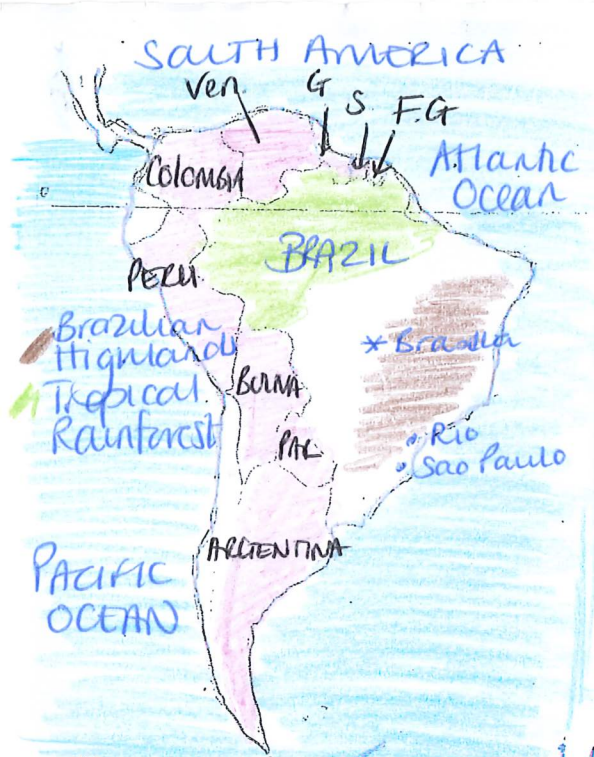
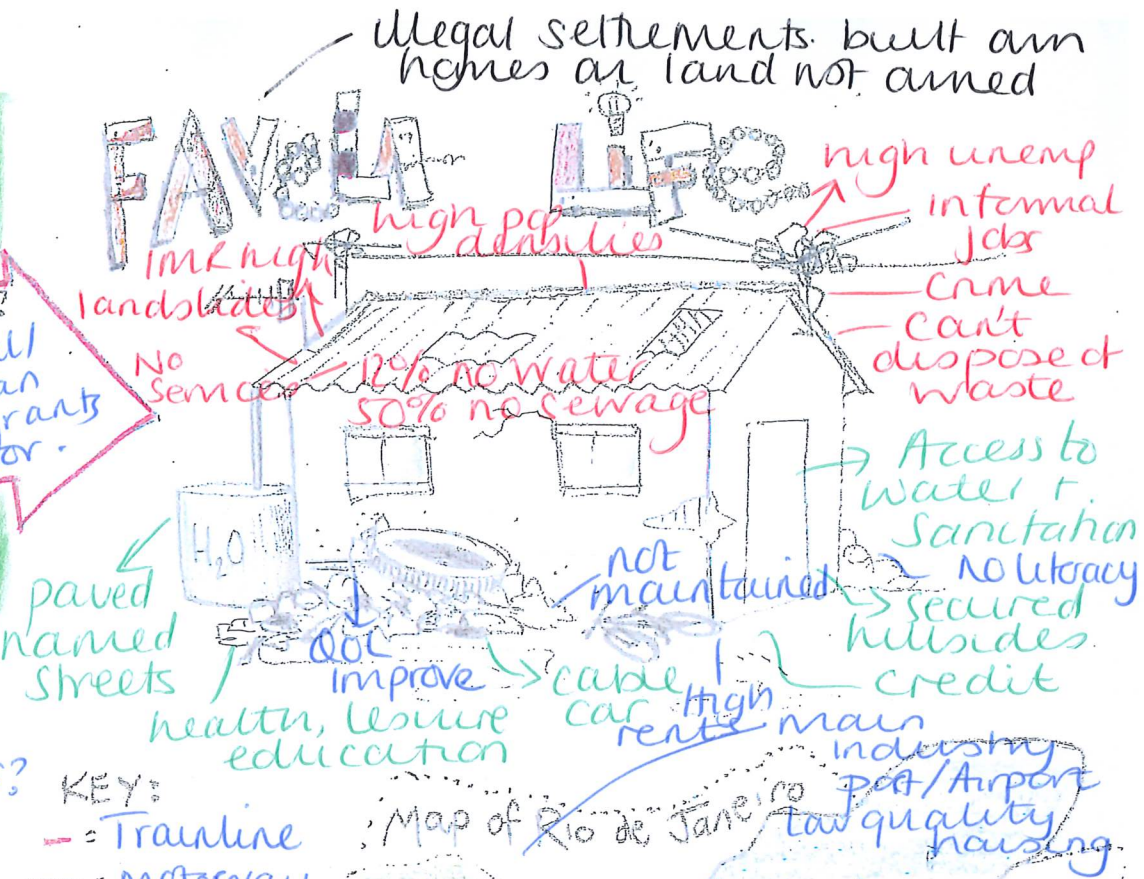


