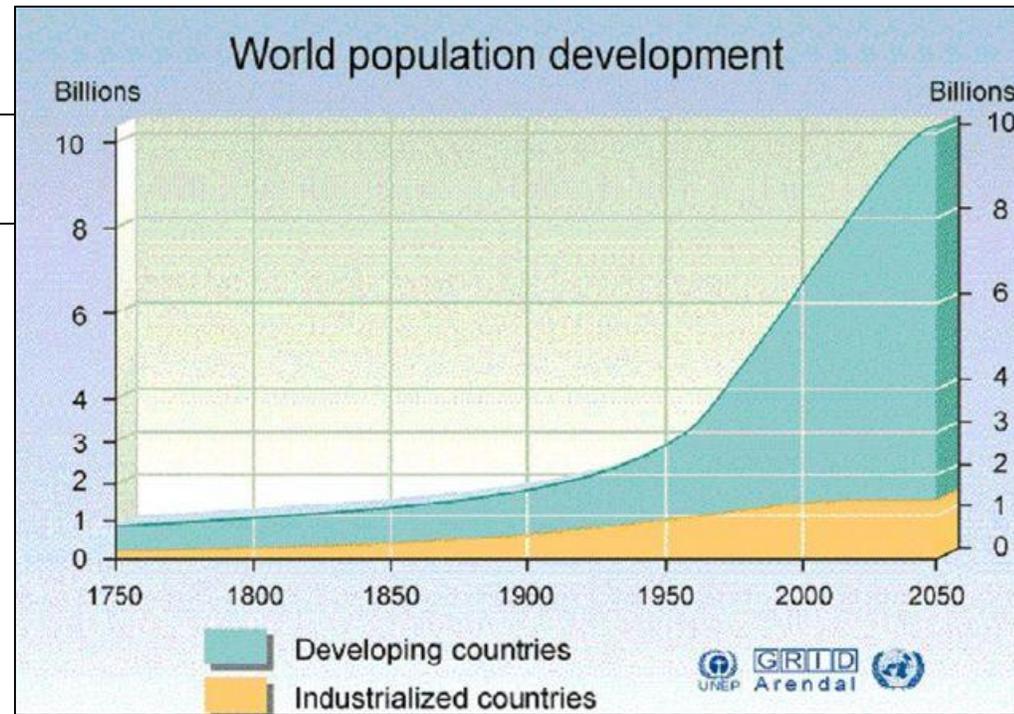


World population growth

World population is growing rapidly, mostly in LIC's and NEE's as high birth rates and falling death rates lead to rapid natural increase.



Explain the changes shown in world population from 1850 the present day [4 marks]

In 1850 world population was 1.2 billion people, with about a third in industrialised countries and two thirds in developing countries.

Population steadily increased in both groups of countries until about 1950. This was because birth rates were higher than death rates due to improvements in healthcare and sanitation.

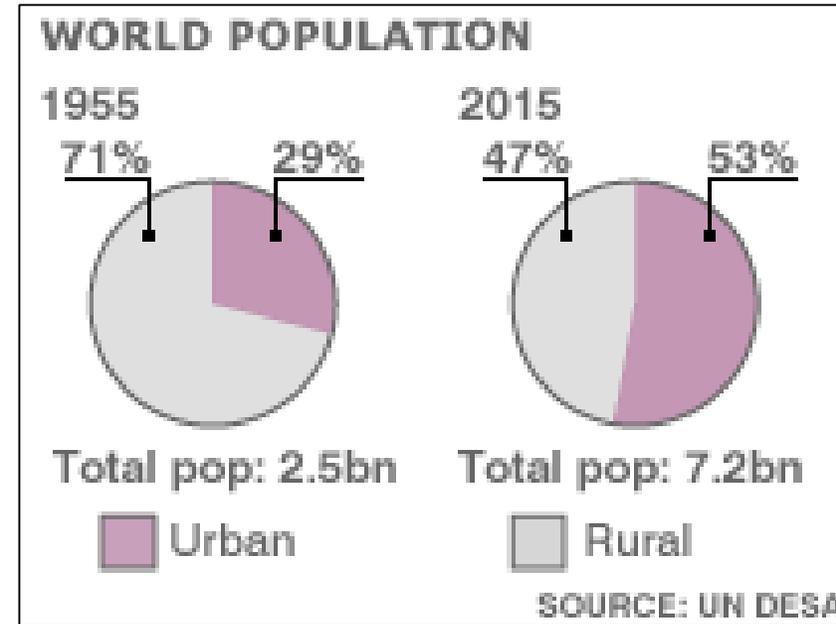
Since 1950 population growth in industrialised (HIC) countries has only risen slightly, mainly because birth rates fell quickly as countries become more developed and industrialised and people choose to plan the size of their families.

