



# Urban Issues and Challenges

## Challenges of Urban Growth in Lagos

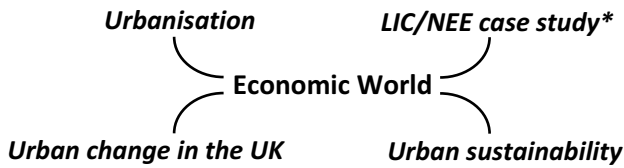


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### The Big Picture



### Key Terms



**Sanitation** – Measures designed to protect public health, including the disposal of sewage and waste.



**Informal sector** – Employment done without official knowledge of the government without paying taxes.



### Social Challenges



**Health Care** – Healthcare is available but not always free. There are long waiting times to see a doctor. Vaccinations for children usually need to be paid for. Investment in healthcare is not keeping up with the growth of Lagos. Residents are at risk from infectious diseases such as typhoid and malaria.



**Education** – The government offers free school places for all younger children. However, in poorer families children often have to work. Secondary schools are limited and most are private. There are not enough university places for the city.



**Unemployment** – Unemployment is relatively low at around 10%. However, there is no unemployment benefit. People must earn money either in the formal sector where they pay taxes or illegally in the informal sector. Informal jobs such as street vending, car washing and waste recycling or typically poorly paid, unregulated and often dangerous.



**Water supply** – Only 10% of the population has access to safe piped water. Most people dig wells or boreholes to extract water from aquifers. Some people buy water from street vendors.



**Sanitation** – The majority of people do not have access to flushing toilets. Many use pit latrines which can lead to groundwater supplies being polluted. Lagos Lagoon is heavily polluted with raw sewage.



**Energy** – Despite Nigeria's vast oil reserves, energy is a significant issue in Lagos. Most organisations rely on backup diesel generators. New power stations are planned.



**Crime** – Crime rates are high, particularly those involving drugs, vandalism and theft. Rates of armed robbery, and assault are high. Violent clashes occur between gangs known as area boys.



**Managing Urban Growth** – The lack of affordable housing has led to millions of people building homes in temporary settlements. Most homes are constructed from waste materials such as corrugated iron and wood. 75% of occupants occupy a single room. Over 50% of households lack a kitchen, toilet or bath. Only 11% have access to safe piped water.



### Environmental Issues



**Waste Disposal** – Only 40% of the 10000 tonnes of waste produced in Lagos is collected by city authorities. Only 13% of waste is recycled. Waste is dumped at large landfill sites such as Olusosun.



**Pollution** – Air pollution is five times higher than the recommended limit. This is largely due to poorly maintained vehicles and diesel electric generators. Water pollution is a significant issue.



**Traffic Congestion** – Lagos is one of the most congested cities in the world. The average commuter spends 3 hours in traffic each day.



# Urban Issues and Challenges



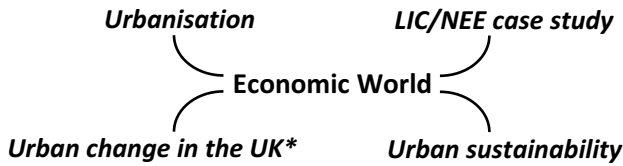
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## How has urban change created challenges in Manchester?

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### The Big Picture



### Social & Economic Challenges

#### Urban Deprivation:

- Manchester is the **6th most deprived place in the North-West**, with areas like **Oldham** and **Blackley** among the worst affected.
- **29.7% of children** live in income-deprived families, with current estimates suggesting a rise due to the cost-of-living crisis.
- Deprived communities often face **overcrowding, poor housing, and limited amenities**.

#### Housing Inequalities:

- House prices have soared, with the **average now £295,700**, pricing many out of the city.
- A **north-south divide** exists, with homes in **Altrincham** averaging **£564,000**, compared to **£143,000** in Harpurhey.
- Housing is predominantly **privately rented (32.5%)**, with significant demand for affordable homes.

#### Education Inequalities:

- **1 in 3 children** in the city centre receive free school meals, compared to lower rates in Trafford.
- Educational attainment varies: only **47.7% of students** in central Manchester achieve a 'good level of progress', compared to **60% in Trafford**.

#### Health Inequalities:

- Life expectancy is lower than the national average, with men at **78.1 years** and women at **81.7 years**.
- Leading causes of preventable deaths include **heart disease, cancer, and lung disease**, exacerbated by smoking and poor diets.



### Key Terms



**Urban sprawl** – The expansion of urban areas into surrounding rural land.



**Brownfield site** – Previously developed land now available for redevelopment.



**Green belt** – Protected land around cities to limit urban sprawl and preserve natural areas.



### Environmental Challenges

#### Dereliction:

- Economic decline post-Industrial Revolution left **derelict mills** and abandoned areas, especially in the north, where crime rates are high.

