TOPIC 5: URBAN FUTURES

5.2: WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR CITIES TODAY?

b) How can cities become more sustainable?

C/Study: Rio de Janeiro
GET BRAINS IN GEAR…

Over To You (K)
1. Which labels are ‘missing’ from Box 1 and Box 2?
2. List THREE city living challenges that you recall about Rio!
3. How representative of Rio is this model? Be prepared to explain your thinking

What is the most obvious solution for this city to become immediately more sustainable?
LEARNING IS SUCCESSFUL WHEN I …

Know:
• What Rio is doing to become more sustainable [2-4]

Understand:
• Why this needs to happen [5-7]
• How successful the chosen initiatives have been [5-9]
PRESENT NEW INFORMATION

LOOK, LISTEN, LEARN
Building upwards to maximise space – the EDC city take on an AC idea or is it?

Lack of

1. _ _ _ _ ?

and lack of

2. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ?

caused this.

How do we even begin to sort this out?
CONSTRUCT MEANING

DO I UNDERSTAND #1?
Rio's solution is 'F.I.S.T.'

Use the fact sheets and the videos to collate factual information about what is being done to improve QoL AND make Rio more sustainable.
APPLY TO DEMONSTRATE
SHOW THAT I UNDERSTAND
'F.I.S.T.' = SEE sustainable because ....

Over To You...

Choose TWO of Rio’s F.I.S.T initiatives ['F' plus your own choice]

For each initiative
(a) measure how SEE sustainable it is
(b) Decide what scale it works at (individual, community or city wide)

Come get it!
What would an exam question look like?

For a named city in an EDC, describe ONE initiative you have studied and say how it will help to make the city more sustainable [6]

Steps to Success

1. Name the city and show you know what sustainable means
2. Name ONE initiative and describe what it is
3. Discuss, using SEE how it will make the city more sustainable
Rio, Brazil’s second largest city is an example of an EDC city ✓[N]. An example of an initiative is the **Bairro favela improvement scheme** in Rocinha, ✓ which started in 1995. People are given tools and training to improve their homes. Some are offered loans to help with this. ✓ The money the government saves on labour is spent on community amenities, making the initiative *economically sustainable* ✓. *Socially*, people benefit from safer living in structurally sound buildings, which will last longer and can be passed on to future generations. ✓ Access to essential services like running water and sanitation is also being provided to homes. This reduces the risk of water borne diseases being caught and spread in the densely populated favelas, ✓ as well as improving air and water quality, which is *environmentally sustainable* ✓. Pacification (favelas being cleared of drug dealers and criminals) has also improved resident safety. This has allowed the government to enter the favelas and set up schools and health clinics, which has improved literacy rates and further reduced the spread of disease, helping the Brazilian economy. ✓
What would an exam question look like?

Examine how ways of life vary within ONE named city [6]

Steps to Success

1. Name the city [Bham or Rio] and show you know two named areas
2. Decide on THREE key differences in life style &/or quality
3. Describe the differences and suggest reasons
Birmingham is an example of an AC city where ways of life vary [1], indeed there is considerable inequality. Sparkbrook, an area located in inner city Birmingham has a much lower quality of life compared to Sutton Four Oaks (SFO) in the suburbs [1]. In Sparkbrook, levels of unemployment are up to 8 x higher than in SFO [1], people have fewer qualifications (GCSE vs Degree) [1], people rent their homes (more likely to own them in SFO) and car ownership levels are lower [1]. House prices are much lower in Sparkbrook where small terraced houses are common whereas in SFO they are larger and semi-detached or detached [1]. These differences can be accounted for by the fact that the incomes/salaries of the residents in SFO are much higher and the suburbs are more desirable places to live, unlike the inner city which until recently was suffering decline due to manufacturing industries declining.
Rio is an example of an EDC city where ways of life vary [1], indeed there is considerable inequality. Rocinha, an area of informal housing, known as a favela has a much lower quality of life compared to the coastal areas of Copacabana and Ipanema in the South Zone [1]. Running water is accessed via a standpipe in the favela, whereas in C and I it is piped into apartments that often have swimming pools [1]. Homes in the favela are made of scrap materials whereas in C&I they are well constructed and maintained [1]. Crime and drug gangs are an issue in many favelas, whereas affluent areas are often gated or have security [1]. These differences can be accounted for by the fact that the incomes/salaries of the residents in C & I are much higher (80p day vs £350+) and the coastline is a more desirable place to live, unlike the slums where over-crowding and rubbish lined streets are common sights. Many favela dwellers work informally so are not known about, so do not get ‘sick’ pay or benefits if unable to work [1], unlike the residents of C & I [1].
REVIEW

WHAT HAVE I LEARNT?
1. ‘F.I.S.T.’ stands for ........

2. ‘SEE’ sustainable = ........

3. A sustainable transport scheme would be ....

4. This ‘B’ is the name of the favella improvement scheme

5. This ‘R’ is the name of Rio’s major favella

6. This ‘BRT’ opened in 2012 in preparation for the Olympics

7. If something is socially sustainable it is ‘h’ and ‘s’
LEARNING IS SUCCESSFUL NOW I ...

Know:
• What Rio is doing to become more sustainable [2-4]

Understand:
• Why this needs to happen [5-7]
• How successful the chosen initiatives have been [5-9]