



National Certificate of Educational Achievement
TAUMATA MĀTAURANGA Ā-MOTU KUA TAEA

Exemplar for Internal Achievement Standard Geography Level 3

This exemplar supports assessment against:

Achievement Standard 91431

Analyse aspects of a contemporary geographic issue

An annotated exemplar is an extract of student evidence, with a commentary, to explain key aspects of the standard. It assists teachers to make assessment judgements at the grade boundaries.

New Zealand Qualifications Authority

To support internal assessment

	Grade Boundary: Low Excellence
1.	<p>For Excellence, the student needs to analyse comprehensively aspects of a contemporary geographic issue.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fully explaining how people’s values and perceptions of the issue have led to their responses • proposing and fully justifying a suitable course of action, showing insight. The justification will use clarity of argument and holistic understanding to demonstrate why their solution is better than the alternatives. <p>This student has addressed the issue of New Zealand’s future energy strategies.</p> <p>This student has fully explained how the values (1) and perceptions (3) held by the NZRCA led to their response (4). The student shows depth of understanding by explaining how the strength of other lobby groups influences the perception of NZRCA (2).</p> <p>A suitable course of action is proposed by the student, through clearly arguing the need to have both short term (5) and long term solutions (7). They fully explain the weaknesses and strengths of the proposal and make comparisons with the alternatives (6) (8) (10).</p> <p>Insight is shown though reference to how the alternatives could affect other sectors of the economy (9) and relationships between alternatives (11).</p> <p>Holistic understanding of the issue is evident through the discussion of the implications of the proposed course of action and the need for additional measures. The complex approach is justified in that it will achieve a ‘<i>sustainable energy future</i>’ (11).</p> <p>For a more secure Excellence, the student could provide detail when discussing the issues of the alternative solutions (6), for example providing statistical evidence to show how dependent we currently are on oil imports, and the volatile price of these imports.</p>

The New Zealand Recreational Canoeing Association (NZRCA)

This group is the representative group for canoe clubs and recreational kayakers nationwide, and are the official representatives for the NZ Canoe Federation. The focus of this group is conservation of our river resources...This association have been extensively involved in resource consents in relation to energy projects in the past...

The NZRCA strongly value the waterways in New Zealand because of the important role they play in their lives i.e. they need waterways for canoeing and kayaking. However, they also look beyond their immediate interest and discuss the environmental and economic implications of damming more of our rivers... The NZRCA “value natural river environments very highly” and do not want the energy development to have an impact on these environments (1)...

The NZRCA already believe that New Zealand has scarce water resources and do not wish for this amount to decrease... Due to the strong support lobbies for hydro-power in New Zealand..., the NZRCA has felt a need to develop a compelling argument against future hydro developments as part of the **future** energy strategy (2)...In their opinion, the effects of hydro-power on rivers are large and potentially irreversible making it non-renewable (3)...They use arguments based on international evidence e.g. the drying up of the Colorado and Humboldt rivers in USA, and also the impacts of increasingly dry summers and pressure on our own river systems...

Therefore to respond to the Draft Energy Strategy and express their concerns for the rivers and recreational side they prepared a submission exploring the effects of hydro dams and the environmental, social and economic costs of them... The NZRCA submission described what they believe to be the negative impacts that further development of HEP explored in the strategy such as... The submission outlines that hydro systems may result in pressure on remaining free flowing rivers and cause significant damage to river environments (4)...

Proposal:

...According to the Draft New Zealand Energy Strategy, there are 4 main areas in which these possible actions can be grouped. These are... For NZ's energy use to be optimal, these priorities all need to be taken into account and combined in the best way possible for the country in the long and short term. The ideal course of action should focus predominantly on a long term solution; however measures also need to be in place for the short term period.

In the short term, I believe the best course of action is to firstly focus on oil security and transport. Half of our total energy needs are met by oil imported from overseas. This is not a secure form of energy, as New Zealand's isolation and open economy means the country is vulnerable to increases in oil prices which is potentially harmful to New Zealand's economy. This reliance will continue for decades to come, so measures need to be implemented during this time to increase oil security and transport... This can be done by diversifying transport energy sources which will help stabilise energy security and create resilience. Also, increasing awareness in the business and residential sectors would reduce New Zealand's reliance on oil, therefore making the energy economy more stable (5). However, this is only ideal in the short term, as reliance on imported oil is beginning to be economically unfavourable to the overall economy, due to the increase in oil prices (6) and the rise of environmental safety measures such as the Emissions Trading Scheme.

