

A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas.

>Urbanisation is the growth in the proportion of a country's population living in urban areas.

>50% of the world's population live in urban areas, this is increasing every day.

>HIC are more economically developed e.g. Japan. Urbanisation happened during the industrial revolution, most of the population here already live in urban areas.

>HIC's have a slow rate of urban growth, many people are moving away from urban areas as they seek better qualities of life

>Fastest rates of urbanisation are in LICs.

Urbanisation is caused by rural to urban migration and natural increase

Push factors

Natural disasters
War
Desertification
High cost of living

Pull factors

Better quality of life
Better access to higher education
Better rights, same sex marriage
Mild climate

A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE

>Lagos is the biggest city in Nigeria,
>Nigeria is an NEE
>Lagos has 21 million people



Urban Issues and Challenges

Paper 2



Urban growth creates opportunities for cities in LICs and NEEs.

Social opportunities

>Better access to services e.g. healthcare and education compared to rural area
>Better access to resources e.g. clean water compared to rural areas

Economic opportunities

>More jobs and better wages are available through the different industries in urban areas.
>Industries can sell to the global market - thus increasing profits.

Urban growth creates challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.

Social/Economic challenges

>Creation of squatter settlements
>Overcrowdedness
>Lack of access to basic services
>Due to people's lack of education, people work jobs asking for long hours and offering little pay.

Environmental challenges

>Rubbish isn't collected everywhere
>Air pollution comes from burning fuel, vehicle exhaust fumes and factories.
>Road system was not able to cope with all vehicles. Congestion causes increased greenhouse gas emissions.
>Sewage and toxic chemicals aren't disposed of adequately.

Opportunity #1 Eko Atlantic

Positives

Will be home to 250,000 people, employ 150,000 people, and attract big global multinational businesses to Lagos, will also protect Lagos from storm surges, flooding and sea level rise.

Negatives

The project is not aimed at the urban poor but at rich people from abroad, money from foreign companies is funnelled abroad again, there are concerns over how much surrounding the material which has been dredged to create the reclaimed land.

Opportunity #2 Makoko Floating School

Positives

Education is seen as a passport out of poverty,
Has two classrooms for 60 pupils in total
Built by a charity out of sustainable and reclaimed materials

Negatives

Only 61 percent of 6-11 year-olds regularly attend primary school and only 35.6 percent.
The school sunk in 2016 after continuous storms.

Opportunity #3 Lagos Mass Transit

Positives

A new light railway scheme is being developed in Lagos.

The system carries seven times as many passengers as the BRT. [Bus Rapid Transit which 200,000 people use per day]

It is an integrated transport system that links road, rail and waterway networks.

Negatives

Blue-Rail is likely to only be complete in 2022. Construction has involved many delays since 2011.

The Federal Government of Nigeria is currently seeking a loan of about US \$40bn to US \$46bn to complete the ongoing rail projects.

Opportunity #4 Electricity

Positives

Lagos Solar Power Project has generated 5MW of solar power to education and health facilities and given access to renewable power for 172 schools and 11 public health centres

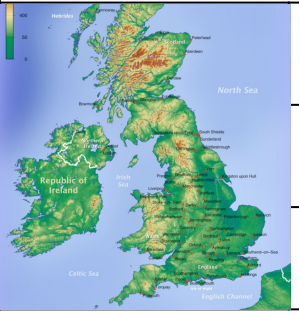
Solar projects could increase the availability of electricity to almost 80 million people who currently have none.

Negatives

Businesses spend almost \$14bn a year on imported, expensive and dirty diesel for their onsite generators, creating smog in major cities like Lagos,

98 million people in Nigeria are without access to electricity.

Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.

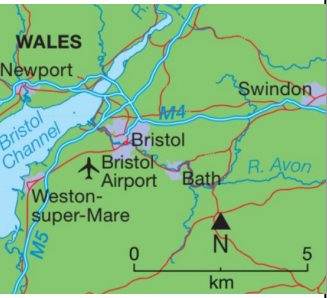


The population distribution in the UK is uneven. 50% of the population live in the South East of England.

