



URBAN CHALLENGES AND ISSUES

GCSE GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 2

SECTION A—URBAN WORLD



NAME:

CLASS:

CONTENTS

THE URBAN WORLD:

L1. An increasingly urban world

L2. Emergence of megacities

CASE STUDY :

L3. How important is Lagos?

L4. Lagos Opportunities

L5. Lagos Challenges

L6. Squatter Settlements

L7. Planning for Nigeria's urban poor

CHECKLIST:	Tick each aspect once it has been completed in lesson.
Key idea: A growing percentage of the worlds population living in urban areas	
The global pattern of urban change.	
Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs.	
Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation (push-pull factors) natural increase.	
The emergence of megacities.	
Key Idea: Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and	
Using an example, describe the location and importance of a city in a LIC or NEE .	
Using an example explain the causes of urban growth.	
Using an example describe the social and economic opportunities of urban growth.	
Using an example, explain the problems associated with urban growth and evaluate the solutions.	

11. AN INCREASINGLY URBAN WORLD

Do now: Compare the two images. What are the similarities and differences?



A

Picture A is located in the countryside and has lots of green spaces. Whilst it has a building, there are very few of them in the image.

However, picture B is a city with lots of buildings. The buildings include skyscrapers that dominate the skyline.



B

STRETCH: What are the geographical terms for countryside and towns/cities?

Rural area—countryside and **urban areas**—towns/cities.

TASK: Crack the code to reveal the definition for urbanisation.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Urbanisation....

13,5,1,14,19 1,14 9,14,3,18,5,1,19,5 9,14 20,8,5
Means an increase in the
 16,18,15,16,15,18,20,9,15,14 15,6 16,5,15,16,12,5 12,9,22,9,14,7
proportion of people living
 9,14 21,18,2,1,14 1,18,5,1,19
in urban areas.

STRETCH: Can urbanisation happen everywhere? Explain your reasoning

Urbanisation can happen everywhere because people are moving from rural areas to urban areas to experience a better standard of living. Rapid urbanisation is occurring in newly emerging economies (NEEs).

Independent notes:

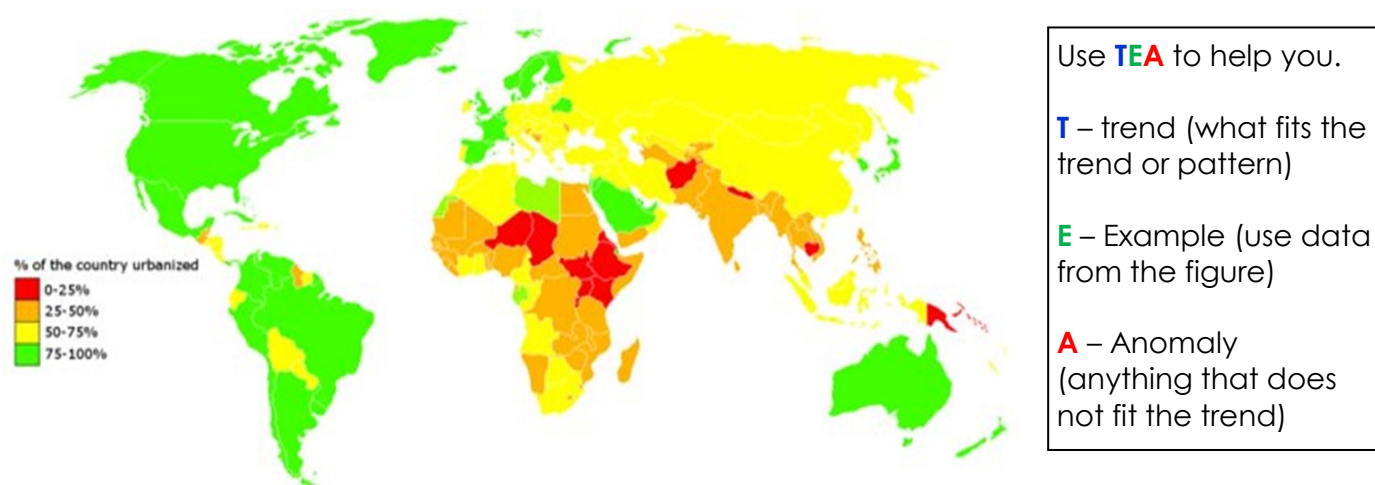
The term population simply refers to the number of people in a certain area.

Population density varies from area to area.

High population = densely populated

Low population = sparsely populated.

TASK: Describe the global pattern of urban population (3 marks)



Overall, the world is becoming more urbanised. The majority of urban areas are found in the continent of North America. For example, in the USA 75-100% of the country is urbanised.

However, this varies in the rest of the world as Russia has lower percentage of 50-75%. In addition, parts of Africa have some of the lowest figures for example Ethiopia has 0-25% of the country urbanised.

STRETCH: Suggest why African countries have a lower rate of urban population than HICs.

African countries have a lower rate of urban population due to the economic status of urban area. As the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita (per person) is low, investment in housing, infrastructure and other capital are lacking. Therefore, this results in less people being persuaded to move from rural to urban areas.

Independent notes:

Over 10,000 years ago people started to move from rural to urban areas

By the mid of the 21st century it is estimated that 70% of the world's population will live in urban areas.

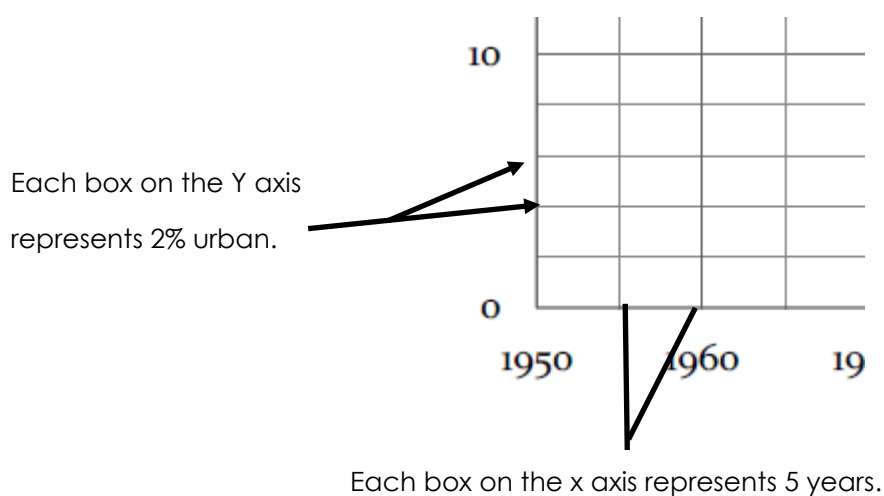
Most of the global population growth will occur in the LICs.

We therefore need to adapt to this growing population to ensure survival.

