

GCSE Geography B

B561

**B561/01/02: Sustainable Decision Making Exercise
(SDME)
(Foundation and Higher Tier)**

Resource Booklet

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- This Resource Booklet contains resources for B561/01 and B561/02. The questions tell you which resources you need to use.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The following abbreviations may be used:
MEDC – More Economically Developed Country
LEDC – Less Economically Developed Country
EU – European Union which includes the United Kingdom

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER / INVIGILATOR

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RESOURCE 6 Rio de Janeiro: Some of the stakeholders in the city

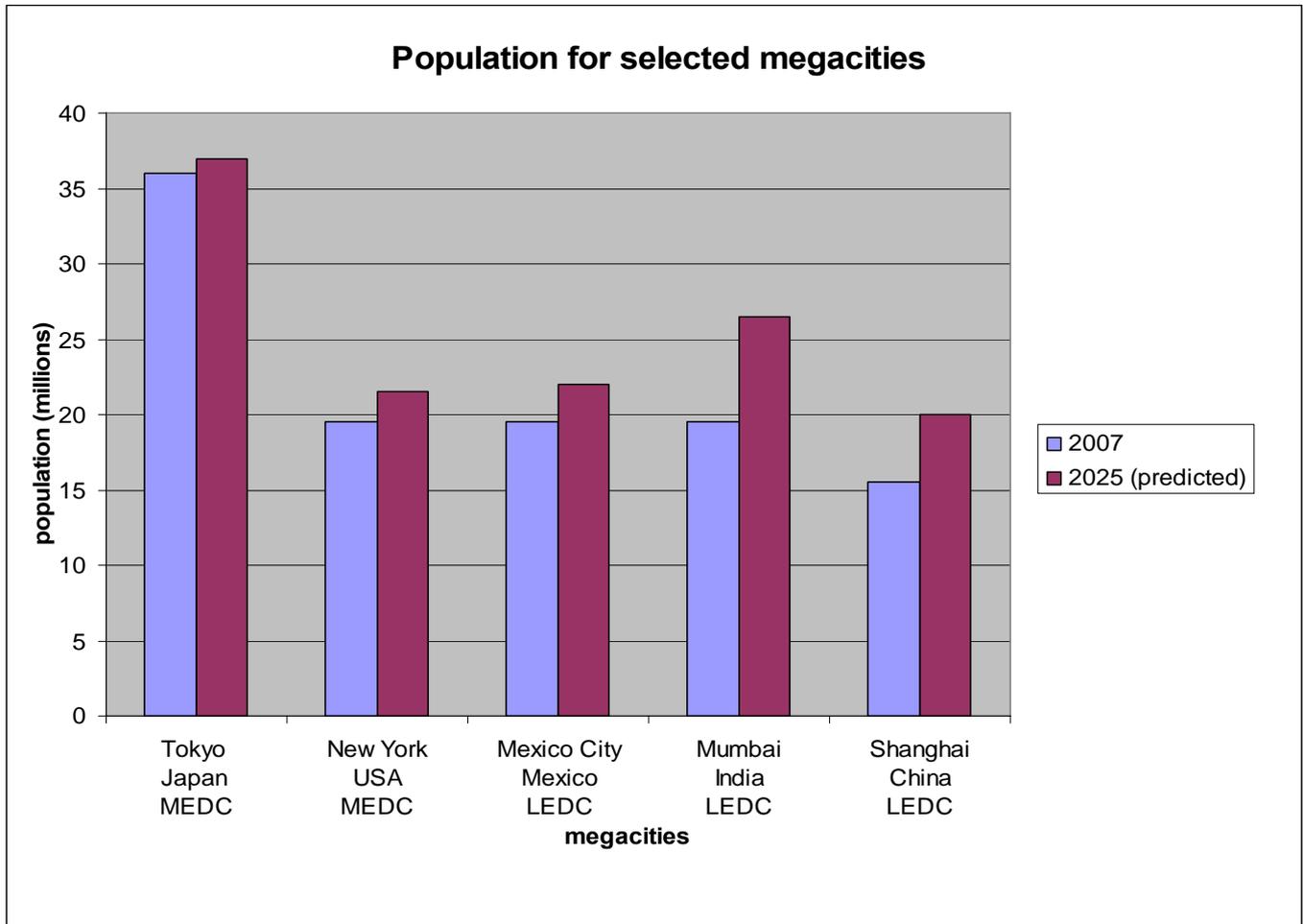
This document consists of **8** printed pages.

RESOURCE 1

Population data for selected megacities

The megacity came into existence in the late twentieth century. A megacity is generally defined as an urban area with a population of at least 10 million. In 1985, there were 11 megacities. By 2000 there were more than 20 megacities.

