

This is an important booklet to support your studies and revision. You will need to know all of the information in the revision guide and the examples and case studies in here. On each page you will find the example or case study information and some practice questions.

For each example and case study there are some facts and figures you need to be aware of and learn and use in exam answers.

It is important to note:

The words ‘example’ and ‘case study’ are important. In the booklet if it is called an ‘example’ then that is the wording that will be used in exam questions. So you must use the correct example.

In the booklet if it is called a ‘case study’ then that is the wording that will be used in exam questions. So you must use the correct case study.

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| Paper 2 – Human Geography |
| Examples | Case study |
| Urban world – Improving squatter settlements – Favela Barrio, Brazil | Urban world – Major city in a NEE – Rio De Janerio, Brazil |
| Urban change in the UK – Regeneration project – London Olympics | Urban change in the UK – London |
| Development Gap – Growth tourism in a LIC – Kenya, East Africa  | Economic change in a NEE – Nigeria, Africa |
| Resource Management – extraction of a fossil fuel – Fracking |  |
| Resource Management – Local energy renewable energy scheme in |  |



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| **Topic:** The urban world | **Context:** How urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor |
| **Location:**Favela-Bairro, Rio de JaneiroRio de Janeiro is in south east Brazil. It has more than 600 squatter settlements (called Favelas), housing one-fifth of the city’s population (more than 1 million people). |
| **Background:** Often the poorest people in urban areas are the worst affect by the problems of urban growth. Urban planning schemes can help reduce the impact of these problems and improve the quality of life for the urban poor.The project ran from1995-2008 and involved 253,000 people in 73 favelas. | **Social improvements:**Day care centres for children to allow parents to work and earn moneyAdult education classes so that they can learn new skills and earn more moneyServices 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 landRunning training schemes to help people find better jobs | **Environmental improvements:**Wooden buildings are being replaced with brick buildings so they can deal with poor weatherStreets have been widened and paved and sewers have been plumbed in so the sewage does not stay in the street and spread diseaseRubbish collections once a week to remove waste from the streets |
| 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
 |
| Example questions:Using an example assess the success or failure of an urban planning scheme – 9 marksEvaluate the effectiveness of an urban planning scheme in a LIC or NEE you have studied – 9 marksExplain how squatter settlements can be improved. Use an example. 6 marks |



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| **Topic:** Major UK city - London | **Context:** Urban regeneration |
| **Location:**The London Olympics, The Lower Lea Valley |
| **Why was it in need of regeneration?*** Was one of the main industrial areas in London – following de-industrialisation the buildings were left derelict and this attracted crime and graffiti
* The area has high areas of deprivation
	+ Low educational achievement – poor schools meant that pupils did get the qualifications they needed to a good job
	+ Lots of derelict buildings
	+ Lots of people on benefit
 | **What obstacles had to be overcome to regenerate the site?*** Before construction or regeneration could begin, obstacles had to be overcome:
	+ The land had be brought together under one new owner – the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA)
	+ Existing landowners and users had to leave – there were some protests
	+ Land was previously polluted by industry had to be decontaminated before building could begin
	+ Electricity pylons had to be removed and overhead cables buried below the ground to improve the landscape appearance
	+ Waterways and railways crisscrossed the site, so bridges were built to link the area together
 |
| **Why was the London 2012 Olympic bid successful?*** There was a large area of available land, even though there were also businesses and home one the site
* East London has very good transport connections, particularly Stratford station, where most spectator arrived in 2012
* London’s diverse population made it the natural city to host guest from around the world. Newham is most diverse borough in London
* The Olympic bid promised to leave a lasting legacy that would help to regenerate east London
 |
| **How has the environment of the Lea Valley changed?** |
| Gone are the: | In their place have appeared |
| Old factories industrial estates and homes | Stunning new sports venues, including the Aquatics Centre, stadium and velodrome |
| Derelict and overgrown sites | A landscaped park with tourist attractions and natural habitats |
| Electricity Pylons and overhead cables | The Athletics’ Village, now converted into a residential community |
| Contaminated soil and polluted waterways | Clean soil and waterways |
| The Olympic Delivery Authority | The London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) (who have taken over from the ODA) |
| **What social and economic changes have taken place?*** The big promise of the 2012 Olympic Games was a lasting legacy to help regenerate on of the most deprived parts of London
* They spent £9.3 billion of public money on the Games so people expected to see long-term social and economic benefits
* In 2012 the LLDC was set up to plan regeneration after the games.
* It is likely to take until 2030 for the process to be completed so it is still too early to judge how successful the changes will be
* The Athletes village (now East Village) has already been converted into new homes
* By 2030 another five new residential communities are planned, with a further 8,000 new home turning Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park into a new part of London
 |
| Example questions:For one regeneration scheme you have studied in a HIC assess the social and economic changes that have taken place. 9 marksUsing am example explain why one regeneration was needed. 6 marks |