Issues with the short term measures means that a long term solution needs to be put in place to ensure the future of New Zealand's energy is managed over a longer time. The aim to be sustainable over the longer term is highly important consequently short term measures are inadequate as the only solution. In order to have a sustainable energy future NZ needs to ensure it caters for each of the environmental, social and economic dimensions...

In the long term, I believe the focus should be on developing New Zealand's renewable resources. This is in my opinion, the option that is the most sustainable and the most viable solution (7).

New Zealand is completely unique in that the country has a range of renewable resources which are able to be harnessed for energy production. These include wind power, solar power, hydroelectricity, geothermal generation and the possible prospect of harnessing tidal energy in the future. Having these resources spread throughout the country and so close to the consumers provides a huge benefit to New Zealand, as the factor of instability due to external markets is eradicated, so energy supply and cost is made more secure. This idea is better than the idea of developing and enhancing oil security and transport. Enhancing oil security and transport keeps the country reliant on the overseas non-renewable resources, which leaves New Zealand susceptible to instability from these external factors. Developing renewable resources within New Zealand however protects the country from these factors, keeping our energy market in our own control... (8)

Using renewable resources has minimal impacts on the environment... This means they can continue to generate energy without depleting a natural resource. This makes focussing on renewable energy very environmentally sustainable which is important for New Zealand's 'Clean and Green' image. This image is significant for other sectors of the economy such as horticulture and tourism (9)...

People perceive non-renewable energy sources as 'dirty' and harmful for the environment, and evidence of pollution of the air and waterways is frequently advertised....

A focus towards the development of renewable resources is better than the idea of the development of petroleum and mineral fuel resources as it is more environmentally optimal. Renewable resources are better for the environment in terms of improved air quality and health and a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. With the Emissions Trading Scheme... the increase in cost of having a carbon footprint and the increase in taxes on non-renewable resources means a reliance on this form of energy will not be an economically or environmentally favourable energy scheme for the future (10).

Developing renewable resources also is ideal because it can work on both large and small scales within the country...

However, developing New Zealand's renewable resources is not a flawless plan, and requires some additional measures to be implemented to improve it. The first of these is the need for a diverse range of renewable technologies to be used to generate electricity. Renewable energy can be unreliable as a lot of methods are dependent on uncontrollable factors such as the wind speed and sunshine hours. However in using a combination of many techniques such as geothermal, wind, solar and hydropower to generate NZ's electricity, a reliable system will be obtained which ensures there is always adequate energy to meet New Zealand's energy demands resulting in a sustainable energy future. (11).

Research into new energy technologies also needs to be undertaken to optimise the development of NZ's renewable resources ... areas that could be looked into are the harnessing of tidal energy... Further research into these could further diversify the energy resources being used within the country, securing energy supply in doing so...

I have proposed a combination of courses of actions which I consider are the best options for New Zealand in both the short term and the long term... The ideal long term solution that should be implemented is the development of the country's renewable resources, with the addition of ensuring reliability through researching new technologies and providing information and raising awareness to New Zealanders (5).

	Grade Boundary: High Merit
2.	<p>For Merit, the student needs to analyse in depth aspects of a contemporary geographic issue.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explaining in detail, how people’s values and perceptions of the issue have led to their responses • proposing a suitable course of action to address the issue and providing a detailed justification of the proposed solution. The justification demonstrates why the chosen course of action is better than alternatives. <p>This student has explained in detail the viewpoint of NZRCA with regard to the issue of New Zealand’s future energy strategies.</p> <p>The explanation includes concerns held by NZRCA (1) which indicates the significance with which this group perceives the issue, and identification of their response (3). The inclusion of quotes from their submission (2), and development of the NZRCA view regarding renewable energy sources (4) adds detail to the explanation.</p> <p>A suitable course of action is proposed (5). The multi structured solution is explained as needing to address three goals (6), showing understanding of the complexity of this issue.</p> <p>Detailed explanation of the goals shows in depth analysis. In the explanation the student examines both the positives (7) and implications (8) (9) related to each goal.</p> <p>The justification includes discussion of two alternatives (10) (11).</p> <p>To reach Excellence, the student could more fully explain the viewpoint of the NZRCA by explicitly discussing their values and wider concerns, for example the environmental and economic implication of damming more of our rivers.</p> <p>Greater clarity of argument could have been achieved by integrating the alternatives with the recommended proposal to clearly show the strength of the recommendation.</p>

