



TAMPINES MERIDIAN JUNIOR COLLEGE

JC1 YEAR-END EXAMINATION

CANDIDATE NAME: _____

CIVICS GROUP: _____

H1 Geography

8834/01

Paper 1

05 October 2023

2 Hours

INSERT

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains all the Resources referred to in the questions.

This document consists of **7** printed pages and 1 blank page.

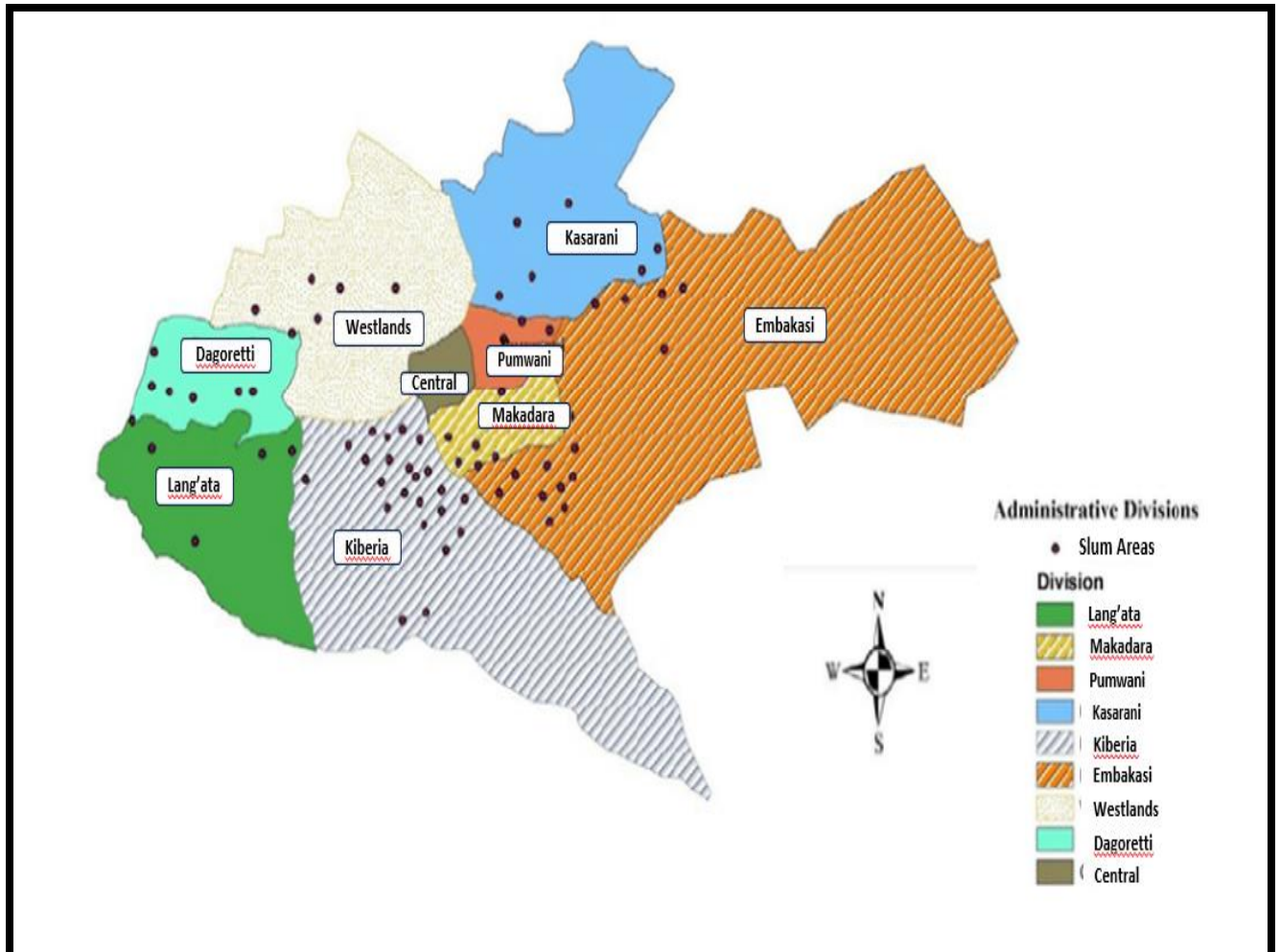


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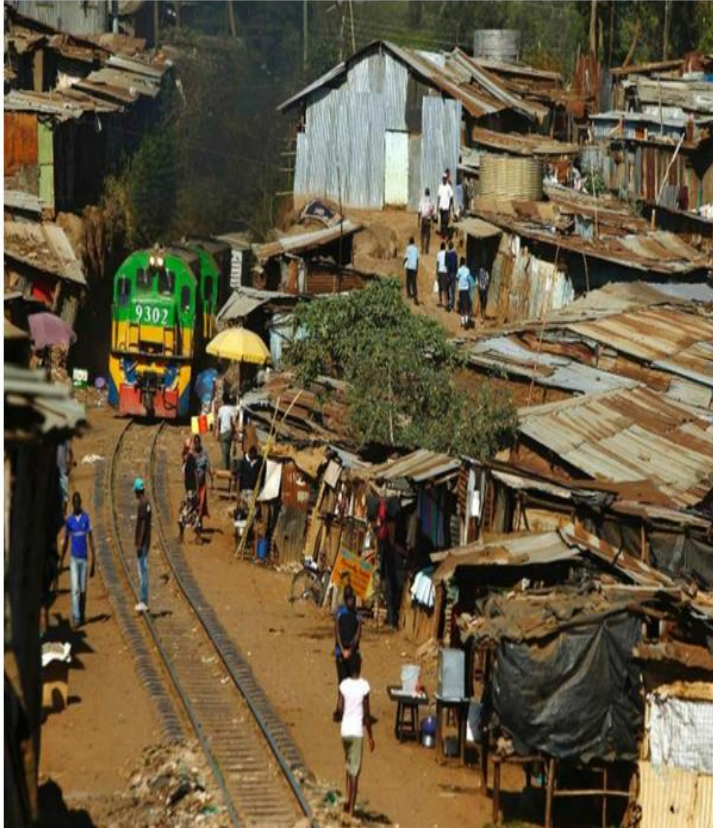
Resource 1 for Question 1

Distribution of slums in Nairobi, the capital and largest city in Kenya (East Africa)



Resource 2 for Question 1**Slum dwellings in Kibera, Nairobi**

The Kenya-Uganda Railway passes through Kibera



Residents collected filthy water from nearby Nairobi Dam

Resource 3 for Question 1

Article on creating public spaces for the low-income neighbourhoods in Nairobi

Safe and Beautiful Public Spaces? Necessity Not Luxury!

“Public Spaces are not a nice thing to have, but a basic need for cities”. This statement by the World Bank could not be more significant yet in practice it is far from being implemented. Cities need to find ways to co-create spaces that are accessible for everyone.

Nairobi is a city that has a rapidly growing population. Due to poor waste management, copious amounts of garbage were discarded in public spaces, causing a decline in green safe public spaces. Residents of affluent neighbourhoods pay generously for waste to be collected, whereas residents living in low-income areas dump their garbage in public spaces, which poses a threat to their public health. The latter have little access to green public spaces and must travel relatively far to reach them, a spatial injustice.

Public Space Network (PSN) thus acted by encouraging citizens to design and facilitate the adoption of public open spaces in the city so that residents can take responsibility for managing them through a competition called the “Changing Faces Competition” (CFC). Such community-based transformation places its confidence, especially in the local youths, and mobilises them to improve their physical environment, consequently creating employment for them as well as developing their leadership skills. A Public-Private-People partnership (4P) approach was adopted where urban experts were engaged to assist and mentor the citizens, and public authorities were also involved to ensure compliance with legal frameworks. Private sector actors are also encouraged to sponsor the initiative.

