

URBAN ISSUES AND CHALLENGES
CHANGING ECONOMIC WORLD





WHAT IS MEANT BY 'DEVELOPMENT'?

This means that positive changes that occur to make things better. It usually links to the standard of living and quality of life within a country or region.

WHAT IS THE 'DEVELOPMENT GAP'?

This is the difference in the standard of living and quality of life between the richest and poorest countries.

HOW DO WE MEASURE DEVELOPMENT?

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)



This is a social measure and ranks all countries between 0 and 1 – with 1 being the highest. It takes into account things like life expectancy, birth/death rate (health) and education levels.

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (GNI)

This measures the economy of a country and is the total value of goods and services along with money earned by a country. It is worked out per person within the country known as 'per capita'.

HDI takes into account lots of data that covers health and education below is a breakdown of the main types of data it involves:

TERM	WHAT IS IT?	TYPE
BIRTH RATE	The number of live babies born per 1,000 people per year.	Education
DEATH RATE	The number of deaths per 1,000 people per year.	Health
LIFE EXPECTANCY	Average age a person can expect to live to.	Health
INFANT MORTALITY	Number of babies born who die before age 1 per 1,000 people per year.	Health
LITERACY	Percentage of adults who can read and write.	Education

From the information we collect on development, countries are then placed into certain categories to reflect their 'level' of development. Below are the three main groups into which we group countries:

HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES (HICS)

Countries with high levels of GNI which also generally mean that they have higher HDI scores due to greater level of income.

Examples: UK, USA, Japan

NEWLY EMERGING ECONOMIES (NEE)

Countries with growing economies as measured by GNI but HDI and living standards have not yet reached the same standard of HICS.

Examples: BRIC Nations (Brazil, Russia, India and China)

LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES (LICs)

Countries with low levels of GNI which also generally mean that they have lower HDI scores due to lower level of income.

Examples: Bangladesh, Nepal

DEVELOPMENT COMPARISON

COUNTRY	GNI PER HEAD (US\$)	HDI	BIRTH RATE	DEATH RATE	LIFE EXPECTANCY	INFANT MORTALITY	LITERACY
UK	42,370	0.920	12	94	80.9	4.2	99%
Nigeria	2,030	0.761	35.2	115	59.3	63.3	59.6%
Brazil	9,130	0.534	13.9	6.7	74.3	16.9	92%

Above data is from 2019

Above data is from 2018

MAPPING DEVELOPMENT

The Brandt Line is an imaginary division that has provided a rough way of dividing all of the countries in the world into the rich north and poor south. HOWEVER, since the 1980s many have argued that it is no longer relevant as NEEs have emerged to challenge this. It is worth noting though that many of these NEEs exist close to the original Brandt Line.



MEASURING DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

THE PROBLEM WITH GNI

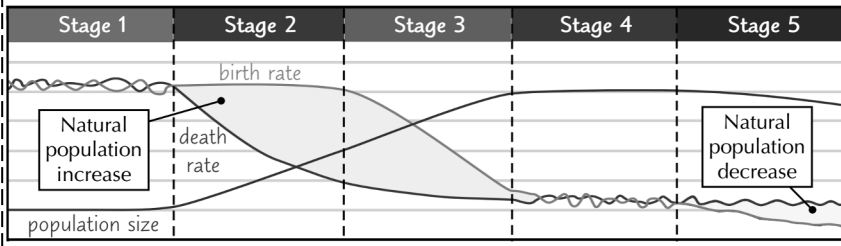
GNI per head can be misleading because it is an average. This means that variations within a country don't show up.

THE PROBLEM WITH HDI

Some nations have slightly different variations on themes such as literacy which creates problems.

GENERAL PROBLEMS

Information may be out of date, inaccurate or even unreliable due to collection methods. Additionally, no official data takes into account informal economies which are common in LICs and NEEs.



DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL

The DTM shows changes over time in the population of a country, taking into account the natural change occurring as a result of birth and death rate. Also, it shows the impact of migration BUT does not show the figures explicitly. Finally, the DTM is broken apart into stages, each with different characteristics that reflect how developed a nation is.

UNDERSTANDING THE STAGES OF THE DTM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5
Birth rate	High and fluctuating	High and steady	Rapidly falling	Low and fluctuating	Slowly falling
Death rate	High and fluctuating	Rapidly falling	Slowly falling	Low and fluctuating	Low and steady
Population growth rate	Zero	Very high	High	Zero	Negative
Population size	Low and steady	Rapidly increasing	Increasing	High and steady	Slowly falling
Example countries	No countries, some tribes in Brazil	Gambia (HDI = 0.4)	India (HDI = 0.6)	UK (HDI = 0.9)	Japan (HDI = 0.9)



1

Birth rate is high due to the use of no contraception. It is also high due to the effect of infant mortality rates being large. Poor healthcare and natural issues like drought and famine also create a situation in which death rates are high.

2

With agriculture dominating, birth rate is high to provide manual labour for farms. Improving healthcare is starting to impact the death and infant mortality rate as well as life expectancy. Most LICs are here.

3

Most NEEs are within this stage. Use of contraception, women in the work force and the shift to factories have reduced birth rates. Healthcare continues to improve, reducing death rates whilst also increasing life expectancy.

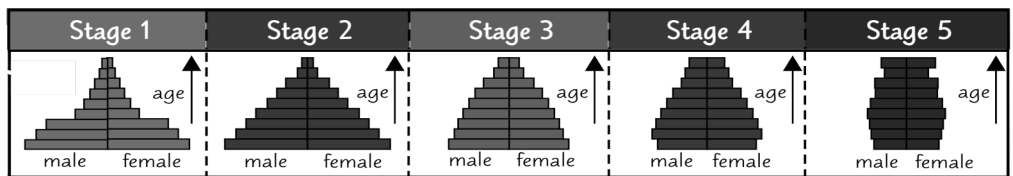
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A high standard of living and good healthcare are common in HICs. This has led to an aging population, lower birth rates and lower death rates. However, both birth rates and death rates can fluctuate dependent upon economic situations. This ensures the population is stable.

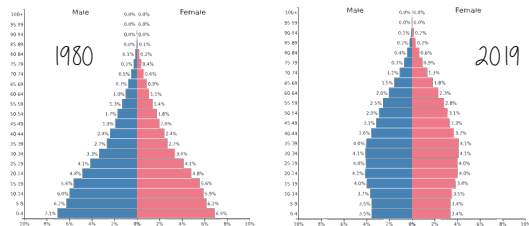
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Some HICs have reached this stage. Healthcare has led to increased life expectancy and reduced death rates, but caring for the elderly has led to a fall in birth rates. This means that the population is declining. However, for some nations immigration ensures that the population remains stable.

HOW DOES THE DTM LINK TO POPULATION?

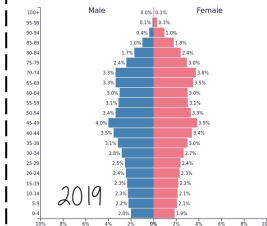


BRAZIL'S POPULATION PYRAMID



In 1980, Brazil showed all the characteristics of a Stage 2 country on the DTM. Notice the wider base and narrow top? This shows that Brazil had a younger population. However, by 2019 this has changed as Brazil shifted to become a NEE and Stage 3 on the STM. Its population has become more evenly distributed as birth rate declined and healthcare reduced death rate.

JAPAN'S POPULATION PYRAMID



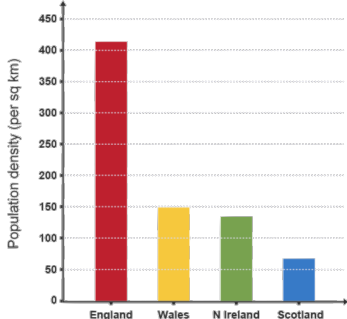
Japan is beginning to show the signs of transitioning from Stage 4 to Stage 5 in the DTM. This is shown by narrowing population at the base of the pyramid. This means that birth rate is declining. What makes this a problem is those widening bands of population amongst the older sections. This means that Japan's population is aging which will present challenges of the future.

PRACTICE QUESTION 1: USING THE DTM AND YOUR OWN KNOWLEDGE, SUGGEST HOW DEVELOPMENT LEVEL IMPACTS POPULATION (3 MARKS)

UNDERSTANDING THE UK

Based on the British Isles, the UK stands for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It consists of four unified kingdoms – England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.

POPULATION DENSITY



UK TOP 5 CITIES

	CITY	POP.
1	LONDON	9.75m
2	BIRMINGHAM	2.453m
3	MANCHESTER	1.903m
4	GLASGOW	1.057m
5	NEWCASTLE	837,000
	STOKE-ON-TRENT	270,000
	BRODELEY & CHELL HEATH	5,751

HOW MIGHT THIS CHANGE?

London and the South-East of the UK will grow even larger as the population is drifting that way.

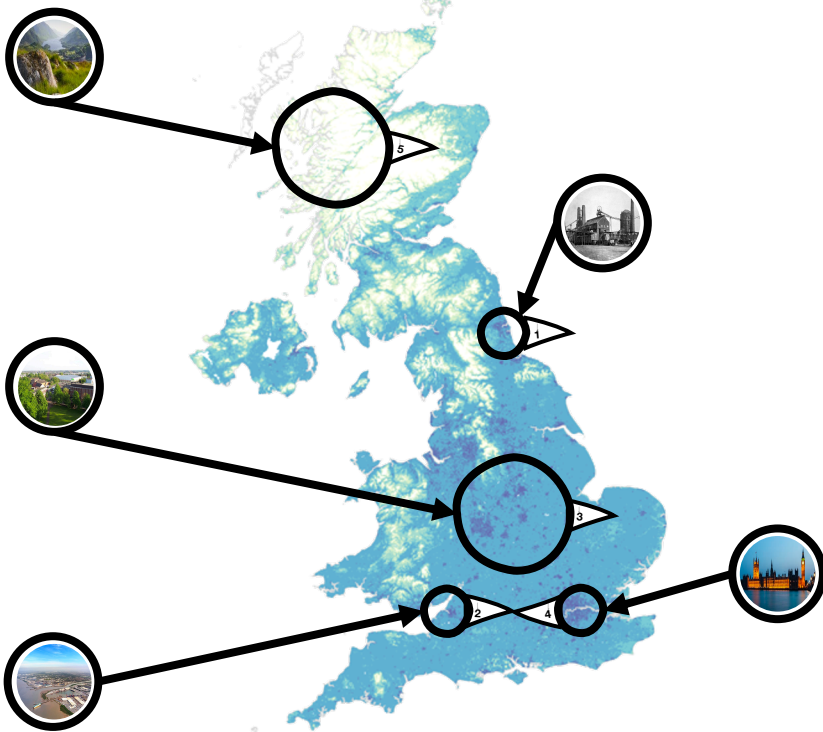
Immigrants into the UK generally settle in large urban areas due to job opportunities so cities will continue to grow.

Rural and/or coastal populations will grow in certain locations as urban dwellers chose to relocate, often in retirement.

