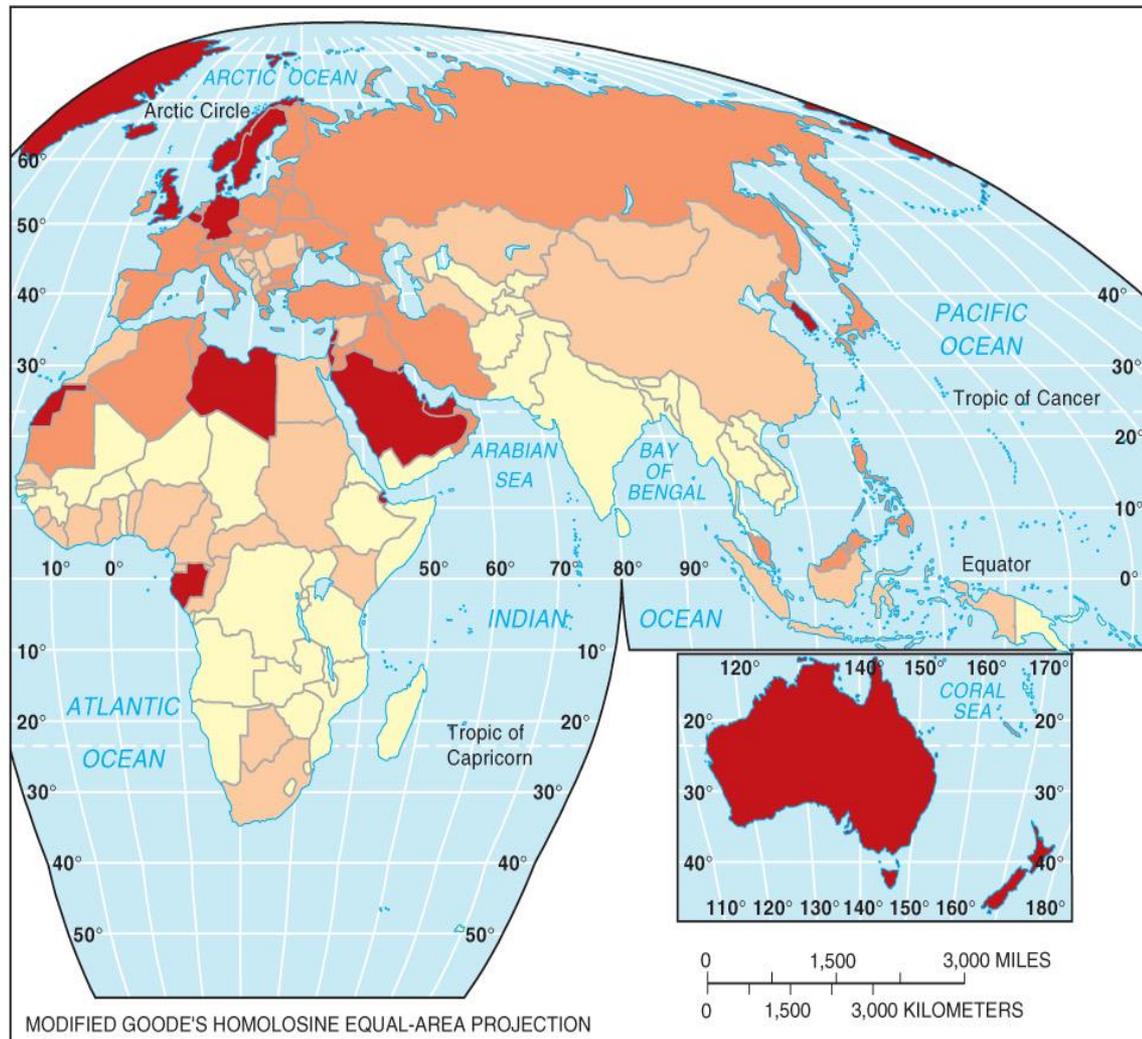
