

Challenges and Opportunities of Urban Design Implementation in Addis Ababa, The Case of Basha Wolde Chilot



Girma Adugna Guteta

A Thesis Submitted to

The department of **Architecture**

School of Civil Engineering and Architecture.

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of
Master's in **urban planning and Design** (Specialization in).

Office of Graduate Studies

Adama Science and Technology University

June, 2022

Adama, Ethiopia

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Advisor: -

Daniel Lirebo (Ph.D.)

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Declaration and Recommendation

Declaration

I hereby declare that this Master Thesis entitled **Challenges and Opportunities of Urban Design Implementation in Addis Ababa. The Case of Basha Wolde Chilot** is my original work. That is, it has not been submitted for the award of any academic degree, diploma or certificate in any other university. All sources of materials that are used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged through citation

Name of the student

Signature

Date

Recommendation

I, the advisor of this thesis, hereby certify that I have read the revised version of the thesis entitled Challenges and Opportunities of Urban Design Implementation in Addis Ababa. The Case of Basha Wolde Chilot” prepared under my guidance by Girma Adugna submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master’s of Science in Adama Science and Technology University. Therefore, I recommend the submission of revised version of the thesis to the department following the applicable procedures.

Major Advisor

Signature

Date

Co-advisor

Signature

Date

Approval of M.Sc. Thesis

We, the advisors of the thesis entitled Challenges and Opportunities of Urban Design Implementation in Addis Ababa. The Case of Basha Wolde Chilot and developed by Girma Adugna, hereby certify that the recommendation and suggestions made by the board of examiners are appropriately incorporated into the final version of the thesis.

Major Advisor	Signature	Date
Co-advisor	Signature	Date

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Examiners of the thesis by Girma Adugna have read and evaluated the thesis entitled Challenges and Opportunities of Urban Design Implementation in Addis Ababa. The Case of Basha Wolde Chilot and examined the candidate during open defense. This is, therefore, to certify that the thesis is accepted for partial fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of Master of Science in Adama Science and Technology University

Chairperson	Signature	Date
Internal Examiner	Signature	Date
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Finally, approval and acceptance of the thesis is contingent upon submission of its final copy to the Office of Postgraduate Studies (OPGS) through the Department Graduate Council (DGC) and School Graduate Committee (SGC).

Department Head	Signature	Date
School Dean	Signature	Date
Office of Postgraduate Studies, Dean	Signature	Date

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

LDP	Local development plan
ASTU	Adama science and technology University
BWC	Basha Walde Chilot.
USA	United State of America
ARCC	Architectural Research Centers Consortium
MUDHE	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing of Ethiopia
EiABC	Ethiopian Institute of Architecture, Building Construction and City development
SPSS	Statistical Product and Service Solutions
AutoCAD	a computer-aided design
GIS	A geographic information system
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
NDP	Neighborhood Development Plan
UDI	Urban Design Implementation
NUPI	National Urban Plan Institution
MSc	Masters of Sciences
APA	American Planning Association
PP	particular pages
BAR	Building Area Ratio
FAR	Floor Area Ratio
COTM	Construction Technology and Management
CI	Confidence interval
OPGS	Office of Postgraduate Studies
DGC	Department Graduate Council
SGC	School Graduate Committee
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Abstract

Addis Ababa is the capital city of Ethiopia and the most important historical city which has paid currently considerable attention to urban design. The practice has grown over time, with highly challenging implementation practices. It has a young age practiced in the last ten years to prepare urban design and implement with various problems in its history, one decade but more than six decades in the world. The government system of different political ideologies, the education and land use policies influence its preparation and implementation. The consideration of this thesis would be to identify Urban Design Implementation Challenges as well as the Opportunities through an assessment of Basha Wolde Chilot implemented design using a mixed-method. The main urban design implementation challenges are urban land use policy, intervention, lack of implementation strategy, lack of skilled man power, top-down decision, stakeholders' interest, timely reshuffling of office, and turnover of leadership. To achieve a more meaningful and successful implementation of urban design in the future, the city government has taken some concrete steps to address all of these deep-rooted issues such as a strong emphasis on policy, joining forces of higher education to work on urban design with a government, setup the urban design preparation and implementation institution under the urban planning structure to lead the institution under the supervision of knowledgeable leadership professionals and competent leaders are all necessary.

Key Words: - urban design, Implementation, challenges, mixed-method, opportunities, Basha Wolde

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

Addis Ababa is the capital city of Ethiopia which was established in 1886, the headquarters of the Africa Union, and the seat of diplomats or international organizations. (Hagos, 2012) It had a long history of serving as a political administration center for various regimes. (Yohannes ,2012). The administration of the city is led by a mayor who reports to the Prime Minister. It was divided into 11 sub-cities and over 130 woredas. At the moment, the city government of Addis Ababa sees urban design projects as a key development strategy for addressing urban quality by improving the city's physical image.

The site is located behind the Ministry of Education and is bounded by roads and a river to the north, east, and west. It is located in one of the city's most important historical sites. Security that is administratively significant necessitates careful consideration. It is located in one of the most active areas in terms of activity. Locals refer to the construction site as Basha Wolde Chilot. It covers 39.1 hectares of project action area. The Arat Kilo Central Business District and the National Palace are both nearby.

In recent years, Addis Ababa has paid considerable attention to urban design and attempting to integrate, implement urban design principles and elements, starting with the building of structural plans, basic plans, and much more localized plans. When it comes to this initiative, the concerns of design preparation and implementation are few and far between. Inability to integrate urban design components in detail into urban schemes and according to a city administration report of, urban design is addressed within a larger spatial framework comprised of various policies and guidelines that primarily regulate how streets, squares, parks and open space, and individual blocks are developed and practiced in the cities.

The provisions set out in the 2006 LDP Manual guide the country's urban design practices. The manual did not cover the details of urban design, so the designs created are merely reflections of community aspirations for making cities more attractive

The purpose of the study is to identify the implementation of urban design at the Basha Walde Chilot site.

1.2 Background of the Study

Urban design concerns different professions and interest groups. The urban design task force is the best way control to and promotes the successful implementation of urban design from starting design to the development process. (By Design 2000, p 9). Urban design is not the province of one professional group; it should involve joint working between different stakeholders representing different interests, (Llewelyn-Davies 2nd ed. 2007). Urban design is the art of making places for people. It includes the way places work and matters such as community safety and how they look. It concerns the connections between people and places, movement and urban form, nature and the built fabric, and the processes for ensuring successful villages, towns, and cities. (By Design 2000, p 8).

Urban design and implementation are influenced by the government system of different political ideologies and education policies. Urban Design in Autocratic and Democratic Societies has a difference. In autocratic societies, the centralized powers of decision-making are not subject to any control from the citizenry or their representatives. As a result, they tend to be large scale and located where the whim of the dictator's rulings. Urban renewal and redevelopment projects are ruthlessly driven through existing built-up areas. Democratic Societies tend to be a collage of work by different designers. In socialist countries with centralized political and administrative power much was achieved in quantity if not quality. (Jon Lang, 2005 p 25). Urban design is a powerful concept. It holistically encompasses the disciplines of urban planning, architecture, and landscape architecture to manage and transform the interactions of different aspects of urban life into a physical, usable form. It is the art of creating and shaping cities, towns, and neighborhoods. The ultimate goal of urban designs in every world lies in its successful implementation. (Alex and William, 2009).

In Ethiopia, urban design requirements were set LDP Manual in 2006, and the manual did not provide detailed aspects of urban design. The designs prepared are a simple reflection of the desire of communities and make cities attractive. (Ministry of Urban Development and Housing of Ethiopia, 2016). Putting into the practice of urban design in Addis Ababa has a young age, around one decade.

This study tried to assess the root cause of challenges and prospects of opportunities in the implementation of urban design through the analysis of the proposed

urban design and the actuality applied on the ground. Studies in urban planning implementation practices in Addis Ababa indicated that most of the urban centers have faced difficulty in applying, what is proposed in the spatial plan. But in the case of urban design, the challenges and opportunities in implementation practices studies haven't been done as such yet I search, so I try to identify and describe the tangible challenges in urban design implementation and its opportunities in the case of Basha Wolde Chilot.

Finally, identify the major causes of challenges regarding the urban design implementation and explore fundamental opportunities for successful urban design implementation and appropriate solutions will be put advancing.

1.3 Statement of Problems

studies on the challenges of putting urban design into practice in Addis Ababa is still in its premature periods. However, according to many reports and conversations made at various levels of the City Administration, while urban design has a power, it is not well implemented. Poor design implementation in the city is largely due to a lack of skills, commitment, technical, and capability of municipalities, fail to convert design into the ground and difficulties in terms of implementation.

Addis Ababa has practiced urban design implementation its history through various problems and challenges in the past ten years. The practice has grown over time, with highly challenging implementation practices. The skill gap, the less rules and regulation in urban design. The previously conducted research on various urban issues is not done on this title. As a result, this research attempts to identify and study the information gap by focusing on completed urban design projects in Basha Walde Chilot.

Poor urban design preparation, issues of urban policy, regulation, institutional setup with structural, organizational weaknesses, a lack of skilled human resources in urban design, a lack of intellectual capital, and the establishment of urban design institutions are the root causes of implementation challenges.

This study emphasizes assessing the grounds of challenges during the implementation process of urban design by considering and discussing the main features issues that the cause for not timely and successfully implemented according to the prepared design, as well as exploring the opportunities of implemented urban design in addition to challenges.

1.4 Objectives of Research

1.4.1 General Objective. -The general objective of this study is to assess Addis Ababa's current urban design implementation as well as the opportunities it presents in the surrounding area. In addition, on the city's sustainable urban design. The research attempts to accomplish the following specific goals:

1.4.2 Specific Objective. - Based on the above general objective the following specific objectives:

- ❖ To identify the challenges of urban design implementation faced in Basha Wolde Chilot
- ❖ To prioritize the identified main challenges of urban design implementation in the study area
- ❖ To explore the opportunities of urban design implementation in Basha Wolde Chilot.

1.5 Research Questions

The Issue of the basic urban design question is always, what makes a good city? The question is asked at both a global and a detailed level. Who should decide? Once decisions are made, who should be responsible for implementing them? Is a good city the product of a whole set of individual decisions largely uncoordinated, or does one attempt to coordinate them? What are the opportunity costs for working one way or another? (Jon Lang, 2005, p.20-21) This research study is intended to describe and explore the challenges of urban design implementation and its opportunities. Therefore, the critical questions would be:

- ❖ What are the main challenges of implementing urban design in Addis Ababa in the context of Basha Wolde Chilot?
- ❖ What are the opportunities for urban design implementation in Addis Ababa in the case of Basha Wolde Chilot?

1.6 Significance of the study

The study's findings will further to provide valuable information on how an obstacle can affect urban design implementation efficiency. The findings would be of major importance in evaluating how urban design can be a major tool in improving city design performance and urban space. The significance of the study is used in academic writing by students and researchers to communicate the importance of a research problem. Also, the extent to which the study matters and its potential benefits to people, governmental institution, instructors, researchers, urban policy driven, higher education's institution departments and other fields.

For the students, help them more to do a research, study, critical thinker, the way designed affects collaborative skills. It may improve academic research achievements of a students and deepens their conceptual understanding of challenges.

For city administrator helps to give focus attention for urban design preparation from site selection to final out output implementation results.

For the policy / curriculum developers/designers the result of the study may inspire used as a references or basis in developing the additional study or deriving policy.

For the future researches the result of this research may be a basis of further studies and can be used as related literature Finally, present appropriate description to be put forward and point out further research.

1.7 Scope of the Study

This study scope covers an area of 39.11 hectares in the Addis Ababa Arada Sub-city woreda 9 in an implemented urban design of BWC near, the Ministry of Education. The prepared urban Design, implementation strategy, and urban design guidelines put on the ground are used and that time is covered from January to May end this research emphasizes urban design technical aspects

1.8 Limitation of the study

Urban design is a young age practice of implementation in Addis Ababa. The lack of prior research studies on urban design implementation in Addis Ababa and the shortage of time is a headache to overcome, half semester is not enough. The limitation of case studies, conferences, including a lack of adequately compiled evaluation, and monitoring reports

Finally, financial problems and shortage of time may limit me to a wide more than this and thinking half-semester of time.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The discipline of urban design bridges the gap between planning and architecture. It gives policies stated in a comprehensive plan three-dimensional physical form. It focuses on public realm design, which includes both public places and the buildings that characterize them. Urban design takes a holistic approach to these areas, aiming to bring together the various disciplines responsible for the various aspects of cities into a coherent vision. (Frederick & Kent ,2007 p 10.) Urban design discipline was emerged during the modernist era as a bridge between urban planning and architecture, while the urban planning discipline was more focused on creating solutions that fit all of the city, and architectural concepts had their focus on the buildings themselves, rather than the relationship with the public realm. (Raven et al. 2018). Historically, both urban design and urban planning branched off from architectural theory and then progressed through developing their theories. They have strictly separate disciplines but operated in the same physical realm. The relationship and the power balance between Architecture, Urban planning, and Urban Design in a city's institutional framework don't consider their values. (By design, 2000).

The design process often involves exploring different options and developing a series of alternative solutions to a set of problems. The design that is finally selected is the alternative that is judged to offer the best solution. (Ali ,2007)

2.1 Concepts and Definition of Terms

2.1.1. Concepts and context of urban design. - The current concept of urban design arose from concerns that were all too familiar in the mid-20th century (By design, 2000). The concept of urban design defines the nature of buildings and the spaces between them, as well as how the design process and outcomes should be worked out. Urban design inspires, illustrates, and defines how a place can be improved or protected to benefit investors, developers, and society as a whole. (Mathew, 2021)

The concept of urban design is a powerful one. It integrates urban planning, architecture, and landscape architecture to manage and transform the interactions of various aspects of urban life into a physical, usable form. It is the art of designing and constructing cities, towns, and neighborhoods. Routes, boundaries, districts, nodes, and landmarks, as well as their interrelationships, provide the physical organizing structure of communities as well as

the basic vocabulary for urban designers. Urban designers recognize the importance of these elements working together to provide residents with functionality and a sense of belonging. Successful urban design creates economically, socially, and environmentally viable places. Above all, it creates a city of mobility, activity, and responsibility through seminars and independent study, resulting in an intimate and engaging environment.

