be subverted (1).
- Corrupt governments divert money away from ensuring basic needs are met such as healthcare, education, and housing (1).
- Corrupt governments are less likely to uphold their moral and legal obligations to protect human rights and the judicial system may not respect rights and freedoms (1).

Questions 7–18 are level-marked.

7 AO1 = 3 / AO2 = 3

Level	Marks	Description
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates isolated or generic elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1) • Applies knowledge and understanding to geographical information inconsistently. Connections/relationships between stimulus material and the question may be irrelevant. (AO2)
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1) • Applies knowledge and understanding to geographical information to find some relevant connections/relationships between stimulus material and the question. (AO2)
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1) • Applies knowledge and understanding to geographical information logically to find fully relevant connections/relationships between stimulus material and the question. (AO2)

Relevant content may include:

AO1

- There are significant variations in health and life expectancy within countries.
- In 2019, life expectancies were highest in London (85) and lowest in the North East (2020).
- Between 2015 and 2019, life expectancy in all regions was generally rising, and life expectancies in all regions fell between 2019 and 2020.

- Regions with the lowest life expectancies include the North East, North West, Yorkshire, and the Humber. Regions with the highest life expectancies include London, the South East, and the South West. This represents a north-south divide in life expectancy in England.

AO2

- Variations in income will lead to inequalities in access to resources to enable a healthy lifestyle, and higher rates of engagement with risk factors, such as smoking.
- In the UK, healthcare inequalities exist between some groups and communities.
- Women living in the most-deprived areas of England have a life expectancy that is 8 years lower than those living in the least-deprived areas.
- Those living in areas with higher deprivation are more likely to lack access to healthcare services due to a lack of access to transport, language barriers, literacy levels, misinformation, and poor experiences in the past.

Example answer: *Between 2015 and 2019, life expectancy in all regions was generally rising, and life expectancies in all regions fell between 2019 and 2020. There are significant variations in health and life expectancy within England. In 2019, life expectancies were highest in London (85) and lowest in the North East (2020). Variations in income will lead to inequalities in access to resources to enable a healthy lifestyle, and higher rates of engagement with risk factors, such as smoking. Regions with the lowest life expectancies include the North East, North West, Yorkshire, and the Humber. Women living in the most-deprived areas of England have a life expectancy that is 8 years lower than those living in the least-deprived areas. Those living in areas with higher deprivation are more likely to lack access to healthcare services due to a lack of access to transport, language barriers, literacy levels, misinformation, and poor experiences in the past. Regions with the highest life expectancies include London, the South East, and the South West. This represents a north-south divide in life expectancy in the England.*

8 AO1 = 8

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2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1) • Understanding addresses a range of geographical ideas, which are not fully detailed and/or developed. (AO1)
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1) • Understanding addresses a broad range of geographical ideas, which are detailed and fully developed. (AO1)

Relevant content may include:

- Dominant IGOs include The World Bank—a financial institution that provides loans and funding to developing countries, NGOs, and environmental organisations; the International Monetary Fund (IMF)—the financial agency of the United Nations which gives loans to countries in financial difficulty and advises countries; and the World Trade Organization—an organisation that facilitates trade between countries by negotiating agreements.
- Traditionally, the dominant IGOs have promoted neo-liberal views of development which encouraged the adoption of free trade by removing trade barriers, privatising services and industries that have been owned by the state, and deregulating financial markets by removing restrictions on businesses to make it easier for them to trade.
- In the 1980s, the IMF and the World Bank promoted Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) which involved lending a developing country money to boost economic growth and reduce poverty. Countries must also implement neo-liberal policies. SAPs were criticised for opening developing countries up to exploitation and increasing their debt.
- In 1996, the IMF and World Bank launched the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, which cleared the unsustainable debts owed by 36 eligible developing countries, enabling them to spend more on health and education services instead of debt repayments.
- Today, IGO programmes have been aimed at improving environmental quality, health, education, and human rights.
- The World Bank's water and sanitation project has increased access to clean water for 560,000 people in Haiti's rural areas.
- They are also funding a project to support Indonesia improve the lives of coastal communities and increase resilience to sea level rise.