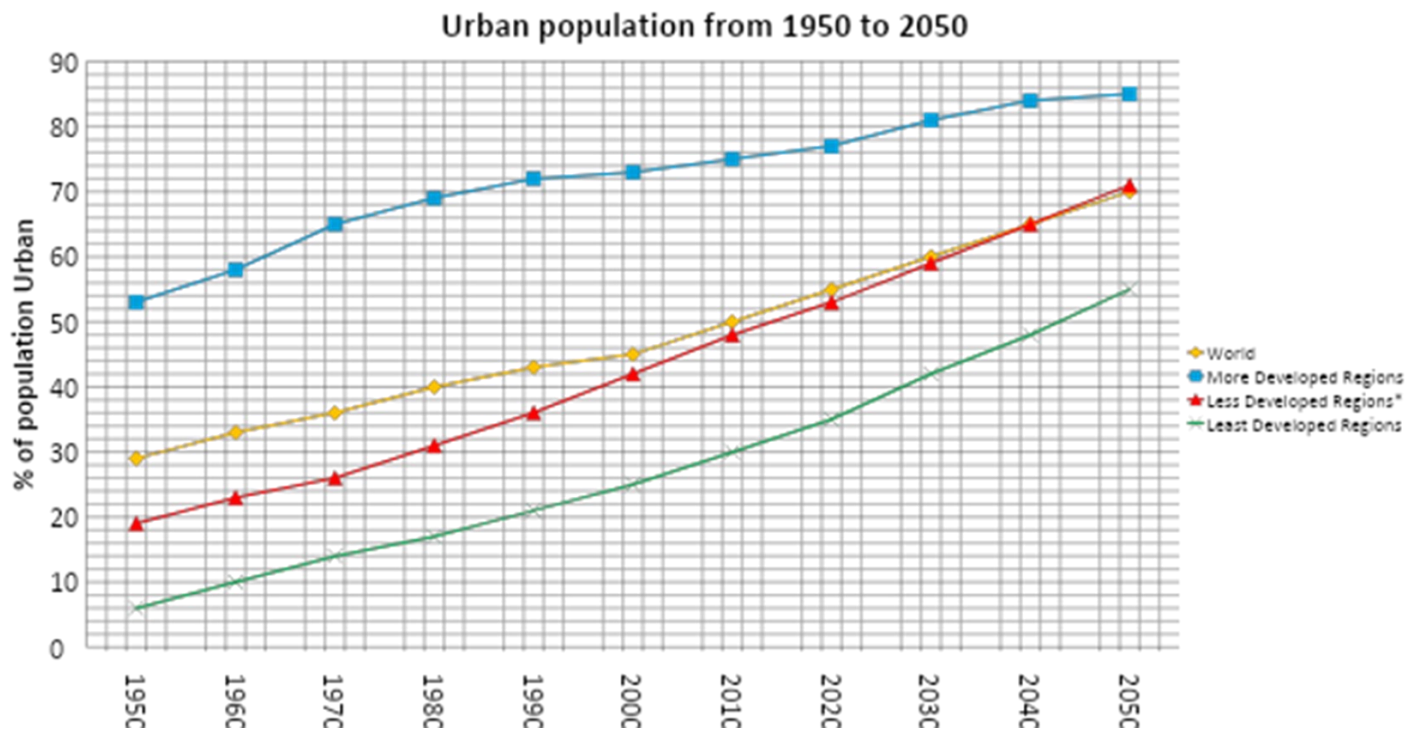
TASK: Use the data to show the percentage of the population living in urban areas in HICs, NEEs and LICs.

Handy hints:

1. Choose 4 colours
2. Give your X (bottom) and Y (vertical line) axis a title
3. Plot the data, do this in pencil first.
4. Join up each dot
5. Go over it in one of your colours.
6. Do this for the other regions.
7. Give your graph a title.



Date	World	HIC region	NEE region	LIC region
1950	29	53	19	6
1960	33	58	23	10
1970	36	65	26	14
1980	40	69	31	17
1990	43	72	36	21
2000	45	73	42	25
2010	50	75	48	30
2020	55	77	53	35
2030	60	81	59	42
2040	65	84	65	42
2050	70	85	71	55



STRETCH: Calculate the total population increase % for the world from 1950-2050

Working out:

$$70\% - 29\% / 29\% \times 100$$

$$= 141.37$$

$$\text{Rounded to 1dp} = 141.4$$

Equation:

$$\left[\frac{(\% \text{ in } 2050 - \% \text{ in } 1950)}{\% \text{ in } 1950} \right] \times 100$$

Plenary: Swap your graph with the person next to you and complete the feedback based on their graph in green pen.

	CRITERIA	TICK OR TARGET?
1	You have used 4 colours	
2	You have used a pencil to plot their graph first.	
3	You have used a ruler	
4	You have accurately plotted your axis	
5	You have given your graph a title	
6	You have provided a key for the colours.	

L2. EMERGENCE OF MEGACITIES

Do now: Describe the difference in the two figures.



In Fig 1 the buildings look dated and old and there is a lack of greenery. Whereas in fig 2 the buildings look modern and clean. The roads have been removed to enable the construction of the Bullring.



STRETCH: Locate the area in the figures. Justify your answer.

The area shown in the figures is Birmingham city centre. This is because fig 2 shows the shopping centre, The Bullring, which is identifiable by the silver button like details on the building. Along with the church that is located outside of the Bullring next to the markets .

Independent notes: A city that has a population of over 10 million is known as a megacity. Examples of megacities include:

- Mumbai, India: 20.9 million
- Moscow, Russia: 12.6 million
- Paris, France: 11.1 million

In 1950 there were only two megacities (New York and Tokyo) and by 2010 there were over 20 megacities spanning across almost every continent. Asia accounts for nearly 50% of the world's megacities. It is predicted that Africa will see the rapid increase in megacities.

Urbanisation is occurring rapidly due to a variety of factors:

- Location: cities have grown historically near the river, coast and other transport routes where trade can thrive.
- Rural to urban migration (pull factors)
- Younger population: higher natural increase as they are more likely to have children. Cities tend to have better health care, less death rates and higher life expectancy.
- Economic development: increase in economic growth creates jobs which in turn attracts people.

TASK: Using the extract below, explain the factors that are affecting the rate of urbanisation.

Recent urbanisation has led to the emergence of numerous megacities in the continents of Asia, Africa and South America. Between 1950 and 1960 the urban population living in LICs has doubled. In HICs, such as the UK, France and Japan, the increase was less than half. There are two main factors that have affected the rate of urbanisation since 1950.

Migration from rural to urban areas is the main driver of urbanisation. This type of migration happened in HICs from the 18th century onwards, on a large scale and has gradually slowed down. However, many LICs are now experiencing massive rural to urban migration. Many of the migrants in LICs are mainly young males into major cities. The main reasons for this movement can be classified into push (lack of employment opportunities) and pull factors (higher wages).

The second factor affecting the growth of megacities is natural increase. The younger population in many cities leads to higher rates of natural increase as they are having children. This increase in population typically occurs with adults in the age bracket of 18-35. Alongside this, the death rates start to fall in cities as people are able to have access to better health care and hygiene in comparison to rural areas. The natural increase tends to be higher in LIC (such as Cambodia) and in some NEEs (such as India).

These 2 factors have pushed world urbanisation above 50% and have led to the emergence of hundreds of megacities. The UN predicts that by 2030, 60% of the world's population will live in urban environments.

Migration has led to the rapid increase of urban areas. This is because many migrants in LICs are migrating from rural to urban areas because of pull factors such as better wages and jobs. This allows people to drastically improve their lives in urban areas in comparison to rural areas.

Natural increase also contributes to urbanisation. This is because many of those who are migrating to urban areas are young. This means that they are more likely to have children, increasing the birth rate. Also, urban areas tend to have better health care which lowers death rates meaning that life expectancy is much higher than in rural areas.

STRETCH: Suggest two reasons why some megacities are growing faster than others in the 21st century.

One reason for some megacities growing at a faster rate than other is the dominate industries that is creating economic growth. Megacities that have a high proportion of tertiary and quaternary industries rather than a high proportion of primary and secondary industry .