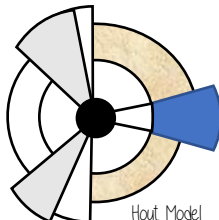
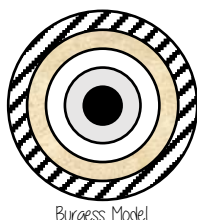
Population: Total number of people living in an area.
Population Density: How many people living square km.
Population Distribution: How population is spread over region.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN THE UK

Notice the spread of UK population? It is unevenly distributed with 82% living in urban areas. However, there is a logic behind this based on history and geography.



	<p>Resources found in the ground like coal, tin and iron ore attracted people. Over time, mines were built to extract these resources which required people to work them causing population increase. Examples: Newcastle, Sunderland, Glasgow, Manchester, Stoke-on-Trent</p>
	<p>Coastal locations, particularly near rivers, made ideal locations for trade. This could take the form of materials from up-river or even from across the sea. Examples: Bristol, Liverpool, Belfast</p>
	<p>Flat land and a milder climate make the inland of England the ideal place for towns and cities to develop. They have the space to both build and setup farms to support this growth. Examples: Birmingham</p>
	<p>Certain places grew as they became political, administrative and/or economic centres. At regional level, they became county towns but at the national, they became capital cities. Examples: London (National), Stafford (County)</p>
	<p>Harsh land that is hard to survive upon due to soil type, climate and various other factors makes these areas sparsely populated. Examples: Scottish Highlands, Snowdonia</p>



	Central Business District (CBD)
	Factories/Industry
	Working Class Housing
	Middle Class Housing
	High Class Housing
	Commuter Zone

LAND USE IN CITIES

Two models exist to show how cities are organised and what land is used for – the Burgess Model and the Hoyt Model. The Burgess Model is the oldest of the two, designed before cars and reflects how cities were laid out in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. However, over time cities have changed so that land use has developed along specific corridors (e.g. transport links) as shown in the Hoyt Model.



WHAT IS URBANISATION?

This is the growth in the proportion of people who are living in urban areas. It is estimated 55% of the world lives in urban areas with this number continually growing.

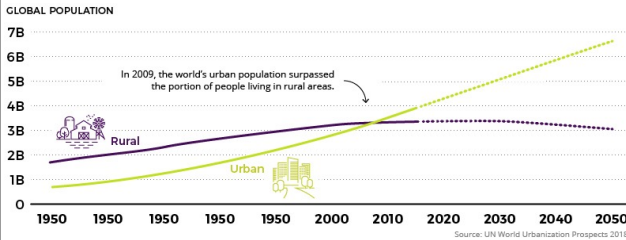
HIC: High Income Country

LIC: Low Income Country

NEE: Newly Emerging Economies

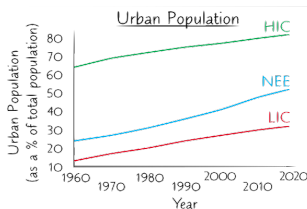
GLOBAL PATTERNS OF URBANISATION

GRAPH 1: URBAN/RURAL CHANGE SINCE 1950

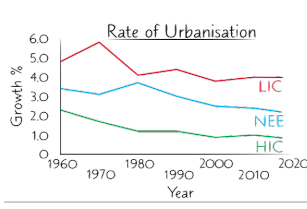


Over the last 70 years, where people live in the world has gradually changed. Today the majority of people live in towns or cities and this is increasing – but at different rates around the world.

GRAPH 2: URBAN GROWTH BY ECONOMY TYPE



GRAPH 3: RATE OF URBAN GROWTH BY ECONOMY TYPE



WHY HAS URBAN GROWTH OCCURRED AT DIFFERENT RATES AROUND THE WORLD?

URBANISATION IN HICs

As Graph 2 shows, most HICs have already experienced a wave of urbanisation prior to 1950 which has resulted in around 80% of the population living in urban areas. In fact, it has led to counter-urbanisation with many people leaving for less crowded, rural areas, so the rate of urbanisation is low – usually under 1%.

URBANISATION IN LICs

As Graph 2 shows, LICs have the lowest urban populations with only around 30% living in towns and cities. This means that the highest rates of urbanisation are occurring in these nations and it is not uncommon to see rates as high as 6%.

URBANISATION IN NEEs

NEEs have rapidly developing economies with roughly 50% of the population found in urban areas. As a result of their economic still rapidly growing, urban growth is higher than that seen in HICs and floats around the 2% point.

WHAT CAUSES URBANISATION?

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION This is the movement of people from the countryside (rural) into towns and cities (urban). It is caused by a range of push and pull factors.



PUSH FACTORS
(WANT TO LEAVE THE COUNTRYSIDE)



- Farming is a hard job and pays poorly.
- Desertification and soil erosion making farming even difficult.
- Drought and climate hazards impact crop yields.
- Most farms are only at subsistence level; they grow enough to survive but have nothing to sell.
- Poor harvests directly lead to famine or malnutrition.
- Medical care is limited.
- Schools only provide a basic level of education.
- Poor transport links make rural areas isolated.



PULL FACTORS
(ATTRACTED TO THE CITY)



- More well-paid jobs available.
- Chance for a higher standard of living/quality of life.
- Friends and family may already live in urban areas.
- Quality of education in urban areas is higher.
- Public transport is better.
- Range of entertainment and opportunities to socialise present.
- Better medical facilities.

NATURAL INCREASE: This is where the birth rate is higher than the death rate so leads to more people.

UNDERSTANDING MEGACITIES

These are cities with over 10 million people living there. According to the United Nations, there are currently 33 megacities, each fitting into a specific category of megacity. The map at the bottom shows the 30 megacities existing in 2014; notice how many are located in Asia!



SLOW-GROWING

WHERE: South-East Asia, Europe, North America
KEY FEATURE: 70% or more of population in urban areas
no squatter settlements
EXAMPLES: Los Angeles, Tokyo



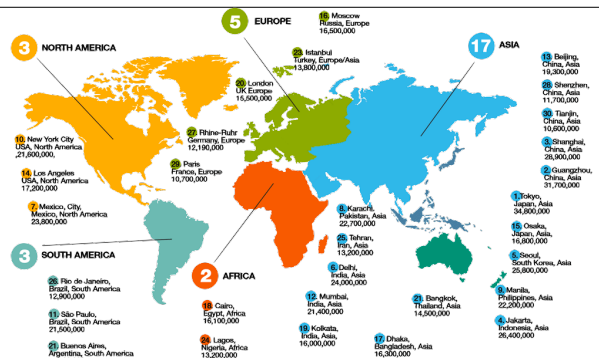
GROWING

WHERE: South-East Asia, South America
KEY FEATURE: 40%-50% of population in urban areas
Less than 20% in squatter settlements
EXAMPLES: Rio de Janeiro, Shanghai

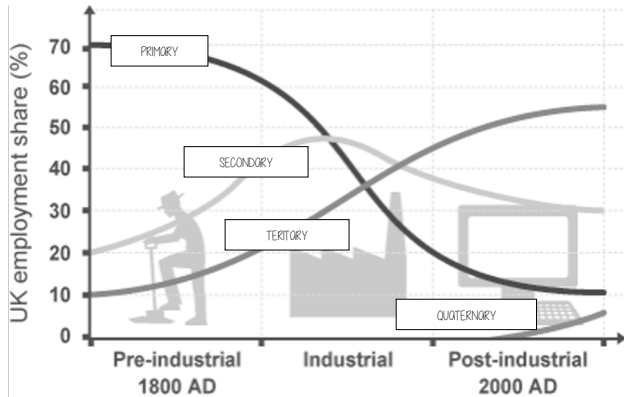


RAPID-GROWING

WHERE: South/South-East Asia, Africa
KEY FEATURE: Under 50% of population in urban areas
Over 20% in squatter settlements
EXAMPLES: Lagos, Mumbai



HOW HAS THE ECONOMY OF THE UK CHANGED?



In 1800, most people in the UK worked within the primary sector in farming or mining.

By 1900, the Industrial Revolution had taken place and changed the face of the UK economy. Most people were not employed in manufacturing, or the secondary sector, working in factories to make steel, ships or textiles, for example.

Over the 20th Century, tertiary services such as customer service grew rapidly.

Since the 1980s, jobs in the quaternary sector such as research, IT and the media have increased.

WHAT CAUSED THIS ECONOMIC CHANGE?

DE-INDUSTRIALISATION

The UK has seen a decline in the traditional manufacturing industries that had emerged over the 1800s. This was due to:

- Machines and technology replacing people.
- Other countries such as China produce goods cheaper due to less expensive labour costs.

GLOBALISATION

The growth and spread of ideas around the world has impacted the UK economy. Many people now work for global companies, offering tertiary or quaternary services in areas such as IT or finance. Additionally, cheaper alternatives for goods have emerged that made it costly to manufacture in the UK.

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Since 1945, the actions of the UK Government have also contributed to this change.

- Between 1945 and 1979, the UK created government-owned industries such as British Rail whilst also paying money to unprofitable businesses to keep them open.
- 1979-2010 saw these government-owned industries sold to private companies in a process known as PRIVATISATION. Many older industries also closed due to lack of government support and newer private companies brought innovation and change – but often in the tertiary and quaternary sectors.
- Since 2010, the Government have attempted to promote strategies to 'rebalance' industry and ensure that the economy is less reliant on tertiary services. This has included transport improvements such as HS2, new finance for manufacturing and appealing to global brands to move to the UK.

WHAT IS A POST-INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY?

This term is used to describe an economy where manufacturing (secondary) has fallen into decline which other industries such as the tertiary and quaternary sectors have rapidly increased.

FILLING THE POST-INDUSTRIAL VOID

DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

IT has become a key feature of the UK's economy as it has transitioned post-industry. Examples of its development include:

- Internet access to work from home – approximately 6.2 million users accessed the internet per month in the UK during 2020.
- The IT sector employs 1.3 million people in the UK.
- The UK has emerged as one of the leading digital economies in the world.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES AND FINANCE

Growing rapidly since the 1970s, it contributes 79% of the UK's GDP to make it the largest employment sector. Key features include:

- The growth of the finance sector around London which forms a key part of the service industry.
- London's emergence as a key centre for finance with the Stock Exchange operating as arguably the largest in the world.
- Financial services alone account for 10% of the UK's GDP.

RESEARCH

Employing over 60,000 highly-educated people, the research sector is estimated to contribute over £3 billion to the UK economy and is one of the main areas of growth for the future. It covers a large range of organisations including the NHS, universities, the BBC and charities amongst many others.

BRITISH
ANTARCTIC
SURVEY

Based in Cambridge, Antarctica and the Arctic, this organisation employs over 500 people. Working collaboratively with the University of Cambridge, the group researches the polar environments to help us understand the impact of humans on the natural systems of Earth.



HOW HAVE RURAL LANDSCAPES CHANGED IN THE UK?



OUTER HEBRIDES
(AN AREA OF POPULATION DECLINE)

WHAT HAS CHANGED?

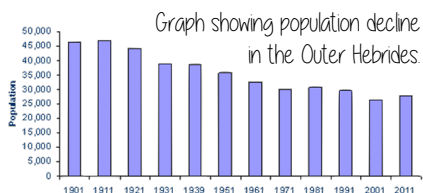
- Population declined by 50% since 1901
- Limited employment opportunities have led young people to migrate away

SOCIAL IMPACT

Falling number of children could lead to school closures
An increasingly old population with no young people to support them.

