4.5 Urban Issues: A City in a Newly Emerging Economy (NEE) Case Study: 30-minute Pack

AQA 8035 · Calculators not allowed · about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 Explain how rapid urban growth can bring economic opportunities to a city such as Rio de Janeiro.

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)

2 'Urban regeneration schemes have been the most effective way of improving quality of life for people living in the informal settlements of Rio de Janeiro.' To what extent do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 2 is 9 marks)

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3 This question is about key urbanisation vocabulary.

(a) State what is meant by urbanisation. **(1)**

(b) State what is meant by a megacity and give one example. **(2)**

(Total for Question 3 is 3 marks)

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4 Explain how hosting a major international sporting event, such as the 2016 Summer Olympics, can bring both opportunities and challenges to a city like Rio de Janeiro.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

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5 Describe the Favela-Bairro scheme, and explain how it aimed to improve quality of life in Rio's favelas.

(Total for Question 5 is 6 marks)

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Mark scheme · 4.5 Urban Issues: A City in a Newly Emerging Economy (NEE) Case Study: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

a larger population provides a bigger workforce, oe **B1**

which can attract more businesses and industry, creating a wider range of jobs, oe **B1**

a larger city also creates a bigger market of consumers/services, e.g. supporting growth in retail, transport and tourism, oe **B1**

this can increase the city's overall wealth and its importance in the national/regional economy, oe **B1**

Answer: A larger population provides a bigger workforce and consumer market, which can attract businesses and support growth in industry, retail, transport and tourism, increasing the city's overall wealth and economic importance.

Question 2

Level 4 A detailed, well-balanced assessment that uses accurate, detailed reference to named schemes and events in Rio de Janeiro (e.g. Favela-Bairro, the 2016 Olympics); weighs their effectiveness against limitations or alternative explanations, and reaches a clear, justified conclusion on the extent of agreement. **7-9**

Level 3 A clear assessment that uses accurate reference to at least one named scheme in some detail; both strengths and limitations are considered, and a conclusion is reached, though the balance of the argument may be less developed. **5-6**

Level 2 Some relevant points about urban regeneration in Rio de Janeiro are made, with limited or generalised use of named detail; a simple conclusion is given with little justification. **3-4**

Level 1 One or two isolated relevant points about Rio de Janeiro's urban challenges or improvement schemes are made, with little or no evaluation. **1-2**

Level 0 No relevant content. **0**

Indicative content:

- Favela-Bairro (from 1994) upgraded infrastructure (roads, water, sanitation, lighting) and built community facilities in many favelas, integrating them into the formal city rather than clearing them, and is widely regarded as improving residents' access to services.
- Limitations of Favela-Bairro: funding constraints meant not every favela was covered, so improvements were uneven across the city.
- Investment linked to hosting the 2016 Olympics brought transport improvements (e.g. new Bus Rapid Transit lines) but has been criticised for displacing some favela residents, suggesting event-driven investment does not always prioritise existing communities' quality of life.
- Pacifying Police Units (UPPs), introduced from 2008 to reduce gang violence, initially improved safety in some favelas around the time of the Olympics, but their long-term success has been mixed, with security in some areas declining again after 2016.
- Agrees with the statement: targeted infrastructure schemes like Favela-Bairro directly improved daily living conditions (water, sanitation, safety) in a way that broader city investment did not always achieve.
- Disagrees with the statement: the scale of Rio's favela population means no single scheme has reached everyone, and factors outside any single scheme (national economic conditions, crime, inequality) also strongly affect quality of life.
- A well-supported conclusion should state a clear judgement, backed by specific evidence, on how far regeneration schemes specifically (rather than other factors) explain improvements in quality of life.

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Question 3

(a) an increase in the proportion of a country's population living in urban areas (towns and cities), oe **B1**

(a) Answer: An increase in the proportion of a country's population living in urban areas.

(b) a city with a population of over 10 million people, oe **B1**

(b) named example, e.g. Rio de Janeiro's wider metropolitan area, or another valid megacity such as Tokyo or Lagos, oe **B1**

(b) Answer: A city with a population of over 10 million people, e.g. the wider metropolitan area of Rio de Janeiro.

Question 4

opportunity, e.g. hosting the Olympics can bring investment in transport infrastructure, such as new Bus Rapid Transit lines, oe **B1**

linked detail, e.g. improving connections across the city and raising its international profile for future tourism/investment, oe **B1**

challenge, e.g. building venues and infrastructure has been criticised for displacing some favela residents from their homes, oe **B1**

linked detail, e.g. and the huge cost of hosting the event competed for funding that could otherwise have been used for wider social programmes, oe **B1**

Answer: Hosting the Olympics brought investment in transport infrastructure (such as new Bus Rapid Transit lines) and raised Rio's international profile; but building venues has been criticised for displacing some favela residents, and its huge cost competed for funding with wider social programmes.

Question 5

Favela-Bairro was a housing and infrastructure improvement (urban regeneration) programme launched in Rio de Janeiro in 1994, oe **B1**

it was funded partly by the Inter-American Development Bank, oe **B1**

it aimed to integrate favelas into the formal city, rather than clearing/demolishing them, oe **B1**

it improved infrastructure such as roads, water supply, sanitation and street lighting, oe **B1**

it also built community facilities, such as community centres, sports facilities and health posts, oe **B1**

explains the aim/effect, e.g. this improved residents' access to services and safety, and gave legal recognition/security to the settlement, without displacing existing communities, oe **B1**

Answer: Favela-Bairro was an urban regeneration programme launched in Rio in 1994, funded partly by the Inter-American Development Bank, that upgraded infrastructure (roads, water, sanitation, lighting) and built community facilities in favelas, aiming to integrate them into the formal city rather than clear them.

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