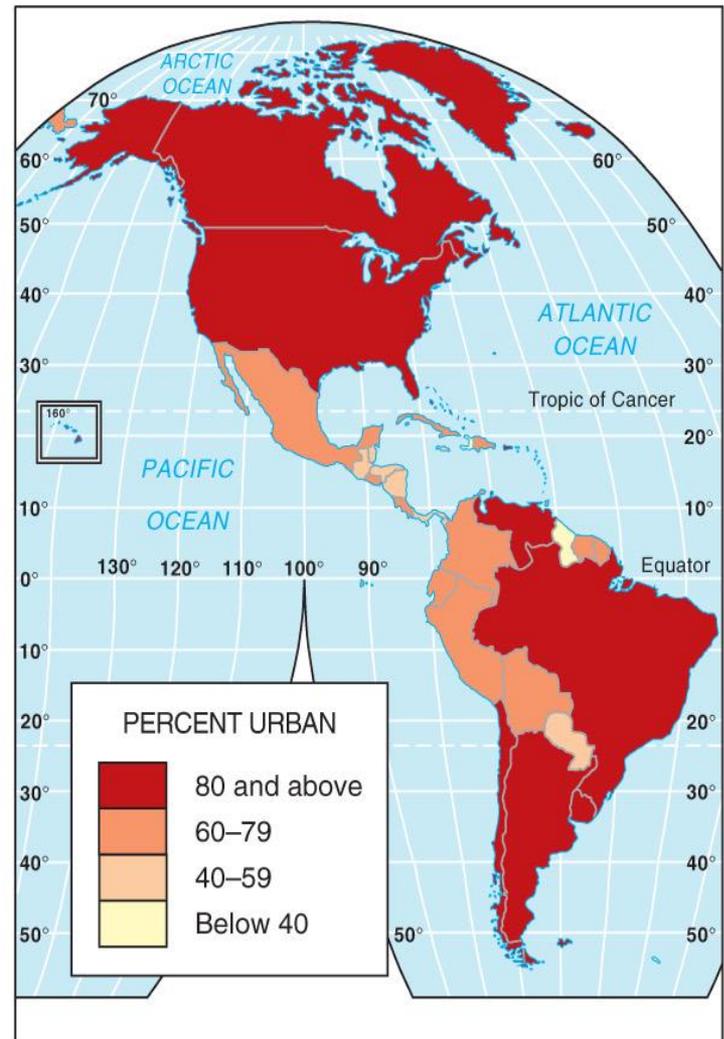