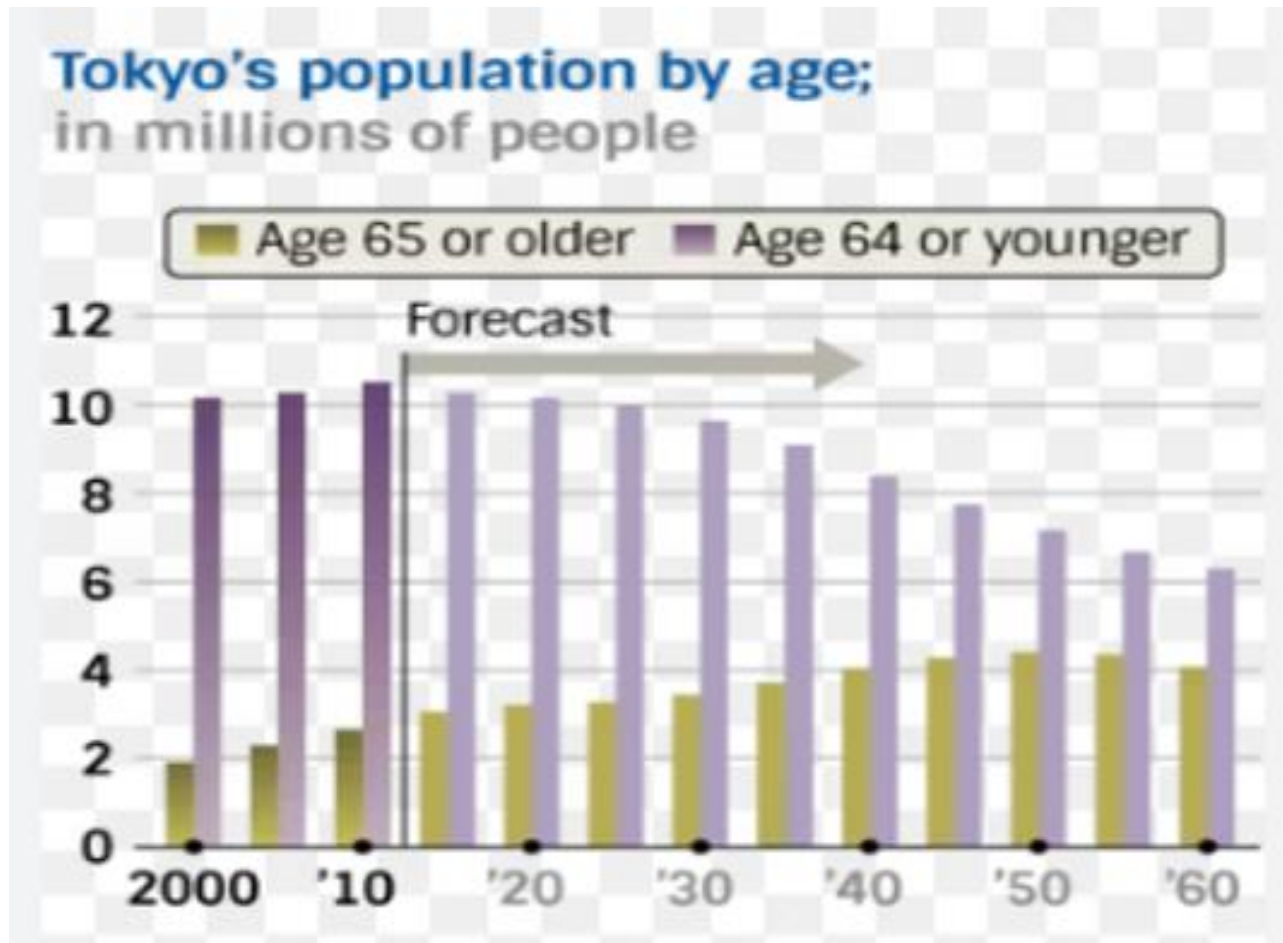
Over 120 abused or neglected spaces (formerly dump sites) are now transformed into playgrounds, community gardens, recreational parks or revenue-generating car parks. The revitalisation of these public spaces has accrued many benefits for society. The development of new child-friendly spaces has provided a safe space for children to play. Crime in the respective low- and middle-income areas has reduced tremendously as previously unemployed youth engaged in crime found employment in the process. Transforming spaces in their neighbourhoods has also given the low income group an opportunity to earn a living by either renting the spaces for events or practising urban gardening.

