

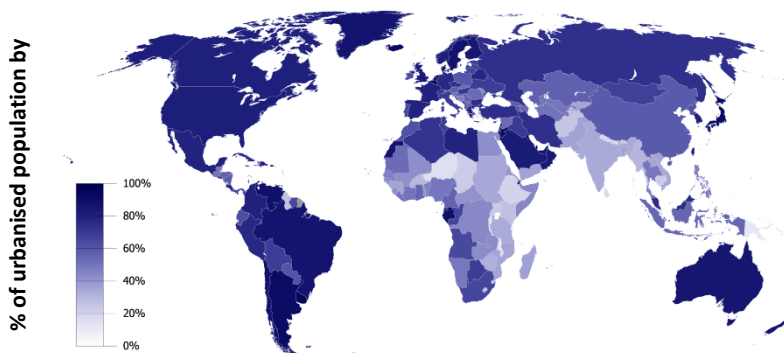
Paper 2 - Section A – Urban issues and challenges – Urbanisation and Mega Cities

What is Urbanisation?

Urbanisation is the increasing amount of people living in towns and cities (urban areas).

The worlds population is growing fast and the highest rates of growth are found in LICs.

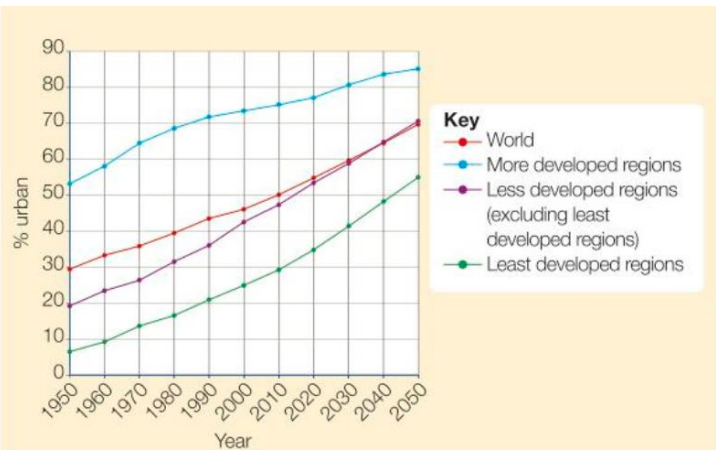
The worlds urban population (people who live in cities) is also growing with 50% of the worlds population now living in cities.



Different countries around the world have experiences urbanisation at different times. The UK was one of the first countries to become urbanised.

All HICs have a higher urban population. Therefore, the fastest rate of urban growth is occurring in NEEs and then LICs.

Urban population – 1950-2050



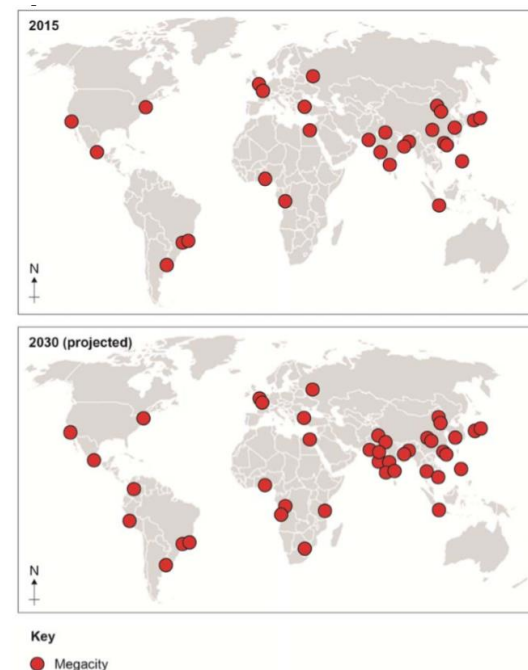
What is causing urbanisation to occur?

