

Paper Two: Case Study and Example Summary

<u>Main Case Studies:</u>		
<u>Urban Issues and Challenges:</u> A major city in an NEE Rio de Janeiro, Brazil		
Location	On the Atlantic Coast of South Eastern Brazil.	
Importance:	Locally Regionally Nationally	City population of 6.5 m people and 12.5m in the surrounding area. 5 ports and 3 airports: Major transport hub – iron ore, coffee and sugar exported 5% of Brazil’s GDP is made in Rio – 2 nd most important industrial centre in Brazil. UNESCO world heritage site – Christ the Redeemer (one of the world’s 7 new wonders).
Causes of growth	Major industrial (e.g. HQ of ‘Petrobras’ oil) and financial centre. Beaches such as Copacabana attract tourist industry workers. Low skilled workers from the Amazon basin are attracted to work and a higher standard of living in Rio. Attracts Portuguese speaking migrants from overseas and Chinese investors.	
<u>Opportunities:</u> ‘Pull factors’ which attract migrants to Rio.	Social Access to services Access to resources Economic Industrialisation Urbanisation	Rio is a transport hub – links to rest of Brazil and wider world. In Rio there is better education and healthcare than in rural areas. Homes have electricity and running water in Rocinha, despite being self-built Better infrastructure than in rural areas – paved roads in Complexo de Alemao 6% of Brazil’s jobs are in Rio. Campo Grande In the West Zone is a steelworks offering low skill employment. Barra de Tijuca is a wealthy suburb in the West Zone.
<u>Challenges:</u>	Social Economic	Crime – Robbery, high murder rates (20 per 1000 people), violent crime, drug trafficking, gun crime Squatter settlements – Often built on steep hillsides so there is landslide risk. Narrow roads make waste collection difficult. Many homes use illegal electricity connections. Sanitation – 5% have no running water supply in Rio, but in unimproved favelas this is as high as 12%. Health – Infant mortality rates in favelas are as high as 50 per 1000. Unemployment – In favelas this can be 20%. Mostly informal employment.

	Environmental	<p>Sewage disposal – 50% have no sewage connections in the unimproved favelas.</p> <p>Pollution of water – Guanabara Bay has 55 polluted rivers entering it, bringing 200 tonnes of raw sewage and 50 tonnes of industrial waste per day.</p> <p>Pollution of air - Smog kills 5000/yr.</p> <p>Congestion – In the last decade car ownership has gone up 40%. Narrow coastal roads.</p>
<u>Urban Issues and Challenges:</u> A major city in the UK Manchester		
Location	NW England, in Greater Manchester county.	
Importance:	<p>Locally</p> <p>Regionally</p> <p>Nationally</p>	<p>Manchester Piccadilly and Victoria train stations – transport hub,</p> <p>Manchester International Airport, Employment, MEN arena, Stadiums e.g. Old Trafford</p> <p>Manchester University, Manchester Metropolitan University, Media City Salford</p> <p>It has an educated and skilled workforce and is home to many global companies, this attracts other companies from around the world, there are lots of different global shops in the Arndale</p> <p>It has many tourist attractions e.g. MOSI</p> <p>It is a multicultural city and offers lots of opportunities eg China town, the Curry mile</p>
Migration – how has it affected Manchester?	<p>National (why? Impact?)</p> <p>19th Century: attracted people from all across the British Isles to work in the rapidly expanding industries.</p> <p>20th Century – people are attracted to universities and the range of employment in the city</p> <p>International migration (who? Where from/to? Impact?)</p> <p>In the 1850’s many people moved from Ireland to Manchester to escape the potato famine.</p> <p>In the 1950’s many people moved from India Bangladesh and Pakistan e.g. to work in the mills.</p> <p>In the 1970’s Chinese people began moving into Manchester.</p> <p>Migrants have a number of impacts</p> <p>Positives - Enrich the city’s character and culture e.g. Chinatown and Rusholme’s ‘curry mile’. Young migrants help balance the ageing population. Contributing to both the local and national economy. A hard working and motivated workforce. Improving the level of skills, where there are shortages.</p> <p>Challenges - Pressures on housing, and employment – the city is growing outwards</p>	
<u>Opportunities:</u>	Social	Cultural: Manchester is a vibrant city and redevelopment has created a range of cultural and social opportunities

