Social Green-Blue Infrastructure

Case Studies to Support the Addis Ababa Urban Age Task Force

A Technical Report commissioned by the Addis Ababa Urban Age Task Force

URBAN AGE

Addis Ababa Urban Age Task Force

The Addis Ababa Urban Age Task Force is a partnership between the Addis Ababa City Plan and Development Commission (AACPDC), LSE Cities at the London School of Economics and Political Science, the Alfred Herrhausen Gesellschaft, and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. Its purpose is to support the City of Addis Ababa in advancing its strategic development agenda. The Task Force's work builds upon the Addis Ababa City Structure Plan 2017–2027, exploring opportunities for compact and well-connected urban growth that can be delivered through integrated city governance. In addition to advisory activities and capacity building, it will identify strategic pilot projects to address complex urban challenges around housing, urban accessibility, green and blue infrastructure, and urban governance.

urbanagetaskforce.net/addisababa

Report Authors
Name Name
Name Name
Name Name

Supervisor
Name Name

Working Group
Name Name
Name Name
Name Name

Research Team
Name Name
Name Name
Name Name

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Introduction

The same time, digital technology is changing the way city governments operate and how they interact with citizens. Cities are increasingly using big data and real-time information to inform decision making.

The New Urban Governance focus of the Urban Age Task Forces is designed to support concrete change across different tiers of governments.

Conclusion: For any task force governance focus, issues of data and information will have to play a central role.

The overall programme is composed of four distinct strands of engagement (see Figure 3):

1. framing, which includes the pre-assessment;
2. the task force core;
3. task force support;
4. background research

Q5: 'What type of additional local research on Addis Ababa would be particularly helpful for advancing compact and connected urban growth?'

Why?

The aim of the task force was to provide a valuable resource and accessible document to inform decision making in Yangon beyond technocratic processes.

Table 1: Urban governance issues

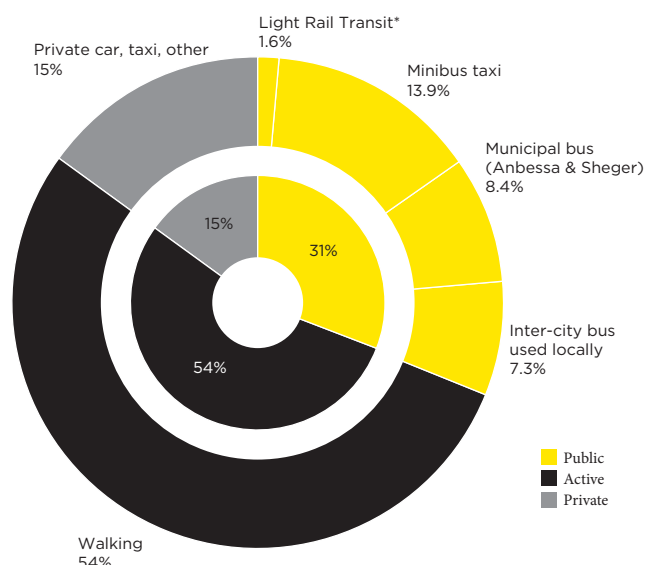| Core Issues	Wider Issues
– Data and information	– Corruption
– Strategic planning	– Politicisation
– Scenario planning	– Legal structures
– Integrated governance and coordination	– Decision making
– Policy interdependence	– Addressing uncertainty
– Budgets and finance	– Participation
– Skills and capacity	– Trust
– Transitions	– Formalisation
– Communication	– Land governance
– Leadership	– Change management
	– Staffing
	– Implementation

How people move in Addis Ababa

Figure 1: Urban Age engagement with Addis Ababa since 2017

These were then evaluated both by the Plan Commission and the Urban Age Executive Group in order to determine the main governance focus of an Addis Ababa Task Force.

Based on a scoring exercise of the urban governance core and wider issues* outlined in Table 2 (see Appendix 2, three priority issues were identified: data and information; integrated governance and coordination; and land governance.

This is a priority concern in Addis Ababa due to:

'Prepare 4,301 ha of land to accommodate the 645,120 units in the inner part of Addis Ababa (brown land) with housing density of 150 units per ha; and another 4,586 ha of land on expansion areas to accommodate 554,880 units by applying a density standard of 121 units per ha.'

The key phases of the task force core will include:

Urban Age Task Force brief/Memorandum of Understanding (April–May 2019)

– final brief negotiation and development
– brief writing based on pre-assessment
– or programmes could this focus be aligned with?

1. New urban governance

The same time, digital technology is changing the way city governments operate and how they interact with citizens. Cities are increasingly using big data and real-time information to inform decision making.

1.1 The New Urban Governance focus of the Urban Age Task

The New Urban Governance focus of the Urban Age Task Forces is designed to support concrete change across different tiers of governments.

Conclusion: For any task force governance focus, issues of data and information will have to play a central role.

The overall programme is composed of four distinct strands of engagement (see Figure 3):

5. framing, which includes the pre-assessment;
6. the task force core;
7. task force support;
8. background research

1.1.1 Local research needs

Q5: 'What type of additional local research on Addis Ababa would be particularly helpful for advancing compact and connected urban growth?'

1.1.1.1 Local research needs

Why?

The aim of the task force was to provide a valuable resource and accessible document to inform decision making in Yangon beyond technocratic processes.