By Ivy Njambi Maina|2021|Multi Stakeholder Partnerships



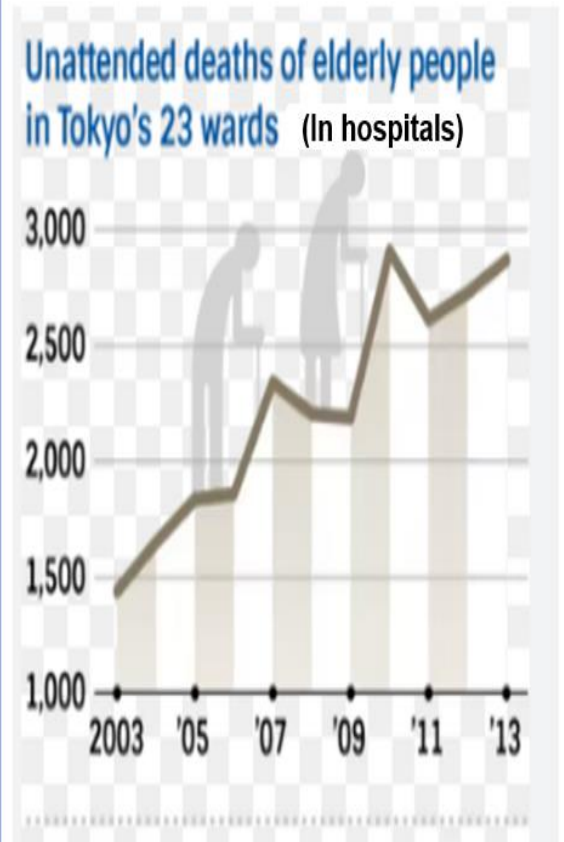
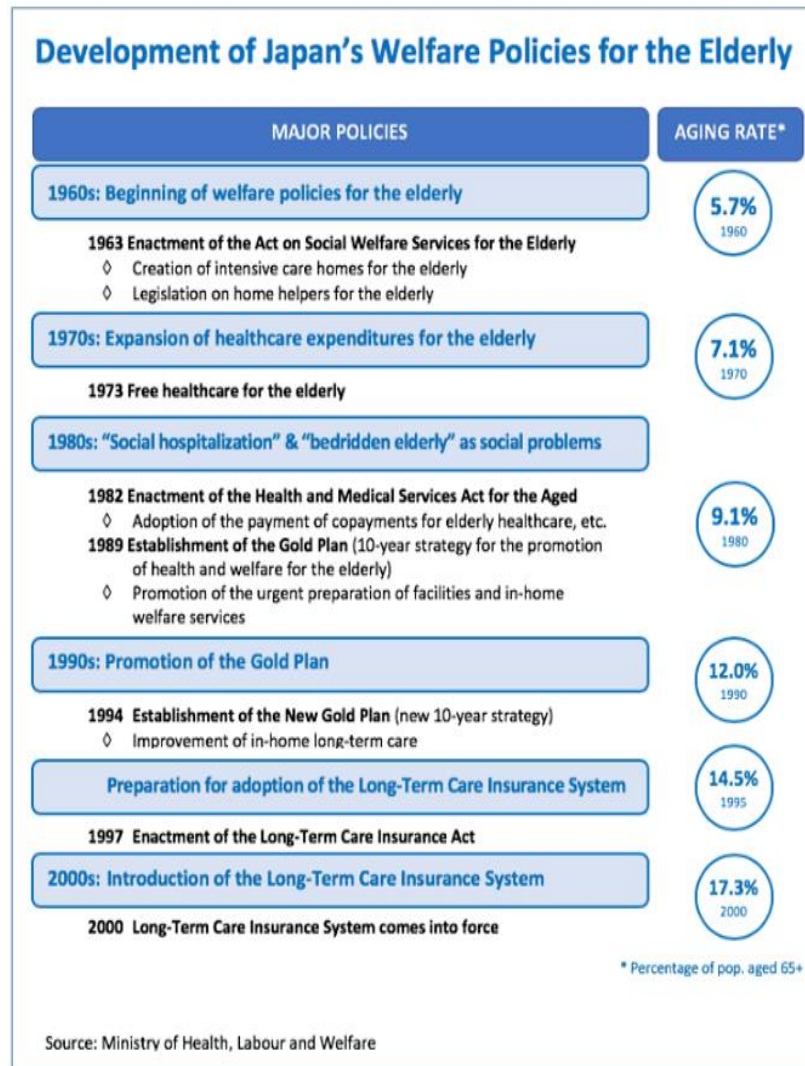
Resource 4 for Question 2

Proportion of Tokyo's population by age group



Resource 5 for Question 2

Some challenges Tokyo faced in ensuring the well-being of its elderly population



Resource 6 for Question 2**Sun City in Yokohama for Seniors' Living**

Sun City, located in Yokohama (south of Tokyo), is a continuum of care retirement community built by a private developer that consists of two single buildings or “villages” connected by a pavilion-like community building. Each village has 240 independent living units, each with its own community living and dining programs. The premise also contains a 120-bed skilled nursing facility, and the community building spans a natural draw in the landform shown below:

