MSN 2020

2.2

Year 12

Module 2H

Global Governance

Geography Knowledge Organiser

2.2.1 - Globalisation

Globalisation is the process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected as a result of massively increased trade and cultural exchange. Globalisation has increased the production of goods and services. The biggest companies are no longer national firms but multinational corporations (MNCs) with subsidiaries in many countries.

Economic globalisation
The growth of multinational corporations accelerates cross-border exchanges of raw materials, components, finished manufactured goods, shares & portfolio investment

Political globalisation
Global governance concerns such as free trade, credit crunch and the global response to natural disasters

Cultural globalisation
'Successful' Western cultural traits come to dominate in some territories, e.g. the 'Americanisation' of tastes and fashion

Social globalisation
International immigration has created extensive family networks that cross national borders — world city-societies become multi-ethnic and pluralistic

Global networks and flows

Global networks - interconnections of people and places around the world. When types of resources are transferred between places, through the network, we call these flows.

Flows - such as resources (food, goods), money (capital, financial services), people (migrants, tourists), information (technology, ideas).

Emerging economies - countries that have begun to experience higher rates of economic growth, often due to rapid factory expansion and industrialisation.

The global middle class - people with discretionary income they can spend on consumer goods. Definitions vary: some organisations define the global middle class as people with an annual income of over US$10,000; others use a benchmark of US$10 per day income.

Migration

Internal migrant - someone who moves locations within a country
International migrant - someone who moves locations between countries
Economic migrant - someone who moves voluntarily for work and quality of life reasons
Refugee - someone who has been forced to leave their home

Patterns of migration

In the 1970s to 1980s much of the migrations which occurred was from LICs towards HICs. Those seeking better opportunities in global centres such as New York, Paris, London. This led to many of the educated, affluent and mobile populations of LICs to leave their home country and seek out a better quality of life abroad. This left a deficit in these home countries which was called the **Brain Drain**.

Today most migration happens within regions. For example people moving from Mexico to USA or Poland to Germany for work. Large labour flows between neighbouring countries

Technological advancements

Mobile phones
Better telecoms allows families communicate over vast distances and so are more likely to move abroad and maintain strong family links

Internet
Quick access to information about a new country, how to apply for visas, finding a place to rent etc can all be done easily online. Easier to see if 'the grass is greener' vand encouraging migration

Air travel
More air routes to distant places and cheaper flights means it is easier to move abroad

2.2.2 - Migration causes

Push factors of economic migration

Poverty
People in extreme poverty (living on less than $1.90 per day) are unable to meet their basic needs (food, shelter) and these conditions lead to out-migration to neighbouring countries

Primary commodity prices
In countries which have large % of primary industries (farming, mining), mainly LICS, the price for raw goods is low so the country does not earn much money from exporting these

Poor access to global markets
Some HICs have grouped together to create **trade blocs**. These blocs try to protect industries within the bloc by putting tariffs (taxes) on anything imported from outside the bloc. So LICs which try to sell their already cheap produced within these blocs (like the EU) will have even less profit as their produce is being taxed on entering the bloc.

Cultural and political influences

Global diaspora
Diaspora is a grouping of a nationality in another country. People are more comfortable move to a new country if there are people with the same language & culture (e.g Chinatown)

Post-colonial movements
Many countries which had colonial pasts have/had migration between colonies - such as UK and commonwealth countries.

Free movement
Some blocs of countries (like the EU) have free movement of people within the member countries - people can move countries and work without visas or applications.

Global superpowers
Some countries have significant influence over many different global flows. Such as the USA, UK and China. These countries therefore attract migration from across the globe

Within regions there are also regional superpowers, which influence a smaller area and attract migrants from that region, such as Qatar or UAE in the Middle East

Benefits of international economic migration

Filling skilled labour shortage
A shortage of people in highly trained professions such as doctors, nurses, engineering for the superpowers is a problem. In-migration of skills workers fills this gap and increases the productivity of the superpower. *For example the UK encouraging doctors from India to migrate and work for the NHS*

Filling unskilled labour shortage
As countries become more developed, people become more educated and unskilled jobs become less desirable. In-migration helps fill these essential job gaps, such as fruit picking, domestic work and construction. *For example, Eastern European seasonal fruit pickers working on UK farms in the summer months*

Rebalancing population structures
The most developed countries trend to have an ageing population as the population is more educated, delaying having children and lifestyles changed. Coupled with excellent healthcare meaning a high life expectancy. *Countries such as Germany, Japan and UK have encouraged young workers to migrate to their country to work and start a family,* bring up the birth rate and eventually expand the available workforce, to pay taxes and increase economic activity.

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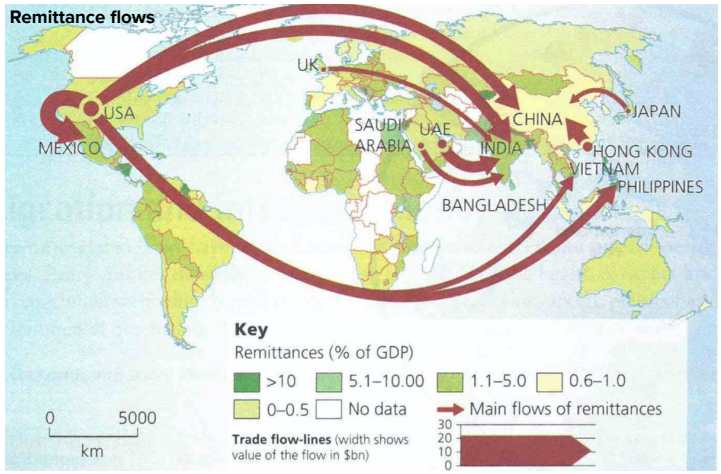
2.2.3 - Migration impacts & management

Remittance - migrant workers sending money to family in their home country

Large flows of remittance happens when countries have large populations of unskilled migrants. Low waged unskilled workers are drawn to global hubs for the perceived improved quality of life and availability of work.



Low skilled migrants
With large scale migration this also leads to cultural change in the host country, such as increased diversity in religion, language and culture (food, music, film)

High skilled migrants (elite migrants)
There are fewer elite migrants however they bring with them large economic advantages, bringing knowledge, skills and wealth to the host country, however the country of origin suffers from professional leaving (brain drain)

	Host country	Source country
+	Fill skills shortages Willing to do manual labour Spend wages & pay taxes	Remittances aid social development Bring new skills home
−	Social tensions between groups Strain on services (education/health) Employers favouring migrants over 'native' workers	Loss of workers in home country Increases % of state dependants Reduced economic spending No remittance guarantee

Migration policies

Migration policies change with the needs and demands of both host and source countries. For example the UK actively sought economic migrants after WWII to rebuild the nation and boost the economic output. This remained the case until 2006 when unemployment rose during the recession.

Policies on out-migration
Very few countries have policies which prevent or limit people leaving a country as this contravenes the UN Human Rights law (article 13). However North Korea, Saudi Arabia and Qatar do impose exit visas.

Policies on in-migration
In the last decade there has been an increase in anti-immigration sentiment in many western/HIC countries.
- UK voters chose to leave the EU in 2016 with immigration being a divisive reason 30% of London residents were born in another country
- In many EU states nationalist parties and right-leaning parties are taking hold, such as UKIP and France's National Front
- The USA's attitude and policies toward Mexican economic migrants have become extremely restrictive and aggressively pro-nationalism

2.2.4 - Refugee movements

Refugee - someone who has been forced to leave their home
Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) - someone forced to leave their home but stay within their home country

Reasons for forced migration

Geopolitical

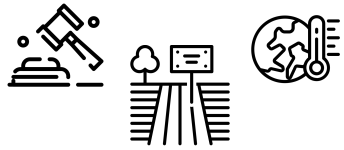
Africa was divided up by Europeans centuries ago during the colonial period. Splitting up ethnic groups, access to water and has led to long periods of instabilities. The resulting civil wars and poverty have created over 2 million refugees

Land grabbing

When governments, MNCs acquire large areas of land for development that vulnerable groups were living on and force they to leave. This is particularly true of **indigenous** groups like Amazonian tribes, Aborigines in Australia and Native Americans the USA

Climate change

Climate change impacts fragile locations such as rural areas. Creating droughts and famines through disappearing water sources and desertification. Subsistence farmers are forced to flee their home to survive



Consequences of forced migration

Social impacts

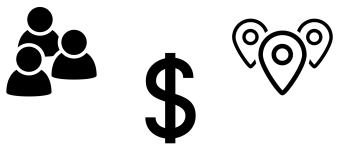
- In camps adults are unable to work
- Children struggle to get any education
- Unsafe - women and children are regularly at risk of physical assault or sexual abuse
- Health issue go untreated particularly mental health from escaped trauma

Impacts on neighbouring states

Most refugees do not make long journeys to HICs but go to their nearest neighbouring country - often another LICs. In the Syrian conflict most refugees enter Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan. This creates huge pressures on healthcare systems, peacekeeping and governmental funding. *For example ¼ of Lebanon's population is a refugee!*

Impacts on HIC states

- EU coastguards struggle to prevent deaths from refugees crossing the Mediterranean Sea
-All EU states are required to take in refugees under UN Human Rights laws
- Taking in refugees is creating tension with citizens of many EU countries



Managing cross-border flows of refugees

Refugee rights

Refugee convention (1951) - Refugees cannot be returned to their country if their life/freedom is threatened. They have rights to education, employment, housing and health

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) - All countries have a responsibility to protect refugees including supporting their essential living requirements

Powerlessness

Some states are powerlessness to prevent refugee crossing their borders due to poverty, lack of defined national borders, large-scale conflict driving huge numbers to flee. Powerless nations tend to be LICs.

Non-Governmental Organisations

Amnesty International and other groups work to support refugees and monitor Human Rights violations, lobbying nations and the UN to intervene or assist

National policies

Every country handles refugees differently:
UK - accepts around 39% of application, must wait 12 months before they can work and only in an in-demand job. Provided £189pm in benefits

Germany - accepts around 42% of application, must wait 3 months before they can work. Provided £325pm in benefits

Sweden - accepts around 77% of application, can work immediately. Provided £197pm in benefits

2.2.5 - Rural-urban migration

Rural-urban migration - the movement of people from the countryside to the city

By 2015, HICs were 75% urbanised and LICs were 50%. However LIC/NICs are seeing the fastest rates of urbanisation today.

Causes of rural-urban migration

Push factors

Poverty - rural jobs such as farmer are poorly paid, unreliable and often seasonal
New technology - developing agricultural technology is replacing manpower and is more efficient, so there are less jobs
Land grabs - MNCs and governments buying up cheap land for development forces residents out of their homes/farms
Lack of services - poor/no access to essential services such as education and basic healthcare

Pull factors

Globalisation - Globalisation has created millions of jobs in LIC/NIC cities
Improved transport - rural residents can easily travel to cities due to transport link improvements
Access to technology - cheaper mobile phones, internet access and TVs presents an idealist view of urban areas, attracting rural residents
MNCs outsourcing & offshoring inc. SEZs - These have led to increased wages for urban workers
Informal sector - Informal jobs are easier to access, such as recycling waste or street selling

Consequences of rural-urban migration

Rural problems

Ageing population
Due to rural-urban migration the majority of working aged people move from the countryside to the cities. This leaves an ageing population in the rural areas. An elderly presents specific problems, around availability and access to healthcare, social care and loneliness

Reduced economic productivity
The youthful out-migration to cities also means that there are not enough workers to fill the local rural economy. This means that the rural economy suffers, which further compounds the ageing population issue too

Urban problems

Mega cities
Mega cities are urban areas with more than 10 million residents. They grow from rural-urban migration as well as from international migration. In LIC/NICs, new migrants often cannot afford the cost of living in a city and are forced to the fringes to build in the **informal settlements** (squatter settlement/slums). This unchecked growth of the slums means there is no sanitation, waste, water or electrical provision. This creates, social and environmental issues of the cities and the residents.

Management of urbanisation

Rural solutions

Ruralisation
India has been working on the idea of ruralisation. This involves investing heavily in rural areas to reduce the attraction for the rural population to move to the cities. Investment aims to modernise the rural area with new services, including healthcare provision, education and transport links. Along with the expected essentials of clean piped water, sanitation and electricity - all of which the cities enjoy but many rural settlement do not current have

Rural technology investment
Solar power and mobile internet have the potential to revolutionise rural areas, providing cheap electricity and internet access without the huge infrastructure costs of cabling over the countryside

Urban solutions

Top-down approaches (government-led)
Substantial housing and infrastructure projects to accommodate the increasing population and house them safely. These require government funding and planning due to the size of the projects. These projects would provide jobs during construction and the end result would improve the lives and environment of those in the urban areas

Bottom-up approaches (community-led)
Co-operative schemes such as **wage sharing** (each month everyone puts a small amount of there wage into a pot) allows locals to take turns using some of their own money to improve their squatter settlement with correct building materials and gain hook-ups to electricity, water and sanitation

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2.2.6 - Earth's oceans

Supranational institutions

Global governance - political cooperation among many countries, aimed at negotiating responses to problems that affect more than one state or region

Where as one nation/state has rules which it decides itself (unipolar) and can uphold and sanction where people do not comply, global governance is agreements between many countries (multilateral) and are almost impossible to police or sanction

United Nations (UN)

It works on a wide range of global governances such as:
Human Rights (UNHCR)
Earth summit (environment & development)
Kyoto agreement (climate change)
Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

NATO

North Atlantic Trade Organisation - operates mutual defense agreements, if one state is threatens then all will come to their aid. Many are strong maritime powers and take active roles in policing the seas

European Union (EU)

Politically integrated bloc of countries. Laws between countries for free movement of people, free trade and strict use and protection of the seas and the environment

G7/8 , G20 & G77

Group of # - these are groups of economically powerful nations (*eg G8 = the top 8 most powerful*). They meet to coordinate their responses to global economic challenges

Ocean governance

Every nation with a coastline claims sovereignty (ownership) of their stretch of ocean. However every nation has different laws and could decide to own overlapping claims or go further out into the ocean. Before 1939 most countries claimed 3mi out to sea but after the 1940s many started to claim more causing tension and conflict.

Enter the UN with the **Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)** in 1973. It set up clear guidelines and rules on what states could and could not claim:
- navigational rights - economic jurisitication - management of marine resources
- dispute settlements procedure between states

Most importantly the UNCLOS set up the **Economic Exclusion Zone (EEZ)** a zone of 200 nautical miles of which the state owns all the resources (animals, minerals, oil etc) of but does not stop other nations from transiting (sailing) through it

Maritime superpowers

Today both the **USA and China are maritime superpowers**. They have sizable fleets of naval vessels and spend substantial amounts of their defense budgets on maintaining their sphere of influence on the world's oceans. Both nations use their large sphere of influence to maintain the security of important shipping routes and protect their nations interests both in their own waters and abroad.

The **UK was once the largest maritime superpower** having a Navy twice as large as any other in the world in 1914. This is largely to do with Britain's colonial past and a need create, maintain and protect shipping routes and British rule across the empire.

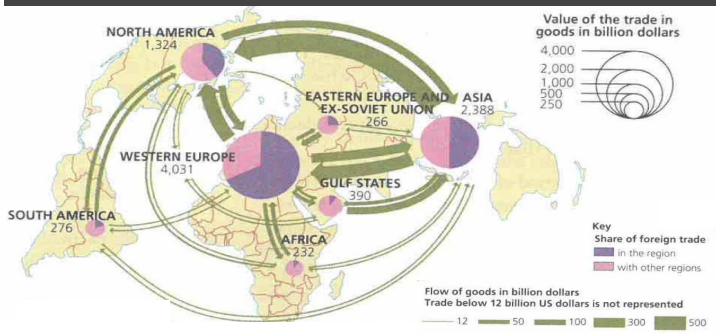
Chokepoints and piracy

The majority of physical international trade still takes place by shipping overseas. Certain locations around the world have limited access such as from Asia to Europe or from the Pacific to the Atlantic. These are called **chokepoints**, which reduce the efficiency of shipping flows as routes are narrow and limit the number of ships (eg. Suez Canal, Panama Canal or the Strait of Hormuz). Over 60% of all the world's oil flows through the Strait of Hormuz, if something were to happen there, it would have huge financial and social implications for the world.

Choke points also attract **piracy - criminal attacks on ships**, often taking hostages and ransoming the cargo of ships. This is a particular issue off Africa's east coast and into the Strait of Hormuz

2.2.7 - Shipping and sea cable

Transocean flows



Intermodal containers has increased the efficiency of trade. These are big cargo containers with huge amount of goods in each one. They can be loaded by crane onto ships, trains and lorries without being opened

Managing ocean movements

UNCLOS grants the **right of innocent passage** through territorial waters of any state so long as it does not disrupt the peace, good order or security of the country

Transboundary pollution events - ocean pollution which has crossed multiple states territorial waters. The most dangerous example of this is oil spills from crashed oil tankers. Regulations have been put in place to prevent this:
- Banning single hulled oil tankers (now need multiple hull linings)
- Made it illegal to wash out oil tanks with sea water and dump the waste into the sea

Illegal transoceanic flows

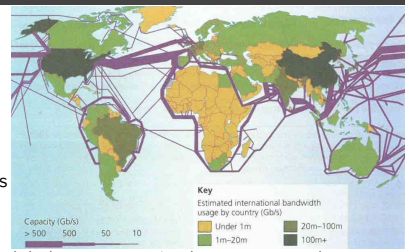
It isn't just legal trade which flows across the ocean, there is also a substantial flow of illegal goods making use of ocean routes, such as drugs, firearms, counterfeit goods and people trafficking.

There are international organisations working together to prevent this, such as:
INTERPOL (International Criminal Police) **EUROPOL** (EU Police Task Force)
UNODC (UN Office on Drugs and Crime)

Information flows

ICT has formed the backbone of the globalisation revolution and it is the seafloor where this backbone has been laid down. More than 1m KM of seafloor cabling criss-crosses the ocean floor today allowing instantaneous global communication.

Governments initially laid these cables but today it's mainly MNCs that own and maintain them



For the last 100 years there has been global governance in place to protect the seafloor cable networks (since 1880 and the first cross-Atlantic telegraph service), the **Conventions for the Protection of Submarine Cables (CPSC)**.
UNCLOS also outlines seafloor cables as: critical infrastructure, all nations can lay seafloor cables, no fishing or anchoring is allowed near seafloor cables

Risks to seafloor cables

These seafloor cables a vital to global connectivity at a second-by-second basis and damage could be socially, economically and politically catasphoic. These cables are at risk from:
Tectonic hazards and landslides (submarine volcanoes and lava flows)
Tsunamis and cyclones (moving huge columns of water and snapping the cable)
Anchors and trawler fishing (the most common reason for cable damage)
Sabotage (quite common in WWI & II)
Shark and fish attacks (biting through smaller cables or removing insulation)

2.2.8 - Sovereignty of oceans

Natural resources

The ocean floor is a rich source of abiotic resources, if a country has the resources to exploit them.

Mineral resources

Coastal (shallower waters)
- Diamonds
- Tin, titanium & gold

Deep sea water
- Iron, copper, zinc & gold
- Manganese nodule (used as a catalyst)
- Cobalt crusts (used in batteries & electronics)

Fossil fuels

Ocean floors are an important set of reserves for oil and natural gas. They can be found in coastal waters, close to land and further out to sea in deeper offshore reserves. Many nations permit MNCs to drill for oil in their deeper waters

Geopolitical tensions

As we know countries can claim territorial rights of an EEZ upto 200 nautical miles (nm) for their coastline.