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Services are closing as no longer viable.
Small crofts (farms) only operate for two days a week
Increase in tourism but infrastructure cannot support it



CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(AN AREA OF POPULATION GROWTH)

WHAT HAS CHANGED?

- Migration into the area has caused the population to grow.
- Cambridge is a target for migrants both within the UK and from abroad such as Eastern Europe.
- Increasing population of over-65.

SOCIAL IMPACT

80% of population have a car which creates congestion on narrow roads.
New housing developments have led to a reduction in 'community spirit'.
High housing costs are forcing people away.

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

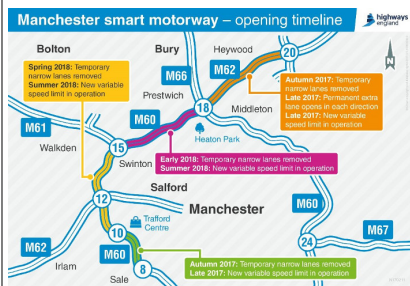
Reduction in agricultural employment has led to farmers selling land for housing.
Housing is not affordable.
Growing population has put pressure services.

HOW HAS TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE CHANGED?

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

In 2014, the 'Road Investment Strategy' scheme was launched which included:

- 100 new road schemes by 2020.
- 1300 new lane miles added to motorways and trunk roads.
- Extra lanes added to main motorways with variable traffic measures to make them 'smart'



The map to the left shows how the Smart Motorway network has been implemented in Manchester.

PORT IMPROVEMENTS

On estimated 32 million people travel through Ports in the UK with 120,000 employed directly. Many ports are privately run businesses who, with government assistance, invest heavily in infrastructure. Examples include:

- Avonmouth (Bristol) - £195 million for bulk handling and storage.
- Liverpool2 – create thousands of jobs and doubled port capacity

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS

In order to stimulate economic growth in the North, railroads have been identified as a key tool. In order to support this, several strategies have been implemented including:



Improved routes over Pennines to connect the north-west and north-east.

HS2, a high speed rail line to connect London to the rest of the country

AIRPORT IMPROVEMENTS

With the global links they provide, airports are vital for jobs, trade and the economy across the country at all scales.

Heathrow, the largest airport in London, has various proposals in place to add a new runway. At an estimated cost of £18.6 billion, the new runway would provide jobs and boost the economy. However, local residents are concerned due to noise pollution and over-night flights. Proposals have tried to solve these by offering soundproof roofing for homes and schools along with a ban on night-time flights.

LOCATION



Spread across the UK, science and business parks are sites where similar-sector industries co-habitat due to a variety of factors



WHAT ARE SCIENCE PARKS?

A **SCIENCE PARK** is a group of science and technical research businesses which are located on a single site. These locations are usually chosen based on transportation links and the proximity to highly skilled employees found at university. A local example is Keele University which is a science and innovation park as well as a university.

WHAT ARE BUSINESS PARKS?

A **BUSINESS PARK** is an area of land occupied by a cluster of businesses, again sharing a single site or area. In sharing an area, businesses promote co-operation and can benefit each other. They are usually found on the edge of towns due to land being cheaper and easier transportation access.

GROWTH CORRIDORS

These are areas in which there are fast economic growth. Many of the science and business parks of the UK are found along major transport routes, creating 'corridors' for the growth of science and business parks.

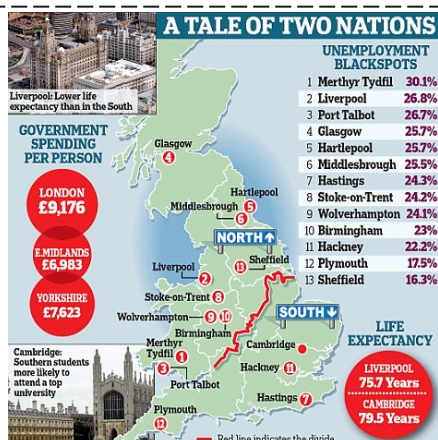
The map shows some of these corridors in England.



CAMBRIDGE BUSINESS PARK

Cambridge is fast emerging as one of the UK's main hubs for high tech industry with the business park opening in 1972 by the nearby Trinity College. Over 1,500 information technology and biotechnology companies are now based there. Cambridge is a perfect location for the types of hi-tech, often quaternary industries that locate there due to its university links and the fact that the M11 offers a very quick route to London and beyond Stanstead airport is 30 minutes down the motorway along a growth corridor. Many of the high-tech companies were student-led start-ups who did not want to leave the areas. Some, like the biotech company Abcam, have grown into successful companies (it is now worth £1 billion, employing 200).

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT . . .

TACKLING THE
NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE

AVERAGE HOUSE PRICE IN THE NORTH = £137,000
AVERAGE HOUSE PRICE IN THE SOUTH = £265,000

WHAT IS THE NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE?

The UK is a very diverse place in terms of its economy and culture which has led to the emergence of a real difference between the south and north of the country.

The North is generally considered to be less developed, diverse and struggling economically whilst the South has higher wages, longer life expectancy and higher house prices amongst many other things. This is shown to the map to the left.

WHY DOES THE DIVIDE EXIST?

During the Industrial Revolution of 18th and 19th Century, much of the economic growth in the country was around coalfields, heavy industry and engineering – all of which were predominately found in the North. However, since the 1970s these industries have declined and economic prosperity has been reduced. Additionally, at the same time London and the South-East have developed rapidly due to fast-growth in the tertiary and quaternary sector.

HOW HAS THE NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE BEEN ADDRESSED?

LANCASHIRE LEP

- Through the promotion of new businesses, the LEP aims to create 50,000 new jobs by 2023.
- Plans to improve transportation links with £20 million investment.
- Extend superfast broadband so it covers 97% of the region.
- Create 6,000 high-skilled jobs in Enterprise Zones at Sarnesbury and Warton.

ENTERPRISE ZONES

Designed to encourage new businesses and jobs, these zones also have government support which includes:

- Discounted business rates to attract companies
- Provision of superfast broadband
- Creation of simpler planning regulations.

LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIPS (LEPs)

- Voluntary partnerships between local authorities and businesses.
- Identify business needs and encourage investment to boost the local economy and create jobs.

9

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT . . .

THE UK AND THE WIDER WORLD

The pie charts show the breakdown of who the UK trades with. Exports are goods and services leaving the UK whilst imports are those arriving.

Currently, the major trading partner for the UK are nations that are part of the EU. This is for both imports and exports but is likely to change as the UK leaves the European Union.

However, the USA also has strong trade links with the UK exporting 12% of all goods and services there. This is due to the strong historic ties between the countries.

COMMUNICATIONS

99% of internet traffic passes along high-power cables at the bottom of the ocean with a large number of these cables centring on the UK, particularly those from the USA.

Moving forward, a plan is in place known as Arctic Fibre to build a direct connection to Tokyo.

This places the UK at the centre of the internet as it is the information gateway from Europe to the world.

THE EUROPEAN UNION

With its 28 members, the EU is a powerful economic and political bloc within Europe. Due to the influence of this power, especially its ability to enforce laws on members, many UK citizens voted to leave in 2016 – something that will come into force formally from January 1st 2021.

During our membership, the EU has benefited the UK though. For example, grants were provided to support struggling farmers along with encouraging freedom of movement that helped provide workers and support trade. Furthermore, the EU have spent on public projects within the UK including financing healthcare courses at Staffordshire University.

UK imports

Country	Percentage
Other	37.7%
Germany	13%
China	8.7%
Netherlands	7.5%
USA	7.0%
France	5.7%
Norway	5.5%
Belgium	4.8%
Spain	2.7%
Ireland	3.7%
Italy	3.7%

UK exports

Country	Percentage
Other	39.7%
USA	12%
Germany	11%
Netherlands	7.6%
France	6.9%
Belgium	5.5%
Ireland	5.5%
China	3.7%
Spain	3.0%
Italy	2.8%
Sweden	2.3%

THE UK AND THE WORLD**HEATHROW**

London Heathrow was the 7th busiest airport in the world during 2019 with 80.8 million passengers. It serves as a hub centre for connections all over the world.

CHANNEL TUNNEL

Connecting London to Paris, more than 450 million have used this rail link to travel. Furthermore, an estimated 26% of trade in goods between the UK and continental Europe goes through the Channel Tunnel each year, which represents a total value of £120 billion annually.

SEA FERRIES

The connection to Europe from Dover is one of the busiest in the ferry routes in the world. On estimated 86 million used this route in 2019.

THE COMMONWEALTH

This voluntary organisation has historic ties to Britain as most members were former colonies of the British Empire. Today, these nations have grouped together and help provide aid and support to each other. This can often take the form of advice from the Commonwealth Secretariat and has included the development of trade deals and support between its members.

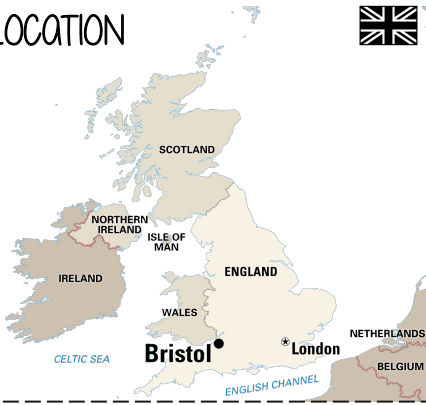
Important cultural and sporting links have also emerged with the creation of the Commonwealth Games. Held every 4 years, this provides an opportunity for the organisation to compete and celebrate the nations as well as strengthen the cultural ties within.

CULTURE

With English as the dominant global language, music, books and film from the UK have been able to reach across the world. Additionally, the multi-cultural nature of the modern UK also means that migrant cultures have helped shape that of the UK and encourage a greater diversity of food, music, art, etc.

Perhaps the biggest success is television. £12.8 billion of exports were linked to television sales through programmes such as Doctor Who and Downton Abbey.

LOCATION



KEY FACTS

- Situated in the south-west on either side of the River Avon
- Approximate population of 463,400
- Concorde was designed and built in Filton

WHY IS BRISTOL IMPORTANT?

EDUCATION Two local universities serve to attract students from both across the UK and the world. This has made Bristol an attractive area for companies.

RELIGION Two cathedrals are found within the city serving as a place of religious worship and headquarters for the region.

