

**Paper 2 Top 7 (ish) facts
for each case study**

Caution!!!

This is not everything that you need to know but they will help you build CoRs which will allow you to access the marks. You still need to look at the 'theory of each topic' e.g strategies to reduce the development gap.... Development indicators etc...

You will also need to be identify in a question which case study to use

e.g. **Features of sustainable living**– you need to be able to identify you need to talk about **the Leeds Climate Innovation District**

How to use these facts?

- 1. Test yourself – or get someone to test you**
- 2. Can you categorise the facts? SEE, short vs. long term, immediate or long term response?**
- 3. Create chains of reasoning to build your geography opinions**
- 4. Use them to plan or answer practise questions**

Urban issues and Challenges-

Paper 2- Section A

A major city in a LIC or NEE- Rio, Brazil



Internationally important

1. Rio has the Christ the Redeemer = one of the 7 new wonders of the world

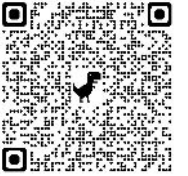
Opportunities

2. Rio there are 1000 primary schools and 400 secondary schools
3. 95% of the population has mains water supply in Rio de Janeiro compared with only 65% of the rural population.
4. Land Rover has recently opened a £240 million car-manufacturing factory in Rio employing 300 people

Challenges

5. Exceeds WHO limits of dangerous pollutants, 100s die each year due to air pollution related illnesses
6. in Rio as a whole life expectancy is 77, but is 43 in some areas in squatter settlements and 90 in the richer areas.
7. Drug gangs e.g. Red command operate in favelas where there is a lack of police presence

Urban planning helping improves the lives of the urban poor- Favela Barrio Project, Rio



Strategies introduced

1. Installation of a cable car to the commercial centre of Ipanema – inhabitants are given one free return tickets per day.
2. Adult education centres to improve adult literacy
3. Residents can now apply to legally own their own properties.
4. Widening and paving of streets to allow easier access (especially for emergency services)

Success vs failure

1. The budget of US\$1 billion will not cover every Favela in the city.
2. Teachers do not have the skills to improve literacy skills and teach new skills
3. The number of local businesses set-up in the Favelas has almost doubled.

A major UK city case study- Leeds



1. Leeds is the 4th largest city in the England

Opportunities

2. Victoria gate - £168 million development in Leeds city centre which is home to the largest John Lewis department store outside London employing 550 people
3. Culture- **The First Direct Arena** was voted Best New Venue in the World 2014 at the Stadium Business Awards. Some of the world's largest artists have performed here including Ed Sheeran
4. Integrated transport systems- The CS1 Superhighway is just over fourteen kilometres of segregated cycle route between Leeds and Bradford.
5. Urban greening- Leeds has **Roundhay Park**. It is one of the largest city parks in Europe with **over 1 million visitors** a year.

Challenges

6. Leeds's population is predicted to increase from around 755,000 to more than 860,000 in 2028, on average, every household in Leeds produces 470kg of household waste per year at the kerbside
7. In Armley 23.2% of people do not have any qualifications
8. Drighlington is a commuter settlement for Leeds

An example of urban regeneration – Leeds Southbank



1. Found along the River Aire- the Leeds to Liverpool Canal
2. Main industries were textile, leather and steam engine manufacturing. They were drawn to the area as the canal carried raw materials needed for the industry
3. Closed in the Victorian era and finally closed in the 1960's as road transport replaced boat transport for transporting goods in and out of the city.
4. Regeneration began in 2007
5. The armouries, restaurants, retail, leisure are the main attractions
6. Struggled to attract visitors to begin with
7. Then had an £500 million investment including the £125 million investment from Citu for the Leeds CID

Features of sustainable living- Leeds Climate Innovation District



1. **Water conservation-** All the houses on Solar Avenue have their own rain gardens, to store rainwater running off the roof terraces.
2. **Energy conservation-** all homes have a MVHR system- transfers heat generated by the home into fresh air>heating requirements are 10x's lower
3. All homes have an away from switch to turn all but essential electronics off
4. **Waste recycling-** Leeds Wood Recycling have been able to use waste wood offcuts to create planters, benches and tables for the pop-up space
5. They manufacture the houses on site in a factory run by solar energy
6. Park cars underground- pedestrian zone- cost extra £20,000 for car space
7. Each home has a rainwater capture system. The water is then used to water the green spaces e.g roof top gardens

Changing Economic World-Paper 2- Section B

Example of how the growth of tourism in LIC/NEE helps reduce the development gap- Tunisia