Since 1950 population growth has 'exploded' in developing nations (LIC's and NEE's) as birth rates remain high but death rates have dropped dramatically, as modern healthcare and improvements in water and sanitation spread throughout countries, meaning many people live longer. World population is now 7.6 billion over 6 billion of which is in developing countries.

Urbanisation is the growth of the proportion of the world's people living in towns and cities (urban)

This happens as countries develop and people move to cities to work in new industries

Global urbanisation



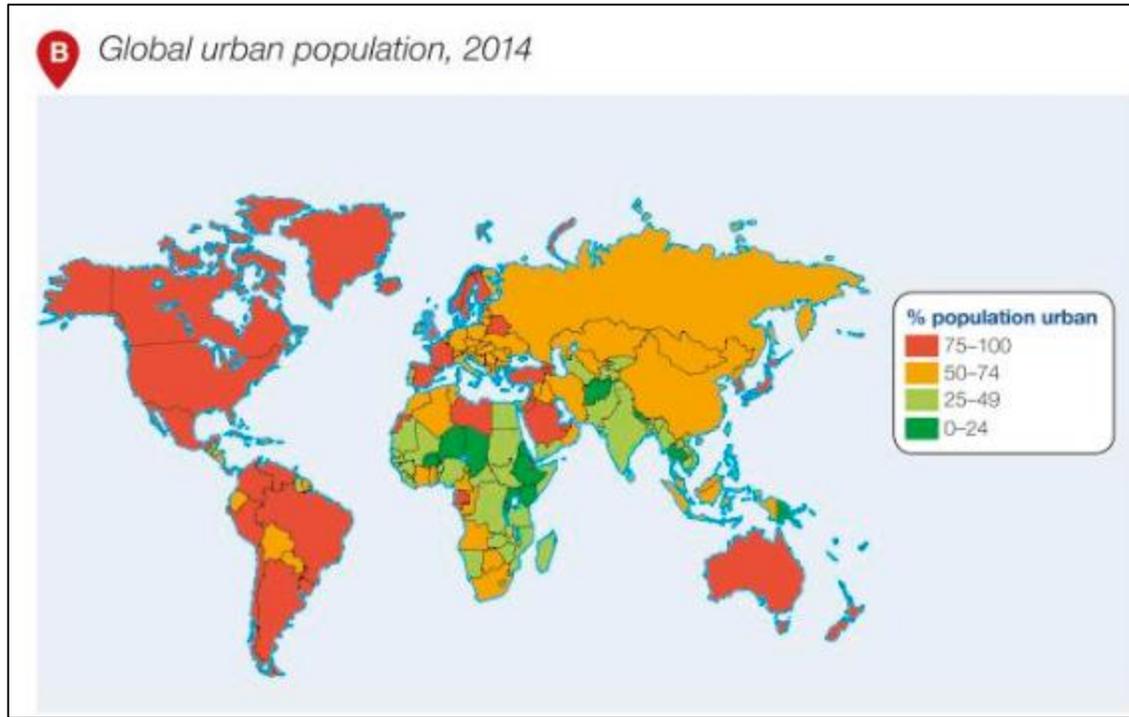
Explain the changes shown in world population shown in Figure 1 [4 marks]

In 1955 world population was 2.5 billion people, with 29% of people living in rural areas and 71% living in urban areas. This is because most people in developing nations were subsistence farmers living in the countryside.