#### Brownfield and Greenfield Development:

- **Brownfield sites** like the **Trafford Centre** have been successfully redeveloped.
- However, **27 brownfield plots** have been cleared for affordable housing projects.
- **Greenfield developments** face local opposition, with concerns over tree loss and flooding, such as those along the River Mersey.

#### Waste Disposal:

- Manchester's recycling rate dropped to **36.6% in 2020/21**, but initiatives like **Renew shops** aim to reduce waste and promote reuse.



### Rural-Urban Fringe

#### Urban Sprawl:

- Driven by **population growth** and rising land prices, urban sprawl extends Manchester into areas like **Altrincham, Hale, and Bury**.
- This expansion threatens rural habitats, increases congestion, and worsens pollution.

#### Commuter Settlements:

- Towns like **Altrincham** have benefited from the **Metrolink**, allowing easy commutes into the city.
- However, rising house prices and congestion in these areas create further challenges.



# Urban Issues and Challenges



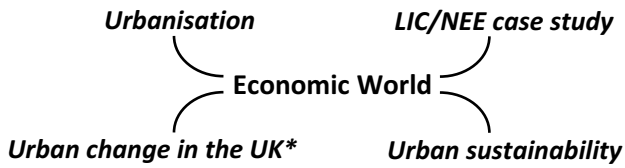
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## How has urban change created opportunities in Manchester?

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### The Big Picture



### Examples of Urban Change

Manchester has transformed through urban regeneration, revitalising areas like the Northern Quarter, Spinningfields, and Salford Quays. The Etihad Campus has become a world-class sports complex, while green spaces like Mayfield Park promote sustainability. Blending heritage with innovation, Manchester balances economic growth, cultural development, and environmental sustainability, cementing its global city status.



### Social Opportunities

#### **Cultural Mix:**

- One of the UK's most multicultural cities, with nearly 200 languages spoken.
- Home to the second-largest Chinatown in the UK and the famous 'Curry Mile' in Rusholme.
- Hosts numerous festivals like the Manchester International Festival, Caribbean Carnival, and Irish Festival.

#### **Recreation and Entertainment:**

- Renowned music venues like the Bridgewater Hall, AO Arena, Co-op Live Arena, and the Hacienda nightclub.
- Top sporting facilities, including the Etihad Stadium, Velodrome, and Aquatics Centre.
- Home to world-famous football clubs, Manchester United and Manchester City, attracting millions of fans annually.
- Museums and galleries like the Manchester Museum, MOSI, and Whitworth Art Gallery provide rich cultural experiences.

#### **Shopping:**

- Popular shopping areas include the Arndale Centre and the Trafford Centre, which features over 150 shops, 50 restaurants, and a variety of entertainment options



### Key Terms



**Urban Greening** – Increasing green spaces in urban areas for recreation and sustainability.



**Integrated Transport System** – A connected network of trams, buses, and trains for efficient city travel.



### Economic Opportunities

#### **Employment:**

- A leading European business destination and second only to London for foreign investment.

#### **Key industries:**

- Retail and motor trade (15%)
- Health and social work (17.4%)
- Education (10%)
- 54.3% of the population is economically active, with students and retirees forming the rest.

#### **Business Growth:**

- The city centre thrives with retail, creative, and tech sectors, driven by regeneration projects.



### Environmental Opportunities

#### **Urban Greening:**

- Creation of the Mayfield Park, a 6.5-acre green space with floodable meadows and multi-surface paths.
- Development of the Castlefield Viaduct, an elevated urban park by the National Trust.
- The city's green strategy promotes biodiversity, addresses climate change, and integrates green and blue spaces.

#### **Integrated Transport:**

- The Manchester Metrolink is one of the UK's most successful tram systems with 99 stops across 64 miles and 36 million passengers annually.
- Bee Network Buses (2023): Locally controlled bus services offering a unified ticketing system.



# Urban Issues and Challenges

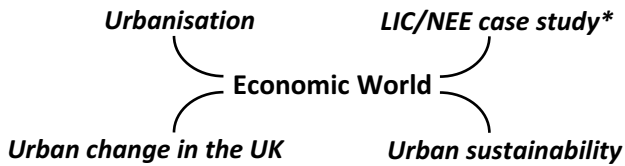
## The Location and Importance of Lagos

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### The Big Picture



### Key Terms



**Transnational Corporation** – companies that operate in more than one country.



**GDP** – the monetary value of final goods and services — produced in a country in a given period of time.



### The Location of Lagos



Nigeria is Africa's most populated country. Lagos is Nigeria's largest city, located in the southwest of the country on the coast of the Gulf of Guinea, close to Nigeria's border with Benin.



### Regional Importance

- Lagos is important in providing hospitals, schools and universities and provides employment, leisure and recreation opportunities
- A thriving arts and culture scene.
- The city is a transport hub with an airport and port providing raw materials for local industries.
- Home to 10% of Nigeria's population
- History of economic growth – it generates the highest money earned of all states in Nigeria.



