

Candidate 1 evidence

1.	<p>one conclusion I can make about the impact of armed conflict on children in Somalia is that they are used to fight because there life expectancy is really low. This has been shown in source A which says "children make up a large part of Somalia's population, with nearly half under 16 years of age" This links to source which shows statistics A which ^{says} knows "Al-shabaab terrorist group, who recruit children as young as ten to become soldiers." This show us that Somalia has life expectancy must be very low as is a significant amount of there population is children. In source D it says "In these areas, children face horrific human rights abuse, including sexual assault and attacks on there school. This shows that children in these area's will suffer with a lot of trauma due to what they are being put through.</p>	
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One ~~another~~ conclusion I can make about the link between armed conflict and undernourishment is that it is decreasing. This is shown in source C which shows the share population that is undernourished was at 70% in 2010 and has had a drop to around 49% in 2020/21. This tells us that there population has dropped quite a bit within a decade.

One conclusion I can make about the success of the UN in providing aid in somalia is that they are successfully helping somalia. This is shown in source B which shows the number of UN staff in somalia is just over 1,600 in 2022 compared to 2018 when they had 1,300. This links to source B which also shows in 2021 there were just a tiny bit under 1,600 UN staff in somalia compared to to average number of UN staff

<p>in sub-saharan African countries was at 700 in 2021. This shows that the number of UN staff in Somalia has significantly shot up but they are also forgetting about sub-sub saharan African countries. This also links to source D which says says "the UN refugee agency delivers lifesaving aid such as shelter, water and healthcare to people forced to flee their homes". This shows that the UN are changing lives and helping many of people and making sure they are safe and well cared for.</p>
<p>my overall conclusion based on which country is most like Somalia is Chad. This is because source A says "a GDP (a country's total income) of £ \$26.3 billion" in source C Chad has £ \$32.4 billion which is the closest to Somalia.</p>

as they are gaining more money.
~~the link is to~~

one reason I ~~support~~ oppose the view of "is it accurate to state that the problem facing healthcare in the UK are worse than other countries" is false this is shown in source C which shows the percentage share of healthcare budget spent on ~~health~~ administration was 5.5% in France and 2.2% in Ireland compared to USA at 9.0%?

in conclusion I would say that it is accurate that the UK healthcare is worse than other countries. This is shown in source ~~B~~ which shows Australia's nurse pay compared to average woman pay is +30% compared to France which is under average woman pay by -10%. This shows that nurses get payed less in the UK. another thing which links is

	the life expectancy rate is 84.0	
	years in Australia compared to	
	82.2 ^{82.2} years in New Zealand.	
	Showing that the UK is	
	significantly less.	

3. Source A is reliable to an extent. This is because the date is "May 2023" which is reliable because it is well in date but the website is a charity based site. Some charity websites are just a con to get you to give them money.

Source B is reliable to an extent this is because the date on it is "03 May 2013" which is extremely outdated but it has ~~more~~ social media pages down at the bottom so people can look into them further.

Source C is reliable this is because the Scottish government is a reliable website that is well trusted within the UK. Plus the date is September 2023 which is still in date.

	in conclusion the most?	
	reliable source was source C	
	because the government are well	
	known in Scotland and well trusted	
	and it was recently published.	

Candidate 2 evidence

1.

One conclusion which can be made about the impact of armed conflict on children in Somalia is children face inhumane impacts as a result of the conflict in Somalia.

One piece of evidence to support this is from Source D which says 'infant mortality rate in Somalia has risen to 84 deaths per 100,000 births.' This links with Source C which shows that in Eswatini the infant mortality rate per 1000 births is 36.7. This shows the impact that armed conflict has had on children in Somalia as Eswatini, a country with little or no conflict has a significantly lower infant mortality rate than Somalia where there is conflict, suggesting that armed conflict has led to Somalia having a much higher infant mortality rate. This is backed up by source D which says 'children face horrific human rights abuse, including sexual assault and attacks on their schools'. This highlights the impact of conflict on Somali children as they experience heinous acts which can lead to high levels of stress in areas controlled by terrorist groups where conflict is present.

One conclusion which can be made about the link between armed conflict and undernourishment is that there is a clear link between armed conflict and undernourishment as countries who experience conflict are more likely to experience undernourishment.

One piece of evidence to support this is from Source A which says 'In Somalia, about 6.7 million people face severe food insecurity, with citizens frequently struggling with undernourishment in areas that have been torn apart by fighting.' This demonstrates that there is a clear correlation between areas who have higher conflict levels and areas who are experiencing undernourishment as a significant number of people in Somalia face undernourishment and in Somalia there is lots of conflict. This is supported by source C which shows that in 2021, Somalia, an area with high conflict levels, had just under 50% of the population facing undernourishment. In comparison, Eswatini, an area with no or little conflict had just over 10% of the population experiencing undernourishment. This again, demonstrates the clear and evident link between armed conflict and undernourishment as areas with higher conflict have higher undernourishment rates and areas with lower conflict have lower undernourishment rates.

