

YEAR 9 GEOGRAPHY – CYCLE 1 – URBANISATION AND LAGOS CASE STUDY

BOX 1: KEYWORDS PART 1	
urban area	cities, towns
rural area	countryside, villages
urbanisation	increase in % of a country's population living in urban areas
megacity	urban area with population more than 10 million people
HIC	High Income Country (UK) – richest countries
NEE	Newly Emerging Economy (Nigeria) – starting to become rich countries
LIC	Low Income Country (Nepal) – poorest countries
population	number of people in a place
migration	moving from one area to another

BOX 2: GLOBAL PATTERN OF URBAN CHANGE	
urban change	global pattern → increasing urbanisation → moving to urban areas
trend in HICs	urbanisation rate (speed) slowing → 80% already moved to urban areas
trend in LIC/NEE	urbanisation rate speeding up → more people moving to urban areas
megacities	2015 → 28 megacities → estimated 50 megacities by 2050

BOX 3: FACTORS AFFECTING THE RATE OF URBANISATION	
rural to urban	rural to urban migration → people moving from countryside to cities
push factors	people migrate from rural areas → negative reasons e.g. famine
pull factors	people migrate to urban areas → positive reasons e.g. better paid jobs
natural increase	young adults move to urban area → start a family → birth rate increases → birth rate higher than death rate → population increase

BOX 4: KEYWORDS PART 2	
regional	a small area → Lagos regional area of Nigeria
national	a whole country → Nigeria is a national area of Africa
international	across more than one country → links between countries around world
manufacturing	making things in factories
industry	processing raw materials and manufacturing goods (usually in factories)
goods	items that can be bought and sold
import	buying goods from abroad
export	selling goods to another country

BOX 5: LAGOS BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
location of Lagos	Lagos → largest city in Nigeria and in Africa → megacity → population over 21 million → location southwest Nigeria, on coast (by sea)
regional importance	most important city in Nigeria → rail links with Nigeria → good for trade → 80% of Nigeria's industry is based in Lagos
national importance	Lagos is main economic (money) centre in west Africa → many banks and financial services
international importance	Lagos → large port (ships dock at harbour) → economically important → importing and exporting goods on container ships around the world

BOX 6: WHAT ARE THE CAUSES OF URBAN GROWTH IN LAGOS?	
urban growth	urban growth (city expands in population and land size) → population in 1960 less than 1 million → population today over 21 million
cause 1 → migration	rural to urban migration → increased population Lagos → push and pull factors → 1200 people migrate to Lagos every day
cause 2 → natural increase	most migration to Lagos → young adults → start a family → population increase → birth rate higher than death rate → increases population

BOX 7: HOW HAS URBAN GROWTH IN LAGOS CREATED CHALLENGES? ☹️	
slums	60% live in slums → e.g. Makoko → over 38% no kitchen, bath or toilet
clean water	slums → few taps → people share tap/well → contaminated with sewage
sanitation	slums → no sewage systems → 15 slum houses share one toilet
energy	Lagos → only rich have electricity → power cuts common in Lagos
access to services	access to medical care → very limited → not enough schools
unemployment and crime	40% people Lagos informal employment (e.g. car washing, litter picking) → earn less than \$1.25 per day → armed mugging and burglaries common
waste disposal	huge toxic landfill site (Olusun) → only 40% waste collected in Lagos
air pollution	air pollution from car engines 5 times higher than safe limit
water pollution	sewage from slums and toxic chemicals from factories poured into rivers
traffic congestion	3 hours a day in traffic → car accident deaths → 3X higher than Europe

BOX 8: HOW HAS URBAN GROWTH IN LAGOS CREATED SOCIAL OPPORTUNITIES? 😊	
health	life expectancy in Lagos risen → 46 years 1990 → 55 years 2018
education	years in education risen → 6 years 1990 → 9 years 2015
water supply	new water pipes constructed → but mainly in rich areas
energy	2 new power stations → to increase power supply

BOX 9: HOW HAS URBAN GROWTH IN LAGOS CREATED ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES? 😊	
industrial areas → stimulus for economic growth	many industrial jobs → manufacturing (secondary sector work) e.g. Dangote oil refinery (built in the 'Lekki Free Zone' industrial area) → can process 650,000 barrels oil daily → over 9500 jobs created

BOX 10: URBAN PLANNING → IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR THE URBAN POOR	
urban planning	making a plan to improve the quality of life in a city e.g. better schools
improving education	Lagos → rising population → not enough land to build schools → Makoko floating school → was built on boat → space for 100 children
improving jobs	Lagos building new financial area of city → called Eko Atlantic → will employ 150,000 people in tertiary employment (providing services)
improving transport	<p>project called Bus Rapid Transit (BRT):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new bus lanes have been built • now every day over 200,000 people use bus instead of driving • reduces journey times, traffic congestion and air pollution

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