

1. Plot the climate data below onto the climate graph:

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
mm	13	17	16	9	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	12
°C	17	18	21	26	31	34	35	34	32	29	24	19

<http://www.qatar.climatemps.com/>



qatar
2022

CLIMATE

2. Use the graph and the facts below to complete the annotation boxes:

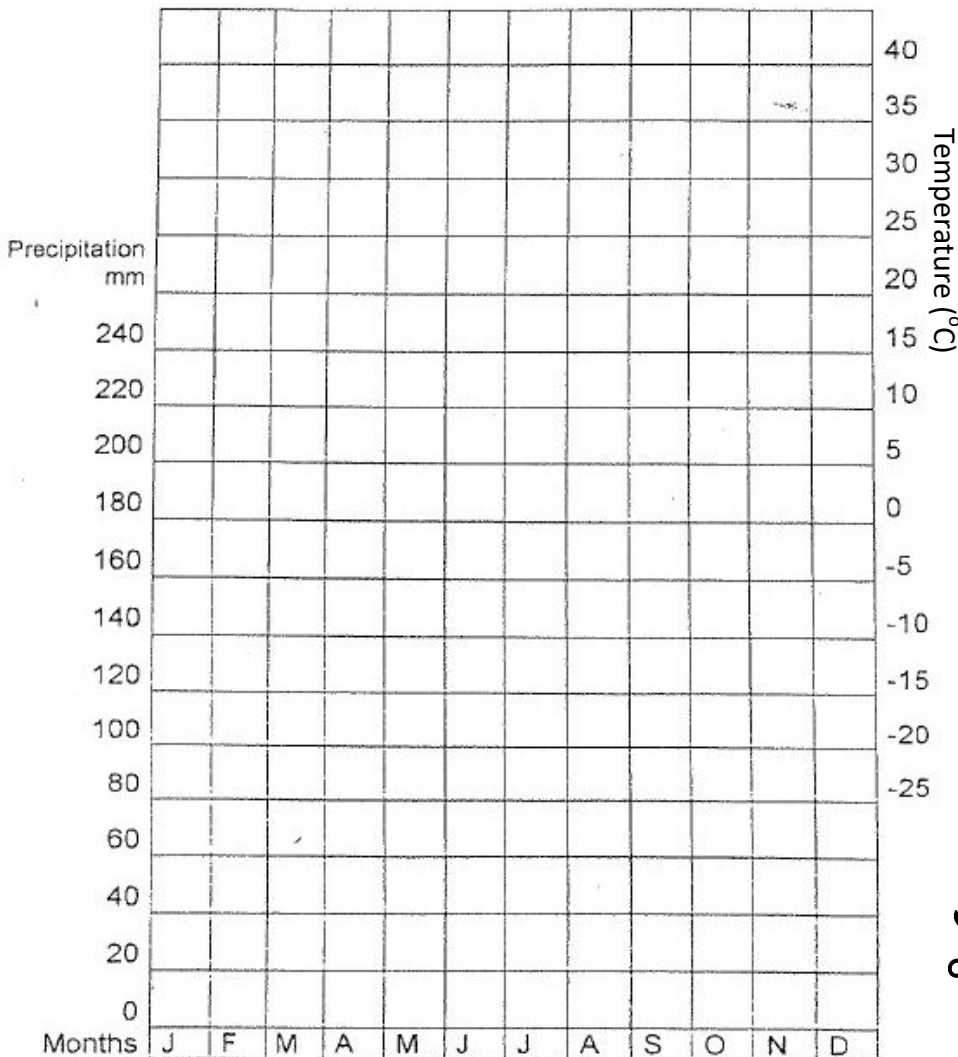
boxes:

- Average daily highs in July in Qatar are around 41.5°C.
- If the human body heats up to 39-40°C, the brain tells the muscles to slow down and fatigue sets in. At 40-41°C, heat exhaustion is likely - and above 41°C, the body starts to shut down. (BBC)
- The World Cup may be played in winter instead (Nov/Dec), but this would disrupt the football seasons in Europe.
- Average daily max temperature increase by 2022 due to climate change : +1.5°C (NASA)

World Cups take place in June & July. So players and fans can expect ...