Example answer: Dominant IGOs include the World Bank—a financial institution that provides loans and funding to developing countries, NGOs, and environmental organisations; the International Monetary Fund (IMF)—the financial agency of the United Nations which gives loans to countries in financial difficulty and advises countries; and the World Trade Organization—an organisation that facilitates trade between countries by negotiating agreements. Traditionally, the dominant IGOs have promoted neo-liberal views of development which encouraged the adoption of free trade by removing trade barriers, privatising services and industries that have been owned by the state, and deregulating financial markets by removing restrictions on businesses to make it easier for them to trade. In the 1980s, the IMF and the World Bank promoted Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) which involved lending a developing country money to boost economic growth and reduce poverty. Countries must also implement neo-liberal policies. SAPs were criticised for opening developing countries up to exploitation and increasing their debt. In 1996, the IMF and World Bank launched the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, which cleared the unsustainable debts owed by 36 eligible developing countries, enabling them to spend more on health and education services instead of debt repayments. Today, IGO programmes have been aimed at improving environmental quality, health, education, and human rights. For example, the World Bank's water and sanitation project has increased access to clean water for 560,000 people in Haiti's rural areas. They are also funding a project to support Indonesia improve the lives of coastal communities and increase resilience to sea level rise.

9 AO1 = 8

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Relevant content may include:

- In some states (post-colonial states) there are significant groups, defined by gender and/or ethnicity, that have had fewer rights than the dominant group. Differences in rights are frequently reflected in differences in levels of health and education.
- The colonisation of Australia from 1788 to 1890 dispossessed the Indigenous people of their land.
- There are differences in key indicators of quality of life (health, housing, employment, education) between ATSI peoples (those indigenous to Australia and its associated islands) and non-Indigenous Australians.
- Australia adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in 2007 to work to improve the rights of ATSI peoples.
- School attendance rates are lower for ATSI peoples than non-Indigenous children, usually due to issues with accessing schools in remote areas, and literacy proficiency levels were around 2 to 3 years of schooling lower.
- ATSI women report experiencing violence at three times the rate of non-Indigenous Australians and face more barriers to getting help.
- 'Close the Gap' is a campaign to close the health and life expectancy gap between ATSI peoples and non-Indigenous Australians. The government reports that the aims are on track to be met.

10 AO1 = 8

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Relevant content may include:

- Views on human rights norms vary around the world so there are disagreements over what constitutes a violation of human rights.
- Countries will vote to undertake interventions based on their own geopolitical relationships and interests.
- Intervention in other countries erodes their national sovereignty (their right to authority over their own territory).
- Direct military action can have positive and negative outcomes, although human rights violations are sometimes used as a reason for military intervention.
- Although intervention in Libya was justified under the UN's responsibility to protect policy, some countries were concerned that the situation did not justify intervention into Libya's national sovereignty and highlighted how intervention to protect human rights was used inconsistently around the world.
- Global strategic interests might drive military interventions but are often justified by the protagonists in terms of human rights.
- For example, NATO-led military intervention in Libya was justified as humanitarian intervention to protect civilians, but some argue that the international community wanted to intervene for regime change and NATO's bombings were unjustified.

11 AO1 = 8

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Relevant content may include:

- The success of geopolitical interventions can be measured in many ways.
- Health indicators, such as increasing life expectancy and lowering of infant mortality.
- Educational indicators, such as an increase in literacy rate and average years of schooling.
- Increased gender inequality, such as lower maternal mortality rate and increased school enrolment of girls.
- Economic indicators such as an increase in GDP per capita and a decrease in the poverty rate.
- The degree that freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of information is promoted.
- The humane treatment and management of refugee flows.
- The introduction of democracy, good governance, and political stability. For example, the UN provides assistance at elections to around 60 countries a year and peacekeeping missions aim to strengthen democratic institutions, due to the UN’s strong belief in the link between democracy, development, and respect for human rights.
- For other countries, success is measured in terms of economic growth with less attention to other aspects of development. For example, Ecuador, which became a democracy in 1979, saw strong economic growth between 2007 and 2017 due to investment in infrastructure and social spending by the government. However, it was argued that the president had authoritarian tendencies, limited the freedom of the press and there was large-scale corruption.

12 AO1 = 4 / AO2 = 4

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Relevant content may include:

AO1

- There is a positive relationship/correlation shown on the scatter graph, as the percentage of people using safely managed drinking water services increase, and so does life expectancy.
- There is a relatively strong correlation.

- There are some anomalies. Hungary has almost 100% of people using safely managed drinking water services, but a life expectancy lower than other countries with similar percentage of people using safely managed drinking water services (around 75 years).

AO2

- In the developing world, there are lower levels of health and lower life expectancies.
- Most deaths are due to communicable disease. Lack of access to potable water and sanitation increases the spread of waterborne diseases such as cholera and typhoid.
- Life expectancy in HICs is higher as almost all the population have access to potable water.
- There are many other factors that will affect the relationship shown on the graph, such as government decisions, quality of healthcare, and the prevalence of other diseases and their management.