Another reason is natural increase. This is because some cities experience a higher amount of births than deaths among those already dwelling in cities.

TASK: Categorise the statements into either push or pull factors.

Farming, the main form of employment, is poorly paid. Push	The 'bright lights' of the city i.e entertainment and excitement Pull	Shanty towns spring up around the edges of cities. These are built by poor migrants. Push	New arrivals to urban areas put a strain on public services such as education and healthcare. Push
There is greater choice of jobs available, including secondary and tertiary jobs. Pull	The closets schools and hospitals are a long distance away. Push	Mainly young people who leave and those that are left are elderly and weak. Push	The arrival of many young people causes birth rates to rise and population grows. Push
As people move away, existing shops and services close down. Push	Better infrastructure (roads, railways, phone lines etc.) are available. Pull	Newcomers causes massive issues with overcrowding. Push	Areas that are left behind become abandoned and derelict. Push
Farmland is left uncultivated due to lack of workforce. Push	Poverty increases for people left behind. Push	Better healthcare means the death rate decreases and life expectancy increases. Pull	Lack of available healthcare leads to lots of babies under 1 dying (infant mortality). Push

STRETCH: Categorise the statements further into social (people), economic (money) and environmental. Justify which is most significant cause for rural to urban migration and why?

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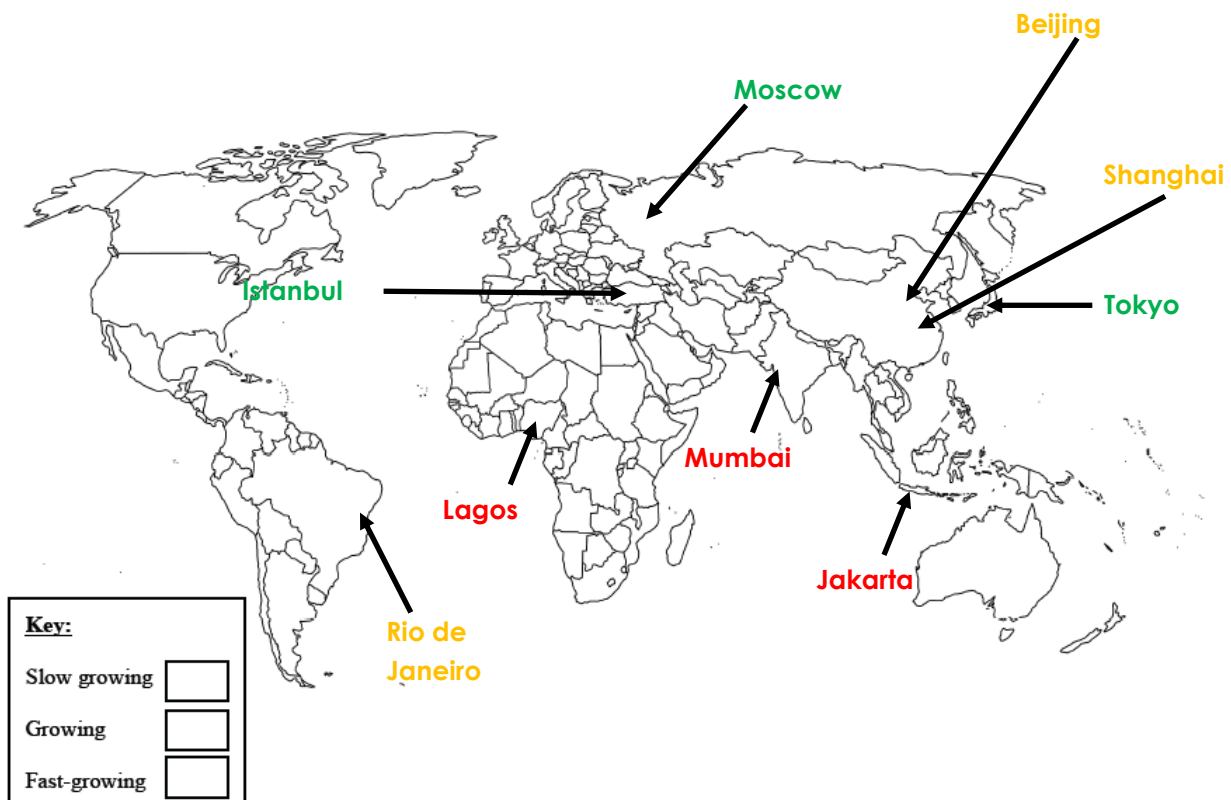
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TASK: Using the data below for the different types of megacities, locate and label the megacities.

Remember to use different colours to show the type of city it is.

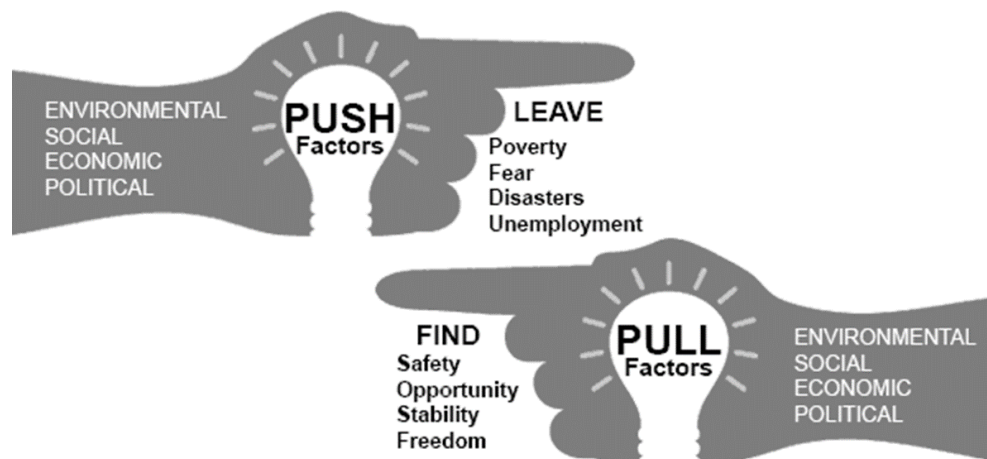
	SLOW-GROWING	GROWING	RAPID-GROWTH
Where?	South-East Asia, Europe and North America	South America and South East Asia	South/South-East Asia and Africa
Features	Population is at 70% urban and there are no squatter settlements.	Population 40-50% urban. Under 20% in squatter settlements.	Population under 50% urban. Over 20% in squatter settlements.
Examples	Tokyo Moscow	Beijing Rio de Janeiro	Lagos Mumbai



STRETCH: Describe and suggest the distribution of megacities

The majority of megacities are found in the continent of Asia. For example Mumbai in India which is one of the fastest growing megacities. All of the megacities except from Moscow are located on the coast.

Plenary – Explain the push and pull factors that cause rural to urban migration in LICs (4 marks).



Factors that push people out of an area are negative factors that make people want to leave an area. One reason from this is the Increased use of machinery in farming. This means that less people are needed to work and as a consequence create high levels of unemployment.

Whereas, factors that pull people to an area are positive factors that attract people to an area. One example of this increased number of health facilities that provide a higher standard of care. This means that people are able to access health care in order to remain healthier.

L3. HOW IMPORTANT IS LAGOS?



