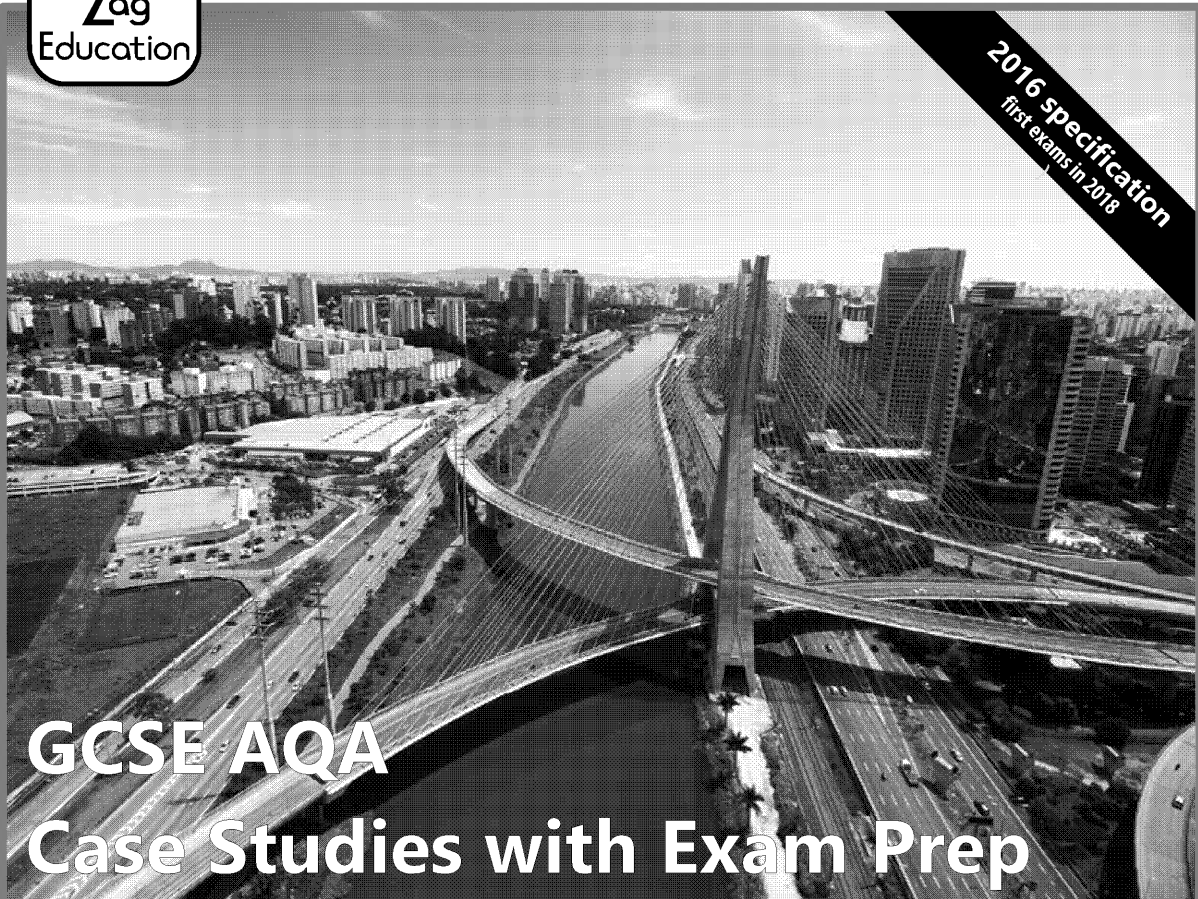


2016 specification
first exams in 2018



GCSE AQA Case Studies with Exam Prep

Urban Issues and Challenges

São Paulo, Brazil

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**POD
8804**

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Teacher's Introduction

This resource has been developed to provide case studies and exam preparation material to support the GCSE AQA specification (8035) **3.2.1 Section A: Urban Issues and Challenges**.

This detailed case study is on **São Paulo, Brazil** representing a **Major City** in a **NEE**, based on World Bank classifications.

The case study includes a main content section which can be used as part of a lesson plan or distributed to students for self-guided research; a selection of ICT interactive links to further students' research around each topic and a set of Springboard Images and discussion questions (also available as a PPT file accessible by digital download) which makes a fantastic starter activity.

*A webpage containing all the links listed in this resource is conveniently provided on ZigZag Education's website at **zzed.uk/8804***

You may find this helpful for accessing the websites rather than typing in each URL.

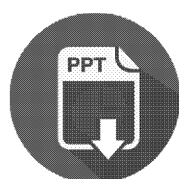


The exam preparation section which follows the case study contains a summary table, bringing together all of the key facts and figures relating to the case study; rapid-fire revision questions (with answers) to help recall and retention of the main points; and an exam-style question and mark scheme, written in the style of the AQA sample material, so that students can practice answering questions relating to case studies and applying relevant knowledge in their answers.

The resource may be used as a source of reference for the required case studies for individual study, or for group work leading to discussion or debate. Subheadings in the information sections are designed to enable tabulated comparisons of social, economic and environmental impacts.

Other detailed case studies are available for this topic area representing locations in countries with differing levels of development based on World Bank Income classifications:

- Nairobi, Kenya (Major city in a LIC)
- Bristol, UK (Major city in the UK)



A PowerPoint presentation containing the Springboard Images starter activity to accompany this resource is available as a free digital download. Just register for free updates using the link below to download all available content for your school or purchasing site.

November 2018

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Content

Background



Figure 1: Location of Brazil in the world

São Paulo is a city in the state of São Paulo. It is located in the south-east of Brazil, on the edge of the Brazilian Highlands and close to the Atlantic coast. Along the coast to the north is the famous city of Rio de Janeiro; while along the coast to the south is the **sustainable** city of Curitiba. Together, these areas form some of the most densely populated and economically active parts of Brazil.

Significance

The Globalization and World Cities Research Network categorises São Paulo on the level of London or New York in terms of significance, but vitally important world together through flows of money, people and information. São Paulo has been one since 2002.

São Paulo is important...