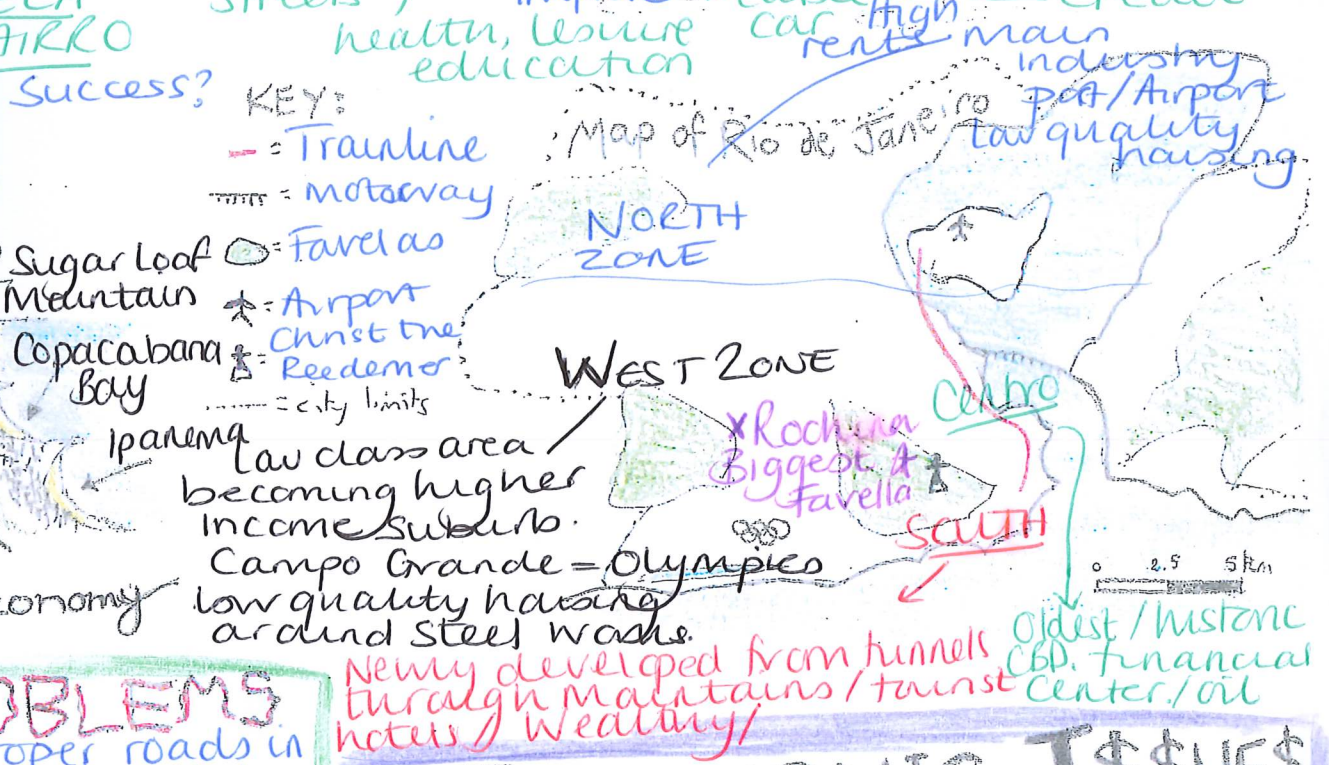
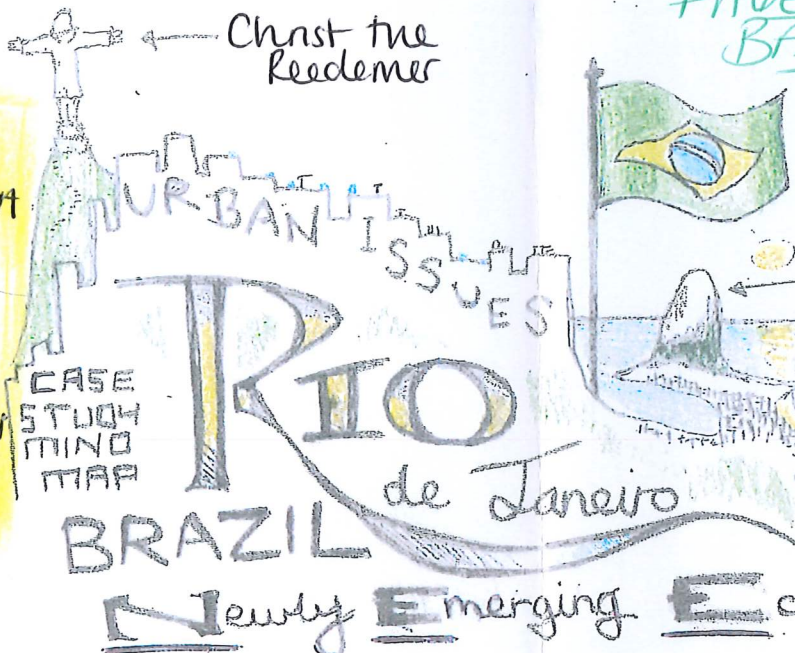
Mrs Littlejohns Model Mind Map