Do now:

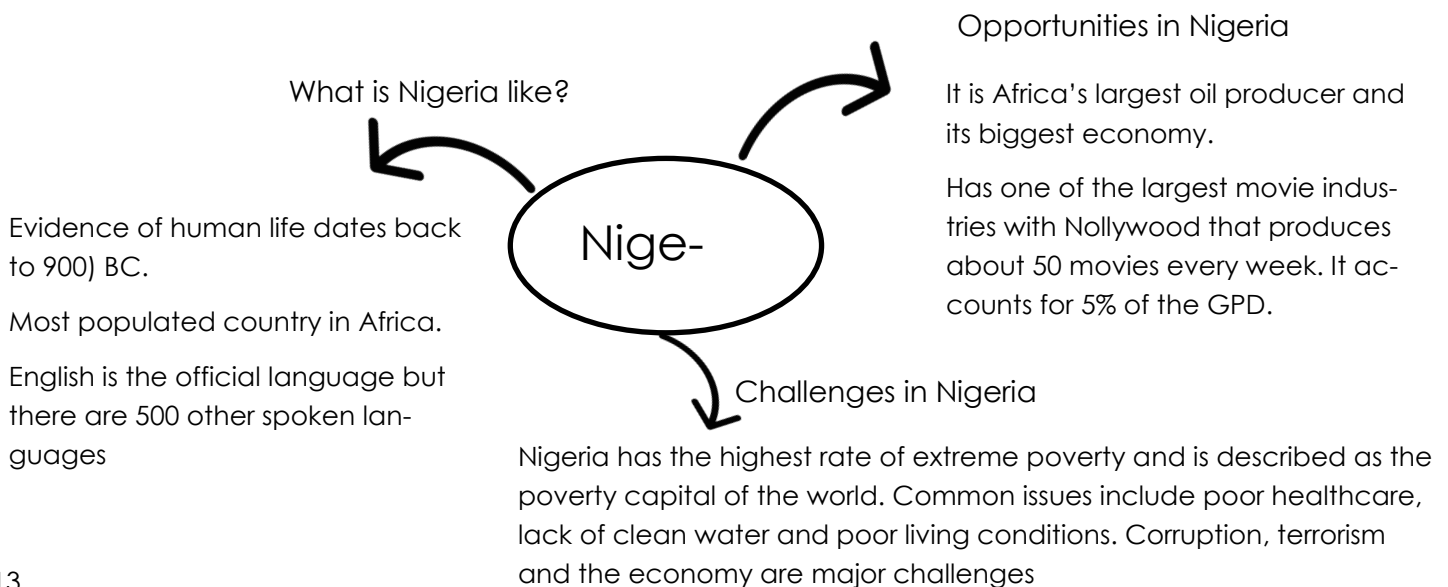
Using the image, create 4 questions using the following question stems:

- Where is the photo taken?
- What has caused the high levels of traffic?
- How might people get to work on time with all the traffic?
- Why might people want to visit this urban area?

STRETCH: Using at least 3 adjectives describe the image above.

The town is full of vibrant colours from the colour of the cars to the clothes people are wearing. People are crammed together as they navigate the urban area as people weave in and out of the standstill traffic.

TASK: Whilst watching the video add notes to the spider





TASK: Describe the location of Lagos

Things to include:

- Compass directions
- Hemisphere
- Continent
- Country
- Oceans
- Surrounding countries / cities



Sentence starters:

- Lagos is located in...
- A nearby city is...
- A neighbouring country is...
- Nigeria is located in...
- One nearby ocean is...

Lagos is located in the south-west of Nigeria. A nearby city to Lagos is Abuja, the capital city, which is in north-east.

Nigeria is located in the continent of Africa which is in the northern hemisphere. One nearby ocean is the South Atlantic Ocean.

Stretch: What does the location mean regarding the climate of Lagos?

Nigeria is found in the tropics, where the climate is seasonally damp and very humid. Nigeria is characterised by three distinct climate zones, a tropical monsoon climate in the south, a tropical savannah climate for most of the central regions, and a Sahelian hot and semi-arid climate in the north of the country

Lagos could be any modern city. The city center is dominated by modern, high-rise offices, surrounded by miles of sprawling suburbs.

However, the noise is nothing like you have heard before. In the background there is a constant drone of generators that power the city. Lagos does not have a reliable energy supply.

The traffic is even louder as there are gangs of motorcycles, fleets of yellow minibus taxis and old trucks. These are all gridlocked with cars, all honking their horns only adding to the noise.

Above all the noise is the sound of street vendors selling their products on every corner, loudspeakers blaring with a mixture of traditional Nigerian music and modern afrobeat, and the wailing call to prayer from the city's mosque.

Keywords:

Suburbs -

Gridlock -

Vendor -

TASK: Describe what Lagos is like using extracts (examples) from the passage.

Lagos is just like any modern city found across the world with its architecture of skyscraper buildings. However, there is a hum from generators that power the city due to unreliable power supply. In addition to this, the sound of traffic dominates with the honking of car horns in between the calls from street vendor trying to sell their product.

Independent notes:

Lagos is the biggest city in the continent of Africa and is one of the fastest growing cities in the world. In the early 20th century Lagos was under British rule and was made the capital of Nigeria.




However, in 1960 Nigeria gained its independence from the British Empire and moved the capital to Abuja.

Despite becoming independent from British rule, Lagos still is important regionally, nationally and internationally

But what do they mean?

Regionally	Nationally	Internationally
Importance within that specific city (Lagos)	Importance of Lagos to the nation (Nigeria)	Importance of Lagos to other nations across the globe

TASK: Categorise the statements into regionally, nationally and internationally important.

80% of Nigeria's industry is based in and around Lagos.	It has many important schools, universities and hospitals.	Lagos contributes to 30% of Nigeria's GDP
It has been the location for major sporting events such as the African Cup of Nations tournament.	It is estimated that by 2040, Lagos will be the 3rd largest city after Tokyo and Delhi with a population of 30 million.	The city has a thriving arts and cultural scene for example Nike Centre for Art and Culture.
Lagos is the main financial centre for West Africa. As it is home to most banks, financial institutions and the stock exchange.	The city has a major international airport and busy seaport.	The city is the ICT centre of West Africa, with the largest market on the continent.
Key:		
 Regionally	 Nationally	 Internationally

STRETCH – explain why each of these facts makes Lagos important.

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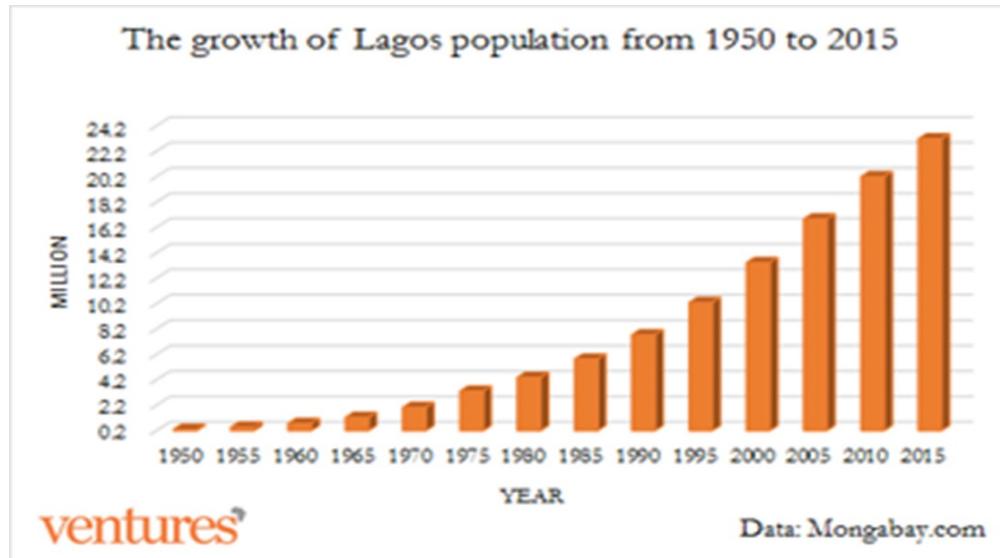
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TASK: Describe the growth in Nigeria's population since 1950 to 2015.