Table 2: Urban governance issues

Core Issues	Wider Issues
– Data and information	– Corruption
– Strategic planning	– Politicisation
– Scenario planning	– Legal structures
– Integrated governance and coordination	– Decision making
– Policy interdependence	– Addressing uncertainty
– Budgets and finance	– Participation
– Skills and capacity	– Trust
– Transitions	– Formalisation
– Communication	– Land governance
– Leadership	– Change management
	– Staffing
	– Implementation

How people move in Addis Ababa

- Light Rail Transit* 1.6%
- Private car, taxi, other 15%
- Minibus taxi 13.9%
- Municipal bus (Anbessa & Sheger) 8.4%
- Inter-city bus used locally 7.3%
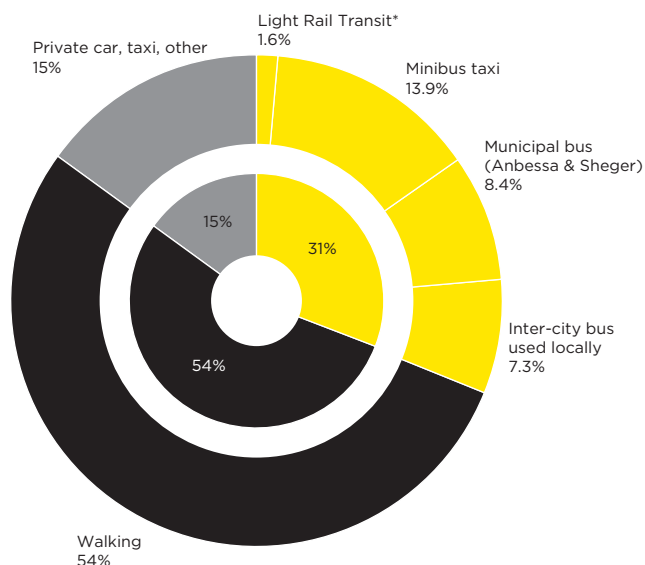- Walking 54%

15%
31%
54%

Figure 2: Urban Age engagement with Addis Ababa since 2017

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1.2 Sheger Express buses

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- or programmes could this focus be aligned with?

1.2.1 Sheger Express buses

2. New urban governance

The same time, digital technology is changing the way city governments operate and how they interact with citizens. Cities are increasingly using big data and real-time information to inform decision making.

4.2 IBA Thüringen: URBANRURAL (2012-2023)

3. What is an International Building Exhibition (IBA)? What can it achieve?

3.1 IBA - an innovation generator for sustainable urbanisation

3.2 The Historical Context along examples

3.2.1 Test line

3.2.1.1 Test line

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The Historical Context along examples

Figure 3:

4. IBA Berlin: Inner City as Living Space (1979 - 1984/87)

4.1 IBA Emscher Park: The Future of an Industrial Region (1989-1999) IBA Hamburg: Leap across the Elbe (2006-2013)

View looking south west over Addis Ababa
from the hills above Megenagna
© Charlie Rosser

Appendix 1. Task force pilot programmes

Yangon, Myanmar

Undertaken as part of the Executive MSc in Cities in 2016/17, the task force focus was on strategic planning and infrastructure development in Yangon, Myanmar, working with the Yangon City Development Corporation (YCDC) on long-term scenario planning for this rapidly growing South East Asian metropolis. The task force worked to develop a research report that can be used by YCDC as they consider different spatial development pathways when transitioning from a city of 5.2 million to a megacity of more than 10 million inhabitants between now and 2050. It explored different scenarios of how this rapid population growth could be physically accommodated in the city, relating the Yangon context to international experiences with urban expansion driven by infrastructure development. Three spatial development scenarios (compact, polycentric and sprawl) were analysed for two economic growth trajectories (high and low GDP growth) while the same level of projected urban population growth is assumed. The aim of the task force was to provide a valuable resource and accessible document to inform decision making in Yangon beyond technocratic processes.

India Smart Cities

The India Smart Cities Mission pilot was a capacity building event held in Delhi in 2015, attended by state governments, mayors and municipal commissioners of the 98 cities included in the Smart Cities Mission. The two-day programme explored various aspects of smart city development, with a group of experts from the Urban Age network working with the city officials to facilitate discussion and potential actions in relation to issues such as how to set goals for cities, understanding area-based development and financing smart city projects, so that these could be taken forward and developed within their own cities/administrations.

Dutch Government

The National-Regional Programme for Amsterdam, Almere and Markermeer (RRAAM) was a development, environmental and transportation strategy for the North Wing of the Randstad, which will see the city of Almere double in size by 2030. LSE Cities convened a panel of experts from our Urban Age network to look at the existing plans and alternatives in order to assess the programme from a more qualitative and international perspective, working alongside the local administrative authorities as well as two central government ministries. The findings were then presented to the Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment. With the RRAAM International Review, LSE Cities informed and influenced the Dutch National Government and civic leaders in city and urban planning. The final report submitted, following the inputs from the international panel of experts, was critically instrumental in the decisions made by local and national policymakers.

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URBAN AGE

This report is one in the following series:

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The Urban Age Programme, jointly organised with and supported by the Alfred Herrhausen Gesellschaft is an international investigation of the spatial and social dynamics of cities. The programme consists of conferences, research initiatives, task forces and publications. Since 2005, 17 conferences have been held in rapidly urbanising regions in Africa and Asia, as well as in mature urban regions in the Americas and Europe.

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Addis Ababa City Plan and Development Commission is committed and fully dedicated to preparing research-based city-wide short, medium and long term strategic development plans (both socio-economic and spatial) in order to transform the city to one among the middle-income cities in the world; create a liveable city for the citizen; and make Addis Ababa the best destination for investment in Africa. The commission is accountable to promote urban economy and jobs; deliver urban renewal and housing for citizens; improve urban environment and quality of life; and support policy decisions that will register accelerated, sustainable and equitable economic growth and a climate resilient green economy.

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