

URBANISATION IN LIC's / NEE's / NIC's

with reference to Nigeria

- Cities in LIC's / NEE's / NIC's are growing rapidly
- Lagos (Nigeria) has a population of 16m and is estimated to reach a population of 40m (greater Lagos) by 2035
- Lagos has a growth rate of 3-4% per annum (p.a./ per year)

There are 2 main reasons for the rapid growth of cities such as Lagos :

1. HIGH NATURAL INCREASE
2. RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION (movement of people from countryside to city)

1. HIGH NATURAL INCREASE

- Birth rates (BR) are high in LIC's, as the population is youthful and birth control is not freely available or practiced
- Death rates (DR) are falling in LIC's due to improvements in health care, food and water security and better sanitation
- This gives large gap between the birth rate and the death rate to give a high growth rate or natural increase
- Nigeria : BR 34/1000 p.a. DR 12/1000 p.a.
- Natural increase / growth rate 22/1000 or over 2% p.a
- This rate is even higher in cities like Lagos, as migrants tend to be young and they take their fertility with them as they migrate to the city

2. RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

- Large numbers move to cities in LIC's
- Lagos gains 250,000 migrants p.a.
- This is caused by 2 sets of factors

PUSH FACTORS

Incentives to leave rural areas

- Limited economic opportunities
- Poverty - food and water insecurity
- Lack of clean water
- Poor sanitation
- Ill health and disease
- Poor health services
- Poor education services

Northern Nigeria, semi-arid and Sahel

- Unpredictable rainfall, climate change
- Overgrazing, over-cultivation, deforestation and population pressure
- Desertification
- Soil degradation and erosion

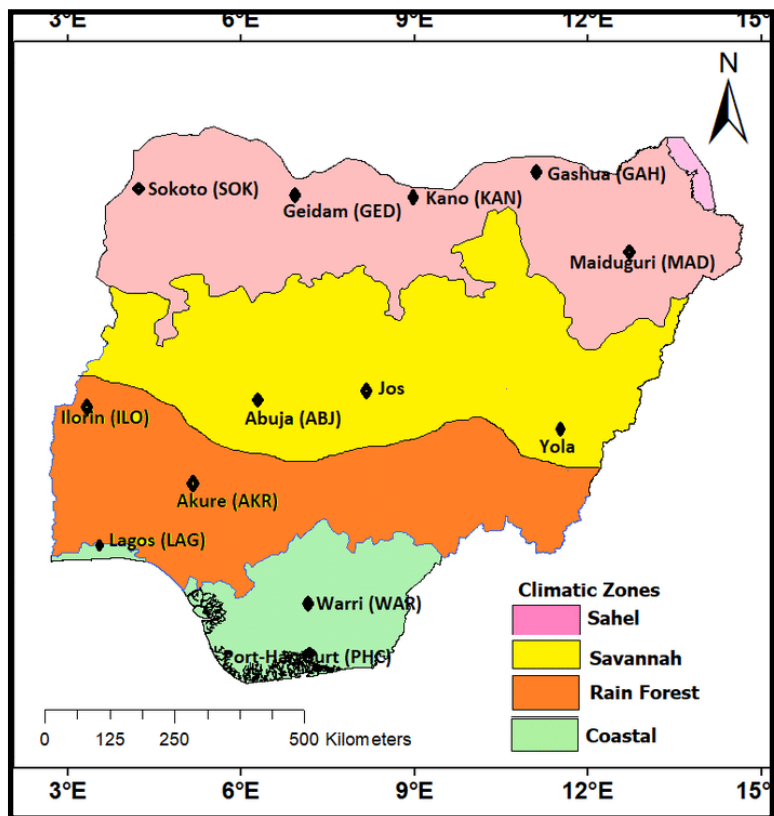
PULL FACTORS

Incentives to move to urban areas

- Job opportunities
- Better housing
- Water and food security
- Better health care
- Better education services
- Better standard of living
- Better quality of life

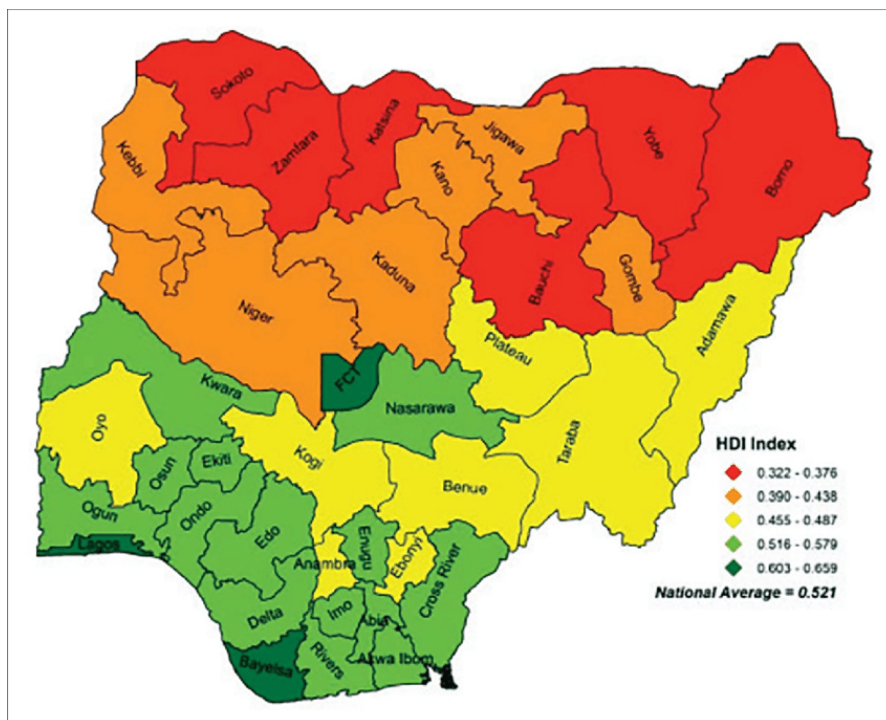
Southern Nigeria, coast, ports and Lagos

- Industrial development
- Oil and gas reserves
- TNC's attracted by cheap labour and tax relief (Free Trade Zones (FTZ))
- Foreign and national investment and port facilities



NIGERIA : THE NORTH/SOUTH DIVIDE
 Climate change from north to south
 North is Savanna and the Sahel with a semi-arid climate of low and unpredictable rainfall where desertification and the southward spread of the Sahara desert is occurring.
 Loss of population

South is forested with higher and more predictable rainfall. Most of the larger cities including the largest Lagos are located in the south especially along the coast. This area was colonised by the British and so has historically benefitted from foreign investment.
 Gain in population



NORTH/SOUTH DIVIDE Levels of development

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a measure of development based on the GNI, standards of education and life expectancy. As you can see there are stark differences between the poorly developed north with low HDI scores and the more developed south where most of the cities such as Lagos are located. Here the quality of life and standard of living are much better, making the south more attractive to migrants.

LAGOS an introduction : While Lagos is no longer the capital city, it is by far the largest and most important city of Nigeria. With a population of over 16m it is 3-4x the size of the second city, Kano, which has a population of under 5m. This makes Lagos a PRIMATE CITY, the main administrative centre, main financial centre and government centre for the very important Lagos province. It is the main market for goods, has the best educated, most affluent workforce, a large port and nearby rich reserves of oil and gas, making it the main industrial centre attracting both investment and migrants. Transnational Corporations (TNC's) are attracted to the Free Trade Zones (FTZ) near the city by the low rates, low labour costs and duty free trade (import and export). The main industries are based on food, electronics, textiles, pharmaceuticals. and the oil and gas industry.