# Topic: Megacities & Urban Slums



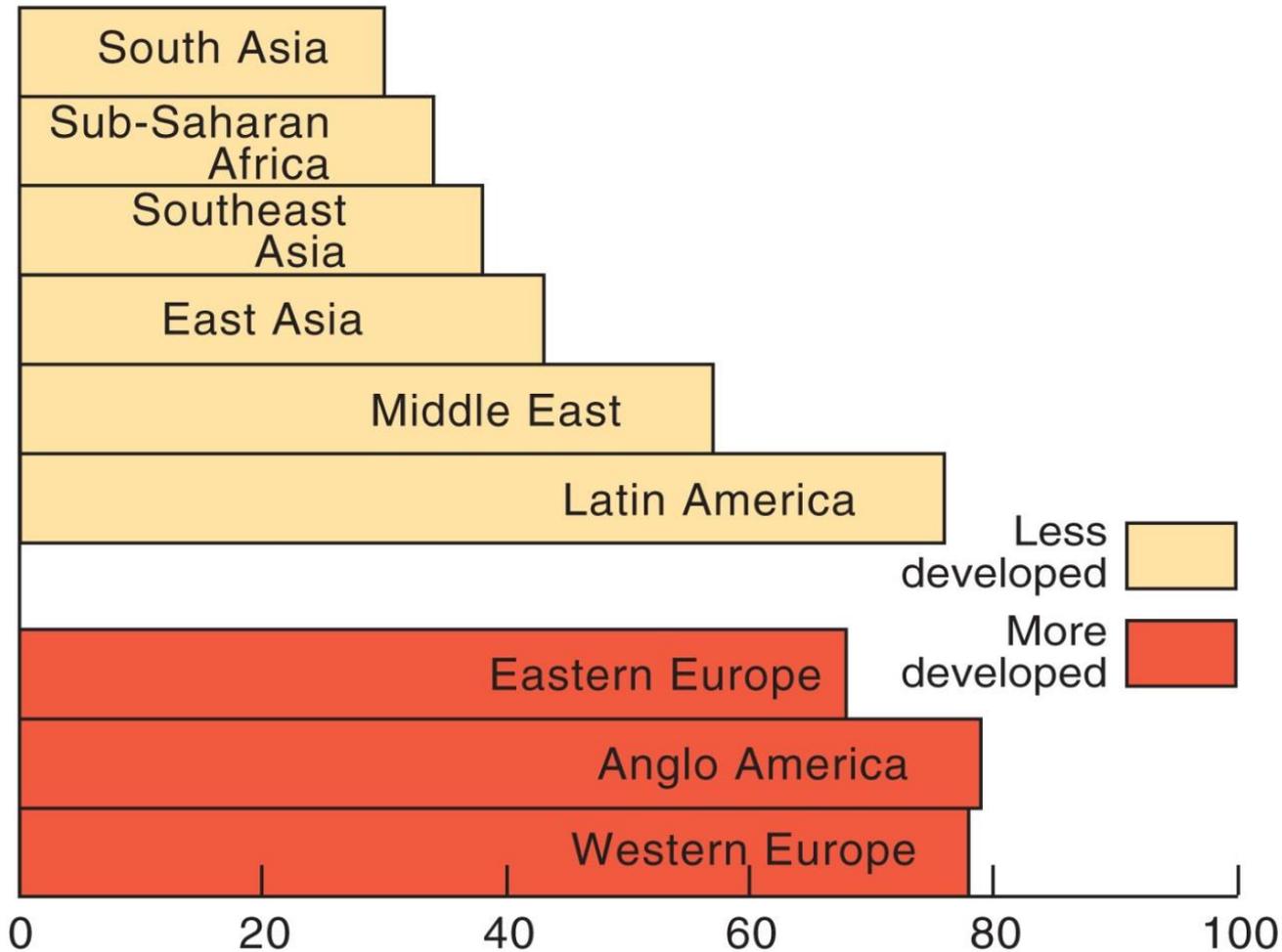
- Aim: How does the relative scale of megacities exhibit the division between rich and poor?
- Do Now: How would you define a slum?



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- Today, Which regions/countries have higher urban densities? Why do you think this is? (think of last chapter...)

## PERCENT URBAN



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- Over 70% of people in MDCs live in urban areas. Although under half of the people in most of Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa are urban, Latin America and the Middle East have urban percentages comparable to MDCs.

- **What are some of the largest cities in the world in terms of population?**



# Largest World Cities:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Population</b>
1	Tokyo, Japan	28 million
2	New York City, United States	20.1 million
3	Mexico City, Mexico	18.1 million
4	Mumbai, India (Bombay)	18 million
5	Sao Paulo, Brazil	17.7 million
6	Los Angeles, United States	15.8 million
7	Shanghai, China	14.2 million
8	Lagos, Nigeria	13.5 million
9	Kolkata, India (Calcutta)	12.9 million
10	Buenos Aires, Argentina	12.5 million

# World Cities:

A high percentage of world's business is transacted and political power is concentrated in these cities.

Headquarters of large businesses

Media control centers

Access to political power



## London, New York, Tokyo:

Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington, Brussels,  
Frankfurt, Paris, Zurich, Sao Paulo, and Singapore



London, England

# Megacities (NY Times Slideshow):

- <http://www.nytimes.com/slideshow/2012/05/06/sunday-review/06METROPOLIS.html?ref=sunday#1>

Megacities: An urban area consisting of 10 million inhabitants or more. There are 20 megacities on Earth today – *can you think of some?*





Within a city - where are people of different socio-economic levels likely to live?



# Central Business District (CBD, or “Downtown”)

- Compact areas which contain majority of shops, offices, and public institutions. Center is focal point.