The document's design guidelines are based on urban design principles that address how streets are designed to be active and pedestrian-friendly, as well as to establish a sense of relatedness among properties. At the same time, they encourage creativity, new design, sustainable building, and economic development. Some of these urban design principles are also implied in downtown zoning regulations. Many of these concepts are commonly used in the design community and are presented here to ensure a more comprehensive understanding of how they are applied in the design guidelines.

The boundaries between contexts and dimensions in practice in urban design may be blurred, but in general, while urban designers can make decisions about a development's form or visual appearance, they cannot change its situation in a specific local and global context, nor that it occurs within a market economy that, to a greater or lesser extent, is regulated by a governmental body.

2.1.2. Urban Design Dimensions. -Depending on 2nd edition of public places urban spaces the concept of Structuring urban design knowledge six substantive 'dimensions' of urban design thought – morphological, perceptual, social, visual, functional, and temporal – all embedded within four overarching 'contexts' – local, global, market, and regulatory – against which urban design is practiced guidelines. (Mathew, 2010). But the New knowledge in urban design structuring of 3rd edition of public places urban spaces feeding into and informing these eight (not six) dimensions are now three (not four) overarching and shifting contexts in which urban design action is situated: the local, global, and power contexts, each of which consists of two critical facets: (Mathew, 2021)

2.1.3. The context of Urban Design. - The new structure fully integrates the concept of urban design as a larger and ongoing place-shaping continuum in which all dimensions, including delivery processes, are completely immersed. These are now re-conceptualized in two new process dimensions – design governance and place production – and the concept of urban design as a process runs throughout the book like a golden thread (Mathew, 2021).

- **Local context**, encompasses not only the distinctive qualities of local places in which urban design actions are situated, but also the cultural complexities and differences that shape the different responses to those contexts. This cultural diversity is given a much greater prominence in the 3rd edition, as it should be in a world where ideas and people move much more freely and where cultural specificities can too easily be ignored or undermined.
- **Global context**, concerns not only the imperative to respond rapidly to the twin climate and ecological emergencies – but also to the all-pervasive impact of technology on both the experience of urbanity as well as on the day-to-day practices of urban design (e.g., the rise and use of big data). Both are externally imposed realities that are global in their origins but profoundly local in their (Mathew, 2021)

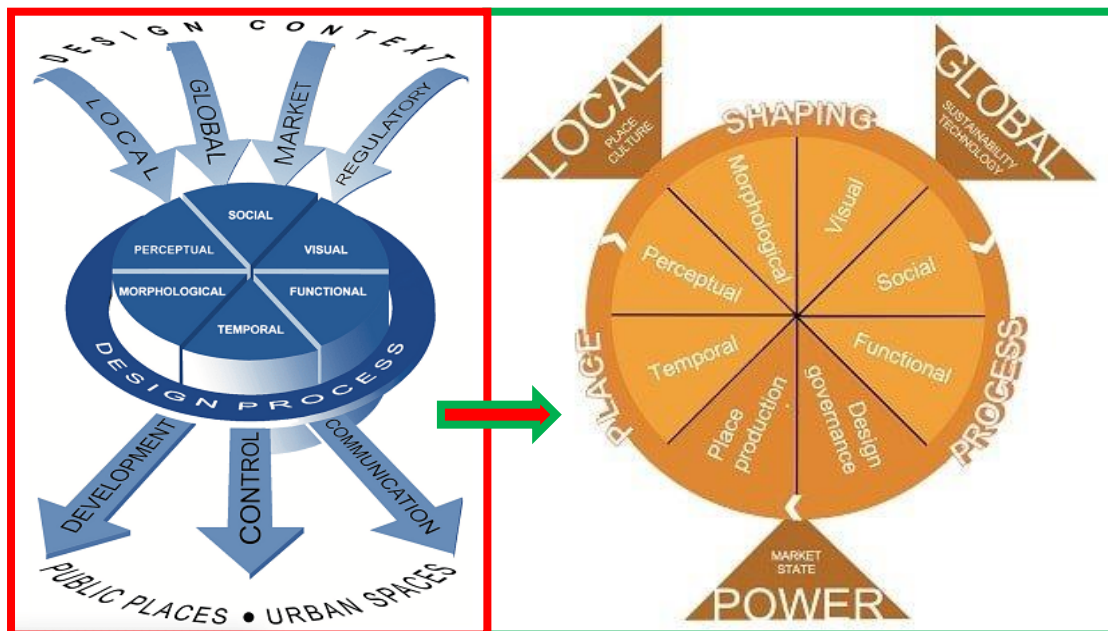


Figure 2.1. The differences between the 2nd & 3rd edition of public places urban spaces of urban design structure

Source: - 2nd & 3rd edition of public places urban spaces books (Mathew, 2010, 2021)

Power context, brings together market and state power relations. Previously these were conceptualized as separate contexts, although in reality the tensions and synergies between them is what defines this context in terms of how decision-making power is wielded and negotiated, and what its day-to-day impact is on the shaping of places.

2.2. Definition of Terms

Design. - is the realization of a concept, idea or theory into a drawing, plan, model and specification so on that ultimately allows a series objective to be achieved or resolved. (Ray et.al.2003).

Urban design. - is the ability to construct places for societies -, the system of places work and matters, the connections between people and places, movement and urban form, built the nature, and the processes for ensuring successful villages, towns, and cities to create sustainable developments for a booming economic life. (By design, 2000).

Design Guidelines: - Urban design plan reports often contain a section on design guidelines, including massing, height, building setbacks, architectural style, parking, streetscapes, signage, materials, and sustainable design. (Frederick, S. & Kent, 2007)

Implementation. - is the process of putting a design or plan into action; execution.

Challenge. - is any vertically or horizontally obstacle to achieving urban design's ultimate goal and objective. Challenge is any striving that comes across during the implementation of urban design

Opportunities. - are advantageous chance that offers a combination of favorable circumstances or situations.

Assessment. - is an evaluation of the judgment about Basha Wolde Chilot's urban design implementation based on an understanding of urban design guidelines and proposals.

The Value of Urban Design. - is an innovative attempt to quantify the economic, social, and environmental value of good urban design.

The Urban design framework. - is a document that informs the preparation of development plan policies; or sets out in detail how they are to be implemented in a particular area where there is a need to control, guide, and promote change. Area

development frameworks are also called a variety of other names, including urban design strategies, area development frameworks, spatial master plans, and planning and urban design frameworks.

2.3. Good Urban Design

Urban design brings and add better value. According to the study, good urban design adds value by increasing development's economic viability and providing social and environmental benefits. The Value of Urban Design is a groundbreaking attempt to quantify the economic, social, and environmental value of good urban design. (Thomas, 2001). People and places, movement and urban form, nature and the built environment are all connected through urban design. Urban design weaves together numerous strands of placemaking, environmental stewardship, social equity, and economic viability to create places that are distinct in their beauty and personality. Planning, transportation policy, architectural design, development economics, engineering, and landscaping are all influenced by urban design, but it is not limited to these. It brings people together to create a vision for a city, then deploys the resources and skills necessary to make that vision a reality. (Raven et al. 2018).

Good urban design adds economic value by: producing high returns on investments (good rental returns and enhanced capital values) placing developments above local competition at little cost responding to occupier demand helping to deliver more let table area (higher densities) reducing management, maintenance, energy, and security costs contributing to more contented and productive workforces. (Frederick & Kent 2007). Supporting 'life-giving' mixed-use elements in developments Creating an urban regeneration and place marketing dividend Differentiating places and raising their prestige Opening up investment opportunities, increasing confidence in development opportunities, and attracting grant monies Reducing the cost to the public purse of correcting urban design mistakes opportunities, raising confidence in development opportunities and attracting grant monies ,reducing the cost to the public purse of rectifying urban design mistakes.(Thomas, 2001).

Good urban design adds social and environmental value by creating new places that are well connected, inclusive, and accessible. Delivering mixed-use environments with a diverse range of facilities and amenities accessible to all delivering development sensitive to its context enhancing the sense of safety and security within and beyond developments restoring inaccessible or run-down areas and amenities to beneficial public use boosting

civic pride and enhancing civic image delivering more energy efficient and less polluting development revitalizing urban heritage revitalizing their prestige. (Thomas, 2001).

2.4. Theoretical and Empirical Literature

2.4.1. Theoretical Literature - Urban design emerged in the USA in the late 1940s and 1950s as a separate academic and professional area to expand and reform the modern movement in architecture. The term urban design was 65 years since it was used for the first time and it could be six decades coming into widespread usage. (Alex & William, 2009). 1956 was a year of amazing confidence and optimism in the United States in the city-building professions, fifty years ago Harvard's Graduate School of Design develops urban design, and under the leadership of Jose, Luis Sert set the foundation, precisely defining revitalized urban design as a branch of city planning. (Alex & William, 2009). The urban design replaced civic design in the late 1960s primarily focusing on major municipals and civic buildings. (ARCC Journal/ volume 6, issue 1). Urban design is an inventive process of city building that brings many different disciplines of professionals, specialists, and techniques to build a united vision to create good-looking, appropriate sites of environmental places. (Ray Gindroz, et al. 2003, p 17)

Categories of the urban design process		Phases of Urban design		
Urban Design Associates	The Urban Design process	Three phases	Phase 1	Understanding
			Phase 2	Exploring
			Phase 3	Deciding What to Do
	Pattern Book process	Four Phases	Phase 1	Understanding the Context
			Phase2	Developing the Palette
			Phase 3	Defining the Patterns
			Phase 4	Production
	Architectural Design Process	Three phases	Phase 1	Understanding the Context
			Phase 2	Exploring the Possibilities
			Phase 3	Developing the Design
conclusion			Anachronisms	

Table 2.4.1 The urban design processes

Source: summarized from the urban Design Handbook Techniques and Working Methods Ray Gindroz, et al. (2003).

27 principles of the new urbanism in urban design have been established in 1996 to create successful sustainable communities. urban design implementing organizations should

keep these principles firmly in mind and work collaboratively with clients and stakeholders to implement the proposed design. (Ray Gindroz, et al. 2003 p 19). _Urban design is an effective tool to develop place-based visions and strategies, which can be used as implements of good governance, bringing together a various range of professions and allowing them to decide on a common Programme of action and to act in agreement. (Ali, M. 2006, p.15). _Urban design concerns physical solutions for urban problems and is a consultative, collaborating, and responsive process that holds the notions of themes

- ❖ **Strategy** or the significance of considering individual urban design actions within a broader, strategic frame
- ❖ **Sustainability** considers the long-term viability and impacts of development on economies and ecological systems, natural resources, and urban communities
- ❖ **Synergy**, or the advantages of resolving issues of public and private benefit, land use, built form, and urban systems about each other, with a high level of coordination
- ❖ **Responsiveness** or the benefits of considering urban design interventions about ‘the particular characteristics, aspirations and cultural identity of the community, and the specific image, built from characteristics and development dynamics of the urban environment.

The procedure of the urban designing process is a highly argumentative process that steps from descriptions of a problem to the post-implementation appraisal of completed work. The figure below is a model of the urban design process framework. The appropriate urban design decision-making process and the participants in the development of any urban design project will be arguing with each other and with themselves as they speculate about what the issues are and how best to deal with them. (Jon, 2005 p 26). _Effective urban design policy and guidance are the main focus to achieve urban design objectives and principles. Concrete design policy and design guidance are expected to focus on how, in a particular context, development form can achieve the urban design objectives.

Thinking about Urban Design Principles in a systematic way helps to create better-designed places that are appealing, manageable, well-functioning, flexible, and adaptable to changes and local needs. Characteristics of successful streets, spaces, and towns these elements help to shape general urban design principles (English Partnership, 2000). The application of urban design principles results in good urban design qualities. To meet the conditions and realities of a good city effectively, we must change our

current understanding of what constitutes good urban design and planning. Many of the practices we now take for granted, such as city planning based on automobile transportation and zoning for single uses, will be economically, environmentally, and culturally unsustainable in the future.

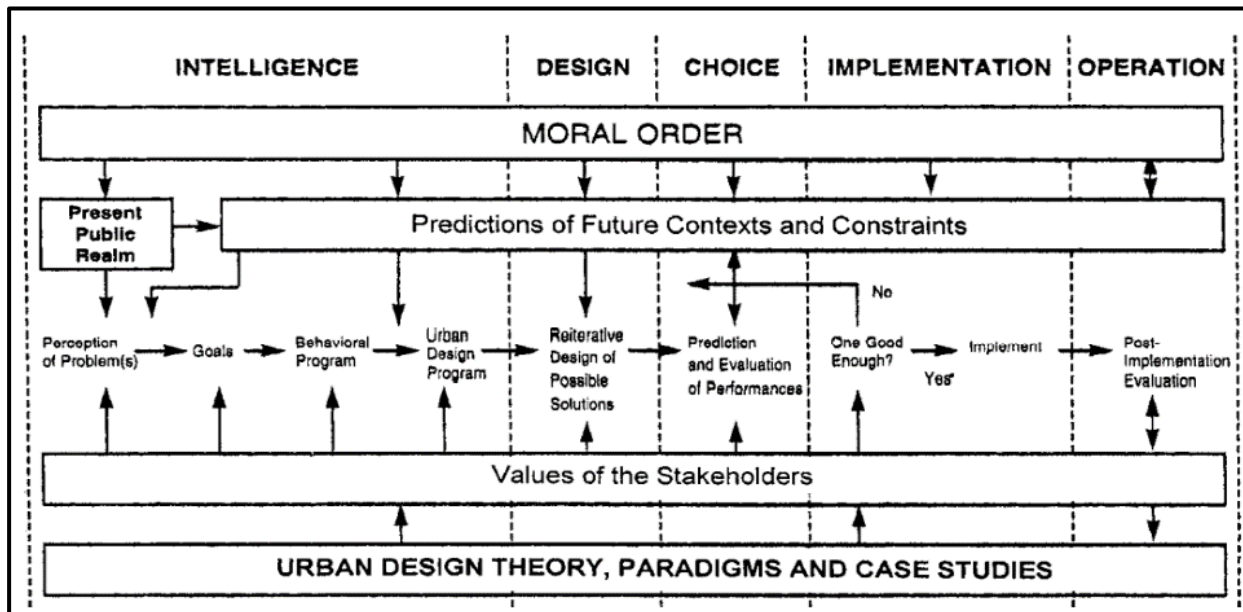


Figure 2.4.1 A model of the design process.