	<p>Economic</p> <p>Environmental</p>	<p>Sport: Football stadiums e.g. Old Trafford, Etihad, Manchester aquatics centre Shopping: Arndale in CBD Entertainment: MEN Arena, Museums e.g. MOSI, Theatres e.g. Palace Events: Manchester marathon, gay pride, Christmas markets</p> <p>Manchester is home to global companies. The following factors attract global companies to Manchester:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government investment in the city - Close links between universities and businesses - An educated and skilled workforce <p>Spinningfields is the biggest commercial district in the city. It houses some of the largest corporations in the North West e.g. Royal Bank of Scotland , Deloitte. It provides many job opportunities There are many bars and restaurants e.g. Alchemist</p> <p>Employment/integrated transport systems: Manchester has an integrated transport system. The ‘Metrolink’ connects the main railway stations, bus stations and airport. Urban greening: Manchester has a number of greenspaces in the city e.g. Piccadilly gardens. There are ‘green tramlines’ in Salford Quays. Manchester’s traditional industries have changed. Empty warehouses have been ‘gentrified’ (turned into apartments) and brownfield areas regenerated e.g. Great Northern Warehouse.</p>
<p><u>Urban Regeneration in Manchester: Salford Quays</u></p>	<p>Social</p> <p>Economic</p> <p>Environmental</p>	<p>Lowry Shopping Outlet (retail/leisure cinema, gym), Lowry Gallery (art), Lowry Theatre (plays), IWM North (history of war), new apartment blocks, Metrolink ITS to/from city. Salford Docks closed 1982, regeneration in 2000. MediaCity created TV jobs e.g. 2300 at BBC.</p> <p>Dock water pollution in Manchester Ship Canal has been cleaned and oxygenated. Old port buldings demolished and replaced by architecture such as Lowry Theatre and IWM.</p>
<p><u>Challenges:</u></p>	<p>Social</p>	<p>Deprivation: East Manchester especially (child poverty 35%, low incomes £20,000 avg.) Housing inequality: East Manchester house price £88k, South Manchester £215K avg.</p>

	Economic Environmental	Health: East MCR life expectancy is lower than UK average Education: There is also a need to provide education for children whose first language is not English. Also only 15% attend Uni from East MCR. There is a shortage of workers with the correct skills for the jobs that are available. In the 60s and 70s. Manchester was run down and unkempt, with masses of derelict buildings and sprawling wasteland e.g. In Hulme. Air pollution is high today due to 91000 vehicles a day. Nitrous Oxide levels exceed EU limits.
	Urban sprawl	To help provide homes, new housing estates and commuter villages have developed on the Southern outskirts of the city e.g. in Chorlton. This puts pressure on the rural-urban fringe by creating the need for an increased development of transport networks. Also at Elton Reservoir 3500 homes are proposed on 'greenbelt land' as part of the GMSF.

Changing Economic World: An LIC or NEE case study **Nigeria, a NEE**

Location	West Africa, with a coastline on the Atlantic Ocean	
Importance:	Regionally Internationally	Fastest growing population in Africa (182m) and the highest GDP in Africa. Supplies 2.7% of the world's oil. World's highest average GDP growth 2010-15. 5 th largest nation in UN peacekeeping operations. It is a Commonwealth country.
Context	Political Social Cultural Environmental	Was a British colony – gained independence from the UK in 1960, a Civil war 1967-70, then a corrupt government, then became democratic and stable in 1999. Multi-faith and multi-ethnic community – culturally diverse. However, Boko Haram an Islamic fundamentalist group cause tension in the poorer North. Nigerian film industry 'Nollywood' is thriving. Footballers e.g. Jay Jay Okocha, Moses. Varied climate and biomes – Drier in North (semi-desert), Forest in South, Plateau in central regions.
Changing Industrial Structure	Primary Secondary Tertiary Importance of	Falling due to mechanisation, although 40% are still employed in agriculture (farming). Growing e.g. Motor manufacturing and pharmaceuticals Growing (25%) e.g. Communications, retail and finance 10% of GDP is from Manufacturing – growing fastest – due to a growing home market

	manufacturing.	as Nigerians get wealthier, there is a cheap labour force and improved infrastructure.
Over 40 TNCs e.g. Shell Oil (UK/Netherlands), in the Niger Delta.	Advantages	Ec: 65,000 jobs in direct (for Shell) employment and 250,000 in related industries Ec: 98% of Nigeria's export earnings come from oil sales (e.g. from Shell)
	Disadvantages	Env: Oil spills e.g. in Bodo (2008) cause soil degradation, water pollution, affect fishing Soc: Militant groups disrupt the oil supply and theft is a problem too
Aid	In Africa In Nigeria Example: ActionAid (a UK based NGO)	4% of African aid money is spent in Nigeria – 0.5% of Nigeria's GDP is aid money. 63% aid is for 'Health and Population' (especially in poor NE with high BR, IMR, low LE). Created the 'Aduwan Health Centre' in 2010 in poor NE – educates about HIV and immunises children against polio and educates women on health issues.
Environmental impacts of development	Fast, unregulated industrial growth. Oil spills e.g. Bodo '08	10,000 illegal small scale industries – release pollution to water and air e.g. in Lagos. 70-80% of Nigeria's forests have been deforested for industrial/urban growth. 20km ² of land was covered by an oil spill devastating farms/fishing. Shell paid £55m in compensation.
Quality of life	2000 – it was an LIC (with a very low QOL) 2011- highest HDI improvement (a NEE)	However: The gap between rich and poor is widening rapidly. Nigeria is too oil-dependent and oil revenue was not used to diversify the economy. 60% live in poverty: Pollution in the Niger Delta, the Tsetse Fly prevent cattle rearing being a success, and the Ethnic tension and 'Boko Haram' puts off investors.