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| **Topic:** Development Gap | **Context:** How the growth of tourism in an Lower Income Country (LIC) helps to close the development gap |
| Country: Kenya, East Africa |
| **Background:** * Kenya is a LIC in East Africa.
* It attracts tourists because of its tribal culture, safari wildlife, warm climate and beautiful unspoilt scenery.
* Kenya’s government is trying to boost tourism as a way of increasing its development.
	+ Visa fees for adults were cut by 50% in 2009 to make it cheaper to visit the country. They were also scrapped for children under 16 to encourage more families to visit.
	+ Landing fees at airports on the Kenyan coast have been dropped for charter airlines.
	+ Tourism has increased from 0.9 million visitors per year in 1995 to 1.8 million in 2011
 |
| **Effectiveness – Benefits*** Tourism now contributes over 12% of Kenya’s GDP – money that can be spent on development and improving quality of life
* Nearly 600,000 people are directly or indirectly employed by the tourism industry – that 1-% of all employment in Kenya
* The 24 national parks charge entry fees to tourists. This money is used to maintain the national parks which helps to protect the environment and wildlife
* Since 2000, Kenya’s score on the Human Development Index has increased from 0.45 to 0.55
 | **Effectiveness - Negatives*** Only a small proportion of the money earned goes to locals. The rest goes to big companies, often based in High Income Countries overseas, so doesn’t help to close the development gap
* Some Maasai tribespeople were forced off their land to create national parks for tourists
* Tourist vehicles damage the environment, e.g. safari vehicles destroying vegetation and disturbing animals
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| Example questions:Using an example explain how tourism can reduce the development gap – 6 marksAssess the effectiveness of tourism in reducing the development gap in a LIC or NEE you have studied – 9 marks  |



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| **Topic:** Energy  | **Context:** Extracting fossil fuels has advantages and disadvantages |
| Country: Fracking in the UK |
| **Background:** * Fracking is a way of extracting shale gas – natural gas that is trapped underground in shale rock
* Liquid is pumped into the shale rock at high pressure. This causes the rock to crack (fracture), releasing the gas, which is then collected as it comes back out the well.
 |
| **Advantages:*** There appears to be lots shale gas available in the UK. Fracking increases the energy security of the UK as supplies of other fossil fuels start running out
* Gas is less polluting that other fossil fuels. It releases half the carbon dioxide of coal
* Fracked gas is a cheaper source than some renewables – although it can cost more to extract than gas from some other sources
* The technology has already been tested (in the USA) and shown to work, unlike some renewable sources
 | **Disadvantages:*** Gas is not a sustainable energy source. It’s non-renewable, and releases carbon dioxide when it’s burned – contributing to global warming
* There’s a risk of pollution of groundwater, drinking water and air
* It uses lots water (a limited resource)
* It’s known to cause small earthquakes
* It’s an issue that people feel strongly about. Public opposition has stopped it from being used yet in the UK
* Investment in fracking may slow down the investment in renewable energy
 |
| Example questions:To what extent do the advantages of extracting fossil fuels outweigh the disadvantages? 9 marks |



