



Section A – Urban Issues

- Urbanisation is increasing in LICs more rapidly than HICs. This is because HICs already urbanised and most people already live in cities.
- Megacities have over 10 million people, most of them are in LICs and there are often challenges facing people who live there (unclean water, overcrowding).
- Rio de Janeiro is an example of a megacity in Brazil (NEE). Rio has challenges (lack of healthcare and education, unemployment and crime) as well as opportunities (economic interest). The environment is also damaged due to air and water pollution.
- Favela Bairro project is an example of a squatter settlement which has been improved (new roads and street lighting, improved clean water and toilet facilities) this has been a success and improved quality of life.
- UK population is fairly uneven, 82% live in urban areas, most in London and the South East of England.
- Birmingham is an important city which houses a range of business (Jaguar, EON, Deutsche Bank) and transport services (Birmingham Airport and HS2 planned). Migration has led to the development of the Chinese Quarter and Balti Triangle.
- Opportunities in Birmingham include social and cultural (football clubs, music and theatres as well as shopping – including Bullring). Challenges include environmental (dereliction, fly-tipping and pollution) as well as social (large numbers of students due to the five universities). Urban sprawl is also an issue.
- Regeneration has led to the development of a range of new developments such as Brindley Place, which attracts visitors into the area through bars and restaurants as it is near to the Symphony Hall, Utilitia Arena, Broad Street and the Sea Life Centre.
- Urban sustainability has three factors (water conservation, energy conservation and green space). Examples of all three can be found in Bedzed, London and Frieberg, Germany. Both areas have also reduced traffic congestion through an increase in public transport. Birmingham also has the Metro which is successful.

Section B – Economic World

- Development is a positive change, the development gap is the different between the richest and poorest countries in the world.
- We measure development in different ways – social (birth rate, death rate) economic (GNI, GDP) or environmental (energy consumption). We can also use HDI – a combination of life expectancy, GNI and number of years in education. Some measures are useful but some could be out of date or unreliable.
- The DTM (birth rate and death rate) shows how population change links to economic development, population pyramids are also used to show the structure (age and sex) of a population.
- In HICs healthcare and education is better than in LICs – this leads to higher life expectancy and less migration.
- Strategies to reduce the development gap include investment, tourism (Jamaica), industrial development (Nigeria) and aid. Aid & trade can both be used to close the gap – there are positive and negatives for both.
- Tourism in Jamaica has provided many jobs, increased quality of life, improved the economy, led to investment in infrastructure, however it has damaged the environment and local people lose out.
- Nigeria has the highest GDP of all countries in Africa. It has a fairly stable government, has held large sporting events and has its own film industry called Nollywood.
- Nigeria's economy has changed from primary (agriculture) to secondary (industry) and is causing environmental damage. TNCs such as Shell have located there have created jobs and improved infrastructure but are exploiting the land for oil and treating local workers unfairly.
- Aid is having an impact on the rate of HIC and Malaria incidents and development projects help businesses.
- The UK has a post industrial economy and most of the industry is service and finance, this has led to the development of science parks such as Southampton. Primary industry can have negative impacts on the environment such as Tor Quarry in Somerset.
- Transport has huge developments – including HS2 & road improvements such as the A303 in the south west.

- The north-south divide highlights difference in QoL in the UK. The south is healthier, richer and more successful than the north. The south is also where the main links with the wider world are including airports. The EU and the Commonwealth are also vital to the UK In terms of economic development.

Section C – Resource Management

- Food, water and energy are all essential to life. Undernourishment and lack of water tend to affect the same countries – along the equator, mainly in Africa. HICs have more access to food, water and energy than LICs.
- Demand for food is changing for exotic produce (avocados), demand for water is increasing due to high temperatures – south east. Energy demand is high & needs to change to non-renewable methods.
- Water consumption and food supply are similar, people who use most, have the most. Climate, geology, infrastructure, pollution and poverty impact supplies of water.
- Water supply can be increased through water transfer schemes – Lesotho Highland Water Project.
- Sustainable water supply is essential for future demand – this has been carried in Rajasthan in the Wakel River Basin Project. Joheds, taankas and pats increase water supply for local people. Education teaches them how to manage their water supply.