By 2015 world population had massively increased to 7.2 billion people mainly because birth rates in developing nations are high but modern healthcare and improvements in water and sanitation have spread throughout these countries, meaning many people live longer.

The proportion of people living in urban areas has increased hugely to 53%. This is because as nations economically develop, particularly in Asia and South America, people migrate from rural to urban areas to work in factories to earn income and improve their standard of living.

Differences in urban population



Explain the pattern of urbanisation shown in Figure 1 [4 marks]

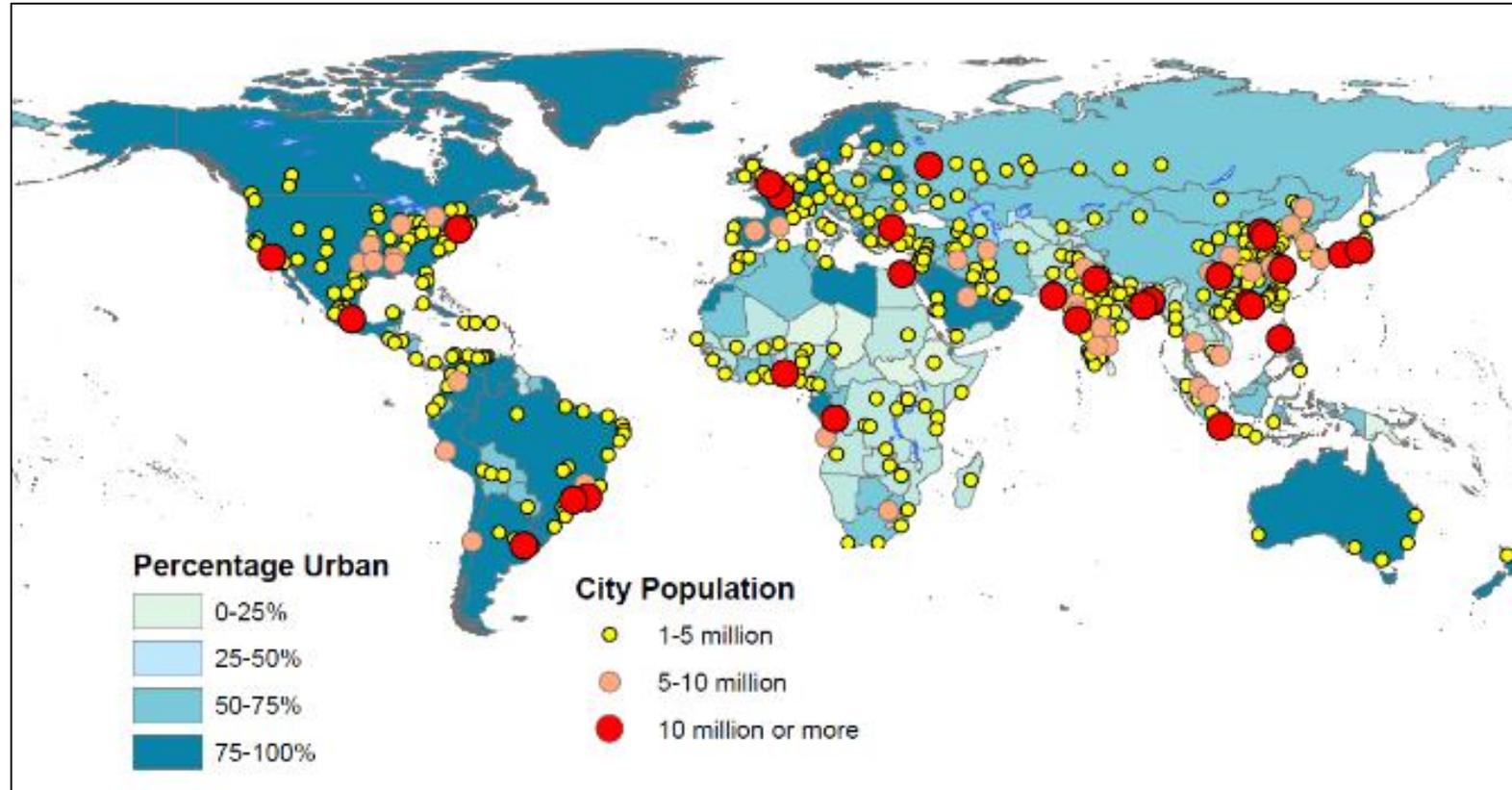
Urbanisation is lowest in LIC countries because there is a larger rural population who live as subsistence farmers e.g. Africa (largely below 50%) because there is limited industrial development.