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| **Topic:** Energy  | **Context:** Local renewable energy scheme in a Newly Emerging Economy |
| Country: Rice Husks in Bihar, India |
| * Bihar is a rural state in north-east Indai
* 85% of people who live there are not connected to the electricity grid – particularly in rural areas
* If they are connected it is a very unreliable supply
* The scheme started in 2007 to use local biomass to supply homes with electricity
* The scheme used rice husks – a waste product from producing rice for food
 |
| How does it work:* Rice husks are collected and used to generate electricity in small local power plants
* Each power station can supply homes within a 1.5km range
* By 2015 – 84 rice husk powered plants were operating – supply around 200,000
 | Advantages:* It is very efficient as the energy sources do not have to be transported long distances
* The electricity produced does not need to be transferred over long distances to places
* Using biomass has reduced the need for Kerosene lamps in rural homes and so reduced the use of fossil fuels
* The power plants provide employment for local people – they are trained in management, operation or maintenance.
* The scheme is sustainable as it reduces the reliance on external organisation and expertise
* The government now offers financial support to help set up biomass plants
 |
| Example questions:Use an example to illustrate the features of a local energy scheme in a Newly Emerging Economy (NEE) – 6 marks |



**Newly Emerging Economy (Rio, Brazil)**

**Why is Rio important?**

* Where is Rio?
	+ Rio is a large coastal city located on the South-East coast of Brazil
* Rio is important nationally because…..
	+ Second largest city in Brazil
	+ Main tourist destination – Christ the Redeemer and the Carnival
	+ Population of approximately 6 million people
	+ Second largest city of industrial production as well as its financial and service industries (chemicals, pertroleum, processed foods, pharmaceuticals, textiles, clothing and furniture).
* Rio is important internationally because…
	+ Host the 2016 Olympics and Para Olympics
	+ Major oil reserves and industrial powerhouse
	+ Largest economy in Latin America

**Why is Rio growing?**

* Rural-to-urban migration – people moving from the countryside to the city
* Natural increase – people having more babies. As more people live in towns and cities there will be an increase in births

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| Push Factors | Pull Factors |
| Poor healthcare | Good healthcare |
| No jobs | Jobs |
| Poor sanitation | Good sanitation |
| Drought | Clean water |
| War | Access to food |
| No food | No crime |
| Poor housing | Protection from persecution |

**What opportunities has urban growth created?**

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| Social opportunities | Economic opportunities |
| Sick children can get treated. | Easier to get permits for travel and business |
|  Anti-biotics are available in the hospitals for babies | Lots of people in the city to sell goods to |
| Children can go to school and get qualifications for the future | Consistent electricity supply so machines always run making it easier to make money |
| Water is cleaner in the city | New industrial areas (Santa Cruz) – this has attracted lots businesses and industry such as sawmills |
| Satellite TV and good electricity supply | New businesses like sawmills cause new businesses to set up such as paper shop and a machine repair business |
| Access to good schools and university |  |

**What challenges has urban growth created?**

* Health care
	+ Challenges:
		- Only 55% of the city had a local family health clinic
		- Services for pregnant women are very poor
	+ Solutions:
		- Many favelas are inaccessible on steep slopes and crowded – doctors took health kits to each house and tested for 20 diseases and treated them
		- Infant mortality decreased
* Education
	+ Challenges
		- Only half of children above the age of 14 go to school
		- School enrolment is low because
			* A shortage of nearby schools
			* A lack of money and the need to work
			* A shortage of teachers
			* Low pay and poor training for teachers
	+ Solutions
		- Encourage local people to volunteer to help in school
		- Give grants to poor kids
		- Make money available for free lessons in volleyball & squash in the favelas
* Water supply
	+ Challenges
		- 12% of people in Rio do not have access to running water
		- 37% of water is lost through leaky pipes
	+ Solutions
		- 7 new treatment plants built between 1998 and 2014
		- Over 300km of pipes were laid
		- By 2014 95% of population had a mains water supply
* Energy
	+ Challenges
		- The whole city suffers frequent blackouts
		- Made worse during the world cup and the Olympics
		- Many people in the poorest parts get their electricity illegally – this is risky and unsafe
	+ Solutions
		- Installing 60km of new power lines
		- Building a new nuclear generator
		- Developing the new Simplicio hydro-electric complex which will increase Rio’s supply of electricity by 30%

**Effects of economic growth**

* + Rio provides 6% of all employment in Brazil
	+ Lots of jobs in service industries – finance, tourism and retail
	+ Lots of jobs in manufacturing – steel, oil with associated import & export
* Unemployment
	+ Big recession in 2015 – increased unemployment and with high taxes led to riots
	+ 20% unemployment in the favelas
	+ Lots people in the informal economy – not regulated & taxed but low paid
* Crime
	+ Pacifying Police Units (UPPs) were established to reclaim favelas from drug dealers
	+ Police have taken control of crime-dominated Complexo do Alemao and 30 smaller favelas

**Air pollution**

* Problems
	+ Heavy traffic and congestion on roads causes a build-up of exhaust fumes
	+ Steep mountains – roads can only be built on coastal lowlands
	+ Tunnels are need to connect different areas of the city
	+ 40% increase in the number of cars
* Solutions
	+ Expansion of the metro system
	+ New toll roads to reduce congestion
	+ Make coast roads one-way during rush hours to improve traffic flow

**Water pollution**

* Problems
	+ Ends up on the beaches – could put of tourists and the country loses vital income
	+ 55 rivers heavily polluted
	+ 200 tonnes of raw sewage enters the bay every day
* Solutions
	+ 12 new sewage works have been built since 2004 at a cost of US$ 68 million
	+ Ships fined for discharging fuel into the bay illegally
	+ 5km of new sewage pipes have been installed around badly polluted areas

**Waste pollution**

* Problems
	+ Biggest problems in the favelas
	+ Built on steep slopes with few proper roads – difficult for waster collection trucks to access
	+ Dumped in the streets and water sources – causes diseases like cholera and encourages rats
* Solutions
	+ Power plant set up to make methane from rotting rubbish – 30 tonnes of rubbish a day makes enough electricity for 1000 homes

Characteristics and problems of squatter settlements

·        settlements are unplanned so the houses do not have basic infrastructure such as sanitation, piped water, electricity and road access
·        houses are made of any material available nearby - corrugated iron, pieces of board - haphazardly assembled to provide a basic shelter
·        houses have a simple layout that may have a living area separate from a sleeping area
·        parents and large families inhabit a small shack which is often overcrowded and the squatter settlements are very overcrowded
·        there are no toilets, water must be collected from a nearby source - often at a cost - and carried back
·        rubbish is not collected and the area quickly degenerates into a place of filth and disease
·        the inhabitants tend to create poorly paid jobs where the income is unreliable or they work in the less well-paid jobs part of the formal sector
·        quality of life is poor; the housing and environment are largely responsible for this
·        the residents have very little money so cannot improve their homes or environments
·        crime is a problem, children often do not go to school, the family lives on top of each other, there is no privacy, disease is rife and life is one of trying to survive from one day

**How can we improve squatter settlements?**

Self-help occurs where local authorities support the residents of the squatter settlements in improving their homes. This involves the improvements outlined above, but it is more organised. There is cooperation between residents to work together and remove rubbish. There is also cooperation from local authority, which offers grants, cheap loans and possibly materials to encourage improvements to take place. Standpipes are likely to be provided for access to water supply and sanitation. Collectively, the residents, with help from the local authority, may begin to build health centres and schools. Legal ownership of the land is granted to encourage improvements to take place, marking an acceptance of the housing.

Site and service schemes are a more formal way of helping squatter settlements residents. Land is identified for the scheme. The infrastructure is laid in advance of settlement, so that water, sanitation and electricity are properly supplied in individually marked plots. People then build their homes using whatever materials they can afford at the time. They can add to and improve the structure if finances allow later.



**Cities in the UK: London**

* The UK is one of the most urbanised countries in the world
* The UK underwent urbanisation in the 19th Century
* The south and east of London is densely populated with more than 500 people per KM squared
* The north and west is sparsely populated with less than 10 people per KM

Where is London located?

* South-east of England
* South of Oxford
* North of Brighton

What factors were important to London’s success?

* The Thames is a tidal river. At high tide, ships were able to navigate up the river to London and the city became a port
* London was built at the lowest bridging point on the Thames – the widest point on the river where it was possible to build a bridge

Why did London grow?

* New docks meant the city could trade with different countries
* The ports/docks declined towards the end of the 20th Century
* Main hub for UK transport networks – road and rail
* Heathrow and Gatwick are close by – the UK’s major airports
* It is an international centre for
	+ Media & communication networks
	+ Education, including renowned universities and research
	+ Legal and medical facilities
	+ One of the two most important financial centres in the world
	+ Culture, entertainment and tourism

How has London’s population changed?

* London’s population has grown rapidly
* It reached a peak of 8 million in 1931
* It decreased during the second World War
* It declined in 1981 as people moved to the countryside
* It is now rapidly growing due to migration

**Changes in London:**

Social & Economic opportunities (these are good things)

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| Issue | Changes |
| Regeneration of old areas - Shoreditch | Old warehouse knocked down and turned into flatsOld houses knocked down and turned downPubs and bars have brought the area back to lifeEthnic minorities have moved out of the as it became move expensiveLots of new hi-tech companies have come inGentrification has happened: rising property prices and changing populationLots of young professional workers have moved in |
| Employment | Lots of people worked in the port and docksIn the 1970’s the large container ships cannot get to the port so had to move to new cites – people lost their jobsThe docks became derelict and the area attracted crimeThe docklands were regenerated (made better) – lots of money was used as they built new homes, schools and offices.Employment has changed from a lot of manufacturing to a lot service industries like estate agents and health and social care |

**Social and economic opportunities**

**Traffic congestion:**

* Traffic congestion is a condition on road networks that occurs as use increases, and is characterized by slower speeds, longer trip times, and increased vehicular queueing.

**Problems caused by traffic congestion:**

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| Increased air pollution – greenhouse gas emissions |
| Poor efficiency of transporting goods leading to longer delivery times for businesses |
| Delays which may result in late arrival for a job or school |
| Blocked traffic may interfere with the passage of emergency vehicles |
| Higher chances of collisions due to tight spacing and constant stopping-and-going |
| Stressed and frustrated motorists, encouraging road rage and reduced health |

**Solutions to traffic congestion:**

* Park and ride schemes
	+ Park and ride schemes such as Colwick racecourse and Phoenix road
	+ For park and ride schemes people park their car in a car park outside of the city centre and then catch a bus to the city centre
	+ Park and ride schemes means there are less cars in the city centre
* Trams
	+ Develop the tram network into areas such as West Bridgford and Sherwood
	+ A tram can fit more people in than a car which means there are less cars on the road thus potentially reducing congestion
* Pedestrianisation
	+ Pedestrianisation – concreting the roads in the city centre
	+ Areas of Nottingham such as Market Square have been pedestrianised, which will exclude cars so therefore reducing traffic congestion
* Cycle lanes
	+ Nottinghamshire has 650 miles of cycle lanes and is adding more
	+ If you have more cycle lanes which are safe from other vehicles; people may be more willing to travel by bike this reducing the number of cars on the road
* Buses
	+ Improving the reliability of Nottingham’s buses which will make them more attractive to drivers so use them more.

How are they improving transport systems?

* Population will increase by 60% by 2050
* Crossrail is a new, east-west rail route across London
* It will run through tunnels underneath the city

Benefits of Crossrail – Social and economic opportunities

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| Reduce journey time – for example, the journey time from Liverpool Street to Heathrow will fall from over an hour to 35 minutes |
| Increase the number of rail passenger journeys in London by 105, or an extra 200 million journeys a year |
| Bring an extra 1.5 million people with a 45-mintue journey of central London, increasing the number of people who can commute to work in London |
| Improve the integrated transport in London by providing more interchanges with the Underground network |
| Raise property values by about 25% around station along the Crossrail route |
| Encourage further regeneration across London, providing access to thousand more jobs |
| Improve access for disabled people to new stations, with no steps from platform to street level |

**Environmental opportunity**

Urban greening

How much of London is green?

* One of the world’s greenest cities – 47% of it – parks, woodlands and cemeteries
* Central London has lots of parks
* Local parks lots of these in inner and outer London
* Suburban growth – the expansion of London in the early 20th Century led to the development of suburbs – they were built on farmland

Why is it good to have green cities?

* Trees produce oxygen, clean the air and help reduce global warming
* Trees and green space reduce the danger of flooding by slowing down the rate at which rainwater drains from the land
* Parks, woodlands and even domestic gardens provide a habitat for wildlife, including birds, insects and mammals
* People enjoy green open spaces and they help use to keep healthy. We use these spaces for walking, running, cycling and for sport
* People also use green spaces for growing food. There are 30,000 allotments in London

Urban greening: Greening the roofs

* What: installing 30 green roof on premises in Herne shops in Norwood
* The aim is to
	+ Improve air quality
	+ Absorb storm water run-off reducing flooding
	+ Places for butterflied and beetles to live, feed and nest
* A green roof is a deliberately vegetated roof
* Sedum plants are used as they can swell up and absorb water

Social challenges

Urban inequalities

* Social deprivation – the degree to which a person or a community lacks the things that are essential for a decent life, including work, money, housing and services
* Deprivation can be measured through life expectancy (how long a person lives) and through benefits

Why is inequality still a challenge in London?