### National Importance

- Nigeria's centre of trade and commerce
- Around 80% of Nigeria's industry is based in Lagos, and the city generates about 30% of Nigeria's GDP.
- 80% of Nigeria's imports and 70% of its exports pass through the docks.
- Lagos is Nigeria's media centre, with many television channels and newspapers operating in the city.
- It is the centre of Nigeria's film industry.
- As Nigeria's financial centre, the city is home to most banks, financial institutions and the stock exchange.
- Most large corporations and Transnational Corporations (TNCs) have their Nigerian headquarters in Lagos.



### International Importance

- The main financial centre of West Africa.
- A global city with a substantial and growing foreign-born population.
- 80% of flights into West Africa go into Lagos airport.
- Lagos has one of the highest standards of living in Nigeria and Africa.
- Its Apapa port is the 5<sup>th</sup> busiest in Africa.
- The city has been the venue for major sporting events such as the African Cup of Nations football tournament.
- Lagos is the ICT centre of West Africa, with the largest market on the continent.
- The Lagos International Trade Fair has become a major international business forum attracting people from across the continent.





# Urban Issues and Challenges

## Opportunities of Urban Growth in Lagos

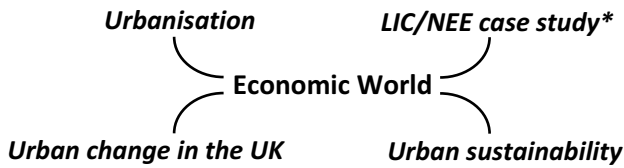


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### The Big Picture



### Key Terms



**Social opportunities** – Chances for people to improve their quality of life e.g. access to healthcare and education.



**Economic opportunities** – providing an equal chance for people to earn a living wage.



### Social



**Health Care** – Health care throughout Nigeria is generally underfunded, underequipped and understaffed. In Nigeria, there are, on average, 0.4 doctors per 1000 people, compared to 2.6 per 1000 people in the UK. However, healthcare is better in Lagos than in rural areas, with greater access to doctors, clinics and hospitals.



**Education** – All children are offered a basic education by the Lagos State Government for their first 9 years. Lagos is home to many universities and training colleges. There are over ten universities in Lagos. Education a significant pull factor in attracting people to Lagos, particularly from rural areas.



**Water supply** - Lagos offers a reasonable water supply, particularly compared to rural areas. Many people access freshwater by digging wells or from public taps. Others buy fresh water from water vendors. Wealthier residents have fresh water piped to their homes. The Lagos Water Corporation claims to supply over 12 million people with water.



**Energy** - Many rural areas in Nigeria have limited access to lighting and power. Despite access being better in Lagos, there are frequent power cuts which have a negative impact on industry, water supply and other services. Around 80% of the population of Lagos rely on diesel generators, though these are polluting.



### Economic Development



**Manufacturing** – Food and beverages, pharmaceuticals and vehicles dominate the manufacturing industrial sector in Lagos. This provides employment opportunities for local people. As the city's wealth increases, the market grows, and will generate further economic growth.



**Commercial and Industrial Zones** – Considerable economic development has occurred due to the growth of commercial and industrial zones in the Ikeja district. Industries have been attracted to the area, as it is also home to the main international airport and is very accessible.



**Infrastructure** – Future improvements in transport infrastructure and electric supply will create major economic development are expected by the Lagos State Government.



**Industrial Sector** – Most industrial areas in Lagos are on the mainland with good access to the port or close roads and railways. The thriving industrial sector provides employment opportunities for people new to the city.



**Informal Sector** – Most people not formally employed work in the informal economy to get by. This includes jobs such as shoe shining, waste recycling or street vending.



# Urban Issues and Challenges

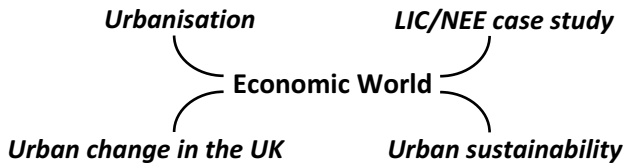
## Sustainable Urban Living - Freiburg

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### The Big Picture



### Key Terms



**Sustainable energy supply** – Energy that can be used well into the future without affecting future generations.



**Renewable energy sources** – An energy resource that cannot be exhausted.



**Solar energy** – Electricity generated by solar panels.



### Background

Freiburg is a city in the south of Germany. In 1970 the local government set the goal of urban sustainability.

#### Why?

- Freiburg has one of the youngest populations in Germany.
- The old town is cobbled, which reduces traffic in the city.
- The city is situated in the Black Forest.



**Social Planning** – decisions take into account people's needs and includes local people in the planning process.



**Economic Planning** – providing people with employment opportunities e.g. green industries employ 10,000 residents.



**Environmental Planning** - ensures that resources are not wasted, and the environment is protected for future generations.



### Water and Energy

- The city plans to be 100% renewable energy powered by 2050 by reducing consumption by 50% and increasing energy efficiency.
- 10m kw of electricity produced from solar energy every year as the area is very sunny.
- The wastewater system allows rainwater to be retained, reused or seep into the ground.
- Grey water used within homes.
- Flood retention basins store excess water from the River Dreisam.