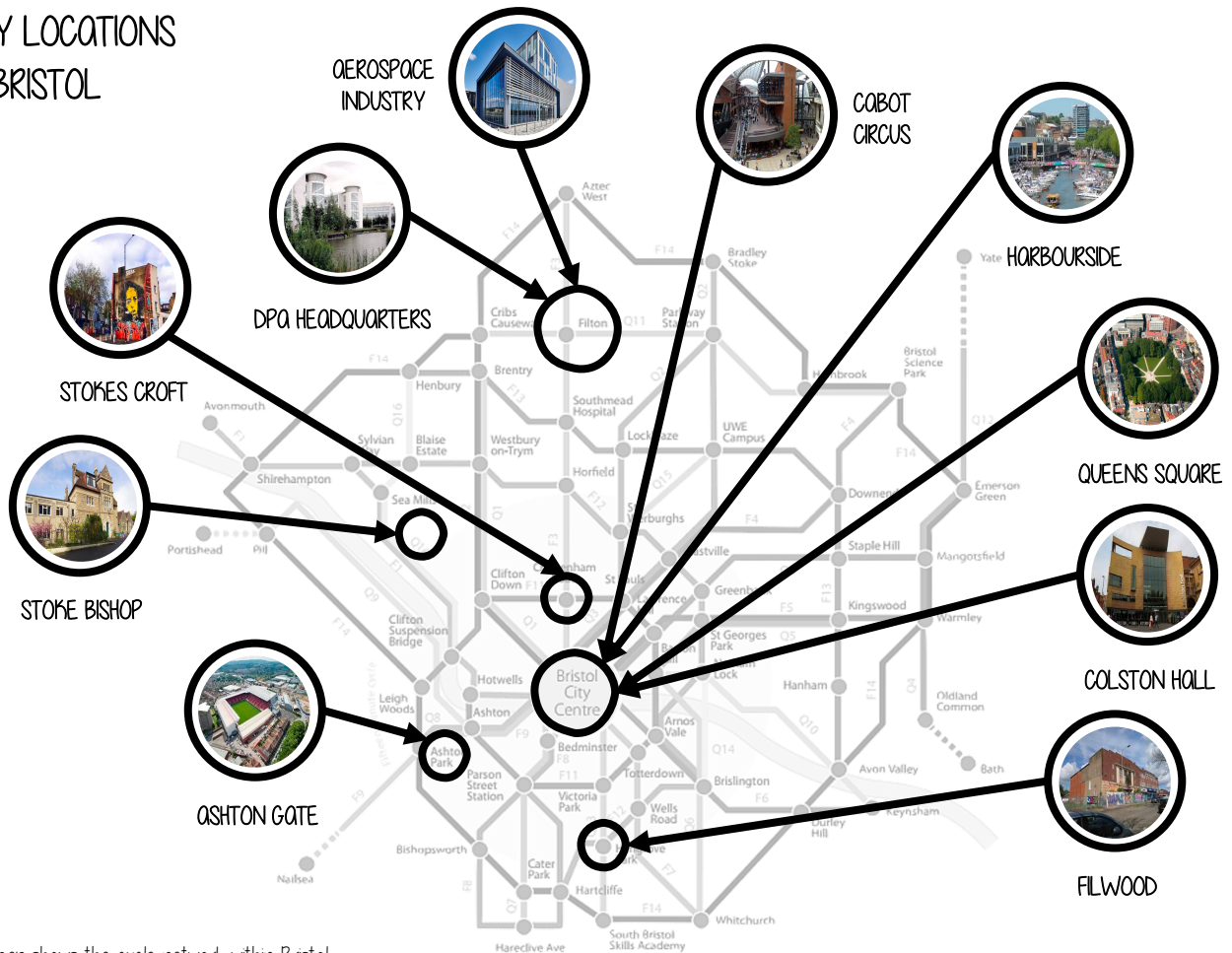
TRANSPORT Located on the M4 corridor, Bristol has good road and rail links to the rest of the UK including London. It also has major ferry routes linking it to the world, two major docks and an international airport. It is estimated that around 700,000 cars are imported through Bristol from Japan, Germany and Korea per year.

CULTURE Bristol is home to the Aardman Animation Studio – creators of Wallace and Gromit.

INDUSTRY Global groups like GKN Aerospace have established headquarters in the region. Furthermore, more silicon chips are made in Bristol than anywhere else other than California.

As a result of the reasons above, it is important to understand that Bristol has both national and global importance. For example, its transport links make it a good place for goods to arrive from outside of Europe and the M4 allows it to move these goods effectively to other regions of the UK.

KEY LOCATIONS IN BRISTOL



The map shows the cycle network within Bristol

Bristol is forecast to reach 500,000 people by 2027, mainly as a result of migration!

MIGRATION

Positives (Opportunities)

- Mainly young people which helps balance an aging population
- Hard working, motivated workforce
- Contribute to the local and national economy

Negatives (Challenges)

- Pressures on housing and employment
- The need to provide education for children whose language is not English
- Challenge of integration within community



Bristol's Population Pyramid (2018)



The term **SUSTAINABLE** means meeting the needs of the future without compromising the needs of today. Basically, it means ensuring that we can use resources today without destroying them for future generations to use. When combined with **URBAN**, it becomes the concept of **SUSTAINABLE URBAN LIVING** and is vital for the future of cities.

KEY FACTS

- Population of about 220,000 people
- In 1970 it set the goal of focusing on social, economic and environmental sustainability
- Situated in the heart of the major Baden wine growing region

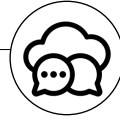
SUSTAINABILITY PLANNING



ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

Key feature is the development of waste recycling so as to reduce landfill. This has been achieved by:

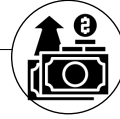
- recycling more than 88% of packaging
- establishing a bigger biogas digester for organic food
- burning non-recyclables to provide energy for 28,000 homes
- planning to reduce animal waste from 140,000 tonnes to 50,000 in 12 years.



SOCIAL PLANNING

As a key component of planning, the city has moved to include local residents in any discussions and strategies. As a result, sites for building are considered by the local council and interest groups.

Local residents have also invested in renewable energy and also adapted behaviour to compost green waste and use textile nappies. This is a result of the city giving financial rewards for doing so.



ECONOMIC PLANNING

Creating jobs is vital to ensuring the sustainability of the city. Freiburg have used their position as a lead in urban sustainability to host conferences and meetings to teach others. This has created jobs. Examples include the Solar Training Centre and Institute for Solar Energy Systems. In total, more than 10,000 people are employed in around 1,500 business focused on environmental projects within the city.

SUSTAINABILITY IN ACTION

WATER CONSERVATION

The city has setup a system to retain and reuse rainwater with any surplus seeping back into the ground. This involves the use of green roofs, unpaved tramways and pervious pavements, all which support the retention, reuse or seepage of water.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

All traffic in the city is managed as part of an integrated system which includes 400km of cycle paths and restrictions on where people can park. Tram routes have also been connected to bus routes to improve public usage which is supported by low fares. It is also estimated that 70% live within 500m of a tram stop! This has led to an increase of tram usage by 25,000 and a reduction in cars of nearly 30,000 journeys.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

The city has put in place a strict energy policy based on saving energy, efficiency and renewable usage. They take advantage of Freiburg being one of the 'sunniest' cities in Germany by using solar power – about 400 solar panel installations exist in the city. They also create electricity from biomass (burning waste for fuel) to produce biogas – enough for an estimated 28,000 homes. Additionally, residents are encouraged to personally invest in renewable resources.

GREEN SPACES

Freiburg has planted 44,000 trees, left the River Dreisam unmanaged and worked to ensure that 40% of the city is forested. This helps to keep the air clean, provide a natural resource for recreation and provide habitats for wildlife.

PRACTICE QUESTION 1: DEFINE THE TERM 'SUSTAINABLE URBAN LIVING'. (1 MARK)

PRACTICE QUESTION 2: DESCRIBE HOW WATER CONSERVATION SCHEMES CAN HELP MAKE A CITY MORE SUSTAINABLE. (2 MARKS)

SOCIAL CHANGE

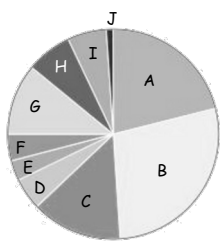
A growing, ethnically diverse population that has good transport links allowing over 2 million people to easily commute to the city.

SOCIAL OPPORTUNITIES

ENTERTAINMENT: A youthful population means there is a range of bars and nightclubs as well as the growth of music. Colston Hall caters for live music, Bristol Old Vic for theatre and migrants contribute to this sector.

SPORT: Bristol has two professional football teams – City and Rovers as well as a rugby union team. All teams are developing their stadiums to provide a range of leisure and conference facilities. Bristol City have successfully developed Ashton Gate Stadium.

SHOPPING: Outdated facilities led to people shopping out of town at Cribbs Causeway. In order to draw people back into the two centre, two retail developments were implemented. Cabot Circus, opening in 2008 and costing £500 million, combined shopping and leisure including a cinema and a hotel along with 250 apartments. The Harbourside development saw dockside buildings converted into cultural venues and nightclubs as well as the At-Bristol Science Centre. It also hosts an annual festival that attracts 300,000 visitors.



Key	
A	Public services
B	Professional services
C	Finance and insurance
D	High-tech
E	Food and recreation
F	Transport and storage
G	Retail
H	Construction and utilities
I	Manufacturing
J	Extraction, agriculture and forestry

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL CHANGE

Closure of the port meant industry in Bristol changed to tertiary (services) and quaternary (high-tech) industries. Bristol was attractive to these types of industries because:

- National Government granted Bristol £100 million to improve internet connectivity and become a 'Super-Connected City'.
- Local universities meant Bristol has a highly skilled workforce capable of working in these industries.
- Local universities also helped conduct advanced research into aerospace and other industries.
- Environmentally, Bristol is relatively clean and non-polluted.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES



DEFENCE PROCUREMENT AGENCY

- Employs over 10,000 people in the local area.
- Purchases supplies and materials for the military forces of the UK.
- Built on a greenfield site in Filton which increased demand for housing and has led to urban sprawl.

CREATES JOBS
LED TO BUILDING BOOM



THE AEROSPACE INDUSTRY

- 14 out of the 15 global aircraft companies are based in the Bristol area. This includes Rolls-Royce, Airbus and GKN Aerospace.
- Factories and industries have grown in the region to supply these high-tech companies with the equipment and materials needed.
- Links to the local university.

CREATES JOBS
SUPPORTS UNIVERSITY SECTOR



AARDMAN ANIMATION

- Well known for its films using stop-motion clay animation techniques e.g. Wallace and Gromit.
- Expanded into computer animation.
- Won an OSCAR along with many other awards.
- Links to local university.

CREATES JOBS
SUPPORTS UNIVERSITY SECTOR

ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

In 2015, Bristol was awarded European Green Capital with a plan to achieve the following by 2020:

- Improve energy efficiency by reducing use by 30% and CO₂ emissions by 40%.
- Increase the use of renewable energy within Bristol.
- Improve water monitoring and maintenance to reduce pollution.
- Create a Air Quality Management plan to reduce air pollution.
- Use brownfield sites around the city for development of new businesses and housing.

ENVIRONMENTAL OPPORTUNITIES



INTEGRATED TRANSPORT SYSTEM (ITS): Bristol plans to develop an integrated transport system linking different forms of public transport to increase usage and reduce congestion. This has included a Rapid Transit Network of three bus routes linking the railway to park and ride schemes along with the electrification of the London railway which has made it greener and increased reliability.

URBAN GREENING: A plan to increase/preserve open spaces in the city as 1/3 of Bristol is open space. This includes eight nature reserves and 300 parks such as Queen's Square. It has meant that more than 90% of people live within short distance of parkland and waterways.



Tertiary Industry: Jobs focused on providing services.

Quaternary Industry: Jobs focused on research and development.