New Zealand Recreational Canoeing Association (NZRCA)

The NZRCA have been delegated as representatives for the New Zealand Canoe Federation on conservation issues, and consequently they have approached their submission on the Draft Energy Strategy with this focus.

NZRCA has expressed concern over extensive development of our water resources specifically hydro power and the flow on effects to the water systems throughout the country... Their primary concern is for the canoe and kayak industry that requires undamaged, free flowing rivers, which has prompted their response to the Draft Strategy (1). They feel that "strict adherence to the central tenet of the Energy Strategy (that for the foreseeable future all energy generation is renewable) may result in unacceptable pressures on our remaining free flowing rivers and a high risk of suboptimal environmental and economic outcomes" (2)...

NZRCA focuses on the high environmental and social costs of hydro schemes, specifically for white water kayakers and other enthusiast who place a high value on river environments. Because of this view on the importance of maintaining the water environments their response was to present a submission to the Ministry of Economic development, for the New Zealand Energy Strategy (3)...

This group will strongly oppose changes that 'compromise fundamental tenets of the Resource Management Act' favouring sustainable management of our resources... NZRCA feels development of alternative energy sources is hugely important as it could reduce pressure on water resources, particularly New Zealand's heavy reliance on hydro power. They argue that wind and tidal power should be developed and consider these sources of energy more truly renewable than our river environments (4)...

Proposed course of action:

My proposal for our future energy security includes extensive development of existing renewable and non-renewable energy sources, and creation of new sources (5). This decision is based on my research and the submissions of the well informed representative groups... It would appear that the most appropriate course of action for securing the future of New Zealand's energy production needs to include 3 goals: further development of resources, efficient use of existing source of energy and ensuring minimal effect on the environment (6).

... As at 2009 73% of our electricity was provided by hydro, geothermal and wind power, these are renewable energy resources and the Government needs to continue to invest in developing these resources. The further development of renewable energy will provide a diverse range of energy sources, and when teamed with the less sustainable use of oil, gas and minerals, it will significantly boost New Zealand's energy security, create jobs in the energy sector and act to boost and accommodate for economic growth (7). By using a greater proportion of renewable resources air quality in New Zealand can be expected to improve, reduce carbon and greenhouse gas emissions while reaching the renewable electricity target, that is, 90% of electricity generation from renewable sources by 2025...

There must be a balance between both renewable and non-renewable energy resources, as there is still dependency on fossil fuels in transport and other sectors. There would be a too greater short term cost in modifying these industries toward a solely renewable source. It would be more suitable to attempt to regulate use (8), for example the Government should set requirements for environmentally responsible mining practices and ensure that there will be greater benefits to society than costs...

Greater investment should be used to develop technologies and knowledge bases around the use of non-renewable energy, in an attempt to fully utilise the economic potential of these resources. There are already developments in the use of Carbon Capture and storage technology which could potentially be an effective way of utilising our natural resources, with lesser negative impacts to the environment.

The Government should also continue to focus on encouraging efficient use of our existing energy sources, through transport, workplace use, consumer knowledge and energy efficient homes. For example, the government has committed more than \$340million over four years to the 'Warm Up New Zealand: Heat Smart' programme which will assist over 186,500 homes and provide higher levels of support for low income households, which will show a response to the Public Health Association concerns of over reducing fuel poverty... As previously mentioned energy efficient homes then have flow on effects to other industry, where healthier homes lead to a healthier work force, benefitting the overall economy (9)...

