



URBAN AGENDA

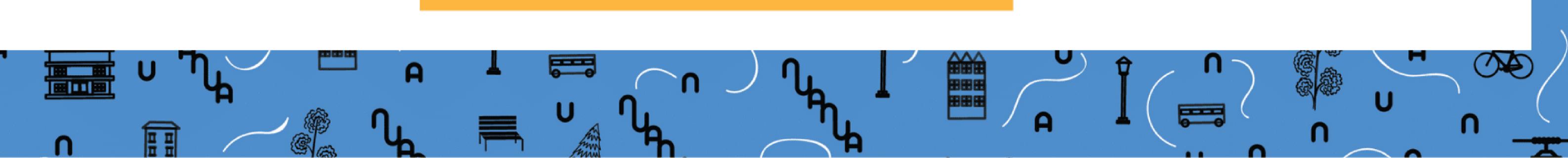






Learning Series

Learning, Reflecting, Acting Together



How is your country integrating strategic and integrated urban planning approaches—such as mobility planning, land-use management, and public space design—into recent urban development initiatives?

Nigeria (Ms. Banmi Alugbin)

- **Use of planning instruments:**19 operative development plans, Lagos State Development Plan (2022–2052), Lagos Resilience Strategy, Climate Action Plan and Urban Renewal Guidelines to guide land-use, regeneration and resilience.

- **Mobility & land-use integration** promoting transit-oriented development and multimodal transport (including waterways) tied to activity-center planning so transport investments align with land use.

- **Public space & implementation:**urban renewal guidelines and resilience work promote nature-based solutions, streets/public space redesigns, and projects (e.g., new deep-sea port, new airport) implemented via coordinated agencies.

- **Delivery approach:**strong emphasis on public-private partnerships and multi-agency coordination to finance and implement integrated interventions.

Ethiopia (Mr. Belayneh Agonafer)

- **Mobility planning:**corridor development linking commercial, industrial and residential areas (corridor projects from Addis to secondary cities) to improve integrated movement and access.

- Land-use & infrastructure integration corridors combine transport, utilities and other infrastructure so development is delivered in an integrated package rather than piecemeal.

- **Public space & non-motorized priority**adding pedestrian walkways, dedicated cycle lanes and bus-only lanes to make streets more pedestrian/cyclist friendly and reduce traffic accidents.

- **Delivery approach:** emphasis on community participation, PPPs, stronger coordination among city offices and utility providers, and use of digital tools/urban observatories for monitoring and scaling to secondary cities.

What are the main challenges you face in managing rapid urban growth or spatial expansion, and what planning tools or strategies have proven most effective in addressing them?

Nigeria (Ms. Banmi Alugbin)

Main challenges:extreme population pressure (Lagos ~20+ million in small land area); informality and slums; flooding and climate-related shocks; difficulty in providing basic services to rapidly growing populations.

Effective tools/strategies:operative development plans (19 local ODPs) and a forthcoming comprehensive strategic plan to guide land use; Lagos Resilience Strategy and Climate Action Plan for shock preparedness; Urban Renewal Guidelines to direct regeneration; transit-oriented development and multimodal transport (including waterways) to manage growth and mobility; leveraging public-private partnerships (PPPs) and multi-agency coordination to fund and implement projects (e.g., deep-sea port, new airport).

Ethiopia (Mr. Belayneh Agonafer)

Main challenges: large housing shortage and informal settlements; deficits in basic services (water, sanitation); traffic congestion and pedestrian safety due to vehicle-oriented infrastructure; general infrastructure gaps with limited financing.

Effective tools/strategies:corridor development (integrated transport and infrastructure corridors linking commercial, industrial, residential areas) to shape spatial expansion; incorporation of pedestrian walkways, cycle lanes and bus-only lanes to improve safety and mobility; stronger coordination among city institutions and utility providers to avoid fragmented interventions; community participation and PPPs to mobilize resources; adoption of digital tools/urban observatories for monitoring and management.

Could you share an example from your current project (corridor development, territorial plans, or city-level planning) that illustrates how climate resilience or risk-sensitive planning is being incorporated?

Nigeria (Ms. Banmi Alugbin)

- Climate-resilience examples: Lagos Resilience Strategy and a dedicated Climate Action Plan guide risk-sensitive planning (flooding, shocks like pandemics).
- Project examples: urban renewal guidelines and transit-oriented / multimodal transport initiatives (including waterways) are being implemented with nature-based solutions and resilience principles to reduce flood risk and improve adaptive capacity. Large infrastructure projects (new deep-sea port, new airport) are being advanced with multi-agency coordination and PPP financing tied back to the plans.

Ethiopia (Mr. Belayneh Agonafer)

- Climate-resilience examples: corridor development (linking Addis and secondary cities) used as an integrated delivery mechanism that combines transport, utilities and infrastructure to reduce vulnerability from piecemeal growth.
- **Project examples**: corridor projects incorporate safer pedestrian walkways, dedicated cycle lanes and bus-only lanes (reducing traffic risk and improving access) and emphasize coordination with utility providers, community participation and PPP financing; adoption of digital tools/urban observatories is used to monitor performance and inform risk-sensitive decisions.

How do you ensure meaningful collaboration between national government, local authorities, and communities in the planning and implementation process?

Nigeria (Ms. Banmi Alugbin)

- Institutional frameworks and plans: Use of operative development plans, Lagos State Development Plan, Lagos Resilience Strategy and Urban Renewal Guidelines to align mandates across agencies.
- **Multi-agency coordination**: Emphasis on bringing MDAs (ministries, departments, agencies) together so transport, land-use, utilities and renewal programs are coordinated rather than siloed.
- Community & stakeholder roles: Engagement with communities and organized private sector; fostering ownership (e.g., in urban renewal) so citizens maintain improvements.
- **Financing & delivery:** Heavy reliance on public-private partnerships to mobilize funds and implement projects jointly with government and private actors.

Ethiopia (Mr. Belayneh Agonafer)

- **Community participation:** Active involvement of communities in infrastructure delivery (community-built road segments, local inputs) to share costs and ensure buy-in.
- Institutional coordination: Strengthening coordination between city government offices and utility providers to avoid fragmented implementation.
- **PPPs and developer engagement:** Use of public-private partnerships and private developers to mobilize resources for housing and infrastructure.
- Evidence & monitoring: Adoption of digital tools and urban observatories to monitor projects and support transparency and joint decision-making.

Looking ahead, what are the key priorities or opportunities you see for strengthening sustainable urban development in your country, and where could regional or international partners provide the most support?

Nigeria (Ms. Banmi Alugbin)

- **Key priorities/opportunities:** finalize/implement comprehensive strategic plans; scale transitoriented and multimodal transport; accelerate urban renewal and climate resilience (naturebased solutions); mobilize more PPP investment for large infrastructure (ports, airport, transport); strengthen multi-agency coordination and community ownership.
- Where partners can help: technical support for implementation and capacity building, financing and blended-finance instruments, knowledge exchange on resilient/compact city solutions, support for PPP structuring and nature-based resilience pilots.

Ethiopia (Mr. Belayneh Agonafer)

- **Key priorities/opportunities:** scale corridor development to secondary cities; strengthen institutional coordination (city–utilities); expand pedestrian/cycling and safe public transport; improve housing delivery via PPPs and community engagement; adopt digital monitoring/urban observatories for data-driven management.
- Where partners can help: finance and technical assistance for corridor and secondary-city scaling, capacity building for inter-agency coordination, digital tools and data systems, support for PPP frameworks and community-inclusive financing models.