



# Paper 2 Case Study Booklet

- This covers each **case study you have learnt**. This is not all the revision you do but is essential to add detail to the base knowledge from your knowledge organisers.
- Try and plan the **practise questions** as you go through the revision booklet.

## Case study of a NEE city (Lagos, Nigeria): location, importance, reasons for growth

- Opportunities- access to healthcare, education, water supply, energy and economic development in urban industrial areas



# Urban Issues and Challenges

## The Location and Importance of Lagos

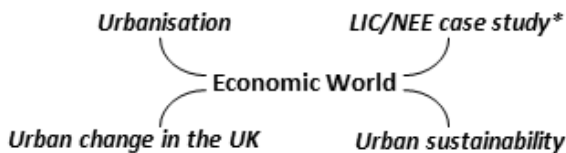


read

quiz



### 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.

**GCSE Practise Question: Give one way in which a major city in a LIC/NEE is regionally important (2)**

- Opportunities- access to healthcare, education, water supply, energy and economic development in urban industrial areas



# Urban Issues and Challenges

## The Growth of Lagos

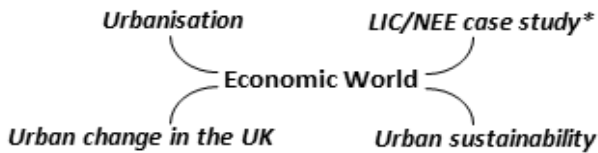


read

quiz



### The Big Picture



### Key Terms



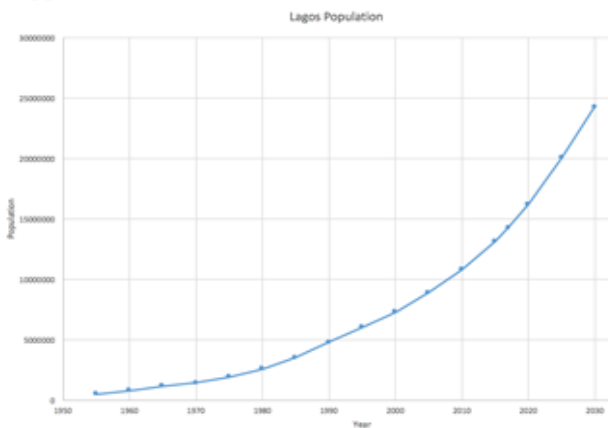
**Rural to urban migration** – The movement of people from the countryside to the city.



**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.

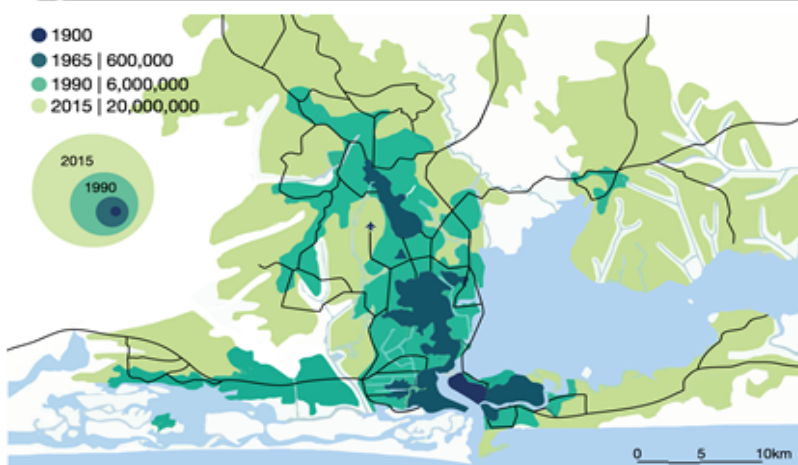


#### Natural Increase

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.

**GCSE Practise Question: Give two pull factors that encourage people to move to urban areas in LICs/NEEs. (4)**



# Urban Issues and Challenges

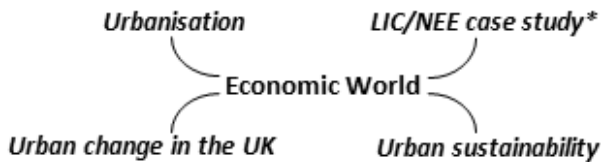
## Opportunities of Urban Growth in Lagos



read

quiz

### 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 Opportunities

**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.

**GCSE Practise Question: Explain how urban areas in less developed countries provide opportunities for economic development (6)**



- Challenges- growth of slums (Makoko), lack of clean water, sanitation, informal employment, crime, waste disposal, air/ water pollution, traffic congestion



# Urban Issues and Challenges

## Challenges of Urban

### Growth in Lagos

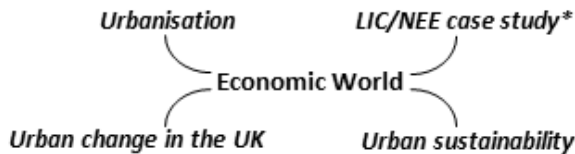


read

quiz



### 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.

**GCSE Practise Question:** Assess the extent of the challenges created by urban growth in LICs/NEEs. Use a case study of a city in an LIC/NEE. (9)

- Urban planning to improve the quality of life for the urban poor (Makoko Floating School)

## HOW CAN URBAN PLANNING IMPROVE LIFE IN LAGOS?

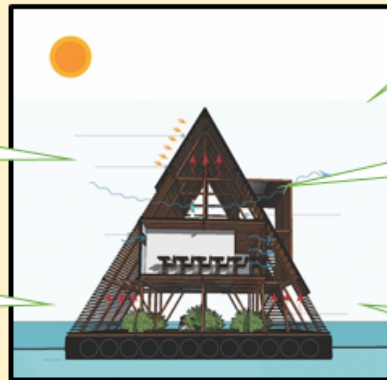
- In 2014 a prototype floating school called the Makoko Floating School was built.
- It had classrooms that could hold 60 children at a time. It was also used as a community centre when not being used for lessons.
- The Makoko floating school comprised of alternative sustainable buildings and structures designed to adapt to the resident communities' aquatic lifestyle.
- The floating school utilised local materials such as bamboo, timber and resources to produce architecture that applies to the physical, social needs of people and reflects the culture of the community.
- Wood was used as the major material for the structure, support and finishing of the school building. The form of the school building is a triangular A-Frame section with about 1,000-square-foot play area.

