

Urban Issues and Challenges KO1

Key terms:

Urbanisation- The increase in the proportion of the population living in towns and cities.

Rural-urban migration- The movement of people from the countryside to towns and cities (Caused by push and pull factors).

Natural Increase- Where the birth rate is higher than the death rate.

Megacity- A city with a population of over 10 million.

Urban Growth- The physical expansion of towns and cities.

Causes of urbanisation

There are **two** causes of urbanisation:
Rural-urban migration (See definitions)

Natural increase (See definitions).

Push factors
(Reasons to leave the countryside).

Farming is hard and prone to hazards like drought from climate change.

Limited access to services like healthcare and education.

Pull factors
(Reasons to go to the city).

Higher paying jobs allow for a better standard of living.

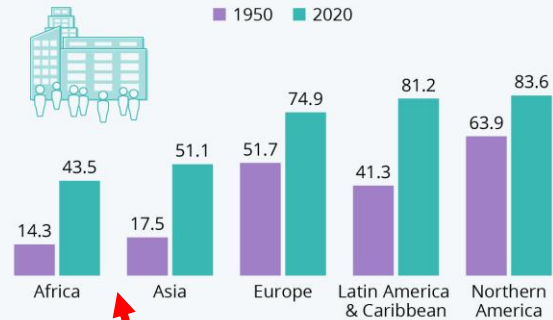
Better services like shops, entertainment and transport infrastructure.

Natural increase is **higher in urban areas in LICs/NEEs** as young adults (18-25) move for opportunities. These young adults are more likely to have children (Fertile).

Improvements in healthcare in towns and cities has lowered death rates.

Then & Now Urban Population Worldwide

Share of the urban population by continent in 1950 and 2020 (in percent)



Source: U.N. Population Division

statista

Rates of urbanisation

Key facts:

All areas have experienced urbanisation. The rate (Speed) varies.

In HICs urbanisation is slow as they already made that shift during the industrial revolution.

In developing countries (LICs and NEEs) it is rapid as they are now experiencing their industrial revolution. The factories are built in towns and cities pulling people in from the countryside.

Notice how the change is much higher in Asia and Africa which are less developed that Europe, North and South America.

Megacities (See definition)

These are cities which have seen the fast rates of urbanisation. There are 30 today and 50 are expected by 2050.

Key facts:

There are three types.

Most are in developing countries in Asia and Africa.

Type	Features	Examples
Slow-growing	No squatter settlements.	Within HICs like New York in the USA.
Growing	Under 20% of the population live in squatter settlements.	Often in NEEs like Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.
Fast growing	Over 20% of population in squatter settlements.	Often in LICs or NEEs like Dhaka in Bangladesh.

Urban Issues and Challenges KO2 LIC/NEE city
case study

Key terms:

Sanitation- Measures designed to protect public health like providing clean water and disposing of sewage and waste.

Economic opportunities- Chances for people to improve their standard of living through employment.

Social opportunities- Chances for people to improve quality of life through education and healthcare.

Squatter settlement- An area of poor-quality housing, at times lacking in water supply, electricity and sewerage, often on land not owned by the people.

Urbanisation in Rio

Rio has grown due to many different factors. The main factor being **rural-urban migration** from countryside areas near the Amazon Rainforest which makes up 65% of growth. The movement of young adults 18-25 has led to high **natural increase**.

This has led to the growth of unplanned squatter settlements called Favelas. These are built in the hills outside the main city.

This has created urban growth as the city has physically expanded as well as growth in industrial areas.



Location of Rio de Janeiro

Rio is located on the southeast coast of Brazil in the continent of South America. It is on the Atlantic coast and is built around Guanabara Bay.

Misconceptions:

It is NOT the capital city of Brazil.
It is NOT an LIC or NEE it is a city within Brazil which is an NEE.

