

Rio: Urban growth can bring opportunities and challenges				
<p>An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor: The Favela Bairro Project (Rio)</p> <p>The Favela Bairro Project is a government plan to improve and upgrade the quality of life in the favelas. It ran between 1995-2008.</p> <p>It did the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helped 253,000 people in 73 favelas \$1 billion project to improve infrastructure and public services like schools There are new clubs for children e.g. Samba to keep them out of gangs Police Pacifying Units (UPP) to reduce crime Favela Bairro Project is a site and service scheme. This is where legal land has been given to the locals with basic facilities. 90% of homes are now built out of brick rather than wood which makes them warmer Improvements in sanitation and water facilities Cable car has been added to Ipanema so people can move around easily 800 new homes have been built £10 million has been spent on a new sewer. Day care centre for people with drug addictions 	<p>Why has Rio grown?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lots of rural-urban migration Lots of natural increase <p>The importance of Rio nationally and internationally:</p> <p>National:</p> <p>Heavy in resources such as oil and gold which provides jobs for locals</p> <p>Own finance district for well paid jobs</p> <p>International:</p> <p>Rio exports the oil and gold globally to make lots of money</p> <p>2 million tourists visit the city each year</p>	<p>Urban growth has created social opportunities and challenges</p> <p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 55% of people had access to a health clinic Growth of squatter settlements spread diseases e.g. cholera. Medical kits in Santa Marta which nurses can treat up to 20 diseases have been distributed <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 50% of children past the age of 14 go to school. Most get taken into drug trafficking Grants are given to schools and things like volleyball are included to encourage pupils into schools. Rochina has its own private university. <p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12% of people have no access to running water and 37% of water is lost through leaky pipes By 2014, 95% now have access to running water and there are 7 new treatment plants with 300m of new pipes to help <p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequent blackouts and illegal electricity supplies in Rochina in slums e.g as people move there as they think it will be better. 60km of new cables and Simplicio HEP Plant creates 30% more energy for the city 	<p>Urban growth has created economic opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factories that have located in Rio have led to people having a job and better wages. 3.5 million people in Rio work in the informal economy where there is not regulation and people do not pay tax The government have funded the 'School's Today' programme to give people basic training so they do not have to work in the informal economy Murder rate in Rio in 1999 was 36/1000 people. Many were involved in gangs and drug trafficking, including children UPP started in 2013 to reduce crime in slums e.g Rochina 	<p>Urban growth has created environmental opportunities and challenges:</p> <p>WATER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guanabara Bay is polluted with 200 million tonnes of raw sewage a day 5km of new pipes have been installed and 12 new sewage works have been opened <p>WASTE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste in the river in slums spreads diseases like cholera. The steep slopes in the favelas mean it is hard for rubbish lorries to get in and collect rubbish Power plant at the University of Rio turns 30 tonnes of rubbish a day into methane gas which powers 1000 homes. <p>AIR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5000 deaths a year attributed to heavy traffic which creates smog Reducing traffic across the city with metros and making regulations for factories <p>TRAFFIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% increase in the use of cars as people do not feel safe in the city One way roads during rush hour, toll roads introduced and the Metro has been expanded in the South Zone
<p>An example of an urban regeneration project in London: The 2012 Olympics</p> <p>WHY WAS IT NEEDED?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Stratford needed regeneration because: There was lots of unused industrial land and facilities that had been contaminated by lots of chemicals. Stratford was one of the most deprived areas in London e.g. the average in come is £28,000 per year compared to £38,000 for the rest of London. The River Lea and canals were already there for them to use. To leave a legacy of facilities for the people that live there. <p>FEATURES OF THE PROJECT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Ham now play football in the Olympic Park Aquatics centre used for swimming lessons by local primary schools. 