### Improving Makoko

*Solar panels help the school be more sustainable by...*

*Can hold 100 children for lessons means that ....*

*Rainwater from the roof is collected. This means...*



*Shade from the sunlight helps keep the building cool, therefore...*

*Using local, nearby building materials (bamboo, timber) means...*

*The school cost \$6,500 this means that ..*

#### **Keyword: Sustainable**

Effective, long-lasting with minimal damage to the environment



**GCSE Practise Question: Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban planning strategy in helping to improve the quality of life for the urban poor. (9)**

- In 2016 the building collapsed due to heavy rain. No one was injured as the students and teachers were relocated 3 months earlier due to safety concerns. The school has been replaced by a new floating school.

## Paper 2: Section A: Urban Issues and Challenges

**Case study of a HIC city (Manchester, UK):** location, importance, reasons for growth (international and natural migration changing the city's characteristics)

- Opportunities- cultural mix, recreation, entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems, urban greening
- Challenges- inequalities in housing, education, employment, urban deprivation, dereliction of buildings, greenfield/ brownfield sites, water disposal, urban sprawl (commuter towns)

<b>Sustainable development</b>	Development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
--------------------------------	--



**Manchester** is a city located in the *north west of England*. Manchester (The City) has a population of 520,000, whilst Greater Manchester **CONURBATION** (10 North West towns (e.g. Bolton) have a population over 2.5 million people. It is well connected to the rest of the UK – 2 hours by train to London. Additionally, it has a well-developed infrastructure – Manchester Airport/3 rail stations/Metrolink Tram.

### Manchester has a long history of migration:

- Agricultural workers for industry
- Irish labourers for docks and canals
- 20th Century: Jews fleeing persecution (Broughton)
- China Town established in city centre
- 1950s West Indians migrated to Moss Side
- Pakistanis migrated to Rusholme
- 1990s: Refugees from Yugoslavia, Iraq and Somalia
- Most recent influx of Eastern Europeans: Polish

### Manchester's diverse culture:

- Held the Commonwealth Games in 2002.
- National Cycling Centre opened in 1994.
- Football teams – Manchester United and Manchester City.
- Trafford Centre & Manchester Arndale shopping centre.
- Theatre – Opera House and Royal Exchange


▼ fig.178 Ethnicity in Manchester

All Ages	503,127
All White groups	66.6%
Mixed	4.6%
Indian	2.3%
Pakistani	8.5%
Bangladeshi	1.3%
Other Asian	2.3%
Black Caribbean	1.9%
Black African	5.1%
Other Black	1.6%
Chinese	2.7%
Other	3.1%

### Impact of Migration on Manchester

Positives	Negatives
Culture is enriched (food – Curry Mile in Rusholme, China Town, festivals - Manchester Caribbean festival, music)	Increasing cost to services, such as health care and education. More people cause higher costs.
Flexible and skilled workforce that can fill shortages. 16.5% of NHS staff moved over to fill staff shortages	Tensions between different ethnic groups can lead to hate crimes
More people spending money in the UK and more people paying taxes that pay for schools and hospitals.	Migrant remittances (migrants send money to their families in their home country) which means it is not spent in Manchester
Migrants are more prepared to take on low paid, low skilled jobs like fruit picking and lorry driving.	Education is needed to help migrants learn English in schools that pushes up costs

### More Opportunities

<b>Employment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Media City in Salford – 10,000 jobs created in BBC, ITV, Lowry Theatre, shops and restaurants. Added £1 billion in first 5 years opened.</li> <li>• Manchester based companies (e.g. PLT, Boohoo, Siemens, Amazon, Warburton's)</li> <li>• Manchester Science park – over 150 fast growth science and digital technology businesses on Oxford Road.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrated Transport Systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bee Network (Metrolink, bus fleet and lanes, bikes, park and ride)</li> <li>• fleet of 101 environmentally-friendly diesel-electric hybrid buses and three fully electric buses.- £2 a ride</li> <li>• 93 stops with all trams electric and 62% of this power provided by wind! – 45 million tram journeys a year</li> </ul> 
<b>Urban Greening</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manchester lacks some of the green space of other UK cities. Nevertheless, it has 160 parks, such as Heaton Park</li> <li>• Mayfield Park Is Manchester City Centre's Only New Urban Park Created In over 100 Years. Cost \$1.4 billion</li> </ul>

**GCSE Practise Question:** To what extent has urban change created social and economic opportunities in a UK city you have studied? (9)



- **Challenges - inequalities in housing, education, employment, urban deprivation, dereliction of buildings, Greenfield/ brownfield sites, water disposal, urban sprawl (commuter towns)**

Manchester is **classed as the 6th most deprived place in the North-West**. Of the core cities, only Birmingham ranks as more deprived than Manchester. **29.7% of Manchester's children live in income-deprived families**. This is due to deindustrialisation (shutting down of factories that the working class would have worked in) during the 1970's. Also the cost of living increasing.

**Key Words**

- **Urban decline** is the deterioration of the inner city often caused by lack of investment and maintenance.
- **Social deprivation** - The degree to which a person or area lacks what they really need such as decent housing, adequate income and employment.