Greenfield Site: Land usually left undeveloped for agriculture.

Brownfield Site: Land previously used for industry and open for redevelopment.

Urban Sprawl: Expansion of towns over areas in unplanned manner.



BRISTOL HAS CHANGED!

- The Port, which formerly dominated industry in the area, has been replaced with newer tertiary and quaternary industries.
- The population of Bristol is rapidly growing and forecast to surpass 500,000 by 2027.
- Much of this population growth is the result of migration which has contributed to Bristol becoming a vibrant, ethnically diverse city

ISSUE 1: Many industrial buildings that served the Port and other associated buildings are now derelect

ISSUE 2: A growing population needs somewhere to live which has led to urban sprawl on the outskirts

ISSUE 3: Building of new homes has spread across both greenfield and brownfield sites

ISSUE 4: Social inequality within Bristol has grown, leading to massive differences between communities

ISSUE 5: More people means more waste & pollution so disposing of it is problematic.

DERELICTION

STOKES CROFT

Once home to industrial workers, the housing has been left and become derelict. This has led to problems with squatters, riots and anti-social behaviour.

SOLUTION 1: Bristol City Council gained grant money from the National Lottery to improve the area

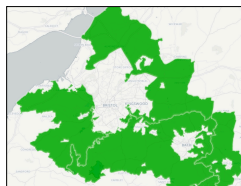
SOLUTION 2: Activities and artists revitalised the area through community action including public art project such as graffiti art

URBAN SPRAWL

HOW HAS IT EMERGED?

More people means more homes. To solve this issue, Bristol has expanded on the rural-urban fringe particularly to the north-west of the city with the creation of new towns like Bradley Stoke.

INNER-CITY SOLUTION: Developing inner city brownfield sites like Harbourside has reduced the need for greenfield building by increasing housing within the inner city. More on this below.



GREEN BELT SOLUTION: As the map shows, a belt was setup around Bristol in which building was forbidden. Additionally, on the outskirts of this 'Green Belt' towns such as Wotton-under-Edge were expanded and become commuter settlements by taking advantage of the good transport links in the region including new transport schemes.

BROWNFIELD SITES

KEY FACT: Between 2006 and 2013, 94% of new homes were built on brownfield land including student accommodations

HARBOURSIDE DEVELOPMENT

Closure of the port left buildings empty and derelict. These buildings were regenerated to meet housing and cultural needs of the Bristol community

Positives/Advantages

Replace a run-down area with a more modern centre, reducing derelicts. Encourage people to live in the city-centre, preventing urban sprawl

Negatives/Disadvantages

Architecture of buildings has led to some complaints. Often costly due to demolition and decontamination which has made homes expensive.

GREENFIELD SITES

1,200 homes were built at Harry Stoke with a further 2,000 more to be built from 2017. However, local people objected due to traffic congestion, noise/air pollution, loss of animal habitats and the effect on local flood risks.

SOCIAL INEQUALITY

Investment patterns in Bristol have led to inequalities between areas and higher levels of social deprivation – meaning that some areas of the city lack the facilities and infrastructure of others. One such place is Filwood

	FILWOOD	STOKE BISHOP
HOUSING	41% live in council homes, double the average for Bristol	81% of homes are privately owned
EDUCATION	Average GCSE grade was 3.4, a full grade below the city average.	Over 50% of the area hold a degree.
HEALTH	Has higher rates of obesity in children and average life expectancy is only 78	Lower death rates and life expectancy is 83
JOBS	1 in 3 16-24 year olds unemployed. Most parents work low income jobs.	Only 3% unemployed

WASTE

KEY FACT: Bristol produces half a million tonnes of waste per year – but this is 23% per person less than the national average. However, it is amongst the worst for food waste.

HOW HAS BRISTOL REDUCED THE IMPACT OF WASTE?

- For items sent to reprocessing plants for recycling, income is provided
- Avonmouth waste treatment plant treats 200,000 tonnes per year.
- Non-recyclable waste is used to create energy for 25,000 homes

KEY FACT: Mostly caused by vehicles, atmosphere pollution causes an estimated 200 people to die prematurely per year in Bristol

HOW HAS BRISTOL REDUCED ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION?

- Setup a walking and cycling route to the city centre known as the Frome Gateway
- Established an electric vehicle programme
- Created a smartphone app for information on public transport including delays, connections, etc.

WHY DID THE TEMPLE QUARTER NEED REGENERATING?



AVON RIVERSIDE

An area of industrial buildings built for light industry that were left empty as the port moved



SILVERTHORNE LANE

Former home to the iron and gas works of Bristol but access due to railway arches was a problem



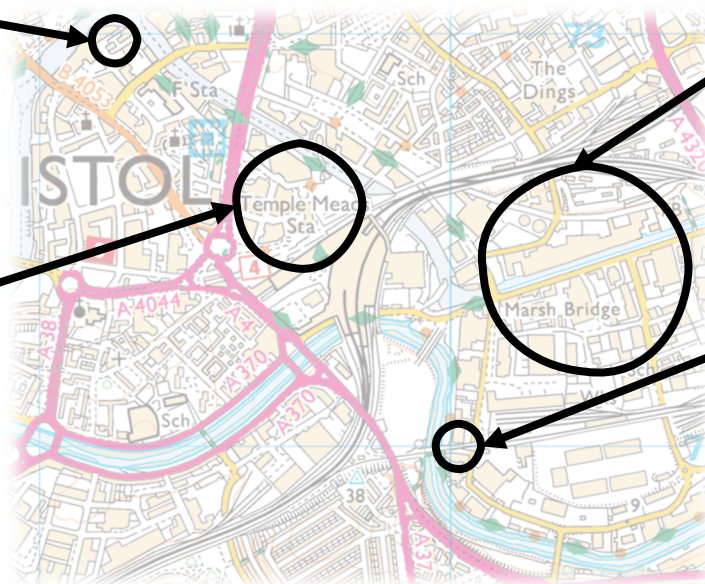
TEMPLE MEADS

A large railway station that was isolated from the rest of Bristol due to a dual carriageway



TEMPLE QUAY

Former industrial area made up of factories that provided rope, timber and potteries



SUMMARY: Due to the decline of port-related industry, the Temple Quarter became dominated by empty factories which fell to derelict and other associated issues. These sites represented perfect brownfield sites that could be redeveloped to support the growing population. Additionally, it has a well-linked railway station that could support the transportation developments within Bristol – if it were better linked!

ARENA ISLAND

A new bridge was built across the River Avon to the site of the former diesel depot. This gives access to the New Bristol Arena which is a 12,000-seat sporting arena

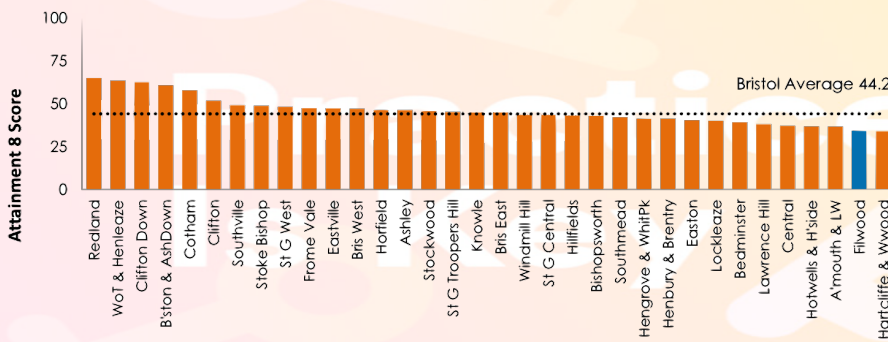
TRANSPORT LINKS

Improvements have been made to Temple Meads station, turning it into a modern transport hub, to encourage more people to travel by train into Bristol. Additionally, the road layout has been improved along with links to the rapid transport network and the Bristol-Bath cycle network

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO REGENERATE THE TEMPLE QUARTER?

ENTERPRISE ZONE

240,000m² of either new or refurbished buildings have been implemented which has created offices, homes and shops. The target is to create 4000 jobs by 2020 and 17,000 by 2037. A key example is Brunel's engine shed, which is a £17 million innovation centre that will serve as the home for high-tech, creative and low carbon sector companies.



STUDY FIGURE 1 IT IS A GRAPH SHOWING THE AVERAGE GCSE PERFORMANCE OF 16-YEAR OLDS IN 2019 THE AVERAGE FOR BRISTOL WAS 44.2 WHICH MEANS THAT THE AVERAGE CHILD ACHIEVED JUST OVER A GRADE 4 IN THEIR GCSE EXAMS

PRACTICE QUESTION 1: USING FIGURE 1 AND YOUR OWN KNOWLEDGE, SUGGEST REASONS FOR INEQUALITIES IN EDUCATION ACROSS BRISTOL. (4 MARKS)



A playlist with a range of videos touring the Bristol area

PRACTICE QUESTION 2 OUTLINE ONE WAY THAT NATIONAL MIGRATION HAS LED TO CHANGE IN THE CHARACTER OF A NAMED UK CITY. (2 MARKS)

PRACTICE QUESTION 3: TO WHAT EXTENT HAS URBAN CHANGE CREATED ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES IN BRISTOL? (9 MARKS)

UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT?

Countries around the world have developed at different rates and believe it or not, there are three groups of reasons for this.



PHYSICAL



ECONOMIC



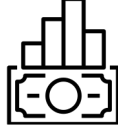
HISTORICAL

THE CAUSES OF UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT



PHYSICAL

- Landlocked countries have no access to the ocean for trade.
- Weather conditions can affect crop growth which can lead to low quality of life.
- Climate-related diseases can reduce the healthiness of population.
- Extreme weather hazards can slow down, or even prevent, development due to damage.
- Farming land may be poor due to terrain or poor soil which impacts development as cannot feed population.
- Some have limited access to raw materials so cannot develop or cannot afford to exploit the resources they do have.



ECONOMIC

- Most LICs rely on exporting primary products to more developed countries. However, the price of these can vary which can impact development.
- Manufacturing and processing facilities tend to be located in HICs and, recently, NEEs due to cost. This means that some countries do not have the infrastructure to develop raw materials into goods which sell for a higher price.
- Some have poor trading links which reduces development.
- Some have fallen into debt in order to develop or rebuild following natural disasters. However, this has to be repaid which reduces the money for development.



HISTORICAL

- Many European countries took control over other nations through COLONISATION. As part of this process, European nations took resources and exploited colonies for their own financial gain. They even prevented industries from developing so that all wealth went back to Europe.
- Conflict can also impact development; nations involved in war often dedicate their spending to weapons and military equipment which leaves little room for financing development so services such as healthcare and education are often cut as a result.

This uneven development in the world has led to consequences for much of the world. Such an imbalance between the rich and poor is a major problem, creating division and inequality between different countries but also amongst people within the same country. What then are the main consequences?



WEALTH

GNI between countries at different stages of development can be massive. For example, the GNI of the UK is \$43,190 per person – over 20 times that of Nigeria.

However, there are also issues within a country. For example, in Kenya the richest 10% of people earned 23 times more than the lowest 10%. Similar examples can be seen with the UK as the south dominates economically.

