**GCSE AQA A Geography**

**Case Studies** to help you **revise** for the **Unit Human** paper.

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<td>Answer the question from The Development Gap OR Tourism</td>
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## Unit 2- Human Geography
### Case Studies

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Population Change

What things can be done to control an expanding population?

China had a rapidly rising population in the 1950s and 1960s and this was seen as unsustainable. They didn’t have enough water, food and energy for that growth in population so:

In 1979 China introduced the One Child Policy, in the hope that the population would stabilise at about 1.2 billion early in the 21st century.

Essentially, couples were only allowed to have one child. Those that did received welfare benefits and financial reward; those that did not were fined.

There have been awful stories of forced sterilisation and abortions. Many of you watched the ‘Dying Rooms’ video and were horrified by what you saw.

By 2020, men will outnumber women by 30 million. This could cause social unrest.

Over the years the policy has changed so there are some exceptions:

- In some rural areas, couples are allowed to have a second child if the first is a girl, or has a physical disability. This is to enable children to carry out work on farms in rural areas.
- If one of the parents has a disability, or if both parents are only children, then couples are allowed to have a second child. This is so that there are enough people to look after the parents.

Social impacts

- Children will need to look after more older people.
- More old people’s homes will be needed.
- Chinese society prefers boys. Often baby girls have been abandoned – often in orphanages.

Economic impacts

- Ageing population – they will need to be supported financially, as healthcare costs will increase.
- China’s economy might not have enough workers to keep it expanding.
- The percentage of people over 65 will rise. 10% in 2009 will rise to 40% by 2050.

The future?

Although the policy has helped towards sustainable development because the population hasn’t grown as fast as it would have done without the policy, so fewer resources have been used.

Since December 2013, couples have been allowed to have two children if one of the parents was an only child. Originally, both parents had to be sole children to be eligible for a second child.

The policy could continue to change to deal with the impacts.
Population Change

Where is Kerala? SW India

Some facts:
Population 32 million, densely populated and very poor. BUT they have followed population policies that have prevented a rapid rise in population.

What have they done?
• They made political decisions to invest in education and women’s health. Almost all villages have access to medical care and a school within 2.5km.
• Economics – the area relies less on farming and more on service industries – like tourism (farming results in more children to help).

What have been the impacts of these policies?
• Kerala compares favourably to India in public services (better roads, schools, post offices, banks etc.)
• Rural poverty in Kerala is the lowest in southern India.
• Women’s health and education are the best in India.
• Attitudes towards women are positive; more girls are in higher education than boys.
• Women marry on average 4 years later and have their first child 5 years later than other Indian women. They only have 2 children on average and infant mortality is low.
• Over 95% of babies are born in hospital.

Has this approach led to sustainable development?
It has controlled the growth in population – healthcare provision and education were key to this.

The main difference between China and Kerala was that the population was controlled through the choice of people – they were NOT forced in Kerala.

Kerala, however, is likely to face similar problems to China in that they will have an ageing population. Look at the population pyramids for Kerala below.....

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality of life indicator</th>
<th>Kerala</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult literacy %</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy males/ females</td>
<td>69/75</td>
<td>67/72</td>
<td>74/80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality/1000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth rate/1000</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What are the problems with an ‘Ageing Population’?
There are a number of problems associated with this:
- Health and fitness – older people suffer from more degenerative diseases (cancer, heart disease etc.)
- Housing – older people need specially adapted homes (bungalows, wide doorways, lower kitchen units for those in wheelchairs etc.)
- Increased care needs – old people might need to be placed in ‘sheltered accommodation’ (their own home, but with carers visits for specific needs) or ‘nursing homes’ (where all needs are looked after). This is going to cost!
- Pension – they will claim for longer- how are we going to afford it? Impact on the economy?
- Fewer workers – less young people to work and generate income? Less income from income tax and National Insurance will be paid to the government. How will we pay for our old people?