**West Didsbury (richer)**

**Mile Plattling (Poorer)**



**Examples of Inequality between Miles Plattling and West Didsbury (both in Manchester)**

Housing Factor	West Didsbury	Miles Plattling
<b>Housing type</b> Terraced	12.1%	41.1%
<b>Tenure of house</b> Social rented (council house)	9%	52.6%

Health	West Didsbury	Miles Plattling
Very Good Health	58.3%	39.6%
Very Bad Health	1%	3%
No Long term illness	87.6%	73.4%

Employment	West Didsbury	Miles Plattling
<b>Status</b>		
Employed	93%	79%
Unemployed	4 %	14%
Never worked	2%	11%

Education Factor	West Didsbury	Miles Plattling
No qualifications (GCSE's and above)	8%	41%

- Reasons**
- Residents have less disposable income to afford healthy food and healthy lifestyle
  - Deindustrialisation led to unemployment of previously skilled workers
  - Deprivation can lead to poorer attitude towards education so lack of educational attainment
  - Residents are unable to afford a mortgage to buy their own homes

**Challenges**

As Manchester grows and switches from being an industrial town there are changes to the environment

<b>Housing</b>	<b>Locals cannot afford housing.</b> There have been plenty of new homes built - however, not one of the apartments meets the definition of "affordable". It is estimated GM will run out of homes in a decade. This problem is partly due to the fact that 85,000 students live in Manchester. The students increase competition for housing, increasing rent costs. This leads to fewer houses on the market to buy.
<b>Transport</b>	<b>Journeys take a lot longer than they should.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsustainable congestion on Northern roads and motorways.</li> <li>• Poor public transport – unreliable, poor or patchy service. For example, in 2017 only 45% of Northern Rail's services in North Greater Manchester arrived on time.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste Management</b>	<b>1.1 million tonnes of waste</b> are produced each year in Greater Manchester- that's 3,000 tonnes per day! In 2003 85% of this waste went to landfill and only 7% was recycled. Greater Manchester targets: 60% recycling and 90% diversion from landfill by 2025.



## Problems with Urban Cities

Change in urban cities may not always be for the best. Sometimes change doesn't benefit the entire population or can destroy the **environment** surrounding.

### Urban Sprawl and Housing Developments

As the city's population increases, so does the **demand** for housing. Developers and builders will prefer to use cheaper **greenfield** land, rather than any **brownfield** land, to keep the **cost of construction** low.

- **Greenfield Land** - Land that hasn't been built on before, often used for farming or left naturally.
- **Brownfield Land** - Land that has been previously built on. The buildings may still be standing or demolished.



	Greenfield Land	Brownfield Land
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>👍 Never been built on before, so <b>no additional cost</b> to remove rubble or waste.</li> <li>👍 <b>Cheaper</b> land price, as greenfield tends to be slightly further from the city centre.</li> <li>👍 For <b>struggling farmers</b>, selling their land to developers can be a good source of <b>income</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>👍 Developers use up land rather than leaving it <b>derelict</b>, which can detract from the surrounding area and become a target for crime.</li> <li>👍 Housing developments would be close to the <b>city centre</b>, so developers can charge more for the houses that they build.</li> </ul>
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>👎 Once buildings have been built, the land will never be greenfield again, so cannot be <b>turned back</b> into farms after construction.</li> <li>👎 The city can grow uncontrollably, which is called <b>urban sprawl</b>. If the city sprawls too much, it may become too far for residents to commute to the centre or lose its characteristics.</li> <li>👎 <b>Habitats</b> are destroyed and wildlife pushed further away from the city.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>👎 <b>Expensive</b> to remove all waste, demolish any existing buildings or remove any chemicals (if there was industry here in the past).</li> <li>👎 To compensate for the high cost of preparing the land, housing tends to be <b>unaffordable</b> and <b>high-value apartments</b>. So not everyone can afford to live in brownfield developments.</li> </ul>

**Dereliction** and **urban sprawl** are two main issues facing UK cities. Therefore, it is important for local governments to **balance** the amount of **greenfield** land and the amount of **brownfield** land used for housing developments. This will stop the city growing uncontrollable, and becoming empty wasteland in the centre, where old industry or housing exists.

## Urban sprawl puts pressure on the rural-urban fringe

Urban sprawl is the unplanned growth of urban areas into the surrounding countryside, it is a transition area where there's a mix of urban and rural land use.

1. The population in Manchester is predicted **to grow by 10% over the next 20 years**. This will require around 179,000 new homes in the region by 2037. Due to land in the city being so expensive, new homes must be built on the outskirts of the city centre.
2. Residents and environmentalists have expressed worries about the loss of **rural landscapes** and the effects on wildlife **biodiversity and habitats**. Increasing traffic **congestion levels, noise, and air pollution** are also areas of concern.
3. Commuter settlements (areas where many residents travel to work in different locations) have grown recently (e.g. Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Salford)
4. Altrincham is an example of a commuter settlement. Its location along the Metrolink has meant easy travel into the city centre. However, this has pushed up house prices in the town, increased congestion on the local roads.



**GCSE Practice Questions:** In a HIC city that you have studied, how is the city making use of the changes to promote economic growth? [6 marks]

**GCSE Practice Questions:** 'Explain how international migration has led to changes in the character of a named UK city' (4 marks)

**GCSE Practise Question:** Assess the challenges created by urban change in a UK city you have studied (9)

**GCSE Practise Question:** To what extent has urban change created environmental challenges in a UK city you have studied? (9)

## Regeneration to improve the city (Salford Quays)

**Salford Quays** is an area of Salford, Greater Manchester, England, near the end of the Manchester Ship Canal. Previously the site of Manchester Docks, it became one of the first and largest urban regeneration projects in the United Kingdom following the closure of the dockyards in 1982.

### Brief History

Manchester is a landlocked city – this led to the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal in 1894, which allowed ships to travel into Manchester. This led to an increase in size and population of Manchester Docks, before going into decline in the 1970s due to a decrease in UK manufacturing.

### Consequences of economic decline

- Job losses: In the 1900s there were 75,000 jobs; by 1985 there were 24,500 jobs.
- Polluted water and toxic waste remained.
- Derelict land and buildings.
- Lack of investment.



In 1983, Salford City Council acquired parts of the docks from the Manchester Ship Canal Company. The area was rebranded as Salford Quays and redevelopment by Urban Waterside began in 1985 under the **Salford Quays Development Plan**.