BRAZIL FACTFILE	
NEE	Newly Emerging Economy.
GDP percap	\$us\$8,649.
Death rate	6.6 deaths per 1000
Burn Rate	14.3 burn per 1000
Literacy rate	92.6%
Population	6.5 million

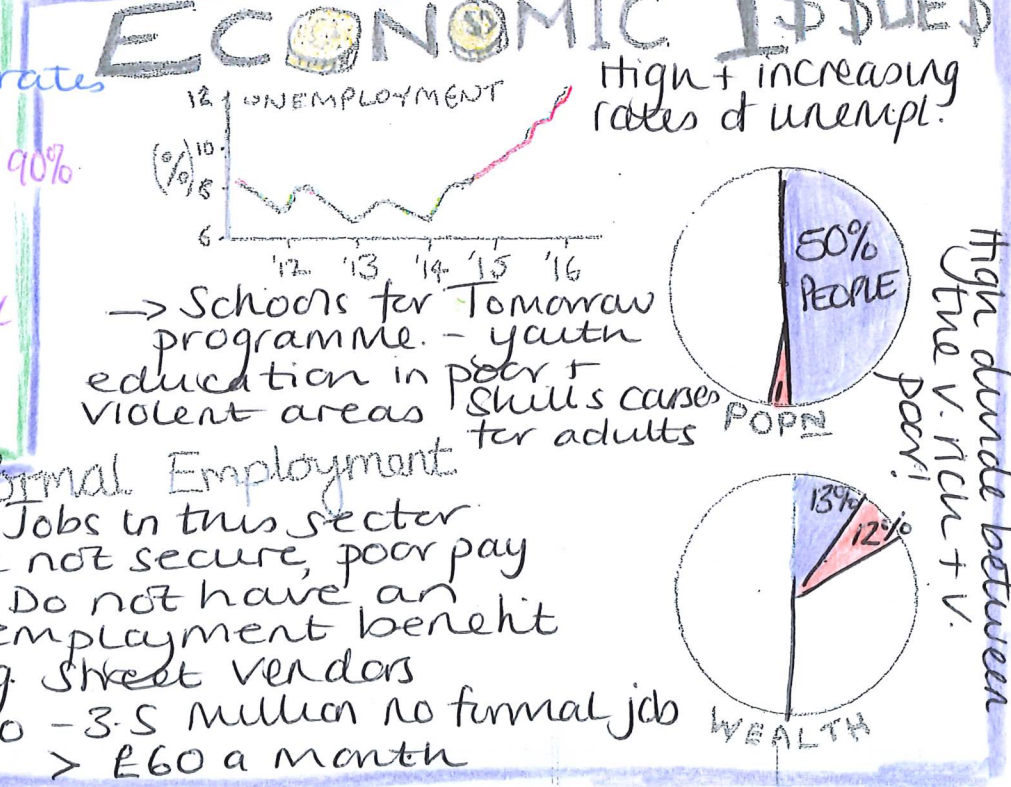
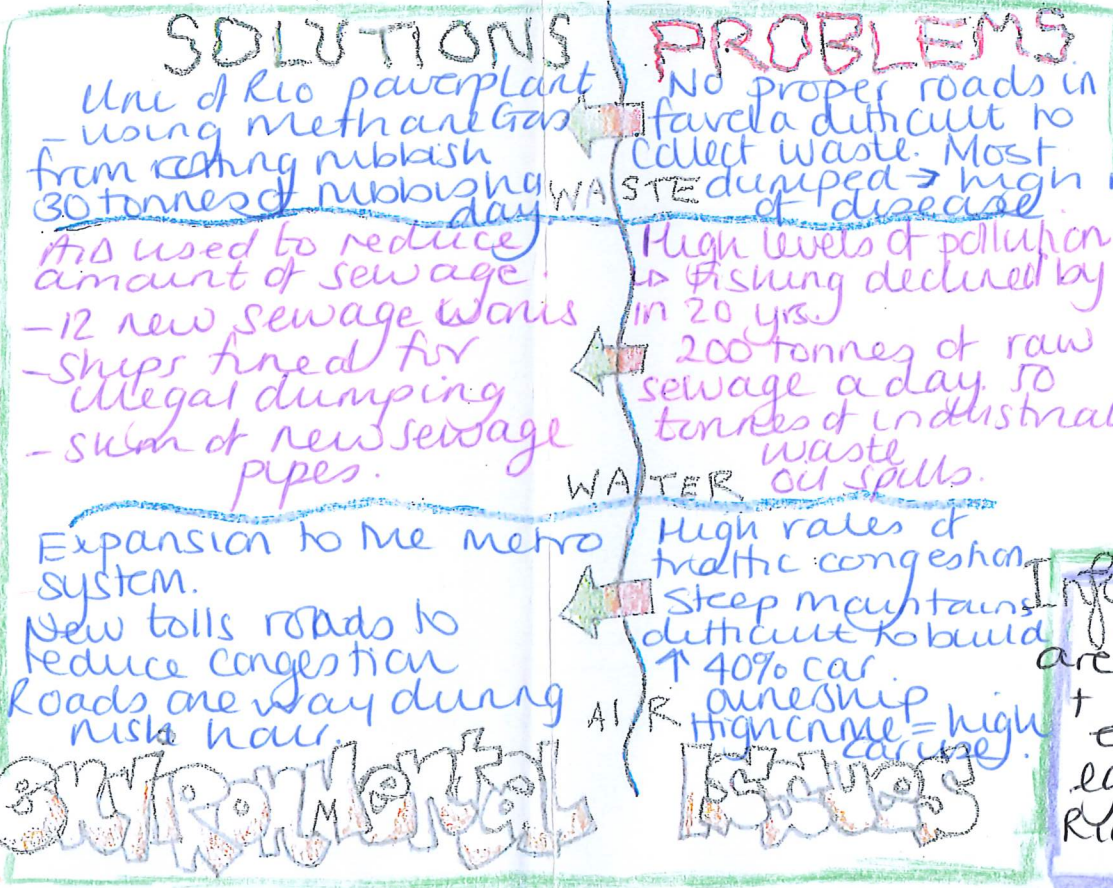