This all combines to impact the standard of living within a nation or region as wealth impacts the ability of people to afford services which improve life.



HEALTH

More developed countries tend to have better healthcare which leads to longer life expectancy. For instance, people in Britain are expected to live an extra 21 years compared to someone in Nigeria. This healthcare standard also impacts other measures like infant mortality. Nigeria's figure is almost 15 times higher than the UK's.

Combating infectious disease is also an issue, in HICs, medical treatments are readily available to treat illnesses like malaria but not in LICs meaning these diseases have higher death rates.

All of this combines to create higher death rates in the developing world due to poorer healthcare impacting standard of living.

MIGRATION



This is the movement of people from place to place; international migration is often a consequence of uneven development as people want to improve their standard of living. However, this can be voluntary or forced!

The conflict in Syria has led to an example of forced international migration; 4 million people fleeing the country to camps in Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon. Thousands more have attempted dangerous sea crossings across the Mediterranean. An estimated 11 million migrants entered Germany in 2015. This led to the EU agreeing to provide Turkey with benefits in return for taking emigrants back.

IMMIGRANT: Person moving into a country.

EMIGRANT: Person leaving a country.

ECONOMIC MIGRANT: Person who moves voluntarily to improve their life.

REFUGEE: Person forced to move as the result of war or disaster.

DISPLACED PERSON: Person forced to move but stays within country.



THE DEVELOPMENT GAP

This is the difference in the standard of living and quality of life between the richest and poorest countries.

INVESTING TO CLOSE THE GAP

FOREIGN-DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

Some HIC countries have chosen to directly invest in other countries. This can take the form of buying property or investing in infrastructure. For the LIC, this helps them access finance, technology and expertise from the HIC as well as improving the industry, infrastructure and services. In the long-term, this method improves the standard of living in a country by growing the economy.



EXAMPLE

Between 1987 and 2018, Vietnam received investment worth more than US \$182 billion. This was used to develop industries including motorbike manufacturing and telecommunications.

DEVELOPING INDUSTRY TO CLOSE THE GAP

THE MULTIPLIER EFFECT

Factories create employment for its workers and money (taxes) for the government.



Opportunities for new investments such as supply industries, shops and community facilities continue to emerge.

Taxes can be invested in schools, roads and services such as water and health care.



Population becomes better educated and healthier due to investments.



EXAMPLE

Malaysia has taken advantage of FDI to kickstart its industry, leading to dramatic growth and the creation of a mixed-economy led by manufacturing and service.

MICROFINANCE LOANS TO REDUCE THE GAP

This is where small loans are given to people in LICs who may not be able to get loans from banks. This loan, or microfinance, is used to setup independent businesses, bringing people out of poverty. However, it can be problematic as it increases personal debt in the country and only brings individuals out of poverty, not entire communities.

EXAMPLE

In the Amhara region of Ethiopia, microfinance schemes benefited by leading to higher incomes and further investment in more livestock.

CLOSING THE GAP USING TECHNOLOGY

This involves the use of technology which is simple to use, affordable to purchase and cheap to maintain. The aim is to provide technology that improves the quality of life.



EXAMPLE

Solar-powered LED lightbulbs are used in parts of Nepal where the only other lighting options are polluting and dangerous kerosene lamps or wood fires. This allows the community to work longer and earn more money.

RELIEVING DEBT TO CLOSE THE GAP

Many poor countries have borrowed heavily in the past which has created a debt problem. Debt relief is when some or all of a country's debt is cancelled, or interest rates are lowered, meaning the country has more money to spend on development.



EXAMPLE

Zambia had \$4 billion of debt 'relieved' in 2005 the following year, they had enough government money as a result of not having to pay off debts to start their own healthcare system for the public.

CLOSING THE GAP THROUGH AID

Aid is when a country or non-governmental organisation (NGO) such as Oxfam donates resources to another country to help it develop or improve people's lives.

Length of Aid

Short-term aid is given in response to an event whilst long-term is given in a manner to improve the resilience of a country. Long-term aid can really help to close the gap.

No. of Countries

Single countries often provide support to another country in a bilateral arrangement. Where many countries are involved, this is multilateral aid.

Tied?

Aid given with conditions that must be met or aid can be lost.

ADVANTAGES

- Helps rebuild livelihoods and housing after a disaster.
- Projects that develop clean water and sanitation can lead to improved health and living standards.
- Medical training, medicines and equipment can improve health and standards of living.

DISADVANTAGES

- Can be used to put political or economic pressure on the receiving country.
- May not reach the people who need it most due to political corruption.
- Can make LICs reliant on wealthier nations for support.
- Can drive up prices of resources.

EXAMPLE

Oxfam provide money for families in Malawi to buy goats which provide milk and meat along with fertiliser and income to improve life.



GLOBAL LOCATION



Located in West Africa, Nigeria is surrounded by four countries as well as the Atlantic Ocean

The area of coastline around Nigeria is known as the Gulf of Guinea



WHY IS NIGERIA GLOBALLY IMPORTANT?

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: The 26th largest economy in the world during 2019, Nigeria accounts for 27% of oil in the world. This means that much of Nigeria's economy is based on the extraction and sale of oil leading to the development of a diverse range of services to support.



POLITICAL IMPORTANCE: Nigeria is a key contributor to the United Nations and its peacekeeping operations. The country has consistently been involved in peacekeeping efforts since the 1960s, including the 2018 mission to embed democracy in Liberia.



REGIONAL MAP



WHY IS NIGERIA REGIONALLY IMPORTANT?

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: As one of the fastest growing economies in Africa, Nigeria is also the largest economy in Africa with the third largest manufacturing sector on the continent. Beyond oil, a large proportion of the population are employed in agriculture with Nigeria having the largest farming output in Africa.



POLITICAL IMPORTANCE: With the largest population in Africa, Nigeria has great influence over the region but is plagued by internal problems of corruption and lack of infrastructure.



NIGERIA'S INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS

OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries	Control the price of oil and ensure that a regular supply is maintained
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States	A trading group which is also attempting to develop sporting links.
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	A trading group focused on the local region of Africa
AFRICAN UNION	Focuses on economic planning and peacekeeping	
UNITED NATIONS	Global organisation in which Nigeria supports peacekeeping operations.	

POLITICAL CONTEXT

Exploited by the British Empire in the 19th Century, Nigeria saw its resources and people taken. It was only granted independence in 1960. Development after independence has been difficult as the country lacked infrastructure and saw widespread corruption grow. However, since 1999 it has had a stable government which had led to increased international investment – particularly from China and the USA.

SOCIAL CONTEXT

Multi-ethnic and multi-faith. Today this is considered a good thing but in Nigeria's history, it has led to civil wars between 1967 and 1970. Recent economic growth has led to a north-south divide. The Islamic north of Nigeria and the Christian south have seen economic inequality grow. This has led to the re-emergence of some social tensions and created instability which has impacted the economy.

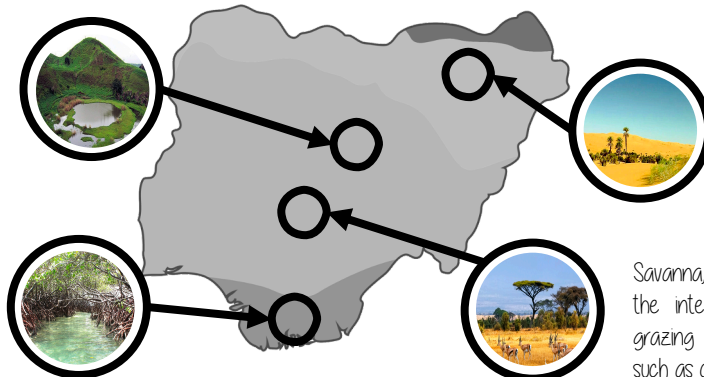
CULTURAL CONTEXT

Cinema has developed with 'Nollywood' emerging as the second largest film industry in the world – only behind 'Bollywood' in India.

THE NIGERIAN ENVIRONMENT

The Jos Plateau is an upland region that is wetter and cooler than the surrounding savanna. It is heavily populated with farms and woods.

High temperatures combine with high rainfall near the coast. Mangroves line the coast but farms are common – especially cocoa. However, the tsetse fly makes keeping cattle impossible.



As rainfall declines and temperature increases, the environment of Nigeria turns into semi-desert.

Savanna, or tropical grassland, dominates the interior of Nigeria. It is used for grazing cattle as well as growing crops such as cotton.

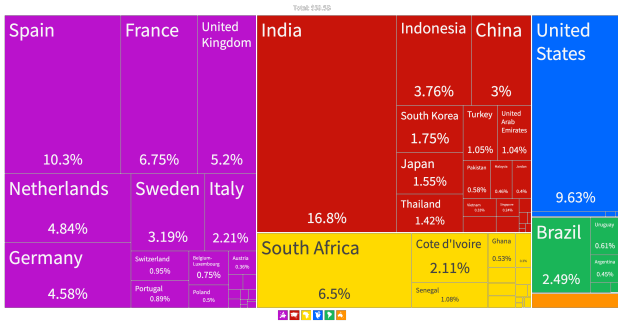


UNDERSTANDING NIGERIAN EXPORTS

WHAT DOES NIGERIA EXPORT?



WHERE DOES NIGERIA EXPORT TO?

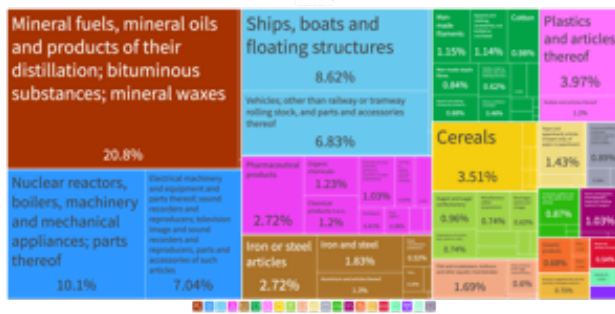


2018 EXPORT VALUE = \$595 BILLION

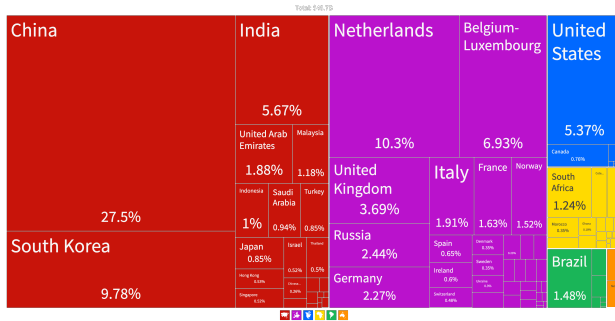
- Oil dominates Nigerian exports with 91.7% of all exports relating to the oil industry.
- Changes in actions in the USA have seen a decline in their 'share' of exports with India becoming the largest consumer of Nigeria oil.
- Only Ghana and Ivory Coast are regional based trading partners – the next closest is then South Africa.

UNDERSTANDING NIGERIAN IMPORTS

WHAT DOES NIGERIA IMPORT?