### Consequences of economic growth

Category	Positives	Negatives
<b>Social</b>	<p>New entertainment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lowry Centre attracts 820,000 visitors a year.</li><li>• Imperial War Museum North opened in 2002.</li><li>• Lowry Outlet Mall.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Locals cannot afford housing – housing is aimed at professionals not families. Cheapest one bed apartment £165,000 and NV Penthouse = £825,000- also economic.</li><li>• Perception of high crime rate still exists.</li></ul>
<b>Economic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• New jobs created: BBC Media City complex opened in 2007, and ITV Granada Studios followed. The Lowry Centre supports 520 jobs.</li><li>• More profit - Lowry Centre: For every £1 invested, £16.27 is delivered.</li><li>• BBC move has contributed £1.5 bn to regional economy and supports 1,000 jobs and 15,000 businesses.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Local 'low income' people did not gain employment with 'new opportunities' (more tertiary jobs than secondary).</li></ul>
<b>Environmental</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Water quality improvement, new buildings, bridges and roads.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 'Empty' feel at night as people vacate the area after work.</li></ul>

**GCSE Practise Question: Suggest how a regeneration project can solve urban problems. (9)**





# Changing Economic World

## The Location and Importance of Nigeria

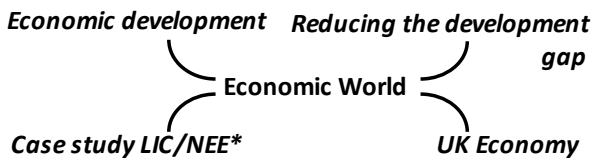


read

quiz



### The Big Picture



### Nigeria

Nigeria is an NEE located in Africa. It is one of a number of countries experiencing rapid economic growth.



### Key Terms



**Economy** – the production, consumption, and trade of goods and services.



**GDP** – the total value of all goods and services produced in a country.



**LIC** – A low income country with a GNI per capita of less than \$1045.



**NEE** – A newly emerging economy with a GNI of between \$1046 and \$12 696.



### What is Nigeria's location?



Nigeria is located in West Africa, sharing a border with Benin, Niger, Chad and Cameroon. To the south, it borders the Gulf of Guinea, part of the Atlantic Ocean. Nigeria is almost 4 times the physical size of the UK. Its population, at just over 200,000,000, is three times the size of the UK. Nigeria is the most populous and economically developed country in Africa. Its recent growth, based on the sale of oil, has led to the country's transformation from a LIC to a NEE.



### Global Importance

- Nigeria had the 31st largest GDP in 2018.
- It is the world's 21st largest economy and has experienced recent rapid growth.
- Seventh largest population in the world.
- Nigeria is the 15th largest producer of oil (2.2% global supply).
- Lagos, Nigeria's largest city, is a thriving 'world city', with a strong financial and economic base.
- Nigeria has the second -largest film industry in the world - Nollywood
- Nigeria plays an important role in United Nations peacekeeping.



### Regional Importance

- The fastest growing economy in Africa.
- Nigeria has the highest GDP in Africa (\$440 billion)
- Nigeria has the largest population on the continent.
- Nigeria has the third -largest manufacturing sector. The country also has the largest agricultural output and the highest number of cattle (19 million)
- Nigerian music is enjoyed throughout Africa. It is also a hub for literature boasting a range of popular writers.



# Changing Economic World

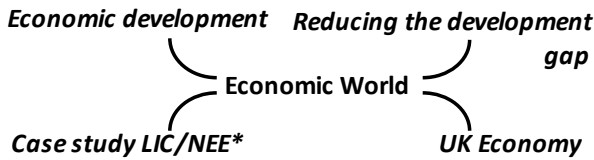


read

## Nigeria's Context

quiz

### The Big Picture



### Key Terms

**The Commonwealth** – a voluntary association of 53 independent and equal sovereign states, which were mostly territories of the former British Empire.

### Political Context

- European colonial powers drew up the political map of Africa in 1883. The continent was exploited for natural resources and slavery for many years.
- After independence from the UK in 1960, Nigeria experienced political instability for several years due to different factions fighting for control. Civil war ravaged the country between 1967 to 1970.
- In 1991 the capital moved from Lagos to the newly built city of Abuja. The country, regarded as stable since 1999, experienced free and fair elections in 2011 and 2015.
- Increased confidence in the country has led to considerable economic investment from China, the USA and South Africa.
- Nigeria is a member of the Commonwealth.

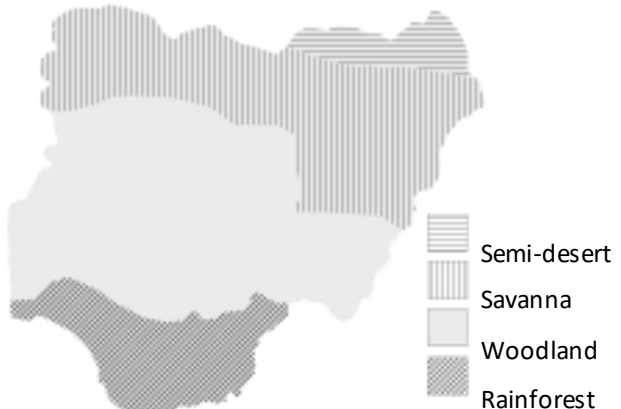
### Cultural Context

- Nigeria has a rich and varied culture due to its social diversity. Its film, music (Afrobeat's) and literary sectors are thriving
- Nigeria has experienced success within Africa by winning the African Cup of Nations three times.
- Nigeria has the second -largest film industry in the world, behind India. Nigerian cinema is known as "Nollywood".

### Social Context

- The population of Nigeria is multi-cultural and multi-faith. It is a land of over 500 languages and hundreds of ethnic groups, such as the Hausa, Yoruba and Igbo.
- Although social diversity is a considerable strength of Nigeria, it has led to some regional conflicts. The fundamentalist group Boko Haram has hindered economic development through conflict.