13 AO1 = 4 / AO2 = 4

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Relevant content may include:

AO1

- The map shows a spatial variation where some countries have abolished the death penalty (e.g. UK, Australia, Canada) and some have retained the death penalty (e.g. USA, China, India).
- Most of Europe and South America have abolished the death penalty.
- There are many countries in the Middle East, Asia, and North East Africa where the death penalty is retained.
- There is no link between development level and practice of the death penalty.
- The death penalty violates Article 3 of the UDHR (the right to life) and Article 15 (people should be free from torture or cruel, inhuman punishment).
- There are significant differences between countries in both their definitions and protection of human rights.

AO2

- Some countries will agree that practicing the death penalty is a violation of the UDHR, and some will not. Although the UDHR is not legally binding.
- Some countries will prioritise economic development over human rights. For example, in Singapore, corporal punishment can be used alongside imprisonment, as well as the death penalty.
- Corruption in governments may mean that they are less likely to uphold their moral and legal obligations to protect human rights and the judicial system may not respect rights and freedoms.
- Countries with varying levels of democratic governments, cultures, histories, and beliefs will view human rights norms differently.
- Individual countries have national sovereignty, which means that they can rule their own country without external intervention.

14 AO1 = 8

Level	Marks	Description
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No rewardable material.
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Relevant content may include:

- Lack of intervention and action in development and human rights issues may impact negatively on progress in environmental, political, and social development.
- Critics of the UN Security Council argue that it fails to act in situations where action is needed to prevent violence and protect innocent citizens.
- Countries with permanent seats on the Council can use their veto power to block any resolutions they do not agree with.
- Russia and China used their veto power to block UN actions that would hold the regime in Libya accountable for its documented atrocities.
- Lack of action in Zimbabwe have led to high poverty rates, low life expectancies, high levels of corruption, and high levels of deforestation.
- In 2008, Russia and China voted against a resolution for an arms embargo, and travel ban and financial freeze on the President and senior Government officials.

15 AO1 = 5 / AO2 = 15

Level	Marks	Description
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rewardable material.
1	1–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas, making limited and rarely logical connections/relationships. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce an interpretation with limited coherence and support from evidence. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce an unsupported or generic conclusion, drawn from an argument that is unbalanced or lacks coherence. (AO2)
2	6–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is occasionally relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas with limited but logical connections/relationships. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas in order to produce a partial interpretation that is supported by some evidence but has limited coherence. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a conclusion, partially supported by an unbalanced argument with limited coherence. (AO2)
3	11–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and accurate. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to find some logical and relevant connections/relationships. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas in order to produce a partial but coherent interpretation that is supported by some evidence. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a conclusion, largely supported by an argument that may be unbalanced or partially coherent. (AO2)
4	16–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to find fully logical and relevant connections/relationships. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce a full and coherent interpretation that is supported by evidence. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a rational, substantiated conclusion, fully supported by a balanced argument that is drawn together coherently. (AO2)

Relevant content may include:

AO1

- Income inequality and deprivation directly affect health outcomes and life expectancy through access to resources.
- Individuals with lower incomes often have limited access to nutritious food, safe housing, and quality healthcare.
- People living in poverty are more likely to experience food insecurity, leading to malnutrition or obesity - both of which are risk factors for non-communicable diseases.
- Poor quality housing, which may have problems such as mould which can lead to further health issues, such as respiratory problems.

AO2

- In countries without universal healthcare systems, low-income individuals may delay seeking medical attention due to the cost.
- Income inequality often correlates with differences in access to health services.
- Income inequality and deprivation also influence health indirectly. For example, lack of education can have an impact on health.
- Countries with greater income inequality have worse health outcomes and lower life expectancy compared to more equal societies.
- In many countries life expectancy also varies greatly depending on income level, with those on higher incomes living significantly longer than those on a lower income.
- There are factors other than deprivation which will impact health and life expectancy, including genetics, lifestyle choices, cultural norms and public health policy.

Example answer: The variations in human health and life expectancy are influenced by many factors, but deprivation and income inequalities are often key aspects.

Income inequality and deprivation directly affect health outcomes and life expectancy through access to resources. Individuals with lower incomes often have limited access to nutritious food, safe housing, and quality healthcare, all of which are essential for maintaining good health. For example, people living in poverty are more likely to experience food insecurity, leading to malnutrition or obesity - both of which are risk factors for non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and heart disease. Those in deprived areas may live in poor quality housing, which may have problems such as mould which can lead to further health issues, such as respiratory problems.