Puerta Madero -  
the CBD of  
Buenos Aires,  
Argentina



- Land in the CBD is very expensive but there are often very tall apartment buildings, so an acre of land is expensive but it can hold a large number of people VERTICALLY.
- There is usually a central area that has no housing at all though, just government or large businesses, which again are often in skyscrapers, so the rent is lower on those offices.
- You rarely find one-story buildings, single family homes or anything that requires a lot of land like a car dealership in the CBD.
- Most poor people live just outside the CBD

# CBD of Toronto, Canada:



# CBD of Frankfurt, Germany:



# CBD of Moscow, Russia:

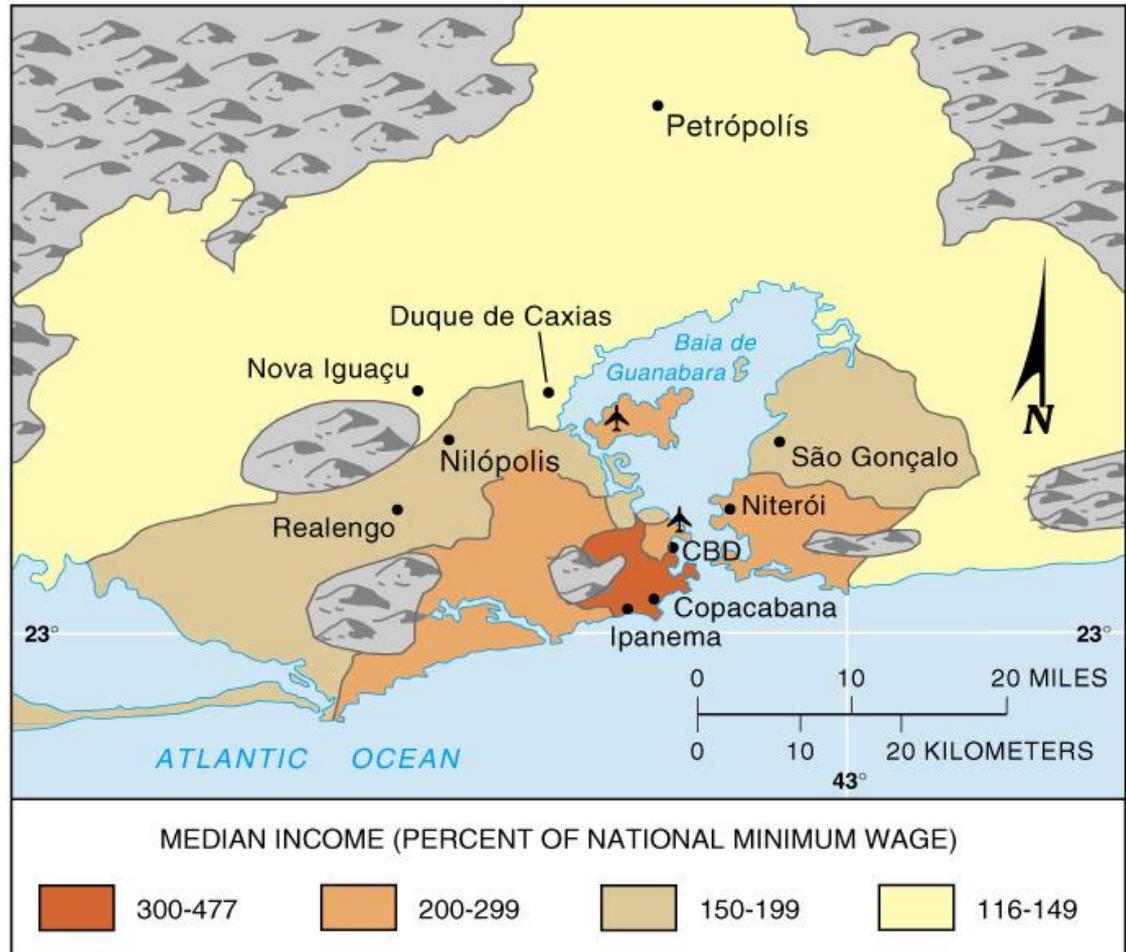


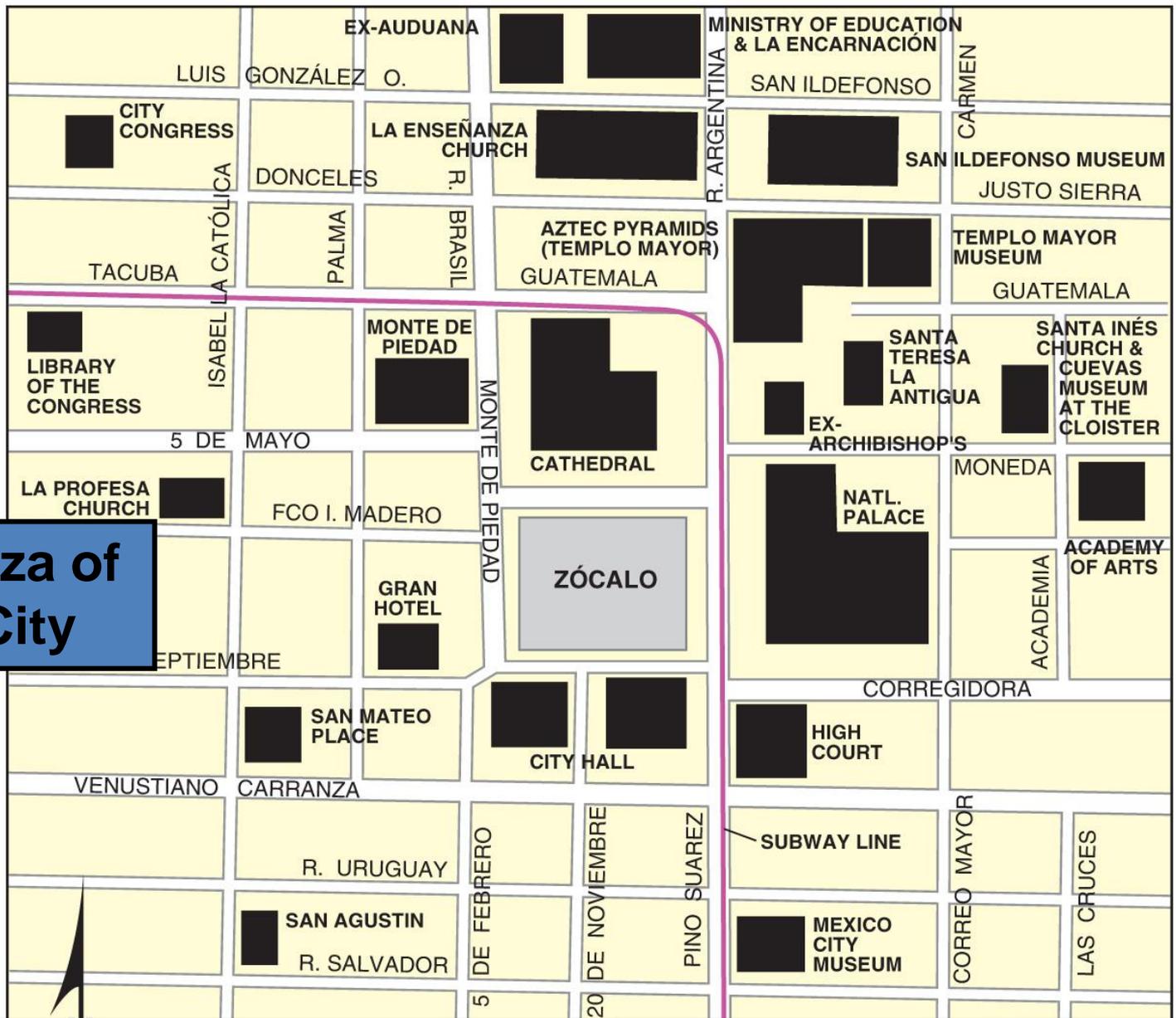
# Changes in Cities in LDCs

Populations of cities in the less developed world have been surging:  
urbanization, migration, natural increase

## Urbanization in LDCs:

- driven by changes in global economy that make farming more challenging
- the poor live in the suburbs, rich live in CBD
- cities struggle to provide jobs and housing
- services overtaxed
- squatter settlements common
- crime on the rise