Nationally	Regionally	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has the largest GDP of any city in Brazil – \$136 billion in 2011. Much more ethnically diverse than other areas of Brazil – in particular São Paulo has large Italian and Jewish communities. 36% of Brazil's goods and services are produced in the state of São Paulo. It acts as a financial capital of Brazil, and houses the headquarters for many banks and finance companies. São Paulo has much lower crime rates than other Brazilian cities, making it popular for business travel and tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has the largest GDP of any city in Latin America. It is the largest urban area by population in all of the Americas – 11,895,893 people live here! Largest healthcare hub in Latin America – with 217 hospitals and many specialist research centres. The biggest fashion week in Latin America. In the top three of most visited cities in Latin America. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

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Urban Change

History of São Paulo's growth

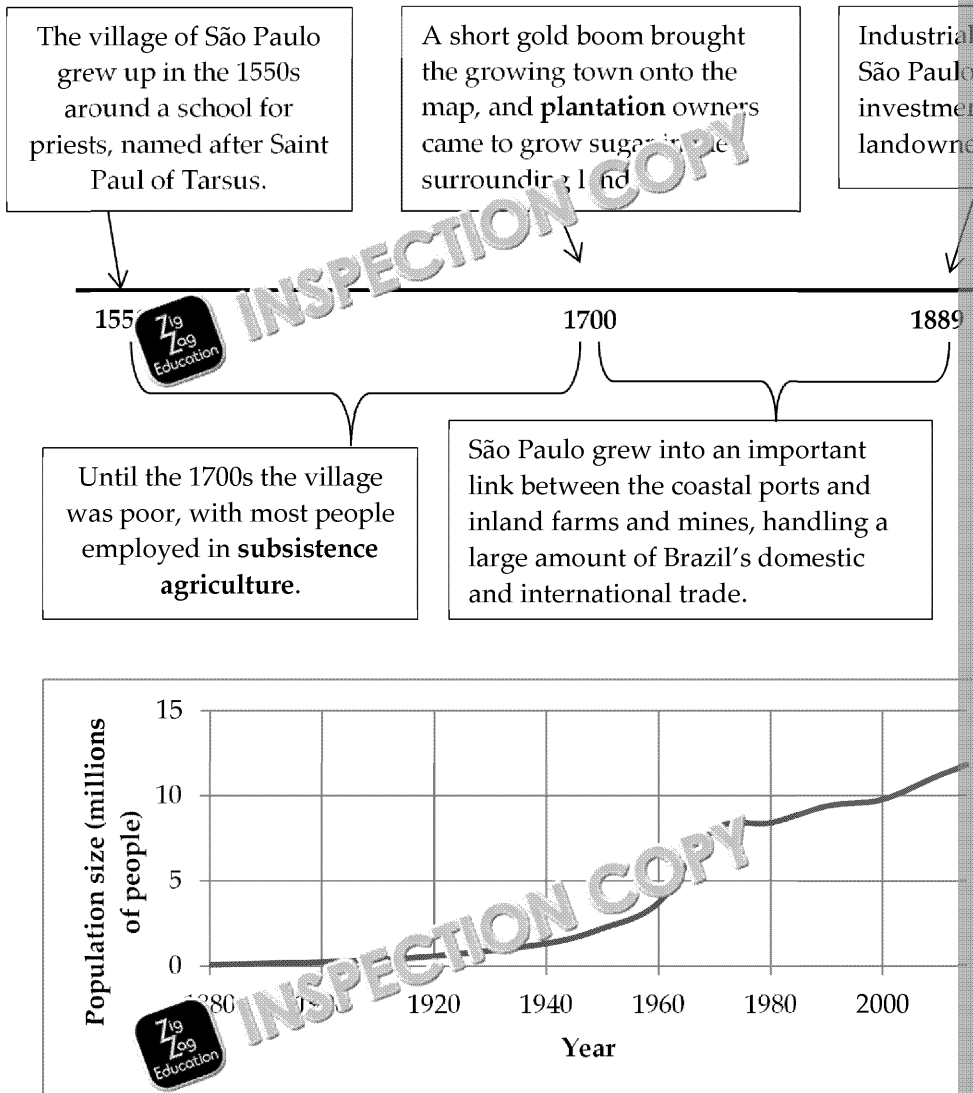


Figure 4: Population change in the city of São Paulo (not the wider urban area)

Causes of growth

There are two causes of population increase in São Paulo: natural increase and migration.

Natural Increase

The birth rate in Brazil is low, only 15 people per 1,000, but the death rate is even lower, at only six people per 1,000.

This is due to increases in life expectancy, reductions in maternal mortality and infant mortality, which are all due to improvements in healthcare. Cities are often targets for healthcare initiatives as a large population can be accessed easily, and infrastructure is often more plentiful.

Migration

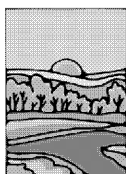
Migrants have come to São Paulo from all over Brazil and from within Brazil itself. Migration to São Paulo came in waves, with waves of migration from the countryside to the city. São Paulo is also home to the largest population of Japanese outside of Japan, many of whom arrived in the 1950s. Today Brazil experiences significant migration from Bolivia. Recent migration to São Paulo from other parts of Brazil have led the

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Rural area
e.g. Bahia



Push factors	Pull factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobs in rural areas are lower paid, as they tend to be in agriculture There are fewer jobs in rural areas as farmers have agricultural machinery now Infrastructure and access to services is poorer in rural areas Access to education and healthcare is low in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban areas are where the income is higher, meaning there is more investment in infrastructure and services The large amount of people creates an exciting cultural mix There are a larger variety of jobs

Impacts of migration

São Paulo is the most multi-racial city in Brazil, due to its historic waves of immigration. People in the city have Italian ancestors, and the culture of European countries is marked in the city. In the São Paulo dialect there is much Italian slang. Incoming migrants also keep the city relatively youthful, as it is more likely to be people aged 20–40 who move to the city.