25,000 employed there in high rise offices. Green space in the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park for walking Here East Media Centre – 5000 jobs Westfield Shopping Centre – 1000 jobs Stratford Train Station improved for people East Village (where the athletes lived) now has affordable housing for a mix of 2800 homes <p>OVERALL JUDGEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 500 people were asked to leave their tower blocks at CLAYS LANE for them to be demolished to make way for the Olympic Stadium → led to lots of protests Cost £9.3 billion in money The cost of living for poor people in Newham/Stratford has increased due to it being a popular area to live. Better transport connections e.g. Stratford station Newham and Stratford have become very diverse The contaminated land has now been cleaned up 	<p>London – a case study of a major city in the UK</p> <p>UPLAND REGIONS = SCOTLAND = SPARSE AS FEW NATURAL RESOURCES</p> <p>LONDON = NATIONAL CAPITAL</p> <p>LOWLAND AREAS = NOTTINGHAM = EASY TO BUILD ON</p> <p>*Lots of people live in London and Nottingham and other cities e.g. Leeds. Less live in places e.g. small towns in Scotland</p> <p>The importance of London as city in the UK and in the wider world:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the UK's main transport hub It is home to the BBC There are lots of job available here in government and finance Great Ormond Street Hospital is located here Lots of companies, both British and foreign, have their headquarters. Los of legal work is done here e.g. at the Old Bailey Lots of tourists visit the city. <p>Impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Today, London's population comes from every part of the world. The largest numbers are from countries like Nigeria and Jamaica (each were once part of the British Empire). Since 2007, more migrants have come from Eastern Europe. <p>Positives:</p> <p>To see attractions like St Paul's cathedral</p> <p>Lots of different foods</p> <p>Cultural diversity</p> <p>Negatives:</p> <p>Racism</p> <p>Low paid jobs due to limited speaking of English</p> <p>Language barriers</p>	<p>Urban change has led to opportunities in London:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lots of festivals to celebrate cultural diversity and recreational entertainment e.g. Notting Hill Example of social and cultural + employment = Shoreditch – high tech companies have located on Silicon Roundabout which are high paid jobs. The area has been regenerated and old factories turned into new pubs, there is street art and housing for £330/week Integrated transport systems improving = Cross Rail is being developed to bring an extra 200 million journeys, less Co2, 1.5 million within a 45min journey and properties along the network will rise by 25% Urban greening (creating more green space in cities) = 47% of land in London is green space. There are 8.1 million trees, 13,000 species live here, 30,000 allotments and room to exercise in the parks. <p>Social and economic challenges caused by urban growth in London</p> <p>Key terms:</p> <p>Social deprivation = The degree to which a person or a community lacks the things that are essential for a decent life, including work, money housing and services</p> <p>Poverty = the state of being extremely poor</p> <p>Life expectancy = The average age that a person is expected to live.</p> <p>Inequalities = The difference between poverty and wealth as well as peoples 'wellbeing and access to thing like jobs and education</p> <p>Social and economic challenges in London caused by urban change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High urban deprivation e.g. Life expectancy in Chelsea is 90, whereas it is 78 in Newham (this also shows healthcare) House prices have increased alongside with greater house shortages (inequalities in housing) 37% of residents are not of white British origin which can lead to tensions. This can cause racial issues, language barriers and often when migrants first come to the city, they live in poor quality housing and have low paid jobs (urban deprivation/inequalities in housing) Large differences in wealth in the city; Newham (poor – only 7% of people earn more than £60,000 per year) vs Chelsea (where over 26% earn over £60,000 a year (INEQUALITIES in employment) Inequalities in education – in Chelsea 82% of children leave with 5 A*-C GCSE'S whereas in Newham only 60% do. 9,400 deaths a year due to air pollution, mainly nitrous oxide, and 30% increase in the amount of children diagnosed with asthma. This is mainly in people from areas such as Newham (inequalities in health) 	<p>Environmental challenges caused by urban growth in London:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite regeneration urban areas in the inner city e.g. the London Docklands, house prices in London are growing faster than anywhere else. This puts pressure on the RURAL URBAN FRINGE and population pressure too. This = URBAN SPRAWL. This puts pressure on wildlife and ecosystems can be damaged/destroyed. However, people get better facilities e.g. new shopping centres on the RUF. Houses are starting to spread outside of London into areas e.g. Luton. This is creating commuter villages <p>Challenges in commuter villages:</p> <p>A commuter village are places in the rural/urban fringe where the majority of the population leaves the town each day to work in the city e.g. Luton to London.</p> <p>This causes problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New houses change the old character of the towns Demand for houses increases house prices for the locals Businesses in commuter settlements may suffer as people go back to the city to work. Large numbers of commuters can increase pollution <p>*To cope with the huge amount of urban sprawl in London, there has been a move to building on greenfield and brownfield sites*</p> <p>Environmental challenges caused by urban growth in London: Waste management</p> <p>LANDFILL SITES:</p> <p>24% of London's waste goes into landfill sites. This might be good because it is out of site, but it produces methane that contributes to greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.</p> <p>RECYCLING:</p> <p>61% of London's waste is recycled into glass, paper and food waste. The government has a target of zero waste going into landfill by 2030.</p> <p>INCINERATION:</p> <p>London sometimes burns its waste in order to generate electricity.</p>	