An option focusing solely on the exploration and development of non-renewable resources will not provide security of energy supplies into the future. Despite their current value and NZ's potential resources this option can only be seen as short term or in a supporting role to the development of more renewable resources. The negative environmental effects are a major concern with this option (10) particularly with greenhouse gas emissions, and risk or damage to the environment through extraction... New Zealand has a 'Clean, Green' reputation amongst the global community and most feel that this image is important to maintain, not just for our image but the country's health overall... In 2007 43% of the country's total emissions were accounted for by the production and consumption of energy. Government policies to further combat this are already in place, with the Emissions Trading Scheme and increased investment in energy conservation and efficiency; continued reliance on fossil fuels would compromise these policies.

However focusing solely on large scale renewable resource developments (11) ... would possibly put unnecessary pressure on energy supply and production... The use of both renewable and non-renewable resources would ensure secure supply in a transition phase.

	Grade Boundary: Low Merit
3.	<p>For Merit, the student needs to analyse in depth aspects of a contemporary geographic issue.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explaining in detail, how people’s values and perceptions of the issue have led to their responses • proposing a suitable course of action to address the issue and providing a detailed justification of the proposed solution. The justification demonstrates why the chosen course of action is better than alternatives. <p>This student has addressed the issue of New Zealand’s future energy strategies.</p> <p>This student has proposed a suitable course of action (1) (2), and the strengths of this proposal is explained in some detail (3). The links made between broader goals and the contribution of ‘<i>developing resources</i>’ shows depth of analysis (5).</p> <p>An alternative focus on environmental responsibility is considered and the explanation makes direct links to the proposal (4).</p> <p>Detailed explanations of how the Public Health Association and NZ Recreational Canoeing Association responded to this issue were provided (not shown in this extract).</p> <p>For a more secure Merit, the student could have considered more alternative courses of action, for example the extensive development of our oil and gas resources or development of nuclear energy.</p> <p>The student could also more clearly distinguish the goals of the energy strategy from the alternative courses of action, specifically with regard to environmental responsibility.</p>

Develop Resources

I recommend 'developing resources' as the course of action the Government should focus on for the future of New Zealand's energy production. Developing resources should focus mostly on renewable resources (1). There would need to be considerable effort into research and development of new energy technologies, Research would be carried out to improve petroleum and mineral extraction, energy security and efficient and affordable energy use...(1) The Government has created the '90% renewable electricity target' set to be achieved by 2025. Currently, 73% of electricity generation in NZ uses renewable sources. I believe a strong focus should be put on this target as greater use of renewable energy would contribute to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and therefore enhance NZ's 'green branding'. This option does not only focus on the development of renewable energy but also development of petroleum and mineral resources as well (2). By developing resources there is the potential to discover new energy technologies and provide substantial economic growth for the country. The further production of coal could potentially contribute to the economy through the production of liquid fossil fuels, methanol or fertilisers etc. (3) developing resources is also appropriate to NZ because if a way to reduce high levels of greenhouse gas emissions is found through the research taking place then the further development of non-renewable energy resources could become more environmentally friendly...

The course of action 'develop resources' is better than the focus on environmental responsibility, through carrying out research in order to develop new energy technologies an economic way to reduce levels of greenhouse gas emissions is being looked into. A main focus on 'environmental responsibility' is to "reduce energy-related greenhouse gas emission" and this will be achieved with my broader recommendation. Also through the 90% renewable electricity target there will be a significant positive impact on the environments as renewable energies are ... The developing resources recommendation will consider environmental impacts as an indicator throughout (4)...

Developing resources will help us reach the goal of secure and affordable energy as it is also being considered in the development of resources. Through developing resources environmentally, socially and economically sustainable energies can be created and enhanced. An aspect of secure and affordable energy is a reliable and secure electricity supply and through developing resources, a diverse electricity system will increase security of supply... Another area of 'secure and affordable energy' that is being worked on through the development of existing resources is "competitive energy markets". Through the development of renewable energy resources, diverse energy supply will increase competitiveness in energy markets (5)...