Source: - urban design hand book

2.4.2. Historical Development of Urban design. The term urban design was first used professionally in the mid-20th century; it has been practiced throughout history. Ancient examples of carefully planned and designed cities can be found in Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Americas, with Classical Chinese, Roman, and Greek cultures being particularly well known. Hippocampus of Miletus, in particular, was a famous ancient Greek architect, urban planner, and all-around academic who is often regarded as the father of European urban planning and the namesake of the Hippodamian plan, also known as the grid plan of a city layout. (Glaeser ,2011).

European Medieval cities are frequently and incorrectly regarded as models of unplanned or organic city development. There are numerous examples of thoughtful urban

design in the Middle Ages. (Friedman, 1988). Many of the towns listed in the 9th-century Burghal Hidage in England were designed on a grid, with examples including Southampton, Wareham, Dorset, and Wallingford, Oxfordshire, having been quickly built to provide a defensive network against Danish invaders. (Lavelle, 2015). In the 12th century, Western Europe refocused on urbanization as a means of stimulating economic growth and revenue generation. The medieval burgage system and its associated burgage plots introduced a type of self-organizing design to towns. (Felicetti et al, 2018).

The majority of Frederick Law Olmsted's work was concerned with urban design, and in the late nineteenth century, the newly formed profession of landscape architecture also began to play an important role. (Eisenman, 2013). Sir Ebenezer Howard was the first modern urban planning theorist. His ideas, while utopian, were widely adopted because they were highly practical. In 1898, he founded the Garden City Movement. His garden cities were designed to be self-contained, planned communities surrounded by parks. Howard desired proportional cities with distinct areas for residences, industry, and agriculture. In 1898, Howard published *Garden Cities of Tomorrow*, which was inspired by the Utopian novel *Looking Backward* and Henry George's work *Progress and Poverty*. (Peter, 2010).

The numerous beliefs on how to best design the city comprise the practice of urban design. Each theory offers a distinct assertion about how to create successful, long-term urban ecosystems. The efficacy of these approaches is a hot topic in the urban design community. Landscape urbanism and New Urbanism are two techniques to combating suburban sprawl that are frequently disputed. Landscape Urbanism advocates the landscape as the basic building block of the city, emphasizing horizontality, flexibility, and adaptability, whereas New Urbanism proposes the neighborhood as the primary building block of the city, emphasizing increasing density, mixed-use, and walkability. Opponents of Landscape Urbanism argue that the majority of its projects are urban parks, limiting its application. (Kelbaugh, 2015). Opponents of New Urbanism argue that it is sentimental, unimaginative, and culturally problematic because of its focus on old neighborhood structures. Everyday Urbanism advocates for community improvements at the local level rather than master-planned, top-down interventions. Each hypothesis exaggerates the importance of specific professions in the urban design process, inflaming the dispute even more. Urban designers frequently use principles from a variety of urban design philosophies in practice. A common theme that emerged from the discussion was the importance of

expanded interdisciplinary collaboration in the planning of the modern metropolis. (Kelbaugh, 2015).

Today, urban design aims to create long-lasting urban environments with durable structures, buildings, and overall livability. Another practice approach defined in the Charter of New Urbanism is walkable urbanism. It seeks to reduce environmental impacts by altering the built environment in order to create smart cities that support sustainable transportation. Residents of compact urban neighborhoods are encouraged to drive less. When compared to sprawling suburbs, these neighborhoods have significantly lower environmental impacts. Circular flow land use management was implemented in Europe to promote sustainable land use patterns in order to prevent urban sprawl.

Throughout the discipline's short history, many paradigm shifts have occurred that have influenced the field's trajectory in terms of theory and practice. These paradigm shifts cover a wide range of topics outside of traditional design disciplines.

Following the 1956 Urban Design Conference, Harvard University established the first graduate program with the title Master of Architecture in Urban Design, though urban design as a subject taught in universities in Europe has a much longer history. Programs in urban design investigate the built environment from a variety of disciplinary perspectives. The innovative pedagogy of interdisciplinary studios, lecture courses, seminars, and independent study creates an intimate and engaging educational environment in which students thrive and learn. Soon after, in 1961, Washington University in St. Louis launched its Master of Urban Design program. The United States currently has twenty urban design programs. (Sies et al,1996)

.2.4.3. Urban Design and City. - Change is unavoidable in a great city. It is a continuous and, most of the time, gradual process that takes many forms. Changes are brought about by new developments, new regulations, a shifting economy, new technology, and expanding knowledge. Small and large challenges put a city's ability to thrive economically to the test. They also create opportunities to improve the quality of life by consciously shaping the city to make it more appealing, functional, and to promote a higher quality of life. The Urban Design Principles lay the groundwork for thoughtful future development of Los Angeles' urban environment.

Great neighborhoods make up every great city. Protecting and nurturing the character of Los Angeles' diverse neighborhoods is critical to the city's intrinsic character, as is supporting connections between neighborhoods. The foundations of the Urban Design Principles are the importance of neighborhoods, connectivity, and reestablishing people as a priority.

The practical application of the Urban Design Principles, as well as their incorporation into development policy and standards, is critical to their success. The principles supplement and clarify existing City General Plan policies. They are intended to serve as the foundation for policies, guidelines, or standards dealing with the built environment, clarifying specific planning objectives so that regulations are simple to understand and implement. The city is responsible for early integration of the Urban Design Principles into private projects and public improvements.

Design based on these Principles can and should become a more active and integral part of the development process with the assistance of multiple city departments. The city of Los Angeles urban design principles document is a tool for leaders, decision-makers, community members, designers, developers, planners, city staff, and all stakeholders to discuss development and the future of Los Angeles. The gradual implementation of policies that respond to the Urban Design Principles is an achievable goal that will raise the quality of development, improve community connectivity, and create a friendlier, more functional, and healthier Los Angeles.

2.4.4. Theories of Urban Design. - Urban design deals with the larger scale of groups of buildings, infrastructure, streets, and public spaces, entire neighborhoods and districts, and entire cities, with the goal of making urban environments that are equitable, beautiful, performative, and sustainable. (Van et al., 2013). Urban design theory deals primarily with the design and management of public space (i.e., the public environment, public realm or public domain), and the way public places are used and experienced. Public space includes the totality of spaces used freely on a day-to-day basis by the general public, such as streets, plazas, parks, and public infrastructure. (Caves, 2004)

There are three approaches to urban design theory: Figure-Ground Theory, Linkage Theory and Place Theory. All of these theories differ significantly from one another, but when combined, they can provide a comprehensive understanding of the integrated spatial of the built environment.

The figure- ground theory is founded on the study of the relative land coverage of buildings solid mass (figure) to open voids (ground). It is the relationships between solid building mass (figure) and open void (ground)

Each urban environment has an existing pattern of solids and voids. While the geometric patterns of the existing spaces allow us to construct a spatial diagram. The theory is an attempt to manipulate these relationships by adding to, subtracting from, or changing the physical pattern.

The most traditional field of physical planning is urban design, which focuses on the physical design of places and deals with fine-tuned design approaches (John, 2005). It is based on the social, environmental, political, aesthetic, and economic sectors, but the public realm is also an important factor in urban design, serving the public interest and providing opportunities and cultural dimensions. Today's urban design challenges are vastly different from those of the past.

The challenges of urban design today are very different from those of the past. Cities today face environmental, social, and economic challenges that necessitate the development of new planning approaches. At the same time, cities have been suffering from a lack of policies to address these issues, and any single approach will not suffice to address the new challenges. Traditional design theories applied to city planning are incapable of meeting the demands of the world's growing complexity. (John, 2005).

2.4.5. Empirical Literature. - The tension between perspectives is the most vital challenge that urban design faces at the intersection of the three categories of producers, regulators, and users. Urban design has great importance in constructing the urban development process through the implementation of urban design but had some major challenges from the prospective participants of the producers, regulators, and users. Blurring the boundaries and mainstreaming, Campaign for urban design continues, but now by government agencies rather than merely by visionaries and urban designers themselves. (Ali, 2006).

Urban design must contain an implementation program and strategy to ensure that the proposals advanced in the action plan or design are realized. The implementation program includes a list of specific public or private actions organized by their scheduled execution, (Frederick, S. & K. Butler, 2007). Focus on Implementation: -Urban design projects are often complicated plans with multiple projects and participants. Implementation can be difficult, even when all the forces are aligned properly. The process should begin with implementation in mind. Develop a plan that is tied to the realities of receiving funding, obtaining approval, and getting the project built. (Frederick, S. & K. Butler, 2007). According to (Richard Weller, 2011). Implementation of Urban Design course was given under the Faculty of Architecture, Landscape and Visual Arts for the graduate program at the university level in Australia.

A multi-dimensional and dynamic perspective of understanding the urban context in the implementation of the structural challenges, which are parallel to, the shifting attitude to urban design. To analyze the challenges and opportunities of urban design roles and put them into practice consider different perspectives of actors involved in the urban design implementation - process, the "more eyes, and different eyes" to observe and understand one thing the more complete concept and objectivity. (Ali, 2006. p3). Overall (Ali, 2006.) considers the urban design change challenge from the beginning to 21 century. But there are urban Design implementation / putting into practice/ challenges in the urban design change challenges. 'The urban design process functions like a camera lens. When you first look, the image is blurry, and out of focus. At each turn of the lens, so to speak the image comes into tighter focus until the ultimate resolution is sharp and a design solution emerges.'" (Ray Gindroz, et al. 2003, p 56)

Successful urban design requires a full understanding of the surroundings under which decisions are made and development is delivered. Factors that determine or influence

the outcome of the urban design application process depend on a clear framework of operation strategy, control and delivery guidance of development, a sensitive response to the local context, and an imaginative and appropriate design approach that are vital to bringing together. (By Design 2000, p 9)'If a policy is not set out clearly for applicants, a proposed development may conflict unwittingly with a local authority's aspirations for good design. If too little weight is given to feasibility, the development may fail commercially. If too little weight is given to the local context, the proposal may be opposed locally. If the design approach is wrong, the site's opportunities will be missed and poor or mediocre development will result''. (By Design 2000, p 9). There are three types of design guidelines used to implement urban design objectives: prescriptive, performance, and advisory. The three types of guidelines are often used together. Prescriptive (the building envelope), performance (setback for two rows of trees), and advisory (suggested levels of retail). (Jon Lang, 2005 p 205).

2.4. The Opportunities of Urban Design in Implementation

The broad goal of urban design is to provide opportunities, behavioral and aesthetic, for all the citizens of and visitors to a city or one of its grounds and has the greatest power of all the design fields on urban cities and city life. (Jon Lang, 2005 p 20). Believe that the overall implementation of urban design into three-dimensional forms through urban design guideline policies has many roles and opportunities, Such as public support, approval regulatory and area enforcement, Investment, t and Finance, and Marketing, (Frederick and Kent, 2007. P12). Urban design is a strong strategic tool in the implementation of urban planning and defining the specific place of the city by developing the area. (Frederick and Kent, 2007. P 12-13). The significance of urban design is to make aesthetics of place and space, build and bond the visual relationship between equity, environment, and economy to bring the living quality of life. (Frederick and Kent, 2007. P 52)

(Jon Lang, 2005 p 20). Believe that the Opportunities of Implemented Urban design have built the environment, encouraged economic growth, and provided a sense of historic continuity to enhance people's self-images, and support the moral and social order of a society. (By Design, 2000), the essence of urban design is to produce attractive places, high-quality sustainable places in which will want to live.

New development would be expected to exploit opportunities to improve choice and convenience of movement. Permeability - is the ease with which one can move through and get to various locations. Such places are integrated or connected physically to their surrounding areas.

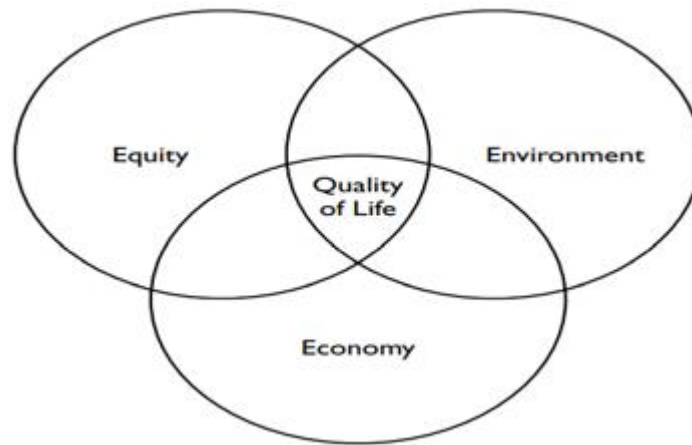


Figure 2. 4. 2 Three –E Diagram.

Source : From A Region at Risk by Robert D.yoro and Tony Hiss

2.5. Ethiopian Urban Policy and Strategic Framework

2.6.1. Current Urban design situation in Ethiopia: - Urban design has a young age in Ethiopia, one decade but in the world more than six decades. The reason why urban design manual preparation needs in Ethiopia in 2016 is most of the urban designs in the county are not guided by the legal framework, procedure, strategy, and policy for urban design preparation, approval, implementation, evaluation, and revision. The urban design so far prepared and implemented for various urban centers in Ethiopia does not consider and share the best practice of other different countries in the urban design implementation strategy. (Ministry of Urban Development and Housing of Ethiopia, 2016). In Ethiopia urban design was practiced in Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, and Bahir Dar.

Ethiopia has a lower urbanization rate than the rest of Africa, urban development and urbanization have encountered a number of issues that have drawn the attention of policymakers. The Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, through its various units

such as the Federal Urban Planning Institute, is the country's responsible authority for urban development and urban design. To meet the conditions and realities of a good city effectively, we must change our current understanding of what constitutes good urban design and planning. (MoUDC, 2014).

According to Ethiopia's urban planning law, proclamation no.574/2008, Article 11 sub article 2 states that Local Development Plans (LDP) shall prescribe the urban design principles that must be followed when undertaking urban design for an urban center. The LDP manual, on the other hand, published in 2006, outlined the basic elements of urban design that must be presented as three-dimensional drawings. As a result, the LDP manual fails to internalize the concepts and contexts for urban design, instead focusing on the details of urban design such as urban design frameworks, guiding principles, massing and scale, materials, and so on.

The urban designs prepared in accordance with the provisions of the 2006 LDP manual did not instill a sense of belonging in citizens because they were prepared with the aspirations of professionals without due consideration of urban contexts and with little hearing from urban residents whose vision should be reflected through urban designs. Among the elements of urban design reflected in the LDP manual, the most significant one often shown on a three-dimensional effect, as a drawing on paper, of an action area is Aesthetics, which overlooks building spacing. Furthermore, these urban design drawings show that buildings lack continuity, and the functionality of spaces has not been well thought out and may be ineffective. (MUDH, 2018).