What did Sweden do combat an ageing population?
Sweden is in stage 5 of the DTM. As such, it has a population growth rate of almost zero and its fertility has dropped from 2.1 in 1989 to 1.5 by 1999.
To combat this ageing population they introduced the following measures:
1. 13 months paid paternity leave for fathers at 80% of their salary.
2. Extra money if couples had less than a 30 month gap between children.
3. Child benefit for each child.
4. Sick child care – 120 paid days per year per couple. All-day childcare and all-day schools.

These policies are described as PRO-NATALIST. China’s policy was ANTI-NATALIST.

What about the UK? Where do we stand in terms of our population?
- Our population is ageing.
- The ‘oldest old’ (over 85) has risen considerably.
- The average age of the UK population was 35 in 1983, but it was 40 in 2009.
- Less young people will have to support the pensioners. This is a similar situation to that found in many other MEDCs.

What did UK do to combat an ageing population?
The Labour government in 2009 launched a strategy called ‘Building a Society for All Ages’. The table summarises what they have done.

The population pyramids below illustrates what is predicted to happen.

What is the dependency ratio?
This provides an actual figure to show how many people depend on the working population. Children (under 15) + elderly (over 65) x 100 Working population

The higher the number produced by the formula, the worse it is! In 2007, the UK had a dependency ratio of 61.
Population Change

When: since 2004 when Poland was admitted into the European Union.

How many: Nobody is really sure- estimates of 1 million have been suggested.

Where: Many have gone to the big cities, but also in rural areas to find work on farms.

Why: Money mainly. As a result, the Poles are classified as ‘economic migrants’.

Look at the table which shows you statistics for the host country (the UK) and the source country (Poland):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Poland (source)</th>
<th>UK (host)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP/ Capita ($)</td>
<td>20,450</td>
<td>36,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors per 1,000 people</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Literacy</td>
<td>99.7</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Who:
- The Polish migrants tend mostly to be men and young (85% below 34).
- 30% had a degree or similar qualification.
- Only 15% wanted to stay permanently.
- Most are seasonal workers or had come for a few years to make money.

Push factors from Poland
- Not enough jobs.
- Low wages.
- Housing shortages.

Pull factors to the UK
- Ease of migration.
- Hope of finding a job as there was more work available.
- Higher wages than at home.
- A better standard of living.
- Family and friends may have moved there already.

Impacts of this migration

UK impacts
- UK population went up slightly.
- Immigration boosted the UK economy, but a lot of the money earned in the UK was sent home.
- Hard-working workforce, often where there are skills shortages.
- Contribute to local economy (taxes etc.) and can support our ageing population.
- Tend to be young, so this helps our dependency ratio.
- New shops selling Polish products opened.
- Many Poles are Catholic, so attendance at Catholic churches increased.

However, can put a strain on local services (school places, housing etc.)

Poland impacts
- Poland’s population fell (by 0.3% between 2003 and 2007) and the birth rate fell as most people who left were young.
- Money sent home stimulates growth (£4 billion in 2005/6).
- Lower unemployment.
- Labour shortages in Polish industries (try getting a plumber etc.)
- People have been invited in from other countries to fill labour shortages

However, people have started to go back as the UK economy stagnates and the Polish economy improves. The recession resulted in roughly half of the Eastern Europeans to return home by the end of 2008.

Please also read the video notes sheet that you produced having watched ‘The Poles are coming’ film. This focussed on the impacts on Peterborough.
Population Change

War in Afghanistan has led to a great deal of migration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Refugees - Afghanistan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>What was ‘The Jungle’?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- In theory, refugees should stay in the first country they come to, but many tried to access the UK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The Jungle was an informal settlement that grew up on wasteland outside Calais in Northern France.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Approximately 800 Afghans were situated there in August 2009 – just waiting for a chance to get into the UK (either smuggled in or to stow away – hide – in lorries or on trains).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **What happened?** |
| - Many were arrested and the camp destroyed, but they were simply released. |
| - Many just returned to Northern France in an attempt to get to the UK. |

Even before this war with NATO soldiers, the country had been a very hard place to live due to a number of factors:
- Conflict
- Poverty
- Corruption
- Lack of jobs.