	Grade Boundary: High Achieved
4.	<p>For Achieved, the student needs to analyse aspects of a contemporary geographic issue.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explaining the nature of the contemporary geographic issue • explaining how people’s values and perceptions of the issue have led to their responses • proposing a suitable course of action to address the issue and justifying the proposed solution. <p>This student has explained the nature of the issue of human trafficking (A), providing evidence for the main aspects including the spatial dimension focusing on Asia (1). The graphic organiser (A) shows understanding of the interactions between the key political, social and economic factors.</p> <p>The student identifies the values and perceptions (2) of gangs involved in human trafficking. Direct links are made between their values/perception and their response (3) (4). A group opposed to human trafficking (not included in this extract) was also included in the analysis.</p> <p>A suitable course of action is proposed (5) and clearly explained showing how the education of women will directly address the issue of human trafficking (6). The solution is justified through discussion of both the short and long term impacts (7) and consideration of an alternative (8).</p> <p>To reach Merit, the student could maintain the focus on the identified Asian spatial dimension which may encourage the use of more specific detail. The explanation of the response of gangs could have focused on the Chinese Snakeheads and Japanese Yakuza, major gangs involved in human trafficking in Asia.</p> <p>A detailed justification of the proposed solution ideally needs to consider more than one alternative solution.</p>

POLITICAL
 HT is a violation of the 1948 UNDHR Article 4: which states no one shall be held in slavery or servitude. Few nations have specific laws relating to HT. After increased human trafficking was seen in Cambodia a new law on 'Suppression of kidnapping, trafficking and exploitation of humans' was established in 1996. This law has reduced rates of HT however Cambodia still has very high rates of HT (1). 'The Victims of Trafficking and violence protection Act' created by the U.S. dept of state aims to combat trafficking both worldwide and domestically. The first global legally binding agreement was agreed to in Dec 2003... Despite legislation against HT it is still growing, part of the weakness of legislation is when transit countries fail to demonstrate effective efforts to support it....

ECONOMIC
 The UN estimates the profit from HT for sexual exploitation to be at around \$US4-9billion/year. HT is the world's second largest growing criminal enterprise behind drug and gun trafficking. Most of the money goes to the sex traffickers. HT in S.E. Asia reflects the poverty levels resulting in children being sold... destitute rural villages...unemployment and poverty (1)

There is a clear interaction between HT and political instability and poverty in parts of Asia (1). Poverty is directly linked to rates of women and children becoming victims of HT. Political instability tends to lead to poverty...

Human Trafficking is the illegal trade of humans into slavery for sexual exploitation or forced labour. According to the US State Department, an "estimated 600,000 to 820,000 men, women, and children [are] trafficked across international borders each year, approximately 80% are women and girls and up to 50 percent are minors."

Human Trafficking [HT]
 Is the illegal trade of human beings, for the purpose of slavery, sexual exploitation or forced labour.
How does it occur? ...
Where does it occur?
 S.E. Asia including Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam and Myanmar; South Asia incl. Nepal, Bangladesh..., are major source regions (1).
What is the significance of the location?
 These locations show a general trend about where HT occurs. Source countries tend to be poorer, politically unstable, lacking education, employment or enforcement of human rights laws etc.

SOCIAL
 Focus was on the individual aspects as well as the cultural environments. Cultural environments include evidence for Middle East and areas where women tend to be considered second class citizens.

ACTIONS: Political, economic, social, religious and humanitarian perspectives:
 Fighting HT can involve

- local organisations who aim to raise awareness of this issue through simple community actions
- International organisations who support countries with the writing of laws, training of law enforcers etc or with human aid on the ground like UN, World Vision etc.
- Smaller groups like the International Justice Mission who are financially supported by the Bill Gates Foundation.
- Religious groups who are directly involved in helping victims of HT like Tiny Hands International... etc

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Who's involved in the HT business? The primary motivator is economic gain.

- There are huge gangs with international networks involved in all aspects of HT like Chinese Snakeheads, Japanese Yakuza, MS-13 ...
- Parents who sell their children...

Gangs

The motivations for gang involvement in this criminal activity are varied, but clearly they value economic returns more than human rights. The leaders of these gangs perceive human trafficking as a low risk and highly profitable business (2). They have a lot invested in this activity through development of networks providing the gang with the ability to acquire victims and transport them to the final market... The returns are high from human trafficking and this enables them to become involved in other economic ventures...