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| Measure of deprivation | Kensington & Chelsea | Newham |
| Male Life expectancy | 83.7 | 75.7 |
| Female life expectancy | 87.8 | 79.8 |
| Unemployment | 3.9% | 9.4% |
| Pupils achieving 5+ good GCSE grades | 80% | 62% |
| Households with joint income <£15,000 | 9% | 26% |
| Households with joint income > £60,000 | 26% | 7% |

Why is there a housing shortage?

* More people being born
* More migration
* London grows by 100,000 people every year and only 20,000 new houses are built
* Rise in divorce
* People living longer

Brownfield sites – these have been built on before and are found in the city centre

Greenfield sites – these have not been built on before and are found on the outskirts of the city

**Issues about building on brownfield and greenfield sites**

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| Brownfield sites | Greenfield sites |
| Sites are available since industry declined - Advantage | Public transport is worse is rural areas, so more need for cars - disadvantage |
| New development can improve the urban environment- Advantage | Land is cheaper in rural areas - Advantage |
| Public transport is better in urban areas, so less need for cars- Advantage | Increases urban sprawl - disadvantage |
| Old buildings may need to be demolished first - disadvantage | No demolition or decontamination is needed - Advantage |
| Ground may need to be decontaminated - disadvantage | Once land is built on, it is unlikely to be turned back to countryside - disadvantage |
| Reduces the need for urban sprawl - Advantage | Natural habitats may be destroyed - disadvantage |
| Land is more expensive in urban areas - disadvantage | Valuable farmland or land for recreation may be lost - disadvantage |

Urban sprawl – the uncontrolled spreading out into the countryside of an urban area

Green belt: should new homes be built here to reduce urban sprawl?

The green belt is an area of land that is protected from development. It is designed to stop urban sprawl. However much development such as new housing does happen here. People can feel they lose the nice views, access to green areas will be gone and the loss of wildlife. Some people will like it as they could move out of the inner city and buy a cheaper house.

**Environmental challenge: London’s pollution problem**

* Coal burnt in 19th Century gave out a lot of pollution
* There is a lot of pollution
* The main source is emissions from road vehicles and modern housing systems
* This is made worse by the dense road networks in London and tall buildings that trap air between them
* The worst pollution record in Europe
* The worst issue is nitrogen dioxide which comes from road vehicles
* 4,000 premature deaths a year in London due to long-term exposure to air pollution

How will new cycle superhighways help?

* New cycle superhighways are planned to reduce traffic and cycles
* Cyclists have increased from 1% to 15% of road users in London over the past 50 years.

What happens to London’s waste?

* A quarter of London’s waste goes to landfill
* Landfill waste contributes to wider environmental problems
* Greater greenhouse emissions in the atmosphere
* More of the waste is now recycled or incinerated (burnt to generate electricity) – target for zero waste to go to landfill



**Nigeria**

Nigeria is a Newly Emerging Economy (NEE) county which is experiencing rapid economic development which is leading to significant social, environmental and cultural change.

This is a case study.

Location of Nigeria:

It is in West Africa.

3 times larger than the UK

184 million people live there.

By 2050 it will have the fourth biggest population in the world.

**Social and cultural context**

* Formed in the 20th Century under British rule
* Gained independence in 1960
* 500 ethnic groups which leads to lots of tension
* Three main religions – Christianity, Islam and traditional African
* Recent rapid urbanisation has meant lots of people moving in towns and cities

**Environmental context**

* 5-12 degrees north of the Equator in tropical Africa
* As you move further north the country becomes drier
* In the south it is a hot and humid climate with tropical rainforest
* Savannah grassland in the north
* Much natural vegetation has been replaced by agriculture

**Political context**

* Civil war from 1967-1970 followed by military dictatorships
* Stable democracy in 1998 with regular elections
* Conflict with Boko Haram in the north – an Islamic extremist organisation