Urbanisation is higher in NEE countries in Asia e.g. China (50-74%) because rapid industrialisation means people are rapidly migrating to urban areas in search of jobs in the developing secondary economy (manufacturing) to earn income and improve standard of living.

Urbanisation is highest in HIC countries in North America (75%+) and Europe, and NEE's in South America because industrialisation has already occurred, so many people already live in urban areas. Some are beginning to move back to the countryside for a better quality of life.

Location of Megacities

A megacity has a population greater than 10 million people



Describe the pattern of megacities shown in Figure 1 [2 marks]

There are many more megacities in LIC and NEE countries compared to HIC countries

A large number of megacities are found in Asia with 14 in total

There are only 4 megacities in North America and Europe combined.

In poorer countries life in the countryside is hard

Push factors force you to migrate away from an area

Lack of healthcare

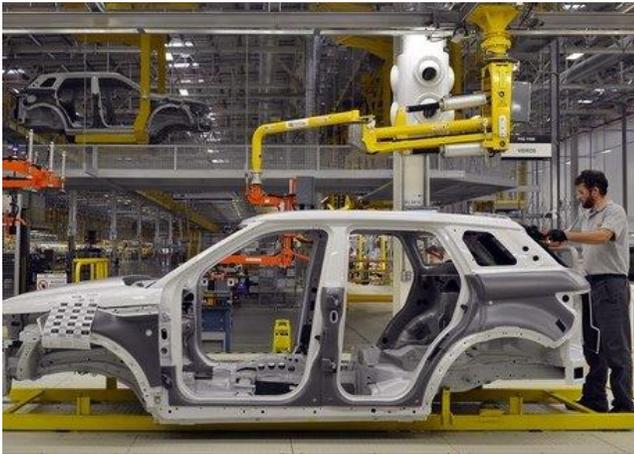
Lack of education

Low wages

Few jobs

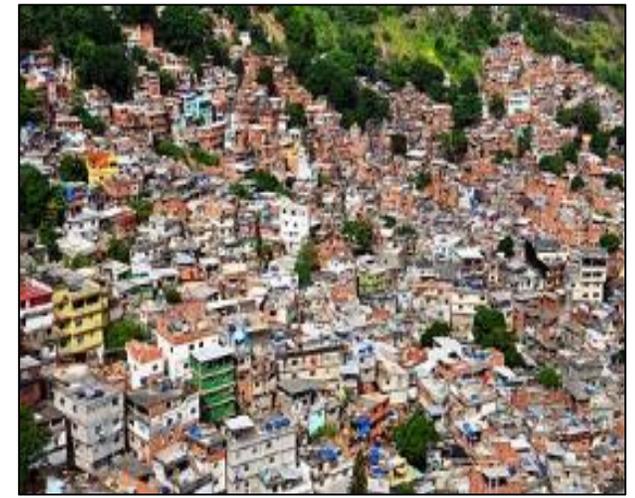
Drought





Economic pull factors

Reasons for rural – urban migration in Rio



Social pull factors

Jobs to improve standard of living

Jobs in construction e.g. house building

Jobs in the port and docks e.g. import/export

Jobs in tourism e.g. Copacabana beach

Jobs in factories (manufacturing) e.g. car manufacture and food processing

Improved quality of life

Better education for children

Better access to healthcare

Improved services like water and sanitation

However – Most people end up living in poor conditions in favelas (40%) of Rio's city population, over 2 million people in 1000 favelas = lives improve very slowly

To what extent do urban areas in Lower Income countries (LICs) or Newly Emerging Economies (NEEs) provide social and economic opportunities for people [6 marks]

Cities in LIC's and NEEs offer many social and economic opportunities because this is where economic development is greatest in these types of countries

Economically they offer the chance of employment in factories and other work, increasing income and improving standard of living for many.