Mara Salvatrucha also known as MS-13 has as their motto "We'll do any crime, any time" clearly showing their total disregard for the law and lack of social conscience or respect for human rights. It is because they feel there is marginal risk, they don't care about the victims and the activity is very profitable that trafficking is becoming a significant part of their criminal activities (3)... This is one of the world's most notorious gangs, with membership numbering in the millions worldwide but it is based in El Salvador. Members of this group are primarily interested in their own welfare and through their actions of kidnapping and selling children and woman, show that they value economic gain over the wellbeing and safety of others... They deal in any forms of smuggling and ... Social networking sites are providing this and other gangs with easy access to potential victims and law enforcement agencies have indicated an increase in related human trafficking in more affluent area than was common in the past.

...The Albanian gang are well positioned as Albania as a gateway for migrants from Eastern Europe travelling to the West... Most of the Albanian gangs' victims are young women and girls, many who have been orphaned or are members of large, rural families. This group is relatively easily abducted or seduced into the sex trade by promises of legitimate work overseas... The organized capture, transport and selling of these women clearly shows that they are seen as an economic commodity and the traffickers do not consider their human rights over their economic value (4). Instead, they are taken by dinghy to southern Italy and then transported by taxi, train, or truck to the north, where they are forced to work as prostitutes.

Solution to this issue:

I think the best course of action is to improve the education of young women and girls especially in the poorer areas (5). This has many benefits for women and the community. I propose a broad education which will include a general education and skills for the workforce. Learning about trafficking is crucial because without this they are still at risk; "from my experience, women who become victims of human trafficking usually do not understand what human trafficking is all about" said Memey a trafficking victim... It would be important for women to learn about their human rights, know how to avoid trafficking and know about available support groups. This education will help them be more aware of risky situations and if caught, how to help themselves (6)... Basic health education is also important especially in relation to HIV... Employment skills are also needed so women have job options and the chance to move from their villages in to safe employment in town...

A lot of human traffickers are women, even if this is simply through selling their own children... Education will help women and communities break the poverty cycle ...support each other ... end human trafficking...

Education is vitally important to solving this issue because it directly provides options for the victims and reduces their levels of risk... In the long-term it will create environments that are safe and productive. This solution deals with the problem of women at risk and the larger problem of poverty in many of these communities... (7) While stronger action against human traffickers is needed this will not protect women and girls in the source areas... Many of the source areas do not have the funds to act against traffickers even by further policing their borders. Money would be better used if directly invested in local communities through education (8)...

	Grade Boundary: Low Achieved
5.	<p>For Achieved, the student needs to analyse aspects of a contemporary geographic issue.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explaining the nature of the contemporary geographic issue • explaining how people’s values and perceptions of the issue have led to their responses • proposing a suitable course of action to address the issue and justifying the proposed solution. <p>This student has provided a graphic organiser that explains the nature of the issue of human trafficking through examining selected aspects (A). The extract from the map (1) shows a global spatial dimension.</p> <p>The gang’s values relating to the issue are briefly explained (2) and their perception of the issue is described as ‘<i>low risk</i>’ (3). The human trafficking activities of several large gangs are discussed showing their response to this issue (4).</p> <p>A solution is proposed and the explanation clearly shows how it will address the issue (5). An alternative is considered (6) and explained as being less effective than the proposal.</p> <p>For a more secure Achieved, the student could further develop some of the descriptive evidence and use more specific detail.</p> <p>The student could more tightly define the spatial dimension to focus on one region, which might encourage more depth in the analysis. Arrows could be included on the graphic organiser (A) to show interactions and relationships between the key factors adding further complexity to the explanation.</p> <p>The student could more explicitly show understanding of how the values and perceptions of the issue led to the responses by the selected groups.</p>

Human Trafficking [HT]

Is the illegal trade of human beings, for the purpose of slavery, sexual exploitation or forced labour.

The significance of the location:

These locations show a general trend about where HT occurs. Source countries tend to be poorer, politically unstable, lacking education, employment or enforcement of human rights laws etc. The major destination countries are more affluent, relatively stable ...

POLITICAL

HT is more common in countries with unstable and corrupt governments.
 HT is a violation of the 1948 UNDHR.
 Few nations have specific laws relating to HT.
 ‘The Victims of Trafficking and violence protection Act’ created by U.S.A. of aims to combat trafficking both worldwide and domestically.
 Laws are only effective if they are enforced across borders as this is more than a simple domestic issue.

