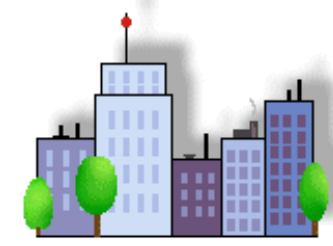
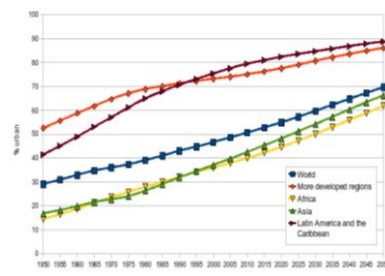


A. A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas.

1	<p>Urbanisation</p>	<p>This is an increase in the amount of people living in urban areas such as towns or cities. In 2007, the UN announced that for the first time, more than 50 % of the world's population live in urban areas. Urbanisation is happening all over the world but in LICs and NEEs rates are much faster than HICs. This is mostly because of the rapid economic growth they are experiencing.</p>
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B. Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.



1	Rio De Janeiro	<p>Rio is a coastal city situated in the South East region of Brazil within the continent of South America. It is the second most populated city in the country (6.5 million) after Sao Paulo</p>
2	Opportunities	<p>Social: Standards of living are gradually improving. The Rio Carnival is an important cultural event for traditional dancing and music. Economic: Rio has one of the highest incomes per person in the country. The city has various types of employment including oil, retail and manufacturing. Environmental: The hosting of the major sporting events encouraged more investment in sewage works and public transport systems.</p>
3	Challenges	<p>Social: There is a severe shortage of housing, schools and healthcare centres available. Large scale social inequality, is creating tensions between the rich and poor. Economic: The rise of informal jobs with low pay and no tax contributions. There is high employment in shanty towns called Favelas Environmental: Shanty towns called Favelas are established around the city, typically on unfavourable land, such as hills.</p>
4	Self-help schemes - Rocinha, Bairro Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The authorities have provided basic materials to improve peoples homes with safe electricity and sewage pipes. Government has demolished houses and created new estates. Community policing has been established, along with a tougher stance on gangs with military backed police. Greater investment in new road and rail network to reduce pollution and increase connections between rich and poor areas.

C. Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.



1	Importance of London	<p>The UK largest and wealthiest city It has world city status- so has global influence. Financial centre of the world (along with New York). Location for the headquarters of large international companies and British companies. Centre for media and communications.</p>
2	Opportunities	<p>Social: Cultural mix- ethnic diversity . London has a well integrated transport system including public transport. Recreation and entertainment opportunities. Economic: Excellent employment opportunities. Growth in services- professional ,real estate and business services, management consultancy and law. Environmental: Urban greening- London is one of the world's greenest cities. 47% is green space – parks, woodlands, cemeteries and gardens. Spaces offer recreational opportunities. There are 30,000 allotments in London here people grown food. 61% of waste in London is recycled.</p>
3	challenges	<p>Social: There is a severe shortage of housing, schools and healthcare centres available. Large scale social inequality, is creating tensions between the rich and poor. Economic: The rise of informal jobs with low pay and no tax contributions. There is high employment in shanty towns called Favelas Environmental: Shanty towns called Favelas are established around the city, typically on unfavourable land, such as hills.</p>

D. Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.

1	Sustainable cities	<p>Sustainable urban living means being able to live in cities in ways that do not pollute the environment and using resources in ways that ensure future generations also can use them.</p>
2	London's congestion scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widen roads to allow more traffic to flow easily. Build ring roads and bypasses to keep through traffic out of city centres. Introduce park and ride schemes to reduce car use. Encourage car-sharing schemes in work places. Have public transport, cycle lanes & cycle hire schemes. Having congestion charges discourages drivers from entering the busy city centres
3	Urban regeneration	<p>The investment in the revival of old, urban areas by either improving what is there or clearing it away and rebuilding</p>



1) Brownfield site	Land that has been used, abandoned and now awaits some new use. Commonly found across urban areas, particularly in the inner city.
2) Dereliction	Abandoned buildings and wasteland.
3) Urbanisation	The process by which an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities. Rapid urbanisation is a feature of many LICs and NEEs.
4) Urban regeneration	The revival of old parts of the built-up area by either installing modern facilities in old buildings (known as renewal) or opting for redevelopment (ie demolishing existing buildings and starting afresh).
5) Urban sprawl	The unplanned growth of urban areas into the surrounding countryside.
6) Waste recycling	The process of extracting and reusing useful substances found in waste.

7) Economic opportunities	Chances for people to improve their standard of living through employment.
8) Greenfield sites	A plot of land, often in a rural or on the edge of an urban area that has not yet been subject to any building development.
9) inequalities	Differences between poverty and wealth, as well as in peoples' wellbeing and access to things like jobs, housing and education. Inequalities may occur in housing provision, access to services, access to open land, safety and security.
10) Integrated transport systems	- When different transport methods connect together, making journeys smoother and therefore public transport more appealing. Better integration should result in more demand for public transport and should see people switching from private car use to public modes of transport, which should be more sustainable. It may also lead to a fall in congestion due to less road users.
11) Mega cities	An urban area with a total population in excess of ten million people.
12) Migration	When people move from one area to another. In many LICs people move from rural to urban areas (rural-urban migration).
13) Natural increase	The birth rate minus the death rate of a population.
14) pollution	The presence of chemicals, noise, dirt or other substances which have harmful or poisonous effects on an environment.

15) Rural-urban fringe	A zone of transition between the built-up area and the countryside, where there is often competition for land use. It is a zone of mixed land uses, from out of town shopping centres and golf courses to farmland and motorways.
16) Sanitation	Measures designed to protect public health, including the provision of clean water and the disposal of sewage and waste.
17) Social deprivation	The degree to which an individual or an area is deprived of services, decent housing, adequate income and local employment.
18) Sustainable urban living	A sustainable city is one in which there is minimal damage to the environment, the economic base is sound with resources allocated fairly and jobs secure, and there is a strong sense of community, with local people involved in decisions made. Sustainable urban living includes several aims including the use of renewable resources, energy efficiency, use of public transport, accessible resources and services.
19) Squatter settlement	An area of poor-quality housing, lacking in amenities such as water supply, sewerage and electricity, which often develops spontaneously and illegally in a city in an LIC.
20) Social opportunities	Chances for people to improve their quality of life, for instance access to education and health care.
21) Traffic congestion	Occurs when there is too great a volume of traffic for roads to cope with, so traffic jams form and traffic slows to a crawl.
22) Urban greening	The process of increasing and preserving open space such as public parks and gardens in urban areas.