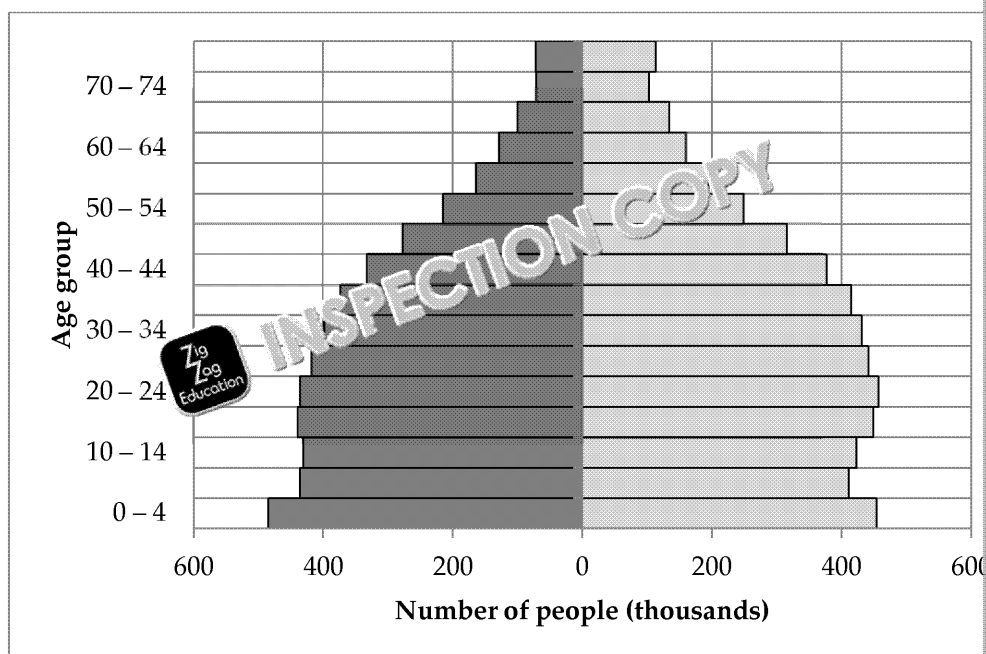


Figure 5: Population structure of São Paulo in 1998

Immigrants have also contributed to positive aspects like cultural life, and negative aspects like **sprawl** and **congestion**. At peak times, you could be in a 150 min traffic jam in São Paulo. The city's road network has not been able to keep pace with the huge population growth. The pressure on housing – prices for houses in São Paulo have gone up by around 10% per year, making it expensive to rent an office in São Paulo (as expensive as in New York!). Such expensive buildings have led to the growth of squatter settlements, called favelas in Brazil, where people build their own homes on land around the city. The housing supply, something which is already under pressure, has been made worse by the population growth.

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Figure 6: The growth of São Paulo

Opportunities

The city provides many opportunities to its residents in terms of access to jobs, healthcare and education. Some of these are outlined in the table below.

Employment	São Paulo is home to the headquarters of many Brazilian companies, and is also the regional base for many foreign TNCs – there is a high concentration of jobs here
	The well-developed tertiary sector hosts around 90,000 conferences and events each year – boosting the catering and events industries
Access to healthcare	Healthcare is free for all Brazilian citizens, although many people still choose to use private healthcare
	São Paulo is home to 105 hospitals, and some of the best medical facilities in the country, meaning that people come here from all over the country for treatment
	90% of children receive vaccinations
Access to education	School is compulsory for all Brazilian citizens, and in 2015 São Paulo launched an ambitious redevelopment programme which hopes to make the city a world-class educational hub
	The universities in São Paulo are world renowned
	95% of adults in São Paulo have basic standards of literacy
	Children from low-income families can be eligible for free school supplies and transport to school
Access to resources	97.8% of homes have access to electricity, although in some areas this is via an illegal connection
	There are few power outages in São Paulo, unlike in more rural areas
	98.4% of the population of São Paulo have access to clean water

Figure 6 shows the growth of a small city (with a population of around 10 million) into a very large city (with a population of around 20 million). São Paulo today is one of the largest cities in the USA, having a population density of around 10,000 people per square kilometre (compared to around 5,000 in Shanghai).

However, as the city grows, it demands large amounts of land in the suburbs, and this experience urban sprawl. Urban growth is driven by the need for new construction.

There is also a need for a fringe, as natural areas are converted into urban areas. This is done for timber and for environmental protection.

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Economic development for Brazil

While Rio de Janeiro may be the laid-back tourist destination, and Brasilia the government, São Paulo is the Brazilian city of business. São Paulo is an important part of economic development as a whole. The city is responsible for around 30% of Brazil's economic activity. It has its well-developed **tertiary sector** and specialisms in banking. Although it is no longer the major employer in the city anymore, São Paulo is surrounded by smaller manufacturing industries. Trading deals and finance deals are conducted in the city. Having attractive infrastructure is vital to the development of Brazil as a whole.

Challenges

Housing

Housing shortages and low incomes in São Paulo mean there are two types of housing:

	Name	Number	Definition	
1	Favelas	1,600	Self-made houses on marginal land (usually on the periphery), with few services	These have only rudimentary services. São Paulo, but have no access to water. Even efforts to reset the city often a favela is cleared.
2	Corticós	1,900	Slum tenement buildings in the city centre	Where low-income families live. Many of these are owned by the state.

São Paulo is home to 25% of all the favelas in Brazil – nearly 11% of the city's population. They are characterised by small streets, self-made buildings, and a lack of services. Some have existed for a long time, some services may have been installed, either through illegal tapping of water pipes and electricity lines, and some people have moved from cardboard to brick houses. Favelas are usually inhabited by the poor who live in them because they have no other choice.



Figure 7: Favelas in São Paulo

Many people living in these squatter settlements are from rural areas, but many have moved to São Paulo from other areas. High living costs and shortages of services mean that if someone loses their job, families may have no option other than to move back to their hometowns.

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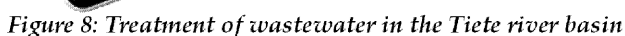


- Healthcare

- Education



Providing access to clean water and sanitary services is also a challenge in São Paulo. Many sewer systems in the city are old, and have illegal additions, meaning that they break and overflow often. Many favelas have no sanitary facilities at all, meaning that human waste is washed into the city's rivers.



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– Energy

São Paulo city alone consumes 17% of Brazil's energy, and much of this is **power**. In times of drought the turbines can't generate enough energy meaning people may suffer power outages. Electricity safety is an issue as supply is illegally taken from overhead cables.

Jobs and crime

In 2016 the unemployment rate in São Paulo was quite low, only around 8.33% of the population were unemployed, as recently as the start of 2015 it was only 4.33%. However, a recent increase in unemployment has been reported. People in São Paulo report having to queue just to get into a job interview, and the lack of work and social security provision means that when people don't have jobs they often can't pay their rent, and so are forced to live in the favelas.

Lack of
and
gove
mon
areas
gang
Orga
murder

In many cases, it is not that there are not jobs in São Paulo, but that people want jobs that there are. As manufacturing businesses are no longer in the city, and the city demands high levels of education, low-income workers or people who may not have gone to school are at a disadvantage in the job market.