### Waste recycling

- Energy for 28000 homes is provided by burning waste.
- Annual waste disposal has reduced from 140000 tons to 50000 tonnes in 12 years.
- More than 88% of packing waste recycled.
- 350 community collection points for recycling.
- Collection of garden waste and organic food, which is used to generate gas in a biogas digester.



### Creating Green Space

- 40% of the city is forested.
- 44% of the wood from the city's forest is used for timber, with 75% growing back within a year.
- 56% of forests are nature conservation areas.
- The River Dreisam is unmanaged and allowed to flow freely, providing natural flora and fauna habitats.
- Only native shrubs and trees are planted in 600 hectares of parks.
- 44000 trees have been planted in parks and streets.





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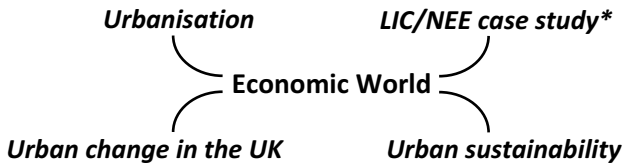
# Urban Issues and Challenges

## The Growth of Lagos

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### The Big Picture



### Key Terms



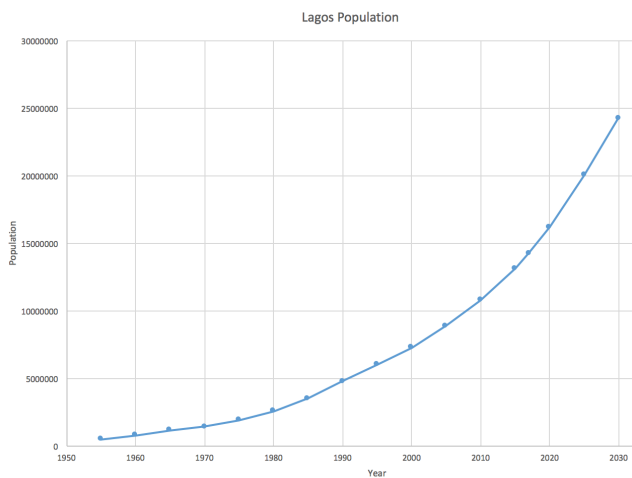
**Rural to urban migration** – The movement of people from the countryside to the city.



**Natural Increase** – The difference between live births and deaths in an area.



### Population Growth



Less than a million people lived in Lagos in 1960. By 1990 it reached four million, and around fifteen million by 2015. Estimates are higher at twenty million if the population of the surrounding area is included.



### Reasons for Growth



#### Rural to Urban Migration

The main driver of growth in Lagos over the past 50 years has been rural-urban migration. People are encouraged to leave the countryside by push factors such as the lack of job opportunities and low wages. They are brought to the city by pull factors such as the prospect of well-paid work and the attraction of an urban lifestyle.

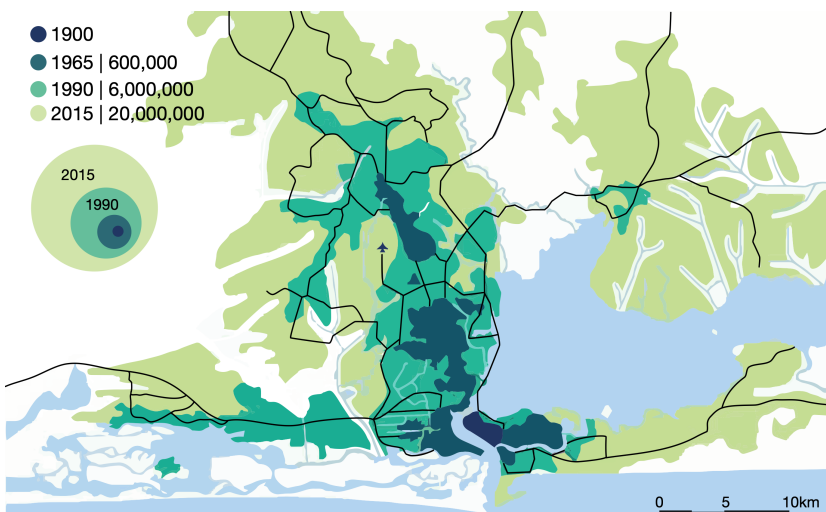


#### Natural Increase

Lagos has a high rate of natural increase. This is due to the city's youthful population since most migrants to the city are young. Nigeria is becoming an increasingly urbanised country. By 2015, just over half the population was still living in rural areas, but as rural-urban migration continues, the majority will be urban within the next few years.



### The Physical Growth of Lagos



The physical area of Lagos has also grown as its population has. Lagos Island was the original site of the settlement. Since then the city has grown onto the mainland. Rapid urbanisation occurred during the 1970s during the oil boom. Many thousands of people migrated to the area seeking employment opportunities. The growth of Lagos continued into the 1980s and 1990s.