A lack of consistency between LDP proposals and what is already being done on the ground has resulted in the development of overly ambitious urban designs that are not supported by the implementation capacity of urban areas and investors. The LDP studies provide implementation strategies for the LDP, which may or may not reflect the mechanism for implementing the LDP's urban design components. The majority of Ethiopia's existing urban design efforts are not guided by appropriate legal frameworks and clear procedures for urban design preparation, approval, implementation, and revision. The urban design prepared so far for various urban centers does not take into account the importance of sharing best practices from other countries with reputable and implementable urban design practices. (MUDH, 2018).

The goal of studying international practices is to learn from them and apply or adapt them to Ethiopian urban design, development, and management. It is critical that the international practices identified cannot be directly applied to the context of Ethiopian urban centers. As a result, it is critical to first identify the case city selection criteria to be considered as international practice. As a result, the following defining criteria for international practice selection are established. They are as follows:

2.6. Urban Design Case Studies from Around the World

2.6.1. Hammarby Sjostad Stockholm, Sweden. - In terms of street width, block sizes, densities, and land uses, Hammarby Sjostad's urban design is based on Stockholm city standards, integrating it with the city through familiarity of scale. The traditional city block structure is combined with contemporary architectural styles that are tailored to the waterside context and promote integrated sustainable technology. (Andrea et al, 2007)

The gross density is relatively low at 18 dwelling units per acre. This is due in large part to the variety of open spaces, pedestrian connections, and environmentally friendly features. The project has outperformed expectations in terms of attracting families with children, and it serves as a model for large-scale sustainable development practices. Three schools, a preschool and nursery, a library, a sports center, and other amenities are available to families.



Figure 2.4.3. Hammarby Sjöstad's urban design

Source: - Source: Google Earth, Hammarby Sjöstad Aerial

2.6.2. Buildings Hammarby Sjostad. - Views and solar access are maximized through building heights and massing. Nodes of activity are identified by distinctive and iconic buildings. Taller buildings create a consistent street edge along main corridors, whereas lower, more permeable structures along the water's edge promote public access and activity. Buildings define street edges and bring the public realm to life. High densities and a mixed-use development pattern create active, populated environments that foster a sense of community and safety. (Chris, 2009).



Figure 2:4:4 Buildings Hammarby Sjostad

Source: City of Stockholm, Architecture oriented toward water

2.6.3. Spaces of Hammarby Sjostad. - The heights and massing of the buildings take advantage of views and solar access. Buildings that are distinctive and iconic help to identify nodes of activity. Taller buildings create a consistent street edge along major corridors, while lower, more permeable structures along the water's edge promote public access and activity. Buildings define street edges while also activating the public realm. High densities and a mixed-use development pattern generate active environments teeming with people, fostering a sense of community and safety.



Figure 2.4.4 Hammarby Sjostad urban design case study space

Source: - City of Stockholm

2.6.4. Connections Hammarby Sjostad. - By connecting a variety of open spaces and destinations, a network of pedestrian paths encourages walking and biking. The use of massing, glass, and open space locations maximize light and views. Balconies provide views of connectors and spaces, bringing activity to the edges and increasing security. Landscaping and pavement textures separate private and public space where residences are located on the ground level.

Buildings are constructed along street and path edges, forming a continuous urban wall. Paving materials are used to demarcate different pedestrian path zones (storefront, movement and seating zones)

Streets promote all modes of transportation, allowing pedestrians, bicycles, automobiles, and public transportation to coexist. The importance of public transportation, which includes light rail, buses, and ferries, is emphasized. The development also helps the neighborhood car share program, which has over 270 members. Transit stations are easily

identifiable and accessible from anywhere in the neighborhood, acting as important nodes of activity and identity. The project is right next to a transit station



Figure 2.4.5 Hammarby Sjöstad Connections Hammarby Sjöstad

Source: - Hammarby Sjöstad Case Study of connections

2.6.5. Innovation Hammarby Sjöstad. - Recycling vacuum receptacles are installed throughout the development. Access is provided by integrated stairs and ramps, which encourage the creative use of carts and carriages. Covered communal storage units keep bikes outside and protected from the elements, allowing for easy access and alleviating interior spatial constraints.

The ground floor of all buildings is intended to be a versatile space suitable for commercial, community, or recreational purposes. At the waterfront, native reeds and rushes have been preserved or rehabilitated. Tram and transit infrastructure, as well as new bus routes and a free ferry across Hammarby Sjö, have been incorporated into the design. The car-sharing program is used by over 270 residents. From the start, the project's goal was to be twice as environmentally friendly as typical new construction. Goals are tracked and shared through information kiosks and the community website. A nearby large sewage

treatment plant cleans and purifies sanitary sewage. At a district heating unit, the heat generated by the purification process is recycled as natural gas. (Chris Parezo, 2009).



Figure 2.4.6. Innovation Hammarby Sjöstad

Source: - Hammarby Sjöstad Case Study of innovations

2.7. Lessons Learnt from Review

- ❖ urban design is influenced by political leaders, professionals, communities, and investors, among others. Furthermore, it has been stated that establishing guiding principles works by binding and forces professionals to engage with them and act in accordance with the provision.
- ❖ The concept of urban design is a powerful one. Successful urban design creates economically, socially, and environmentally viable places
- ❖ The New knowledge in urban design structuring of public places urban spaces feeding eight dimensions and three context of urban design the local, global, and power contexts,
- ❖ The new structure fully integrates the concept of urban design as a larger and ongoing place-shaping continuum in which all dimensions, including delivery processes, are completely immersed

- ❖ The Value of Urban Design and its many definitions with interdisciplinary
- ❖ The three approaches to urban design theory: Figure-Ground Theory, Linkage Theory and Place Theory.
- ❖ Today's urban design challenges are very different from those of the past.
- ❖ There are three types of design guidelines used to implement urban design objectives: prescriptive, performance, and advisory. The three types of guidelines are often used together. Prescriptive (the building envelope), performance (setback for two rows of trees), and advisory (suggested levels of retail).
- ❖ The broad goal of urban design to provide opportunities, both behavioral and aesthetic, for all citizens and visitors to a city or one of its grounds, and it has the most influence on urban cities and city life of any design field.

2.8. Research Gap

In 2009, the Addis Ababa University Department of Urban Design and Planning held an International Conference of Studies on various research topics related to urban issues, and finally, invited scholars from various fields dealing with urban challenge issues in Ethiopia. (Svein, et al. ed, 2009, p 917-928). Failure to properly implement urban design in Addis Ababa makes logic to appraise the BWC site to describe the current condition and component of implementation of the proposed urban design that might be integrated into the design and mounting recommendations and ways of solving, as well as in 2020, ASTU took PGUPD to the Basha Wolde Chilot site to observe the challenges on the ground inspired me to undertake this research topic.

For this reason, based on the initial review of related literature, it was found that out that no study has been conducted on the topic.

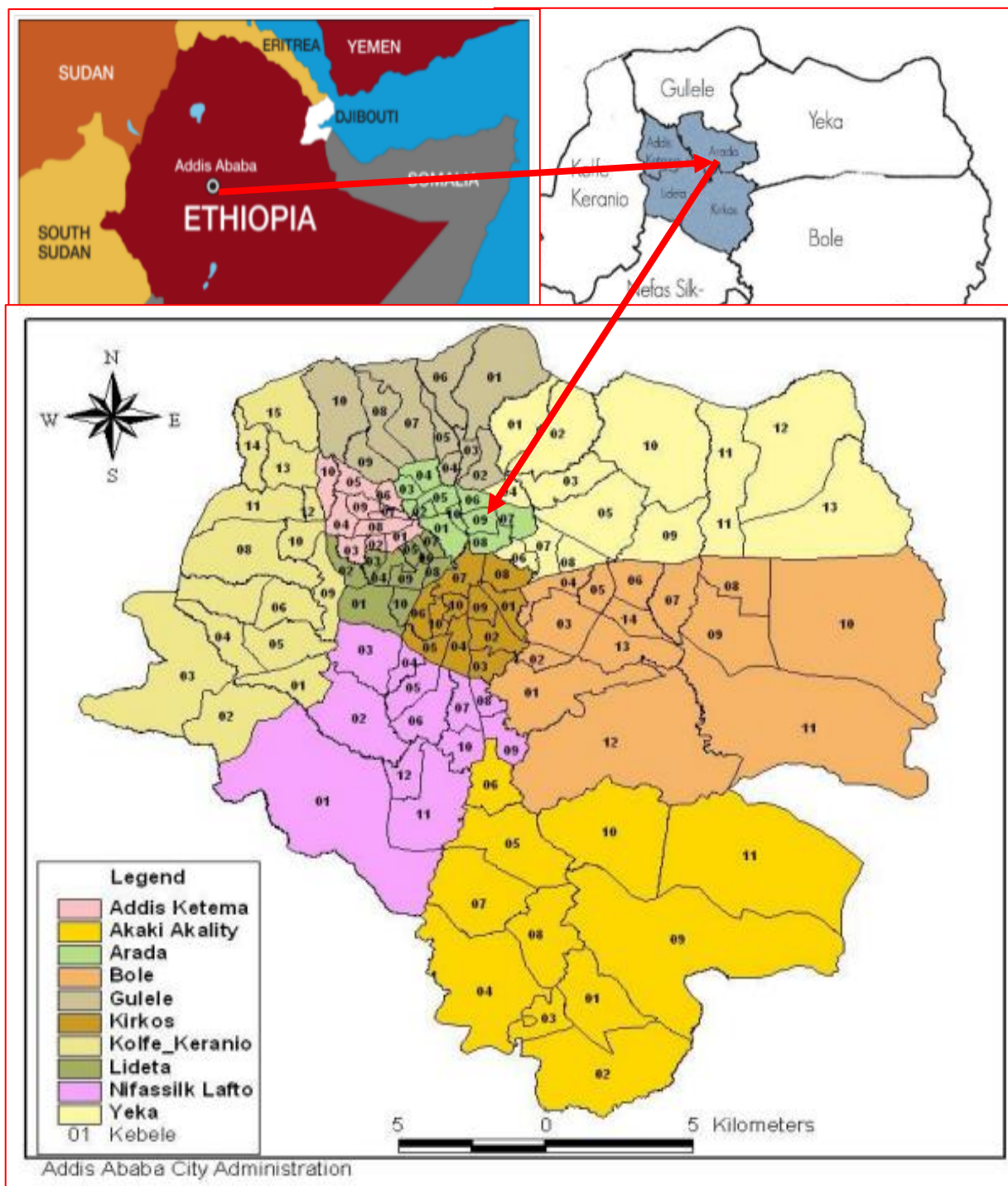
CHAPTER THREE

3. MATERIALS AND METHOD

3.1. Location and Description of the Study area

The city government of Addis Ababa has prepared urban design for urban renewal development for different Sub cities of woreda's, which could not be fully implemented or partially implemented with numerous challenges and opportunities. Basha Wolde Chicot's urban design implementation is one of these located in a prominent historic party of the inner of Arada sub city woreda 9 specific places of 9°1'59" N 38'45'38" E. It is a river to the west, the national parliament buildings to the East, the Arat kilo area to the north, and an open green space to the south. Then, urban design was prepared and implemented in the area before eight years, this makes the significance and importance to assess the study area

Geographically Arada sub-city is located in the northern area of the city, nearby the center. It borders the districts of Gullele, Yeka, Kirkos, Lideta, and Addis Ketema. Addis Ababa's city government sees urban design projects as a key development strategy for addressing urban poverty and improving the city's physical appearance. The Basha Wolde Chilot urban design project is one of the first urban design implementations in Addis Ababa, covering 39.11 hectares of land and beginning implementation in the fiscal year 2010/2011. (Hagos, 2012



Ethiopia → Addis Ababa → Arada sub city → woreda 9

Figure 3.1. Location of the study area

Source: - Addis Ababa City Administration and

3.2 Research Design

Depending on the purpose of the research, there are three types of research designs: exploratory, descriptive, and explanatory. This research design would be intended to be done using explanatory and descriptive type. The main approach used in the study to identify the challenges was an explanatory method. These required finding the root causes of issues through observing data and critically assessing information about current events. Explanatory research seeks causes and reasons, as well as evidence to support or refute an explanation or prediction. It is carried out to discover and report some relationships between various aspects of the phenomenon under investigation.

A descriptive is used to describe how things are related to one another and how they occur, but it cannot explain why an event occurred. It is best suited for a relatively new or unexplored research area. The descriptive method was design to describe and provide the magnitude and size of the urban design preparation and implementation trends as well as interrelated problems. The descriptive technique was used to present the scale and size of the urban design preparation and implementation trends, as well as related issues, using the descriptive technique.

This showed the truth about what was going on the ground and to what extent it happened. Observation and focus group discussion studies also provided a deep comprehension of the condition. The survey was used because it was quantitative and dealt with current events. In accordance with this, the research was cross-sectional dimensions.

3.3. Research Approach

In this research mixed-method approaches, both qualitative and quantitative methods will be used. It is a qualitative method because it assesses challenges by taking professionals and different stakeholder opinions, views, observations, and perceptions on challenges and opportunities. It is also quantitative because it tries to measure the challenges and opportunities by assessing facts and tries to establish relationships using statistical tools.

Mixed-method approaches were used in this study, which included both qualitative and quantitative methods. It was a qualitative method since it analyzed difficulties by gathering opinions, perspectives, observations, and perceptions on challenges and opportunities from professionals and various stakeholders. This study's techniques and

approaches were explanatory and descriptive, and they were used to identify challenges. However, it was also descriptive in that it attempted to characterize the broader practice of urban design implementation through many phases.

3.4. Sampling Design

3.4.1. Sampling Frame. - A sampling frame is a list of all the items from which a sample is drawn

- ❖ The Ministry of Urban and Infrastructure Development's Planning and Development Commission and the Directorate of Urban Land Development and Management.
- ❖ The Planning and Development Commission of Addis Ababa City Administration, Arada, Lideta, and Yeka Sub-city.
- ❖ Urban land development and management of Addis Ababa City Administration and Arada sub-city.
- ❖ Building permission and Controlling Directorate city admiration to sub-city level of Arada and Yeka was the

3.4.2. Sampling Techniques. - The sampling method used in this research is deliberate /Purposive and convenient sampling methods. Under a non-probability sample, purposive sampling of respondents for qualitative and quantitative parts of the study to obtain relevant information. Furthermore, it aids in the identification of specific types of cases for further investigation through an interview to gain a better understanding of the issues from the field's expertise in the study area.