However there are issues associated with the UNCLOS EEZs

EEZ overlaps when 2 countries lay close together (eg. Japan, South Korea & China)

Overseas territories like islands or peninsulares owned by a different country. The country can claim an EEZ around these overseas territories and nearby nationals feel they are encroaching on their territorial waters (eg. Falkland Islands (UK) & Argentina)

Right to the continental shelf is claimed by some countries arguing it is an extension of their land (see diagram above). Some countries have successfully claimed to the UN and had their EEZ extended to include the continental shelf. However some countries share a continental shelf making any extension difficult.

Superpower tensions

South China Sea
China has made repeated claims to a significant part of the South China Sea. You can see on the map that 6 nations are close neighbours around the sea and each have an EEZ claim.

China has sought to extend its EEZ by claiming ownership of several very small islands (some they made!), each of which they claim 200nm of EEZ on. China represents this on maps as a 'nine-dashed -line', cutting through 5 other nations EEZs.

Many believe China is doing this to exploit seafloor resources, but perhaps more importantly secure reliable shipping routes for trade and oil imports.

This has raised tensions in the region:
- China now questions the right for US ships to sail through the 'nine-dashed-line'
- UN decided none of China's man-made islands could have an EEZ
- Philippines now has a policy of blowing up all chinese fishing vessels in its waters

Landlocked peoples

Landlocked - no coastline or access to the ocean

Landlocked countries, regions or people tend to be less developed economically prosperous as they are unable to benefit from the trade across the seas. They often have to pay tariffs and taxes to neighbouring nations to use their ports and coasts. *For example landlocked African nations have a 40% lower GDP than those with a coast.*

Many **indigenous peoples** were made landlocked; moved from their original homes and placed inland where soils were poor and no access to fishing or sea trade, during colonial land grabs. Indigenous people are the most common group of people to be landlocked and therefore less economically developed

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2.2.9 - Managing oceans

Global commons

Global commons - global resources so large in scale that they kue outside the political reach of any one state

There are four global commons, oceans (60% of our oceans are classed as 'high seas by UNCLOS'), that atmosphere, Antarctica and outer space

In order to manage and sustain these global commons a set of norms/agreements has been arranged by global governance, agreed by the majority of the nations. For our high seas this includes, *fishing, mining and fossil fuel extraction, transport, communication, waste disposal and renewable energy*

Changing attitudes to global commons

With no one nation controlling, it would be easy for the oceans to be misused. There are 2 main perspectives on managing the global commons
Conservation - the sustainable use of the ocean resources, often using quotas
Preservation - no use of the ocean resources, it is left in its natural, unused state

In reality both methods need to be used together as neither can be truly sustainable for humans or the environment. *For example the **International Whaling Commission (IWC)** had to outright ban whaling due to almost becoming extinct (**preservation**). But to ban all fishing would cause serious food source issues for many local communities, so quotas are placed on these (**conservation**)*

Marine ecosystem overexploitation

More affluent societies (HICs) consume more resources than less affluent ones (LICs), *eg. US citizens have an ecological footprint 20x greater than a someone in sub-Saharan African*

In emerging economies (NICs) like China, citizens start to develop more disposable income and start to consume more resources. The countries have fewer environmental laws and so global commons like oceans start to suffer more. *Eg. In China sharks and sea turtles are now endangered as they are traditional food delicacies. As people earn more money the demand for these rare treats goes up.*

Overfishing is a common issue in global commons. Cod and tuna in particular. This creates an imbalance in the marine food web, prey fish increase in population (like mackle) and predator populations decrease (like sharks & whales). It also has economic impacts, with a loss of fishing jobs and political tension between countries with fishing rights

Sustainable management

Sustainable development - meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

This definition was set by the UN in 1992. We can consider sustainable develop in 3 categories: **economic**, **social** and **environmental**

There are several strategies being employed to sustainably manage the high seas:

Global actions - UN has set up Marine Protection Areas (MAPs) which are areas of the high seas which are not allowed to be exploited. However this is hard to police and fishing still occurs in some MAPs