All of these factors resulted in many of the Afghans wanting to leave. Many went to Pakistan and Iran (see map), but others attempted the difficult journey to the UK – only to end up in ‘The Jungle’ (see picture right).

[Map of Europe showing Afghanistan, UK, Iran, and Pakistan]

Afghan refugees in ‘The Jungle’
### The Development Gap

#### How can people in ‘poor’ countries improve their quality of life?

Often, people can live in ‘slums’, ‘shanty towns’ or ‘informal settlements’. These are unplanned and are invariably poor places to live. The picture shows what challenges people would face. A lack of sanitation and disease are the main issues.

#### Kiambiu in northeast Nairobi

- Christian Aid has a partner called Maji na Ufanisi (MNU) which means ‘Water & Development’.
- With MNU’s help, the residents have built 5 toilet and shower blocks; local people have been employed to clean and maintain them.
- A small fee is charged and the money is used to improve life further in the community (healthcare etc.).
- They also have clean drinking water, which has helped peoples lives immensely, their health and their children.

#### Matopeni

- Catherine Kithuku has formed a group that organises rubbish collections and educates people about health in Matopeni.
- She hopes that the MNU will find the money to work with her community too.

### Slums/Shanty towns – Nairobi, Kenya.

Include our School link with St John’s in Korogocho

#### Korogocho

- Don’t forget our school and our links with CAFOD.
- We raised money for a gym to improve the quality of life.

- We also raised money to send 175 children to school at St. John’s School because education is free in UK but in Kenya [at St John’s] they have to:
  - Pay for education which means only some are lucky enough.
  - Children have a real desire to learn.
  - Teachers are paid directly by students fees.
  - Children have to clean and sweep their classrooms at the end of the day.
  - Learn in English.
  - Play sports and games at lunchtime and after school.

We continue to raise money this year to send Kenyan children to school. It costs about £30 for the whole year, to send one child.
The Development Gap

The table below provides an indication of the status of Honduras:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Indicator</th>
<th>Honduras</th>
<th>UK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GNI per capita ppp</td>
<td>$3750 (2008 est.)</td>
<td>$36130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDI</td>
<td>0.604 (2010)</td>
<td>0.875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDI rank</td>
<td>106/169</td>
<td>26/169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth rate</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors per 1000</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult literacy (%)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below poverty line (%)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

They were hit by Hurricane Mitch in 1998, 

It hit them hard as they were reliant on agriculture..

Honduras relies heavily on selling coffee and bananas to bring in foreign income, so when the hurricane wiped out much of this crop, the effects were devastating.

Some facts:
- 5000 deaths
- 70% crops destroyed
- 50% of all homes destroyed
- 300km of roads wrecked
- flooding and landslides
- repair of damage $2-3 billion.

“Honduras has no money to pay for reconstruction. Its economy was wiped out by the hurricane”, said the Honduran Ambassador to London.

10 years on....

Temporary bridges are still being used – one has fallen down three times as people gave stolen the screws! There is still no National Emergency Plan and although $1 million was spent to deal with the impact of flooding and landslides, 4 million (50%) still live in vulnerable places.
The Development Gap

Why are poor countries in debt?
The table to the right explains how they got into debt. The imbalance of trade features in this too – they operate at a trade deficit.

What has been done to reduce this debt?
In July 2005, the Live 8 concerts (8 around the World) were aimed to try to help the ‘Make Poverty History’ campaign and cancel World debt. A few days later, the G8 (the World’s 8 richest countries) met and an agreement was made to cancel all debts (worth $40 billion) owed by 18 highly indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). The HIPC are a group of the 38 poorest countries. Eventually, $85 billion was cancelled, but $300 billion still remained in Africa. In order to have their debts cancelled, the countries had to agree to:

- Show that they could manage their finances and were not corrupt.
- Agree to spend the money they would have spent on debt repayments on education, healthcare and reducing poverty.