Source: UN World Urbanisation Prospects 2007 Revision



RESOURCE 2

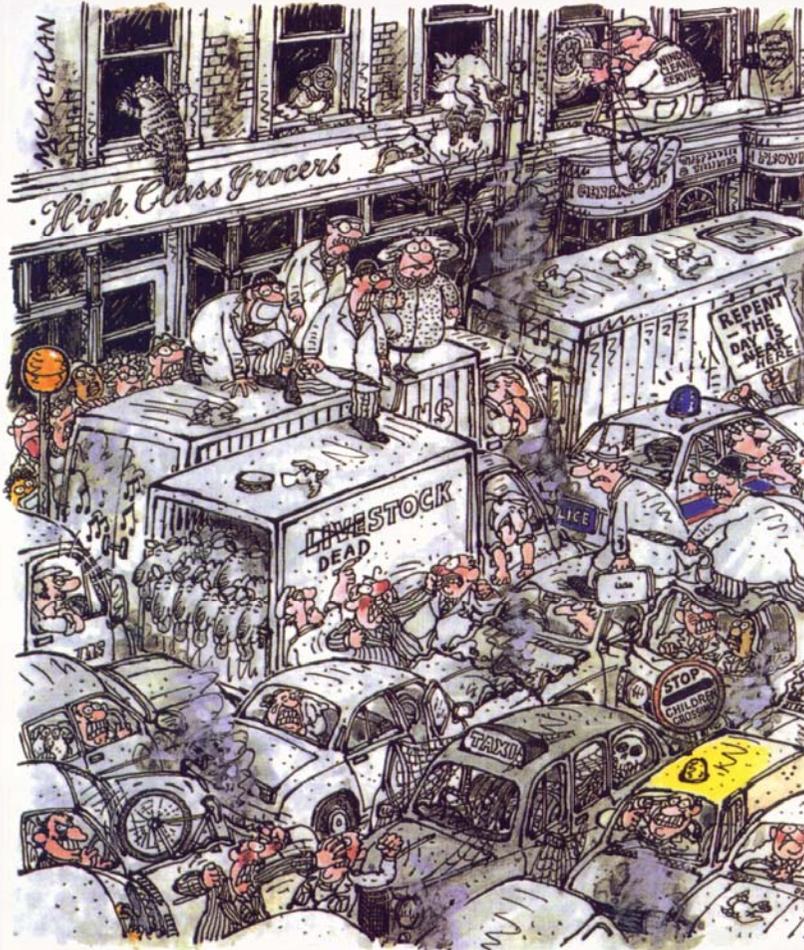
Quality of life data for people in five megacities

Megacity	Socio-economic indicators			Environmental indicators		
	Persons per room	% of homes with water & electricity	Murders per 100 000 people	Levels of measured noise (1-10) NB 1 = low 10 = high	Mean traffic speed (km/h in rush hour)	Levels of measured air pollution (1-10) NB 1 = low 10 = high
Tokyo	0.9	100	1.4	4	44.8	4
New York	0.5	99	12.8	8	13.9	5
Mexico City	1.9	94	27.6	6	12.8	9
Mumbai	4.2	83	1.1	5	16.6	7
Shanghai	2.0	95	2.5	5	24.5	4

RESOURCE 3

Cities for cars or cities for people?

CITIES FOR CARS, OR ...



...CITIES FOR PEOPLE?

© Ed McLachlan

RESOURCE 4

Sustainable Issues: Greenwich Millennium Village

Greenwich Millennium Village is one of a number of millennium villages which are intended to be models for sustainable development. It is built on the site of what was the largest gas works in Europe. The development included cleaning up some of the most contaminated land in the country. One of the aims of the village was to create a community made up of lots of different types of people. A challenge was attracting people to live there.

The village includes communal open spaces which are there to be used by all of the residents. This is monitored by CCTV to keep residents safe. There is an active residents association which takes a keen interest in local management issues. The aim is for residents to become interested in the future of the village.

The houses in the village are made from materials that are environmentally sustainable and are recycled and locally produced wherever possible. The village has new technology, such as fast internet access in the houses and all houses are equipped with water and energy efficient domestic appliances. The village has also been designed to be energy efficient with well insulated houses.

The village has a mix of commercial space for shops, businesses and restaurants together with social and community facilities including a primary school and health centre. The school moved from another site, along with a number of families, which greatly helped build up the community in the early stages.

The village encourages environmentally friendly types of transport and has a network of routes for walking and cycling, planned to provide pleasant, safe and direct routes for getting around the village and beyond. There are bus services which link the village to the underground station at North Greenwich allowing easy access to London. Traffic will be carefully managed to reduce pollution. There is not very much parking because there is such good public transport.

The village has many open spaces including a nature park. This has a lake which has linking ponds and reed beds. The park has encouraged lots of birds and wildlife to the village. Tens of thousands of trees and shrubs, together with meadow grasses, have been planted and nature trails have been opened which can be used by the local community.