- ## Rio de Janeiro Headlines:
- 2nd Largest city in South America with population of 6.5 million (NOT MEGA CITY)
 - Port → Exports Coffee, Sugar, Iron ORE
 - 5% Brazil's GDP.
 - Industries - Finance/Banking
 - Industries - Chemical, pharmaceuticals
 - 1960 lost capital status.
 - 2014 World Cup / 2016 Olympics



SOCIAL CHALLENGES + SOLUTIONS

- PEOPLE**
- 12% no access to running water 37% lost through pipes
 - Mostly in favelas + Olympic park, 7 new treatment plants, 300m of new pipes by 2014
 - 150% increase in access
 - 55% of Clinic pregnancy services
 - WEST 21/1000
 - SOUTH 6/1000 IMR
 - Cable cars 13km to nearest hosp so people come to favelas - detect 20 diff diseases
- Blackouts**
- shortage of elec.
 - Demand from Olympics made worse
 - Favela residents illegally tap - Danger
 - 600m new power lines
 - new nuclear generator
 - hydro-electric complex
 - 30% more electric
- Compulsory to age 14**
- Most (50%) drop out
 - Drug trafficking.
 - shortage of schools
 - lack of teachers
 - poor training / pay teachers
 - private uni opened in Rocha

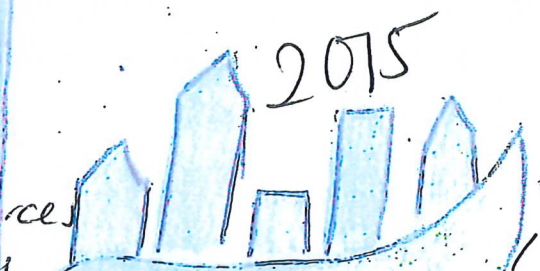


Aerospace Industry
 14/15 main global aircraft companies
 eg Rolls Royce, Airbus, Euron Enterprise area
 World class universities at uni
Defence - gov policy on London jobs 10,000 army and navy
Aardman Animation
 Wallace + Gromit
 1972 set up
 Clay stop motion to computer animation

Economic

Youthful population
 - music scene eg. Cadston Hall
 Bristol Old Vic
 Hippodrome
 Tobacco factory

2 Football Teams
 New stadium proposed for Bristol Rovers
 to include conference facilities + accommodation
 City center was outdated due to out of town eg



Environmental
 Why was Bristol awarded Green Capital?
 • Improve energy efficiency
 ↓ 40% CO2 emissions by 2020
 • Increase renewable energy from 2%
 • Reduce water pollution 350m parcels of water
 • Establish Air Quality Management to monitor air pollution
 Define: urban greening: increasing and preserving open space in urban areas.
 Portbury what new housing estate only allowed with nature reserve

Regeneration project of central part
 warehouses + ware houses → bars/nightclubs + cultural venues
 Harbour Side festival 300,000 spectators
Cabots September 2008
 £500 million shops + leisure facilities = 2/3 of the complex
 1000 offices, cinema, + 250 apartments
 was outdated due to out of town eg

The Post:

Developed in the 18th Century as part of triangular trade with West Africa, West Indies
 - Major docklands Tobacco factories