It made a large impact – look at the table below to see how the cancellation of debt had a positive impact on Uganda.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before cancelling debt</th>
<th>During and after cancelling debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population using an improved water source (%)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population undernourished (% of total population)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spending on education (% of GDP)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult literacy rate (% aged 15 and older)</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>66.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of income from exports (plus net income from abroad) spent on debt repayments</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other than cancellation, how else can debt be reduced?

A concept called ‘conservation swap’ or ‘debt-for-nature swaps’ tackles debt, but also benefits nature. A country (creditor) which is owed money from another country (debtor), cancels part of the debt in exchange for the debtor’s country’s agreement to pay for conservation activities. NGO (non-government organisations) like the WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) often help to arrange the swaps.

In 2002 and 2008, Peru and the USA agreed to swap debt worth $40 million. Peru agreed to conservation activities to preserve more than 27.5 million acres of endangered rainforest. The forest provides rare habitats for jaguars, pink river dolphins and other species.

The picture shows the pink river dolphin. It is one of the rare species whose habitat has been preserved due to debt-for-nature swaps.
How can aid lead to sustainable development?

Sustainable development = ‘meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’.

FARM-Africa and the Moyale Pastoralist Project is helping communities in Northern Kenya to survive, by reducing their dependence on their animals for all of their income.

The project is:

- Helping communities to form Local Development Committees (LDC) – which finds problems and solutions – e.g. improving access to markets, so that farmers can sell their produce more easily.

- Helping families to adapt the way they manage crops, animals and forests to improve their sustainability – e.g. avoiding deforestation, which destroys the soils.

- Provide small-scale loans to set up alternative business, such as small shops.

- Training people to identify clean, safe water sources and to dig wells.

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▲ Northern Kenya often suffers from prolonged drought – people lack food and suffer extreme poverty

Saku’s story

As a member of a local women’s group, Saku applied to her Local Development Committee for a small loan. She used this to set up a shop selling local produce, like honey, milk and eggs. Her shop now provides most of her family’s income, and they can now afford food, healthcare and education – life’s essentials.

Saku has now repaid her loan, so the money can be lent to someone else to start a new business. Saku says ‘I feel I have contributed to the development of my family and the whole community.’
### Tourism

**UK tourist area/destination – the Lake District National Park**

National Parks were set up after the 2nd World War with two aims:
1. To preserve and care for the environment.
2. To provide a place for recreation and enjoyment.

These aims seem to work against each other!

The Lake District is a National Park in Cumbria.

The Lake District has over 8 million people visiting each year, yet only has 42,000 residents—this is mainly due to location.

Many cities are nearby and the M6 motorway means that it is accessible.

#### Reasons for popularity
- **Human:** Windermere, Kendal, Keswick, Ambleside and the various activities that can be enjoyed in the area.
- **Physical:** The actual lakes and mountains—i.e. Lake Windermere (England’s longest lake), Derwent Water, Scafell Pike (highest mountain England), Helvellyn.
- **Heritage:** William Wordsworth and Beatrix Potter—both writers—lived in the Lake District.

People use the area to cycle, rock climb, educate, walk, hang glide, but all these activities cause conflict.

#### Why is tourism good for the Lake District?
- 20,000 people employed in the area full time and 35,000 on a seasonal basis.
- £600 million spent a year.
- Tourism keeps post offices, shops and buses busy—these are then kept open for locals.
- Food demand keeps local farmers in business. Framers can also benefit from opening campsites and by turning old building into holiday apartments.
- Money from parking charges can be used to invest in roads and leisure centres etc. which will benefit locals.

#### What are the problems?
- Congested roads with too many cars and slow moving caravans—locals can’t get around easily and disrupts emergency services.
- Some towns have become completely changed by tourist shops. Locals may have no trouble finding walking boots in Ambleside, but might struggle to buy a loaf of bread but if they do the prices are often high!
- Visitors buy 2nd homes which pushes up house prices. Locals are pushed out of the area—local services like schools can close as a result.
- Tourists walk over farmers’ land damaging crops and leaving gates open.
- Tourists disrupt the peace and quiet—particularly on the lakes with water sports.

