Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES **0457/12**

Paper 1 Written Examination **May/June 2019**

INSERT (Resource Booklet)

1 hour 15 minutes

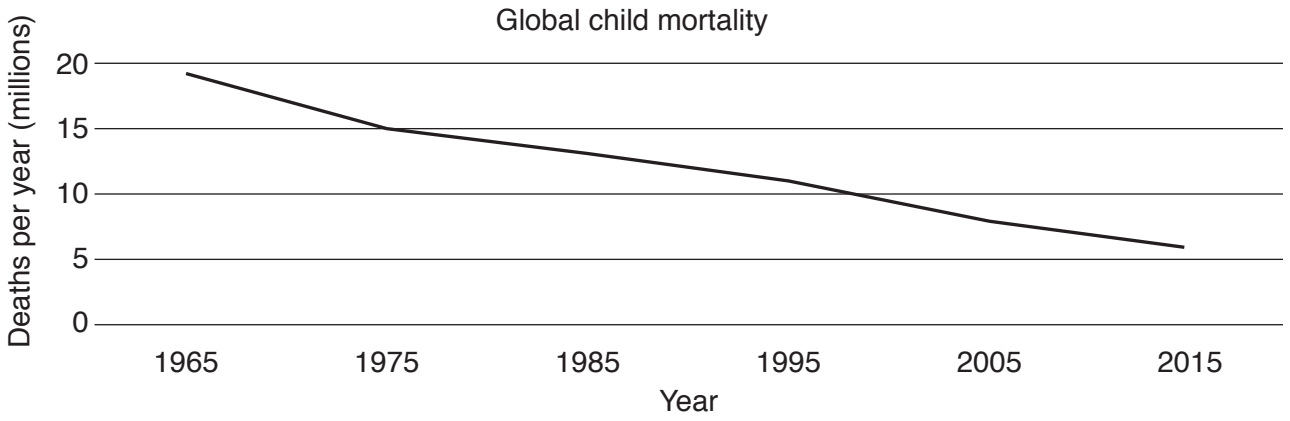
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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Resource Booklet contains Sources 1 to 4. The time for reading these sources is allowed for within the time set for the examination.

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Source 1



This graph shows the trend in global child mortality. Child mortality refers to deaths before the age of five years.

In 2015, child mortality was highest in developing regions like Africa, where the rate was 47 per 1000 live births. This is almost eight times higher than that in developed regions like Europe.

Source 2

Reasons for high rates of child mortality		Ways to reduce rates of child mortality
Unclean drinking water		Provide water treatment services
Poor sanitation		Build more toilets
Disease		Increase access to doctors and medicines
Poor health education		Improve the health education and training of parents
Poverty		Provide higher incomes
High unemployment		Increase opportunities for jobs

One cause of poor health in children is the spread of diseases and infections, such as malaria, diarrhoea and measles. Diseases and infections are often spread by drinking dirty water, or through poor sanitation and a lack of toilets.

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Source 3: Governments must spend more money to provide clean water

It is a disgrace! Why do we not care about the death of a child? Why do we let parents suffer so much sadness? Why do we let disease spread so easily?

Children are our joy. Children have human rights. Children are the wealth of our nation. Children are our security. High rates of child mortality hurt these parts of our lives.

The World Health Organisation says that access to clean water saves children's lives. Surely we must invest in better water treatment, sanitation and hygiene.

We must raise the money to pay for these vital services even if it means asking for aid and raising taxes. Our children and their health are priceless – without them we have no future.

Our local doctor says that in places where children are more likely to survive, families usually decide to have fewer children. There is therefore less strain on families and community resources.

Extract from a newspaper article published in Africa in 2017

Source 4: How do we get clean water to everyone?

Mamo

It is one of the world's greatest challenges. I have seen many sources claiming that getting clean water will be a problem in the future. Global warming, pollution and greater demand from rising populations are making water a scarce resource. Some people say that there will be conflict between countries over water.

I think that we must help local communities to help themselves. Some charities help people to use simple technology to improve water supplies. For example, to build wells, install hand pumps and collect rain water.

According to an international organisation, 2.4 billion people do not have somewhere safe to go to the toilet. A charity project I have heard about called 'toilet twinning' gives thousands of people clean water and sanitation by providing the resources to build toilet blocks. Wealthier people who already have a toilet donate money so that toilets can be built in poorer areas where they do not exist.

These will be locally owned and long-lasting solutions that give people dignity and self-respect. My research and personal experience in village communities with dirty water and drought show this is true.

Saba

Yes, I agree that local people need to be educated in hygiene and sanitation, but it is only governments that can make a real difference. I work for the government so I understand the issues.

Charities only help a few people; often they are unable to reach the poorest and remotest communities. Only governments can afford to develop national strategies with the structure to reach everyone. Getting enough water that is not poisoned by human waste or industrial pollution to everyone is expensive. Everyone can help achieve this through paying taxes.

Governments can also get advice from international agencies like the World Health Organisation and World Bank. The 2017 United Nations report on water asks governments to work together on this global problem by using water more effectively.

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