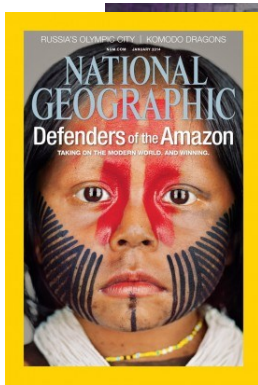
3. Cut your work out and paste onto your poster.

Climate Graph of Qatar



If the World Cup was moved to the winter (November/December) then temperatures will ...

By 2022, climate change is expected to increase daytime temperatures by.... meaning....



JANUARY 2014 ARTICLE: “FAR FROM HOME”



Below are excerpts of this amazing article. When you have read it, write a 100 word summary about what you think the main messages of the article is. Quote passages and statistics to make your summary stronger. In your opinion, do you think the migrant workers overall benefit (some of whom are building facilities for Qatar 2022)?

Noon in the United Arab Emirates is four in the afternoon in the Philippines, which means that Teresa Cruz’s two older children are supposed to be home from school and back inside the apartment of their aunt, who is raising them. Teresa lives in Dubai, the U.A.E.’s most populous city, 4,300 miles from the Philippines. She’s a 39-year-old sales clerk at a clothing store in one wing of a shining multistory Dubai mall. She’s on her feet six days a week, Fridays off.

So Friday midday is a scheduled time for Teresa to see her 11-year-old daughter and 8-year-old son [via Facebook chat]. [Teresa is] an overseas worker—one of many millions of adults who have traveled thousands of miles from home to take jobs that allow them to send money back to their families.

[Back in the Phillipines, Teresa who was then] just out of high school, could not afford to replace the house’s wooden walls [which was previously destroyed by a storm] with sturdier stone. [So she decided to enrol in the ‘Abroad’ programme, where she would work for higher wages in another country and send money home.]

No other city on Earth, packs 21st-century international workers into one showy space quite like Dubai. The young woman pouring Starbucks espressos is from the Philippines, or maybe Nigeria. The [bathroom]

cleaner is from Nepal, or maybe Sudan. The cabdriver, from northern Pakistan, Sri Lanka or India.

And the skyscrapers? All built by foreign laborers—South Asian men primarily, from India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. If it’s daylight, empty buses will be parked in the shade beneath the skeletons of the skyscrapers still under construction. They’re waiting to carry men back at dusk to group-housing units, crowded as prison barracks, where most of them are required to live.

Of the 2.1 million people in Dubai, only about 1/10 is Emirati. The rest are [migrants], working on temporary contracts. [Around 80% of Qatar’s population are migrants. In most cases] they will never be offered Emirati [or Qatari] citizenship.

[For the rich, it is the migrants] who cook for them too and look after their children, who clean the streets, staff the shopping malls, fill out the pharmacy prescriptions, and build the skyscrapers in the scorching sun outsides, while sending their wages a long way home.

Luis still remembers the first sum he sent back to the Philippines, after a few weeks’ work in Dubai: \$350, almost three months’ wages under his old rate. He sent money straight to his mother, to support her, his daughter, and his sisters. He found he could

earn more by working straight through the week, taking no rest days. His first job involved using a blowtorch in the desert. “You can’t hold your own hat without gloves,” he recalled. “It’s too hot.”

He was desperately lonely. But he was making very good money. He had his father for company. After a while his younger brother Tomas, who was also married, gave up on the Philippines and came to Dubai too, leaving his own wife and a daughter behind.

Journalists and human rights groups often document [migrant] workers’ grievances: unpaid wages, dangerous work sites, [poor] living conditions, passports illegally confiscated. But the [countries like the UAE and Qatar] does not make that documentation easy. Some nongovernmental organizations are banned from working in the country, and the national press treads carefully to avoid offending [government] officials, who are quick to snuff out any form of organized complaint. [But defenders of the UAE in particular] point out that it remains among the most welcoming of the Gulf states; women dress as they wish, non-Islamic houses of worship thrive, and the streets are safe for tourists and residents alike.