Use **TEA** to help you.

T – trend (what fits the trend or pattern)

E – Example (use data from the graph)

A – Anomaly (anything that does not fit the trend)

Lagos's population has increased from 1950 to 2015.

For example, In 1950 the population was at 0.2 million, where it then steadily increased to 1 million in 1965.

However, from 1970 to 2015 the population started to rapidly increase where the population was recorded at approximately 23 million.

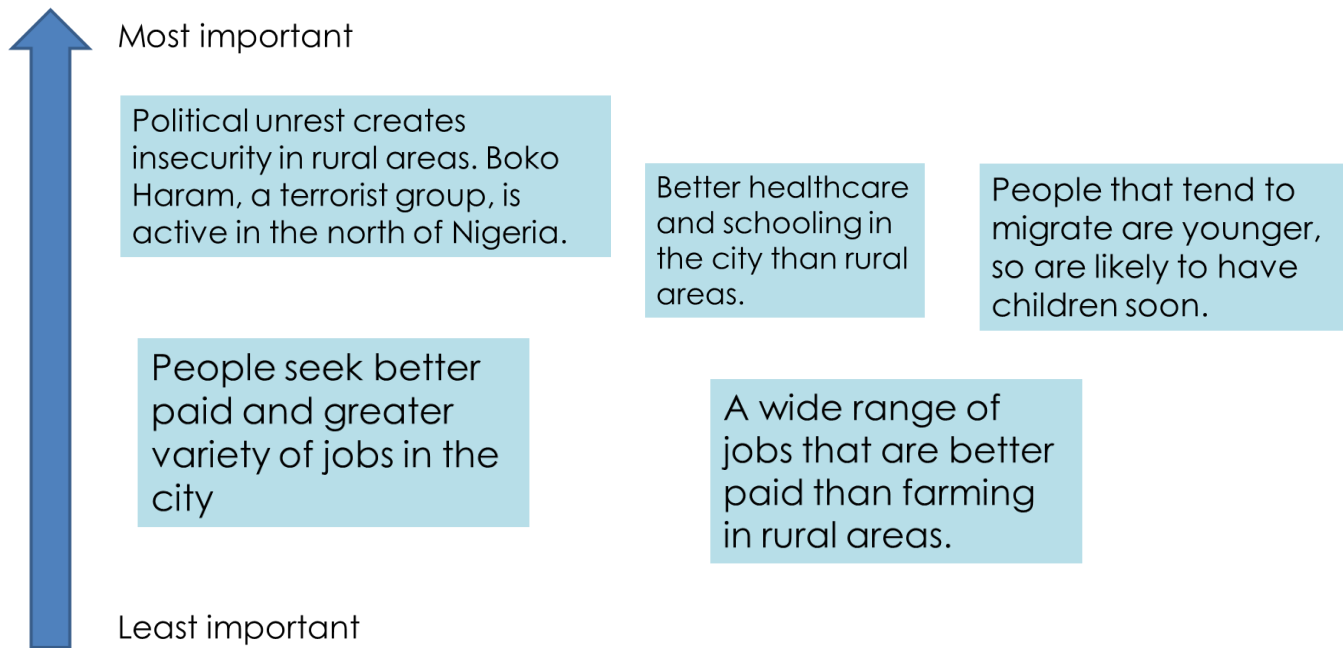
STRETCH – Suggest three possible challenges that could face Lagos. Link these to social, economic and environmental challenges

One economic challenge will be in lack of 'official' jobs that pay tax will be available. Therefore, habitants of Lagos will have to engage in informal jobs where they do not pay taxes and have no contracts to protect their workers rights.

One social challenge could be housing pressures due too a greater demand for housing in comparison to the actual amount of available suitable accommodation.

Finally, an environmental challenge will be the increase in waste produced. This will mean that more waste will be sent to landfill which releases greenhouse gases and therefore contributing to climate change,

TASK: Order the statements on the board from most to least important.
There is no right or wrong answer, this is based on your opinion.



STRETCH: Suggest how push and pull factors lead to rural to urban migration

Employment and educational opportunities are the most common pull factors associated with rural-to-urban migration. Poverty, food insecurity, and lack of opportunities in rural areas are a consequence of uneven economic development and push people to urban areas where development has been greater.

Plenary — knowledge check:

1. What country is Lagos in? **Nigeria**
2. What continent and hemisphere is Lagos in? **Africa and Northern Hemisphere**
3. Name the closest ocean to Lagos. **South Atlantic Ocean**
4. When was Lagos no longer the capital city? **1960**
5. Name the terrorist group in the north of the country. **Boko Haram**

L4. OPPORTUNITIES IN LAGOS.

Do now: Add in key information to help you revise.

Skill:

Calculate the mean rate of erosion per year of a coastline

Site	Erosion (m/year)
A	0.7
B	2.3
C	3.9
D	1.4

The mean rate of erosion is 2.1 metres per year.

Add all values up and divide by the number of data values

TASK: Using the images and keywords create a definition for the word opportunity?



Keywords:
Situation, possible, want

An opportunity is a situation that makes it possible for you to do something you want.

STRETCH: Give an example of an opportunity

For example, in business there is an increased opportunity to export to other countries.

Independent notes:

Lagos means lakes in Portuguese who opened the slave market.

Since 1861 the British colonised the country.

Lagos at first may not look like a place where you would want to live due to growing urban population.

TASK: Use the images and suggest what opportunities there are for those living in Lagos.



Market stalls providing jobs and income for local people. People buying items creates tax for the government. 92% of adults can read and write. Free healthcare for those living in Lagos.

STRETCH: What types of opportunities are shown in these images?

The first image highlights economic opportunities with the markets and the other two images link to social opportunities with education and healthcare which aim to benefit the people.

TASK: Watch the video and note down opportunities that are available in Lagos.

Since the 1960, Nigeria's development began and rapidly grew in the 1970s.

This was due to the oil boom as oil fields became active.

All of half of industrial enterprises are found in Lagos.

It is an important transport hub as 80% of imported produced are processed here. Port of Lagos is one of the top 10 ports in Africa.

The city has the largest amount of millionaires in Nigeria.

Great transport links with railway and monorail.

Answer the following exam question: To what extent do the economic opportunities created by urban growth in an NEE city outweigh the social ones (6 marks).

Introduction

Answer the question: To some extent I agree/ disagree. Give a basic overview of why.

Paragraph 1:

Give 2 points which relate to one side of the argument.

Paragraph 2:

Give 2 points which relate to the other side of the argument.

Conclusion

Answer the question again – summarise what you have said in your answer.

Urban growth is the increasing number of people living in urban areas. This happens for a number of different reasons such as rural to urban migration and natural increase as seen in Lagos, Nigeria. I believe that this has created lots of economic opportunities.