Socially they offer improved services like water, education and healthcare, making people healthier and better educated, giving them a better quality of life. Also with better education they can access better paid jobs.

However, many new migrants end up living terrible conditions in slums, and lack the skills or education to get jobs so their quality of life remains very poor .

Social challenges are about the need to improve peoples living conditions and quality of life

Social problems in Rio

Healthcare

=

55% of the population don't have access to local health facilities

=

Life expectancy varies from 80 years in rich parts to 45 years in poorest favelas

Education

=

Poor schools means 50% of 14 year olds leave school.

=

Can't get good jobs
Many join drug gangs

Water

=

12% lack access to running water

=

Poor health
Lost productivity

Housing

=

Millions of migrants are too poor to rent or buy property

=

1000 illegal favelas
2 million favela residents

Crime

=

Many poor people turn to violent crime and join drug gangs

=

5000 murders per year

Why are social problems in Rio a challenge to overcome

Population of Rio is rapidly growing so more poor people to deal with

Favelas are forever expanding so more poor areas to deal with

Hard to provide services like schools, water and sewage in favelas because of cramped conditions and location on steep hillsides

Reduction in drug crime can only happen if peoples standard of living rises

Forcing criminals from a favela means they set up in another one

Economic challenges are about the need to improve peoples income and standard of living

Economic problems in Rio

Unemployment

=

Millions of un-educated and un-skilled rural migrants

=

Unemployment is 20% in favelas
Many work in informal jobs

Employment

=

Many favela dwellers work in the informal sector e.g. labourers, maids, street vendors

=

No worker rights
No sick pay
Low wages
Uncertain working hours

Low wages

=

Inequality in pay between rich and poor

=

Rich earn highest wages in South America
Informal sector = £60 per month

Low wages

=

Can't afford decent housing or living conditions

=

Live in favelas

Why are economic problems in Rio a challenge to overcome

Population of Rio is rapidly growing so more poor, uneducated and unemployed people to deal with

Hard to provide services like schools in favelas because of cramped conditions and location on steep hillsides

Education is not good enough in favelas

A rise in employment, wages and standard of living can only happen with better skills and education

Use an example of an LIC or NEE city to **assess** the social and economic challenges posed by rural to urban migration [6 marks]

Rural to urban migration in Rio has been responsible for the rapid growth of the city in recent years.

Many of these migrants from the countryside are migrating in search of a better life, but arrive in Rio with few skills or and little education so have no income. This means they end up living in large areas of illegal home made housing called favelas. There are 2 million favela dwellers in Rio.

This creates huge social challenges for the authorities because many favelas lack basic service like sanitation and clean water. Open sewers and general poor living conditions lead to the spread of disease and a low life expectancy for residents. This is challenging to overcome because favelas are cramped and very difficult to access or improve.

The economic challenge is high unemployment and low wages in the informal sector leading to low standard of living. This is because of the low education levels of residents. This is difficult to overcome because of difficulty providing good education facilities in the favelas. This also leads to violent crime and drug problems for younger people which is difficult to solve as many drugs gangs are armed.

Using a case study of an NEE or LIC city **assess** the success of attempts to overcome the city's social challenges [6 marks]

