

GEO ◀ CHANGING WORLD ▶

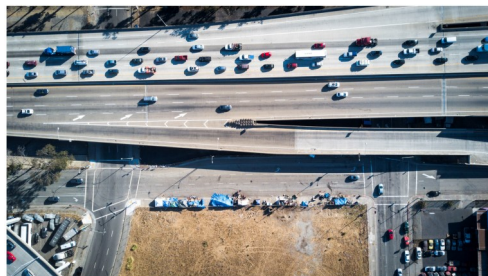
CS1 ◀ Transition challenges in California, a developed US state ▶

GUIDELINE:

California's gross domestic product rose by \$127 billion, surpassing \$2.7 trillion - and the U.K.'s economic output. Even more impressive comparing the 40 million Californians to UK's 65 million people.

It demonstrates the power of California's economy, home to the Silicon Valley global high-tech centre, the world's entertainment capital in Hollywood and the nation's agricultural heartland of the Central Valley. All sectors -except farming, concentrate, with most of the population, in the San Francisco-San Diego megalopolis.

"California economy ahead of UK", Tom Dowles, *Los Angeles Times*, May 4, 2018.



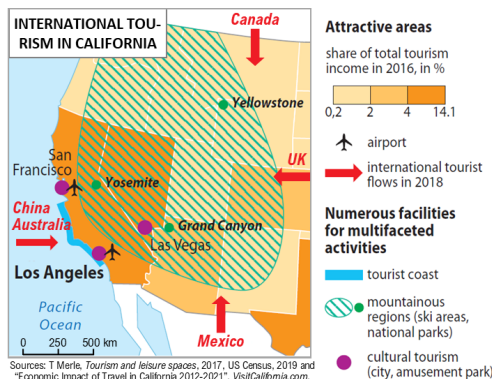
Traffic on I-880 in Oakland, CA, inches past a homeless encampment. Johnny Miller, *Unequal Scenes*, June 2018.

GUIDELINE:

California is home to about a quarter of the foreign-born population nationwide. In 2017, 27% of California's population was foreign born, more than double the percentage in the rest of the country. In the past 10 years, the decline in international immigration has contributed to the slowdown of California's population growth.

The vast majority of California's immigrants were born in Latin America (50%) or Asia (40%) but the majority of recent arrivals are from Asia. Most of them (70%) speak English and are hoping for a job.

"California immigrants", California Public Policy Institute, 2019.

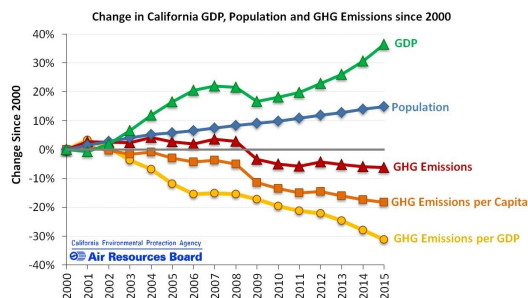


GUIDELINE:

For most of the 20th century, California was sold to migrants as a true paradise -beaches, vast green lawns, eternal sunshine and land fertility. But that was a lie.

California is arid and dry. Nature did not intend for there to be hundreds of thousands of acres of lawns and orange groves and almond orchard. Farms use 40% of the state's total water, 120 golf courses use 16% of California water supply, state residential use is double the US average - and water supply is drying up.

"The Race to Save California from Drought", Elijah Wolfson, *Newsweek Magazine*, 23/04/2015.

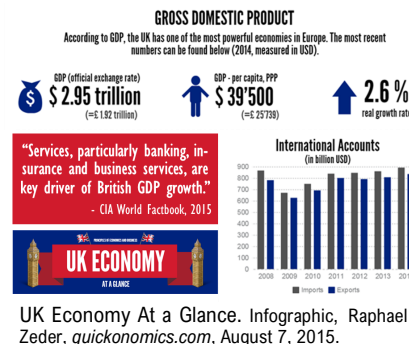


Source: "California's improved economy comes as greenhouse gases fall", California Environmental Protection Agency, June 16, 2017.

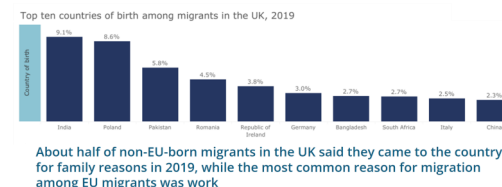
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CS2 ◀ Transition challenges in the UK, a developed country ▶

GUIDELINE:



GUIDELINE:



Source: "Migrants in the UK: An Overview". Briefing, Dr Carlos Vargas-Silva, Dr Cinzia Rienzo, *migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk*, 6 November 2020.

The UK is attractive for its historic heritage and exciting contemporary culture. Destinations linked to popular books, films and TV series like *Game of Thrones* attract many visitors. Lately, travellers, from Europe, the US and China, have increasingly been arriving to buy luxury designer brands in London.