(Inter)Nation actions - The EU has a Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) which all EU countries must follow. It sets out the total allowable catch of fish across each nation and across the available waters. This is unpopular with a lot of people in the fishing industry

Local actions - Some local councils, particularly in Scotland have setup no-take zones in their estuaries and coastlines, meaning no fishing can take place in the area to allow the ecosystem to recover. This has led to increased unemployment in the local fishing industry

Business actions - Some businesses have started up aquaculture farming. Breeding fish in captivity instead of fishing for them in the seas

Citizen actions - Individuals often make personal choices about only buy sustainably sourced fish and ocean produce

2.2.10 - Ocean pollution

Sources of pollution

Plastic pollution

Fragments of plastic are washed into rivers and into the seas via surface runoff in urban areas. Ocean currents circulate these plastic fragments around the global. Our increasing plastic use has been largely due to:
- **More plastic in everyday life** (toothbrushes, bank cards, pens, mobile phones etc)
- **Cheaper commodities** (globalisation has made products cheaper = more disposable)
- **Bottled water boom** (Western trend to buy mineral water in plastic bottles)

- Remote areas like Arctic islands (1,000km nearest town) have found plastic pollution
- Plastic is regularly washed up on tourist beaches around the world
- Plastic has been found in the stomachs of seabirds, fish, turtles, whales and numbers other marine life. As animals often confuse plastic with jellyfish
- Plastics are starting to make it into the human food chain

Eutrophication

Eutrophication - excessive richness of nutrients in a body of water, due to runoff from the land, which causes a dense growth of plant life.

Fertilisers used by farmers has a lot of nitrates, when it rains these nitrates runoff into rivers and seas. This overfeeds tiny plant life called algae which grows uncontrollable at the surface of the water (**algal bloom**). This algae consumes the oxygen in the water meaning that fish and crustaceans suffocate due to de-oxygenated water

These regions of oceans which suffer from eutrophication & de-oxygenated are called **marine dead zone**.

Managing marine waste

Global convention

- UNCLOS rules state no one can dump waste deliberately in the sea
- However most pollution ends up in the sea due to accidents and heavy rainfall induced water runoff

National/EU rules

- Plastic bag bans/tax use introduced
- EU developing laws requiring all member states to reduce consumption of single-use plastics
- USA and other countries has banned the use of microbeads (often used in make-up and healthcare products)

Local actions

- Campaign groups educating people on threat and extent of plastic waste
- NGOs, like Greenpeace, campaign and lobby governments to enact law changes
- NGO Ocean Cleanup has fundraised to using crowdsourcing to build a €1.5m prototype ocean barrier which collects floating plastic pollution

Protecting UNESCO marine heritage sites

UNESCO - United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

The UN selects sites from around the world which have outstanding universal value and so need to be preserved for future generations. Some of these locations are at risk due to pollution and climate change. There are 46 marine sites on the World Heritage Site list, including the Great Barrier Reef in Australia. Management includes:

The Great Barrier Reef foundation set up to appeal for citizens to raise money

Tourist industries put pressures on the government to it is sustainably managed

Australian universities study the reef system to research how best to conserve it

Australian government has pledged £600m to improve water quality around the reef

Global media coverage raised awareness of issues - eg. BBC Blue P lanet series

Home study questions

DEVELOPING

Describe the influence technology has had on economic migration **[4 marks]**

Explain remittance supports less developed countries **[4 marks]**

SECURING

Analyse the pattern of global remittance (2.2.3) **[6 marks]**

Explain how global governance has been used to manage a global commons **[6 marks]**

MASTERING

'The use of global commons such as the oceans can never been truly sustainable' **To what extent** do you agree with this statement? **[15 marks]**

Evaluate how effective policies to reduce rural-urban migration in mega-cities **[15 marks]**

CHALLENGE

Create a side-by-side comparison to show how global superpowers can both protect and abuse global commons

Research Antarctica as a global commons, and create a fact file on how it is governed, the risk/threats and the management.