

Project grant is awarded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark (DANIDA)

INTRODUCTION

The Climate Change Resilience in Urban Mobility (CLIMACCESS) is a collaborative Danida supported research project involving the University of Copenhagen, University of Ghana and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) of Ghana. The project span is 5 years (March, 2018–December, 2022).

OBJECTIVES

The project is to establish a comprehensive understanding of the physical and human factors that determine resilience to climate change impacts on mobility and accessibility in Accra .

Specifically, the research and capacity building should lead to reduced inequality in access to mobility and, thereby, reduced vulnerability of local communities challenged by unsustainable spatial development practices and increased frequency of extreme weather events. Three Ph.Ds would be sponsored by the project.

WORK PACKAGES

A. Urban mobility patterns, livelihood strategies and vulnerability .



Kick-off Workshop (27th June, 2018)
Alisa Swiss Spirit Hotel, North Ridge Accra



Typical road flooding at Okpongolo, Legon and Shiashie in Accra
June 2018

B. Scenarios of climate change and urban flooding

C. Transport network analysis: Impact of flooding on urban accessibility and mobility

D. Towards a comprehensive understanding of the interplay between climate change, urban accessibility and the mobility of urban residents.

METHODOLOGY

The project will apply a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods to address the objectives of the different work packages. The quantitative methods include questionnaire surveys, computerized analysis of local and city-wide elevation models, satellite images as well as GIS-based analysis of the urban transport networks in terms of risk of flooding, connectivity and level of redundancy. A small UAV “drone” will be applied to collect local elevation data for evaluation purposes. A city-wide elevation model based on satellite images will be obtained for the project. The qualitative methods include focus groups, key informant interviews, field observations, in-depth qualitative interviews and participatory community workshops.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