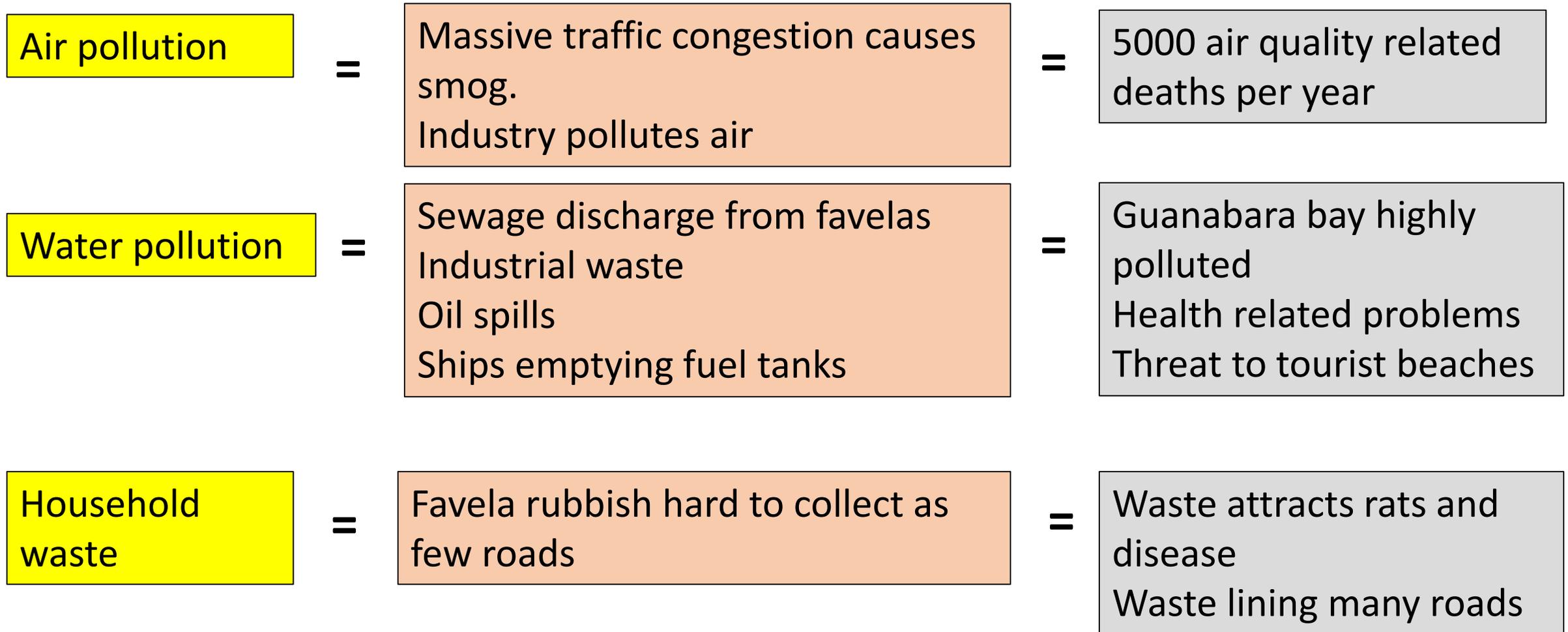
The authorities in Rio have been partially successful at solving the cities social challenges.

Living conditions have been improved for some by projects such as the favela Barrio project, which has improved healthcare, education and water supply to residents in some favelas. This has reduced death rates because of more accessible treatment, and also allowed some younger people to access better jobs, improving their income and standard of living. A cable car system also allows people to more easily access the centro for work.

Sewage disposal problems have been partially improved by the building of 12 sewage treatment plants and 5K of new sewage pipes. However this is not enough to solve sanitation problems in the poorer and more inaccessible favelas.

Water supply has been improved significantly with the building of 300km of water pipes. Now 95% of the population have access to clean water, improving health and hygiene for most of the population.

Use a case study of an NEE or LIC city **explain** how environmental problems can affect the quality of life of people in rapidly growing cities [6 marks]



Why are environmental problems in Rio a challenge to overcome

Population of Rio is rapidly growing so more people drive cars (40% increase in the last decade)

New roads are hard to build in the mountainous surroundings due to lack of space so air congestion and air pollution continue

Hard to build sewers in favelas so much raw sewage enters streams and rivers leading to the sea

Hard to collect household waste in favelas as roads are poor so houses can't be accessed

Many factories dump industrial waste into rivers which is hard to monitor and control