Named Examples:

Urban Issues and Challenges: Example of urban planning in NEE city Favela Bairro Project

How it improves the quality of life for the urban poor?	Cost	The Favela Bairro Project is an example of how favelas can be improved using \$1Bn. Complexo do Alemao in North Zone, is home to 60,000 people.
	Location	
	Social improvements	
	Economic improvements	New cable car service installed: One free return ticket to the city centre a day, for work. Credit made available for people to improve their homes

	Environmental improvements	100% mortgages so people can buy homes Roads paved and formally named New drainage system for improved sanitation
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Urban Issues and Challenges: Example of urban regeneration Salford Quays in UK city (Greater Manchester)

Reasons why it needed regeneration	Deindustrialisation	Salford Docks closed in 1982 due to 'containerisation' of the shipping industry – the port was too small for large ships and local industries had declined e.g. cotton.
Examples of features of the project	1983: Rebranding: 1999: Examples of developments:	Salford City Council used a 'derelict land grant' to buy Salford Docks. It was re-named 'Salford Quays' and turned into a cultural and media hub. The Metrolink was extended to Salford Quays – transport network improved (ITS). The Lowry gallery and theatre opened in 2000, followed by the Lowry Outlet (retail). In 2007 Media City opened, with the BBC and ITV studios amongst others.

Changing economic world: Example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps reduce the development gap Jamaica, NEE

Attractions	e.g. Montego Bay in North	Hotels, watersports, deep-sea fishing, warm sunny climate
Benefits	Social Economic Environmental	200,000 people in Tourism related jobs – gives wider choice of employment Wealthy in nice homes in Montego Bay 24% of GDP (\$2Bn/yr) Infrastructure developed e.g. New port at Trelawney for cruise liners (and trade) New water treatment plant at Logwood reduces sewage pollution.
Drawbacks	Social Economic Environmental	Not all Jamaicans have had an improved Quality Of Life Cruise tourists don't spend as much as those who stay on Jamaica itself Pollution from cruise ships and footpath erosion.

Changing economic world: Example of how modern industrial growth in the UK can be environmentally sustainable Torr

Quarry, Somerset

Sustainability (aims to minimise the negative impacts of quarrying e.g. noise, dust, visually)	Economically	Over 100 people locally employed £15m to local economy each year
	Socially	Uses rail (not roads) for ¾ of output – reduces dust on roads and congestion delays Old parts of the quarry have been transformed to lakes for recreational use e.g. sailing
	Environmentally	200 acres have been landscaped to look natural again – trees planted To extend the output, the quarry has been deepened, not widened – less impact.

Changing economic world: Energy Example of a **how the extraction of a fossil fuel has advantages and disadvantages**

Natural Gas: The 'Camisea Project' in the Peruvian Amazon (2004 onwards)

Advantages	Economic	The 30 year project could earn Peru up to US\$34 Billion (from exporting the gas). Improved infrastructure for locals to use (e.g. roads for agricultural produce transport) Employment opportunities for people in this NEE.
Disadvantages	Social Environmental	Indigenous tribes have their traditional way of life, food and water supplies affected. Health may suffer as locals have no immunity to diseases brought in by developers. The gas pipeline will require deforestation of the Amazon - As land is cleared, there is less vegetation to prevent soil erosion, landslides and floods.

Changing economic world: Energy Example of an **local renewable energy scheme in an NEE to provide sustainable supplies**

of energy Chambamontera Micro-Hydro scheme

Life in Peru	Poverty – it's an NEE	Almost 50% of inhabitants of Chambamontera live on less than \$2 a day – can't afford electricity – no heat, light or power.
	Subsistence farmers It is remote	Most people do this. There is some small-scale coffee growing and livestock. It is 2 hours' drive on a rough track from the nearest town Jaen. It's isolated.
	Climate – its rainy	High rainfall, steep slopes and fast flowing rivers mean water power is ideal here.
Chambamontera Micro-Hydro scheme	Water is channelled from the river and held in a tank, before rushing down a steep hill towards a turbine	Funding came from the charity 'Practical Action'. The community paid \$750 per family (credit was provided) Some funding came from the Peruvian government and Japanese investment.

Benefits of the scheme	Local people have a sustainable source of renewable energy for at least 25 years. Rural-Urban migration reduced as there are economic opportunities e.g. coffee processing Quality of life improved: People have fridges, street lights, computers, tv's, less flood risk, heating in winter
Drawbacks of the Scheme	People had to borrow money to pay for the scheme which will only last 25 years.