For those left behind, the informal economy is often the only way that these people can survive. It is estimated that 43% of jobs in São Paulo are in the informal sector. The informal economy encompasses **street vendors**, recyclers, craftspeople, repair workers, or people who work for employers. Informal work is bad for both people and the government – because they have no formal education, but it is bad for the government because they have few employees and can suffer abuse. For the city, having so many people in the informal economy means a loss of tax revenue.

Environment

– Waste management

São Paulo has a waste problem – nearly 10% of Brazil's waste is generated in the city every day. São Paulo has strict environmental laws, meaning that the **landfills** in the city are not in use at the moment, meaning that trucks must travel to neighbouring towns to dispose of waste. The formal waste recycling sector of this is done by informal waste pickers.

The waste problem is caused by two things: increasing amounts of waste and a lack of infrastructure to manage it.

1. Increasing amounts of waste are caused by increases in the population size of São Paulo, as well as the growth of the middle class and the adoption of **consumer culture**.
2. Lack of infrastructure such as waste collection services and waste recycling plants are caused by a lack of funding and funds. The city authorities in São Paulo spend less on waste collection than New York, Tokyo and Mexico City. From 2002 to 2006 there was a tax on city residents to pay for these services, but this was abolished as it was unpopular.



Figure 1

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Poor waste management impacts the whole of the city – contributing to water pollution, and increasing the emission of **greenhouse gases**. This leads to **environmental degradation** and negative impacts on human health. Litter can also put off tourists and businesspeople from visiting the city.

– Congestion

São Paulo is a city of cars, they are seen as a **status symbol** for the middle classes, and are much more reliable and fast than the over-stretched public transport, buses and underground trains. Because the roads in the city were built without an overall city plan, they have to commute right through the centre of the city, leading to big traffic jams.

– Air pollution

Air pollution in São Paulo is very bad, with most people in the city saying it is a concern for them. In the 1980s this was caused by factories burning fossil fuels for energy, but as there are few factories in the city anymore, overall the air pollution comes from cars.

The large volumes of traffic in São Paulo emit all kinds of dangerous gases, reducing the air quality and increasing the amount of particulates in the air to twice the safe level determined by WHO. Because of the climate conditions and **topography** of the area, this air pollution gets trapped in the city, leading to smog that can be damaging to people's health. Children and elderly are particularly at risk. In 2011, it was estimated that 4,655 people died from air pollution in São Paulo – that's more than the deaths from AIDS and cancer combined.

– Water pollution

Although there are legal protections around the reservoirs which supply the city, they are not well enforced, and so favelas have grown in many of these areas, discharging sewage directly into the rivers. Of the sewage that is collected, only 58% is treated. Of the courses in São Paulo have been badly polluted since the 1970s, and although the two main rivers – the Tiete and the Pinheiros – prompted outcry in the 1970s, their condition have been slow.

Urban Planning

Historically, São Paulo has grown without any urban plans. This is one of the reasons why squatter settlements are such a problem. Growing public pressure and increasing urbanisation since the 1960s have forced the city authorities to look at ways of improving the lives of people living in favelas.

There are two main ways in which São Paulo has tried to improve the lives of the poorest inhabitants:

1. Slum removal schemes
2. Slum upgrade schemes

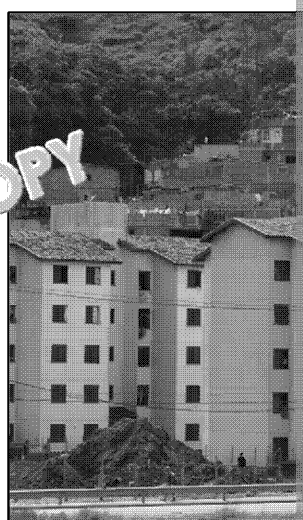


Figure 11: Slum

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Slum removal was the response in São Paulo from the 1960s to the 1980s, vi problem which needed to be removed. In many cases people were placed i periphery of the city, far away from transport and jobs.

Since the 1980s, slum upgrading has been the focus to improve lives in fav made available from national, state and city government, to implement the Figure 12.

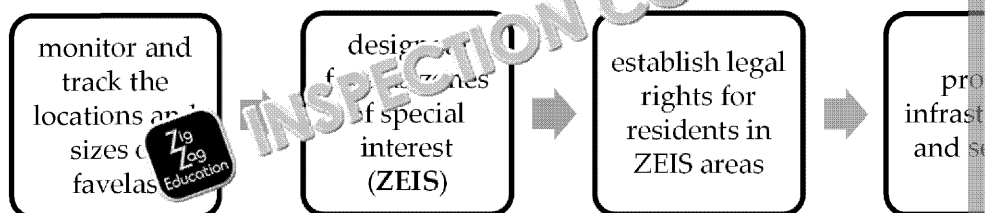


Figure 12: How slum upgrading works in São Paulo

Of particular importance is stage three, which gives people living in the fav right to fight for goods and services. It also allows them to enter into the ci have a registered address, can set up legal businesses and pay taxes. The B established rights for 40,000 families, and won awards from the UN for its v

Slum upgrading is not only easier and often cheaper, but avoids breaking u people from their places of work. In the favela of Paraisópolis, many peopl high-income areas of the city, so to move these people out to the rural–urba commuting costs. The importance of community emm erment and leisur recognised by the city government, and they are encourage favelas to vote in th negotiate with local authorities. Slum upgrading still occasionally occurs in th where legal rights cannot be assigned (e.g. the landowner doesn't want to s unsafe (e.g. a steep hillside), or the land is of environmental importance (e.g drinking water source).