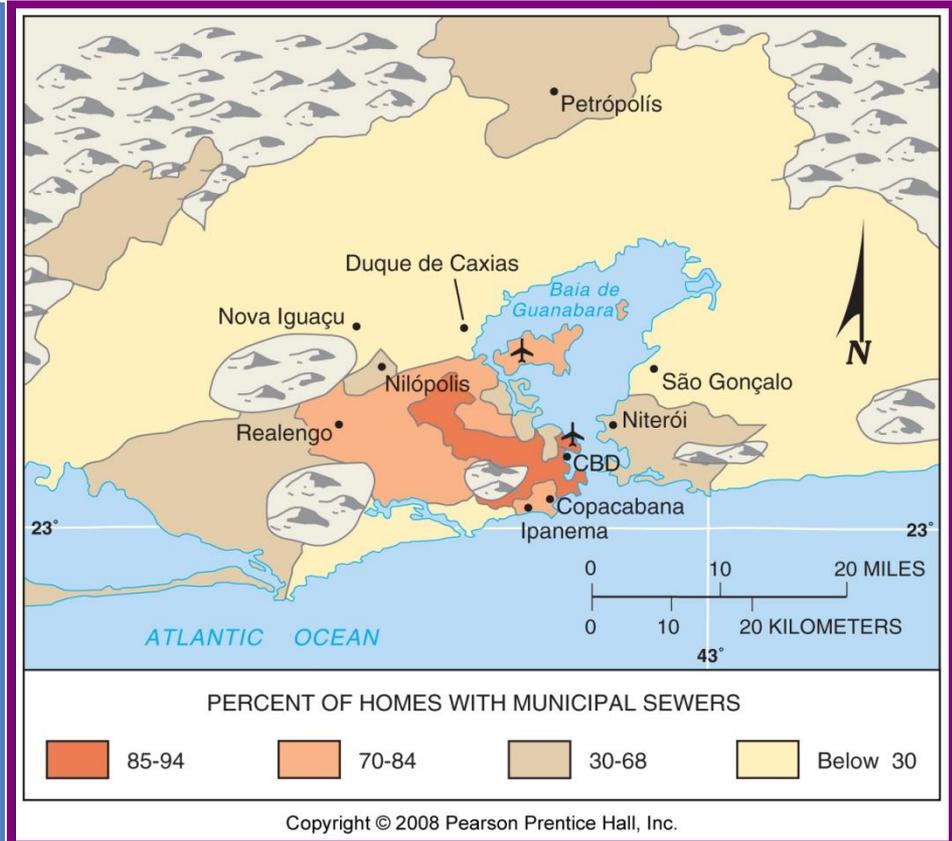
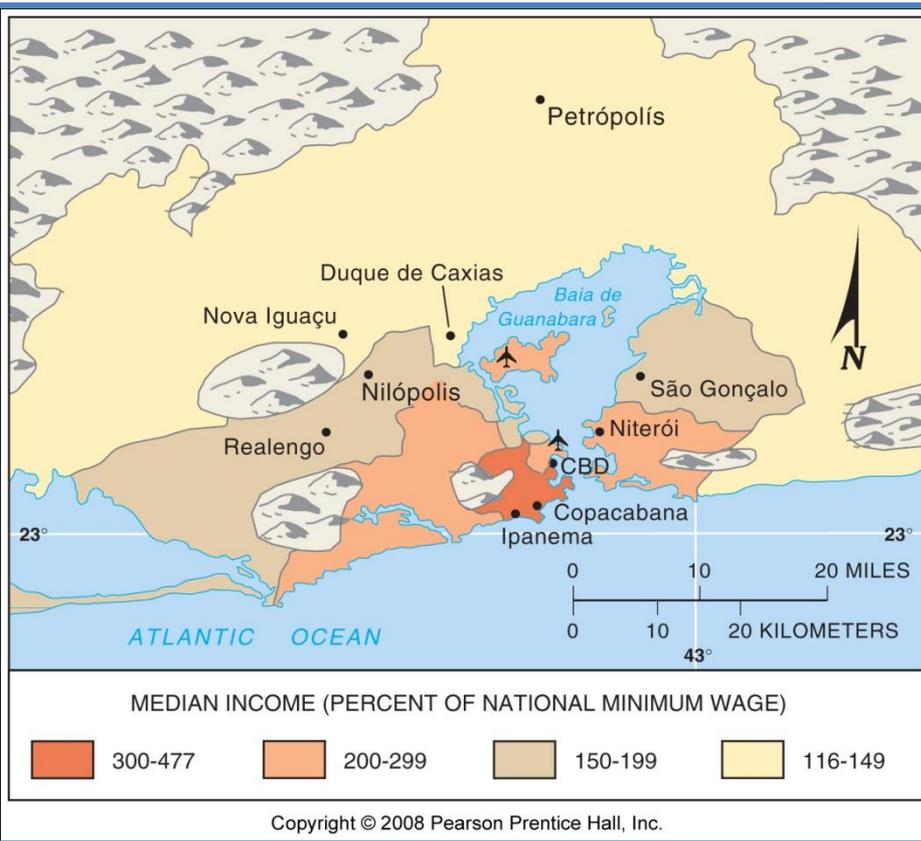
**Central Plaza of Mexico City**

