**Crib sheet – Urban World**

Urban change

* Define urbanisation
* Define migration – 2 push & 2 pull factors – state them
* Define megacities
* Locations of megacities – clusters in south east Asia, 1 on the west & east coast of the USA

Rio, Brazil

* Why is it important? – Globally –Olympics, world cup, tourist destination – Regionally – manufacturing, trade, finance, jobs
* Urban growth opportunities
  + Social – lots of health care – get injections for babies, education – jobs, training
  + Resources – fresh water, energy supply – why are these good?
  + Economic – industrial areas stimulus for economic development
* Urban growth challenges
  + Clean water – sanitation, energy – swamped by demand, lack of money and infrastructure – need solutions water – new pipes, sanitation – 12 new sewage plants, energy – new nuclear power plant
  + Health – difficult in squatter settlements – bikes and doctors with backpacks to give out medicine
  + Education – lack of teachers – train new teachers, free education run by charities
  + Unemployment problem/informal economy – training classes
  + ENV issues – waste disposal – disease/lack of infrastructure – pay people to pick up the rubbish, sell the rubbish, air pollution factories & traffic congestion – metro system/tunnels under mountains, water pollution – ships dump waste in the bay – they are now fined
* Urban planning
  + Problems found in squatter settlements
  + Social improvements
    - Day care centres for children to allow parents to work and earn money
    - Adult education classes so that they can learn new skills and earn more money
    - Services to help people with drug or alcohol addictions so they get ‘clean’ and contribute to society
  + Economic improvements
    - People are given help to get legal ownership of their land and properties – this is good as they will not get evicted and they will try to improve their land
    - Running training schemes to help people find better jobs
  + Environmental improvements
    - Wooden buildings are being replaced with brick
    - buildings so they can deal with poor weather
    - Streets have been widened and paved and sewers have been plumbed in so the sewage does not stay in the street and spread disease
    - Rubbish collections once a week to remove waste from the streets
  + How effective is it?
    - The success and failures of the scheme:
    - Quality of life and employment prospects of the inhabitants of the favelas have improved because of the developments made possible by the project.
    - However it has not been a complete success and there are still problems:
    - The budget of US$1 billion may not cover every favela
    - The newly-built infrastructure is not being maintained
    - Residents lack the skills and resources to make repairs
    - More training is needed to improve literacy and employment
    - Rents rise in the improved favelas and the poorest inhabitants are even worse off