One conclusion that can be made about the success of the UN in providing aid in Somalia is that the UN has been successful in providing aid in Somalia as Somali citizens now have access to living essentials,

One piece of evidence to support this is from Source B which shows that there is a large number of UN staff deployed in Somalia. Source 2 shows that in 2022, there was over 1600 UN staff deployed in Somalia. This highlights the success of the UN in providing aid in Somalia as there was such a large number of staff available and able to provide support to people. This is backed up by source D which discusses the impact of the UN in Somalia as source D states 'the UN refugee

agency delivers lifesaving aid such as shelter, water and healthcare to people forced to flee their homes. This highlights the great success of the UN in providing aid in Somalia as citizens were provided with resources which saved lives.

Overall it is clear that the Sub Saharan African Country most like Somalia is Chad. Source D shows that Somalia has a life expectancy of 57 years. Source C shows Chad with a life expectancy of 60 years, making Chad the country most like Somalia as Chad has the closest life expectancy rate, compared to the other countries. Additionally Source A says that Somalia has a GDP of \$26.3 billion. Source C shows Chad with a GDP \$32.4 billion, which makes Chad the country most like Somalia as Chad shares a similar GDP unlike other countries such as Sudan who has a GDP of \$136 billion.

2.

It is accurate to state that problems facing healthcare in the UK are worse than in other countries. One piece of evidence to support this is from source D which says 'UK nurses earn 1% less than the average UK worker. This links with source B which shows that all countries listed apart from France (where a Nurse's pay is 10% less than the average worker) all have nurses pay which is higher than the average worker's pay. This suggests that it is accurate to state that the problems facing healthcare in the UK are worse to an extent than other countries as UK nurses earn less than the average workers pay which is the opposite of the majority of countries listed in Source B, where Nurse's pay was higher than the average worker's pay. This therefore, suggests that Nurse's in the UK are underpaid.

It is inaccurate to state that problems facing healthcare in the UK are worse than in other countries. One piece of evidence to support this is from source D which says 'the UK spends 1.9% of its health budget on administration'. This suggests that the UK is efficiently spending their funding meaning it is inaccurate to state that problems facing healthcare in the UK are worse than in other countries. This links with source C which displays different countries percentage share of health budget on administration. All countries listed spent more of its health budget on administration, including the USA who spent 9.0% of its healthcare budget on administration. This suggests that the UK is spending their money and funding more efficiently compared to other countries such as the USA, which allows the UK to put this money into other areas of the NHS such as Mental health services, whereas countries like the USA may struggle to finance these services as so much of its healthcare budget is spent on administration. This highlights that it is inaccurate to state that the problems facing healthcare in the UK are worse than in other countries as the UK efficiently spends a small amount of its health budget on administrations compared to other countries.

It is accurate to state that problems facing healthcare in the UK are worse than in other countries. One piece of evidence to support this is from Source A which discusses the number of doctors in the UK with source A stating '32 doctors for every 10,000 people which is considered too few to care for the growing number of patients'. This suggests that the UK are facing healthcare systematic problems more than in other countries as there are not enough doctors to provide support to people. This links with source C which shows that Germany has 45 doctors per 100,000 people. This further suggests that healthcare problems facing the UK are worse

than in other countries as other countries, like Germany, have more more doctors per 10,000 people to provide essential support to people who require it.

Overall it is clear that healthcare problems facing the UK are worse than in other countries as the UK experiences a lower overall life expectancy than other countries. Source D says 'the UK's overall life expectancy was 81.4 years in 2023.' This links with Source C which shows that Australia has a life expectancy of 84.0 years in 2023. This demonstrates that healthcare problems facing the UK are worse than in other countries, such as Australia as they have a higher life expectancy than the UK, with Australians living approximately 3.5 years longer than UK citizens.

3.

Source A is unreliable. Source A is an adapted summary of Minimum Unit Pricing (MUP) from the Alcohol Focus Scotland Website (a charity that worked to reduce harm caused by alcohol). This makes Source A unreliable as the summary has been adapted from the website meaning key information and points could have been missed. Source A is also unreliable because the source is a charity which works to reduce harm caused by alcohol, meaning that the charity are going to be biased and in support of MUP, making Source A unreliable.

Source B is partly reliable. Source B is an article from the Independent newspaper, online. Source B is unreliable as the article was written in 2013, meaning the source is over 10 years out of date, which could mean information about the Whisky Industry is outdated and therefore could be incorrect. However, Source B is reliable as the Independent is a trustworthy and well known newspaper, and will also face regulations meaning the Newspaper cannot publish false information, making Source B reliable as the information will be correct.