# Urban Issues and Challenges



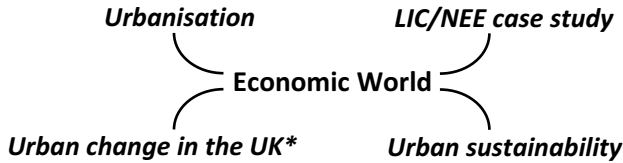
## The Impact of National and International Migration in Manchester

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### The Big Picture



### Manchester's Population

- Population Growth: Greater Manchester's population is around 2.8 million, with Manchester city growing 9.7% between 2011 and 2021 to 551,900 residents.
- Historical Context: Growth began during the Industrial Revolution, attracting migrants from the UK and abroad.
- Current Trends: A multi-ethnic population speaks over 200 languages, with 25% from non-white minority backgrounds.

#### Key Characteristics:

- Young population: **62,000 20–24-year-olds** live in the city.
- Diverse communities: Historic Irish, Jewish, Caribbean, Pakistani, Indian, Chinese, and African populations.



### National Migration

- Education: Over 100,000 students attend Manchester's universities yearly; 50% stay, driving growth in high-tech industries.
- Age Demographics: Median age rose from 29 (2011) to 31 (2021) as younger workers and older residents are attracted to green spaces and urban amenities.
- Transport: The Metrolink expansion has improved connectivity, encouraging migration to the rural-urban fringe.

#### Cultural Impacts:

- Increased demand for housing, services, and cultural venues.
- The music and culture scene contributes significantly to Manchester's economy.



### Key Terms



**Urban sprawl** – The unplanned growth of urban areas into the surrounding rural areas.



**Rural-urban fringe** – A zone of transition between the built-up area and the countryside, where there is often competition for land use.



### International Migration

- Early Waves: Migrants from Ireland, Eastern Europe, and the Caribbean shaped the city during the Industrial Revolution and post-war era.
- Chinatown: One of Europe's largest, it began expanding post-WWII with businesses, cultural institutions, and events like Chinese New Year.
- Caribbean Carnival: Celebrates Caribbean heritage while reflecting on historical events like the 1981 Manchester Riots.

#### Economic Impacts:

- Skilled workforce: Over 65% of migrants work in the NHS and other critical sectors.
- Cultural diversity: Influences food, music, and the city's identity, with a wide range of restaurants and events.



### Challenges of Migration

- Affordable Housing: Housing prices have quadrupled in 25 years, causing urban sprawl and development on the rural-urban fringe.
- Public Services: Migration puts pressure on housing, healthcare, and education.
- Social Cohesion: Balancing integration while preserving cultural identities remains a challenge.



### Impacts of Migration

- Positive: Boosts economic growth, cultural diversity, and innovation.
- Negative: Adds pressure on public services, raises environmental concerns, and creates challenges for social cohesion.



# Urban Issues and Challenges

## The Location and Importance of Manchester

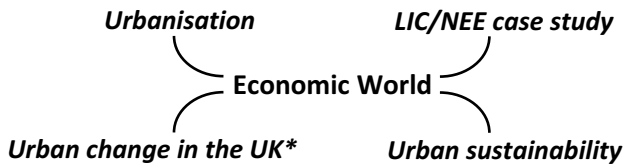


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### The Big Picture



### Key Terms



**Carbon Zero City** – A city aiming to eliminate carbon emissions through sustainable initiatives.



**Spinningfields** – Manchester's financial district, housing national and international banks.



### The Location of Manchester



### National Importance

- **Economic:** Accounts for 10% of UK employment and 7% of financial service outputs. Predicted to see the third-fastest economic growth in the UK (2024–2026).
- **Education:** Home to two major universities, including the University of Manchester. Smaller institutions like the Royal Northern College of Music add to its reputation.
- **Cultural:** Known as the music capital of the UK, with bands like Oasis and The Smiths. Major sporting facilities like Manchester Velodrome and Etihad Stadium host global events.
- **Historical:** Known as 'Cottonopolis' for its role in the textile industry. The Manchester Ship Canal and Victoria Station played key roles in its development.
- **Transport:** The Manchester Metrolink is the city's main public transport. Manchester Airport is the busiest outside London, serving over 19 million passengers annually.



### Why did Manchester Grow?

- **Industrial Revolution:** Growth driven by textile manufacturing and the Manchester Ship Canal (opened 1894), which linked the city to the Irish Sea.
- **Transport:** The world's first intercity railway (1830) connected Manchester to Liverpool, raising its profile and boosting trade.
- **Population Growth:** Between 2011 and 2021, Manchester's population grew by 9.7%, reaching 551,900.
- **Young Population:** The city has a young population, with almost 62,000 20–24-year-olds.
- **High Population Density:** Manchester has a high population density of 4,773 residents per square kilometre.



