

**Global politics**  
**Higher level and standard level**  
**Paper 1**

4 May 2023

Zone A morning | Zone B afternoon | Zone C morning

1 hour 15 minutes

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**Instructions to candidates**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all the questions.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[25 marks]**.

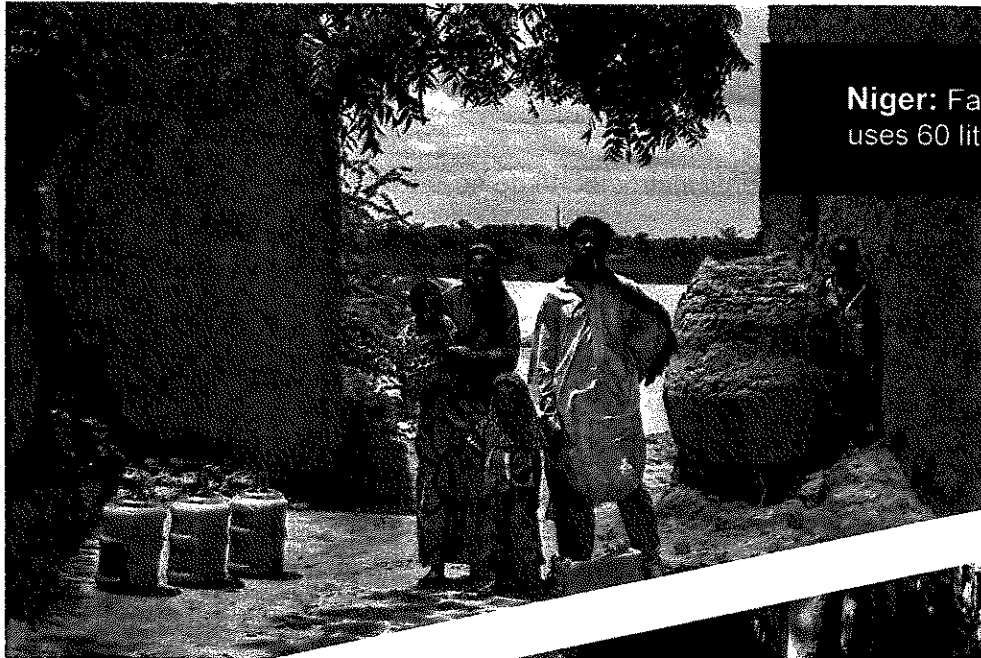
### Unit 3: Development

Debates surrounding development: challenges of globalization, inequality and sustainability.

Read all the sources carefully and answer all the questions that follow.

#### Source A

Adapted from “#Wateris a family affair”, photographs from a photo essay used by UNICEF to raise awareness of water consumption around the world in 2015.



**Niger:** Family of five uses 60 litres per day



**US:** Family of three uses 1000 litres per day

**United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 6: Clean Water And Sanitation:****What's the goal here?**

To ensure access to safe water sources and sanitation for all.

**Why?**

Access to water, sanitation and hygiene is a human right, yet billions are still faced with daily challenges accessing even the most basic of services. Around 1.8 billion people globally use a source of drinking water that is fecally\* contaminated. Some 2.4 billion people lack access to basic sanitation services, such as toilets or latrines. Water scarcity affects more than 40 per cent of the global population and is projected to rise.

**What are the effects of this?**

Water and sanitation related diseases remain among the major causes of death in children under five. Proper water and sanitation are a key foundation for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, including good health and gender equality. By managing our water sustainably, we are also able to better manage our production of food and energy and contribute to economic growth. Moreover, we can preserve our water ecosystems, their biodiversity, and act on climate change.

**What can we do?**

Civil society organizations should work to keep governments accountable, invest in water research and development, and promote the inclusion of women, youth and indigenous communities in water resources governance.

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\* feces: bodily waste or excrement from humans and animals

**Source C** Adapted from “Gender & Water”, a training guide for the *Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)*, Switzerland’s agency for international cooperation in the Department of Foreign Affairs (2005).

**Water resource management is incomplete without a gender perspective because:**

**Women and men have different and changing gender roles which are bound up with relations of unequal power.** Women are often the primary users of water – in households, subsistence agriculture, health and sanitation. Women in many cases also take the primary role in educating children, in child and family health and in caring for the sick. Understanding gender roles will help to plan responses and policies related to water.

**Women and men have different access to power and assets.** Poor women often use more “common property” resources such as rivers and lakes than men or better-off women. The commercial value of water may mean that particular genders or classes are not recognized in their claims to their right to water. A gender perspective can be applied to policy, finance, infrastructure investments and the impact of large-scale water resource management projects. A rights-based approach must prioritise equal access to water by all social groups, inclusive participation in decision-making about water, and accountability of public institutions. The human right to water entitles everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses.

**Source D** Adapted from “More than 800m people need to travel 30 mins for safe water, report finds.” *The Guardian* newspaper (2018).

Water inequality is increasing in the world’s most environmentally stressed nations, warn the authors of a report that shows more than 800 million people need to travel for at least 30 minutes to access safe supplies. Gender is also a key factor because it is mostly women who fetch water. The UN recommends at least 50 litres per day for a family of four. Despite an overall increase in provision of tap water, the study—the *State of the World’s Water 2018*—charts the gaps within and between nations, as poor communities face competition over natural water supplies with agriculture and factories producing goods for wealthier consumers. “Inequality in access to water is growing primarily as a result of a lack of political will,” said the director of policy and advocacy for WaterAid, an international non-governmental organization (NGO) focussed on water, sanitation and hygiene.

There have been improvements. The greatest progress has been in big, fast-growing developing nations. China has seen an extra 334 million people get access to water between 2000 and 2015, followed by India with 301 million. WaterAid’s senior policy analyst on water security and climate change said that, “Those marginalised by age, gender, class, caste or disability, or living in a slum or remote rural community, are hardest to reach and will continue to suffer as long as governments do not prioritise and fund access to water for all, and while disproportionate use of water by industry and agriculture continues.”

1. Identify **three** aspects of inequality represented in Source A. [3]
  
  2. With explicit reference to Source B **and one** example you have studied, explain why water is important to sustainable development. [4]
  
  3. Using Source C **and** Source D, compare the challenges of equality for sustainable development. [8]
  
  4. "Political factors represent the greatest threat to sustainable development."  
Discuss this claim using all the sources **and** your own knowledge. [10]
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