BRISTOL

A UK CASE STUDY



Migration

1851 to 1891 population doubled. - Economic for work.
 2011 Census EU countries greatest + Somali + Indian!
 + Enrich the cities + cultural life
 + young migrants balance an ageing population
 + hard working workforce + local + national economy
 + Challenge of integration into the wider community
 - need to provide education to English as additional language
 - pressure on housing

Mrs Littlejohn

WATERFRONT
 Description:
 S.W. England
 Connected by the M4 and M5.
 Bristol Channel
 Airport
 2x train station

BRISTOL

Migration

ENVIRONMENTAL

Average waste in Bristol 23% lower than UK average
 1/2 million tonnes of waste per yr.
Reduction
 • Reduce landfill
 • Reduce household by 15%
 • Increase recycling eg batteries
 Chester Glass to Harlow Plastic to Corby, Northants



Filwood
 Life expectancy is 78 (Bristol Ave 80)
 50% owner occupied
 50% Council rented
 36% top GCSE grades including EFM.
 Above average teenage conception
 Poor access to shops with fresh produce
 V. low income top A households, 10% of most sociality
 deprived areas in the country quick rebuild after war

Challenges

ENVIRONMENTAL

What Land that has been used abandoned now awaits new use
 • Easier to get planning permission
 • Near to facilities
 • Roads already exist
 Takes a long time to redevelop
 Cleaning former industrial area costly.



Stoke Bishop
 81% of housing is owner occupied
 Life expectancy highest + car ownership.
 94% got highest grades in GCSE
 Affluent suburb, NW of city, millionaires
 Overlooks River Avon
 1980's 1200 houses

Challenges

ENVIRONMENTAL

What a plot of land often in a rural area or on the edge of an urban area
 Land cheap
 No restriction on roads
 Freedom for environment friendly planning
 Increase flood risk
 Complaints about loss of countryside
 Define Rural/Urban fringe: 20m transition between a built up area + the countryside
 Vehicle emissions Main pollution - 200 people a yr die from air pollution
 SW winds blow smog from industrial centre over city
 SOL: Reduce motorway speed limit
 From Gateway Walk Cycle
 App for public transport

Mrs Littlejohns Example

HANGING ECONOMIC WORLD

MEASURING DEVELOPMENT			
GNI		HDI	
▲	●	▲	●
exact average income accurate easily obtained	doesn't show quality of life distorts easily	takes into account education + health + income more reflection	doesn't respond to short term change high GNI may cause inequality

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Birth rate No of babies per 1000 per yr

Death rate No of deaths per 1000 per yr.

Infant mortality No of babies die before 1 per 1000 per yr

Literacy rate % of population who can read + write

Life expectancy Ave No of yrs expected to live

Trade: Action of buying/selling goods.

No of people/doctor Ave number of Drs per 1000 people

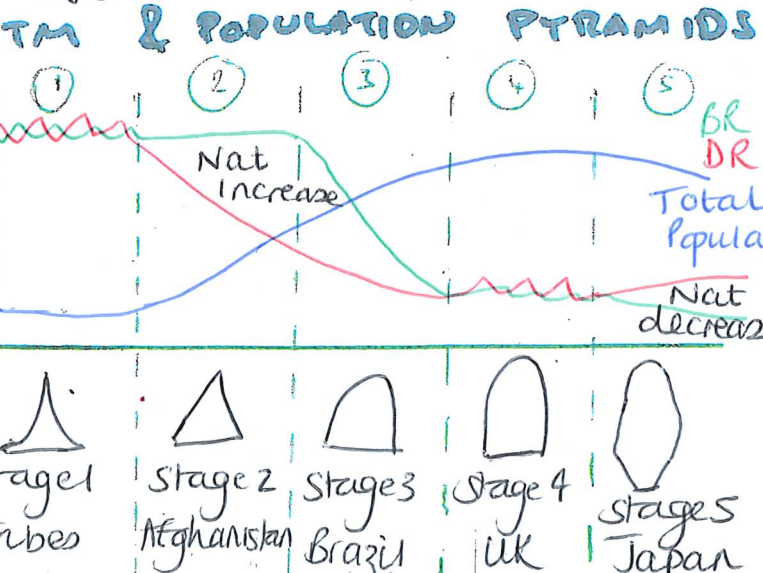
% access to safe water % access to safe water

Q & Sol

Different people have different ideas of what affects quality of life

LIMITATIONS OF SOCIAL & ECONOMIC MEASURES

- Data could be out of date or hard to collect
- Data unreliable
- focus on certain aspects
- Corruption = reliable.



Physical geography often makes development difficult.

- Landlocked - difficult to trade
- Tropical Africa, South America Asia - Climate with disease.
- Natural Hazards Eg. Haiti earthquake 2010

Poverty leads to more poverty!
low life expectancy, illness/disease - jobs hard.

N. A/Europe dominate Price fluctuations in raw materials eg. copper

LICING trade primary MIC - trade secondary

PRIMARY
Eg: Minerals + agricultural products

SECONDARY - manufacturing 80% of exports in WEES.