There are 2 main factors that are causing cities to grow –

- Rural to urban migration** – This is when people are moving from rural (countryside) areas to the cities in search of a better life.
 - The reasons for moving are known as push and pull factors.
 - A **push factor** ‘pushes’ you out of an area. *E.g. Lack of food or lack of jobs*
 - A **pull factor** is something that is ‘pulling’ you towards an area. *E.g. Higher paying jobs, more jobs or better schools.*
- Natural increase** – The people that tend to migrate are younger. This means that once they move to the city, they are more likely to have children which grows the size of the city as more people are being born.
 - The main reasons people move to the cities is to find a better, higher paying job. These jobs are mostly in manufacturing (factories) as they require a lot of people to make items.
 - HIC’s have already experienced urbanisation as they have been through their industry revolution which means people have already moved to cities to find work. These factories have now moved out of the HICs and have gone to NEEs and LICs as they can pay the workers less. This then encourages more people to move from rural (countryside) areas to the cities as they will be able to get a better quality of life. This is why NEEs and LICs are having faster urbanisation. rates.

Mega Cities

- A mega city is a city with a population with over 10 million people.
- In 2015 there were 28 mega cities and this is predicted to grow to 41 by the year 2030. See below
- Asia and Africa have the fastest growing mega cities as more people are moving from the rural (countryside) areas to urban (cities) in search of a better paid job.



Rank	Megacity	Country	Continent	Population
1	Tokyo	Japan	Asia	38,140,000
2	Shanghai	China	Asia	34,000,000
3	Jakarta	Indonesia	Asia	31,500,000
4	Delhi	India	Asia	27,200,000
5	Seoul	South Korea	Asia	25,600,000

Paper 2 - Section A – Urban issues and challenges – Rio De Janeiro



Rio Growth –

- Brazil is an NEE. This means that it has a growing urban (city) population. Large amounts of people are moving from the rural (countryside) areas to cities like Rio (urban) in order to find a better quality of life. This large number of new people can create many opportunities and challenges in Rio.

Opportunities in Rio

Moving to a city like Rio will improve many people's lives.

- **Social**
 - **Health care**
 - Healthcare provisions, such as health care centres and hospitals, is a lot better in Rio than in rural areas. You will have a longer life expectancy living in Rio than the countryside.
 - **Education**
 - There are many primary and secondary schools in Rio which have enabled 95% of children aged 10 and above in the city to be literate. This is considerably higher than the national average.
 - **Water supply**
 - Over 90% of the population of Rio have access to mains water supply which is higher than the national / rural average.
 - **Energy supply**
 - Although the city is subject to power cuts, the energy supply is more reliable than in rural areas where lighting and power are not always available.
- **Economic**
 - The largest steelworks in South America is located in Sepetiba Bay in Rio. This has led to new construction and supply industries being attracted to the area further encouraging economic growth and job opportunities. This is known as the multiplier effect.

Rio's location

Rio de Janeiro, is found on Brazil's South Eastern Atlantic coast. It is one of the largest cities in Brazil and South America and used to be the capital until 1960.

Rio importance

- **Regionally** – provides schools, hospitals and universities as well as opportunities for employment, leisure and recreation
- **Nationally** – It is Brazil's second most important industrial centre, producing 5% of Brazil's GDP.
- **Internationally** – World famous tourist destination. People visit for the statue of Christ the Redeemer and it also held the 2014 world cup and 2016 Olympic games.

Challenges in Rio

Large numbers of people moving to Rio has created many challenges for these people as the government cannot always deal with the amount of people moving.

- **Managing urban growth**
 - Slums / squatter settlements – Millions of people have been forced to build their own homes due to the lack of affordable housing. Migrants to the city often have to build homes on land that they do not own. Large squatter settlements are known as favelas and around 25% of Rio's population live in one. Due to them being unplanned, they are built without essential services seen below.
- **Providing clean water**
 - As the city continues to grow new settlements on the edge of the city first the greatest challenges due to the lack of freshwater.
- **Providing sanitation (sewers and toilets)**
 - It is very challenging to provide areas with proper sanitation due to squatter settlements being so densely constructed.
- **Providing energy**
 - Power cuts are frequent in Rio this is because electric supplies are overloaded. This causes significant problems for hospitals industry and local residents.
- **Access to services**
 - **Health care**
 - Only 55% of people in the city had a local family health clinic.
 - **Education**
 - School attendance is low. This is because of the lack of schools and teachers, the distance people need to travel to school and many children work to earn money for their family.
- **Unemployment**
 - Unemployment rates can be greater than 20% in the favelas as people who move from the countryside often lack a decent education.
- **Crime**
 - High levels of crime, violence and drug abuse blight many of the favelas. Street crime is a problem in the tourist areas.
- **Environmental issues**
 - **Waste disposal**
 - 3.1 million tons of waste is generated in Rio every year. Most of this is taken to landfill as it is too much to deal with.
 - **Air pollution**
 - Air pollution is caused by more cars and factories in Rio. It leads to 5000 deaths per year.
 - **Water pollution**
 - Over 200 tonnes of raw sewage pour into the bay each day. This is due to areas being built without the ability to process waste.
 - **Traffic congestion**
 - Due to its physical geography with steep slopes and mountains, Rio is one of the most congested locations in South America. This has led to high levels of air pollution and commuters spending a lot of time travelling.

