**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