

This upgrading of major slum areas (rather than its complete removal) has had a major beneficial social impact. The repair of rundown housing allows very poor families to:-

- retain their strong community roots;
- to gain improved access to urban utilities (see the list above);
- to build up some savings (to perhaps gain better housing in the future).

As part of this initiative, the Moroccan Ministry of Housing and Urban Development is also determined to prevent the further growth of new slums.

Task 2:

- (a) Figure 1 is of a **bidonville** in Marrakech.

Add **arrows** and **labels** (and **annotations**) to describe the nature of the buildings and the likely inadequacies of living in such an urban environment.

- (b) Figure 2 was taken on the same day and within 400m of the last photograph. It illustrates what government aided housing upgrades can provide.

In the space below, describe the ways in which this urban environment is superior to that described above.



Figure 1



Figure 2

Approach 2: Building a New Town

Tamansourt

The growth of Marrakech has been remarkable in the last few decades; the following figures show this:-

| 1952 | 1961 | 1971 | 1982 | 1994 | 2004 | 2007 | 2014 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 215,000 | 243,124 | 332,741 | 439,728 | 669,043 | 823,154 | 872,015 | 928,850 |

The authorities do not wish Marrakech's growth to continue unchecked, however. Thus, in addition to upgrading the housing stock *within* Marrakech (see Approach 1 above), the building of a major new city, **Tamansourt**, was begun in 2004.