### Environmental Context



- Nigeria spans several climatic regions. It experiences a tropical climate to the south, whereas, toward the north, it is much drier.
- Rainforest thrives in the equatorial climate in southern Nigeria. Tree crops in this area include cocoa, palm oil and rubber.
- To the north, savanna grassland replaces the rainforest. A range of field crops is typical here, including cotton and millet. Cattle also graze the savanna.
- Semi-desert exists in the very north of Nigeria. The nomadic grazing of cattle is the primary type of agriculture in the region.

### Regional Variations

- There are huge variations in wealth and development in Nigeria.
- Urban areas have a greater share of public services.

# Nigeria – The Role of TNCs



**Introduction** - Fill in the missing words below.

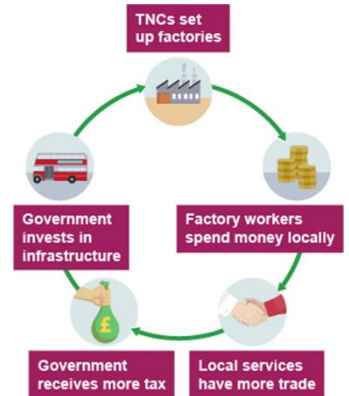
Transnational corporations (TNCs) have played an important role in Nigeria's recent economic growth. They can invest significant amounts of money and expertise while benefiting from tax incentives, cheap labour and large internal markets.

There are currently around 40 TNCs operating in Nigeria, most of which have their headquarters in Europe and the USA. Increasingly, Asian TNCs are investing in Nigeria.

**tax economic markets Asian corporations Europe**

## Background

- Shell is one of the world's largest oil companies.
- British Company
- Since the discovery of oil in 1958, its operations in the Niger Delta have been controversial (disputed).
- The swampy river delta is one of the most difficult places in the world to extract oil.
- As a TNC, Shell has been able to invest money and expertise into extracting oil here.
- Nigeria can still increase its output of oil



## Arguments for and Against Shell in Nigeria

Positives of Shell	Negatives of Shell
Providing direct employment for 2,700 workers and a further 9000 contractors (97% are Nigerian)	Frequent oil flares send toxic fumes into the air.
90% of Shell contracts have been awarded to Nigerian companies	Oil theft and sabotage (disruption) are big problems in the region, reducing production levels and costing TNCs and the government billions of dollars every year
Shell 'not for profit' enterprise creates renewable energy projects such as solar power which helps provide clean energy for 75% of Nigeria's population not connected to the National Grid	Most crude oil is extracted in Nigeria then shipped to the USA and Europe to be refined. Nigeria then has to import the refined oil back costing billions and reducing their profits.
\$50,000 per year is spent on healthcare benefiting 250,000 people	1,011 oil spills in Niger Delta since 2011 have caused water pollution and soil degradation, reducing agricultural production and fishing yields.
3000 scholarships awarded to Nigerian students to schools and universities	

**GCSE Practise Question:** 'Transnational corporations (TNCs) bring more disadvantages than advantages to a host country.' Do you agree? (9)



## Nigeria's Environment & Lifestyles

Nigeria's wealth has been **increasing** over the last century. However, a recent **recession** (a dip in the economy) has resulted in **unemployment** and **slow improvements** in the lives of Nigerians. Here are some measures of quality of life for Nigerians:

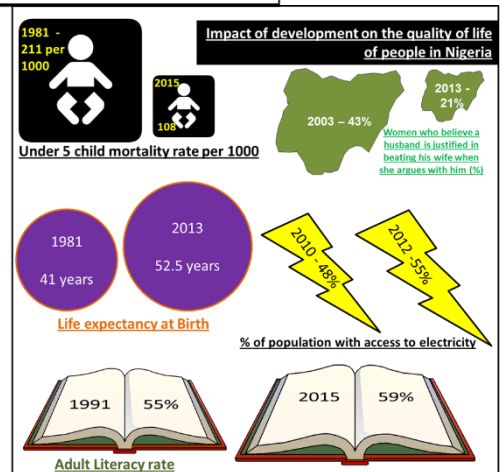
Life Expectancy	<b>54 years</b> (the average for the world is 73 years, which is significantly higher than Nigeria's life expectancy)
Literacy Rates	<b>65.1%</b> - This is very low, especially in girls, due to inequality in girls and boys' aspirations. Only <b>one in three</b> children stay in school.
Human Development Index (Rank out of 188 countries)	<b>158 out of 188</b> - Low life expectancy and large inequality in wealth has resulted in this low rank.

### Impact of Development on Nigeria

- More disposable income
- More doctors and hospitals
- Reliable, better paid jobs
- Better access to safe water and sanitation
- Improvements to roads and infrastructure

### Industry

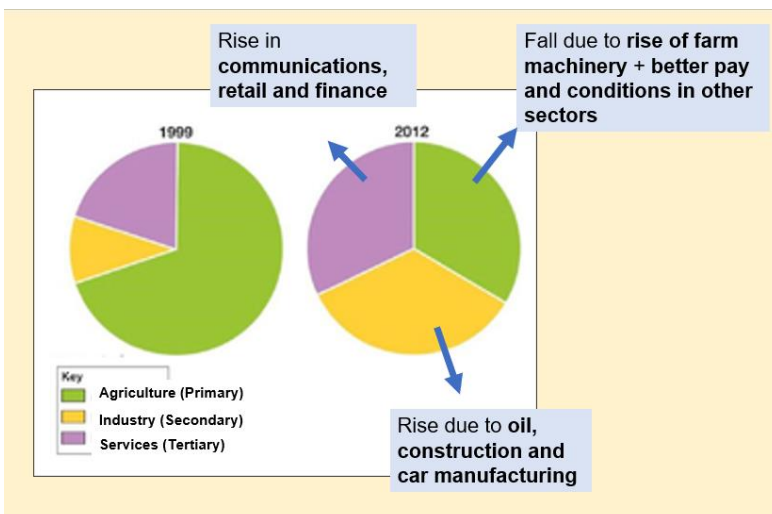
**GCSE Practise Question:** Using a case study of a LIC / NEE, evaluate the effects of economic development on the population's quality of life (9)



Nigeria, even though it is a developing country, has a **large agriculture industry**. Agriculture has the largest number of workers, many of whom grow just enough food to feed themselves and their family (called **subsistence farming**). This is unusual for a developing country, as farmers don't make much profit.