1. Cut out the diamonds below
2. Organise them into a diamond 9, with what you believe is the most important impact on the environment at the top. Then stick them on a scrap piece of paper.
3. Think carefully about the annotation boxes, write your thoughts, then cut and annotate them on your diamond.



qatar
2022

ENVIRONMENT

I feel this is the biggest impact on the environment because...

I feel this is the least important impact on the environment because...



The country is No. 1 worldwide in per capita emissions of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change.

Aside from tapping aquifers, Qatar relies on energy-intensive desalination plants for its freshwater, further driving up its electricity demand.

Average summer highs are almost 40°C, and the winter high is warmer than some UK summers. Vast amounts of energy is used to air-condition high-rise hotels, skyscrapers, stadiums etc

The average Qatari uses 2.5 times more energy than his or her counterpart in America, and 7.6 times more than a typical resident of China.

As of 2013, Qatar generates zero percent of its energy from renewable sources.

Solar-powered stadiums are planned for the 2022 World Cup in Qatar. Although dust storms can hinder the effectiveness of solar panels there.

Qatar's habitat-conservation efforts have helped it reintroduce the Arabian oryx, which had become extinct in the wild, as well as the Rheem gazelle, which was locally extinct.

About one-fifth of Qatar's land is designated a protected area by the Ministry of Environment .

Qatar allows no hazardous waste to enter its borders, part of its 17-year commitment to the Basel Convention.



I feel Qatar could do better with this for the World Cup by...

1. Read the official travel advice from the UK Foreign Office for Qatar below.
2. On an A4 piece of paper, create a carefully presented 'DOs and DON'Ts' poster. For each law or custom you mention, have at least one clear 'clip-art' style image (there are some you can copy along the side of this page if you are stuck!)



Foreign travel advice

Qatar

Local laws and customs

Local laws reflect the fact that Qatar is an Islamic country. You should respect local traditions, customs, laws and religions at all times and be aware of your actions to ensure that they do not offend other cultures or religious beliefs, especially during the holy month of Ramadan or if you intend to visit religious areas.



Be aware of cultural sensitivities when filming or photographing people and religious, military or construction sites. Some visitors attempting to film or photograph in sensitive areas have been arrested. If in doubt, seek permission. If you're working as a journalist, you'll need to get permission from the Qatar News Agency (QNA) to film or photograph as part of your work and enter the country on a visiting press permit. This permit will clear technical equipment like cameras through airport customs and provides other necessary information.



Importing drugs, alcohol, pornography, pork products and religious books and material into Qatar is illegal. All luggage is scanned at Doha Airport Arrivals Hall. DVDs and videos may be examined and censored. Penalties for drug offences are severe, often resulting in prison sentences.



It is an offence to drink alcohol or be drunk in public. Alcohol is available at licensed hotel restaurants and bars, and expatriates living in Qatar can obtain alcohol on a permit system. Don't carry alcohol around with you (except to take it on the day of collection from the warehouse to your home).



You should dress modestly when in public, including while driving. Women should cover their shoulders and avoid wearing short skirts. Any intimacy in public between men and women (including between teenagers) can lead to arrest. Homosexual behaviour is illegal in Qatar.