One social opportunity of urban growth in Rio is increased access to a sustainable water supply. The Lagos Water Corporation claims to supply 12 million people with clean drinking water. This is beneficial social opportunities because it improves quality of life and prevents people from becoming unwell from waterborne diseases from drinking dirty water such as Cholera. Whereas in other areas of Nigeria like those in rural areas the are poor water facilities where people have to use boreholes that are at risk of contamination. Therefore, will have a direct impact onto their health.

On the other hand, there are significant economic opportunities created by urban growth. There are lots of jobs which available in a variety of industries such as Nollywood. Nollywood is in the film industry and produces over 50 films per week. This leads to a positive multiplier effect as more money is then paid in taxes which can then be spent on improving health care, education and transport. Another economic opportunity of urban growth is that there is better access to education. The Government offers all 9 year olds basic education. This means that the city has a higher literacy rate. Therefore, children are less likely to join in criminal activity as it ensures them with best education they can to improve their future career opportunities.

Overall there are many social and economic opportunities created by urban growth in urban areas of a NEE such as Lagos. However, the economic opportunities do outweigh those that are social.

Basic (1-2 marks)	Clear (3-4 marks)	Detailed (5-6 marks)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Demonstrates limited knowledge of the arguments for and against •Shows some geographical understanding social and economic opportunities •Limited link to Lagos. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Demonstrates accurate knowledge of the arguments for and against •Shows clear geographical understanding social and economic opportunities •Clear link to Lagos. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Demonstrates comprehensive and specific knowledge of the arguments for and against •Shows thorough and accurate geographical understanding social and economic opportunities •Demonstrates effective embedded knowledge of Lagos.

15. CHALLENGES IN LAGOS.

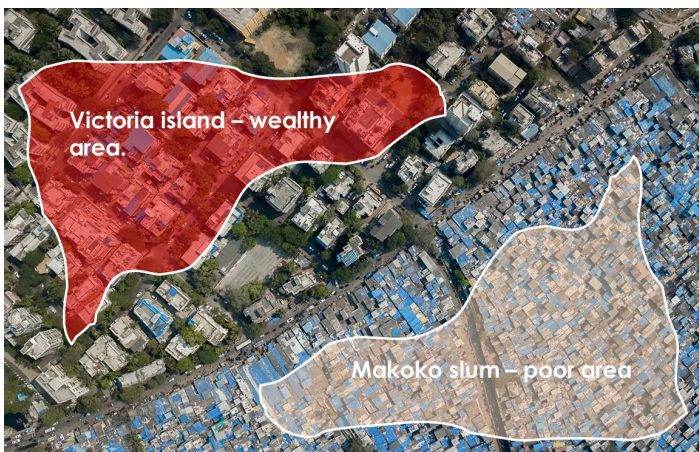
Do now: Add in key information to help you revise.

Which course of a river do you find a levee?
Lower course

How are levees formed?

Levees are formed by the repeated flooding.

Lagos faces many challenges in providing services for its rapidly growing population. These problems are made more difficult because of contrasts between areas, which are often close to each other as you can see in the image below. **This causes great inequalities.**



TASK: What is meant by the term inequality?

Keywords:

Standard of living
Extreme differences wealth

Inequality is the extreme differences in the standards of living that is affected by people's levels of wealth.

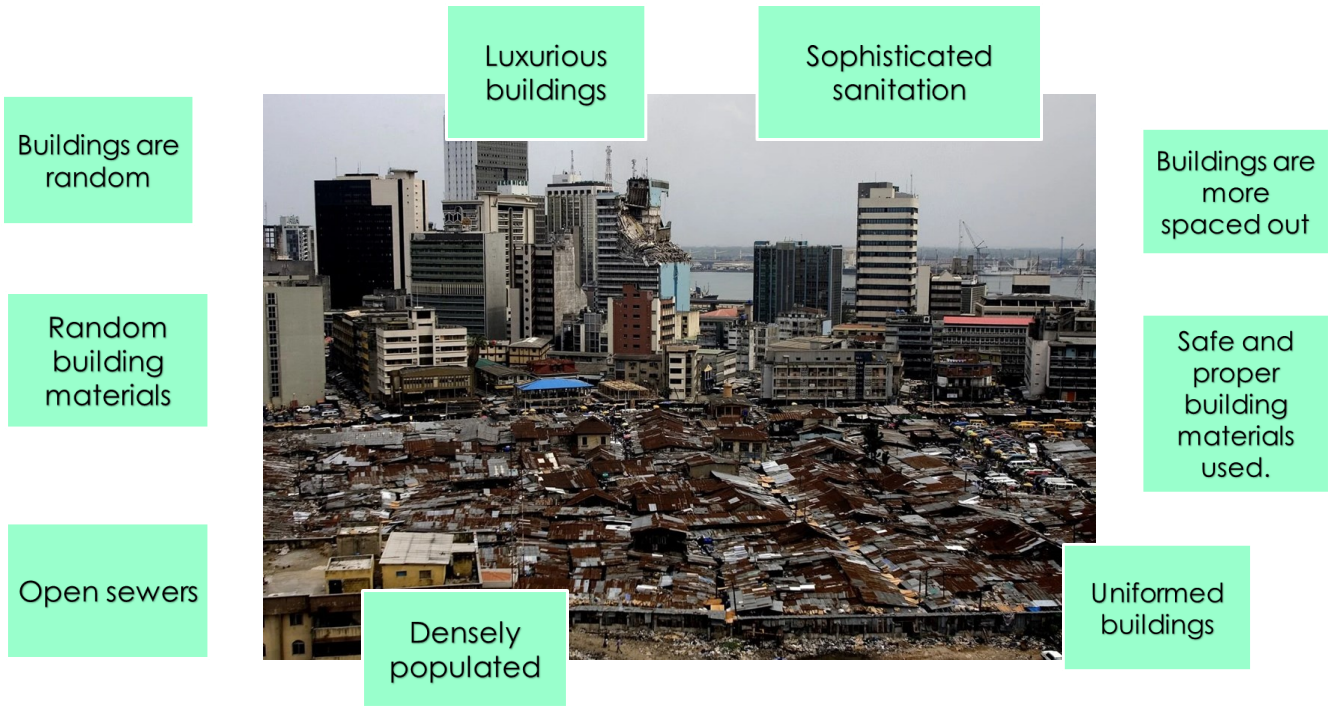
STRETCH: How could it create social conflict?

Inequalities can create barriers based on an individual's gender, where they live or other ethnic and or religious persuasion. This can cause an erosion of trust, increasing anxiety and illness which makes people sadder.

Independent notes:

Population Density - The number of people living per km squared in a population

TASK: What evidence is there of inequality? Annotate around the image.



STRETCH: Suggest why it is like this.

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TASK: Read through the extract and summarise what a squatter settlement is.

Squatter settlements are found on the edge of cities and are located in the most deprived areas.

The buildings are made from pieces of rubbish that has been collected to construct the buildings.

The majority of people experience high levels of crime due to there being no rules.

These settlements are often located inland and built along main roads.

A squatter settlement is a slum. They are poor living areas on the edge of cities with homes made out of recycled rubbish and everything is makeshift. These are where the poor migrants live. No one rules these areas so there is a lot of crime.

Squatter settlements are located mainly along the edge of the coast, in urban industrial areas where jobs are available.

They are often built on marshy, poorly drained land where no one else wants to build.

Squatter settlements further from the coast are often built along main roads.

Independent notes:

Makoko is the largest squatter settlement in Lagos with 300,000 people in 2022

Formal sector - jobs which are recognized as normal income sources, pay taxes, have pensions and job security.

Informal sector - jobs which are not recognized as normal income sources, and on which taxes are not paid.