Trade surplus - Exports are greater than imports

Trade deficit - Exports less than imports

TRADE is difficult

CAUSES OF THE DEVELOPMENT GAP

HISTORICAL

Colonialism: 1650 to 1900 over 10 million transported from Africa to N. America. - slaves.

UK, Germany, Spain + France = powerful empires.

Rich nations, underdeveloped the poor nations own benefits Eg Kenya

HEALTH & WEALTH

Low income:

- 4/10 deaths children under 15
- 2/10 over 70
- infectious diseases

7/10 deaths over 70.

Main death chronic disease eg heart/lung

1/100 deaths under 15.

Example: Malaria 2013 malaria caused over 1/2 million deaths in the tropics/wealth = vaccination

MIGRATION

Movement of people from place to place.

2 types:

- Refugees - person forced to move from country of origin due to civil war. Eg. Syria (civil war 2011) 470,000 dead 11.5% Syria's population
- Economic migrants: moves voluntarily for better life. Eg. EU 2004 1.5 million economics → to UK 1/3 Polish

Fair trade sets standards for trade

- imp. quality of life
- farmer gets all the money from the sale
- fair price
- Premium - invest in local villages
- Education / healthcare!

Eg. Divine Choc Kuapoo FAIR TRADE Koko

2005 Worlds richest countries cancel the debts of many poor countries

- demonstrate manage finance
- No corruption
- Agree to spend saved money on Edu / healthcare

Sudan, Somalia DEBT DEALS

small scale financial support available from banks to help the poor.

wallows to become self-sufficient

Grameen Bank: Bangladesh 76 local people esp. women - small business grow.

MICROFINANCE

Country or NGO donates resources to another country to help.

eg. money, Em. supplies, food.

Short term, long term

Tied Types

Multi-lateral Voluntary AID Bilateral

REDUCING THE DEVELOPMENT GAP

INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY

Technology is sustainable tech that is appropriate to the needs, skills, knowledge + wealth of local people.

Small scale - Agriculture / water / health

Eg. Maya Pedal

INVESTMENT (TNCs)

- invest money + expertise in lic to ↑ profits eg. Shell
- develop infrastructure eg water, roads, elec
- Construction of dams
- imp harbour or ports
- Attract industries

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

bring employment higher income + opportunities

- Multiplier effect

Eg Malaysia

Factory Jobs/taxes

Off new investment

Pop. better edu. health

inv. in schools roads water health

TOURISM

Beaches, Wildlife, climate → investment + increased income from abroad.

Jamaica 2014 24% of Jamaicas GDP income US\$ 2 billion main employment further boosts to the economy.

UK CASE STUDY

CAUSES OF CHANGE

1800: 75% Primary, 10% Tertiary

1900: 30% Primary, 15% Tertiary

2006: 2% Primary, 74% Tertiary

New category 9% Quaternary

Deindustrialisation - decline in manufacturing

Globalisation changes in Gov. Policy

POST-INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY

Manufacturing declines to replace growth in service sector

- Development of IT transform live + work. - work from home // 1.3 million in IT // world leader
- Service + finance. Rapid since 70s 79% UK economic output.
- Research Unis // BBC // MoS // EA.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Quarries, huge waste tips piled up.

dull / interest

Water pollution degraded soil

Tech & harmful emissions.

Strict env. targets put in place water quality

TORR QUARRY

8 limestone quarries / Wildlife lakes // 200 acre site blend / rail

CHANGING RURAL LANDSCAPES

Outer Hebrides South

School children full school closures

Younger ppl move away

Subsidies to maintain fishing

Canterburyshire

Migrants seduced by 25% in 2012

Commuters high costs of houses

↓ in Agr.

CHANGING TRANSPORTATION

ROAD

100 new roads sch. 2014 £15 billion road investment improve A303.

SEA

Largest in Europe. Dover main port for freight. Liverpool 2

RAIL

improve links electrification of many line

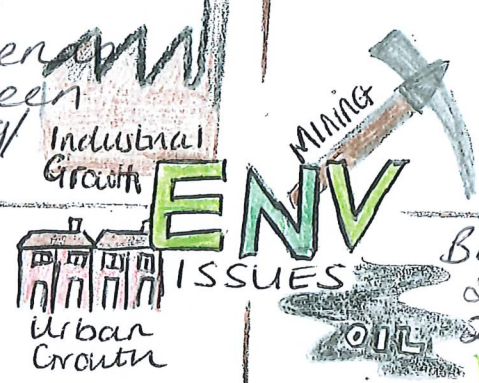
HS2 £50 billion?

AIR

3.5% of UKs GDP 2 million freight expansion of Heathrow new runway.

DON'T FORGET NIGERIA!!

