

Paper 1 (Our Natural World) – Case Studies

Unit	<i>Case Studies – Key content</i>		
<p>Hazards: Tectonic and Atmospheric</p>	<p>Haiti, 2010 (LIDC) 7.0 magnitude. Conservative boundary - Caribbean and N American Plate. Shallow focus and epicentre 25km from the capital, Port-au-Prince. Impacts: 3 million affected, over 220,000 deaths, 300,000 injured. 1.3 million made homeless. 30,000 businesses collapsed, damage to airports and ports in the capital city Responses: Dominican Republic provided aid (food, water and medical supplies). Emergency rescue teams arrived from Iceland. Temporary hospitals set up. 'Cash for work' schemes helped Haitians.</p>	<p>Tropical Storm: Typhoon Haiyan (EDC) November 2013, "super" storm, category 5, winds up to 170mph, waves up to 15m. Impacts: Storm surge destroyed Tacloban. 6,300 deaths, 600,000 people displaced, 30,000 fishing boats damaged, flooding, Power lines down, crops destroyed. Water shortages, disease, looting in Tacloban. Responses: 1200 evacuation centres, US aircraft bring aid, UK send shelters, French and Belgian field hospitals, "cash for work" programmes, financial aid, Oxfam help replace fishing boats, more shelters built for the future.</p>	<p>UK Extreme Weather: 2015 Heatwave (AC) High Pressure over Europe. Hot air moved up from France. Temperatures hit 36.7 Degrees Celsius. Impacts: Wimbledon spectators to take precautions. Schools cancelled events. Trains slowed, delays on rails. Car breakdown call outs up 14%. 1300% increase in fan sales. BBQ sales up 67%. Responses: Network Rain imposed speed restrictions on railway as temperatures were over 30 Degrees Celsius. Virgin Trains cancelled 20 trains. Health Alert from Government. 999 calls doubled.</p>
<p>Changing Climate</p>	<p>UK Impacts of Climate Change (AC) Climate: 2 Degree temperature increase by 2050, warmer and wetter winters, warmer and drier summers. Coastal Flooding: Low lying areas could see more flooding. Erosion rates will increase. More elderly people may suffer. Extreme Rainfall: More floods in winter, current damage each year is £1.3bn. Heat Problems: Rise in heat related death and illness, water shortages worse in South. 9000 additional salmonella cases. Positive Impacts: UK can grow crops just like France – different incomes created. Opportunity for increased tourism, especially coastal areas.</p>	<p>Global Impacts of Climate Change: Tuvalu (LIDC) Island is predicted to be uninhabitable within the next 100 years. 9 islands in South Pacific. Low lying. 11,000 population. Economy based on fishing. Impacts: Increased salinization (water pollution) affecting soil and farming, water wells polluted, tides flood homes and roads, main airport runway under threat. Management: Government campaign for community action, people migrating to nearby New Zealand – climate refugees. Japan support coral reef restoration programme. Sea walls built, however, these are costly and ineffective as sea water can rise through the ground.</p>	
<p>Distinctive Landscapes</p>	<p>Walton on the Naze, Essex Problem: Suffers from coastal erosion, London Clay and Red Crag rocks easily eroded. Slumping and LSD. Management: 1977: large groynes installed, sea wall enhanced. 1998: £167,000 for 300 tonnes of granite near the Tower – reduced erosion of the cliffs. 1999: Beach replenishment took place to reduce wave speed and erosion. Successes and Failures: + 'Hold the line' strategy has been successful. Erosion has been reduced to approximately 2m per year. X Future risk as erosion rates increase. Northern areas erosion is increasing as groynes trap sediment which would act as a buffer further south.</p>	<p>River Tees, NE England Location: Source = Cross Fell in Pennines, Mouth = North Sea at Middlesbrough. 128 km long. Key Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Force water fall and gorge (dolomite overlying limestone) in upper course • Meanders in the middle course • Floodplains in middle and lower course <p>Management: Tees Valley Barrage costing £54m installed to control water flow. Yarm flood defence scheme was installed in 1995, costing \$2.1m. Land use zoning. Successes: No major flooding since 1995. The barrage led to £500 million of investment including shopping facilities.</p>	
<p>Sustaining Ecosystems</p>	<p>Sustainable Management of an Area: Costa Rica S America. Deforestation rates fell from 1.3% loss in 1970 to 0.1% loss in 2010. Solutions: Afforestation – Trees are planted to replace forest that has been lost. Selective logging – Trees felled only when they reach a certain height. Samasati Nature Reserve: + Minimal negative environmental impact as it is small-scale. Creates local employment. Uses local timber for accommodation. Recycles rainwater. Uses natural light. X Land prices have increased. People have migrated into the area increasing pressure on the local infrastructure.</p>	<p>Small Scale Example of Sustainable Management: The Ice Hotel (Sweden) Background: World's first hotel made of ice and snow from local area. Founded in 1989, up to 100 guests. Tourism Activities: Ice sculpting, sled dog ride, visiting reindeer. Successes: Building only from river ice (river Torne), using solar panels for energy, eco-hotel, Local people involved in development. Failures: Negative environmental impacts. In winter, the hotel needs fossil fuels. Hotel depends on Climate Change effects – shorter winter season.</p>	<p>Global Example of Sustainable Management: The Arctic Council Formed in 1996, 8 member states, aims to protect Arctic ecosystem through cooperation. Aims: Acts to support nations reduce emissions and pollutants, monitors the Arctic environment, works towards sustainable development. Successes: Helped negotiate three legally binding contracts, research has enhanced understanding of the ecosystem, potential for future Arctic Treaty. Failures: No programming budget, not legally binding, pirate fishing increased, Council's existence under threat.</p>