#### What have they done about it the Lake District?
The government-funded Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) look after the interests of the park and the people within it.

‘Cumbria tourism’ also attempts to promote sustainable tourism growth and yet plans to increase tourists and their spend.

The National Trust buys land to preserve it, often by keeping it as farmland which local farmers manage.

#### What other solutions have been suggested to promote sustainable tourism?
- National Park entry charge? Reduce congestion, but could it discourage visitors?
- Limit visitor numbers? Perhaps limit numbers or prevent people from walking in some areas? This would reduce the environmental impact, but how will it be monitored? Limits peoples’ freedom?
- Repair worn out paths? Local stone could be used and it would keep popular paths open. However, it can be expensive and the stone footpaths can look a little odd?
- Build bypasses? This would relieve pressure on busy towns and reduce pollution. But, the glacial valleys can mean that there is not enough space—a real problem?
- Improve public transport? More buses and trains? Make the railway line double track? Very expensive, may require subsidies to keep the services running?

Yet...there are plans to make sure the area keeps attracting tourists include:
- Widespread advertising and marketing.
- Farms to be encouraged to provide services e.g. quad biking alongside traditional farming.
- Timeshare developments to be increased.
Tourism

Jamaica is ideal for tourism, as can be seen from the map and the climate graph. It's hot all year, but it does have rain (like many tropical places).

Sun, sea and sand are the main reasons for going to Jamaica and a number of resorts have been developed:

- Ochos Rios – Dunn’s River Falls nearby, beaches
- Montego Bay – Golf courses, fine dining, beaches
- Negril – white sandy beaches – ‘7 mile beach’, fine hotels etc.

Many locations have ‘all-inclusive’ hotels with their own beaches. Many tourists never venture outside of the hotel.

What is the problem with this do you think? Who is benefitting from this arrangement?

What are the economic positives and negatives of tourism in Jamaica? (tourists spent $2 billion there in 2008!)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Businesses employ local Jamaican staff</td>
<td>Economic leakage means that the government receives less taxation – Jamaica can’t develop as quickly as a result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaican tourism workers spend their wages in other Jamaican businesses, which leads to further employment – ‘The Multiplier Effect’</td>
<td>Jobs are seasonal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills learnt for the tourist industry can be used in other sectors of the economy</td>
<td>Many of the tourism businesses are foreign-owned. Much of the profits ends up abroad – ‘economic leakage’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation of tourism businesses allow the government to use it to spend on developing the country</td>
<td>Some tourism staff are foreigners – the take their wages home and do not spend it in Jamaica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The money from tourists make businesses, such as hotels, profitable</td>
<td>Tourist areas attract Jamaicans from poor inland areas; businesses here lose out. This can lead to inequalities within the country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The resorts become richer</td>
<td>Tourism jobs pay well compared to Jamaican standards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Can you identify the positives and negatives on the map above?

You should see many locations seem to be very popular and are called ‘honeypot sites’ and are where many tourists are drawn to, like bees round a honey pot e.g. near Ochos Rios is Dunn’s River falls; huge numbers of tourists can cause problems.

How can tourism be made more sustainable in Jamaica?

Please see next slide.
### How can tourism be made more sustainable in Jamaica?

- Jamaica is poor – GDP US$8,000 per year (UK $36,000) and they are desperate to raise living standards.
- 45% of all income from abroad comes from tourism.
- Tourism is therefore vital to the economy.

Giving up on tourism is therefore not an option.

To try to make things more sustainable, they have followed a number of strategies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What’s been tried?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Jamaican government has been following a Master Plan, to try to develop sustainable tourism. Its three main ideas have been to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- limit the development of mass tourism to existing resorts, like Ocho Rios</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- spread small-scale tourism to other parts of the island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- involve local people more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As part of its Master Plan, the government has encouraged:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- community tourism – local people running small-scale guesthouses. This helps to bring tourists to less-developed towns, such as Port Antonio, without mass tourism’s negative effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>responsible tourism</strong>, which involves local people and aims to do as little harm as possible. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Local guides take visitors to off-the-beaten-track attractions, such as the Rio Grande River (pictured on the right).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Tourists are encouraged to buy local food and crafts from Jamaican traders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Smaller inland hotels employ local staff and use locally grown food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- tourists and local people to get in touch with each other through the Jamaican Tourist Board’s ‘Meet-the-People’ website initiative. This helps both visitors and locals to understand each other, which is an important benefit of tourism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- educating tourists and locals about how to avoid negative environmental effects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Tourism**