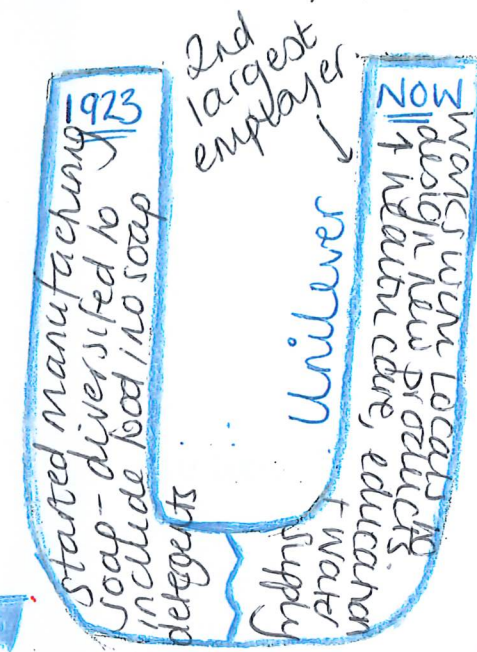
- 5000 industrial plants + 10,000 illegal plants.
- Lagos harmful pollutants directly into drains
- dispose of chemical waste on land - threatens groundwater.
- 70/80% of Nigerien forests have been destroyed - log/agriculture
- Squatter settlements common
- Services failed to keep pace.
- waste disposal major issue.
- Traffic congestion in a major problem in most Nigerian cities



- Mining led to soil erosion
- local water supplies polluted toxic chemicals...
- violent conflicts

EXPLAIN How economic growth can have harmful impacts on the environment (6 marks)

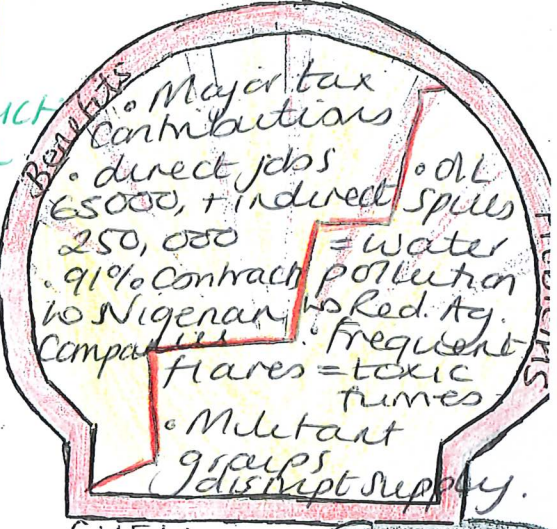
Plan:



- Negatives**
 - poorly paid
 - conditions poor
 - Managmt often foreign
 - Grants could have been invested
- Employment**
 - money in economy
 - invest in infrastructure
 - Valuable exports
 - Positives

TNG's
Defn: a large company that operates in several countries

40 TNCs in Nigeria
110s in UK, USA, Europe



SHELL in Niger Delta

Bodo oil spills 2008/2009
2 large spills
11 million gallons of crude oil to spill over 20km²
2015 Shell paid £55 million in comp.

HDI Human Development Index

What's happened:
Since 2005
Increasing steadily
Quality of life: std of living
Health care + happiness
experiences by indiv. groups
How does eco dev improve quality of life
• Reliable access to safe water + sanitation
• Better diet - better productivity at night
• Reliable elec - easier to go out + better health care

	1990	2005	2013
Life Expectancy	46	49	52
Mortality Rate	213	159	117
Schools %	25	35	-
Mobile per 100 phones	0	13	73

Why Nigeria?
• Many people poor - limited access to services such as safe water sanitation + reliable elec.
60% live on less than 1 dollar a day.

NEE
Case study!

Fully independent in 1960. But many power struggles - dictatorship
Civil war 67-70

Social
• Multi ethnic / multi faith
• is social diversity
• Economic diff between N + S

Cultural
• Diverse culture
• Nigerian Music
• Nollywood - cinema 2nd largest
• Literature
• Football team

Environment
• Series of bands reflects decreasing rainfall
North. North = desert. South rain forest.

WHERE?
• West Africa
• Borders Benin, Niger, Chad + Cameroon
• lat 4° 14' tropical climate

Importance
• 21st largest economy
• 2.1% world oil (121 largest)
• 5th largest oil prod. in UN peace
• fastest growing economies
• highest farm output (70% employed in agr.)
• leading way

	Nigeria	UK
Birth Rate	35 per 1000	12 per 1000
Death Rate	13 per 1000	9 per 1000
Life Exp	52	81
IMR	73	4
CNV / PP	US \$ 2970	US \$ 43430
% poverty	70	15

To what extent economic development has improved QoL in Nigeria

Plan:



Economic
Community of W African states - trading group for W Africa
Rapid advances in Tech
• Greater Env. Concern
• Many speak English
• Investment in Science + tech training
• IT beginning to drive economy not oil
• increased use of telecommunications
• Global finance + trade

Manufacturing
what? impact on Eco dev?
making products from raw materials
10% Nigerias GDP
protected foods, soap
Regular paid work = secure market
• Stimulate growth through links
• foreign investment

What? Assisting people
• Charities / NGO's governments, Multi lateral
2 TYPES
• Emergency Aid
• Developmental Aid.