Source C is reliable. Source C is a report from the Scottish government website about MUP and public attitudes towards MUP. This makes Source C reliable as it is published on the Scottish Government website meaning the report will be of the highest of standards and will have gone through multiple tests and checks to ensure it is eligible. Source C is also reliable as the research was conducted by IPSOS, an international polling company, who is reputable and well known meaning the research will be accurate, which makes Source C reliable.

Overall Source C is the most reliable source. Source C is more reliable than Source A because Source C has cited that IPSOS conducted the research meaning we know where information and data has come from, whereas Source A does not contain citations which means we do not know if data on MUP saving lives is accurate or not. Source C is more reliable than Source B as Source C is from 2023 and Source B does not contain the full article. Source B has also been enhanced by Google, which makes Source B more reliable.

Candidate 3 evidence

Question 1

A conclusion that can be made about the impact of armed conflict on children in Somalia is that because of the fighting children are at risk of danger. We can see this in Source A when it says "Children make up a large part of Somalias population, with nearly half under 16 years of age." This is backed up in Source D when it say "In these areas, children face horrific human rights abuses, including sexual assualt and attacks on their school". This shows us that if this country lost their population of children then they would have no future.

One conclusion that can be made the link between armed conflict and undernourishment is that cause of conflict food is unaccessible to eat. We can see this in Source A when it says "More than 80% of the record high 149 million Africans facing acute food insecurity are in conflict affected areas." This is backed up in Source C where we can see the rise in underneroushiment in conflict affected African countries from 2010 to 2021. This shows us that cause of conflict people are struggling to find food and it leaving them with nothing to eat.

One conclusion that can be made about the succes of the UN in providing aid to Somalia is that over the years the UN have been adding more and more staff into countries to provide support and aid for citizens in Somalia. We can see this in Source A when it says "One of the biggest challanges facing international organisations delivering humanterian aid for instance the United Nation (UN), is that despite the large number of staff present in countries such as Somalia, they often stuggle to reach citziens and help who trapped in particular conflict zones. This is backed up by Source D when it says "In 2020, two UN humanterian workers were shot dead by Al-Shabaab". This shows that cause it is so dangerous for aid workers to save people they will not take risks to save people which shows it is not succesful.

An overall conclusion that can be made about the sub-saharran country that is most similar to somalia is Chad. We can see this in source C when it says that Chad has an infant mortality rare at 62.5 (per 1000 years) and their gross domestic product is \$32 million. This is backed up in Source D when it says "a low average life expectancy in somalia of 57 years. In addition, the infant mortality rate in Somalia has risen to 84 deaths (per 1000 births). This shows that cause of conflict in both countries it has affected successful births and affected the countries economy too duee to the sheer amount spent on wars which has left them with almost nothing.

Question 2

One statement that can be made to say the question is accurate is that UK nurses are not paid enough in this country. We can see this in Source A when it says "they also claimed that the NHs was facing a record high vacancy rate for nurses in the UK" this is backed up in souce D when it says "UK nurses earn 1%less than the average UK worker. This is further backed up in source B where it compares the countries to the averages pay and all countries except from 1 are over the line. This shows that UK nurses are not paid enough for what they do and they are left with no choice but to go abroad which leaves a shortage in the UK.

Another statement that can made be made to say the question is accurate is that we are not getting good enough health care which is shortneing our lifespan. We can see this when it says in Source D "the UK's overall kife expectancy was 81.4 years in 2023" This is further backed up in Source D when we see that all other countries have a higher life

Question 2 continued

expectancy rate apart from the USA who have 79.4 years old.

Another statement that can be made to say the question is inaccurate is that the healthcare is free for our citizens. We can see this in source A when it says the UK spent around £4,181 per person a year on healthcare". This is backed up in Source D when it says "The NHS is one of the most comprehensive health care systems in the world and has provided free, high quality care to millions of people since its inception". This shows that most countries you have to pay for health care and it can be expensive but in the UK it is free which shows we should maybe not expect the best.

An overall conclusion that can be made about this is that the NHS is a nationwide health care company that provides free health care to over 50 million people. In source A it says that 11.9% of the countries total income is spent on the NHS" This shows that the health care has a lot of funding but is not putting it in the right areas. This is backed up by Source A when it says "taking place on issues such as the level of spending on healthcare, drug costs, admin costs, staffing levels and training and pay. This shows that if the funding is more smartly used the problems can be fixed.

Question 3

Source A is somewhat reliable as it is from a trusted charity who try and reduce the harm caused by alcohol. This is also a recent post so the information is fairly recent which provides useful information. It also provides us with information on how the MUP has done in advertising alcohol abuse. This shows us that they are out there to provide positive information and help people seek support.