Healthcare access is also important. In countries without universal healthcare systems, low-income individuals may delay seeking medical attention due to the cost, leading to the worsening of otherwise preventable or manageable conditions. Income inequality often correlates with differences in access to health services, which in turn impacts health outcomes and life expectancy.

Income inequality and deprivation also influence health indirectly. For example, education is a powerful factor in health. Those from wealthier backgrounds are more likely to attain higher levels of education, which is associated with better understanding of your own health, healthier lifestyles, and higher-income employment which allows access to improved healthcare.

Countries with greater income inequality have worse health outcomes and lower life expectancy compared to more equal societies. In many countries life expectancy also varies greatly depending on income level, with those on higher incomes living significantly longer than those on a lower income.

There are factors other than deprivation which will impact health and life expectancy, including genetics, lifestyle choices, cultural norms and public health policy. Deprivation and income inequalities are part of a complex web of factors, but are among the most significant factors in health and life expectancy.

16 AO1 = 5 / AO2 = 15

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Relevant content may include:

AO1

- Between 2000 and 2015, the United Nation's 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were created as a development framework that aimed to: eradicate poverty, achieve universal education, promote gender equality, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability, and encourage countries to work together.
- The UN post-2015 development agenda expands on the MDGs, setting new goals to include sustainable development.

AO2

- Progress against the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has been mixed in terms of individual countries, global regions, and targets.
- By 2015, progress had been mixed: extreme poverty had declined, primary school enrolment rate had increased, more girls were in school, the under-five mortality rate had declined by more than half, maternal mortality had declined, malaria deaths had fallen and treatment had improved for diseases, access to drinking water had improved, and official development assistance from developed countries had increased.
- However, gender inequality persisted, inequalities still existed between the wealthiest and poorest areas, global carbon dioxide emissions had increased, water scarcity had increased, numbers of refugees increased, and 800 million people still lived in poverty.
- The extent to which the United Nation's MDGs were unsuccessful in progressing economic and social development varies between different regions of the world.
- The poverty rate fell by 66% in Southern Asia but only 28% in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- The target to reduce hunger was met in some regions (e.g. Latin America), but not met in others (e.g. Sub-Saharan Africa), and increased in Western Asia.
- The relationship between economic and social development is complex and dependent on decisions made by governments on the importance of social progress as the cooperation of the government with IGOs and NGOs was required to meet the MDGs.

17 AO1 = 5 / AO2 = 15

Level	Marks	Description
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rewardable material.
1	1–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas, making limited and rarely logical connections/relationships. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce an interpretation with limited coherence and support from evidence. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce an unsupported or generic conclusion, drawn from an argument that is unbalanced or lacks coherence. (AO2)
2	6–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is occasionally relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas with limited but logical connections/relationships. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas in order to produce a partial interpretation that is supported by some evidence but has limited coherence. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a conclusion, partially supported by an unbalanced argument with limited coherence. (AO2)
3	11–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and accurate. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to find some logical and relevant connections/relationships. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas in order to produce a partial but coherent interpretation that is supported by some evidence. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a conclusion, largely supported by an argument that may be unbalanced or partially coherent. (AO2)
4	16–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to find fully logical and relevant connections/relationships. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce a full and coherent interpretation that is supported by evidence. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a rational, substantiated conclusion, fully supported by a balanced argument that is drawn together coherently. (AO2)

Relevant content may include:

AO1

- Development aid in the form of money, technology, or expertise is given from one country to another to help improve quality of life.
- The Gini Index measures income inequality within a country with a score of 0 representing perfect equality and 100 representing maximum inequality.
- Development aid can take the form of charitable gifts, emergency aid to help recover from natural disasters (e.g. Haiti 2010 earthquake), specific projects, and loans.
- It can be administered by NGOs (e.g. Oxfam), national governments, and IGOs.