Most developing countries have large manufacturing industries because manufactured goods make more profit than raw materials. In Nigeria, manufacturing is mainly in the form of **processing oil** that has been mined. Oil makes a **large profit** and can help Nigeria have **political influence** over other countries.

**Oil now accounts for 9% of GDP and 90% of export earnings**



### Manufacturing in Nigeria: what are the benefits?

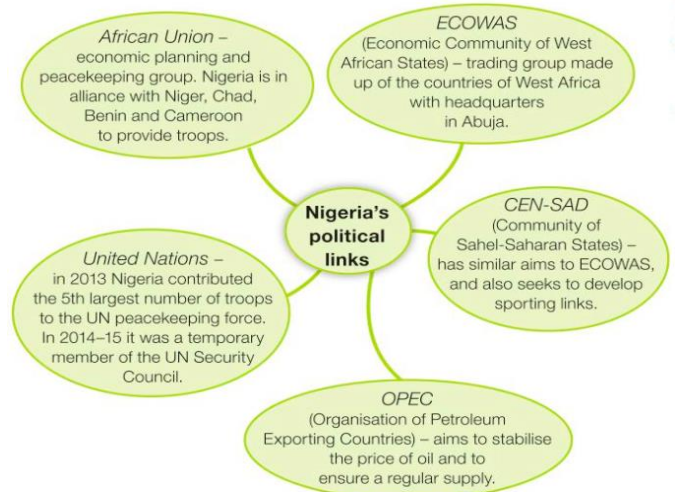
- Regular paid work – more disposable income for locals and tax for gov
- A booming industry attracts foreign investment (money)
- Oil processing has created chemical by-products that can be sold e.g. soaps, detergents and plastics

**GCSE Practise Question:** Apart from cheaper labour, explain why industry is developing rapidly in an NEE you have studied (6)

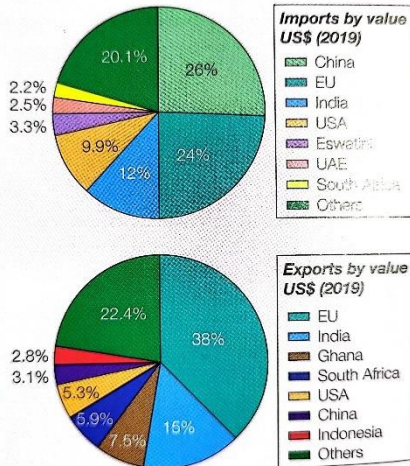
## Nigeria's political links



- **Until 1960 Nigeria** was part of the British Empire – it has now become a member of the British Commonwealth.
- However, it now has equal status with all countries including the UK.
- Although Nigeria is a republic, it recognises the Queen as Head of the Commonwealth.



## Nigeria's global trading relationships



- Nigeria is a major global trading nation.
- Its main exports are crude and refined petroleum, natural gas, rubber, cocoa and cotton.
- One of the **fastest growing imports is telephones**, imported from China, and they are in demand due to the Nigerian emerging middle class.

## Aid

There have been several **NGO campaigns** in Nigeria to improve the quality of life and health of locals. This is the focus of most **aid**, as Nigeria has a large economy but much of its wealth is made by rich oil companies and isn't shared to Nigeria's poorer residents. Take a look at the different schemes by two NGO charities:

### Christian Aid

Source: Christian Aid

- ♥ Protecting displaced Nigerians, who have had to leave their homes due to violence in North Nigeria.
- ♥ Supporting individuals with HIV in support groups, to reduce discrimination in the community against people with HIV
- ♥ Medical treatment to 200,000 children under 5 years old for Malaria, Pneumonia & Diarrhea.

### Action Aid

Source: Action Aid

- ♥ Encouraging girls to go to school by constructing girls toilets and providing sanitation products, so they don't miss school because of their period.
- ♥ COVID-19 meant some families couldn't afford food. Action Aid have delivered food parcels to families out of work due to the virus.
- ♥ Pressuring TNCs to pay their taxes in Nigeria, so the government can invest in communities.

**GCSE  
Practise  
Question:**  
Describe one  
or more  
impacts that  
international  
aid has had  
on a named  
LIC/NEE  
country. (6)



## How does Economic Growth affect the environment?



### Industrial Development

- Nigeria has about **5000 registered industrial plants and 10,000 illegal small-scale industries**. The fast unregulated growth of industry has led to environmental problems.
- **In Kano, Kaduna and Lagos, harmful pollutants go directly into open drains and water channels**. This is harmful to people and ecosystems.
- Industries dispose of **chemical waste on nearby land which contaminates groundwater**.
- **94% of people are exposed to air pollution levels higher than is deemed safe by the WHO**. This leads to **respiratory and heart problems costing Nigeria 1% of its GDP due to lost work**.

### Urban Growth

As Nigeria has developed, urban areas have grown rapidly. The rate of urbanisation has brought challenges.



- Squatter settlements are common (**slums**) these have **poor services**.
- Waste disposal has become a major issue. The **40ha Olusosun landfill site in Lagos receives 10,000 of waste a day**.
- Traffic congestion is a major problem in Nigerian cities → **exhaust emissions can lead to air pollution and global warming**.
- Some greenbelts are being converted into building sites. In Abuja vegetation is being replaced with concrete.

### Commercial farming and deforestation

- Inappropriate practices and commercial farming have led to land degradation (**96% of forest gone**).
- **Water pollution due to chemicals, soil erosion and silting of river channels**.
- The building of settlements and roads has destroyed habitats **and added to greenhouse gas emissions**.
- Species have disappeared because of deforestation, **including cheetahs, giraffes and 500 types of plants**.



### Mining & Oil Extraction

Mining can lead to serious pollution. They can damage ecosystems and affect people's jobs.