Paper 2 - Section A – Urban issues and challenges – Case studies

The Favela Bairro Project – Improving life in the Favelas.

This is a site and service scheme in Rio.

Around \$200 million was given by the Brazilian government to help improve around 60 Favelas in Rio.

Complexo do Almas is a group of favelas that is home to around 60,000 people in Rio.

What they did to improve the favelas

- The local government supplied access to a clean water supply and drainage system. This improved the sanitation and the health of the people
- They installed a cable car on the steep hill. Locals were given free daily return journey so they could commute to better jobs and earn more money.
- People were given better access to loans so they could borrow money and improve their homes. This made them safer.
- A new police unit was set up to help reduce crime. This is called the Pacifying Police Unit (UPP).

Successes and failures of the project

- ✓ Peoples quality of life has improved compared to other favelas
- ✓ People have better employment and can earn more money
- X Not every favela has access to the same amount of money. This meant that not all of them improved to the same level
- X Not all residents have the skills required to get better jobs or make better repairs on their home as they lack the training required



HIC Urban regeneration (improve) project – Stratford, London

Location – East London.

Reason for the regeneration

After the London Dockyards closed, the area experienced rapid de-industrialisation (factories moved away). This led to many people losing their jobs and caused -

- A lot of abandoned old industrial sites (known as Brownfield sites)
- Lower than national average GCSE scores.
- Higher than average unemployment (no jobs)
- Higher than average poverty levels.

How they regenerated Stratford

The government decided to use the London 2012 Olympic games as a way to improve the whole area. They did the following –

- **Social** - By 2030, more than 10,000 new homes will have been built in the Stratford with around a third of those houses will be affordable. New schools have been built, such as the 'London Academy of Excellence' which was given the title 'sixth form college of the year'.
- **Economic** - Stratford is now a well-connected area of London, which allows commuters to travel to work easily. New jobs in construction and tourism have created a multiplier effect. Westfield shopping centre has provided over 10,000 new jobs, bringing more than £5 billion into the area since being built.

Sustainable urban living – Freiburg, Germany

In the 1970s, the city of Freiburg set out to become a sustainable city

It is now one of the most sustainable cities in the world

Features of a sustainable city

- Water conservation
 - Homes are required to have a way to retain and reuse collected rain water. This can be achieved through roof gardens. And the local government financially reward people who use less water.
- Energy conservation
 - Freiburg is one of the sunniest cities in Germany and it has around 400 solar installations as a result. Most houses produce more electricity than they need and can sell that back to the government. They plan to be 100% supplied by renewable energy by 2050.
- Waste recycling
- Creating green spaces.
 - 40% of the city is forest which helps to clean the air, reduce risk of flooding and provide natural habitats.

Urban transport strategies in Freiburg

- Freiburg has something called an Integrated transport system (ITS). This means that many forms of transport are linked together by location and payment meaning it is easy and quick to use.
- The tram network is the most important transport system.
 - The fares are low which means all can afford to use it.
 - Any ticket that is brought for a football match or concert is then counted on the trams to encourage people to take them.
 - 70% of the population live within 500m of a tram stop with a tram then arriving every 8 minutes.

Place

Scale

Interconnections

Sustainability

Paper 2 - Section A – Urban issues and challenges – Urban change in the UK

Urbanisation in the UK

The UK population is growing and was 64.6 million in 2016. Of this number, 82% live in urban areas (cities).

25% of these people live in London and the southeast

Areas of Scotland and Wales can be very remote due to their harsh climates.