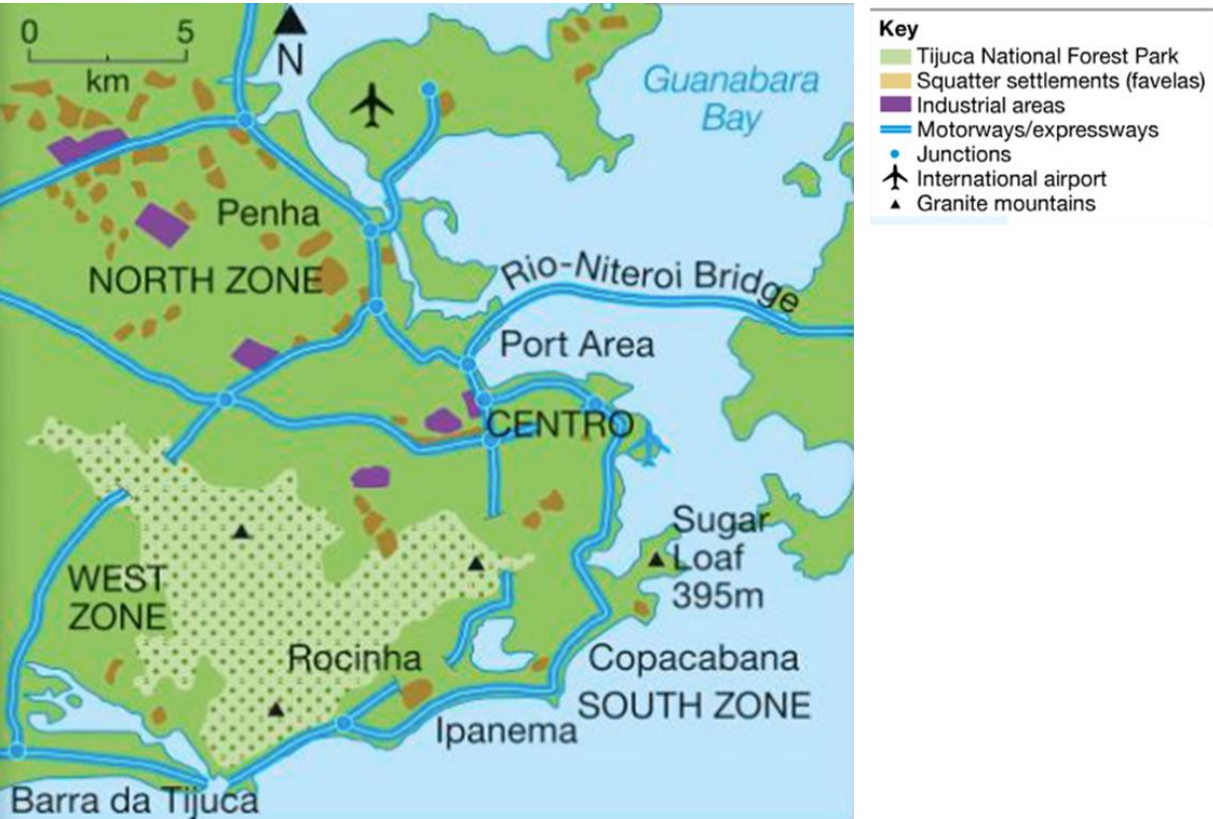
Importance of Rio:

Regional/ National importance (In Brazil/ SA)

A transport hub with a port and major international airport.
Economic hub with 5% of Brazil’s GDP.

International importance (Global)

Statue of Christ the Redeemer- a world heritage site (Worldwide tourism).
2014 world cup and 2016 Olympics.



Opportunities	Social			Economic		Challenges	Social		Economic	Environmental		
	The opportunity	Improved access to services (Healthcare and Education)	Improved safety and living conditions	Improved access to resources (Electricity, Sanitation and Clean Water)	Urban industrial areas which increase jobs and wages		The Challenge	1. Providing access to services (Healthcare and education) due to a lack of qualified doctors and teachers.	1. High levels of unemployment and crime. 2. Providing access to resources (Electricity, water and sanitation)	1. Air pollution (From factories and traffic) 2. Water pollution (From factories and sewage waste). 3. Waste pollution (From the growing population)		
	Why?	As the city grows more money is invested in infrastructure for schools and hospitals.	The city streets have been given lighting, and a pacifying police unit have been set up to reduce crime.	Money has been invested in infrastructure to improve access to these resources.	Money has been invested into the port as the city has grown creating employment in secondary jobs.		Why?	As Rio has grown people have built squatter settlements. These are away from the main city and unplanned. As they are unplanned, they do not have key infrastructure like sewerage, schools, hospitals and roads.				
	Example	Projects like the Schools of Tomorrow program mean literacy rate in Rio is 5% higher than the national average for Brazil. Health kits in the Santa Marta Favela help pregnant women detect 7 treatable diseases.	The UPP was set up in 2008 in the Santa Marta Favela.	99% of people have reliable electricity. Simplicio HEP plant was built in 2013. Rio has the worlds largest water treatment facility. 96% of people have access to the main water supply.	Rio contributes 5% to Brazil’s GDP. Unemployment has fallen by 50%.		Example	Only 50% of children continue in education past the age of 14. In Favela Santa Marta the nearest healthcare center is 13km away.	3.5 million people work informal jobs (No set pay, insurance, sick pay or tax paid). Female unemployment is 18% in 2019. The Red Command are a gang which commit crimes like murder, drug trafficking, kidnapping and armed assaults.	People prefer to drive due to crime creating smog (Smoke and fog). Guanabara Bay is polluted by factories, sewage, oil spills and ships. Waste collection in favelas is infrequent encouraging rats which bring disease. Solutions: Expanding the metro. New toll roads. Roads are one way in rush hour. New sewage works and pipes. A power plant at the university of Rio converts biogas to electricity.		