Most urban areas are in lowland regions and in the south

Most rural areas are in upland areas and the north.

Case study of a major city in the UK - Bristol



Location
Bristol is a city and also a county. It is situated between Gloucestershire and Somerset in South West England.

. Bristol is south of the M4 and east of the M5 and has its own international airport.

Regional and global importance of Bristol

- . Bristol is the largest city in the south west of England.
- . Two universities with 50,000 students.
- . 8th most popular city in the UK for foreign visitors.
- . Home to Aardman - The creators of Wallace and Gromit.
- . Biggest manufacturer of silicone chips (used in mobiles) outside California.
- . 19 million visitors a year to Cabbot Circus.

Social opportunities in Bristol		Economic opportunities in Bristol		Environmental opportunities in Bristol	
<p>Cultural Mix</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Vibrant underground music scene in addition to the usual range of nightclubs and bars. . The Colston Hall has concerts and entertainment by major names in rock, pop, jazz, folk, world and classical music. 	<p>Sport and entertainment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Bristol has two professional soccer teams, City and Rovers, and a rugby union team. . Headquarters of Gloucestershire County Cricket. . A range of facilities are attractive to a wide range of people than just sports enthusiasts. 	<p>High tech industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . There are 50 micro-electronic and silicon design businesses in the Bristol area. . Chinese tech giant Huawei has invested in the city. . Government grant of £100 million to increase broadband download speeds of at least 80 Mbps . Advanced research at the university . Different industries working collaboratively in research and development 	<p>Defence agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The Ministry of Defence Procurement Agency (DPA), employing over 10 000 people. . It supplies the army, air force and navy with everything they need from boots to aircraft carriers. . As the number employed by the DPA increased, there was a need for more housing. This has contributed to the city's urban sprawl. . The development is an example of the link between economic opportunities and urban change. 	<p>European green capital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . In 2015 Bristol became the first UK city to be awarded the status of European Green Capital. There is a plan to achieve the following by 2020: transport improvements, improved energy efficiency, development of renewable energy. In 2015, Bristol's first year as European Green Capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . the first 100 electric car charging points were installed in the city . every primary pupil in Bristol planted a tree to improve the city's green coverage. 	<p>Urban greening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . More than a third of Bristol is open space and over 90 per cent of the population live within 350 m of parkland. . There are eight nature reserves and three hundred parks in the city. . There have been a number of green initiatives for the city: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . 27 per cent of the city to be part of a wildlife network . objectives set for wildlife in non-natural habitats, e.g. cemeteries . 30% of the city to be covered with trees.



Challenges in Bristol

Waste	Pollution	Land values	Unemployment	Crime	Traffic
<p>Causes air and land pollution</p> <p>83kg of waste thrown away per household in Bristol</p> <p>Recycling rate is 47.4%</p>	<p>. Lots of people living close to each other creates large amounts of pollution.</p> <p>. Coal and wood burning main cause of air pollution.</p> <p>. 260 people die a year from pollution</p> <p>. To travel 10 miles it will take 30/45 mins.</p>	<p>Most houses sold in Bristol last year were terraced houses.</p> <p>Average house price is £368,164</p> <p>18000 households in Bristol waiting for a council house.</p>	<p>There are many jobs with high skill sets in urban areas.</p> <p>Employment rate in Bristol is 78.1%</p> <p>12670 people are claiming out of work benefits.</p>	<p>Crimes are usually done out of desperation.</p> <p>There are 94 crimes per 1000 people</p> <p>There were 21324 violent crimes in Bristol in 2021.</p> <p>113 crimes per 1000 every month.</p>	<p>. Bristol sits on one of the busiest commuter routes in the country.</p> <p>. 74% of Bristolians feel traffic congestion is an issue.</p> <p>. There are over 1.31 billion miles travel per year in Bristol.</p> <p>. 88 people were killed on the roads in Bristol in 2021.</p>