- **Tin mining led to soil erosion**. Local water supplies were also polluted with toxic chemicals.
- Many oil spills in the **Niger Delta have disastrous impacts on freshwater and marine ecosystems**. Oil spills can cause fires, **sending CO2 and other harmful gases**. They can further cause acid rain.
- Some economic developments in the Niger Delta have caused **violent conflict** with local people.

**GCSE Practise Question: Describe the effects of air pollution and water pollution in urban areas in poorer parts of the world. (6)**



➤ Example: Tourism reducing the development gap: Jamaica



# Changing Economic World

## Reducing The Development Gap



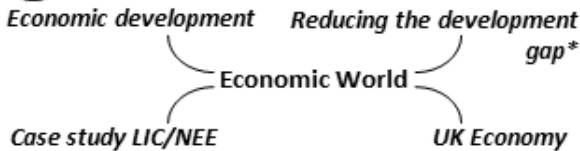
read

### Tourism in Jamaica

quiz



#### The Big Picture



#### Key Terms



**Multiplier Effect** – Investment leads to increased prosperity. Money generated by an industry is spent on goods and services, increasing demand and economic activity.



#### Location and Background



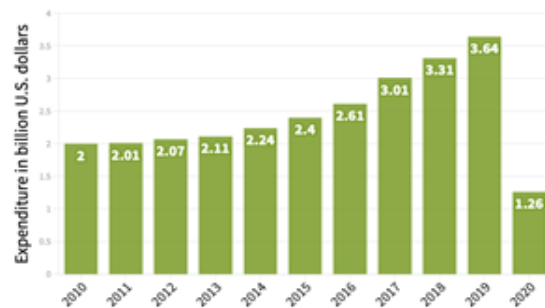
- Jamaica is a NEE.
- Jamaica is the fourth-largest island country in the Caribbean.
- It has a tropical climate with high temperatures throughout the year.
- Jamaica is famed for its beautiful sandy beaches and rich cultural heritage.
- It has excellent communications and is a popular destination for cruise ships.



#### The Growth of Tourism

- There has been an almost exponential growth in the number of visitor arrivals to Jamaica between 1994 and 2016. However, although visitor arrivals continued to increase in 2009, the change was not in line with previous years due to the recession, which reduced many people's disposable income.
- Total visitor expenditure increased from US\$1.3 billion in 1975 to US\$3.6 billion in 2019.

Expenditure by international tourists in Jamaica from 2010 to 2020 (in billion U.S. dollars)



#### The Development Gap

- Tourism is one of Jamaica's top sources of revenue. The industry contributes over 50% of the country's total foreign exchange earnings (approx. US\$2b).
- Thousands of Jamaicans work directly or indirectly in tourism. Tourism employs the second largest number of Jamaicans (approximately 200,000) directly in hotels, transport and attractions and indirectly (multiplier effect) in trading, manufacturing, agriculture and banking.
- Local farmers sell produce to hotels. For example, five farmers are the sole providers of Irish potatoes to the entire Sandals group, which comprises 11 resorts in Jamaica.
- There have been considerable investments in infrastructure to accommodate tourists. Port facilities have been expanded, as have airports and road infrastructure. The development of roads came later as cruise provision was prioritised. Some hotel owners were unhappy with this.
- Many people in key tourist areas, such as Montego Bay, have benefited from an improved quality of life due to tourism. However, pockets of poverty still exist.
- The environment has benefited from landscaping projects and the introduction of nature parks.

**GCSE Practise Question: Explain how mass tourism contributes to the economy of a country. (4)**

➤ Environmental impacts of Industry (Example: Nissan, Sunderland)

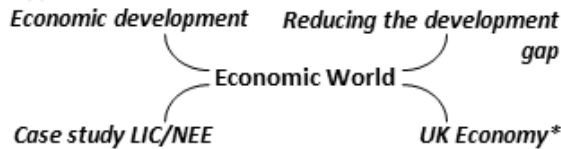


# Changing Economic World

## The Impacts of Industry on the Physical Environment & Nissan, Sunderland



### The Big Picture



### Environmental Impacts

In the past, industrial growth has had a significant impact on the environment. Coal mining led to the creation of spoil heaps and vast mounds of waste material removed during extraction. Burning coal to generate electricity led to considerable air pollution in cities across the UK. Toxic waste materials from heavy industry have polluted the land and water supplies.

Modern manufacturing industries impact both the landscape and the environment in various ways:

- The visual aspect of the landscape can be spoiled by manufacturing plants.
- Industrial processes can lead to air and water pollution and soil degradation.
- Waste products from the manufacturing industry are frequently disposed of in landfills contaminating air, water, and soil.
- The transportation of raw materials and manufactured products is primarily done by road increasing air pollution.



### Sustainable industry

There is now an increased expectation for industries to adopt environmentally sustainable practices. This includes conserving natural resources, safeguarding ecosystems, fostering biodiversity, and enhancing health and well-being. Several approaches can be adopted to achieve this:

- Levying substantial fines in the event of industrial pollution incidents.
- Utilising technology to reduce harmful emissions.



### Key Terms



**Physical environment** – The natural environment including air, water, soil, and vegetation.



**Sustainable industry** – Industry that works to minimise the environmental footprint while maintaining economic growth, social advancement and quality of life.

- Implementing more stringent environmental targets for industries concerning water quality, air pollution, and landscape degradation.
- Conserving, protecting, and restoring natural ecosystems to boost biodiversity.
- Monitoring and regulating industrial activities to reduce their environmental footprint.
- Using sustainable energy and recyclable materials.



### Example: Nissan, Sunderland

Car manufacturing was not sustainable in the past due to inefficient engines producing toxic pollutants, parts that were difficult to recycle and energy-intensive production processes. However, the situation is very different today.

