

## The big question: What challenges do global cities face?

Lesson	Essential Knowledge
<b>1: Megacities - Introduction</b>	<p>A <b>megacity</b> is a city with a <b>population</b> of 10 million or more. Southern Asia has the most megacities in the world with 16. Mainland Europe has under 10 megacities while in the USA there are 4 megacities. Various pull factors attract people to cities. These can include job opportunities, education, health care, housing, and being close to a cultural community e.g. polish community on Narborough Road and Saffron Lane. Particular cities such as Detroit can experience a decline in people and industry, called <b>de-industrialization</b> is due to the production of goods being cheaper in other countries such as India, Indonesia, and China. Up until the 1950s, Detroit was the centre of motorcar production in the USA and had one of the largest populations in the USA at that time. After the 60's Detroit started to <b>decline</b> as people <b>migrated</b> to the <b>suburbs</b> and factories quickly shut down. Now many people who live in the poorest areas of Detroit are black with lower levels of education. Many buildings in Detroit are derelict.</p>
<b>2: Cities over time</b>	<p>A <b>world city</b> is a city with global influence such as London, New York, and Tokyo. <b>Urban primacy</b> is defined as a city with a higher influence than its size and population may suggest, such as London.</p> <p>Leicester (Ratae) was captured by the Romans in 47AD. In the following years, Romans build forts and the city grows. In 80AD the Roman army moves on but the town flourishes. In 250AD the suburbs of Leicester start to grow. Over the next 1800 years, Leicester is captured and recaptured, the Leicester Abbey is built in 1143 by 1801 Leicester's population has reached 17,000. One of the biggest pull factors for migrants is that Leicester has piped water, gaslight (1821), sewage works (1855), and the General Hospital (1935) to name a few improvements. For migrants, these advances and opportunities mean jobs, pay, and security in work.</p> <p><b>Urban economies</b> are economies found in urban areas. These are split into two categories, <b>formal</b> (jobs which the government knows about and employees pay taxes) and <b>informal</b> employment (governments are not aware of employment and employees do not pay tax, cash in hand). Developing countries cities such as Kampala have a high percentage of people working in the informal sector, 80%, while New Delhi has 75% and New York 7%.</p> <p><b>Demands</b> on cities put pressure on <b>services</b> and <b>resources</b>. India's megacities have a growing issue with the removal of manufacturing waste e.g. chemical waste, Lagos, Nigeria has an increasing problem with rubbish and New York has a problem with congestion, as the average New Yorker spends 96 hours in a traffic jam per year. Mumbai and New Delhi have now put in place driving bans on Sundays to tackle to issue of smog as it's leading to respiratory issues and in some cases cancer from the chemicals in the air.</p>
<b>3: Introducing Lagos</b>	<p><b>Economic</b> development grew in Lagos in the 1950s with the arrival of the oil industry. Today, Lagos is Nigeria's largest city and a major port handling 80% of the country's imports and 70% of exports. Lagos is located in the south of Nigeria. North of the Gulf of Guinea, Lagos is north of the Slave Coast. The latitude for Lagos is 6° north and 3° east. Lagos has a GPD per capita of \$4,333 and a state GDP of \$33 million making it the wealthiest city in Nigeria.</p> <p>Lagos has experienced <b>rapid economic</b> and population growth due to areas of <b>investment</b> and foreign businesses investing money in Lagos. One of Lagos' future projects is <b>Eko Atlantic</b>. A multibillion-dollar investment from overseas companies into building sustainable, high-class residential housing. This is a stark contrast to the neighbouring slums across the Lagoon, under one of the busiest bridges in west Africa.</p> <p>Lagos is attracting large amounts of investment and attraction due to it' location, port, culture, and <b>diversifying</b> labour market (people looking for work who have high-quality skills e.g. accountants). However, many Nigerian workers speculate that the profits from the investment into housing, culture, restaurants, motorways, roads, etc. will not remain in Nigeria. Many companies which organise and complete such jobs are from foreign countries, hence much of the profit which the business receives e.g. people paying rent on their house will be sent to the overseas country not remain within Nigeria.</p>

<p><b>4: Exploring Makoko</b></p>	<p>Makoko slums are located in the city of Lagos, Nigeria. Makoko is located in the area of Apapa. Makoko is <b>situated</b> close to Lagos Island to the east and further northeast is the Lagos Lagoon. Makoko is situated beneath the most travelled bridge in west Africa’s largest city. Over 3,000 people enter Lagos each day and many end up in settlements such as Makoko.</p>  <p>Makoko struggles with supplying its residents with basic human requirements such as clean drinking water, proper sanitation, good quality housing, and effective hygiene. Many migrants, to Lagos, are willing to take this risk as Makoko and many other slums are being coined “slums of hope”. This is due to the idea that although slums are areas of poorer quality of living they are improvements to many people who would be living in rural areas and provides <b>opportunities</b> for employment and entrepreneurship within the city.</p> <p>There are many advantages to living in slums, such as cheaper rent, close to employment opportunities, and cultural centres such as city centres and improvements upon where some people were living.</p> <p>Much of Makoko is under threat by Nigerian governments officials as the slums are seen as an eyesore to visitors and investors into the city.</p> <p>On 16 July 2012, four days after the State Ministry of Waterfront Infrastructure Development issued a 72-hour quit notice to residents, a band of machete-wielding men laid siege to Makoko’s buildings. Five days later, according to the Social and Economic Action Rights Centre (Serac, a legal advocacy group for underprivileged Nigerian communities threatened with forced evictions), the assault escalated: the demolition workers set fire to targeted structures and deployed armed police who allegedly fired gunshots indiscriminately. One resident was killed, shaming the demolition workers into suspending their efforts. By then, 30,000 people had been rendered homeless.</p>
<p><b>5: Opportunities and Challenges of a megacity</b></p>	<p>Remote villages such as Fikaji to the northeast of Nigeria do not have electricity, proper roads, or access to clean water and sanitation. These push factors have contributed to the migration of adults to locations such as Lagos to the southwest. There are many opportunities within urban areas such as Lagos, Makoko, a former fishing village that is home to over an estimated 250,000 residents, many of who are <b>economic migrants</b> (people moving for employment). It’s a bustling thriving place with a large informal economy, a shortage of land, and high population densities that have forced the people to build homes on stilts over water on the lagoon. Many of the challenges within Lagos come from rapid urbanisation. As people migrate they put further strain on services such as hospitals, education, transport networks (roads, trains, buses), sewage systems, and electricity. Lagos officials plan and invest in future developments rather than addressing some of the biggest issues in Lagos.</p> <p>Lagos is also home to several possibilities. Due to the lower business tax, many overseas companies are attracted to Lagos to open businesses such as call centres and IT services. As Lagos is one of the wealthiest cities in Africa many businesses are also attracted to open up shops and most importantly residential areas in affluent areas such as Eko Atlantic. Lagos is quickly becoming the city which opportunities are found for economic migrants. However, much of Lagos’ lower-income workers or people in <b>poverty</b> are trapped in locations such as Makoko. Makoko experiences some of the highest crime rates within Lagos, which police struggle to tackle as Makoko has narrowing alleys that outsiders struggle to navigate. Areas of Makoko and other slums are being demolished to make way for new modern housing which prevents Makoko residents from purchasing due to the price. Many people which migrate to Lagos can experience a range of opportunities and challenges during their stay. This is one of the complex issues facing Lagos which require <b>long-term, sustainable</b> planning.</p>
<p><b>6. Assessment</b></p>	