The Aztec city of Tenochtitlán was built on an island in Lake Texcoco. Today poorer people live on a landfill in the former lakebed, and the elite live to the west.



**Central Plaza of  
Mexico City**

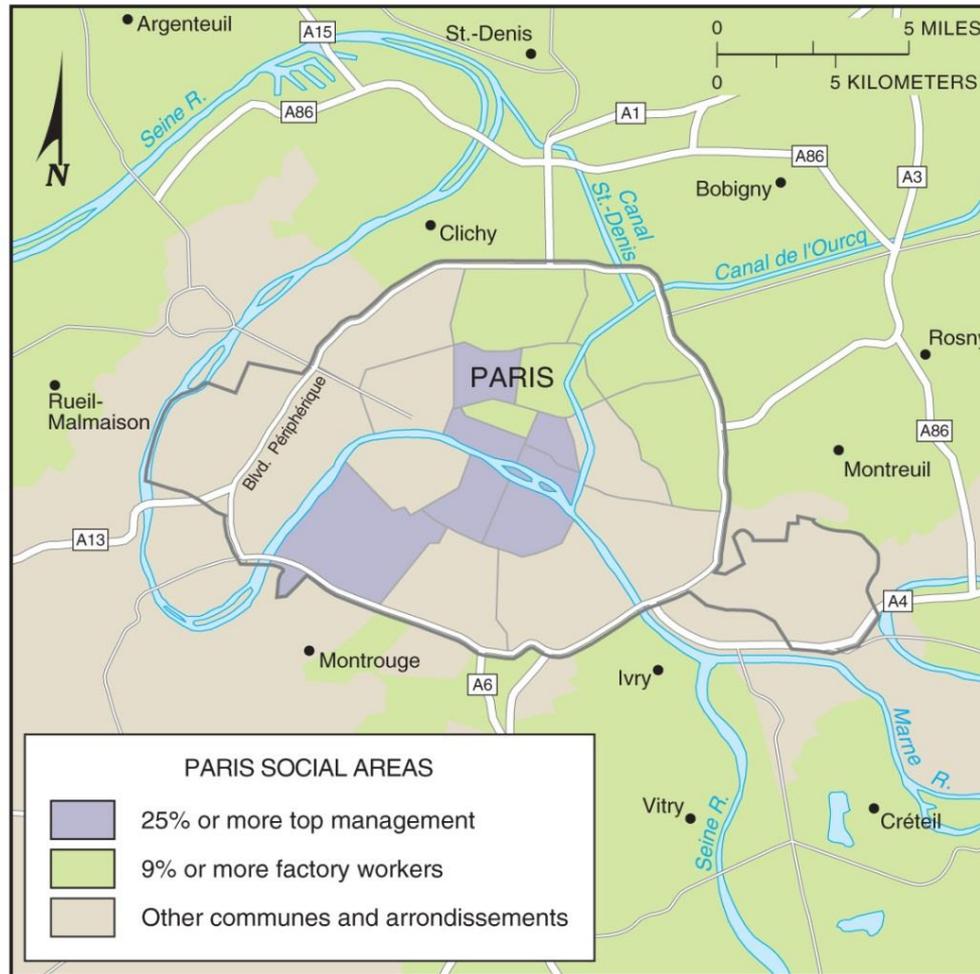
# Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



The highest income areas are near the CBD and in a spine along the ocean, whereas low income people are more likely to live in peripheral areas.

In cities of LDCs, high income individuals are attracted to central areas because services, such as municipal sewers, are more widely available there than in peripheral areas.