Greenwich Millennium Village has a unique and natural environment. A survey has shown that 80% of home buyers were influenced in their purchase by how environmentally friendly it is in the village. It has won a number of awards for sustainability.

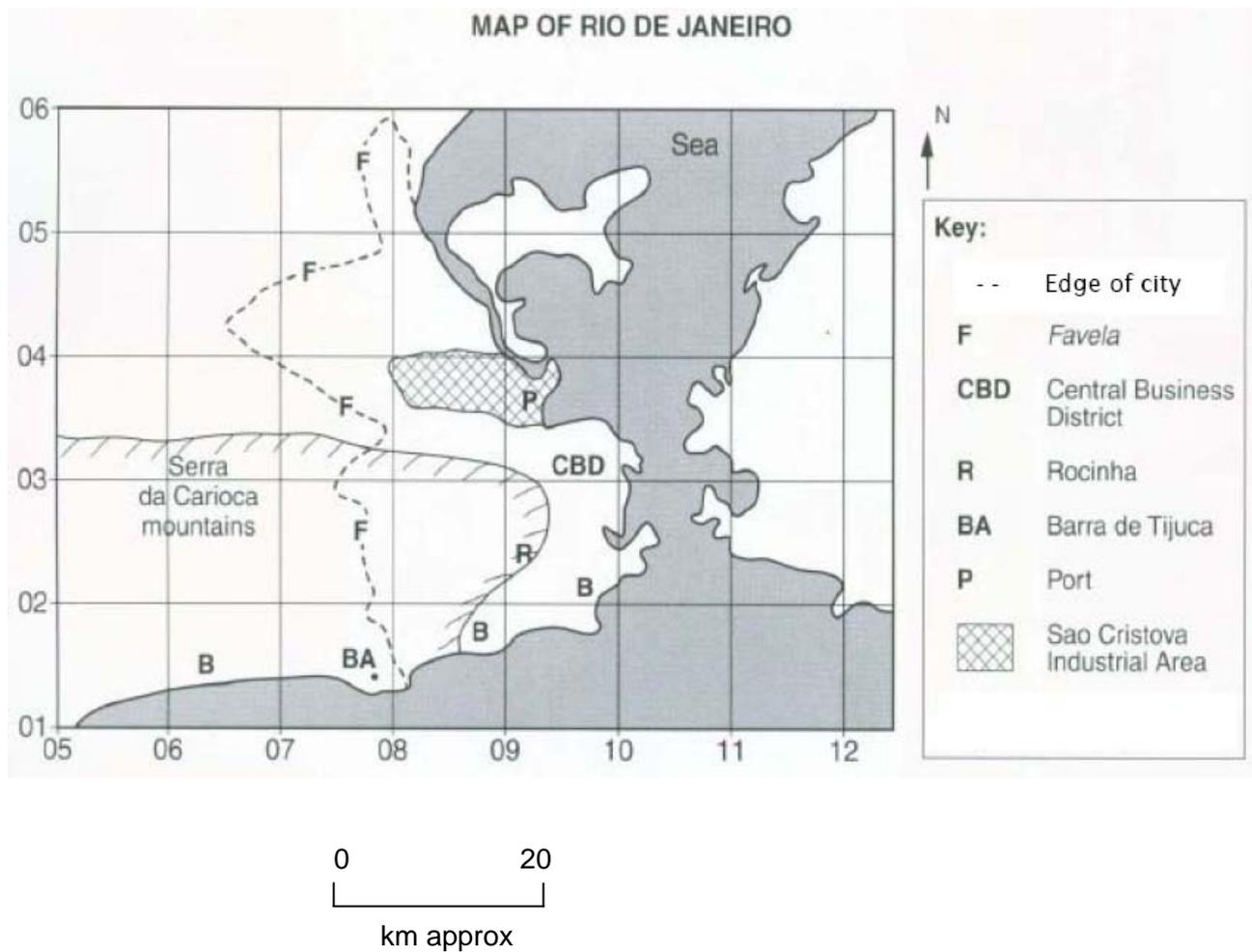
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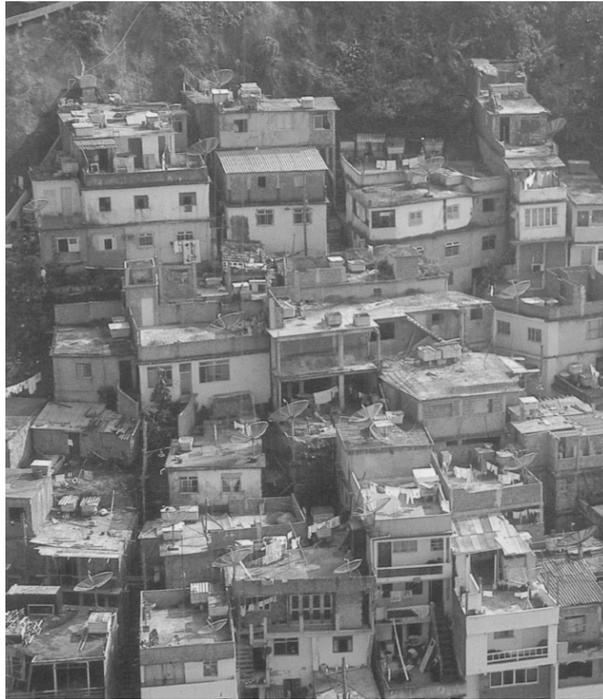
RESOURCE 5