Extreme environments are places where people find it difficult to live. There are no farms or cities – they are wild and inhospitable. Places such as deserts, rainforests, and mountains are often deemed to be extreme environments.

**Why is Antarctica an extreme environment?**
- Centred at the South Pole! Very cold – lows between -30 and -60°C are common. They can creep just above zero at the coast!
- The wilderness – hardly anyone is there and no buildings (apart from scientific research stations). Icy landscape. Nobody has lived there since 1897, but some occupy research stations during the year.
- It is the highest continent in the World and is also huge – 1.5 times bigger than the USA.

**Why go to Antarctica and how has it been possible?**
- Ease of access and comfort (more tour operators and comfortable cruise ships used to explore the continent).
- Growth of ecotourism (people want to visit wild places because of the attraction of the natural environment, but people don’t want to harm it).
- Financial factors (‘grey market’ – more affluent retired people).

In 1992, 6,700 visited Antarctica: 45,000 went in 2009 – 6 x as many! Once there, people can:
- Fly over the ice in helicopters
- Rock/ ice climb
- Cruise inlets on small boats
- Hike
- Scuba
- Kayak.

**What impact does tourism have on Antarctica?**
- Disturb wildlife – affect breeding, feeding of young etc.
- Ship accidents – can happen in treacherous icy waters. Wrecks can leak oil, which pollutes the sea and beaches; this harms the wildlife
- considerably. The Canadian ship ‘Explorer’ (below) sank in 2007 and leaked oil into the sea.

The impact of tourism is fairly limited at the moment as tourist numbers are not that high (cost is prohibitive for many: £25,000 for a 7 day trip?). Also, numbers are limited and controlled internationally. Having said that, numbers are on the increase and the fragile environment will be put under more threat.

**What has been done to look after Antarctica?**
- The Treaty of Antarctica. This has been in force since 1961. Nearly 50 countries signed up to this to protect
- Antarctica from mining, drilling, pollution and war – at least until 1948. This treaty could now be extended to
- incorporate tourism.
- Research. Scientists examine ice, the sea, weather and plants etc. If they can raise awareness of what is going
- on in Antarctica (and tourists visit their research stations) then protection of the environment will become
- increasingly likely.
- Tourism. The International Association of Antarctica Tourist Operators (IAATO) was set up in 1991. Guidelines were provided in areas such as how many people can be let on shore and how people could conduct whale watching etc. Tour operators are not allowed to leave anything behind – no rubbish! Also, used water on the cruise ships has to be taken back and not dumped in the sea. In 2010, the British government suggested to those who signed up to the Antarctic Treaty that a new agreement covering tourism was needed. We want to limit the numbers of tourists and also prevent hotels from being built. A successful agreement would allow tourism to develop sustainably.
- Shipping regulations. After 2011 ships have not been allowed to use heavy fuel oil, which is the most polluting.
- Polar Code. From 2013, the Polar Code will limit the size and number of ships going to Antarctica. Ships with more than 500 people won’t be able to land and only 100 tourists will be allowed ashore at any given time.

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Tourism can bring many benefits to a country, but it can also bring many negative impacts too. People are now becoming increasingly aware of this and are trying to still experience tourism without necessarily causing any damage.

**Key terms:**
- **Sustainable:** meeting the needs of the present population without damaging the environment & local community for future generations.
- **Ecotourism:** holidays that have little or no damage to the natural environment & local community
- **Stewardship:** caring for the environment of a place as though it was our own. It means carefully looking after plants, animals and people who live there.