Benefits?
• funded health + HIV programme
• NGO nets for life
• ~~100~~ Malware nets
• would bank US\$ 500 million long sample: term...

Prevention of Effective?
• Corruption by both gov + individuals
• Gov. direct money eg claims used to build Navy
• Donors may political interests.

What is the context of Nigeria?

IMPACT OF AID?

Question 3 Resource Management

FOOD

poor diet leads to illness/Obesity too much

WATER

N. America/Europe
Hic have plentiful supply = high std of living

quantily quality affect wellbeing

one billion not enough calories

Supplies most out

Global inequality

Wards poorest countries, low water supply

Areas of under-nourishment

1 billion are malnourished

well fed = productive at work
↳ contribute to the economy.

Energy needed to develop factories, machinery, fuel.

ENERGY

provides both necessities luxuries

Vital for crop & food supply

Economic wellbeing

Social wellbeing

Keyword	Definition
Resource	Something we need / use.
Surplus	Supply exceeds demand.
deficit	demand exceeds supply.
inequality	differences in supply & resources
Renewable	a resource which can not be exhausted
Sustainable	meet the needs of present without comp. future generations.
Irrigation	supply of water to land & crops.

Question 5: WATER!

(NB: It will say choice in the paper & you HAVE NOT LEARN'T THE OTHERS)

N. America

Surplus

Asia / Europe

Surplus

low rainfall

Sahara, Desert

high pop demand

Definition: when availability is not sufficient quantity or quality

Poor infrastructure = little sanitation
open sewers
contaminated water - Disease

Agriculture uses 70% of global water. Droughts can lead to food shortage

Gravtict Industry in NEES is demand. By 2030 chemie polusmy = 33% of water

Water crosses political boundaries. Reservoirs in one country affect other.

IMPACTS OF WATER INSECURITY

Global patterns of water surplus and deficit

Global water stress

Key: Ratio of water withdrawal to supply
Extremely high (80-95)
High (40-79%)
Medium-high (20-39%)
Low-medium (10-19%)
Low (<10%)



Paper 2: Section C Resource Management

UK Demand:

- ↑ population is increasing
- Seasonality of products but watered all year round.
- demand for more exotic foods - eg Mangoes

UK demand.

- Changes in lifestyle + eating habits
- Growing population
- Increase in water intensive domestic appliances

1990 3/4 of Energy from Coal + oil → fossil or Non Renewable

2007: Equal mix

2004: Renewable such as wind + solar energy more imp.

Water Quality

EA monitors:

- filtering water
- purifying / adding chemicals
- Restricting use for recreation

still problems: leaching, mines / industry / chemicals

FRACKING

- Rich natural reserves deep under shale rock
- ↳ extracted with high pressure liq.

PROB:

- Earthquakes
- pollution, high costs of extra NIMBY.

High demand in South East

Lowest Rainfall!

High Rainfall West particularly S.W

low population surplus

Eco

- Nuclear
- Wind
- Exp to build, produce + decom.
- high costs
- attract visitors
- some put them off

ENV

- Safe storage
- toxic radio
- active v. imp. = leaks
- visual impact / noise / construction

2006 = Water transfer grid. Move from surplus to deficit

PROBS: effect on Land Wildlife / high costs

Changes in lifestyle + eating habits

Global demand for food increased

All energy production uses water

Large-scale water transfer

Lesotho Highland Water project.

- Huge water transfer scheme
- 40% will be transferred from the Segou → River Vaal
- Dams store water

Water Stress: when demand for water exceeds supply in a certain period of time

quality restrict use.

provides water

- Reduces acidity of Vaal river
- Restores balance

Costs US\$4 bln

40% water lost through leakage

↑ water prices

poor communities lack mains water or only have access to shared supplies

poor countries lack infrastructure to transport to areas of need

infiltration of water through permeable rocks build up groundwater

amounts of waste + groundwater of chemicals = water borne disease

High rainfall = surplus

drier climates = less water

pumping water out of ground faster than replaced

Desalination

Remove salt from sea water

V. Expensive eg Saudi Arabia

Impacts Eco - lots of energy needed.

Sustainable

Meet today's need without compromising future

- Reduce waste + unnecessary use eg. leakages
- water, tamper, awareness
- Conservation
- Greywater = sinks, bath, showers, washing machines
- 70% in Jordan for irrigation
- Grey Water
- Recycling
- generators

Waker River Basin

Issues

- Management poor
- over use in irrigation = water log overab.

↑ Supply

- Taankas
- under ground storage from roots

Project:

- South Rajasthan India
- NGO funded
- ↑ supply
- ↑ awareness
- Education to conserve