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Fact Table

Population	11,895,893 people – nearly 12 million
Population density	7,000 people per square km
Founded	1550s
Date of industrialisation	1880s
Population growth rate since 1970	100,000 people per year increase
GDP	\$136 billion in 2011 – 10 th largest in Latin America
Number of airports	Two
Increase in house prices	10% each year
Economy	Mainly based on the tertiary sector
Proportion of children receiving vaccinations	90%
Adult literacy rate	95%
Proportion of homes with access to electricity	97.8%
Proportion of population with access to clean water	98.4%
Number of squatter settlements	3,500 = 1,600 favelas, 1,900 corticos
Proportion of the urban population living in favelas	11%
Number of people living in Favela do Moinho	2,500
Proportion of wastewater that is collected and treated	11%
Energy consumption	17% of Brazil's energy
Unemployment	8.33% in 2016
Level of crime	'Epidemic' according to the WHO
Proportion of jobs that are in the informal sector	43%
Waste generated	10% of Brazil's waste
Number of cars	7 million
Deaths from air pollution	4,655 in 2011
Budget for slum upgrades	£450 million
Number of families the Barrio Legal Programme helped	40,000

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Age structure	The proportion of people in different age groups
Alpha city	A globally significant city in terms of financial and economic power
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit – a system of public transport using dedicated lanes
Congestion	The slow-flowing of traffic, caused by a lack of transport capacity
Consumer culture	Increased levels of shopping and general leisure time
Corticos	Slum tenement buildings in the city centre
Dengue fever	A virus spread by mosquitos that can be life threatening
Dumps	Open air areas where waste is left
Efficiently	Using the least amount of resources to do something
Environmental degradation	The quality of the environment decreases – loss, or pollution
Favelas	Self-made houses on marginal land (usually without services)
GDP	The total value of the services and goods produced in the course of one year – expressed as US \$
Greenhouse gases	Carbon dioxide and methane – gases which have a ‘greenhouse effect’ and contribute to global climate change
Hydroelectric power	The generation of power, e.g. electricity, through flowing water
Informal sector	Business activities and transactions that are not regulated or have no contracts
Infrastructure	The services and structures needed for social and economic development
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Queer
Literacy	Reading and writing skills
Megacity	Urban area with a population density over 10 million
Migration	The change in residence of an individual or group – can be either permanent or semi-permanent
Natural increase	Birth rate is higher than death rate
NGOs	Non-governmental organisations – groups of people or groups and community groups which are not part of the state
Paulistanos	People from São Paulo city
Periphery	Area on the edge of the city
Plantation	Large farms that grow one crop for selling
Secondary industry	A type of industry focused on the manufacturing of goods
Status symbol	Something that shows someone is high class
Street vendors	People who sell things on the street
Subsistence agriculture	Farming on a small scale, only producing enough for the family
Sustainable	Something that can be continued for a long time without negative environmental or social impacts

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Temperate	Climates with moderate temperature, usually
Tenement	Large blocks of housing built to house low-
Tertiary sector	A type of industry focused on services, e.g.
TNC	Transnational corporation – A firm that has one country: e.g. headquarters in the UK and
Topography	The height and shape of the land's surface
Urban sprawl	The physical expansion of cities, and the de-
Waste incinerators	Factories which burn rubbish
 WHO	World Health Organization – a branch of the UN that deals with global health issues
ZEIS	Zones of special interest – areas in São Paulo that receive special measures and funding to develop them

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Rather than type out these

Use these series of graphs to compare São Paulo with other megacities
<https://lsecities.net/media/objects/article/678/a-brazil-mega-city-compared>
<https://lsecities.net/media/objects/article/679/cities-comparing-performance-in-wealth/en-gb/>

- ## Videos

- ## News Stories

- 📄 This news story covers one woman's campaign to compost more food
<http://www.mysinchew.com/node/114958?tid=10>
- 📄 Life in Favela do Moinho during the 2015 water crisis
<https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2015/apr/15/São-paulo-water-crisis>
- 📄 The announcement of the Arco do Futuro master plan for the city in 2013
<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2013/jun/05/São-paulo-problems>

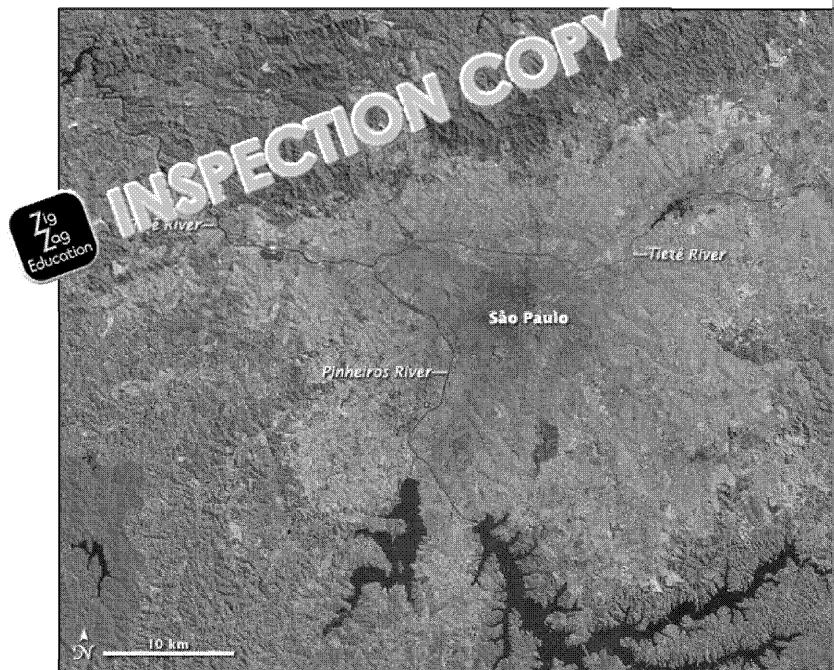
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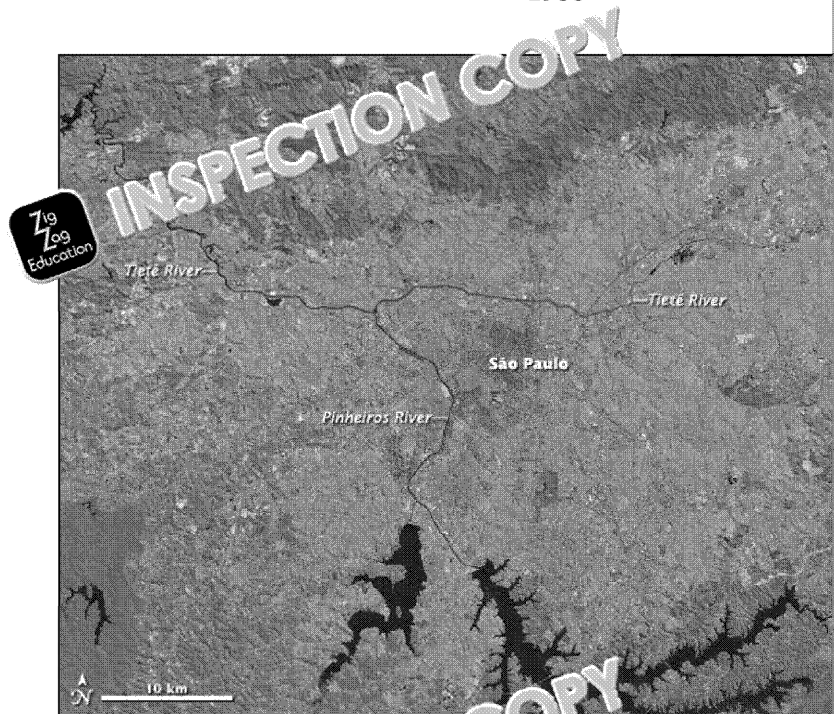




1. Urban growth



1986



2013

1. How has the size of the city changed?
2. How has the density of the city changed?
3. What impacts might these changes have had on the city?