As the UK is expecting even more tourists next year, the generated revenue is expected to rise by 20% but the state must do more to support local communities and protect historic and natural resources.

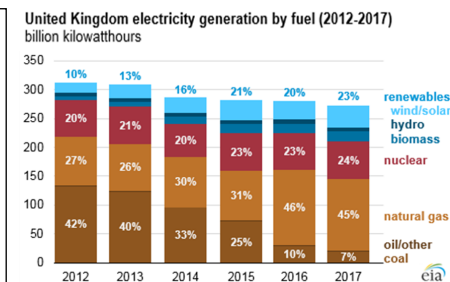
"UK braced for record number of tourists in 2018", Miles Brignall, *The Guardian*, 26 Dec 2017.

GUIDELINE:

The UK's growing population, a rising number of older people and an increase in small households is putting the environment under intense strain. Shifts in the demographics of Britain have created "crunch points" in urban centres, with water supplies, air quality and waste management suffering from the impact of greater demand and consumption.

The cost of fixing Britain's environmental problems will soar without fresh efforts to reduce waste, use less resources and draw people to less populated rural areas.

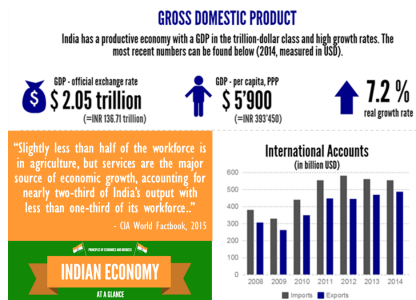
"Environment under intense strain", Ian Sample, *The Guardian*, 16 February 2011.



Source: "UK energy transition", *crudeoilpeak.co.uk*, April 2018.

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GUIDELINE:



India Economy At a Glance. Infographic, Raphael Zeder, *quickonomics.com*, August 7, 2015).

GUIDELINE:

Home away from home: Where Indians go

| Rank | Country | No of Indians (in million) | % of total Indian diaspora |
|------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | UAE | 3.5 | 22.4 |
| 2 | US | 2.0 | 12.8 |
| 3 | Saudi Arabia | 1.9 | 12.1 |
| 4 | Kuwait | 1.0 | 6.4 |
| 5 | Oman | 0.7 | 4.5 |
| 6 | UK | 0.7 | 4.5 |
| 7 | Qatar | 0.6 | 3.8 |
| | | Total 15.6 million | |

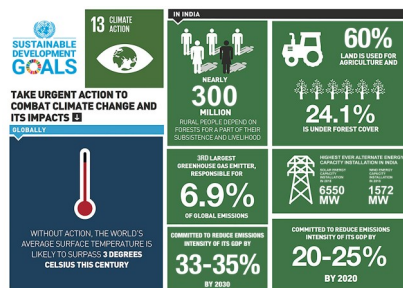
UN Report 2018: India has largest diaspora population in world. Table & bar graph, *Currents Affairs*, December 18, 2017.

GUIDELINE:

Rapid economic growth driven by industrialisation and urbanisation has brought many benefits to India but the environment has suffered, exposing the population to serious air and water pollution. The degradation and overexploitation of its natural resources costs India \$80 billion per year and push vulnerable populations to destitution.

India has clearly prioritized economic growth over sustainability. No one questions the country's right to develop but of all the world's most polluting countries, only India's carbon emissions rose by 5% in 2016.

"India's battle with sustainability", Michael Safi, *The Guardian*, 6 November 2017.



"India and climate change". Infographic, *United Nations in India* website, retrieved July 20, 2022.

CS3 ◀ Transition challenges in emerging India ▶

Population trends show that by 2025 India will be the world's most populous nation. While food supply has doubled 10% of the population is still undernourished and many farming practices are damaging water resources.

India is also having one of the fastest rural-to-urban transitions in human history, with 200 million more city dwellers by 2030. Impoverished rural communities are massively moving to already overburdened cities in the world's largest slums. Every sixth Mumbaikar lives in one.

"Understanding India's demographic transition", Raghendra Jha, *East Asia Forum*, 2 Nov. 2013.

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GUIDELINE:

South Africa is developing. Highly integrated into the world economy, it has world-class companies and its cities are booming as they are driving a dynamic economy.

However, every time unemployment, the housing backlog, the water shortage or the land issue are mentioned, there is an elephant in the room. Population growth. With GDP growth forecast of 1.5% for 2018, this is still below the country's average population growth rate of 1.6%. A falling GDP per capita is becoming a serious risk.

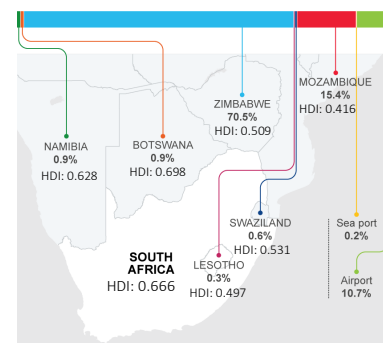
"The burning issue of SA's population growth", Gareth van Zyl, *biznews.com*, 26th February 2018.