Paper 2 (People & Society) Case Studies

Unit	<i>Case Studies – Key content</i>			
Urban Futures	<p><u>Birmingham (UK)</u> Location and Importance: West Midlands, UK. 2nd UK city. 2nd largest population. \$120bn economy. 7 major UK universities. Challenges: One third of people live in the 10% most deprives areas of the UK. Large scale unemployment due to de-industrialisation. Large inequality and wealth differences. Regeneration: Bullring in 2003, 3rd retail centre in the UK. Sustainability: Birmingham Library – 95% building waste recycled, 250 locals employed, uses natural daylight, roof top garden to attract wildlife.</p>		<p><u>Istanbul (Turkey)</u> Location and Importance: 15 million population, in between two continents, Turkey’s main trade and finance hub. Challenges: One of the fastest growing populations in the world (rapid urbanisation), informal job sector, squatter settlements grew, one of the most traffic congested cities in the world. Sustainability: Istanbul Metro System helps solve traffic problems. 8 routes, one recently added. Reduces road commuters, variety of routes, cost-effective. Continues to expand.</p>	
Dynamic Development	<p><u>Development in Zambia, Africa (Part 1)</u> Background: Landlocked, rich in copper, was a British colony, 14 million population. Timeline of Events that Helped or Hindered Development: 1964 – Gains independence. However, few Zambians are trained to run the country. 1990 - Zambia’s debt is now very high. Food is expensive to buy which leads to riots. 2006 - The IMF cancels Zambia’s debt, enabling the government to spend more on services. 2010 – Development of new industries like tourism and hydro-electric power. Reduces reliance on copper. Millennium Development Goals: Zambia has mixed achievements – HIV dropped, child mortality still high, 90% attendance at primary school, 10% still suffer from AIDS. Copper (commodity): Over reliance. 70% of all of its exports. 1970-2000 copper prices fell, Zambia fell into debt. Today, economy has diversified – tourism and trade increased.</p>		<p><u>Development in Zambia, Africa (Part 2)</u> Transnational Companies (TNCs): Provide jobs and income, taxes support Government spending, but small companies can’t compete and they pollute the environment. Proportion of income leaves the country to ACs (leakage). Example: Associated British Foods (ABF). Produces most of the sugar in Zambia. Apart from jobs, the company provides free healthcare and schools for its workers. However, it paid no tax between 2008-2013. Relationship with China: Over 500 Chinese companies now invest in Zambia, Funding the TAZARA railway and expansion of the Kariba dam allowing more electricity to be generated. Kariba Dam (Top-Down Project): Energy from this is vital to power copper industry, fishing and tourism has begun. 57,000 local people evicted from land. Water Aid (Bottom-Up Project): Install simple, low-cost water pumps and toilets. Provided 54,000 people safe water, 42,000 improved sanitation. Small-scale, so minimal national impact.</p>	
UK in the 21 st Century	<p><u>Changes to Population Structure and Ethnic Diversity: London</u> Structure: Movement of young people into the city, subsequent increase in birth rates, as people age they leave the city. Ethnic Diversity: Between 2001 and 2011, London changed from a mainly White British population to become a city with a majority of other ethnic groups. Free movement of people as part of the EU drove an increase in non-UK White population. This also increased the number of working-age people. Migration brings new food and drink to the area. Camden celebrates a range of cultural festivals.</p>	<p><u>Global Conflict: Middle East</u> Location: Middle East is in Western Asia. Background: UK part of NATO, EU and UN international organisations for peace. Middle East had been involved in conflicts such as Iraq War. UK Involvement: UK trades oil and military good with Middle East. Many Middle East companies invest in UK. Islamic terrorism threatens UK security. Impact of 2003 Iraq Conflict: Not considered a success. Power struggle for Iraq today. ISIS extremist group still alive.</p>	<p><u>Economic Hub: Cambridge</u> Changes: Now has 14 billion-dollar companies. Growth is slowing due to housing and transport problems. New infrastructure such as new guided bus routes and upgrading of A14 supports new growth and reduces congestion. Regional Importance: 25 of the world’s largest corporations based in the city. National Importance: World-leading University, one of Europe’s top technology areas, income measures are 34% higher than the national average.</p>	<p><u>Contribution of ethnic groups to Food in the UK: Chinese Food</u> Now the most popular takeaway food in the UK (25% of the market). ‘Chinatown’ now exists in many UK cities, such as London and Manchester. Chinese influence on the UK has changed food culture, and therefore overall culture. Media Exports and UK Influence: Film and TV are worth over £70 billion a year, creates 1.7 million jobs. Skyfall (2012) most successful film in British box office history. TV formats are sold to other countries to be adapted e.g. Come Dine with Me. This promotes English language around the world alongside UK brands and celebrities.</p>
Resource Reliance	<p><u>Tanzania, Eastern Africa</u> Background: One of poorest countries in the world, low level of food security. Serious hunger on the Global Hunger Index. 32% of people live in food security. Top-Down Approach to Food Security: Past: Canada Wheat - provided \$95 million in aid, project covered 24,000 hectares of land. Tanzania almost became sufficient in growing its own wheat, only southern African country not to need food aid in 1992 drought. However mainly benefited Canadian businesses and would’ve been cheaper to just import wheat.</p>		<p>Present: SAGCOT – Created a ‘growth corridor’. Investment of millions of dollars to improve infrastructure. Increased the amount of rice grown, better prices due to improved access to markets. However, most money goes to commercial farms and not all promised investment has been delivered. Bottom-Up Approach to Food Security: Goat Aid programme launched in 1999. £200,000 was invested. Goats produced milk and meat for families. Only small-scale, so did not benefit nationally. Goats also requires lots of water (scarce resource).</p>	