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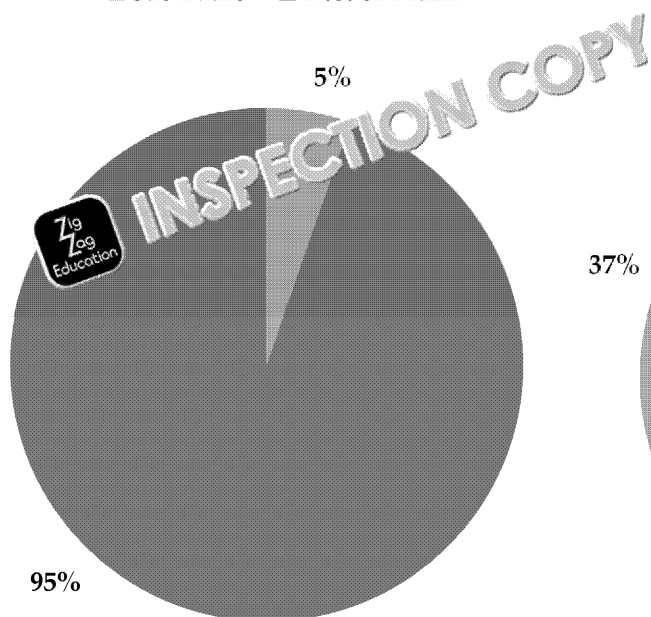




2. Opportunities

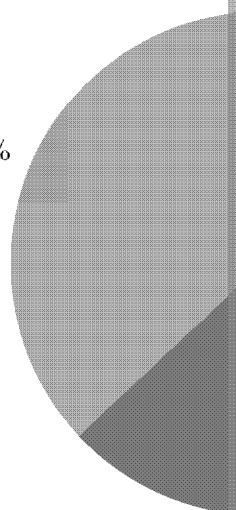
GDP (billions US\$) in 2011

■ Sao Paulo ■ Rest of Brazil



Locations of TNC

■ Sao Paulo



1. What are these two graphs saying about the economy of São Paulo?
2. How might this attract people to São Paulo?
3. Describe the types of jobs in São Paulo.

3. The challenges of favelas

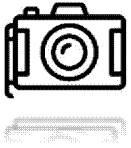


1. Using the picture, describe the characteristics of a favela in São Paulo.
2. What causes favelas to exist in São Paulo?
3. Describe the positive and negative impacts of favelas on the society and environment.

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4. Environmental challenges



1. What does this picture show us? Hint: what do you think the haze just
2. What causes this type of pollution in São Paulo?
3. What negative impacts does this type of pollution have?

5. Urban planning



1. What do you think this picture might be showing us?
2. Describe the difference between slum removal and slum upgrading.
3. Why can't all favelas just be upgraded?

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Springboard	Q	Suggested answers / discussion
1 Urban growth	1	The city has grown, you can see around the reservoirs particularly.
	2	There appears to be much less green space in the city, less patches of nature, which means the city has decreased green space. The peripheral areas have increased in density, however.
	3	<p>Radial growth and decreasing density will mean more travel more. We know that most of this is by car, leading to air pollution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing densities of settlements around reservoirs from favelas, increasing pollution. There may be positive environmental and social impacts added into the centre of the city.
2 Opportunities	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That São Paulo alone contributes 5% of the GDP of Brazil, considering the size of the country and the fact that São Paulo is a city. This means it is a very productive and wealthy city. The second pie chart shows that of TNCs with their headquarters in Brazil, half of these base themselves in São Paulo, showing it as a city for business.
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People would see that the city was attractive to business, offering jobs and wealth. Other TNCs may set up their own headquarters here, or TNCs to do business with the city.
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are lots of highly skilled highly-educated jobs in the city. However, there are also a lot of informal jobs, as people are outside the formal economy and must make a living in other ways.
3 The challenges of favelas	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The houses are cramped together and small. Houses are made from scavenged materials, like the metal. This favela looks quite mature, as the banks of the stream are concrete block. It looks like waste pipes go directly into the stream. The bridge that the dog is on looks unsafe. Marginal land – next to a stream so it may flood.
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing urbanisation as people move to the city from rural areas. Increasing unemployment, rising house prices and a lack of jobs, so people in other areas of the city may be forced to move to favelas.
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favelas can be hotbeds of crime, as the streets are so narrow and dark. Additionally, there are few streetlamps or police, so people may feel unsafe if they live near or in them. Favelas are an outcome of social inequality, which is bad for the country. If a favela doesn't have good access to services, then it can have negative environmental impacts, such as water pollution from sewage, or health impacts such as providing a breeding ground for mosquitoes. Culturally, favelas may put tourists off visiting São Paulo. Positive impacts: favela inhabitants are very creative and have developed the important informal economy. They will do jobs that need to be done.

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Springboard		Q	Suggested answers / discussion
4	Environmental challenges	1	The hazy layer is smog – air pollution made up from particles trapped over the city.
		2	There are few factories, so 90% of the particles are from cars. The particles are trapped by a combination of climate and topography.
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It can harm human health – 4,655 people died in 2013 from respiratory illnesses. Greenhouse gases from cars contribute to global climate change.
5	Urban Planning	1	There is a favela in the background, with some newly built houses at the bottom of the hill. This looks more like slum removal than upgrading. The area has been completely redeveloped.
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both methods require a knowledge of where the favela people live there. Slum upgrading is where you establish rights to the land and allow people to improve their houses with better materials. Slum removal entails the settlement being knocked down and rebuilt on the same land, but often people are resettled elsewhere.
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because in some cases they are built on unsafe land, as seen in the picture. In heavy rain there might be a landslide as the houses are on a slope, which would result in destruction. In other cases, people might not be able to get rights to the land, so they might move elsewhere, or they might be living in a special area.

