

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

BOX 1: KEYWORDS PART 1		BOX 6: WHAT ARE THE CAUSES OF URBAN GROWTH IN LAGOS?	
urban area	cities, towns	urban growth	urban growth (city expands in population and land size) → population in 1960 less than 1 million → population today over 21 million
rural area	countryside, villages	cause 1 → migration	rural to urban migration → increased population Lagos → push and pull factors → 1200 people migrate to Lagos every day
urbanisation	increase in % of a country's population living in urban areas	cause 2 → natural increase	most migration to Lagos → young adults → start a family → population increase → birth rate higher than death rate → increases population
megacity	urban area with population more than 10 million people	BOX 7: HOW HAS URBAN GROWTH IN LAGOS CREATED CHALLENGES? ☹️	
HIC	High Income Country (UK) – richest countries	slums	60% live in slums → e.g. Makoko → over 38% no kitchen, bath or toilet
NEE	Newly Emerging Economy (Nigeria) – starting to become rich countries	clean water	slums → few taps → people share tap/well → contaminated with sewage
LIC	Low Income Country (Nepal) – poorest countries	sanitation	slums → no sewage systems → 15 slum houses share one toilet
population	number of people in a place	energy	Lagos → only rich have electricity → power cuts common in Lagos
migration	moving from one area to another	access to services	access to medical care → very limited → not enough schools
BOX 2: GLOBAL PATTERN OF URBAN CHANGE		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
urban change	global pattern → increasing urbanisation → moving to urban areas	waste disposal	huge toxic landfill site (Olusosun) → only 40% waste collected in Lagos
trend in HICs	urbanisation rate (speed) slowing → 80% already moved to urban areas	air pollution	air pollution from car engines 5 times higher than safe limit
trend in LIC/NEE	urbanisation rate speeding up → more people moving to urban areas	water pollution	sewage from slums and toxic chemicals from factories poured into rivers
megacities	2015 → 28 megacities → estimated 50 megacities by 2050	traffic congestion	3 hours a day in traffic → car accident deaths → 3X higher than Europe
BOX 3: FACTORS AFFECTING THE RATE OF URBANISATION		BOX 8: HOW HAS URBAN GROWTH IN LAGOS CREATED SOCIAL OPPORTUNITIES? 😊	
rural to urban	rural to urban migration → people moving from countryside to cities	health	life expectancy in Lagos risen → 46 years 1990 → 55 years 2018
push factors	people migrate from rural areas → negative reasons e.g. famine	education	years in education risen → 6 years 1990 → 9 years 2015
pull factors	people migrate to urban areas → positive reasons e.g. better paid jobs	water supply	new water pipes constructed → but mainly in rich areas
natural increase	young adults move to urban area → start a family → birth rate increases → birth rate higher than death rate → population increase	energy	2 new power stations → to increase power supply
BOX 4: KEYWORDS PART 2		BOX 9: HOW HAS URBAN GROWTH IN LAGOS CREATED ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES? 😊	
regional	a small area → Lagos regional area of Nigeria	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
national	a whole country → Nigeria is a national area of Africa	BOX 10: URBAN PLANNING → IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR THE URBAN POOR	
international	across more than one country → links between countries around world	urban planning	making a plan to improve the quality of life in a city e.g. better schools
manufacturing	making things in factories	improving education	Lagos → rising population → not enough land to build schools → Makoko floating school → was built on boat → space for 100 children
industry	processing raw materials and manufacturing goods (usually in factories)	improving jobs	Lagos building new financial area of city → called Eko Atlantic → will employ 150,000 people in tertiary employment (providing services)
goods	items that can be bought and sold	improving transport	project called Bus Rapid Transit (BRT): <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
import	buying goods from abroad	BOX 5: LAGOS BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
export	selling goods to another country	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
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