

Paper 2 Named examples Section A Urban Issues and Challenges

<p>A case study of a major city in a LIC/NEE: Lagos</p> <p>Where is Lagos? Southwest Nigeria, Nigeria's largest city, coastal, bordering the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>Why is Lagos important? Regionally? 80% of Nigeria's industry based around city. Nationally? Former capital, still very influential. Internationally? World's third largest city.</p> <p>Reasons why Lagos is growing: 1960 population was 1 million, by 2019 it was 17 million. Mostly caused by rural-urban migration from poorer Northern regions (poor education, terrorist groups, jobs mostly in low paid farming, degraded land) and high natural growth.</p> <p>How has the urban growth created opportunities? Social opportunities: Lagos university, 9 years of schooling, access to some healthcare, new sea wall. Economic opportunities: more jobs than in any other part of the country, centre of finance and manufacturing, music, film and fashion industries, Eko Atlantic, informal jobs.</p> <p>How has urban growth created challenges? Managing growth, squatter settlements: two thirds of people live in squatter settlements in self-built homes in poor conditions. Providing clean water: only the wealthy have piped water, alternatives are public taps, wells, and street vendors. Providing sanitation: lack of basic facilities, disease risk, open drains. Providing energy: regular power cuts occur. Providing access to education: few schools in squatter settlements Reducing unemployment: too many informal jobs limits tax income. Reducing crime: some gang issues and reputation for a serious scamming economy, including victims of fraud in the UK. Air pollution: causes respiratory (breathing) issues from traffic.</p> <p>How is the city managing environmental issues? Waste: 90% of waste is recycled by people working informally at Olusosun landfill site. Air pollution: this is mostly linked to traffic so reducing traffic is key to solving this issue. Water supply: new laws for water regulation, new wells, new water treatment plant. Traffic congestion: LAMATA Lagos Metropolitan Area Transport Authority - bus lanes, minibus taxis called Danfos, cycle lanes, ferries to CBD and new airport.</p>	<p>A case study of a major city in a HIC: Manchester</p> <p>Location of Manchester? Manchester is in Northwest England, in the county of Greater Manchester.</p> <p>Why is Manchester important? To the UK Sport, TV, retail. To the wider world Sport, transport hub with over 287 million passengers a year.</p> <p>What are the impacts of national and international migration on Manchester? Growth: population is growing steadily as the city has a lot to offer. Students also account for growth as many stay, after graduating. Character: many old industrial buildings have been converted into living accommodation and the city is getting higher with more flats. An increase in ethnic groups means we have more religious buildings and signs from other languages.</p> <p>How has urban growth created opportunities? Cultural mix: new arrivals tend to be younger, 33.4% of the city's population is BAME, much higher than England overall at 14.6%. Recreation and entertainment: there are numerous areas of the city to cater for a wide range of tastes and lifestyles. Employment: there is a growing digital industry, and companies are attracted such as the CO-OP who have relocated to Manchester. Integrated transport system: there is a development of the tram system, V1/V2 bus routes, cycle lanes, park, and ride schemes, Urban greening: green spaces are being protected, new parks created, green roofs and walls added to buildings to benefit health and well-being.</p> <p>Reasons why the project was needed: to reduce the social inequality and deprivation of East Manchester compared to other parts of the city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 30 years its industry has disappeared. • 30% of buildings in the area are empty and some parts have no population living there. • This has left behind unemployment, low quality housing and derelict industrial buildings. • Most of the working population earns below the national average and there are many retired couples who do not contribute tax income. • This had led to social problems and a death rate 50% higher than the national average of the UK, deaths from lung cancer being twice as high in the area than the rest of Manchester. • There are a high crime level and people in the community report frequently feeling unsafe. • Skill levels within East Manchester are low and that there is a general lack of the right practical and vocational skills (particularly IT, basic literacy and numeracy, and life skills) required to secure the jobs that are on offer. <p>Features of the project new housing, replaced social housing especially for the elderly, connected to the tram system, Etihad complex development, regional athletics arena, national squash and tennis centre, biggest ASDA in Europe with 500 jobs, public artwork on display, community groups established.</p>
<p>An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor, Makoko</p> <p>2, 000 people a day arrive in city. Many live-in squatter settlements like Makoko. Homes are makeshift, there is a lack of facilities, poor sanitation.</p> <p>Option 1 Demolition - people have resisted this with protests or move to other squatter areas.</p> <p>Option 2 Regeneration - develop facilities, develop tourism, save the fishing industry, involve the community, encourage formal jobs, build sustainably to reduce risk of climate change.</p>	