Confidence Level: - The most common confidence intervals are 90% confident, 95% confident, and 99% confident for every hundred confidence intervals we can calculate from sample data, about ninety-five percent of them will contain the population parameter and five will not A confidence interval is a range of numbers that we believe contains a population parameter. If the sample size is greater than 30, we can use the following formula to determine a 95% confidence interval. The confidence interval is expressed as a percentage (the most frequently quoted percentages are 90%, 95%, and 99%). The percentage reflects the confidence

Confidence Interval Formula

$$\text{Confidence Interval / CI} = \bar{X} \pm Z \times \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \left(\bar{X} - Z \times \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \text{ to } \left(\bar{X} + Z \times \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$95\% \text{ confidence interval} = \bar{x} \pm 1.96 \frac{S_x}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$CI_{(95\%)}: z^*=1.96$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

mean

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$$

standard deviation

CI = Confidence Interval

$\bar{x}$ = Sample mean

Z = Confidence level value

σ = sample standard deviation

n = Sample size

3.5. Source of Data Collection

The data was gathered from both primary and secondary sources, and the secondary data was collected considering the reliability, suitability, and adequacy of data from published or unpublished data

3.5.1. Primary data. - The Primary data was collected in the survey through observation of the site, focus group discussion with structured questionnaires, closed and open-ended questionnaires, face-to-face interviews with unstructured questionnaires, and photograph capture. The primary source of data was from the site and governmental institutions like the urban land development and management Bureau/office, Planning, and Development Commission

3.6.2. Secondary data. - The secondary data of text documents relating to design preparation, implementation, policies, laws, standards, regulations, master plan, and official performance reports, particularly in the design and land administration fields, would be used.

The secondary data was collected from Addis Ababa University/ EiABC/, the urban land development and management Bureau, Addis Ababa City Government Plan & Development Commission, the Building permission office, and the ministry of urban and infrastructure development and housing development.

3.6 Data collection methods

3.6.1. Questionnaires. - The primary data were collected from governmental officials. The primary data were collected from governmental officials, and experts in the study area using structured questionnaires and purposive sampling of professionals for interviews. Closed-ended questionnaires were distributed to target respondents to obtain relevant and effective information to solve the problem in the study area. whereas closed-ended questions allowed respondents to provide predetermined responses and the researcher to obtain and collect quantitative data. The questions are focused on two big issues the Challenges of urban design implementation in Addis Ababa in the case of Bash Wolde Chilot and its opportunities. The majority of questionnaires were created with (1) Strongly disagree, (2) Disagree, (3) Neutral, (4) Agree, and (5) Strongly agree to scale questions as well as Prioritized from the highest Challenging to the lowest challenging of Urban Design implementations. Finally, the weighting of these scales was determined by the degree of agreement and occurrences.

3.6.2. Focus Group Discussions. - Two focus group discussions were held in the city administration of Addis Ababa with two different governmental organizations, the urban land development, and management bureau office and the planning and development commission, on the challenges of urban design implementations and its opportunities. The first focus-group discussions were held on the 2nd floor of the urban land development and management bureau on March 24, 2022, with nine experts and leaders, and the second focus-group discussions were held one week after the first one on the 9th floor of the Plan and Development Commission, which included senior officials at city administration of Addis Ababa.

The focus group discussion used for qualitative data collection was first conducted in Amharic and then translated into English.

3.6.3. Interview. - putting semi-structured questions into action Seven key informants putting semi-structured questions into action Seven key informants from the study area are being interviewed to obtain the desired data and to cross-check the validity of the questionnaire data. first conducted in Amharic and then translated into English.

3.6.4. Observation. - The location of the study area was observed and photographed three times to collect data and investigate existing problems.

3.6.5. Document Analysis. - For this study, the researcher collected data from both qualitative and quantitative sources by using documents from urban design preparation reports, urban planning policies, programs, and other related documents.

3.7. Method of Data Analysis and Presentation

To form an effective story, the collected primary data was briefly summarized. To supplement the primary data, secondary materials were used. Photographs and maps are also used to increase the data presentation. The analysis's presentation and organizational framework follow the order of the study's specific objectives.

The quantitative data was collected first using closed-ended questionnaires, and then it was analyzed using descriptive statistics using SPSS 26 version software. The collected data was summarized, edited, coded, prepared, and entered into SPSS, where it was analyzed using descriptive statistics, frequency distribution, and percentages.

Lastly, as explained in the preceding scale, techniques were used to code the degree of agreements and occurrences. Following that, each variable was thoroughly computed based on the coding, and the data was collected, organized, properly classified, tabulated, and calculated to arrive at the result. Statistical values were inferred for inferences. As a result, the data described in the tables by the 95 percent confidence interval level, frequency, percentages, upper and lower limits, and descriptive frequency statistics. Second, semi-structured open-ended FGD was used to collect qualitative data, which was then analyzed using narrative analysis, which identified, analyzed, and reported patterns and themes in the data. As a result, the researcher gained a large amount of qualitative data to describe the challenges and opportunities of implementing urban design in Addis Ababa. The Case of Basha Wolde Chilot

Data would be analyzed and presented primarily in descriptive and quantitative formats as well as a qualitative analysis through a narrative approach. Data should be presented using tables, graphs, and charts. Photo graphs and figures would be included in the research work to support and recommend the actual realities on the ground. The analysis and Presentation techniques would include relevant computer software such as SPSS, AutoCAD, GIS, Excel, Microsoft Word, and CI statistical formulas were used.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Analysis and Results Interpretations

This chapter is divided into three sections. Section one would go over the response rate and respondents' backgrounds. The second section is about results and findings, and the data will be analyzed, presented, and discussed following the study's objective. As a result, the findings would be presented using a variety of data presentation tools, including percentages, graphs, tables, photos, maps, and text. The final section is dedicated to the analysis and interpretation of findings.

4.1.1. Demographic characteristics of the respondents

The demographic characteristics of the respondents of gender, age, and level of education are analyzed based on the frequency. As figure 4.1.1. Below illustrates those one hundred forty-six men (67.9 percent) and sixty-nine women (32.1 percent) were drawn from a total of two hundred fifteen purposive samples. Males outnumber females by more than two to one.

The demographic characteristics of the survey's women and men interviewed are critical for interpreting the results and determining the representativeness of the research. The table 4.1.1 below illustrates the different variables of respondents such as gender, age, education, institutions, experience and flied.

Degrees account for 53% of the total sampling, while master's degrees account for 44.7% and PhDs account for 2.3%. This table displays the age groups of the subjects who completed the questionnaires.

Demographic characteristics			
Variables		Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	146	67.9
	Female	69	32.1
Age	<=24	5	2.3
	24 to31	59	27.4
	32 to 39	98	45.6
	40 to48	43	20.0
	49 to 56	7	3.3
	>56	3	1.4

Level of Education	Degree	114	53.0
	Master	96	44.7
	PhD	5	2.3
Position in the institution	Core process / Directorate	21	9.8
	Coordinator	38	17.7
	Expert	156	72.6
Work Experience	1 to 4	27	12.6
	5 to 8	45	20.9
	9 to 12	61	28.4
	13 to 16	43	20.0
	17 to 20	17	7.9
	above 20	22	10.2
Field of Study	Architecture	39	18.1
	Urban planning	58	27.0
	Urban Design	7	3.3
	COTM	16	7.4
	Civil Engineering	34	15.8
	Environmental	4	1.9
	Economics	5	2.3
	Land scape Designer	3	1.4
	Architectural Engineering	1	0.5
	sanitary	3	1.4
	GIS	7	3.3
	Others	38	17.7

Table 4.1.1 Demographic characteristics of Respondents

Source: Field Survey, 2022

4.1.2. Field of study. - As illustrated in the below table 4.1.1 attention and emphasis was not given educational for urban design, the fields of study of urban planning, architecture, and civil engineering, which account for 27 %, 8.1 %, and 15.8% of from the total respectively. The urban planning development and commission, as well as the urban development and management Directorate departments has given less importance on urban design as a field of study.

In four different offices, only seven of the 215 respondents, or around 3 percent, have an educational background in urban design. This implies confirm that the issues raised during the focus group discussion government were given less weight for urban design. The job

description and employment situations are not taken seriously. The corresponding employment information needs great attentions.

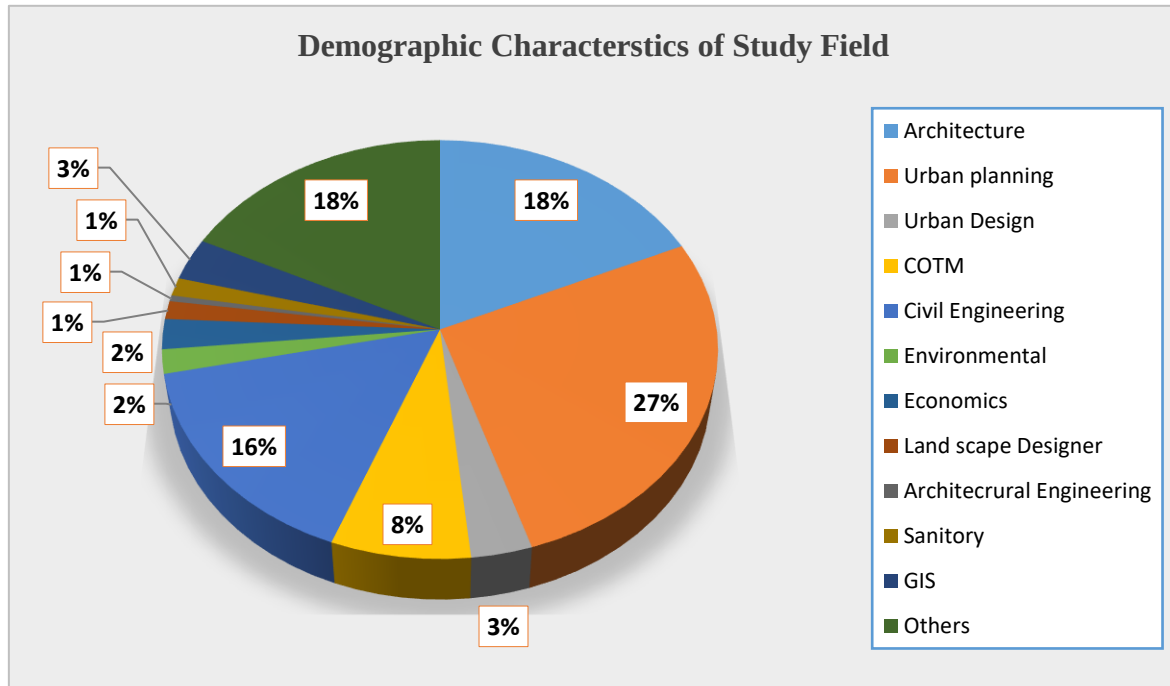


Figure 4.1.2 Demographic characteristics of Respondents

Source: Field Survey, 2022

4.1.3. Site Selection and land preparation. - Site selection is a difficult and critical mission in urban design and development. An all-inclusive approach to environmental protection and natural resource conservation must be included in urban development procedures. The urban design was not implemented throughout the city; instead, the site should be chosen based on various criteria; the site selection criteria differed between developed and developing countries. As illustrated in Figure 4.1.3 below, the majority of respondents (35.3 percent) agree that it has challenges with site selection and land acquisition. Addis Ababa has even as Ethiopia has no urban design standards of site selection criteria for implementation.

On the other hand, this indicates that there were serious challenges of Basha Wolde Chilot Urban Design project implementation. These challenges have occurred due to the processes of expropriation process and execution of compensation paying processes. The analysis result shows that more than of the respondents agree with the

poor selection of the site for urban design Project. Thus, the majority of respondents have been agreed about improper selection of project site.

Therefore, the resistance for realization of the project was happened due to absences of communities' involvement in urban development projects and lack of awareness among them as being demonstrated on the figure 4.1.4 below. Therefore, any urban design Projects should be run with the best knowledge of the communities through early awareness creation by stating the purpose and benefits of the project for sustainability.

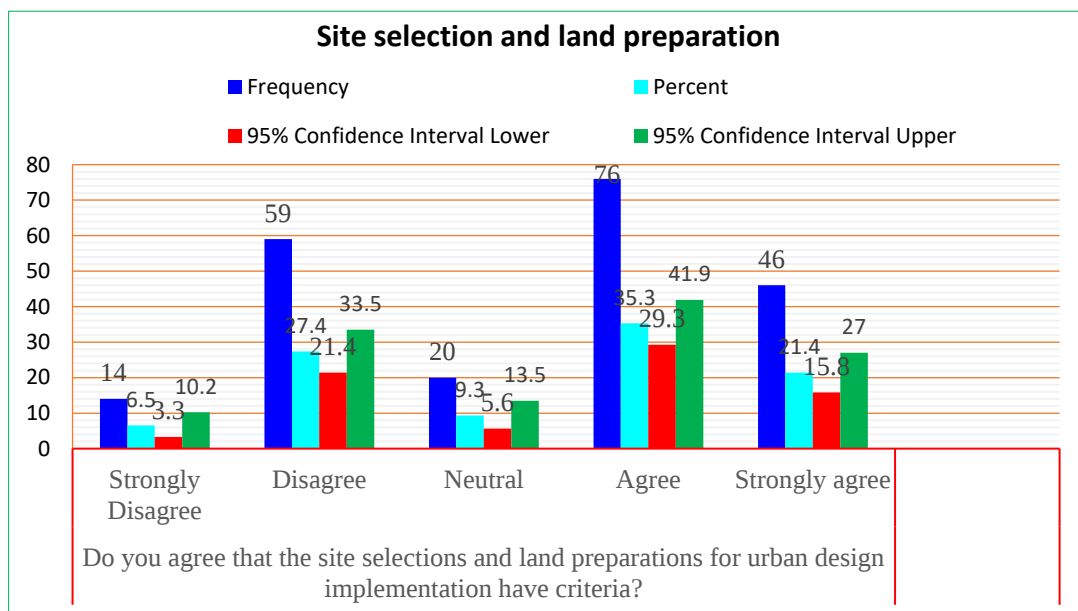


Figure 4.1.3 Site selection and land preparation challenges

Source: Field Survey, 2022

4.1.4. Stakeholders' Interest in Urban Design Implementations. -

Most of the communities in the Basha Walde area being pushed out by urban design, which was taking them to Hayat, Semit, and Jemo, among other places. The replacement site prepared for some remain in the area was in an unfavorable location; which was on a cliff. Replacement place prepared for few locating developments was in unfavorable site remains on the cliff. Scarcity of resources Consideration of the capacity of the residents in the absence of a solution for completing the community, when a community is purposefully relocated as a result of a plan, this is referred to as push factor displacement.