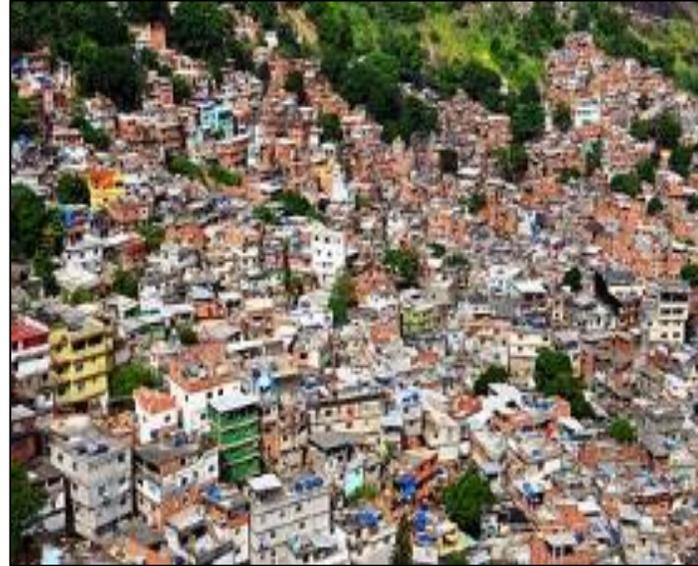
Problems in favelas

There are 1000 favelas housing 2 million people. Favelas are areas of illegal homemade housing

Built in steep hillsides
so landslides can
destroy them

Cramped and poorly
accessible by road so
people can't get to
jobs

Hard to provide
water and sewage so
disease spreads



People are poor and
uneducated so
incomes are low and
unemployment high

Schools are poor so
many younger
people lack a future

Lack of job
opportunities so
violence, drugs and
crime a big problem

Lack of healthcare so
death rates are high

Solutions in favelas

The **favela Barrio project** has been partially successful at solving some favela problems

Streets named so people can get mail

Water supply and sanitation improved improving health

Health facilities reduce illness

Hillsides secured to prevent landslides



Some new schools improve education for some increasing job prospects

Cable car system allows access to the Centro for jobs

Police Pacify units have reduced drug related violent crime

Low cost loans available for house improvements

Too many favelas, growing population and limited budget of \$1 mean not everyone benefits

For an urban planning strategy in an NEE country evaluate the effectiveness of the project at improving quality of life for the urban poor [9 marks]

The Favela Bairro project is a site and service scheme put in place by Rio's authorities to help solve the terrible quality of life problems faced by the residents of Rio's 1000+ favelas. An example is the Complexo do Almero favela.

Here, water supply and drainage have been improved for many, meaning they no longer have to walk down steep slopes to collect water or live in rat infested conditions due to open sewers. This improves sanitation and reduces the incidence of diseases like Cholera that often spread through the crowded favelas.

A cable car system now means people can quickly get to the Centro, a journey that would have taken them hours previously. This allows people to gain employment or look for work more easily, providing them with opportunities to gain income and improve their standard of living.

Other improvements include better healthcare and education which reduces levels of ill health and improves life expectancy, which is as low as 45 years in some of the worse favelas. Schooling helps to keep kids out of gangs, and gives them better life chances in the future allowing them to improve their standard of living by getting jobs..

Police Pacify units also help to reduce crime associated with drug gangs, making the environment safer for people, although there is still some distrust of corrupt police officials.

However, there are still some problems with the project as the 1\$ billion funding is nowhere near enough to improve all the favelas, meaning some people do not benefit.

In addition, some of the new infrastructure is not being maintained, meaning it will eventually stop functioning and people will be back to the conditions they were once faced with.

Education is still not good enough so many do not gain the skills and qualifications they need to get jobs and improve their lives.

In some favelas, improvements have lead to rent rises, making the very poorest even worse off than they were as they can't afford the rent so are forced to move to a worse favela

Overall the project has had many successes, but in order to be fully effective it needs greater funding to provide the full range of housing and services people need. Added to this, the massive numbers of people involved (2 million +) means it is almost impossible to improve quality of life sufficiently for everyone in Rio's favelas through this one scheme.