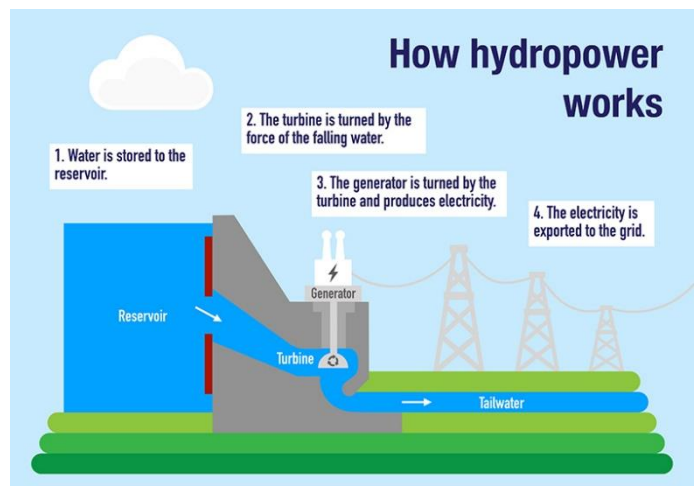
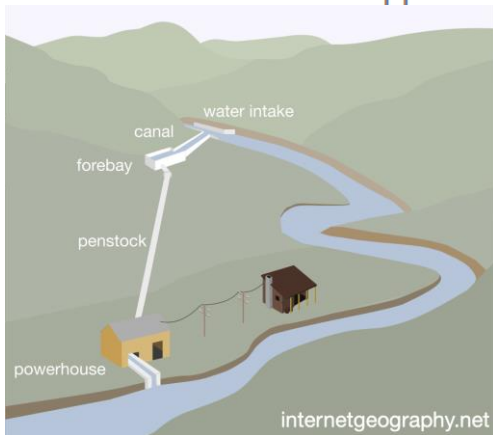
Over 7,000 people are employed by Nissan at its car manufacturing plant in Sunderland. The factory has become more environmentally sustainable in several ways:

- The site has ten wind turbines generating 6.6MW and 19,000 photo-voltaic solar panels generating 4.75MW of energy. This equates to 7% of the plant's electrical requirements, enough to build 31,374 vehicles.
- Nissan is developing electric and hybrid cars.
- CO2 levels have been reduced by 22.4% since 2005.
- The Skills Academy for Sustainable Manufacturing and Innovation (SASMI) based on-site provides a training for sustainable manufacturing and the low-carbon vehicle industry and a learning facility for employers, apprentices and students, providing new skills for new jobs.

- Different strategies can be used to increase energy supply.
- an example of a local renewable energy scheme in an LIC or NEE to provide sustainable supplies of energy.

# Darbang Nepal – a local sustainable energy scheme

Darbang is a small community in the Himalayan Mountains in Nepal, located between Kathmandu and the Tibetan border. The area has been traditionally occupied by subsistence farmers, with some rearing of livestock. A micro-hydro scheme has been constructed with the support of the World Bank and came into operation in 2009.



## WHY WAS A LOCAL, SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SCHEME INTRODUCED IN DARBANG?

- economic growth is restricted in this remote settlement in the foothills of the Himalayas
- there is a lack of electricity in the area
- roads are impassable during the monsoon season
- there is a low population density
- it was uneconomic to construct an electricity grid

## WHAT ARE THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE SCHEME?

- it was government-funded
- a low-cost energy solution at US\$51,000
- the project was supported by the World Bank
- it would solve the energy deficit in the region

## WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THE SCHEME?

- the low maintenance and running costs
- 700 households have a reliable energy supply
- small environmental impact
- local materials and labour were used
- reduced the risk of flooding in the area
- deforestation for fuel has reduced
- the project is community-owned
- since becoming operational in 2009 there has been an influx of industry including furniture workshops, noodle factory and cement block manufacturer





## Resource Management: EXTRACTING NATURAL GAS?

**Fossil fuels** have helped to **develop nations** and economies and have, up until now, been a vital part of the energy mix. Coal, oil and gas have helped countries **develop** and allowed **industries to grow** and manufacture products. **Fossil fuel** use has both its **positives and negatives** when it is extracted and this can be seen in the **North Sea** off the East Coast of the UK.

### How do we extract Natural Gas?

The **North Sea** has reserves of Oil and natural gas, and a long history of exploitation. The first **North Sea oil** came ashore in June 1975 and is thought to have **peaked in 1999**, with more than 40 billion barrels extracted so far

The reserves of oil and gas are **starting to dwindle** (more than 50% has been extracted) and the oil and gas is tougher to extract. However, the **remaining reserves are still substantial** - between **15 billion and 24 billion** barrels of oil equivalent - meaning possibly another 30 to 40 years of production

To date, it is estimated that the UK government has benefitted to the tune of **£300 billion** since 1975. So, there are positive and negative views to extracting gas...

#### Positives

- Less risk of environmental accidents than oil.
- Employs 1.2 million people
- Easy to transport (pipes / tankers)
- Plentiful in supply
- Cleanest of the fossil fuels - 45% less CO<sub>2</sub> than oil.

#### Negatives

- Dangerous if handled poorly
- Produces CO<sub>2</sub> and methane
- Pipelines are expensive to build and maintain
- Fracking is controversial and lots of water is needed. Chemicals used could contaminate ground water

### How can we make energy more sustainable?

#### Energy Conservation

New homes built in the UK have lots of **energy-saving measures**, like loft and wall insulation, radiator thermostats and **smart energy meters** that monitor energy use. This is because any homes that are built or rented out **must have an energy rating**, where **A-rated** homes use the least energy.

**BedZed** is an example of a **sustainable development** in the UK. BedZED comprises homes with no central heating or air conditioning but instead makes full use of natural heating and lighting. The buildings are able to **capture rainwater** which is then used for flushing toilet

Businesses and organisations like to be energy efficient because it saves money. Public buildings like schools and hospitals have to display an **energy certificate** to show how much energy they use.

Local councils encourage people to use sustainable methods of transport. This could be through providing public transport, creating **cycle lanes** or introducing **congestion charging**. London has all of these measures, plus an underground train network and a cycle hire scheme.