Paper 2 Section B Changing Economic World

<p>An example of how tourism can reduce the development gap: Uganda.</p> <p>Countries can boost their income through tourism. Uganda is an LIC in Africa that has developed wildlife tourism. It is the only place in the world where you can see mountain gorillas in their natural habitat and has ten national parks. People can also visit the source of the river Nile and the great Lake Victoria. By 2018 Uganda was making \$1.9 million a year in tourism and 600,000 jobs had been created. This has created the multiplier effect. However, there are issues, Uganda has oil reserves and China want to build road and railways so the natural environment may be harmed. Climate Action Uganda have asked the government to reconsider and use solar to develop energy instead</p>
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<p>A case study of a LIC/NEE showing rapid economic growth: Nigeria.</p>	<p>Economic futures in the UK</p>
<p>The location and importance of the country: West Africa, 3 x larger than the UK, 201 million people, one of the fastest growing economies in the world, big global market, fuelled by a young population who are more educated and resources like oil.</p> <p>The wider context of the country: former British colony, independent since 1960, wide range of cultural groups, elections twice a year, democratic, Boko Haram cause issues in the North,</p> <p>Changing industrial structure of the country: widescale industrial development bringing in lots of investment, development of the oil industry, new jobs, expanded economy, more formal job creation.</p> <p>The role of TNC's in the country: companies like Shell and BP have brought investment, jobs, expertise, global links, and new technology but have created loss of profits to other countries, low wages for workers, environmental damage, vulnerability, and influence over Nigeria's government.</p> <p>Changing relationships with the wider world: Nigeria is increasingly trading with China, USA and India but does still have good relations with the UK. China has invested and loaned money for infrastructure like road and rail and has asked for oil development rights in return.</p> <p>International aid, types, and impacts: Nigeria receives significant ODA from countries like the UK. This is for long-term development. It also receives aid to help tackle the high rates of Malaria. Nigeria has been in severe debt in the past. 60 million people still live in poverty. Some believe debt should be reduced.</p> <p>Environmental impacts of development: new industry creates air pollution, waste, higher energy consumption and oil has created spills leading to ecosystem damage, loss of biodiversity and threats to traditional fishing industry.</p> <p>Effects of economic development on quality of life: there has been an improvement in quality of life in Nigeria although this has not benefited everyone equally. Life expectancy, expected years of schooling, GNI and HDI have all improved but in urban areas, the south and for educated people the increases have been higher.</p>	<p>Causes of economic change: government policies led to the process of deindustrialisation, industries that were nationalised have been privatised and run for profit seeing job losses as work moved abroad and companies looked for cheaper land, resources, and labour. Some industrial areas like the Northeast have been affected more than others.</p> <p>How we are moving towards a post-industrial economy: we are now more globalised than ever before bringing economic growth, cheaper goods and services, foreign investment, and high value goods as well as skilled migration. However, we are no longer making many products, jobs have been lost, we outsource what we need contributing to climate change and migration can put pressure on local services. We have developed IT, services, finances, retail, research and science and business parks.</p> <p>Impacts of industry on the environment: industries such as the UK's current car industry have led to increased fuel consumption, air pollution, waste, resource exploitation, greenhouse emissions and health problems.</p> <p>Social and economic change in an area of rural growth: Hurstpierpoint is located 50 minutes by train from London in the Southeast. People move here from urban areas in a process called 'counter urbanisation'. The area is attractive, with lovely green spaces and housing. The added population has led to high demand for local services, a dead feeling during the daytime, more traffic, resentful locals, new energy and customers to local shops, higher house prices.</p> <p>Social and economic change in an area of rural decline: Capel Dewi is in mid-Wales. It is a former mining town where young people leave due to a lack of jobs and entertainment. The lost tax income as led to almost all local services being closed apart from a community led shop.</p> <p>Improvements in infrastructure: traffic in the UK grows every year and it affects people, the economy, and the environment. To help a range of projects have been planned and, in some cases, begun such as HS2, Liverpool 2 deep water container port, smart motorways and a third runway at Heathrow. Each of these options has benefits and costs socially, economically an environmentally and this must be weighed up.</p> <p>The North-South divide: the North and the South of the UK do differ. The North is hillier, has experienced more deindustrialisation, has higher unemployment, a slower growing population and lower house prices. The South is flatter, easier to farm, has higher employment, faster population growth and higher house prices. There are exceptions though and it is not a straight divide.</p> <p>Strategies to reduce the North-South divide: identify areas of the UK in need of special assistance, improve transport to connect the North and South more, give more power to individual cities in the North, creatin new enterprise zones with lower rents and taxes.</p> <p>The place of the UK in the wider world: The UK once ruled a third of the world in the form of the British empire. It is now a member of many influential groups such as the Commonwealth, NATO, UN, G8 and G20. We have recently (2016) left the EU trade agreement. The impacts of this are yet to be determined. We are connected globally via technology</p>
<p>An example of how modern industry in the UK can be made more sustainable: UK car industry.</p> <p>The development of hybrid and electric cars has taken place in recent years. Car companies are looking to reduce range offers to minimise energy use, resource use and cost. The car industry is now also using less water in its production processes. New battery plants for electric cars are due to be built in the Southwest of England in the next few years.</p>	

Paper 2 Section C Resource Management

<p>An example to show how the extraction of fossil fuels has advantages and disadvantages: Fracking in the UK.</p>
<p>Natural gas advantages - cleaner fuel than coal, does not produce waste, moves away quickly if leaked, used for many different purposes (heating, cooking), easy to control, more widely found than coal, oil, and uranium, cheaper than electricity.</p>
<p>Natural gas disadvantages - leaks can be dangerous causing explosions, burning releases greenhouse gases, fracking for gas leads to issues (earthquakes, use of vast amounts of water, water contamination, local protests) and is currently banned in the UK, hard to detect leaks as the gas is odourless, not efficient in miles if used as a car fuel.</p>
<p>An example of a local renewable energy scheme in an LIC or NEE to provide sustainable supplies of energy: sustainable energy in Nepal.</p>
<p>People are moving away from using wood as fuel and the demand for energy is growing.</p>
<p>Nepal has no significant amounts of coal, oil, or gas.</p>
<p>The electric grid only covers part of the country and blackouts happen so often they are timetabled and planned with advance warning.</p>
<p>What is the answer? Micro-hydro plants. 1,000 built so far.</p>
<p>Run of the river generators that do not need dams and reservoirs.</p>
<p>Funded by the world bank.</p>
<p>Water is channelled into a settling basin so that it is clear of debris and then passes into penstock (pipeline) then through a turbine.</p>
<p>New power has led to new industries (cement block maker, noodle factory) in an LIC regularly suffering the effects of earthquakes.</p>

