

H2 Geography Weighted Assessment 1

Duration: 55 minutes

Cluster 1: Development, Economy and Environment

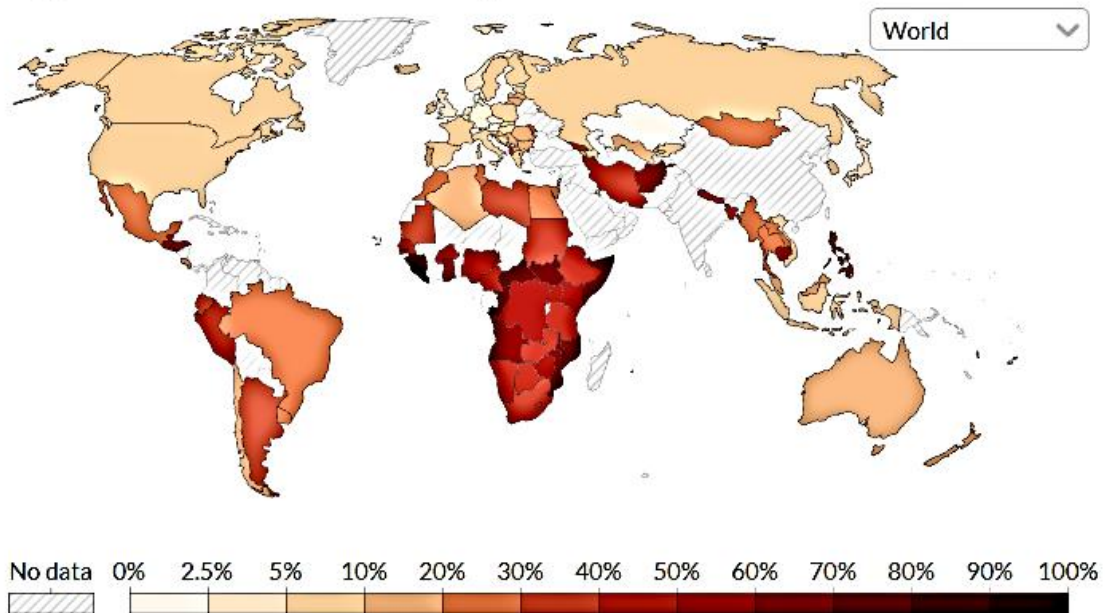
Resource 1 shows the global patterns in share of population with food insecurity in 2019 which is an indicator used to measure the social inclusion dimension of sustainable development. Resource 2 shows trends in beach litter pollution in selected countries between 2016 to 2018. Resource 3 shows a photograph of a section along the coastline of Manila, Philippines.

- (a) Describe the global patterns in share of population with food insecurity as shown in Resource 1. [4]
- (b) Explain why the data shown in Resource 1 may be limited in measuring sustainable development. [5]
- (c) Explain how technology, based on Ester Boserup's views, can help address food insecurity as shown in Resource 1 [6]
- (d) With reference to Resource 2, compare the trends in plastic beach litter count between Cambodia and Italy. [3]
- (e) Suggest why Philippines' and Italy's trends in beach litter as shown in Resource 2 differ. [5]
- (f) With reference to Resources 2 and 3, explain how human activities can compromise ability of oceans to provide ecosystem services (e.g. provisioning, regulating, supporting, cultural). [7]

Resource 1

Share of population with food insecurity (2019)

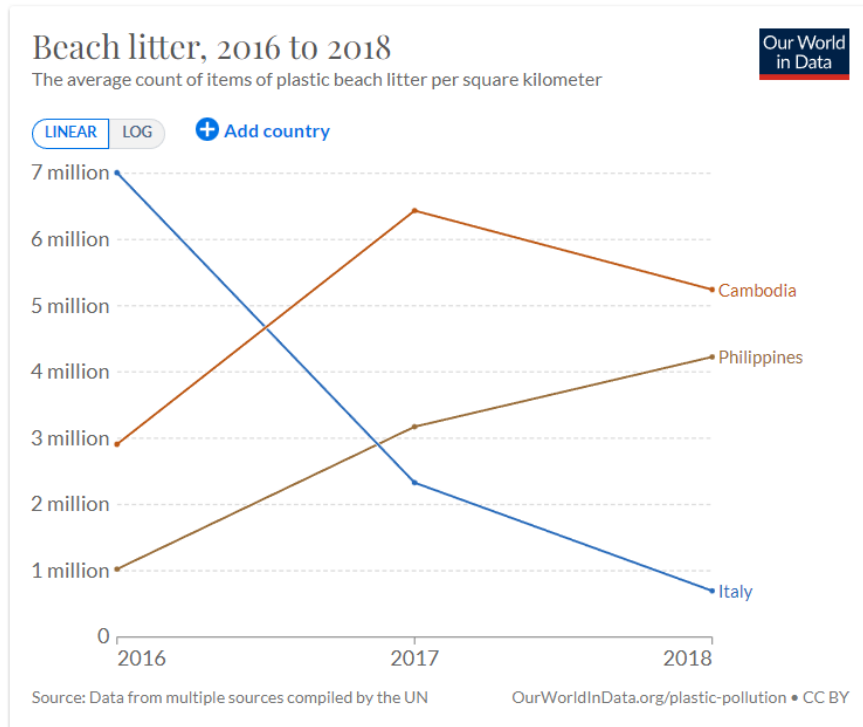
Food insecurity is defined by the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). Moderate food insecurity is generally associated with the inability to regularly eat healthy, nutritious diets. Severe food insecurity is more strongly related to insufficient quantity of food (energy) and therefore strongly related to undernourishment or hunger.



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
OurWorldInData.org/hunger-and-undernourishment • CC BY

Resource 2

Beach litter in selected countries (2016-2018)



Resource 3

Photograph of a coastline in Manila, Philippines