TASK: Write out and correctly identify the challenge to its appropriate solution under the correct heading.

Challenges (what is the problem)	Solutions (how to overcome the problem)
11% of Lagos have piped water that has been treated and purified. The rest rely on water vendors or dig their own wells or sink boreholes which are contaminated with sewage.	In 2012, Lagos State Water Regulatory Commission started regulating water supply and vendors and issuing licences for boreholes.
40% of the population have no access to the electricity grid. If they do there are regular power cuts. 80% of households rely on diesel generators.	Renewable energy will provide at least 20% of energy. By 2030, 100% of households will have access to energy and street lighting for the whole city.
Air pollution is 5 times higher than the recommended limit, due to traffic congestion and the use of diesel generators.	Lagos Metropolitan Area Transport have introduced better walking and cycling facilities to improve air quality.
Lagos is one of the most congested cities in the world with commuters spending over 3 hours a day in traffic.	Separate bus lanes have been introduced through bus rapid transit (BRT) and removal of street vendors to speed traffic flow.
1.85 million people in Lagos are unemployed leading to higher crime rates. Cyber-crime is the biggest problem in the financial industry.	40% of the population work in the informal economy where people do all sorts of jobs. 500 people work at the Olusun dump, picking out valuable items to sell.

STRETCH: Which challenge do you think is the most difficult to solve and why?

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16. SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS

Do now: Add in key information to help you revise.

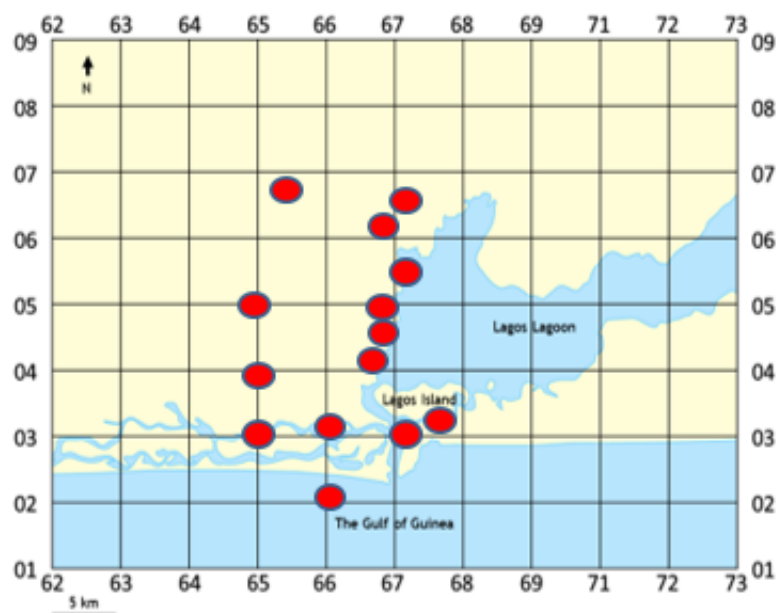
1. People migrating into the city lack a good **education**
2. As a result they are unable to get well paid **job** As they are classified as an **unskilled** workforce
3. This means they cannot afford good **housing**.
4. This has meant that people are illegally setting up homes. This is known as a **Squatter settlement**

Independent notes:

The lack of properly built homes in Lagos forced millions of people to build their own homes that they do not own.

These squatter settlements are found all over the city and are mainly built on low-lying marshy ground no-one else wants to build on.

Mapping Lagos' Squatter Settlements



TASK:

Use the following 4 and 6-figure grid references to mark on the map using a red circle where the squatter settlements in Lagos are located.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. 6503 | 8. 668041 |
| 2. 6603 | 9. 669045 |
| 3. 6603 | 10. 668050 |
| 4. 6505 | 11. 671054 |
| 5. 6504 | 12. 669062 |
| 6. 6603 | 13. 677032 |
| 7. 653068 | 14. 670067 |

STRETCH: Describe the distribution of where Lagos's squatter settlements?

The majority of squatter settlements are found further inland on the coast. However, there is an increase in squatter settlements found on Lagos Island.

Independent notes:

Due to the lack of properly built homes in Lagos, millions of people have been forced to build their own homes on land and water. The two maps show the location of Lagos' floating slum Makoko.

TASK: Using the table, Explain (tell me why) the problems faced for the people living in squatter settlements.

Miss Trigg: Poor sanitation, with 88% having either a pit latrine where sewage soaks into the ground and pollutes water supplies. This means that people are likely to become unwell.

We do:
Many homes are living in one room. It is estimated that 75% of households live in one room. This means that people are cramped and could spread disease of rats.

You do:
Another problem is the lack of access to clean drinking water as only 11% of homes have clean piped water. This means that people are having to cook, clean and drink water that could be potentially contaminated making them ill.

Condition	%
Housing density	
Households living in more than one room	25
Households living in one room	75
Household facilities	
Kitchen, bath and toilet	10
Lacking either kitchen, bath or toilet	52
No kitchen, bath or toilet	38
Water supply	
Piped water	11
Public tap	14
Well or borehole	55
River	4
Water vendor	16
Toilets	
Septic tank (underground tank in which sewage collects)	10
Pit latrine (sewage soaks straight into the ground)	55
Pail latrine (sewage is poured into a drain or river)	33
Bush (i.e. no toilet!)	2

STRETCH: Using your understanding suggest why the quality of life is inadequate (bad) for the residents of a slum in Lagos.

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TASK: Annotate around the image descriptions of what it is like in Makoko, Lagos's largest squatter settlement.

People build their own homes, using whatever material is available, and building on stilts into the water

Homes are built close together at high density, with many people sharing the same home. The population is estimated at 250,000.



The homes are on water rather than land.. People need to use boats to get around.

Like other squatter settlements, there is no Proper sanitation, with most people using Latrines.

Exam practice –

On Figure 1, mark with an arrow and label three characteristics of this squatter settlement.

[3 marks]

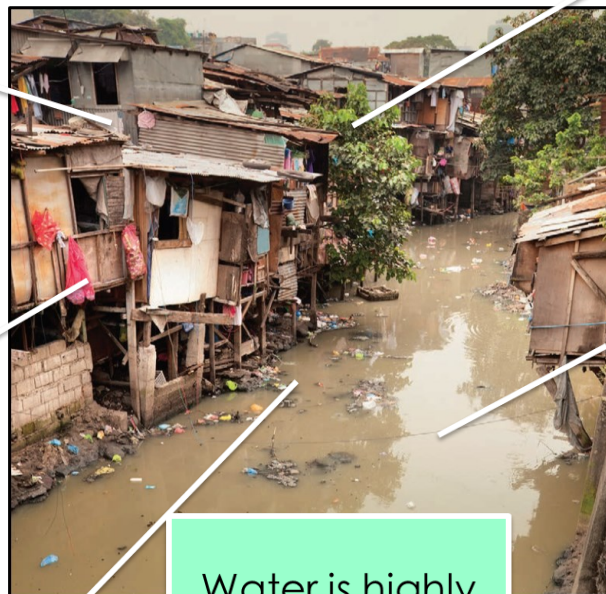
Study **Figure 1**, a photograph showing part of a squatter settlement

corrugated iron roofs

poor quality materials / construction

high density of housing

Water has litter / poor waste disposal



Water is highly polluted, contains water-borne diseases

Exam practice -

Suggest how **one or more** of the conditions shown in **Figure 1** affects the lives of the people living there.