<p>An example of how the growth of tourism in a NEE helps to reduce the development gap: Jamaica</p> <p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24% of Jamaica's GDP comes from tourism. 20,000 jobs from tourism have meant more money being spent in shops and other businesses. These jobs are better paid Government has invested in infrastructure to support tourism – multiplier effect New sewage treatment plants have reduced pollution. Many local people in key tourist sites of Montego Bay have witnessed improvements in their quality of life. The environment has benefited by landscaping and the designation of nature park e.g. Negril Marine National Park has an eco-tourism resort. <p>Negatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourists do not always spend much money outside their resorts. Tourism jobs are seasonal Infrastructure improvements are focused around tourist resorts and sites. Many people in Jamaica still live in poor quality housing and lack basic services such as healthcare whereas Montego Bay is wealthy which causes tensions Many of the hotels are owned by foreign companies e.g. TUI and money goes back aboard (economic leakage) Lots of damaging effects to the environment e.g. footpath erosion and Co2 from buses and car <p>Overall tourism in Jamaica has reduced the development gap by:</p> <p>In 2015, 2.12 million visited Jamaica for the all-year tropical climate. In 2014 tourism contributed 24% of Jamaica's gross domestic product. This is expected to rise to over 30% by 2024. Tourism income exceeds \$2 billion each year. Tourism is the main source of employment – over 200,000 local people are employed in the sector.</p>	<p>Nigeria: A NEE experiencing rapid economic development leading to significant social, environment and cultural change</p> <p>Nigeria is important regionally and globally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nigeria is the world's 21st largest economy - GLOBAL Nigeria supplies 2.7% of the world's oil (the 12th biggest producer) - GLOBAL The economy is an economic hub for finance, telecommunications and the media – GLOBAL Nigeria is the 5th largest contributor to the UN peacekeeping missions around the world – GLOBAL Nigeria has the highest GDP in Africa – REGIONAL IMPORTANCE Nigeria has the third largest manufacturing sector – REGIONAL IMPORTANCE Nigeria has 70% of people working in agriculture, mainly subsistence farmers – REGIONAL <p>Nigeria's relationships with the wider world:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IN AFRICA = AFRICAN UNION This provided troops and allows economic planning and peacekeeping in Africa WIDER WORLD = UNITED NATIONS 5th largest number of peacekeeping troops come from Nigeria Trades with mainly China, India and the USA 	<p>The contexts of Nigeria:</p> <p>1) POLITICAL CONTEXT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nigeria became independent from the UK in 1960. It is relatively stable. However, there is still conflict in Nigeria. Boko Haram, an extremist organisation, wants to abolish democracy and set up its own government. This conflict has seen 17,000 people be killed since 2002. Boko Haram have said to have risen due to the fact that the extremists are able to exploit the growing gap between rich cities and poor rural areas within Nigeria. <p>2) ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The further north of the equator in Nigeria, the climate becomes drier. This means the biome is a savanna grass land. The south of Nigeria has tropical rainforests <p>3) SOCIAL CONTEXT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a mix of religions. The average life expectancy is 52. The infant mortality rate is 73 babies per 1000. <p>4) CULTURAL CONTEXT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nigerian music is enjoyed across the continent. → Nigerian cinema, also known as Nollywood, is the second largest film industry in the world They have well known writer e.g. Chinua Achebe 	<p>Nigeria's Industrial structure and economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was based on agriculture but the economy is now manufacturing and services. <p>How Nigeria's manufacturing industry can shape the economy and stimulate economic development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular paid work gives people more secure income and provides an even larger home market for purchasing products such as cars, clothes and electrical appliances Manufacturing industries stimulate economic growth through close links with each other, for example, companies supplying parts for making cars As industry grows, more people are employed and the country earns more through people paying tax The industrial sector attracts foreign investment which stimulates further economic growth Oil processing creates chemical by products. This can lead to a huge range of chemical industries e.g. soap and plastics. The standard of living for people increases as they get better products made for them e.g. cement for building over wood Producing manufactured goods in your own country lowers imports so goods are cheaper for people to buy from Nigeria The expansion of Nigerian companies increases Nigeria's influence on the continent 																																		