### International Importance

- **Economic:** Spinningfields is a hub for financial services, housing global banks like BNY Mellon. Manchester exported £14.9bn of goods in 2019, 18% of its GDP.
- **Cultural:** Home to the BBC and ITV studios, producing internationally recognised programmes.
- **Environmental:** Aiming to become a Carbon Zero City by 2038.
- **Historical:** At the heart of the Industrial Revolution, exporting textiles worldwide.





# Urban Issues and Challenges

## Urbanisation



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### The Big Picture

*Urbanisation\**

*LIC/NEE case study*

*Economic World*

*Urban change in the UK*

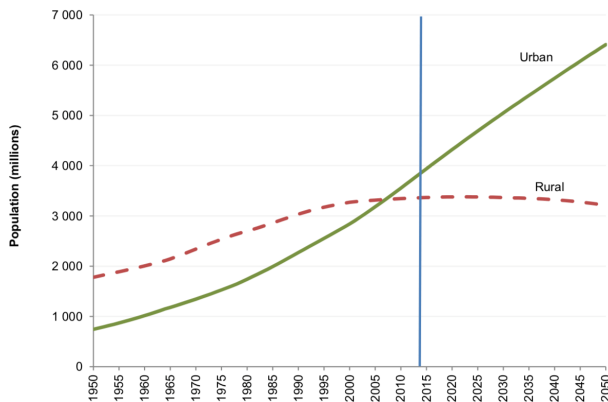
*Urban sustainability*



### Global Urban Change

By 1804, the world's population had grown from half a billion to one billion over 300 years. By 1999, it had surged from 3 billion to 6 billion in merely 39 years. It is anticipated that the global population will stabilise in the twenty-second century.

Urbanisation is the increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities. The graph below shows a significant increase in urbanisation between 1950 and 2014, from 0.8 billion to 3.85 billion people.



### Urban Trends in LICs & HICs

- Urbanisation first occurred in high-income countries (HICs) during the Industrial Revolution. People were attracted to urban areas (pulled) from rural areas to work in factories. They were also pushed as developments in technology led to mechanisation on farms.
- Nowadays, the rate of urbanisation in low-income countries (LICs) is greater than in HICs. As LICs develop, more people migrate to urban areas. The choropleth maps below clearly show how many LICs are becoming more urbanised.



### Key Terms



**Urbanisation** – an increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities.



**Natural Increase** – The birth rate minus the death rate of a population.



**Rural to urban migration** – the movement from rural to urban areas, due to push and pull factors.



### Urbanisation Factors

Although urbanisation is greater in wealthier areas of the world compared to poor areas, rates of urban growth (changes between 1950 and 2024) are higher in less developed areas of the world. rates of urbanisation in poorer parts of the world are very high. This is due to **rural-urban migration** and **natural increase**. Current rates are projected to increase due to industrialisation and economic development in some poorer countries. Urban growth rates are lower in more developed countries because they have already taken place, hence the high levels (over 80%).

#### Push Factors



- Agricultural changes
- Economic pressures
- Resource scarcity
- Disasters and conflicts

#### Pull Factors



- Employment
- Improved living standards
- Education
- Social factors



### Megacities

- A megacity is an urban area with a population of over ten million people.
- In 1975, there were only four megacities – New York, Tokyo, Mexico City and São Paulo. Today, there are estimated to be 35.
- Asia is home to 62.9% of the world's megacities, most of which are located in India and China.
- In 2024, most megacities are located in NEEs.
- By 2050, 14 more urban areas are set to become megacities.
- Many of the world's fastest growing cities are currently in Africa.



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# Urban Issues and Challenges

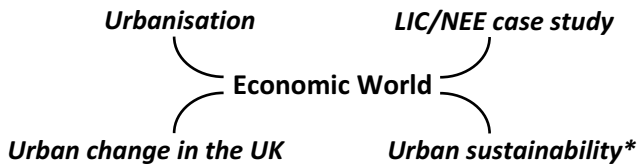
## Urban Planning Improving Life in Lagos

### Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) System

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### The Big Picture



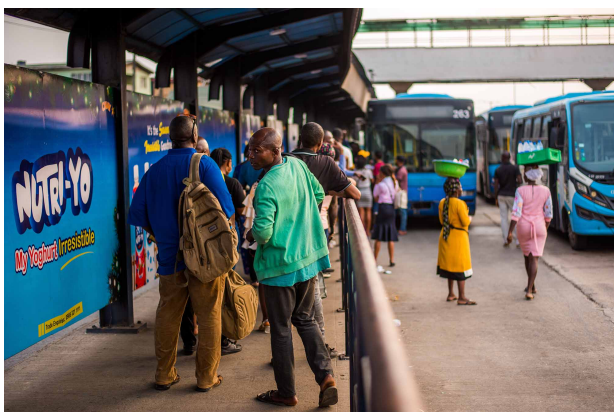
### Challenges in Lagos

- **Severe Traffic Congestion:** Lagos faces heavy traffic congestion due to a rapidly growing population and inadequate transportation infrastructure.
- **Limited Public Transport:** The lack of reliable and affordable public transport options has made commuting difficult, particularly for the urban poor.



