

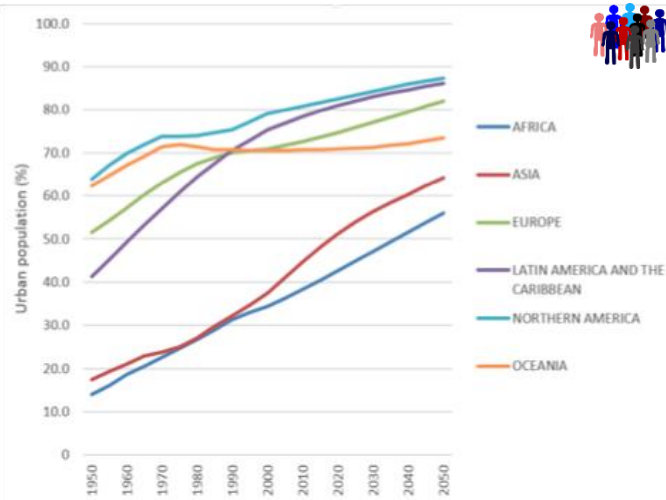
YEAR 10 UNIT 4a: Urban Issues and Challenges

What is urbanisation?

This is an increase in the amount of people living in urban areas such as towns or cities. In 2007, the UN announced that for the first time, more than 50 % of the world's population live in urban areas.

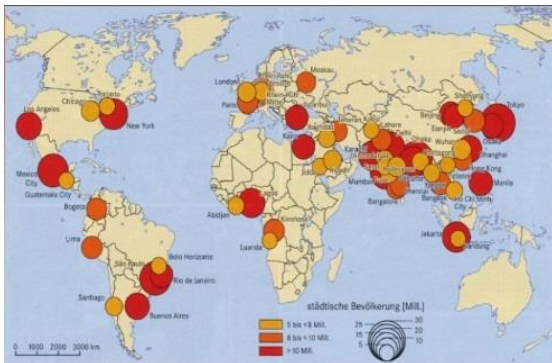
Where is urbanisation happening?

Urbanisation is happening all over the world but in LICs and NEEs rates are much faster than HICs. This is mostly because of the rapid economic growth they are experiencing.



Types of Cities



Megacity - An urban area with over 10 million people living there.





More than two thirds of current megacities are located in either NEEs (Brazil) and LICs (Nigeria). The amount of megacities are predicted to increase from 28 to 41 by 2030.

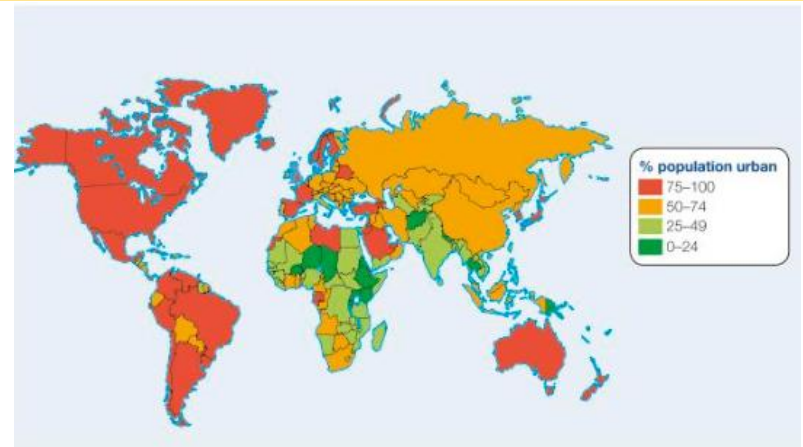
Causes of urbanisation

Rural to urban migration - The movement of people from rural to urban areas.

 PUSH	 PULL
Natural disasters War and Conflict Mechanisation Drought Lack of employment	More Jobs Better education & healthcare Increased quality of life. Following family members.

Natural Increase - When the birth rate exceeds the death rate.

Increase in birth rate (BR) 	Lower death rate (DR) 
High percentage of population are child-bearing age which leads to high fertility rate. Lack of contraception or education about family planning.	Higher life expectancy due to better living conditions and diet. Improved medical facilities helps lower infant mortality rate.



Urban Change in a Major NEE City: RIO DE JANEIRO Case Study



Location and background

Rio is a coastal city situated in the South East region of Brazil within the continent of South America. It is the second most populated city in the country (6.5 million) after Sao Paulo.



Migration to Rio

The city began when Portuguese settlers with slaves arrived in 1502. Since then, Rio has become home to various ethnic groups.

However, more recently, millions of people have migrated from rural areas that have suffered from drought, lack of services and unemployment to Rio. People do this to search for a better quality of life.

This expanding population has resulted in the rapid urbanisation of Rio de Janeiro.

Self Help Schemes – Favela Bairro Project

- The authorities have provided basic materials to improve peoples homes with safe electricity and sewage pipes.
- Government has demolished houses and created new estates.
- Community policing has been established, along with a tougher stance on gangs with military backed police.
- Greater investment in new road and rail network to reduce pollution and increase connections between rich and poor areas.

The importance of Rio

- Has the second largest GDP in Brazil It is headquarters to many of Brazil's main companies, particularly with Oil and Gas.
- Sugar Loaf mountain is world heritage site
- One of the most visited places in the Southern Hemisphere.
- Hosted the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Summer Olympics.
- Christ the Redeemer is a new 7 wonder.



Opportunities in Rio

Social: Standards of living are gradually improving. The Rio Carnival is an important cultural event for traditional dancing and music.

Economic: Rio has one of the highest incomes per person in the country. The city has various types of employment including oil, retail and manufacturing.

Environmental: The hosting of the major sporting events encouraged more investment in sewage works and public transport systems.

Challenges in Rio

Social: There is a severe shortage of housing, schools and healthcare centres available. Large scale social inequality, is creating tensions between the rich and poor.

Economic: The rise of informal jobs with low pay and no tax contributions. There is high employment in shanty towns called Favelas

Environmental: Shanty towns called Favelas are established around the city, typically on unfavourable land, such as hills.