KEY CHALLENGES FOR URBANISATION IN GHANA

GPSC AFRICA REGIONAL WORKSHOP

Integrated Urban Development in Africa: Challenges and Lessons Learnt
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KEY CHALLENGES OF URBANISATION

1. INSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS
2. WASTE MANAGEMENT
3. DEVELOPMENT CONTROL
4. MOBILITY & TRANSPORT
5. ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT
INSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE

POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS
Inadequate Policy Provisions to Facilitate Mobilisation of Capital Resources for City Level Infrastructure Projects

DECENTRALISATION PROCESS
Unsupportive Institutional Hierarchy Arrangements for Delivering on City-level Goals and Performance. Weak Urban Governance and Institutional Coordination

INTEGRATED URBAN PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT
Difficulty in Envisioning a Comprehensive Urban Development & Investment Process which is also Responsive to Workflows of Regular Public Sector Institutions
WASTE MANAGEMENT

COLLECTION SERVICE COVERAGE
High Cost in Matching up Collection Services with Rate of Waste Generation due to Increasing Population
About 75% of Waste is Collected Daily by Formal Groups
20% by Informal Groups. A Deficit of about 5% Remains Uncollected

FINAL DISPOSAL OF WASTE
Scarce Land and Technological Resource for Developing Sustainable & Final Disposal Systems
DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

HIGH DEMAND FOR HOUSING
1.7M Deficit in Urban Housing Stock Annually Leading to the Proliferation of Uncontrolled Informal Structures in Open Spaces in Built-up Areas

COMPLEX LAND MARKET DISPOSITION
Indicative Land Management Systems and Private Tenure Holdings Encouraging Developments to run Ahead of Planning with a Gross Lack of Basic Services

CITY GROWTH AND SPRAWL DEVELOPMENT
6% Annual Growth in Physical Developments. Poorly Integrated Land-use Systems Putting Workplaces Far Away From Residential Developments
URBAN GROWTH BY POPULATION & PHYSICAL EXPANSION

Gt. Accra Metro Area Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1,307,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2,513,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4,429,649</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3% Average Population Growth Rate Between 2000 and 2014

Gt. Accra Metro Area Urban Extent & Densities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-1.3% Annual Decline in Urban Extent Densities because of Urban Sprawl

Source: New York University & 100 Resilience Cities
3 DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

PUBLIC SPACE DEVELOPMENT
Declining Attention to Investment into Public Open Space and Community Benefit

URBAN ECONOMY AND WELFARE
Urban Areas in Ghana are Characterised with 'Urbanisation of Poverty'- that is, Urbanisation of People far Outweigh Urbanisation of Capital

URBAN POPULATION AND SPATIAL GROWTH
Increasing Urbanisation at 51% Population with Growing Concentration of few Centres; especially Accra-Tema, Kumasi, Sekondi-Takoradi & Tamale
RURAL-URBAN STRUCTURE OF GHANA

Proportion of **Rural Population**
Versus
Proportion of **Urban Population**
by Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>Urban Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>47.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Accra</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>90.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>43.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volta</td>
<td>66.3</td>
<td>33.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brong Ahafo</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>44.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashanti</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>60.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper West</td>
<td>83.7</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper East</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Four Largest Settlements in Ghana together inhabit 46.7% and 52.58% of the Country's Urban Population in 2000 and 2010 Respectively

INTEGRATED TRANSPORT PLANNING
Low Capacities in Planning for Integrated Land-Use and Transportation Services within the Public Sectors

THE URBAN FORM AND URBAN DENSITY
Rapid Expansion in the Urban Extent is Fostering the Following:
1. Car Dependency for Commuters
2. Lower Densities which are not Supportive of Cost Effective Development of Infrastructure and Services

EFFICIENCY IN URBAN TRANSPORTATION
Inefficient use of Available Road Space in Terms of Modes and Persons Trips; 70% of Persons Trips are by Public Transport which Utilises only 30% of Road Space in Accra & Kumasi, for Example.
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

AIR QUALITY IN URBAN AREAS
- Deteriorating Air Quality especially along Major Transport Corridors and Industrial Enclaves
- High GHG Emissions Creating Heat Islands; That is People Moving from Hot Weather Areas to Colder Areas
- High Use of Charcoal as Energy Source for Cooking has Adverse Implication for Trees and Forest Resources

UNDER-REGULATED INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENTS
- Absence of Environmental Management Institutional Representation at the Local Government Level
- Weak Research Linkages Between Industry and Academia
**Lighting Source-Urban Communities**

- **Electricity**: 83.8%
- **Generators**: 0.6%
- **Kerosene Lamps**: 8.4%
- **Flash Light**: 5.5%
- **Solar**: 0.1%

*Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Oct. 2014*

**Sources for Cooking**

- **Wood**: 13.8%
- **Gas**: 28.9%
- **Electricity**: 0.8%
- **Charcoal**: 47.9%
- **No Cooking**: 7%

*Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Oct. 2014*

**IMPLICATIONS**

- Charcoal energy use being highest means more GHG emissions from domestic sources.
- Solar energy (sustainable sources) still unexplored for significant domestic use.

*Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Oct. 2014*
CONCLUSION

- FORWARD & BACKWARD LINKAGES
  Growing Urban Centres in Ghana Need to have a Generative Impact on Rural Development to Support Rural Life

- GLOBAL GOALS (SDGs)
  Urban Areas in Ghana need to Internalise Indicators for Achieving the Relevant Sustainable Development Goals to their Local Economies

- URBAN EMPLOYMENT
  Urban Areas in Ghana need to Generate Sufficient Urban Employment to Contain their Expanding Populations