The Role of Urban Slums in the Evolution of Megacities; A Case of Nima and Old Fadama, Accra, Ghana

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Outline of Presentation

➢ Introduction and Objectives
➢ Definition of Terminologies
➢ Some Examples
➢ Study Sites and Research Methodology
➢ Research Results
➢ Conclusions and Recommendations

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Aims and Objectives

✓ To assess the present state of urbanization, megacities and slums
✓ Identify the factor(s) influencing the growth of megacities with focus on rural-urban migration
✓ Analyze the linkages between slum existence and the growth of mega-cities
✓ Present some recommendations for consideration
Introduction

➢ At the beginning of the 20th Century, 13% of the global population resided in urban areas
➢ Only 16 cities had population of at least 1 million
➢ In recent times, approximately 400 cities have population of ≥ 1 million (Cohen, 2006)
➢ For the first time in history, more people globally live in cities than in rural areas (Habitat, 2016)
➢ 55% of the world’s population reside in cities and this figure is expected to increase to 68% by 2050 (DESA, 2018)
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Source: (Institute, 2013, Learner, 2017)

Countries contributing the most to urban population growth until 2050

The global population increase between 2014 and 2050 is forecast to be 2.5 billion

Source: World Urbanization Prospect, 2014

Source: World Urbanization Prospects 2014
Definition of Terminologies

Megacity • City with a population of ten million and above (Learner, 2017)

slum • Where residents lack quality housing, water, poor sanitation, lack tenure security and highly overcrowded (UN-Habitat, 2001)

Megaslums • ?
Slum Populations

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Source: UN-Habitat, 2001
Some Global Examples

Ciuda Neza, Mexico City, Mexico
Pop: 1.2 Million

Khayelitsha, Cape Town, South Africa
Pop: 400,000

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Dharavi, Mumbai, India
Pop: ≥ 1 Million

Kibera, Nairobi, Kenya
Pop: 700,000-1 million
Study Sites and Research Methodology

➢ Non-Probability Sampling (Purposive and Snowball)
➢ Questionnaires (304)
➢ Secondary data

- Data Analysis
  - SPSS v.23
  - Microsoft Excel
Study Sites and Research Methodology
Research Results - Migration

- Nima
  - 57% - Jobs
  - 7% - Education
  - 6% - Marriage
  - 5% - Low level of development
  - 1% - Proximity to work
  - 10% - Reason not stated
### Research Results - Place of Origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Marriage</th>
<th>Cost of rent</th>
<th>Visit</th>
<th>Reason not stated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old Fadama</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Old Fadama
- 64% - Jobs
- 7% - Education
- 11% - Marriage
- 2% - Cost of rent
- 1% - Visit
- 8% - Reason not stated
### Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUSH FACTORS</th>
<th>PULL FACTORS</th>
<th>HIGH IMPACT FACTORS</th>
<th>LOW IMPACT FACTORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Level of Development</td>
<td>Job Opportunities</td>
<td>Job Search</td>
<td>Visit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population of the Area</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visits</td>
<td>Trading</td>
<td>Trading</td>
<td>Death of Mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death of Mother</td>
<td>Proximity to Work</td>
<td>Low Cost of Rent</td>
<td>Population of the Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Social Infrastructure</td>
<td>Low Cost of Rent</td>
<td>Low Level of Development</td>
<td>Nearness to Work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The Role of Slums in the Development of Megacities

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Recommendations

✓ A comprehensive and integrated planning
✓ Elimination of one-size fits all syndrome
✓ Provision of basic infrastructure and services
✓ Urban planners should provide feasible plans for government to balance efficiency and civil rights
✓ A hybrid intervention method is needed
✓ Finally, the best solution to remedy slums and to prevent the growth of megacities is to prevent them
Conclusion

❖ Megacities are mostly categorized by extreme concentrations of people and infrastructure, however, megacities are heterogeneous and complex, just like slums

❖ Slums are part of the wider urban fabric

❖ As far as rural areas remain less developed, its inhabitants will try to find solace in the city

❖ Planning for scale and planning for the future is to avoid the problems that will lead to more people residing in cities

❖ Planning for future means we must endeavor as urban planners, designers, architects, policy makers and politicians, to make every part of our individual countries attractive.

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Thanks For Your Attention!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

谢谢大家

Terima Kasih
Bio-note

Eunice Yorgri is proactive and fundamentally fascinated about issues relating to human settlements, inequalities and urban/rural poverty. She pursued her Bachelor degree (2006-2010), Master degree (2013-2015) and Doctorate (2015-2019) all specialised in rural and urban planning. She has worked in diverse capacities both on national and international platforms. She has also participated in a couple of conferences both within the academia and in the cooperate world. Dr. Yorgri loves to conduct investigations on slums, human settlement in general, and prides with issues of voluntarism and charity. Her dream is to own a consultancy and research institute.

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