

GEOGRAPHY – GCSE – URBAN ISSUES AND CHALLENGES PART 1

A POPULATION INCREASE IN URBAN AREAS

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| 1 | Urbanisation | The increasing % of people living in towns and cities. |
| 2 | Urban trends in HICs | Approx. 60% of the population in HICs live in cities |
| 3 | Urban trends in LICs | Urbanisation is increasing faster in LICs |
| 4 | Push factors | Reasons to leave the countryside EG poor soil. |
| 5 | Pull factors | Reasons to move to the city EG better jobs. |
| 6 | Natural increase | Birth rate is higher than death rate within a country |
| 7 | Megacity | A city with a population higher than 10 million |

B LOCATION AND IMPORTANCE OF LAGOS

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| 1 | Location | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nigeria is a country in the West Africa Lagos is in south west Nigeria |
| 2 | Regional importance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% of the population in Lagos have a formal job 10,000 people move there every week |
| 3 | National importance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of Nigeria's industry is based in Lagos The city generates 25% of Nigeria's Wealth It is the largest city in Nigeria (20 million in 2020) |
| 4 | International importance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lagos is the financial centre of West Africa 5th largest contributor to UN peacekeeping missions. |

C CAUSES OF GROWTH IN LAGOS

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| 1 | Natural increase | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The birth rate in Nigeria is 38 per 1000 people (per year) The death rate is 11 per 1000 people (per year) |
| 2 | Migration for the urban poor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farming in the countryside pays low wages There are more job opportunities in Lagos Political unrest in the North has encouraged people to move to the city. |

D HOW URBAN CHANGE HAS CREATED OPPORTUNITIES

Social opportunities - opportunities that will affect peoples quality of life

| | Opportunity | Evidence |
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| 1 | Healthcare | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 1990 to 2015 the life expectancy in Lagos has increased from age 46 to 53. Hospitals are closer than if people lived in the countryside |
| 2 | Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 1990–2015 the expected years of schooling in Lagos has increased from 6.7 to 9. There are more schools and universities in Lagos than anywhere else in Nigeria |
| 3 | Water Supply | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2012 the Lagos State Water Regulatory Commission became responsible for ensuring safe water supply in Lagos |
| 4 | Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two new power stations are being built in Lagos to reduce the city's shortage of electricity |

Economic Opportunities – Opportunities that affect the economy

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| 1 | Employment and economic development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 1990 – 2015 the GNI per capita of Nigeria has increased from \$2700 to \$5500. 78% of jobs in Lagos are tertiary jobs 15% on the population live in Lagos, but it contributes to 30% of the GDP. |
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E HOW URBAN CHANGE HAS CREATED CHALLENGES

| | Challenge | Evidence | Solutions/improvements |
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| 1 | Slums and squatter settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makoko is a slum in Lagos that is home to over 100,000 people Over 60% of the population live in slums | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solution 1 = knock down Makoko and create EKO-Atlantic Solution 2 = Government to create 'floating communities' |
| 2 | Providing clean water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 10% of the population in Lagos have clean piped water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No current solutions |
| 3 | Providing sanitation systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 50% of the city has 'adequate sanitation systems' | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No current solutions |
| 4 | Providing energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power supply is unreliable in Lagos. The richest have their own generators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two new power stations are being built in Lagos to reduce the city's shortage of electricity |
| 5 | Providing access to healthcare and education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People still have to pay for healthcare and education in Lagos | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No current solutions |
| 6 | Unemployment and crime | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment rate is 9.9% People work in the informal economy – which is illegal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The city bought three helicopters for police to spot criminal activity |

F HOW URBAN CHANGE HAS CREATED ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

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| 1 | Waste disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lagos produces 8 million tonnes of waste a year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some waste is used for land reclamation in the slums like Makoko to create land on sea. |
| 2 | Water pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 50% of Lagos' water supply is contaminated by sewage or sea water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No current solutions |
| 3 | Sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewage is sometimes transferred through open drains then soaks into the ground, contaminating water supply | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government holds a monthly 'sanitation day' where residents are asked to help clean up |
| 4 | Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% of the population have no access to the main source of electricity Power cuts are regular and no back up | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government aim to ensure everyone has access to energy by 2030 |
| 5 | Air pollution and Traffic congestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People spend approx.. 3 hours in traffic a day | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LAMATA have created a 'Transport masterplan' including rail, road, and boat systems |

G HOW URBAN PLANNING IS IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE URBAN POOR

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| 1 | How did it help the urban poor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided education for 100 children The top floor of the school was a community centre where fisher men could fix their nets |
| 2 | How did it sustainable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It floated so would not be affected by rising sea levels It used solar panels to create energy It had an area for plants/trees It was built from local materials It had natural ventilation to stop rotting/mould |