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Part 2: Exam Preparation

Summary

São Paulo, Brazil

Background	
Location	On the east coast of Brazil
Nearby urban areas	Rio de Janeiro to the north, Curitiba to the south
Nearby economic systems	The Brazilian highlands
Climate	Temperate – rainfall is high
Type of city	Both an alpha city and a megacity
National importance	Financial capital of Brazil, centre for service industries and large populations
Regional importance	Largest urban area in the Americas, famous for its architecture and attractive for tourists
Global importance	A global economic player, location for many multinational corporations (TNCs)
Road connectivity	Coastal roads and some roads inland, many routes go through the city centre
Seaport connectivity	Nearby town of Santos
Airport connectivity	One regional and national airport (CGH) and one international airport (GRU)
Urban change	
The city was founded in	In the 1550s
Population growth took off in	1950
Main cause of growth today	Migration
Example of a wave of immigration	Migrants from Japan in the first half of the 20th century
Causes of rural–urban migration	Few jobs in rural areas, low paid, low quality of life, expensive but it has much more potential for services
Impacts of migration	Changing cultural life, youthful population, rising house prices, consuming water and electricity
The city has physically grown	São Paulo is quite dense, but has also spread out – this has environmental impacts at the urban fringe
Opportunities	
Employment	Lots of diverse and well-paying jobs in service industries, TNCs and business events
Healthcare	Good hospitals and medical schools, a comprehensive health programme
Education	Compulsory, achieves 95% adult literacy
Resources that are easy to access	Clean water and electricity – although electricity can be illegal
How does São Paulo drive economic development in Brazil?	By being the business centre, generating wealth through the tertiary industry – moved from manufacturing to service phase of development

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Challenges	
Housing	
Favelas are...	Squatter settlements of self-made houses, usually in poor areas
Corticós are...	Squatter settlements in old tenement buildings
Percentage of São Paulo's population that live in favelas	11%
What are mature favelas?	Favelas that have existed for a long time, usually with self-improved houses
Who lives in favelas?	Low-income residents: those who may have lost their homes, who cannot afford rents, or recent immigrants
Where is the Favela do Moinho?	In central São Paulo, between two railway lines
Services and infrastructure	
Problems with healthcare	Not all drugs available for free, long waiting times
Problems with education	Attendance is falling, children in poor areas can't afford to lose time
Problems with water and sanitation	Water is not used efficiently, infrastructure is old, many leaks, no connection in favelas
Problems with energy	Reliant on hydroelectricity, which relies on rain
Jobs and crime	
How can unemployment cause crime?	People get angry, and have no other way to make money
Recent trends in unemployment	Increasing
Cause of large informal economy	People don't have the right skills or education
Impacts of informal working	For workers – no rights, no security For government – loss of taxes
Environmental issues	
Tons of waste produced every day	17,000
Causes of waste problem	Increasing amounts of waste and lack of infrastructure to deal with it
Negative impacts from waste	Pollution, environmental degradation, poor health
Cause of congestion	Car culture, poor infrastructure, lack of public transport
Cause of air pollution	Use of cars
Impacts of air pollution	Poor health
Causes of water pollution	Lack of waste water treatment, poor sanitation
Urban Planning	
Favela policies from 1960 to 1980	Slum removal – placing residents in new houses in other parts of the city
Favela policy from 1980 onwards	Slum upgrading
Process of slum upgrading	Monitor & protect protection status, give legal rights, improve infrastructure, allow upgrades
The Barrio Legal programme	A mechanism to establish rights, helped 40,000 people
Areas where slum upgrading still occurs	Marginal land, environmentally protected land, where landowner will not sell

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Quick-fire Questions: São Paulo, Brazil

1	Describe the physical geography of the south east of Brazil.	
2	Describe the human geography of the south east of Brazil.	
3	When did São Paulo become a megacity?	
4	How large is São Paulo's GDP?	
5	How well connected is São Paulo?	
6	Describe the history of São Paulo's industrial sector.	
7	What is the population size of São Paulo?	
8	How has population growth affected the city?	
9	How good is access to education in São Paulo?	
10	What are the challenges facing São Paulo?	

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11	What are the health risks for people living in favelas?	
12	How do people in Favela do Carmo get access to services?	
13	Why do low-income residents not use public hospitals in São Paulo?	
14	Why might children not go to school in São Paulo?	
15	How can lack of sanitation affect water supplies in São Paulo?	
16	What percentage of Brazil's energy do people in São Paulo consume?	
17	Why can working in the informal economy be bad for people?	
18	What are the four main environmental issues facing São Paulo?	
19	Why is slum removal not a management technique used in São Paulo so often anymore?	
20	What is the Barrio legal programme?	

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Quick-fire Answers: São Paulo, Brazil

1	Temperate climate, coastal and at the edge of the Brazilian highlands
2	Three large cities (Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Curitiba), very economically active
3	In 2000
4	Largest in Brazil and Latin America, 10 th largest in the world
5	Very well connected to the coast, nearby cities and inland
6	It expanded in the 1890s following investment from wealthy coffee farmers, but today is mostly
7	Nearly 12 million people in 2015
8	Increased multiculturalism, urban sprawl, decreasing density, congestion, pressure on services
9	Quite good – 95% of adults have basic literacy, school is compulsory, and support is offered for
10	Self-made houses on marginal land (usually on the periphery), with few services
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It can be dangerous, as there is crime and gang violence, and fires, floods and roof collapsesstate of the landPeople are also more likely to be ill, as they may be undernourished, or catch diseases from
12	They illegally tap into existing pipes to the sewage works or siphoning off water and electricity
13	Because they want a better standard of care
14	They might live too far away from a school, e.g. in a favela on the periphery, or they might have to travel to their parents work, or they might have to work to earn money for the family
15	In favelas without sewers, sewage runs off into reservoirs, polluting the water and lowering the quality
16	17%
17	Because people don't have rights
18	Waste disposal, congestion, air pollution and water pollution
19	Because it displaces people and disrupts communities, moving them away from places of work
20	A system of giving legal rights to favelas, so they can carry on living there and be eligible for services

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Extension Questions: São Paulo, Brazil

1. Is São Paulo a globally significant city?
2. Describe the history of migration in São Paulo.
3. What are the positive aspects of living in São Paulo?
4. How does São Paulo help Brazil develop?
5. Why do people live in favelas?
6. How can a cycle of poverty keep someone living in a favela?
7. Why are there water shortages?
8. How are the following urban challenges in São Paulo linked: favelas, slums, and poverty?
9. How is São Paulo tackling the problem of favelas?
10. Can you make any criticisms of the urban management of the São Paulo city government?