**Ecotourism** places an emphasis upon the protecting the environment, but also involves local people in making decisions that affect their land and living. The role of the locals is what makes it different from other tourism.

Typical ecotourist destinations are places like coral reefs, game reserves and national parks.

**What is offered:**
- Low impact, high end tourism.
  - The aim is to turn the clock back 200 years and get rid of all non-indigenous species and to clean up the surrounding corals - the island is seen as a Noah’s Ark as species are re-introduced.
  - Tourists can get involved by helping count species and clearing litter from the reefs when SCUBA diving.
  - Tourists can catch dinner by going into the forest to collect vegetables and fruits and also go fishing.
  - People arrive by helicopter, as there is no airport nor harbour so there is definitely no mass tourism.

The accommodation is made from materials found on the beach and in the forest. The 11 villas are by the beach and are extremely luxurious. All this comes at a price though - about 2,000 Euros per person per night! The proceeds from tourism helps the people continue their conservation aims for North Island.
**The issues**

**Global Warming** – cutting down trees means more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Far better to keep the trees there!

**Flooding** – cutting the trees down for money means that more water reaches the river. Also, sediment no longer kept together by the roots gets into the river thus causing more flooding. Surely there must be a better way of making money from the forest?

**Indigenous peoples** – clearing the forest for money means that natives lose their way of life.

**Tourism** – this will not happen if the trees are cleared as people want to see the forest and the species contained within. Communities need to see the value of their forest!

**Ecosystem** – the rainforest is a fragile ecosystem. Clearing the trees can lead to extinction of plants and animals. Many potential future medicines could be lost.

So, there is a need for **STEWARDSHIP** and **CONSERVATION** there.

This is where **ECOTOURISM** comes in. They can still make money from the forest without damaging it.

**What has been done?**

The Yachana ecolodge in the Amazon forest in Ecuador is an example of this. Essentially, it is a small environmentally friendly hotel that is surrounded by nature. It is next to the Napo River, close to the village of Mondana. It is set in its own 1,200 hectare section of rainforest. Every room has a view of the forest, with a private bathroom and a hot shower. Food is served in the dining room using locally grown products. Most of the workers are locals and work in the garden, kitchen and dining room. Amerindians are also employed as guides to show people the forest and local traditions.

**Activities** are done in small groups (low impact) and do as little damage to the environment and local people as possible. They educate people about the environment and the lives of local people. Activities include:

- Rainforest hiking
- Birdwatching
- Swimming in the Napo river
- Canoeing
- Visiting the local village
- Taking part in a traditional ceremony
- Visiting a local Biological research station.

**How can ecotourism benefit people in Yachana?**

**Environment**

- Trees not cut down as they are seen as an asset.
- Ecotourism on a small scale and small numbers means that little damage is done.
- Trees not being cut down is good globally, as it can reduce the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
- Yachana Lodge recycles all of its waste and uses renewable solar power.

**Economy**

- Employs mostly local people. Their wages are spent in local markets.
- Local farmers have a potential new market: the tourists and the local workers who now no longer grown their own food.
- Ecotourists spend their money in local villages. This puts money into the local economy.

**People’s lives**

- As a result of jobs, locals may have money to pay for consumer goods (TV, radio etc.). Could this be negative? However, younger people welcome this.
- Extra money can be invested in healthcare and education – results in higher literacy levels and life expectancy.
- Less people feel the need to move away.

**How can ecotourism lead to sustainable development?**

The flowchart on the right shows how this can happen. Ecotourism values and conserves the natural environment and improves the well-being of local people. The old methods of cutting trees down did nothing but damage: soil and nutrients were washed away and farming wasn’t really an option as a result once the trees were removed. Ecotourism has meant that the local people realise that keeping their forest actually makes them money! The forest is what people come to see, so any activities must make sure that no damage is done. This ensures that there is long-term prosperity for the area.

![Sustainable development flowchart](chart.png)
Past papers

• Past papers are available on
  www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/geography/gcse

• You are taking Geography A

• Revise thoroughly.

• HAVE A GO at every part of the questions you are meant to answer!

• Good Luck