The different interest of stakeholders is one of the main challenges of urban design implementation as illustrated in the below figure 4.1.4, Conflict of interest between the developer and its implementation, Leader Plan Violation to lead less accountability as well as respondents raised in FGD challenges in a variety of categories, including interests, interventions, needs, rules and regulations.

One of the major challenges of urban design implementation are the lack of master plans that have been implemented by plan, a lack of focus, the lack of a common vision and purpose mandate for Infrastructure Development institutions. As well as extreme political interventions from preparation to implementation, the periodic turnover of leadership and experts, including reshuffling the institution from time to time. The land prepared office for development and implementation institution was throwing words at each other and stroking each other's fingers.

The lack of a data bank, as well as the repeated trials of restructuring the institution, joining and separating, and modifying the institutions, causes instability and continuous noncompliance in the work and the flow of information.

Changes in land use are the result of diverse stakeholder interests that do not prioritize green space and other design proposed for the benefit of people or society.

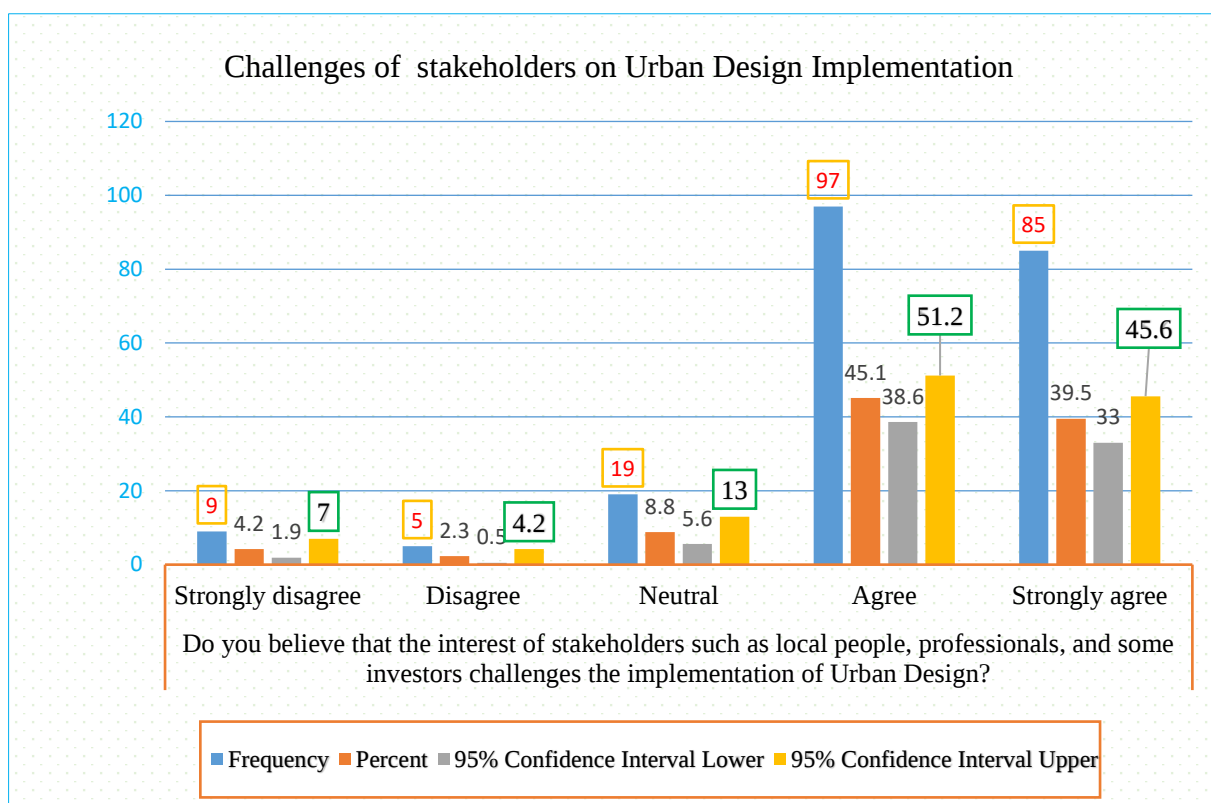


Figure 4.1.4 Stakeholders' Interest in Urban Design Implementations

Source: Field Survey, 2022

4.1.4. Understanding of urban design implementation. - as shown in the

the below figure 4.1.5 there is no clearly understanding of urban design implementation in the city of Addis Ababa Administration in the department of in the urban development and commission as well as in the urban land development and management office the respondent's total population mean of CI and frequency of disagree and strongly disagree, this specify that staff members of the respondent's office understanding of urban design implementation is very poor. As the FGD raised the issues there is confusion of urban design with LDP/NDP.

The most difficult challenges started from misunderstanding of urban design from the concept of preparation to final implementation, which was caused by an inadequacy of understanding of the ultimate goal of urban design. At the planning stage, several urban designs are designed and the performance is not seen on the ground in according to 2D and

3D due to a lack of leading plan by plan and the inability to coordinate and manage stakeholder institutions that Performing contradictory actions were the cause of failure to implement according to a design prepared, which indicates a shortage of urban design knowledge.

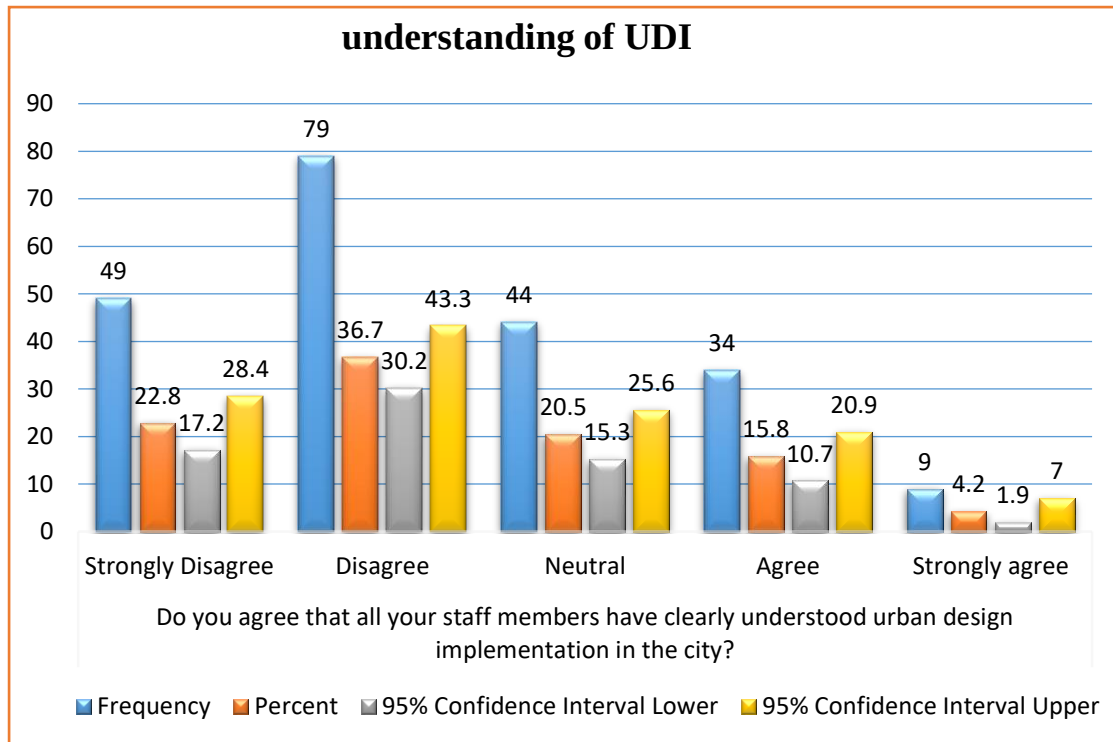


Figure 4.1.5. Implementation of urban design understanding

Source: Field Survey, 2022

4.1.5. Urban Design Owner institution. - one of the challenges of urban design implementation is the lack of an urban design owner institution, with the population mean of agreeing and strongly agreeing ranging from 21.4 to 32.6 and 11.2 to 20.9, respectively, and the population mean of disagreeing and strongly disagreeing ranging from 16.3 to 27 and 15.3 to 26.5. But according to the key informant respondents rises on focus group discussions that the lack of institutional set up and owner cluster in the structure of organizations makes particularly unable to promote the characteristic of the master plan, city planning, and city layout in their specific mandatory.

Urban design should require an owner institution that is governed by law, has proclamations, rules, and regulations, and implements favorable conditions for the benefit of the community just as building proclamation and standard codes. Starting from the beginning to the end, no knowledge of community participation, when carry out an urban design preparation and implementation. Without strong structural institutional stability establishment successful urban design preparation and implementation has unthinkable. Some of the challenges were a lack of framework guidance, timely awareness and readiness, staff required for work, supervision, and support, timely evaluation of the controlling system, and the presence of an owner institution of urban design to lead an all-inclusive approach under one umbrella to achieve the ultimate goals of urban design.

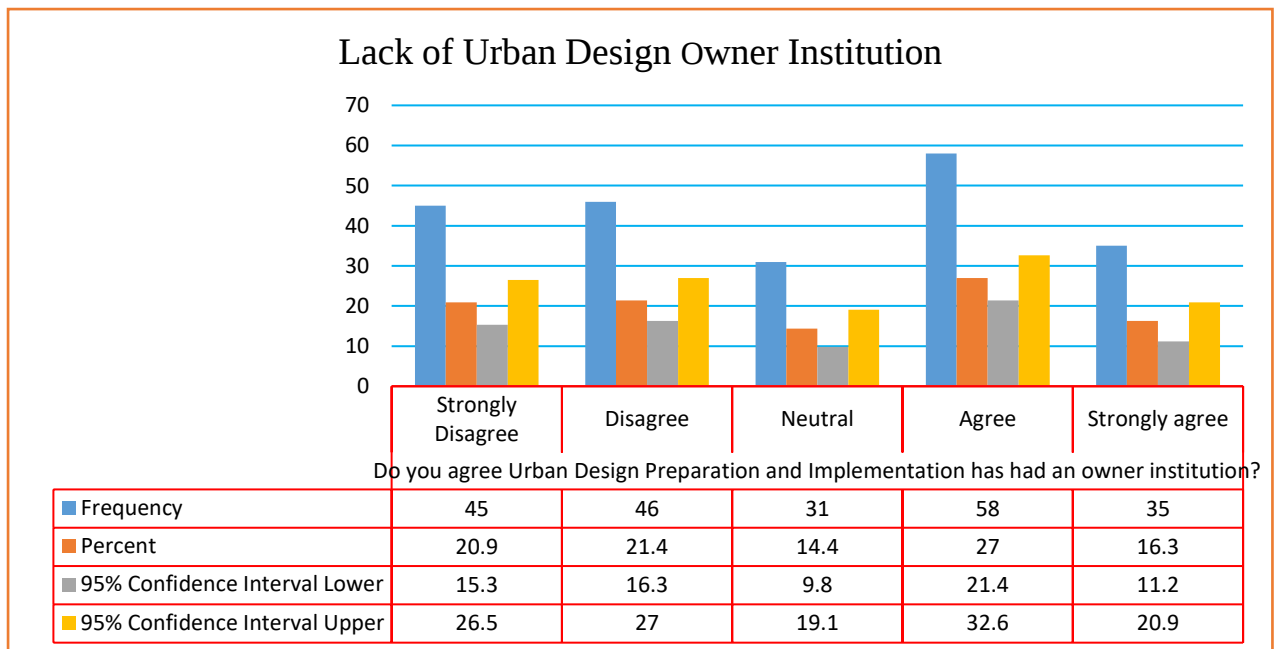


Figure 4.1.6. Owner institution of Urban Design

Source: Field Survey, 2022

4.1.6. Urban design completion in given time frame. –_completion of urban

design within the time frame specified Figure 4.1.7. Below on the other hand illustrates that almost all of the respondents reach with the population mean for disagree (29.9 to 34) and strongly disagree (33.5 to 46). This fact has unveiled that the prepared urban design could

not be implemented in a given time frame. The problem was absence of clear and defined action plan by identifying milestones with proper time schedules for realization.

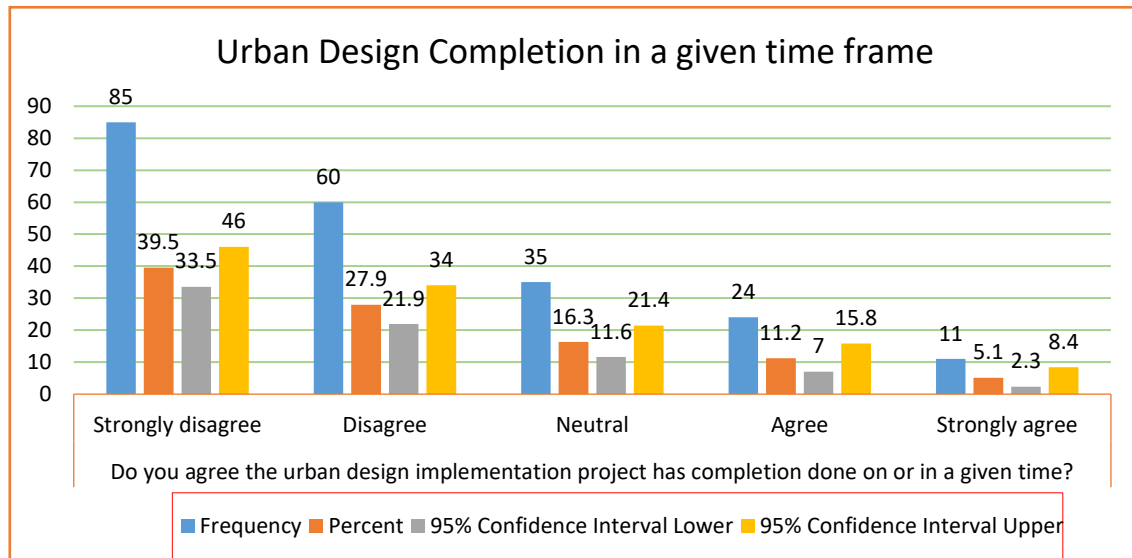


Figure 4.1.6. Urban Design Completion in a given time frame.