AO2

- Development aid has a mixed record of success, as the relationship of aid, development, health, and human rights is unclear.
- There is success in some states (e.g. Botswana).
- Botswana grew economically due to its natural resources, and invested this income in infrastructure, health, and education.
- Much of Botswana's aid has been focused towards HIV/AIDS.
- Between 2010 and 2019, HIV incidence and AIDS mortality has decreased.
- It has strong governance and low levels of corruption.
- There have been improvements in mean years of schooling and GNI per capita.
- Botswana is expected to no longer qualify for official development assistance from OECD countries by 2030.
- Successes include progress in dealing with life-threatening conditions. For example, more than 80 countries donate financially to the Global Fund to address HIV, TB, and malaria, in line with SDG 3. Since 2022, the Fund has saved over 50 million lives.
- There are also improvements in some aspects of human rights (gender equality). For example, 45% of OECD development assistance was dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment in 2019 and 2020.
- There has been failure in others (e.g. Haiti).
- Development aid from governments, IGOs such as the World Bank, and NGOs has failed to reach its goals in Haiti.
- The UN gave more than \$13 billion in international aid between 2010 and 2020.
- Aid to Haiti has been ineffective as political elites have used money to their advantage with little interest in developing the country.
- It remains the poorest country in the Western hemisphere and poverty levels have remained high.
- There is high aid dependency.
- It is still extremely vulnerable to natural disasters and disease outbreaks.
- In some states that receive substantial development aid, economic inequalities have increased while in other states economic inequalities have decreased. Despite rising in the 1990s, Botswana's score has fallen from 64.7 in 2002 to 40.7 in 2019. Haiti's score was 53.3 in 2019.
- High rates of inequality can lead to a lack of access to healthcare and a decrease in life expectancy for some communities.
- Some superpowers can be seen to use aid as an extension of their foreign policies, with the goal of improving their own access to resources, geopolitical relationships, and alliances.

- Some countries may become dependent on aid from other countries. For example, donations of food aid can undermine the local agricultural economy.
- Top-down aid given to corrupt governments risks being misused and used for the personal gain of political elites. The World Bank has identified corruption as a major hurdle in eliminating extreme poverty by 2030.
- Development aid can be seen as a success in one place context, but as a failure in another.

18 AO1 = 5 / AO2 = 15

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	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No rewardable material.
1	1–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1) • Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas, making limited and rarely logical connections/relationships. (AO2) • Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce an interpretation with limited coherence and support from evidence. (AO2) • Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce an unsupported or generic conclusion, drawn from an argument that is unbalanced or lacks coherence. (AO2)
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Relevant content may include:

AO1

- Development aid in the form of money, technology, or expertise is given from one country to another to help improve quality of life.
- Development aid can take the form of charitable gifts, emergency aid to help recover from natural disasters (e.g. Haiti 2010 earthquake), specific projects, and loans.
- It can be administered by NGOs (e.g. Oxfam), national governments, and IGOs.
- Aid and development projects should be sustainable development and take environmental considerations into account.

AO2

- Development aid has a mixed record of success, as the relationship of aid, development, health, and human rights is unclear.
- There is success in some states e.g. Botswana.
- Botswana grew economically due to its natural resources, and invested this income in infrastructure, health, and education.
- Much of Botswana's aid has been focused towards HIV/AIDS.
- Between 2010 and 2019, HIV incidence and AIDS mortality has decreased.
- It has strong governance and low levels of corruption.
- There have been improvements in mean years of schooling and GNI per capita.
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- Successes include progress in dealing with life-threatening conditions. For example, more than 80 countries donate financially to the Global Fund to address HIV, TB, and malaria, in line with SDG 3. Since 2022, the Fund has saved over 50 million lives.
- There are also improvements in some aspects of human rights (gender equality). For example, 45% of OECD development assistance was dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment in 2019 and 2020.
- Some economic development, both by superpowers and TNCs, has very serious impacts on the environment in which minority groups live and disregards their human rights to their land and culture.
- In 2017, oil in the Niger Delta accounted for over 80% of the Nigerian government's income.
- Oil spills in 2008 and 2009 destroyed the fishing industry in Bodo village, Nigeria. TNC Shell initially offered only \$4000 compensation to affected communities before being taken to court. In 2011, Shell reported spilling 17.5 million litres of oil.
- Communities in the Delta region suffer from polluted water, loss of farmland, loss of mangrove forests, and a decline in biodiversity. The area suffers many oil spills due to lack of maintenance, accidents, and purposeful damage.
- These ecosystems are important to the way of life of the local population, who have lost access to basic human rights, such as access to necessities and work.
- Some superpowers can be seen to use development aid as an extension of their foreign policies, with the goal of improving their own access to resources, geopolitical relationships, and alliances.
- Some countries may become dependent on aid from other countries. For example, donations of food aid can undermine the local agricultural economy.

- Development can be seen as a success in one place context, but as a failure in another if the economic development disregards human rights and the environment.
- A high GDP does not always mean that a country is socially and environmentally developed.