

Year 10 Urban Challenges

Game Changer – 'I can understand the challenges experienced in urban areas and look for sustainable solutions'

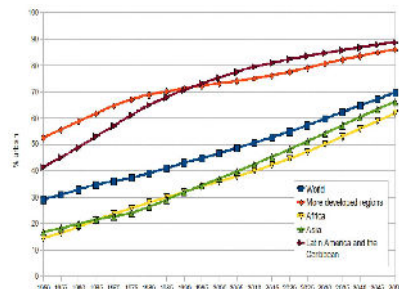
This unit focuses on the growth of urban areas and the challenges and opportunities this brings. It contrasts NEE and HIC cities with a focus on how these areas can manage these growing problems. Sustainable solutions are explored.

Urbanisation	The increasing percentage of people living in urban areas.
Rural - urban Migration	The movement of people from rural areas to urban areas.
Urban Sprawl	Urban areas growing in size.
Push Factors	The negative characteristics of areas causing people to move away.
Pull Factors	Positive characteristics of areas that are causing people to move to them.
Megacity	A city with a population of 10 million or more.
Favela	Brazilian word for slum/squatter settlements which migrants to the city
Regeneration	Urban regeneration is the attempt to reverse that decline by both improving the physical structure, and, more importantly and elusively, the economy of those areas.

Urbanisation

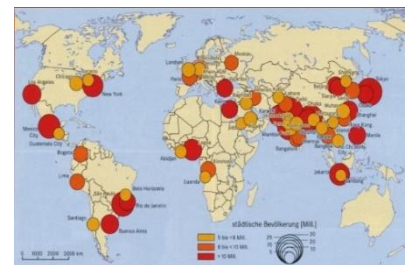
This is an increase in the amount of people living in urban areas such as towns or cities. In 2007, the UN announced that for the first time, more than 50 % of the world's population live in urban areas.

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.



Megacities

More than two thirds of current megacities are located in either NEEs (Brazil) and LICs (Nigeria). The amount of megacities are predicted to increase from 28 to 41 by 2030.



Push / Pull Factors



Challenges of Urban Growth

Opportunities

- Larger work force
- Taxation
- Larger consumer market
- Greater investment
- Public services
- Events/leisure/entertainment
- Community

- Overcrowding
- Congestion
- Waste management
- Over usages of resources
- Air pollution
- Water pollution
- Strain on public services

These vary greatly between NEE and HIC cities. Back up these examples with your case studies.

- Regeneration schemes
- Investment from private companies / MNCs
- Improvements to infrastructure
- Improved public transport
- Sustainable methods (see **Sustainable Living** section)

Sustainable Living

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.

Water Conservation

This is about reducing the amount of water used.

- Collecting rainwater for gardens and flushing toilets.
- Installing water meters and toilets that flush less water.
- Educating people on using less water.



Energy Conservation

Using less fossil fuels can reduce the rate of climate change.

- Promoting renewable energy sources.
- Making homes more energy efficient.
- Encouraging people to use energy.



Creating Green Space

Creating green spaces in urban areas can improve places for people who want to live there.

- Provide natural cooler areas for people to relax in.
- Encourages people to exercise
- Reduces the risk of flooding from surface runoff.



Waste Recycling

More recycling means fewer resources are used. Less waste reduces the amount that eventually goes to landfill.

- Collection of household waste
- More local recycling facilities.
- Greater awareness of the benefits in recycling.



Find out more:

BBC Bitesize

Case Studies



SPACE & PLACE

SUSTAINABILITY & STEWARDSHIP

FUTURE CHANGE & CHALLENGE

INTERRELATIONSHIPS

GAME CHANGERS