### Urban Planning Strategies

- **BRT System Launch (2008):** The Lagos BRT system was launched in 2008 as a solution to the city's transportation problems. It operates on dedicated lanes to reduce travel times and provide efficient service.
- **Affordable Fares:** The BRT offers affordable fares, making it accessible to low-income residents who rely on public transportation for their daily commute.
- **Public-Private Partnership:** The BRT system is run through a partnership between private operators and the Lagos State Government, which provides infrastructure and oversight.



People queue for a bus on the Lagos BRT System



### Key Terms



**Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)** – A high-quality bus-based transit system that operates on dedicated lanes to provide fast and efficient service.



**Public-Private Partnership (PPP)** – A cooperative arrangement between public and private sectors to deliver infrastructure or services.



### Improvements to QOL



#### Social improvements to quality of life

- **Access to Employment:** The reliability of the BRT system has improved access to job opportunities, particularly for residents in underserved areas, contributing to increased economic activity.
- **Access to Services:** The BRT has made it easier for residents to reach essential services such as healthcare and education, reducing barriers to access.
- **Reduced Travel Time:** The dedicated lanes have cut down travel times, allowing commuters to spend more time with family or in productive activities.



#### Economic improvements to quality of life

- **Reduced Travel Costs:** The affordable fares of the BRT system help reduce commuting costs for low-income residents, saving them up to 30% on transportation expenses compared to other options.
- **Job Creation:** The development and expansion of the BRT system have created numerous job opportunities in construction, operations, and maintenance.



#### Environmental improvements to quality of life

- **Reduced Air Pollution:** By encouraging the use of public transport, the BRT system has reduced the number of private vehicles on the road, leading to lower emissions and improved air quality.



# Urban Issues and Challenges

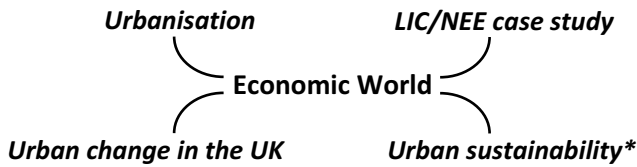
## Urban Planning

### Improving Life in Makoko

quiz



#### The Big Picture



#### Makoko

- Informal settlement located on the Lagos Lagoon.
- Current population is estimated at over 85,000 residents.
- Originally a fishing village that has grown into a densely populated area.
- Homes are built on stilts over the water, making it unique but vulnerable.
- Faces significant infrastructure and service challenges.



#### Issues in Makoko

- **Flooding:** Located below sea level, Makoko frequently suffers from flooding, damaging homes and infrastructure.
- **Lack of Basic Services:** Inadequate access to clean water, sanitation, and waste management affects residents' health.
- **Substandard Housing:** Homes are mostly made from wood, making them vulnerable to natural hazards and lacking essential safety features.



#### Urban Planning Strategies

The **Lagos Metropolitan Development and Governance Project (LMDGP)** was launched in 2007 to upgrade infrastructure, focusing on roads, drainage, water supply, sanitation, and public amenities in Lagos. It was funded with a World Bank loan of \$200 million US dollars. Improvements in Mokoko included:

- **Makoko Floating School:** Built in 2013, this innovative school adapted to the flooding conditions, offering education and serving as a community hub.



#### Key Terms



**Community participation** – Involving residents in planning and implementation to ensure the sustainability of improvements.



**Informal Settlement** – Areas developed without official urban planning, often lacking basic infrastructure and services.

- **Makoko Market Upgrading:** Improvements included clearing waste, paving the market area, and constructing modern stalls to enhance economic activities.
- **Community Participation:** Efforts were made to involve residents in the planning and implementation processes to ensure the changes met community needs and could be sustained.



#### Improvements to QOL



##### Social improvements to quality of life

- **Education:** The Makoko Floating School provided children with access to education, improving attendance rates and community pride.
- **Sanitation:** The installation of boreholes and mobile toilets improved access to clean water and sanitation, reducing disease.



##### Economic improvements to quality of life

- **Market Upgrading:** Modernised market stalls and paved areas increased economic activity, supporting local traders, particularly women.
- **Job Opportunities:** Upgrades in infrastructure and the community's involvement in projects created local employment opportunities.



##### Environmental improvements to quality of life

- **Flood Reduction:** Drainage systems and road rehabilitation have reduced the impact of flooding, making the settlement more resilient.
- **Waste Management:** Clearing waste from market areas and improving sanitation facilities has enhanced the environmental quality of Makoko.