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Extension Answers: São Paulo, Brazil

1. Opinions vary – it is a megacity and an alpha city, but it is not one of the top 10 in the world. It is definitely a leader in Latin America and Brazil, and is expected to be predicted to be in the top three urban areas for economic growth between 2010 and 2030.
2. Migrants came to work in surrounding plantations and mines in the 1700s, and (from the 1890s). Today they come to work in the services sector. Many inter-continental migrants from Europe – such as Italy, although there is a large Japanese population. Rural to urban migration from the poorer north of Brazil continues to this day.
3. It is a vibrant and lively city – it is the financial capital of Brazil and has many services sectors. It is also still a growing city, and has good standards of health and education.
4. São Paulo is an important driver of Brazil's economic development as a whole, contributing around 30% of Brazil's total GDP, due to its well-developed tertiary sector and its role as a gateway to industrial cities inland, and keeps these connected to the world.
5.
 - Housing shortage – especially of affordable homes
 - Rural–urban migration by people with low incomes
 - Increasing unemployment
 - Increasing house prices and living costs in São Paulo
6. Lack of education – if someone is born in a favela they are likely to be poor, and are less likely to go to school as they will have to stay home and work, which prevents them from having the skills to get a good job in the tertiary industry in São Paulo. They may not have the money in the economy, and not earn enough to allow their own children to go to school, so they stay in the favelas.
7.
 - Drought
 - Inefficient water supply
 - Leaking pipes
 - Illegal siphoning
8. Favelas are built on marginal land, and are not planned, so don't have sewerage systems. Waste and sewage is often dumped onto nearby land, or more usually into the water courses. When it rains the problem is especially bad, as water runs down the streets and into the rivers. This makes the rivers, and the areas around them, heavily polluted, harming human health.
9. Since 1980, the main focus has been slum upgrading. A £450 million investment programme that favelas are monitored and mapped, designated as special zones (qualifying for special residents given legal rights, infrastructure and services provided by the city government). Materials to upgrade their houses. The city government is trying to avoid relocations of communities, but may have to when favelas are unsafe.
10.
 - Failed to properly tackle the pollution of the Tiete and Pinheiros
 - In the 1960s to the 1980s they pursued a policy of slum removal which caused the displacement of lots of people
 - The road network has grown without an overall city plan, leading to congestion
 - The tax to pay for waste collection was abolished
 - Lack of social security – poor people are forced to live in favelas when they cannot afford elsewhere
 - Authorities did not want to impose limits on water use as this was unpopular
 - Continued reliance on hydroelectric power for energy (can fail in drought)
 - Sewerage systems need updating
 - Not all drugs are available in public healthcare system
 - In the 1950s they focused on developing industry in the city, rather than services
 - Will only give temporary infrastructure access to people in Favela do Morumbi
 - Not enough transport infrastructure leading to traffic jams

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Exam-style Question



Evaluate the way urban planning can improve the lives of the poorest in the urban environment. Use an example from an LIC or NIC.

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Level	Mark	Description
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student evidences basic knowledge of the topic in question. The student evidences limited understanding of the connections between environments and processes. (AO2) A limited ability to evaluate is evidenced through basic application of understanding. (AO3)
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student evidences some knowledge of the topic in question. The student evidences a good understanding of the connections between environments and processes. (AO2) A reasonable ability to evaluate is evidenced through adequate application of understanding. (AO3)
3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student evidences thorough knowledge of the topic in question. The student evidences a firm understanding of the connections between environments and processes. (AO2) A strong ability to evaluate is evidenced through logical application of understanding. (AO3)

Indicative Content


- Students should offer an evaluation of the extent to which a strategy for urban planning has helped the poor.
- Students should refer only to the improvements brought about by urban planning.

Suggested Content

Nairobi, Kenya	Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kenyan government, supported by the UN, began rehousing in 2001. For the first time, US \$13 billion were provided for the city to plan, build new houses, expand services and infrastructure to help individuals and communities to help themselves. Residents of certain slum areas (including parts of Kibera) were moved to temporary housing on the outskirts of the city, while the city built new slum shacks and build new homes in their place. Homes are made affordable through loans, or through co-operatives. Some areas have been a success but in other areas the new housing took a long time to construct. In the cases where construction took too long, squatters returned before they could be demolished. People were moved out of the city to the outskirts while the city built new housing, this disrupted communities and many people found it difficult to return.
	Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Programme (KISIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The self-help scheme aims to improve access to infrastructure and services. The World Bank provided a loan worth US \$165 million. Local people are given a say in how their neighbourhood is improved. Helps people living in slum areas gain legal rights to the land they live on, enables people to set up businesses, pay taxes and become a member of society. <p>The strategy has been much more successful than KENSUP.</p>

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<p>São Paulo, Brazil</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lack of urban planning is one of the key reasons why slums are a problem within the city. • Between the 1960s and 1980s the approach was slum removal. Houses on the periphery of the city. This created problems with public transport links and could not access jobs. • Since the 1980s the strategy changed to slum upgrading. • National, state and city governments have made nearly £450 million in the slum upgrading schemes. • The slum upgrading schemes have helped people gain legal rights to live. This is particularly important as it enabled people to become an integrated member of society. • Slum upgrading provided those who lived in the favelas with services, which improved their quality of life. • Slum upgrading was more successful than slum removal as it was cheaper. • Slum upgrading also enables communities and families to stay together than be separated and displaced. • Slum removal is still used in some places to protect the environment where the slums are in an unsafe location such as on a steep slope.
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Spelling and Grammar (SPaG) – Total of 3 Marks

For 1 mark:

- Student shows some ability to spell and punctuate correctly.
- Student shows limited use of grammar to convey their argument.
- Student utilises a basic range of geographical phrases.

For 2 marks:

- Student generally uses good spelling and punctuation throughout.
- Student shows some accurate use of grammar to convey their argument well.
- Student utilises an adequate range of geographical phrases.

For 3 marks:

- Student uses correct spelling and punctuation throughout.
- Student shows accurate use of grammar to clearly convey their argument.
- Student utilises a broad range of geographical phrases.

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