Favela Bairro Project to help the urban poor

Reasons it was needed:

Over 100,000 migrants arrive in Rio each year. Many live in Favelas- often in hazardous areas (e.g. Steep hillsides). The Favela Bairro Project aimed to upgrade the favela’s infrastructure and services like education, healthcare, electricity and sanitation (The challenges). The main project centred around Rocinha, Rio’s oldest and largest favela.

What did the project do?:

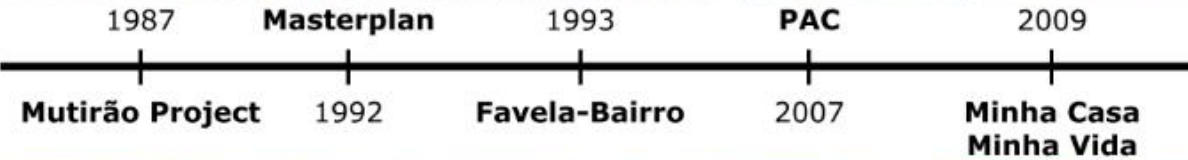
- Rebuilt houses out of brick with basic sanitation, plumbing and electricity.
- Added leisure, healthcare and education facilities.
- Secured hillsides to stop landslides.
- Paved, widened and formally named roads.
- Created a cable car system where people got one free return ticket per day to access higher paying jobs in the central and south zones of Rio.
- Offered 100% mortgages so that people could afford to buy a house without a deposit.

Problems with the project:

- \$1 billion budget didn’t cover all of Rocinha, let alone other favelas.
- The newly built infrastructure is not maintained.
- Residents lack skills to make repairs.
- More education and training is needed to improve literacy and employment.
- Prices of houses have increased pushing poor people away to other favelas.
- Lots of residents were forcibly removed from their homes to rebuild and now can’t afford to live there.



Favela-Bairro



Minha Casa Minha Vida Program



Urban Issues and Challenges KO3 UK Cities

Key terms:

Population density- The number of people per square kilometre.

Inequality- The difference between the richest and poorest people.

Deprivation- A lack of opportunities which leads to a lower quality of life.

Derelict- Where buildings (Often old factories) are left abandoned and run down.

Deindustrialisation- The decline of traditional industry due to lack of investment, machines and technology replacing people and competition from LICs and NEEs (Factories close).

Brownfield site- an area of land that has already been developed.

Greenfield site- an area of land that has never been developed.

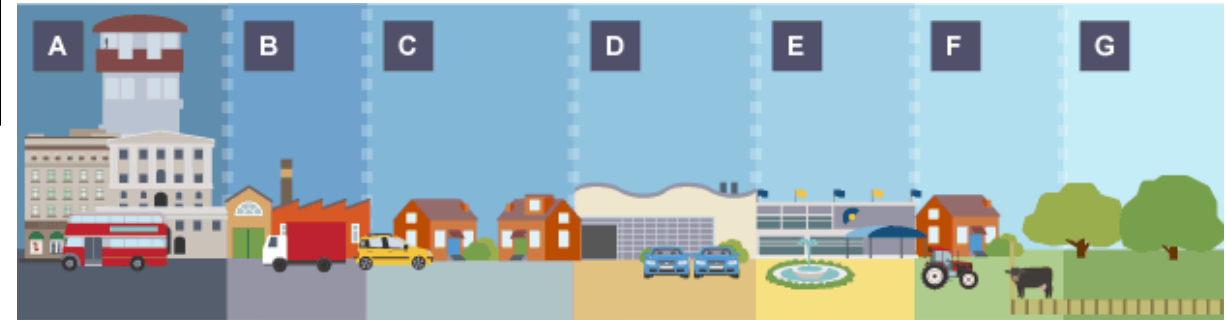
Urban greening- Where greenspace is created in urban areas.

Integrated transport- Where different modes of transport are connected like trams, trains and roads to access urban areas from the suburbs.

Urban sprawl- Where a city expands into the greenbelt (Rural-urban fringe moves) usually due to commuter settlements.

UK cities are zoned.

1. They generally begin with a central business district with the oldest buildings.
2. This then moves to an inner city where there were factories which have closed and high-rise apartments.
3. This then moves to the suburbs where larger houses were built to cope with growing populations.
4. New industrial areas and business districts have been built away from the city for space and easy access (Science and business parks).
5. There is then the rural–urban fringe which separates the greenbelt (Natural land) and usually has farmland. This may be built on in the future leading to urban sprawl (See key terms).



A CBD offices and shops

B Inner city factories and tenements

C Modern suburbs (post 1945)

D New industrial zone

E New business district

F Rural-urban fringe

G Greenbelt

Population distribution in the UK.