<p>The environmental impacts of economic development (industrial growth, urban growth, farming, mining, oil extraction and deforestation) in Nigeria:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="191 1181 1104 1923"> <thead> <tr> <th>Industrial growth</th> <th>Urban growth</th> <th>Farming</th> <th>Mining</th> <th>Oil extraction</th> <th>Deforestation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Nigeria has about 5000 registered industrial plants and 10,000 illegal industries.</td> <td>Waste disposal has become a major issue</td> <td>Commercial farming has led to land degradation. There is water pollution due to chemicals, soil erosion and the silting of river channels.</td> <td>Tin mining has led to soil erosion. Local water supplies were also polluted with toxic chemicals.</td> <td>Oil spills can cause acid rain. 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Local people's education and skills can be improved by the company TNCs can invest in big projects like Dams Products are cheaper for people in MEDCs Local roads and airports can be improved (infrastructure) Money paid to workers in LEDCs goes into the local economy (multiplier effect) <p>Disadvantages of Shell in Nigeria</p> <p>Tankers transport oil to Europe and the USA where it is refined into petroleum products. This means that profits go abroad rather than benefiting the host country. Shell also pays low wages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boko Haram steel 400,000 barrels a day 75% of people in the delta have no access to safe drinking water The swamp land of Bonga oilfields in dangerous to work on 9 million barrels have been spilt in 5 year This damage the agriculture and water supplies in the area Oil flares and toxic fumes have increased air pollution. Oil flares were made illegal in 1984 but they still continue to happen Few of the managers are local people Locals are paid low wages They can cause air pollution Poor working conditions and long hours Most profits go abroad (leakage) TNCs might pull out with little warning There are less laws in poor countries so TNCs can get away with more things 	<p>Aid in Nigeria</p> <p>Positives</p> <p>In 2014, the World Bank approved \$500 million to fund developmental projects and provide long-term loans. This helps to reduce dependence on overseas oil exports.</p> <p>Aid from the USA helps to educate and protect people against HIV and AIDS</p> <p>The NGO "Nets for Life" provides education on malaria prevention and distributes mosquito nets to many households.</p> <p>Negatives</p> <p>The government may divert money away for other purposes e.g. claims it has gone to Nigeria's navy</p> <p>Corruption by the government and individuals can mean that aid does not get to Nigeria.</p> <p>Donors may have an influence over where the aid goes and money may be used in the interests of the donor.</p> <p>The effects of economic development in Nigeria for the quality of life of the population:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1524 1611 1908 2234"> <thead> <tr> <th>⊕</th> <th>⊖</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Reliable, better-paid in manufacturing industries or services e.g. health care. Higher disposable income to spend on things like school. 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<p>An example of how a modern industrial development can be made more environmentally sustainable: Quorum Business Park</p> <p>Before Quorum</p> <p>58% of the UK's chemical and steel industries were there/Significant air pollution/Used to be a manufacturing plant/5.6% of air pollution comes from there alone</p> <p>Quorum is now sustainable because...</p> <p>Car sharing scheme for workers/500 trees planted/On site litter picking team/A quorum shuttle bus – Euro 5 engine/1000 solar panels/Lights on sensors/Glass to let in sunlight/Two beehives</p>	<p>The advantages and disadvantages of extracting a fossil fuel: FRACKING (the extracting of natural gas by drilling into rocks which contain shale gas).</p> <p>Positives</p> <p>It is the cleanest of the fossil fuels with less than 45% less CO2 emissions</p> <p>Less risk of accidental accidents than oil.</p> <p>Provides employment for 1.2 million people.</p> <p>Negatives</p> <p>Wastewater and chemicals could contaminate groundwater and minor earthquakes are possible.</p> <p>Contributes to global warming by producing CO2 emissions and methane.</p> <p>Pipelines are expensive to build and maintain.</p>	<p>An example of a local scale renewable energy scheme in a LIC: Peru, Chambamontera micro-hydro scheme</p> <p>In an isolated community in the Andes they have built a micro-hydro scheme using the mountains and rivers to power the local villages.</p> <p>Advantages of the scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthcare has improved as it allows the refrigeration of medicines Work and school facilities have improved as people can now work in the dark Electricity is available now to heat homes in the harsh winters Less wood is needed to burn as a source of heat therefore: reduced deforestation and soil erosion <p>Disadvantages of the scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built on steep slopes so difficult to maintain Harsh winters could damage the scheme Families have had to borrow money for the project Private investment from Japan means the Peruvian government don't own the scheme 																																			