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: fact-file, map and images

- Population: 13 million
- Steep slopes and forest to west
- Little flat land
- Over 25% of population live in favelas (unplanned slums)
- CBD – headquarters of many Multinational Companies
- High crime rate, drugs and violence
- Shortage of basic services for all population



Rocinha



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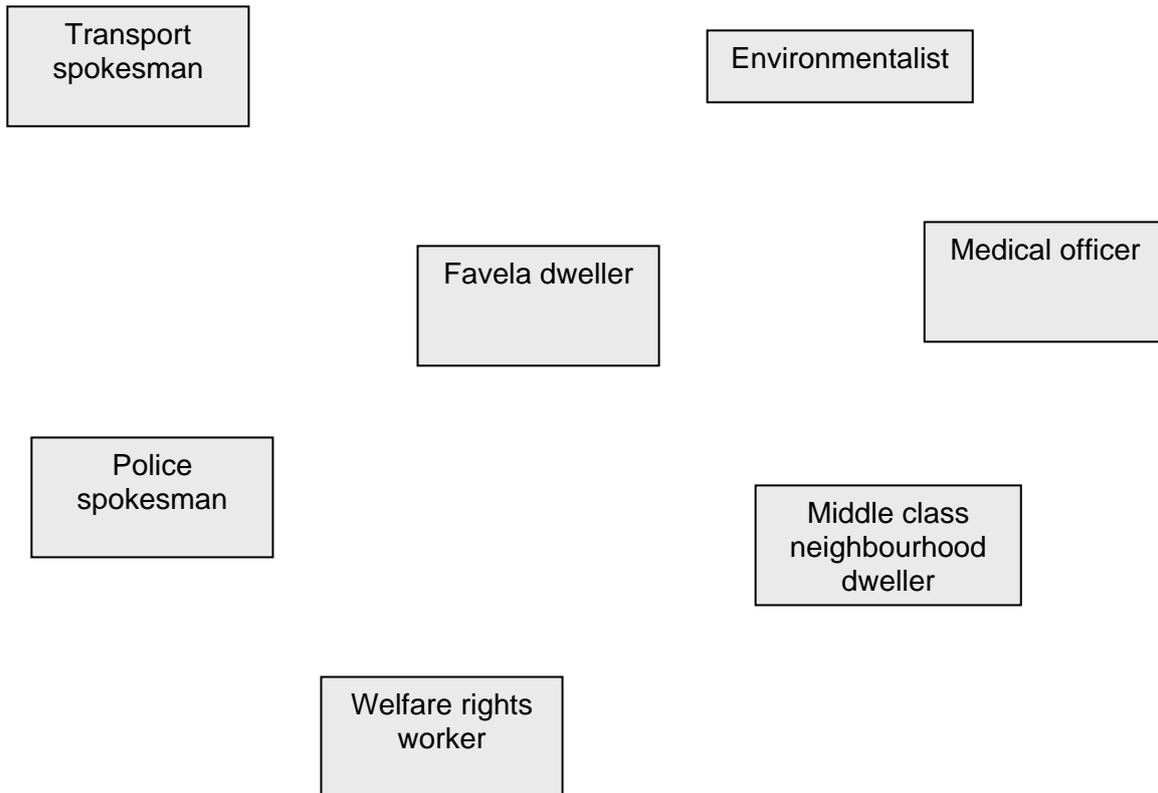
Rocinha is a favela. Most people have lived in Rocinha for over 40 years. They have low paid jobs, help each other and have improved their houses themselves (using bricks). There are no proper roads, but there is electricity, running water and sewage disposal.

Barra da Tijuca



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Located 20 kms south west of Rio on the coast.

RESOURCE 6 Rio de Janeiro: Some of the stakeholders in the city*Copyright Acknowledgements:**Sources*

Resources 1 & 2: Population, Socio Economic and Environmental Data for Selected Megacities; UN World Urbanisation Prospects 2007 Revision; GAIA date 1990 figures

Resource 3: *Cities for cars, or cities for people?* With kind permission of © Ed McLachlan

Resource 5: Geomatters.com. With kind permission of © Geography Matters®

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