Impacts of migration on London

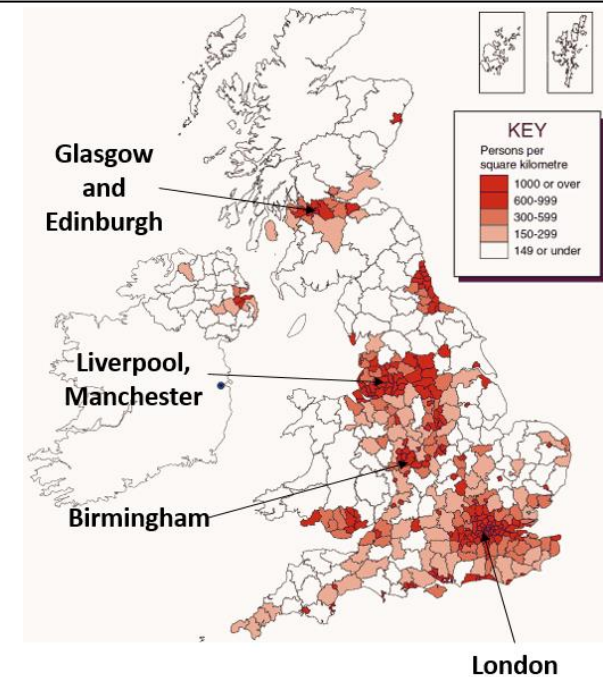
National Migration – People move to London to find employment or to study. This increases the population.

International migration – 33% of London's population was born abroad. This brings different cultures such as food and music to the city.

How urban change has created challenges in London.

Social and economic challenges –

- **Urban deprivation**
 - More than 25% of London's population live below poverty line. This has been caused by declining industry and a lack of low skill jobs.
- **Inequalities in housing**
 - House prices are the highest in the UK meaning many people cannot afford to live in London. Affordable housing is often in poor conditions.
- **Inequalities in health**
 - People who live in areas of deprivation have worse health and lower life expectancies. Dagenham has a life expectancy of 78 compared to 83 in Kensington.
- **Inequalities education and employment.**
 - People who live in areas of deprivation are more likely to leave school with few qualifications. This causes high levels of unemployment as people struggle to find a job.



How urban change has created opportunities in London.

Social and economic opportunities –

- **Cultural mix**
 - People are exposed to a range of different cultures, foods, music and entertainment.
- **Recreation and Entertainment**
 - London has many world-famous museum and areas such as the west end (theatre). It has a huge variety of sports and sporting venues (The Den – Millwalls Stadium).
- **Employment**
 - London has the most job opportunities within the UK. It is easier to find a higher paying job here especially in the tertiary (service) sector. Apple and Netflix have their UK headquarters in London.
- **Integrated transport system**
 - London is one of the most connected cities in the world. Commuters can use an oyster card to pay for the tube, trains buses and trams making it easy to use. Crossrail 2 is a new £15.4 billion east to west tube project.

Environment -

- **Waste disposal**
 - 25% goes to landfill as people do not always have to recycle items. This leads to schools being exposed to illegal levels of pollution.
- **Derelict land**
 - De industrialisation caused factories and buildings to close leaving large areas polluted and left empty. These are known as Brownfield sites.
- **Brownfield sites**
 - Building on these is better than building on green space but can often be costly to clear the land and make it clean.

London's location and importance.

Located in the southeast of England on the River Thames.

Importance to the UK – Largest and wealthiest city. It is home to 10% of the population and makes 22% of the country's GDP.

International importance – A leading global financial centre (banking and accountancy) and is home to some of the world's biggest companies.

Environmental opportunities.

- **Urban greening** – *The increasing amount of green space in London.*
 - London has a massive amount of green spaces. A £9 million fund is aiming to make 50% of London Green by 2050.

Urban Sprawl -

- The growth of urban areas into the surrounding rural areas. This causes reduction on the amount of green space in the rural urban fringe (the land between city and countryside). This harms the environment and destroy natural habitats.
- **Commuter settlements**
 - Areas built in the rural urban fringe and connected to London (high Wycombe). Due to the ease to get into London, it has caused the house prices to increase and made traffic into the