CS4 ◀ Transition challenges in emerging South Africa ▶



Urban segregation in Johannesburg suburbs, a remnant of apartheid. « Primrose / Makause », Johnny Miller, *Time Magazine*, May 13, 2019.

GUIDELINE:



South African immigration. Sources: United Nations, African Centre for Migration, & Stats SA, 2015.

South Africa's magnificent scenic beauty, rich bio and cultural diversity have made it one of the world's fastest growing tourism destinations, with both international (48%) and domestic (52%) visitors.

A driver of economic growth, tourism supports one in every 12 jobs and contributes to 8% of the country's GDP. The National Tourism Strategy launched in 2011 ensured job creation, social inclusion and green transformation. National parks for instance promote South Africa's ecotourism.

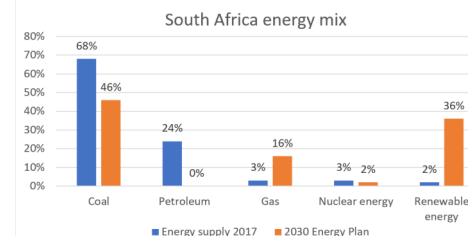
"Southern Africa's growing tourism", Maano Rasindela, *The Conversation*, February 16, 2016.

GUIDELINE:

South Africa's urban population is growing larger. Between 1996 and 2012, cities produced over 80% of national value, had 40% higher average incomes compared to the country, and accounted for 75% of all created jobs. This economic success story is attracting a hopeful rural population.

However, this rural influx is creating an increasing 'urbanisation of poverty'. High concentrations of people and buildings increase pressure on already stressed water resources. Reducing urban risk is critical to achieving sustainable urban growth.

"Planning for mass urban migration", Brand South Africa report, 27 May 2015.



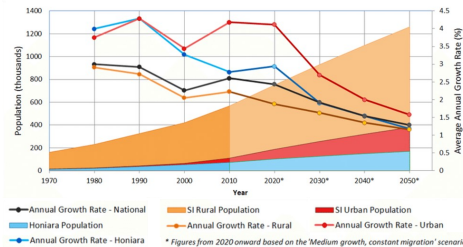
Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2018 & South Africa Department of Energy 2018.

GUIDELINE:

Pacific island states are more remote from world markets than other islands. Small size provides limited resources to develop their economy.

Consequently many Pacific islands have weak economies that are heavily dependent on subsistence agriculture, fisheries, migrant remittances and international aid. Low and volatile growth has made job creation difficult, poverty and inequality are rising, and the average youth unemployment rate is 23% compared with a global average of 13%.

"A perilous outlook for Pacific island states", Haoliang Xu, *The Guardian*, 28 August 2014.



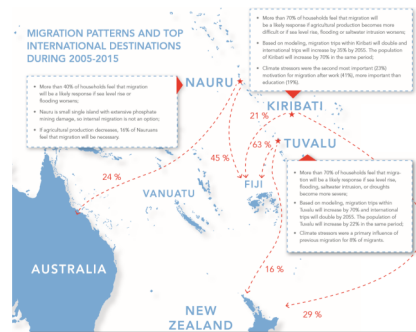
Solomon Islands population & average annual growth rates. Line graph, Alexei Trundle & Darryn McEvoy, *Honiara Urban Resilience & Climate Action Plan*, January 2016.
Note - Honiara is the capital city of the Solomon Islands

GUIDELINE:

Tourism to small islands means pleasure for foreign visitors and more income for these developing countries. But its expansion often leads to reef destruction and deforestation, as well as rising demands on scarce resources, like water.

Consequently the sustainable development of tourism is a necessity, not an optional extra. Most islands have created large marine protected areas and Maldives tourist resorts are autonomous, generating their own clean power and water, and implement waste recycling.

"Tourism-Dependent Small Islands", Julia Hampton, *One Earth*, 24 January 2017.



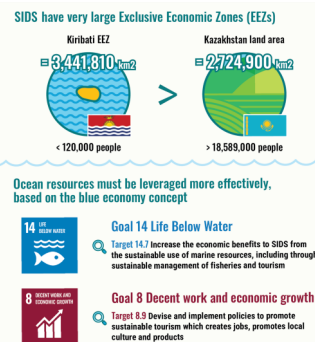
Source: *Climate change and migration in the Pacific*, United Nations University, 2016.

GUIDELINE:

Small islands in the Pacific region face a stark injustice. These developing nations are responsible for just 0.23% of global emissions. Yet they are suffering some of the earliest and most severe impacts of a global warming caused by far away and more developed countries.

Consequently, increasing sea levels, intensified cyclones and persistent droughts prevent their economic development, reduce access to clean water, fuel emigration and threatens their very existence as many are barely one meter above sea level.

Greenpeace report, *The State of the Climate in the Pacific*, 2021.



Leveraging Ocean Resources for Sustainable Development in Small Islands Developing States. Infographic, *unesap.org*, 30 June 2020.