Source B is not reliable as it is from an untrusted newspaper. The 'Independent' is a false heading newspaper who use bad headlines to attract readers and don't ever speak the real fact. This is also about an alcohol company who are complaining about the MUP as they have most likely lost revenue due to it being more expensive and people not being able to afford it. It is from 2013 so it is not a recent headline which makes it not reliable for this date. This shows us that newspapers are only there to get people to buy the story not the fact.

Source C is reliable as it is a government website that has conducted research with the public to find out what people thought about the MUP. It is a recent date which makes it reliable as it is new information and it is helpful. The research was carried by a company called Ipsos who are a trusted research polling company. This shows that it was professionally done research and it is done by the government.

Overall the most reliable source of information was Source C as it was a government website with a story written by a government department and professional research company. This shows that government websites are the most useful and trustworthy as they cannot lie and not state fact which makes it valuable for the reader.

Compared to the other two sources this one had the most trust. Source B was a newspaper looking for money and readers and Source A was good as it was a charity company looking to spread positive news and getting people's support.

Candidate 4 evidence

1.	One conclusion that can be made about the impact of armed conflict on children in Somalia is that children are often targeted by terrorist groups. We know this because source A says "the rise of the Al-Shabaab terrorist group, who recruit children as young as ten to become soldiers". This is backed up by source ^D which says "children face horrific human rights abuses, including sexual assault and attacks on their schools". Therefore, this shows that children are often targets of terrorist groups in conflict-ridden countries.		
	One conclusion that can be made about the link between armed conflict and undernourishment is that conflict makes it more difficult to get food. We know this because source A states "In Somalia, about 6.7 million people face severe food insecurity with citizens frequently struggling with undernourishment in areas that have been torn apart by fighting." This is backed up by source C which shows that 70% of Somalia's population		

was undernourished in 2010, though this has since decreased to just under 50% in 2021². Therefore, this shows that armed conflict directly impacts people's ability to access food, causing undernourishment.

One conclusion that can be made about the success of the UN in providing aid in Somalia is that it has been difficult. We know this because source A says "they often struggle to reach and help many of the citizens who are ~~straggled~~ trapped inside particular~~s~~ conflict zones". This is backed up by source B which shows that the UN

has steadily increased the number of UN staff in Somalia, from around 1,300 in 2018, to over 1,600 in 2022. This is further backed up by source D which says "the UN Refugee Agency delivers lifesaving aid such as shelter, water and healthcare to people forced to flee their homes". Therefore, this shows that, while it has been difficult, the UN has been successful in providing aid in Somalia.

An overall conclusion that can be made about the Sub-Saharan country most like Somalia is that it is Chad. We know this because source A ~~states~~ says that Somalia has a "GDP of \$26.3 billion".

Also, source D says "average life expectancy in Somalia of 57 years" and "the infant mortality rate in Somalia has risen to 84 deaths per 1,000 births", ~~source~~

This is backed up by source C which shows that Chad's GDP is \$32.4 billion, the average life expectancy is 60 years, and the infant mortality rate is 62.5 deaths

per 1,000 births. Therefore, this shows that the ~~the~~ Sub-Saharan country most like Somalia is Chad.

2. One reason to support the statement comes from source A which says "the NHS was facing ~~a~~ a record high vacancy rate for nurses". This is backed up by source D which states "a particular challenge facing the NHS is the widespread shortage of nurses".

Another ~~one~~ reason to support the view comes from source D which says "UK nurses earn 1% less than the average UK worker". This can be backed up by source B, which shows that many other countries, like Australia, New Zealand and the USA pay their nurses up to 30% more than the average worker's pay, showing that the UK's problem is worse.

3.	<p>Source A is somewhat reliable. This is because it comes from a charity, meaning that they are likely to be experts in their field. However, the source is out of of date, which could mean that the information about MUP costs is no longer accurate.</p>	
	<p>Source B can be considered unreliable. This is because the article is outdated, so the information about the whisky industry is likely no longer correct. Furthermore, the article comes from The Independent, which is a left-wing publication, so they might be biased. However, it is also important to note that it is a UK publication, meaning it has to be well-researched and impartial.</p>	
	<p>Source C can be considered some reliable. This is because it comes from the Scottish Government, meaning that it has to be well-researched and truthful. Here, the Moreover, the research comes from Ipsos, which is a well respected polling company, used by many media outlets.</p>	

	Overall, source C is the most reliable. This is because it comes from 2 reputable sources, which means it is likely very well-researched and accurate. Sources A and B are both less reliable, as A has been etc adapted from the original, meaning that it might no longer be fully accurate, and B is outdated and possibly biased.		