# Social Areas in Paris:



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- Higher income professionals are likely to live in the center of Paris, while factory workers tend to live in the suburbs, in contrast to the pattern of many American cities.

Graffiti murals calling for peace are painted on walls in Nairobi's Kibera slum ahead of elections on 4 March. Kibera, one of Africa's largest slums, was strongly affected by the violence and political turmoil that engulfed Kenya after its elections in 2007.



1. How would you define a slum?
2. How many people live in urban slums?
3. How are urban slums created?



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**Squatter Settlements:**  
area within a city in an LDC in which people illegally establish residences on land they do not own or rent and erect homemade structures

- **One billion people worldwide live in slums, a number that will likely double by 2030. The characteristics of slum life vary greatly between geographic regions, but they are generally inhabited by the very poor or socially disadvantaged.**
- **India has about 93 million slum dwellers and as much as 50% of New Delhi's population is thought to live in slums, 60% of Mumbai**

A woman begs in a subway in Mumbai, India, Jan. 11, 2011. Villagers flock to cities to find work causing slums to expand and people to live on the streets. India has about 93 million slum dwellers, and as much as 50 percent of New Delhi's population is thought to live in slums, and 60 percent of Mumbai's population.





General view of the Complexo do Alemão slum in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil on Sunday, Nov. 28, 2010.

A policemen walks past a wall with a painting of the Brazilian flag marked with bullet holes during an operation against drug traffickers





A Pakistani woman washes clothes outside her house in the slum area of Lahore, Jan. 8, 2012. The IMF forecasts Pakistan to post growth of just 2.6 percent in 2011, among the lowest in Asia, while inflation is tipped to stand at around 14 percent this year and next -- among the highest in the world.



An Afghan refugee boy, Hikmat Agha, 4, waits to start his daily class, to learn how to recite verses from the Quran, in a mosque in a slum on the outskirts of Islamabad, Pakistan, Jan. 18, 2012.



Slum dwellers search for their belongings through the debris after a fire in Kolkata, India, Jan. 23, 2012.



A woman walks past a grain shop at a market in the Kibera slum of the Kenyan capital Nairobi, Jan. 20, 2012. Kibera is a vast shanty town that lacks even basic services such as sanitation.



# Megacities (News Hour with Jim Lehr – Dhaka, Bangladesh)



- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eFboV2m1yuw>

## 2009 Free Response #2:

- *A large proportion of urban residents in the megacities of the periphery of the world system live in squatter settlements.*
- A.) Describe a typical location of squatter settlements within urban areas of megacities on the global periphery.
- B.) Describe **TWO** factors that contribute to the formation of squatter settlements.
- C.) Give a detailed account of **THREE** consequences of the rapid growth of squatter settlements. The three consequences you discuss may be social, economic, political or environmental.

- Part A (1 point) Describe a typical location of squatter settlements within urban areas of megacities on the global periphery.
- Edge of city
- Elsewhere in the built area other than the edge (with explanation)
- Vacant or undesirable land, such as steep hillsides, floodplains, dumps/landfills, cemeteries, close to industries
- Land with unclear title

Part B (2 points) Describe two factors that contribute to the formation of squatter settlements.

- Large-scale rural-to-urban migration
- Poverty (with elaboration)
- Lack of enough affordable housing (public/private)
- Lack of, or failure to enforce, land use policy (government or private)
- NOT immigration, unless clearly talking about rural-to-urban migration
- NOT refugees

Part C (3 points) Give a detailed account of THREE consequences of the rapid growth of squatter settlements. The three consequences you discuss may be social, economic, political, or environmental.

- Unhealthy living conditions leading to high morbidity and/or mortality rates in squatter settlements
- Increase in crime
- Development of gangs or other non-legal authority systems that use force to impose their rules
- Development of political action and/or political unrest
- Increased water pollution resulting from lack of sanitation facilities and refuse collection
- Increased soil erosion on hillsides as existing vegetation is removed
- Decreased air quality resulting from fires used for cooking and heating in settlements
- Increase in the availability of cheap labor
- Increased risk of disasters, such as fires, industrial accidents, mudslides, flooding
- An increased burden on existing taxpayers