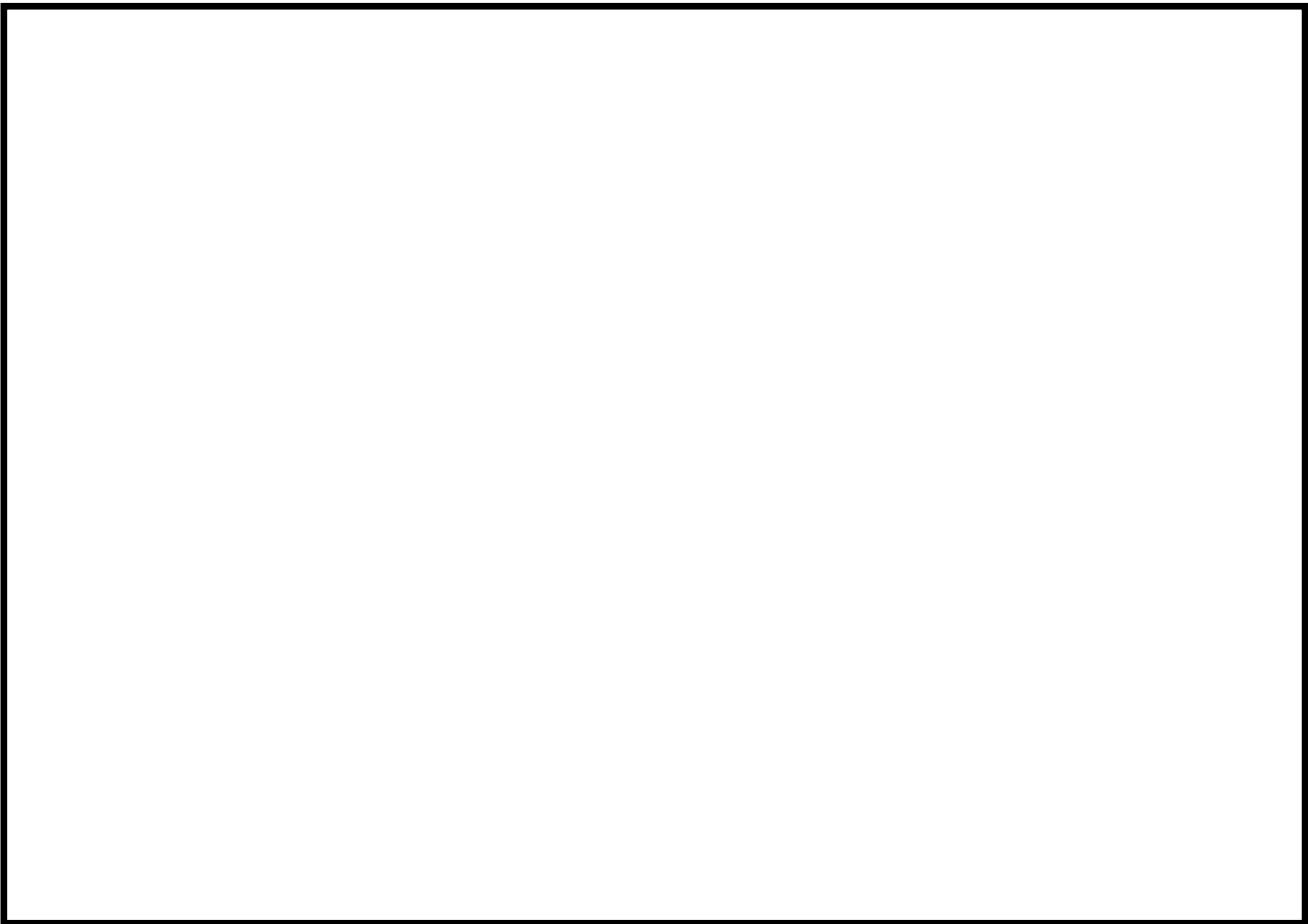


1. Use the internet to run an image search for “Qatar landscape”. Time yourself 2 minutes to pick a picture you think represents Qatar’s landscape the best.
2. Sketch the image in the box below, using pencil. Take no more than 10 minutes.
3. In the boxes surrounding the image, complete the annotations. Then cut and paste onto your poster.



One interesting thing about this landscape is....

This landscape may cause a problem for Qatar in 2022. A clue is....



This is a sketch showing....



OUR OPINION



After considering all the information, most of our group feel that the World Cup should/should not be hosted in Qatar in 2022. We think this because....

However, one argument for the other side is....

OUR OPINION



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