Source: Field Survey, 2022

4.1.7. Strategy of Urban Design. - Figure 4.1.8 of the below analysis

results shows that it is difficult for urban design as a discipline to alone to achieve the aimed objectives in practice because other factors such as social and economic conditions are involved in the development process. Various practice patterns, particularly in developing countries such as Ethiopia, show a lack of urban planning and design strategies. Inadequate urban policies, poor networks, excessive zoning, and a lack of accessibility and infrastructure integration are evidence of such poor strategies. Such a status does not satisfy users and does not achieve their well-being, which is considered as a core value for urban design goals. As a result, urban design objectives are not always realized in practice due to a lack of adequate implementation strategies.

The analysis consequences and literature sources according to (Jon Lang, 2005 p 26). evidently shows that the appropriate urban design decision-making process and the participants in the development of any urban design project will be arguing with each other and with themselves as they speculate about what the issues are and how best to deal with

them. Effective urban design policy and guidance are the main focus to achieve urban design objectives and principles. Concrete design policy and design guidance are expected to focus on how, in a particular context, development form can achieve the urban design objectives.

There was no framework of urban design manual prepared as a country at the time, a poor understanding of urban design, a scarcity of experts, a nonexistence of public participation, and absence of infrastructure organizational integration causes this contradiction in one when one is building and the other is cutting or digging. Ethiopian urban policy can't give attention for urban design.

The main problem for successful implementations was the lack of a clear procedural structural institution of urban design implementation in the City Administration of Addis Ababa. The inability to transfer the design to earth, coordinate and manage different stakeholders was due to a lack of leading plan by plan, i.e., planning cannot lead by plan is a failure plan. Absenteeism of responsibility from preparation to final delivery implementation, insufficient study of local realities, conformity to the status quo, and a lack of creativity, incapability to place the vision into action.

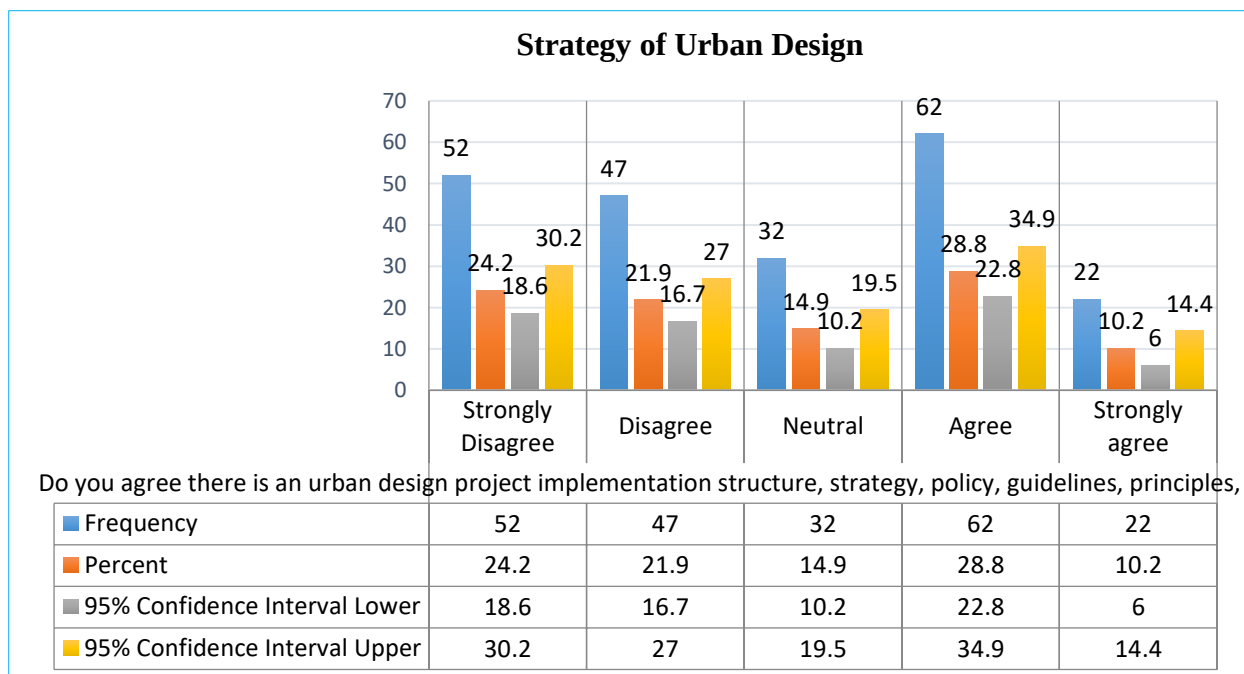


Figure 4.1. 8. The cumulative respondents on different laws

Source: Field Survey, 2022

4.1.8. Urban design implantation courses at higher education. – according to the analysis in figure 4.1.9 below one of the major challenges in successful design implementation was a lack of teaching urban design implementation courses in higher education. This implies that urban design implementation courses should be offered in higher education institutions. Between 44.7 % and 58.1% of the true population mean of respondents strongly agree to be the course of urban design implementation. However, one of the solutions for the challenges of urban design implementation was to offer courses in higher education at universities.

The majority of respondents (54 and 110) agree and strongly agree 76.28 % to be offered in higher education institutions. The overall given questions analysis results and Literature sources clearly shows that several urban design practices have witnessed major changes and modifications during implementation, or even left incomplete. It has been common that the urban design projects like Basha Wolde Chilot may turn out differently than proposed in the initial plan. Urban design in practice faced a lot of criticism regarding the conceptual aspects, objectives, stakeholders, process flow, as well as the uncertain relationship with other disciplines such as planning and Architecture. Figure 4.1.10 below depicts those different aspects of Urban Design implementation processes have faced diverse challenges and obstructions due lack of officials and politicians as well as other concerned stakeholders less commitment in relation to the realization of urban design project. Therefore, the analysis results clearly implicate that Urban Design Proposals requires strong involvement, participation and commitments of direct and indirect stakeholders to maintain sustainable and aesthetically appealing built environment

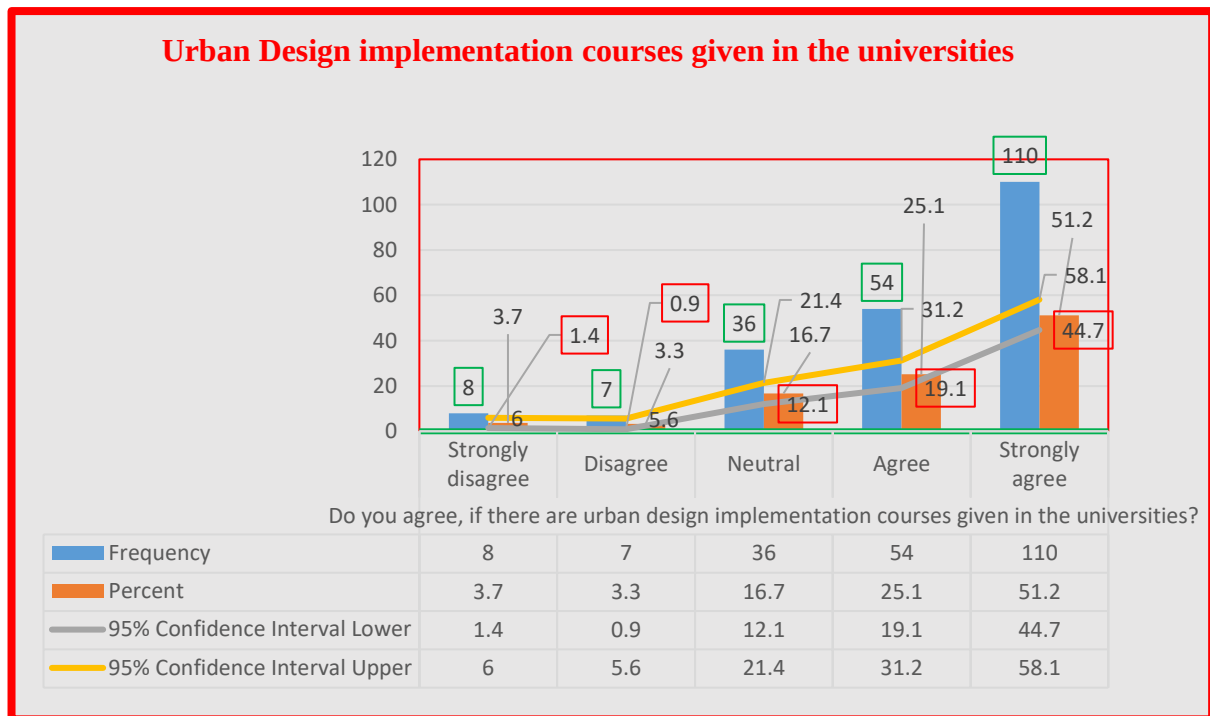


Figure 4.1.9. Urban design implementation Courses given in universities

Source: Field Survey, 2022

4.1.9. The main Challenges of Urban Design Implementations. –

The main factors influencing urban design preparation and implementation were a lack of qualified personnel in the field of urban design, a lack of urban design standards, and a lack of appropriate legal frameworks for implementation. The long-standing conflict between urban development and historical preservation, as well as urban governance capacity was the challenges.

As shown in Figure 4.1.12 below, the eight different types of challenges are ranked from one to eight, from most challenging to lowest challenging. The main urban design implementation challenges are urban land use policy, intervention, lack of implementation strategy, lack of skilled man power, top-down decision, stakeholders' interest.

Since time immemorial, the implementation of a political plan has been the priority in Addis Ababa, rather than the development of an urban design that suits its development.

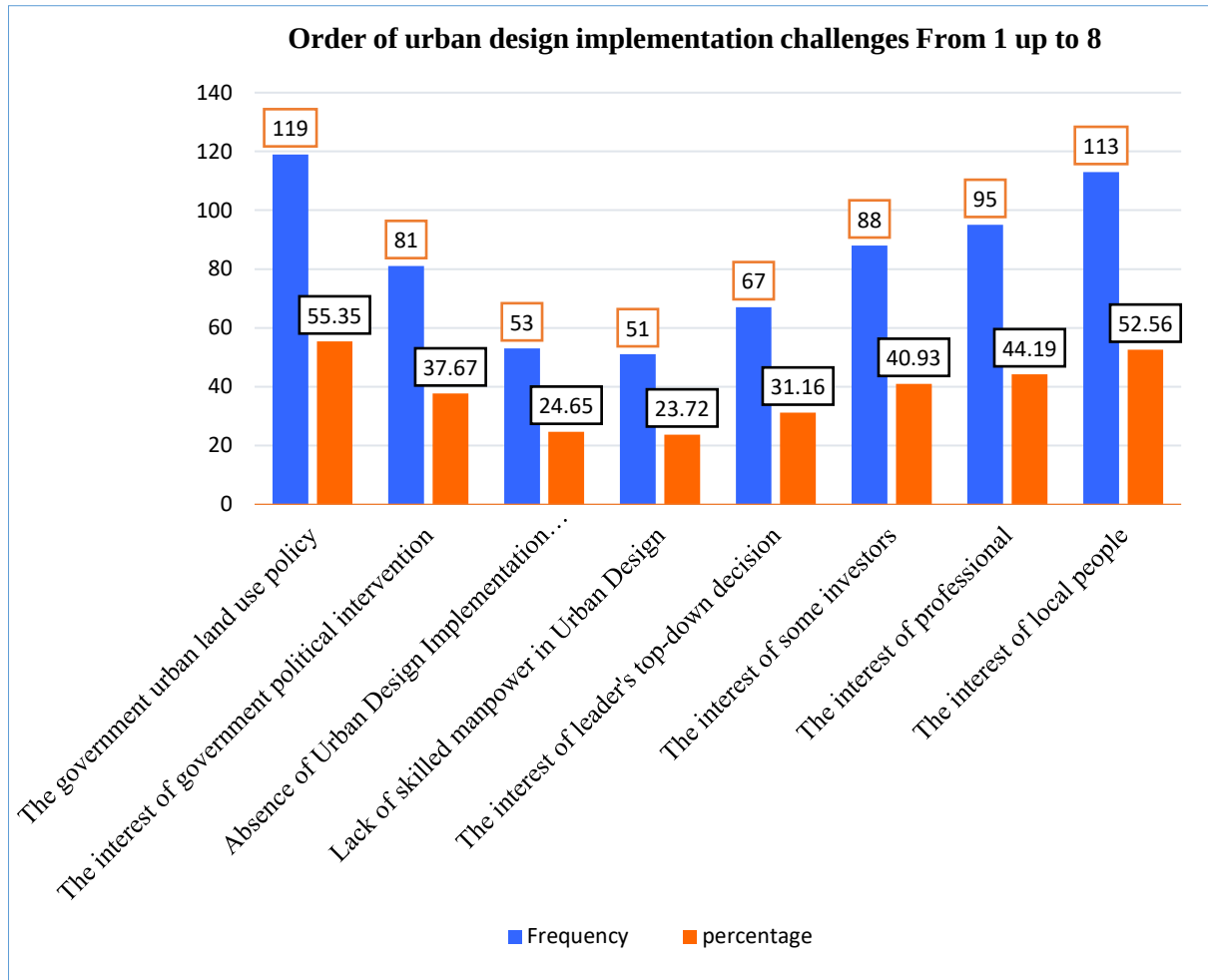


Figure 4.1.13 Ranked of Challenges from the Highest to lowest.

Source: Field Survey, 2022

4.1.10. Opportunities for Urban Design Implementation (UDI). -

The following table 4.1.11 shows that the significant role of economic, environmental, and social benefits of urban design was explained such as increased social equity increased, land values, a more active local economy which increase business opportunities, reducing crime, shaped the social development, more environmentally friendly strengthen the image or identity of the city's landscape setup, sustainable economic, social, and environmental development.