**Changing industrial structure**

* The largest economy in Africa
* Economy is growing very rapidly but most people are still poor – living on less than US$1.25 a day
* A growing inequality – a few rich people some well-paying jobs in cities
* Most wealth in the south around Lagos with greater poverty in the north and south-east
* Moving form a mainly agricultural economy into an industrial economy
* Half of GDP comes from manufacturing and service industries
	+ Telecommunications – 115 million mobile phone users
	+ Retail and wholesale – small business growing to become part of the formal sector
	+ Film industry in Nigeria (Nollywood) – third biggest in the world

**How can manufacturing industry stimulate economic development?**

New manufacturing industries can increase the pace of economic development in Nigeria in several ways:

* Improving the standard of living by products of industries such as cement
* Producing manufactured goods in the country reduces the need to import goods and can be cheaper
* New industries create jobs, give people an income and contribute to the country’s wealth through taxes
* The expansion of Nigerian companies into other countries increases Nigeria’s influence in the region

**Trans-National Corporations (TNCs)**

In Nigeria TNCs pay a large role in industrial development. When TNCs operate in a country they build factories which provide jobs for the local people and the government can receive taxes from this. The TNCs spend money on developing the local infrastructure (roads & services) which make the lives of the local people better.

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| Advantages of TNCs to the host country | Disadvantages of TNCs to the host country |
| Bring new investment into the country’s economy | Take profits out of the country to pay shareholders or to invest elsewhere |
| Provide jobs, often at higher levels than average in the local economy | Wage levels in LICs and NEEs are usually lower than HICs |
| Bring expertise and new skills that the country does not have | Can cause environmental damage and deplete natural resources |
| Have international links that bring access to world markets | TNCs can withdraw their investment from a country if they wish |
| Provide new technology that helps economic development | They are powerful organisation can exert political influence over the government in a country |

TNCs such as Shell which drills for oil has had a large environmental impact on Nigeria

* Oil spills from leaking pipelines damage farmland so crops no longer grow
* Gas flares are used to burn off gas from the oil. Apart from being wasteful, the fumes affect people’s health and contribute to global warming
* Oil heated by the sun becomes highly flammable and can burn out of control
* Oil pollution, which occurs offshore from tankers, kills fish in the sea

**Nigeria’s changing political and trading relationships in the wider world**

* Relationship with Britain – Strong trading relationship from colonial times with palm oil and slavery. Now Nigeria exports lots of natural commodities to Britain in exchange for imported manufactured goods
* Nigeria still trades with the UK but now does lots of business with the USA, China, India and the EU. Since independence, oil has replaced other natural commodities as Nigeria’s main export. But the country still manufactured goods like machinery, chemicals and transport equipment
* Relationship with China – Main export partner for manufactured goods. China is investing in Nigeria to improve its infrastructure. China’s economy and people need lots of resources so its economy can grow and the quality of life continue to improve

**Aid and Nigeria**

Most AID in Nigeria is international aid.

Types of Aid

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Official Development Assistance | Given by governments and paid for by taxes. Fr this reason, it is sometimes unpopular with taxpayers in those countries |
| Multilateral aid | Given by countries through international organisation, like the World Bank or International Monetary Fund (IMF) |
| Bilateral aid | Given directly by one country to another. Sometimes it is tied aid, with conditions attached. For example, the recipient may be required to buy goods from the donor country with the aid |
| Voluntary aid | Given by individuals or companies and distributed through charities and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) like OXFAM |
| Short-term emergency aid | To cope with immediate problems caused by disasters like earthquakes and wars |
| Long-term development assistance | Helps people to improve their lives through education, healthcare or agricultural development |

Aid has been very useful in Nigeria – from 2009-2013, 60 million mosquito nets were distributed to households across Nigeria as part of an internal aid project funded by the World bank, IMF and USA government.

**The effects of economic development on quality of life for the population**

* Quality of life can be measured in a number of ways. The Human Development Index (HDI) combines life expectancy, years of schooling and Gross National Income (GNI)

The benefits of economic development

The government earns money through taxes

More people are in work. They earn money to support themselves and their family

The government has more to spend on services like health and education

People pay taxes on what they earn

People enjoy better health, so life expectancy improves. Healthy people can work harder

Companies pay taxes on the profits they make

Companies invest to create jobs

Children get better education so they are better qualified for skilled work

Economic development