[4 marks]

The conditions shown in figure 1 would have a negative effect on the people living there. This is because the houses are poorly built they could collapse and injure the people who live there as there are no building regulations to keep people safe.

The water shown it is clearly dirty . This will increase the risk of cholera, especially if there is no better water supply. Therefore making them too sick to work and hope to improve their economic status.

Study **Figure 1**, a photograph showing part of a squatter settlement



L7. PLANNING FOR NIGERIA'S URBAN POOR

Do now: Add in key information to help you revise.

Last year:

- 5. Define the term mitigation for climate change.
- 6. Give one example of mitigation.

Last year:

- 5. Mitigate is reducing the impacts or to deal with the cause of the problem.
- 6. One example could be walking to places rather than going in the car.

Independent notes:

There is a growing population. Lagos is predicted to reach 40 million by 2030. This would put it in the top 3 biggest megacities.	Lagos's power supply is unreliable. Most wealthy people have their own generators, while the poor resort to other forms of energy.	The sea levels rise is about 3mm a year. It is projected to rise by about 1 metre in the 21 st century. This is a threaten to low-lying coastal cities like Lagos.
Lagos lacks a system for storing water and piping it around the city, even through it is in a tropical area.	Population density is a significant issue. There is only limited space to fit the growing number of people Lagos is 4 times more over crowded than London.	As more people migrate to Lagos, there is a limit for formal jobs. Many resort to the informal sector to make a living.

TASK: Using the image and keywords create a definition for quality of life.

Keywords:

Needs, alongside, income

Quality of life is the range of human needs that should be met alongside income growth.



STRETCH: How does the quality of life vary between a HIC and a NEE?

HIC will have a higher quality life with things such as a higher percentage of people accessing healthcare and education. Whereas a NEE will have a rapidly improving quality of life.

By 2050, Nigeria's population is set **be larger than the whole of Central Africa**. Lagos' population is growing by around 1,200 new people everyday. One way of meeting this demand is to create **new floating communities**.



Independent notes:

The triangular A-frame or pyramid is built from locally sourced wood and bamboo and buoyed by recycled plastic barrels. The structure has three levels: an open play area and community space; an enclosed space for two classrooms for 60 pupils, connected by stairs to the play area; and a semi-enclosed workshop space on a third level.

TASK: Read through the extract on Makoko's floating school and answer the following:

Makoko Floating school is a prototype floating structure, built for the community of Makoko. It has taken an innovative approach to address the communities social and physical needs in view of the impact of climate change and rapid urbanisation. Its main aim is to generate sustainable, ecological and alternative building system for the population.

From the project, unskilled local workers were hired to build the structure, with the idea that they could then build their own home from the skills that they had learnt. They were able to use materials that they use every day.

The design of a half-building, half boat is designed to use renewable energy, recycle organic waste and harvest rainwater. This is a sustainable and ecological building system that could be copied along the coast.

As the only public space, it became a vital meeting point for the community where, when classes were out, market ladies parked their boats and fishermen stole some shade to mend their nets.

1. Identify the key benefits of the Floating School to the local community.

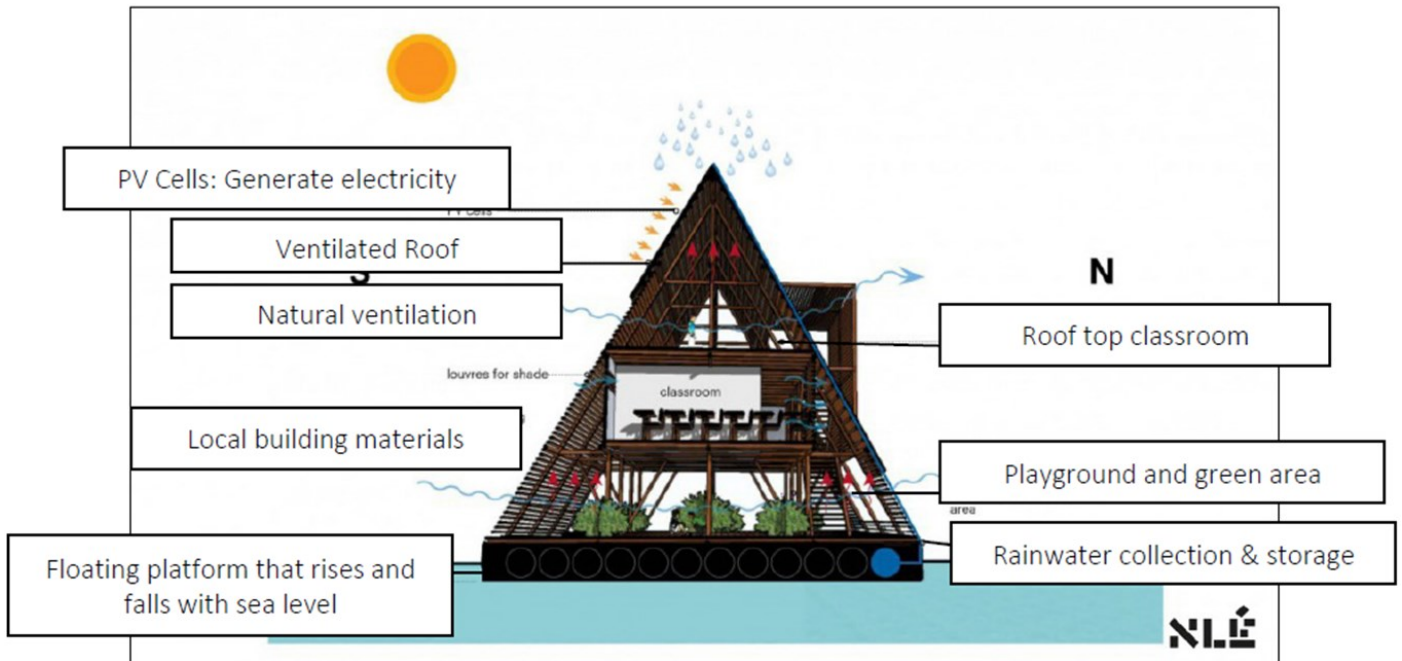
The main benefits of the Floating School in Makoko is to deal with the growing concerns from the impacts of climate change and rapid urbanisation growth. As the building is sustainable as it uses recycled material and uses renewable energy.

2. Suggest how the Floating School will help residents improve their quality of life.

The School helps residents to improve their quality of life as it provides local people with employment. As they are able to be trained on building such structures which they can use to make their own home and /or business.

It enables the 100s of children to receive an education. Which in turn will allow them to hopefully escape poverty within the squatter settlements as they will be able to paid employment in a skilled formal job.

TASK: Using this diagram, identify 2 ways and describe and explain how this Floating School is 'environmentally sustainable'



The building is made from locally sources materials this means that they are able to use items that could have been sent to landfill. This means that less emissions are being added to the atmosphere as they are using recycled materials.

Another ways the building is sustainable is through natural ventilation. This means that there is no air conditioning and therefore less energy is needed to keep the building cool.

STRETCH: Explain how this Floating School was designed to withstand the impacts of rising sea levels.

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Independent notes:

Sadly in June 2016 the Makoko Floating School was almost destroyed in a very heavy rainstorm and its future is under review.

Plenary - Explain how an urban planning scheme in an LIC or NEE has had a positive effect on people living in the area. **[4 marks]**

Success criteria:

- A brief description of the area and why the scheme was required.
- A description of the social improvement, e.g better access to education and explanation of how these have a positive effect.
- A description of any environmental improvement.

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