Most of the population (84%) live in urban areas in the UK. Most of those live in cities. 1/7 live in London and the south-east of England.

Highland regions in Scotland and Wales are sparsely populated.

How might this change?

There has been a general drift to more people living in London and the south-east.

Immigrants settle in large cities where there are more job opportunities.

People are beginning to move to rural areas at the coast and in the countryside to escape the busy cities. This is called counter-urbanisation.



Urban Issues and Challenges KO4 UK City: Manchester



Location of Manchester in the UK
Manchester is in the northwest of England.

Misconceptions:
Must say northwest England as northwest UK would be Northern Ireland.

Regional/ National importance (In the UK)	International importance (Global)
10% of UK employment- a major finance hub (7% of finance jobs). Two major universities- Uni of Manchester and Manchester Met drawing in students from across the UK. Music capital of the UK with bands like Oasis and the 1975.	A global city – BBC and ITV studios are located here which broadcast around the world. Global finance hub- banks such as RBS, HSBC and Barclays have their UK headquarters in Manchester.
Impacts of national migration (Within the UK)	Impacts of international migration (From the world)
100,000 UK students move to Manchester, 50% of which stay and work in the city reducing affordable housing available. Graduates staying increased the average age to 31 from 29.	Chinese migrants in the 1900s led to the creation of Chinatown which has expanded. Manchester is a multi-ethnic city with over 200 languages spoken- in the 1950s Pakistani, Indian and Caribbean immigrants moved to Manchester. Large number of skilled workers 65% of which work in the NHS. This has also led to a lack of affordable housing.

Salford Quays Regeneration
Why was it needed?
The 1982 closure of Manchester Docks left Salford Quays largely deserted, with extensive unused land and abandoned infrastructure. Lots of people were unemployed and the area was in need of regeneration.
What did they do?
Cultural landmarks such as The Lowry—a theatre and gallery complex—and the Imperial War Museum North are crucial in redefining the area’s identity. Connectivity with the Metrolink tram system. They cleaned up the environment and built residential towers.
Impact
Attracted BBC and ITV to “Media City” creating 60,000 jobs in the local area. Contributes £1 billion to the economy. However, it increased house prices pushing poorer locals away and creating a divide between Salford Quays and Ordsall. Only 24 out of 15,000 jobs were taken by local people at the BBC.



Opportunities	Social			Economic		Environmental	Challenges	Social		Economic	Environmental
	Opportunity	Cultural mix	Recreation and entertainment	Employment	Integrated transport systems	Urban greening		Challenge	Deprivation	Inequalities in: Housing, employment, education and health.	Dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield land, urban sprawl and waste disposal.
	Why?	Urban change has led to migration. These migrants bring their culture to Manchester like food, music and festivals.	Deindustrialisation has led to parts of the city being regenerated. Projects like the Trafford Centre, The Arndale Centre and Salford Quays, have created shopping facilities and restaurants. There are also two major football teams which host international fixtures boosting tourism. All of these leads to major employment and boosts the economy.		As the city has grown transport networks have been developed to connect the suburbs to the city centre.	As the city has grown green space has been created to improve peoples mental and physical health as well as improve the environment.		Why?	<p>Poorer areas where deindustrialisation happened get left behind and people living there don't have access to essential services.</p> <p>Migration has led to a shortage of housing. Lots of housing in parts of the city are in need of rebuilding.</p> <p>Poorer areas in the inner city have worse GCSE results than wealthier areas.</p>		Deindustrialisation led to factories closing. These are abandoned (Derelict) and become spaces for crime and waste. As the city grows more space is needed for housing and often greenspace in the rural-urban fringe is built on. Managing waste for the growing population is a challenge.
	Example	Curry mile, Chinatown (New Year festival), Manchester International Festival etc.	Co-op live events. Trafford Centre (150 shops and 50 restaurants)	Most successful city outside of London for attracting foreign investment.	The Bee Network buses. Metrolink tram system.	Mayfield Depot is a 6.5-acre park along the River Medlock. The first to be made in 100 years.		Example	<p>Manchester is classed as the 6th most deprived place in the North-West.</p> <p>Oldham, Manchester Central, Blackley and Broughton, Bolton and Gorton as the six most deprived parts of the city.</p>	<p>Big gap in house prices: Altrincham, South Manchester (£564,000) being almost triple that of Harpurhey, North Manchester (£143,000).</p> <p>Oldham, Rochdale and Tameside have a lower average qualification ranks than approximately 85% of England.</p> <p>Both men and women have lower life expectancies than the UK average.</p>	Manchester's population is predicted to grow by 10% over the next 20 years, requiring around 179,000 new homes in the region by 2037. Because land in the city is so expensive, new homes must be built on the outskirts of the city centre.