ECONOMIC

HT is the world’s second largest growing criminal enterprise.
 The US government dedicated \$95 million to fighting HT worldwide.
 Poorer countries are more likely to become the source location for victims of HT. This is due to great financial strain on families, which result in children being sold.

CULTURE

The cultures on some source regions could be a cause for HT especially of women and girls. In some eastern cultures women are often denied basic human rights and there are no laws to protect them. They are considered to be the property of their father or husband. In areas of poverty children can be sold or exploited as they are can be considered an economic asset.

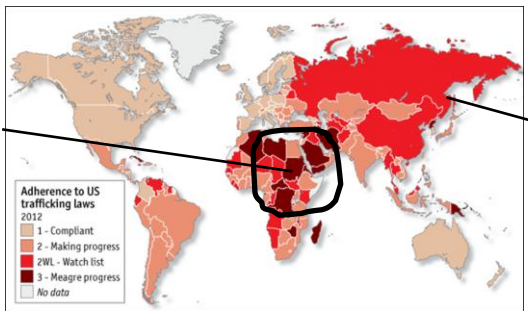
Groups involved:

Gangs= MS-13, Chinese Snakeheads, Albania and Italian mafia etc.

Groups fighting HT:

Church groups...
 Governments...
 International organisations...

The dark shaded countries are major areas of human trafficking ... have the lowest ranks on HDI, tend to have unstable governments... (1)



Many countries in Asia are involved in...

A

Gangs:

There are many large gangs involved in human trafficking, some of the most notorious are MS-13, the Japanese Yakuza, Chinese Snakeheads and Italian Mafia ... These groups are active worldwide and can be found in many sections of society...

Gangs' view the victims as commodities with a money value... humans can be resold meaning they have a more valuable commodity than drugs or weapons. Many gangs are changing from trading in drugs and weapons to human trafficking because of the financial advantages... **These gangs have little respect for human rights and consider their victims to be commodities for sale. This human commodity is seen simply as a means of raising funds to support other activities like arms trading or drugs** (2).

Human trafficking is seen as being a 'low risk' activity (3) when compared to drugs or weapons smuggling...

In terms of human trafficking, the **Japanese Yakuza are known to be highly involved in the sex trade, in particular in buying women from China, Thailand and Cambodia for the Japanese sex industry. The Chinese Snake heads have moved their interests from drug to human trafficking to take advantage of the huge potential profits to be made** (4) It has been recorded that Chinese traffickers make between \$2.4 and \$3.5 billion each year. They are as much involved in the trafficking illegal migrants as with the sex industry. Trafficking of illegal immigrants can result in money being forced from the family at home and extra earnings when the person is sold or passed on...

The Albanian gang is largely known for supplying child prostitutes... Mara Salvatrucha also known as MS-13... These gangs are not solely involved in human trafficking; their criminal enterprises extend into gambling, stock market etc...

Opposition groups: ...

Solution to the Human Trafficking issue:

The most effective way to stop human trafficking is through global awareness, because people are trafficked across borders making it an international issue so the solution must be global. An example of a campaign advocating to stop human trafficking is the 'Not for Sale' campaign. This campaign aims to "empower marginalized communities to seek their own dignified employment and break the cycle of exploitation," their main focus is to raise awareness about sexual slavery (5).

'Not for Sale' is a non-profit organisation that works with donations and volunteer workers to help the victims with healthcare, shelter and legal services... 273 young women and girls were rescued between January 2013 and end of March 2013...

A strength of this campaign and others like it is that it uses the wealth of people in MEDC's to aid the victims. The more wide-spread the campaign, the more people will hear and this is the best way to police an issue which is largely 'underground'...