# Urban Issues and Challenges

## Urban Planning Improving Life in Lagos

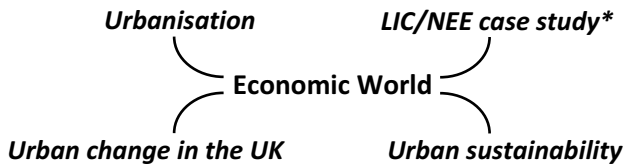
### Makoko Floating School

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#### The Big Picture



#### Makoko

- Informal settlement located on the Lagos Lagoon.
- Current population is estimated at over 85,000 residents.
- Originally a fishing village that has grown into a densely populated area.
- Homes are built on stilts over the water, making it unique but vulnerable.
- Faces significant infrastructure and service challenges.



#### Issues in Lagos

- **Rapid Population Growth:** Lagos's population grows by over 600,000 people annually, equivalent to the entire population of Bristol each year.
- **Informal Settlements:** Makoko is an informal settlement on the edge of Lagos Lagoon, built on stilts to adapt to the aquatic environment.



#### Urban Planning Strategies

- **Makoko Floating School (2014):** A prototype designed as a sustainable solution for education in water-based communities. It provided classrooms for 60 students and served as a community hub.
- **Local Materials:** The school was constructed using bamboo, timber, and other local resources, reflecting the community's cultural and physical needs.
- **A-Frame Design:** Featured a triangular structure with a 1,000-square-foot play area for stability and functionality.



#### Key Terms



**Floating community** – A community built on water, designed to adapt to aquatic environments.



**Sustainable building** – Structures designed using eco-friendly materials and techniques, supporting both the environment and community needs.



**A-frame structure** – A triangular structure used in buildings for stability, particularly in floating environments.

- **Reconstruction:** The original floating school collapsed in 2016 due to heavy rain, but it has since been replaced with a new structure that continues to serve the community.



#### Improvements to QOL



##### Social improvements to quality of life

- **Educational Opportunities:** The Makoko Floating School provided an accessible educational facility for children, improving attendance rates and fostering community pride.
- **Community Hub:** The school also served as a community centre, supporting local social activities and bringing residents together.



##### Environmental improvements to quality of life

- **Adaptation to Rising Sea Levels:** The floating school serves as a model for future floating communities, which could support populations facing rising sea levels due to climate change.
- **Sustainable Living:** The school design was environmentally friendly, using local materials and adapting to the aquatic surroundings, promoting sustainability in urban planning.





# Urban Issues and Challenges

## Urban Regeneration in Manchester Salford Quays

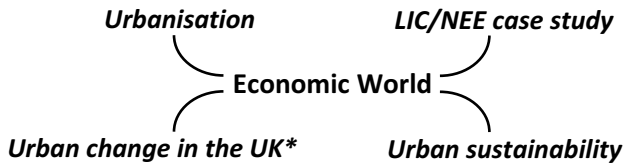


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### The Big Picture



### Salford Quays

Salford Quays is a waterfront area on the Manchester Ship Canal in Salford, Greater Manchester. It was previously the site of Manchester Docks and faces Trafford across the canal. The area faced severe decline when the docks ceased operations. Since then, the area has transformed into a vibrant commercial, residential, and cultural district through regeneration.



### Reasons for Regeneration

#### Decline of Manchester Docks:

- **Closure in 1982** left Salford Quays deserted, with abandoned infrastructure and unused land.
- Reflects broader UK economic shifts away from **industrial activities**.

#### Focus of Regeneration:

- Boost the **local economy** and improve **quality of life** for residents.



### Key Features of Regeneration

#### Transport and Connectivity:

- Extension of the **Metrolink tram system** improved links to Manchester city centre.

#### Cultural Venues:

- **The Lowry**: A theatre and gallery complex serving as a key attraction.
- **Imperial War Museum North**: Highlights the area's cultural importance.

#### MediaCityUK:

- Relocation of **BBC** and **ITV** operations created a hub for **media and digital businesses**.



### Key Terms



**Urban Regeneration** – Redeveloping rundown urban areas by either renewal or redevelopment to improve conditions.



**Sustainability** – Meeting present needs without compromising future resources.



**Connectivity** – The ease of access and transport links within and between places.

#### Commercial and Residential Spaces:

- Development of **offices, housing, and leisure spaces** revitalised the area.

#### Environmental Improvements:

- **Waterfront development**, walkways, and green spaces enhance aesthetics and biodiversity.
- Buildings feature **energy-efficient technologies**, green roofs, and sustainable materials.



### Successful Redevelopment?

#### Economic Impact:

- Attracted **investment**, created jobs, and increased property values.
- Established Salford Quays as a key economic hub in Greater Manchester.

#### Cultural and Community Benefits:

- A vibrant destination for **cultural events** and **entertainment**.
- Balanced urban living with residential, commercial, and recreational spaces.

#### Challenges:

- Rising **property prices** and **living costs** raise affordability concerns.
- Unequal distribution of regeneration benefits highlights the need for **inclusive growth**.

The regeneration of **Salford Quays** transformed the area into a vibrant economic, cultural, and residential hub while addressing environmental sustainability. However, affordability and equitable growth remain areas for improvement.