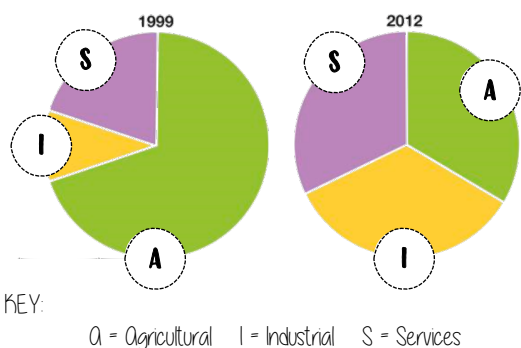
WHERE DOES NIGERIA IMPORT FROM?



2018 IMPORT VALUE = \$487 BILLION

- Processed, or manufactured goods, dominate the imports of Nigeria. However, it is interesting to see that Nigeria imports components such as plastic which are made from oil.
- It is not surprising to see that China sells a lot of manufactured goods to Nigeria – it is after all providing a large amount of investment into the nation so would look to maximise the investment.

EMPLOYMENT IN NIGERIA



- Secondary sector employment has increased in Nigeria as a result of the oil industry and associated manufacturing facilities.
- With Nigeria's position in West Africa and importance to the area, it has emerged as a communications hub for the region. This has led to increased employment in the finance, communication and retail sector.
- Primary sector employment, through agricultural jobs, has declined due to increased use of machinery and better pay in other sectors.

All of these changes have helped changed the economy in Nigeria to a more balanced version.

GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING

In total, manufacturing has grown to account for approximately 10% of Nigeria's GDP. However, it is still limited by the over-reliance of the country on the exportation of raw materials.

Nigeria is an example of the multiplier effect in action though because:

regular paid work	This has provided people with a secure income that has allowed markets for Nigerian manufactured goods to emerge
growth of companies	As workers have more stable income, their spending has allowed new businesses to emerge such as those that supply parts for cars.
higher employment	For the government, this means more taxes are collected to support public spending
growth of investment and new industries	A growing economy is attractive to investors like the Chinese and this combines with the emergence of new industries like chemical industries which take advantage of Nigeria being a good place for investment and abundant raw materials

WHAT IS MEANT BY 'TNC'?

The terms stands for 'Transnational Corporation'. These are companies that operate in multiple nations with specific nations handling distinctive elements of the TNC's product.

WHO ARE SHELL OIL?

Royal Dutch Shell, or Shell Oil as they are more commonly known, are a TNC whose headquarters are based in the Netherlands. In 2018, it was considered the 3rd largest company in the world though its revenue has been declining over recent years. In 2019, it announced profits of \$16.4 billion.

THE OIL TRADE – AN OVERVIEW

The companies erected drilling platforms on the oil and gas fields around the Niger Delta.



The platforms are linked by pipelines to export terminals in the Gulf of Guinea. In total, there are 18 pipelines which transport oil to one of six export terminals. Shell own two of these.



At the export terminal the crude oil is piped onto tankers. The average tanker can hold approximately 2 million barrels – Nigeria produces enough oil to fill a tanker a day!



The oil is shipped to Europe, the USA and India amongst others where it is refined into petrol and other oil products.

OIL AND NIGERIA

The oil industry in Nigeria is located around the Niger Delta region, which is where the Niger River flows into the Gulf of Guinea. 18 pipelines operate and in 2019 produced a daily average of over two million barrels.

ADVANTAGES OF SHELL OIL IN NIGERIA

- Shell provides direct employment for 65,000 Nigerian workers and a further 250,000 jobs in related industries.
- Shell has invested huge amounts of money and expertise into extracting oil in the Niger Delta.
- Shell has supported the growth of Nigeria's energy sector through investment.
- In 2018, approximately \$5.9 million was invested in educational scholarships in Nigeria.
- Shell oil currently supports 27 health facilities in the Niger Delta, including three new ones built in 2009.

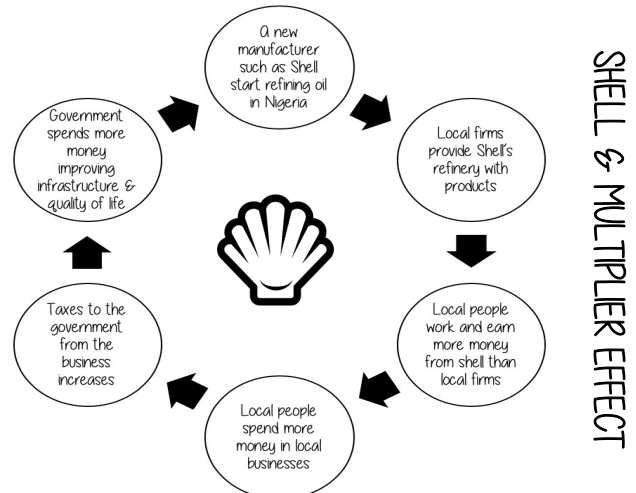
DISADVANTAGES OF SHELL OIL IN NIGERIA

- 9 million oil barrels spilt in the last 50 years causing water and soil pollution, 75% of rural areas have no access to clean water.
- Frequent oil flares send toxic fumes into the air which has led to an increase in poverty resulting from this pollution. This pollution has also reduced fishing yields as fish die to oil spills and this has also damaged farmland so crops can no longer grow.
- Oil theft and sabotage are big problems. This reduces oil production and costs TNCs and the Nigerian government billions of dollars every year.

CLOSING THE GAP THROUGH AID

Aid is when a country or non-governmental organisation (NGO) such as Oxfam donates resources to another country to help it develop or improve people's lives.

Length of Aid	Short-term aid is given in response to an event whilst long-term is given in a manner to improve the resilience of a country. Long-term aid can really help to close the gap.
No. of Countries	Single countries often provide support to another country in a bilateral arrangement. Where many countries are involved, this is multilateral aid.
Tied?	Aid given with conditions that must be met or aid can be lost.



NIGERIA AND THE USE OF INTERNATIONAL AID

MULTILATERAL AID

The World Bank approved a \$500 million loan in 2014 that was used by Nigeria to support developmental projects and provide further loans to businesses.

BILATERAL AID

The USA provided further aid by helping to support medical provisions aimed at preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS in Nigeria.

VOLUNTARY AID

Non-Governmental Organisations like Nets for Life work within Nigeria. Nets for Life work to educate the Nigerian people on malaria prevention as well distributing anti-mosquito nets.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

**INDUSTRIAL GROWTH**

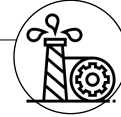
- Industrial pollutants go directly into water channels which are harmful to people and ecosystems.
- Toxic gases are released which can cause respiratory and heart problems in people.
- 70-80% of forest's have been destroyed due to agriculture, urban expansion and industrial development.

**URBAN GROWTH**

- Growth of cities has meant that waste disposal has become an issue.
- Traffic has also increased which has led to high levels of exhaust emissions.
- Abuja's development has seen rich vegetation replaced with concrete which has reduced biodiversity.

**FARMING AND DEFORESTATION**

- Commercial farming, or farming for profit, has increased which has seen growing use of chemicals that have in turn polluted the water, eroded soil and led to increased river siltation.
- In order to create farm land, vegetation including forests has been cleared. This deforestation has led to decline in species with cheetah and giraffe population declining.

**MINING AND OIL EXTRACTION**

- Tin mining has led to soil erosion and water pollution with toxic chemicals.
- Oil spills can cause fire, as well as increasing CO₂ and harmful gases in the atmosphere. This can create acid rain.
- The Bodo Oil Spills in 2008 and 2009 saw 11 million gallons of oil spill over a 20km² region which devastated the area.

HAS DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA IMPACTED THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR THE PEOPLE?**YES, LIFE HAS IMPROVED BECAUSE . . .**

- Wages have increased which has given people more disposable income – this means they can spend more on luxury items and education.
- Taxation collection and totals for the Government have increased which means more money has been available to spend on infrastructure. This has seen the development of roads as well as better access to safe water and sanitation.
- The general health of the population has improved; diet has got better which means workers are more productive and health care has also improved.
- Job reliability has also increased which has given workers wage security.
- HDI has been increasing since 2005 and is expected to continue.

NO, LIFE HAS NOT IMPROVED BECAUSE . . .

- Massive issues of poverty still remain as the gap between the richest and poorest has only increased. 60% of all Nigerians live in poverty.
- Corruption is common issue – this means that the impact of money is not often felt in the areas it is most needed. This has meant that government is not as stable as it could be.
- The entire system is built upon the oil industry. Despite increases in wealth, no meaningful attempt to move away from this reliance has been seen. Over-reliance on oil could become a long-term problem.
- Various environmental issues are emerging such as polluted water, deforestation and loss of biodiversity.
- Tensions still exist between different tribal groups in society. For example, Boko Haram spread fear and negatively impact foreign investment by conducting public kidnappings.

PRACTICE QUESTION 1: WRITE DOWN TWO REASONS WHY AID TO NIGERIA OR COUNTRIES MAY NOT ALWAYS BE EFFECTIVE. EXPLAIN YOUR ANSWERS FULLY. (4 MARKS)

PRACTICE QUESTION 2: USING A CASE STUDY OF A LIC OR NEE COUNTRY, EXPLAIN THE LINK BETWEEN TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS (TNCs) AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTRY. (6 MARKS)



LOCATION



KEY FACTS

- Situated on the Atlantic coast of Brazil
- Located around a large natural bay called Guanabara Bay
- Not the political capital of Brazil today but was before 1960. However, it is the cultural capital of Brazil
- Estimated population of 6.7 million people

WHY IS RIO GLOBALLY IMPORTANT?

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Second most important industrial centre in Brazil with around 5% of Brazil's GDP produced in Rio. It is also home to major chemical, pharmaceutical, clothing and food processing industries along with services including banking and finance.



CULTURAL IMPORTANCE: Home of 50 museums and the international festival called *Carnival*. Rio is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is home to the famous Christ the Redeemer statue. It was also host to the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Olympics.



TRANSPORT HUB: Rio is home to five ports and three airports which position it at the centre of international transportation routes. The main airport in Rio averages 15-16 million passengers a year!



LAND USE IN RIO



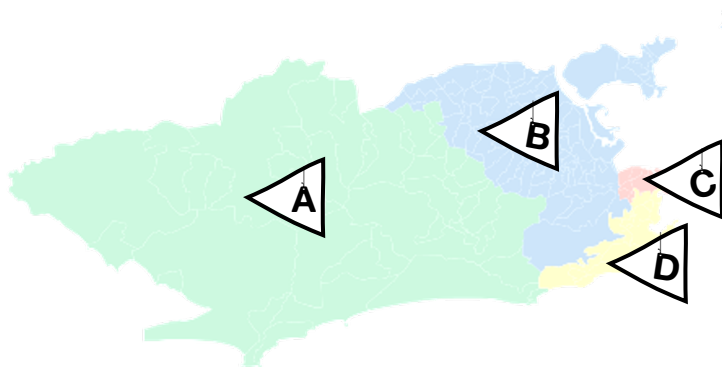
THE WEST ZONE:

- The Barra de Tijuca area has changed from lower-class into a wealthy coastal community with luxury apartments and shopping areas.
- The Copo Grande area still have low-quality housing and is built around a large steelworks.
- The main campus for the 2016 Olympic stadiums and living accommodations are also here.