This course of action directly helps victims and leads to punishment of traffickers, which is **more important than making laws which are not enforced in many countries, especially in the source countries...** **Legislation relating to human trafficking includes...**(6)

	Grade Boundary: High Not Achieved
6.	<p>For Achieved, the student needs to analyse aspects of a contemporary geographic issue.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explaining the nature of the contemporary geographic issue • explaining how people’s values and perceptions of the issue have led to their responses • proposing a suitable course of action to address the issue and justifying the proposed solution. <p>This student has explained the nature of the issue of New Zealand’s future energy strategies (1), focusing mostly on the environmental significance of the issue (2).</p> <p>The values of the NZAA are identified (3) and the student has explained the concerns NZAA have regarding future energy supplies (4).</p> <p>The student proposes and justifies a suitable course of action (5). The proposal is explained as having two stages (6) indicating some depth of understanding. The reference to other sectors of the economy (7) begins to show development of the analysis.</p> <p>To reach Achieved, the student could emphasise the spatial nature of the issue through use of named areas or the inclusion of a map showing various New Zealand energy sources. The significance of this issue for people could also be further explained through reference to costs, health etc.</p> <p>The response made by NZAA to the draft energy strategy and how it resulted from their values and perceptions of the issue should be explained. For example, NZAA made a detailed submission to Government regarding cost of oil and the need for security of supply, because they consider petrol costs a significant issue.</p> <p>A justified solution to the issue needs to include consideration of an alternative solution.</p>

Nature of the issue:

The issue is the future of New Zealand's energy production and what strategies should be used to ensure we have secure energy supplies. A growing population and economy are resulting in an increasing demand for energy. However, along with these changes the amount of non-renewable resources in New Zealand is slowly decreasing (1). The draft New Zealand Energy Strategy outlines plans by the Government to resolve this issue including:

- developing resources,
- creating secure and affordable energy,
- ensuring energy is used efficiently and
- that environmental responsibility is taken in to account when producing and consuming energy.

NZ has reserves of non-renewable energy resources such as ...The government intends to continue the development and use of these resources but alternatives need to be explored. The world demand for oil and gas is high which provides NZ with economic opportunities involving oil and gas exports...

Renewable energy is energy produced from resources which will be constantly available. New Zealand has the potential for renewable energy production using solar, wind, and hydro resources. These energy sources are environmentally friendly. One of NZ's main sources of energy is hydro power generation using major river systems...

A rapidly growing source of energy is from using the wind, and wind farms have developed in several areas in both the North and South Islands...

Using renewable energy to generate electricity has the most positive impacts on the environment as they do not increase greenhouse gas emissions or create other forms of air pollution. The burning of fossil fuels is a major contributor to pollution and has been identified as major factor responsible for climate change. However the building of dams drastically changes drainage patterns... These impacts on the environment can be viewed as positive as future flooding of the river can be controlled; ...(2)

New Zealand Automobile Association

The New Zealand Automobile Association is a representative group for over 1.3million road users and vehicle owners and has strong interest in issues that may impact on their members. They are particularly concerned with use of motor vehicles, costs of motoring and policies that may affect 'personal mobility'. NZAA places a high value on the safety and rights of their members, as road users (3).

It is of a great concern to NZAA that fuel prices are continuing to rise, and as a result they are interested in more energy efficient modes of transport, developing public systems...

diversifying modes of transport will aid “New Zealand’s energy security and resilience to higher or more volatile fuel prices” (4) In order to prevent effects on their members they think that the NZ needs to ensure that future energy sources meet the ever-increasing demand. NZAA completely agrees with the Government proposal to increase quality of infrastructure and public transport systems but there should be no increase to road user charges or excise duty as motorists are already experiencing high enough living costs, especially in relation to motor vehicle use.

Proposed solution:

New Zealand should produce more renewable energy using a wider range of energy resources. Further development of renewable energy will improve New Zealand’s air quality reducing greenhouse gas emissions, make us less dependent on expensive imports and ... (5)

To investigate and improve the existing forms of renewable energy like, wind and hydro power should be the first step with research into developing tidal energy and more solar power is needed to give us a range of options and security in the future (6).

While hydro-electricity is our main form of renewable energy, there are fewer rivers that have power potential. Further development of this option is opposed by environmentalists, NZRCA and... Wind power is already widely used and there are lots of suitable sites for more wind generators... Solar power is used mostly on a very small scale and often by individuals. The government subsidized the use of solar panels on homes...

The next step is through research to enable us to fully develop other sources of renewable energy like tidal power, but this will require new technologies not currently used in NZ. This part of the solution simple means investing in our resource strengths...

Use of renewable energy will further show NZ to be a “clean green country’ which will support other industries like tourism (7)...