1. Tunisia has 6.2 million visitors each year

Helps to close the gap

2. The tourism sector significantly influences employment, providing jobs for 12% of Tunisia's workforce or 370,000 jobs.
3. Since 1995, literacy rates have risen from 66% to 79%, indicating improved access to education- tourism helps fund this
4. Tunisia has witnessed a remarkable increase in life expectancy, soaring from 42 years in 1960 to 75 years today

Hinders the closing of the gap

5. In 2015, there were two terrorist attacks in Tunis and Sousse.
6. Companies like Thomas Cook send people to Tunisia but keep a large percentage of the profits.
7. Some of Tunisia's Mediterranean beaches have been polluted with untreated sewage from hotels

LIC/NEE case study- Nigeria



1. Following its independence from the UK in 1960, Nigeria experienced political instability for several years due to different factions fighting for control. As a result, civil war ravaged the country between 1967 to 1970.
2. European colonial powers drew up the political map of Africa in 1883. The continent was exploited for natural resources and slavery for many years
3. Around 52% of Nigeria's GDP now comes from manufacturing and services.
4. The discovery of oil in the Niger Delta in the 1950s significantly changed Nigeria's economy.
5. The rise of groups like the Boko Haram are a threat to economic stability.

The role of a TNC in a LIC/NEE – Shell in Nigeria



Positives

1. 65,000 workers employed directly and 250,000 indirect by Shell
2. 250,000 free healthcare appointments are provide by Shell each year
3. Pay approximately £20bn in tax to the Nigerian Government each year

Negatives

4. In 2008 and 2009 two large spills devastated the lives of thousands of farmers and fishermen living in the swamps around the town of Bodo in the Niger Delta.
5. Pipes have not been updated in 40 years= corrosion
6. Gas flaring- approx. 3.5 billion cubic feet a day!



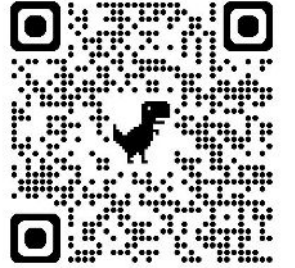
An example of how modern industrial development can be environmentally sustainable- Hanson Cement, Ketton

1. The quarry and processing plant supplies to major builders around the country, and supplied most of the cement used for the 2012 Olympics
2. Blasting is now only allowed to take place between 11am and 2pm, and is not allowed to take place at weekends or bank holidays
3. Hanson cement burns recycled waste like paper, cardboard and plastics so coal does not have to be used
4. Bat caves and bat hedges have been created nearby
5. One of the largest solar farms in the UK has been created so they have renewable energy
6. Stricter environmental targets put in place for industry on water quality and landscape damage

Social and Economic changes in areas of population increase and decline

South Cambridge (Population growth)	Outer Hebrides (Population decline)
1. Population is estimated to reach 182,000 by 2031	1. There has been a decline of almost 50% from 1991 when the population was 46,000 people.
2. 80% car ownership is leading to increased traffic on narrow country roads and reducing demand for public transport. And increasing GHG emissions	2. With many younger people moving away, there will be fewer people of working age living in the Outer Hebrides.
3. Jobs are created as houses are built	3. The UK and Scottish governments provide subsidies towards the costs of operating ferries and the maintenance of essential services
4. This area has some of the highest petrol prices in the country due to the high demand.	4. More “people-free” areas for wildlife and plants

Improvements in road and rail, port and airport capacity



1. **A1 (M) widening at gateshead** motorway has been expanded to three lanes at a cost of £61 million
2. **HS2 development-** journey time from Birghinham to London will reduce by over 30 minutes. Twice as many people can use trains. Cost £56 billion.
3. **Sea Ports London Gateway-** New sea port being built at cost of £1.5 bn
4. **3rd runway at Heathrow-** A new runway is going to be. Cost £18.6 billion

Resource management Paper 2- Section C

An example of a large scale water transfer scheme- China's South-North Water Transfer Project (SNWTP)

1. China has almost 20% of the world's population but only 7% of global water resources
2. 4/5 of China's water is in the south so the North is water scarce
3. Helps 500 million people have access to water
4. 300,000 people being displaced due to the project
5. Built in regions prone to earthquakes which could lead to extensive damage
6. 70% of China's tap water is channelled from the South

An example of a local scheme in a LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supply of water- Warka Water, Ethiopia

1. Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in the world. The climate **subsistence farming is** the main form of activity
2. One Warka Water tower can supply more than 25 gallons of water throughout the course of a day
3. The structures, made from biodegradable materials, are easy to clean and can be erected without mechanical tools
4. It costs about \$500 to set up a tower
5. Needs adequate water in the air
6. If there are high levels of pollution in the air then the water can be contaminated