THE NORTH ZONE:

- Home to the main industrial and port area of the city
- Rio's International Airport and the world-famous Maracanã football stadium are located in this region
- It is also home to a large area of low quality housing and a 1,000 favelas
- Location of Tijuca National Park



CENTRO:

- Oldest part of the city with many historical buildings including the city's CBD and main shopping area
- Has a financial district that includes headquarters for Petrobras and CVBB, Brazil's largest oil and mining companies.



THE SOUTH ZONE:

- Opened to develop after tunnels were cut into the mountains, creating a region that is both the richest and poorest
- Location of the main tourist section with Copacabana and Ipanema beaches in this area along with up-market hotels.
- All this is overlooked by Rocinha, the largest favela in Rio with unofficial estimates placing the population at 180,000 in an area less than 1 mile squared

WHY HAS RIO GROWN?

The growing importance of Rio since the 1950s has made it an attractive urban location for rural-urban migration. This is due to its position as a centre of finance, industry and transport on a global scale — all of which attract prospective migrants from across South America but there are other reasons that attract from around the world. These include:

- Portuguese is the common **LANGUAGE** of Rio which means that it *attracts migrants from HICs such as Portugal*
- Historically, Brazil was a **PORTUGUESE COLONY** and the migratory route is still strong together due to this
- Economically, Rio is part of a newly emerging market which means there is a wealth of **OPPORTUNITY**. This can be appealing even to those in HICs because it presents them with the chance to utilise skill sets no longer needed in HICs. *This attracts workers from nations like the USA and UK*
- An expanding economy requires **INVESTMENT** which attracts business interests from other nations as they are hoping to profit from the growth in Rio. *This attracts migrants from South Korea and China*

It is important to also point out that the various different ethnic groups that have, and continue to, migrant to Rio give it a unique character. This can directly impact art, culture, architecture, language and music amongst many other things.



A short video by Vox showing inside the Rocinha favela

PRACTICE QUESTION 1: EXPLAIN HOW MIGRATION INTO RIO CAN AFFECT THE CHARACTER OF THE CITY. (4 MARKS)

PRACTICE QUESTION 2: RIO DE JANEIRO IS WITHIN BRAZIL WHICH IS A NEE. EXPLAIN WHY A GROWING PERCENTAGE OF BRAZILIANS WILL LIVE IN URBAN AREAS LIKE RIO (4 MARKS)

SOCIAL CHALLENGES

HEALTHCARE: In 2013, only 55% of the city had a local family health clinic. Budget shortfalls consistently affect the public healthcare system, especially for pregnant women and the elderly in the West Zone.

SOLUTION: The authorities tried to improve healthcare in the favela of Santa Marta which was located on a steep hillside and 13km from the nearest hospital. Doctors took a health kit into homes & were able to detect twenty different diseases and treat them. Infant mortality fell & life expectancy increased.

EDUCATION: In Rio, only half of all children continue their education beyond the age of 14. Many drop out of school and some get involved in drug trafficking. This is due to shortage of schools, need for children to work, teacher shortages and poor training for teachers.

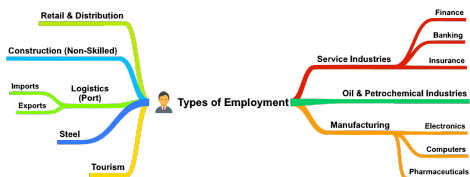
SOLUTION: The 'Schools of Tomorrow' programme aims to improve the education of young people in the poor and violent areas of the city. Poor families are also given grants to support their children whilst in school and public funding has been put into supporting free lessons for sports like football and swimming. There are also practical skills based courses to show them what life can be like without drugs. Rocinha has also seen a private university opened.

WATER: Around 12% of Rio's population did not have access to running water. It is estimated that 37% of water is lost through leaky pipes, fraud and illegal access.

SOLUTION: Seven new water treatment plants were built between 1998 and 2014, including over 300km of pipes being laid. By 2014, 95% of the population had a mains water supply.

ENERGY: Many people living in the poorer parts of Rio de Janeiro get their electricity by illegally tapping into the main supply, which is extremely risky and dangerous. Blackouts are also common due to demand.

SOLUTION: The new *Simplicio* hydro-electric complex has increased Rio's supply of electricity by 30%. It took 6 years to build and cost over US\$ 2 billion. Furthermore, a new nuclear reactor has been built along with 60km of new power lines.



RIO'S FORMAL ECONOMY

With the growth of Rio and its economy, various economic opportunities have emerged in the formal economy. Approximately 6% of all Brazilians employed are found working in Rio showing the importance of the city to the country. Furthermore, Rio ranks high for income per person due to the varied employment prospects it offers as outlined in the diagram. However, not everyone is included in this boom and has led to two problems in the city that they are working to solve – **CRIME** and **UNEMPLOYMENT**.

ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

UNEMPLOYMENT: In the favelas, over 20% are unemployed.

SOLUTION: Education programmes have been setup to reduce youth unemployment including the 'Schools of Tomorrow' programme and practical programmes. Free child care is also provided for teenagers to enable them to return to education whilst special courses are available for adults. All this is done to upskill workers so they can gain employment in the **FORMAL ECONOMY** with higher wages.

INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT: Those who do work, work for low pay at jobs with irregular hours and lacking formal contracts. As many as 12 million people survive like this.

INCOME DISPARITY: The richest 1% in Rio earn 12% of all the income in the city whilst the poorest 50% earn only 13%.

CRIME: Violent crime is common in Rio, with street crime occurring in even higher frequency at night. In the favelas, powerful gangs control drug trafficking and other associated crimes.

SOLUTION: The Pacifying Police Unit (UPPs) were created in 2013 to target drug crimes in the favelas, leading to the police establishing control over Complexo de Alemão and 30 other favelas. Subsequently, crime rates have declined as tourism has increased.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

AIR POLLUTION: Causing 5,000 deaths a year, exhaust and industrial fumes create dangerous mists.

SOLUTION: Metro system has been expanded to go under Guanabara Bay to the South Zone. Some city centre roads have been turned into toll roads to reduce usage and some coast roads have been made one-way during rush hour. This reduces congestion and air pollution.

TRAFFIC CONGESTION: As the most congested city in South America, steep mountains have meant that roads can only exist in certain places or require tunnels. Also high crime rates have led to more cars to escape the threat.

WATER POLLUTION: Guanabara Bay is highly populated along with 55 rivers. Open sewers from the favelas contribute to over 200 tonnes of raw sewage being released into the bay along with 50 tonnes of industrial waste and oil spillages.

SOLUTION: Using overseas aid, 12 new sewage works have been built costing US\$68 million. Also, any ships who dispose of oil in the bay are fined. Additionally, 5km of new sewage pipes have been installed.

WASTE POLLUTION: Steep hills make it almost impossible for waste collection so much is dumped which causes disease.

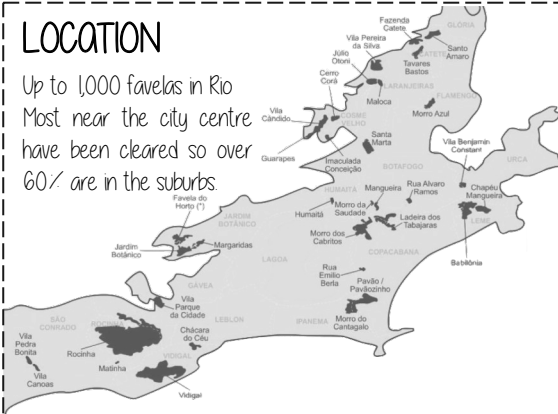
SOLUTION: A new biomass-burning power plant was built near the favela and it can consume 30 tonnes of rubbish a day.

WHAT ARE 'FAVELAS'?

In Brazil, squatter settlements are known as FAVELAS. These are illegal settlements where homes are built on land people do not own and have high levels of poverty. They are also usually in areas of undesirable land.

LOCATION

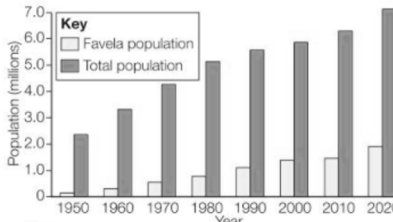
Up to 1,000 favelas in Rio. Most near the city centre have been cleared so over 60% are in the suburbs.



WHY HAVE THEY GROWN?

Many of the migrants arriving in Rio come with little. For instance, lots arrive from the Amazonia region with no resources so are drawn to the favelas. This is an example of rural-urban migration.

Additionally, many of the people living in the favelas are young – as a consequence, the birth rate in the favelas is higher than other locations of Rio leading to continued natural increase.



ROCINHA

SIZE: 864,052m² (0.8 miles²)
 OFFICIAL POPULATION: 75,000 (2010)
 ESTIMATED POPULATION: 180,000

Built on steep hillside overlooking the wealthy areas of Copacabana and Ipanema.

Improvements in the favela now mean that:

- 90% of homes have electricity and are built with brick.
- Many now have TVs and fridges.
- Retail facilities have opened including McDonalds.
- Schools, medical facilities and a private university have opened.

Houses are **CONSTRUCTED** poorly due to being illegal and often use basic materials like iron, broken bricks and plastic sheets.

The **LAND** they are built on is undesirable; in Rio, this means it is steep hillside. However, due to over-building and heavy rainfall, landslides are increasing common. In 2010, 224 died with 13,000 homes destroyed during a landslide. The steepness also means limited road access.

CRIME is a major issue, in part due to **UNEMPLOYMENT**. With unemployment as high as 20% and average wages of less than £75 a month, drug gangs have come to dominate. Murder rates are 20 per 1,000.

THE CHALLENGES OF FAVELAS IN RIO

In favelas that have not been improved, they **LOCK BASIC SERVICES**. 12% of homes lack running water, over 30% lack electricity and 50% have no sewage connections for waste.

HEALTH present problems in favelas. Infant mortality is as high as 50 per 1,000 births whilst poorly disposed of waste builds up and allows for diseases like cholera to spread easily.

ACCESSING water and electricity is often done **ILLEGALLY**. For water, this tapping into central pipes that the community have to travel to access whilst for electricity this means connecting to pylons.

THE FAVELA BAIRRO PROJECT

WHAT IS IT?

Run by the local authority, the Project provides land and services for residents to build homes. This is called a *site and service scheme*.

WHAT HAS IT IMPROVED?

The project focused on using £200 million to improve the *Complexo do Alemão* in the North Zone by doing the following:

- Infrastructure – paved roads, water access, improved sanitation.
- Transport – cable-cars with residents allowed a free return ticket per day.
- Special policing unit known as the UPP.

SUCCESSSES

Quality of life, mobility and employment have improved for inhabitants.

FOILURES

- Newly built infrastructure is not being maintained.
- Still low literacy levels which affects employment.

THE OLYMPIC LEGACY

Rio was the host for the 2016 Summer Olympics; this meant that certain changes were made to create space for stadiums. This included the destruction of favelas and creation of 800 new homes in Campo Grande.

Many of these homes were of better quality than those they have lived in previously but there are problems. No local shops were included which has meant people have to travel outside the town; it is a 90-minute drive to downtown Rio. It also meant that no community really developed as people were isolated.