Implemented urban design of Basha Wolde has many opportunities in relation to its challenges avoids over congestion

Opportunities for Urban Design Implementation (UDI)						
					95% Confidence Interval	
			Frequency	Percent	Lower	Upper
1	Do you understand urban design benefits, roles, and significance?	Strongly disagree	7	3.3	.9	5.6
		Disagree	3	1.4	0.0	3.3
		Neutral	12	5.6	2.8	8.8
		Agree	111	51.6	44.7	57.7
		Strongly agree	82	38.1	32.1	44.7
2	Do you agree that the implementation of urban design has increased business opportunities?	Strongly disagree	6	2.8	.9	5.1
		Disagree	5	2.3	.5	4.7
		Neutral	8	3.7	1.4	6.5
		Agree	102	47.4	40.5	54.4
		Strongly agree	94	43.7	37.2	50.7
3	Do you agree that urban design implementation has an opportunity in reducing crime?	Strongly disagree	8	3.7	1.4	6.5
		Disagree	5	2.3	.5	4.7
		Neutral	21	9.8	6.0	14.0
		Agree	99	46.0	39.5	53.0
		Strongly agree	82	38.1	31.2	44.2
4	Do you agree that the implementation of urban design has shaped continued social development?	Strongly disagree	9	4.2	1.4	7.0
		Disagree	11	5.1	2.3	8.4
		Neutral	18	8.4	5.1	12.1
		Agree	90	41.9	35.3	48.4
		Strongly agree	87	40.5	34.0	47.0
5	Do you agree that the implementation of the urban design has to strengthen the image or identity of the city’s landscape setting?	Strongly disagree	8	3.7	1.4	6.5
		Disagree	6	2.8	.9	5.1
		Neutral	12	5.6	2.8	9.3
		Agree	70	32.6	27.0	39.5
		119	55.1	47.9	60.9	
6	Do you agree that urban design implementation has an opportunity for sustainable economic and environmental development?	Strongly disagree	5	2.3	.5	4.7
		Disagree	2	.9	0.0	2.8
		Neutral	11	5.1	2.3	8.4
		Agree	80	37.2	31.2	43.7
		117	54.4	47.4	60.9	
7	Do you agree that the implementation of urban	Strongly disagree	10	4.7	1.9	7.4
		Disagree	8	3.7	1.4	6.5
		Neutral	6	2.8	.9	5.1

	design has helped to bring together the opportunities for social, economic, and environmental sustainability in that area?	Agree	78 113	36.3 52.6	29.8 46.0	42.8 59.1
		Strongly agree				
	Do you agree that the implemented urban design in	Strongly disagree	8	3.7	1.4	6.5
		Disagree	7	3.3	.9	5.6
8	so many challenges have opportunities?	Neutral	21	9.8	6.0	13.9
		Agree	107	49.8	43.3	56.3
		Strongly agree	72	33.5	27.0	40.0

Table 4.1.2 95% Confidence Interval Opportunities for Urban Design Implementation

Source: Field Survey, 2022

4.2. Analysis of Focus Group Discussions

On March 24 and 29, 2022, two focus - group discussions were held in the city administration of Addis Ababa with two different governmental organizations, the urban land development and management bureau office and the planning and development commission, on the challenges of urban design implementations. The first group discussion was done with the urban land development and management bureau on March 24/ 2022. The first focus - group discussions were held on the 2nd floor of the urban land development and management bureau on March 24, 2022, with nine experts and leaders, and the second focus - group discussions were held on the 9th floor of the Plan and Development Commission, which included senior officials at city administration of Addis Ababa.

Before beginning the discussion, formal structural open-ended prepared questionnaires were distributed to individual attending key informants of both groups, and I thanked those who had respected my call and attended the focus group discussion. Once start the discussions, short and concise explanations of the objectives and prepared questionnaires were provided. Participants expressed their belief that the study's topic was important, timely, and moderate.

Group discussion on the challenges of urban design implemented was held with the two-office explained below.

4.2.1. Focus Group Discussions one. - Respondents raised challenges in a variety of categories, including interests, interventions, needs, rules and regulations. One of the major challenges of urban design implementation are the lack of master plans that have been implemented by plan, a lack of focus, the lack of a common vision and purpose mandate for Infrastructure Development institutions. As well as extreme political interventions from preparation to implementation, the periodic turnover of leadership and experts, including reshuffling the institution from time to time. The land prepared office for development and implementation institution was throwing words at each other and stroking each other's fingers.

The lack of a data bank, as well as the repeated trials of restructuring the institution, joining and separating, and modifying the institutions, causes instability and continuous noncompliance in the work and the flow of information.

Changes in land use are the result of diverse stakeholder interests that do not prioritize green space and other design proposed for the benefit of people or society. Scarcity of resources Consideration of the capacity of the residents in the absence of a solution for completing the community When a community is purposefully relocated as a result of a plan, this is referred to as push factor displacement. Conflict of interest between the developer and its implementation, Leader Plan Violation to lead less accountability.

Respondents who were available have expressed their thoughts. Critical Opinions, observations, and points of view Context, judgment, beliefs, comprehension, and interpretations openly irate about the issue. Respondents raise concerns about the challenges of having so many categories, such as interests, interventions, and needs.

Respondents raised challenges in a variety of categories, including interests, interventions, needs, rules and regulations. One of the major challenges of urban design implementation are the lack of master plans that have been implemented by plan, a lack of focus, the lack of a common vision and purpose mandate for Infrastructure Development institutions. As well as extreme political interventions from preparation to implementation, the periodic turnover of leadership and experts, including reshuffling the institution from

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Intervention. - Politian paid no attention to the implementation of urban design, instead spending more time on routine work that was guided by interest rather than plan, due to the word that always says no matter or what's wrong or problem? The great challenge of intervention was deciding whether to do this or that i.e., no matter do command

Lack Structural work flow organization. - There was no framework of urban design manual prepared as a country at the time, a poor understanding of urban design, a scarcity of experts, a nonexistence of public participation, and absence of infrastructure organizational integration causes this contradiction in one when one is building and the other is cutting or digging.

Some of the challenges were a lack of framework guidance, timely awareness and readiness, staff required for work, supervision, and support, timely evaluation of the controlling system, and a lack of an owner institution of urban design to lead an all-inclusive approach under one umbrella to achieve the ultimate goals of urban design.

The main problem for successful implementations was the lack of a clear procedural structural institution of urban design implementation in the City Administration of Addis Ababa. The inability to transfer the design to earth, coordinate and manage different stakeholders was due to a lack of leading plan by plan, i.e., planning cannot lead by plan is a failure plan. Absenteeism of responsibility from preparation to final delivery

implementation, insufficient study of local realities, conformity to the status quo, and a lack of creativity, incapability to place the vision into action.



Figure 4.2.1 Focus Group Discussion on Challenges of Urban Design Implementation with Urban Land & Development Management office of Addis Ababa City Administration.

Source: Field Survey, 2022

From interview one person that I interviewed explained his idea as the design was inflexible, not creative, rigid design difficult to implement, the social study was not well done, and the project, which was expected to be completed in five years, is still under construction in ten years. Due to this, it is a failed urban design implementation project.

4.2.2. Focus Group Discussion Two. - Violation of Design Rules at the preparation

several urban designs are designed and the performance is not seen on the ground in according to 2D and 3D due to a lack of leading plan by plan and the inability to coordinate and manage stakeholder institutions that Performing contradictory actions were the cause of failure to implement according to a design prepared, which indicates a shortage of urban design knowledge. The most difficult challenges started from misunderstanding of urban design from the concept of preparation to final implementation, which was caused by an inadequacy of understanding of the ultimate goal of urban design.

Starting from the beginning to the end, no knowledge of community participation, when carry out an urban design preparation and implementation. Without strong structural institutional stability establishment successful urban design preparation and implementation has unthinkable.

Absence of urban design standard. - The lack of urban design standards clearly shows an incompetence of the cities to the other world. To be guided by standard through long-term vision considering low community and high community, the theoretical science and practical experience of the urban design in the world should be experienced in Addis Ababa. Lack of accountability, negligence, incompetence, not being led by using the right individual and Lack of countrywide urban design standard requirements had been the predominant cause for failure to comply with the directive. The absence of a data bank as an organization and city administration. The failure to design and implement a community-based and environmentally friendly urban design resulted in a problem rather than a solution, regular fluctuations in plans, depending on needs was governed by Political planning rather than professional planning made no expert freedom.

Most of the communities in the Basha Walde area being pushed out by urban design, which was taking them to Hayat, Semit, and Jemo, among other places. The replacement site prepared for some remain in the area was in an unfavorable location; which was on a cliff. Replacement place prepared for few locating developments was in unfavorable site remains on the cliff. The demand for government institutions was high to take over the place

in the front reservation of government institutions that were not on the plan. Non-government institutions that were not on the plan were reserved hide text document of prepared urban Design. Not waiting for the edge of the road, BAR, FAR and Setbacks problems were showing a lack of different studies from the beginning not understanding the realities of the place

Urban Renewal in the urban land administration workplace and Urban Planning had been in the structure of institutions, particularly established, but they had been unable to promote the characteristic of the master plan, city planning, and city layout in their specific mandatory where shelf consumption of find out.

Since time immemorial, the implementation of a political plan has been the priority in Addis Ababa, rather than the development of an urban design that suits its development. Urban design should require an owner institution that is governed by law, has proclamations, rules, and regulations, and implements favorable conditions for the benefit of the community.

First and foremost, the leadership is breaking the law, providing expertise, and strengthening government control. The city's periodic expansion calls into question of whether further development is planned. Less emphasis on priorities and on Addis Ababa's land management system. Failure to identify and implement the correct goal and purpose. A few people with limited capacity have created an urban design. There was a gap between the designing rule and its application. The problematic design is not implemented properly, negligence, incompetence, lack of leadership, and professional freedom, increased demand for land Political parties, and government institutions lying for the top spot.

Due to a lack of institutionally written urban design documents, socioeconomic and spatial studies cannot be included in urban design. Why study if it is not included? Inadequate structural strategic planning implementation, as well as a lack of capacity and readiness to design and engage in community work

Presenting an interest is preferable to presenting a plan. Inadequate, inappropriateness, and unaccountability planning caused by excessive political planning abuse the urban design and planning function of principles. Any studies are shelf consumptions that do not solve the problem. The city plan and city renovation have an anti-slip shape but no function. There is no structural strategic urban design preparation, no structural integration of infrastructure,

no community participatory planning. No structural communication integration prepares for urban Design that improves community life when the Urban Design concept is considered. It is implemented by people who are less capable than the institution, who do not collect information properly and do not conduct social-economic analyses.

No structural communication integration prepares for urban Design that improves the community of life considering the Urban Design concept. It is implemented by people who are less than the capacity of the institution, not collecting information properly and not doing social-economic analysis

Differentiate between politics and profession. What is wrong with being guided by professional politics if it is possible to reduce the implementation of the plan that violates the leadership? Employee boredom accumulates over time inability to build employee psychology, lack of training, and morale booster. Separate politics from profession is the best. Professional politics nominated for merit guides, the design and planning rules, principles, and framework must be followed, and there must be accountability, a comprehensive strategy must be implemented. The general public and the general interest must be inclusive. Evaluation should begin with concept development. There must be control, and society must play a role voluntarily.

Why is Addis Ababa University preparing Basha Wolde Urban Design Chilot? EiABC prepares Basha Wolde Chilot's urban design with a special agreement of Addis Ababa Urban planning Institute today urban planning and development commission. Government institutions are unable to prepare urban design due to lack of knowledge and skill; therefore, ten EiABC experts who are capable of doing so have been identified and can collaborate to prepare the Basha Wolde Urban Design. Although urban design cannot be viewed independently or structurally, the emphasis should be placed on the structure of urban planning.

Senga Tera was the first urban design prepared in Addis Ababa, followed by Lideta and Basha Wolde UD, all in accordance with the 9th master plan. From its inception to the present, the Addis Ababa City Administration has been preparing the 10th master plan, successfully unimplemented master plan. The most important issues for managing urban planning, and the design preparation should focus on comprehensive plan. Plan or design

cannot be properly and successfully implemented unless the master plan is shaped; the master plan should be the governor of all urban plans

Proclamation 574 should stop on LDP. Among the most challenging problems in keeping urban planning and design implementation was the preparation of the unimplemented master plan as well as the greatest challenge was the lack of institutional setup. Challenges of Infrastructure integrations, there is no implementation strategy. Roads do not build in accordance with urban design. Install it in the Sewerage line. Inadequate enforcement capacity, Due to a lack of attitude readiness, many things are done outside of design. Failure to complete the task on time, Lack of monitoring, switching to the desired figure. The evaluation process should begin with concept development, society should play a role, and there should be control.

The challenge was divided into two parts: preparation phase and implementation phase. The main structural study includes a socioeconomic study, and the organization is multifaceted. Because of change, the political views of the time differed from those of later times. Interest conflict with prepared urban design, Space and design clashes, Incompatibility of plots with prepared urban design. Inability to construct infrastructure on time and with high quality, there is a lack of organization at all levels. The 10th master Plan, which contradicts the 9th master plan, is doomed to failure.

There was a lack of awareness that could not be corrected. There was a minimum development framework in place for the investment project, Workflow integration has its own set of goals and objectives; different stakeholder participated in urban design implementation have no shared goals and objectives. Workflow integration has begun; however, they do not share common goals and objectives

4.2.3. Challenges of BWC Urban Design implementation. - There were two missing blocks, on the ground which prepared urban design without taking into account the actual situation of site. There is no accommodation strategy with the community, and it is not considered a socioeconomic study. Incorporating socioeconomic factors into urban design and to accommodate socioeconomics in Urban Design is better and preferable.

Lack of knowledge and capacity of urban planning institution leading on the concept of urban design, in coordination among infrastructure developers and others, according to the design prepared on time was one of the other challenges, there is no urban design manual guideline and implementation strategy. The project, which is expected to be completed in five years, is still under construction for ten years. Land reclamation so far Lack surveying data shifting on the ground. The City Administration of Addis Ababa to pay great attention to Urban Design and implement one of the most modern and model urban designs in the world, in Africa. This is a great vital role to take the world's best experience from practical



Figure 4.2.2 FGD with Urban Planning and Development Commission of A.A

Source: Field Survey, 2022

4.3. Site Observations discussion

Based on document review, site observation, and questionnaires, the proposed urban design has not been properly implemented. One of the difficulties was that the land uses proposed by the urban design changed due to competing interests. As shown in the below figure 4.4.1, there was a big difference between what was proposed and what was actually done. This implies that the challenges of issues are confirmed in the preceding analysis

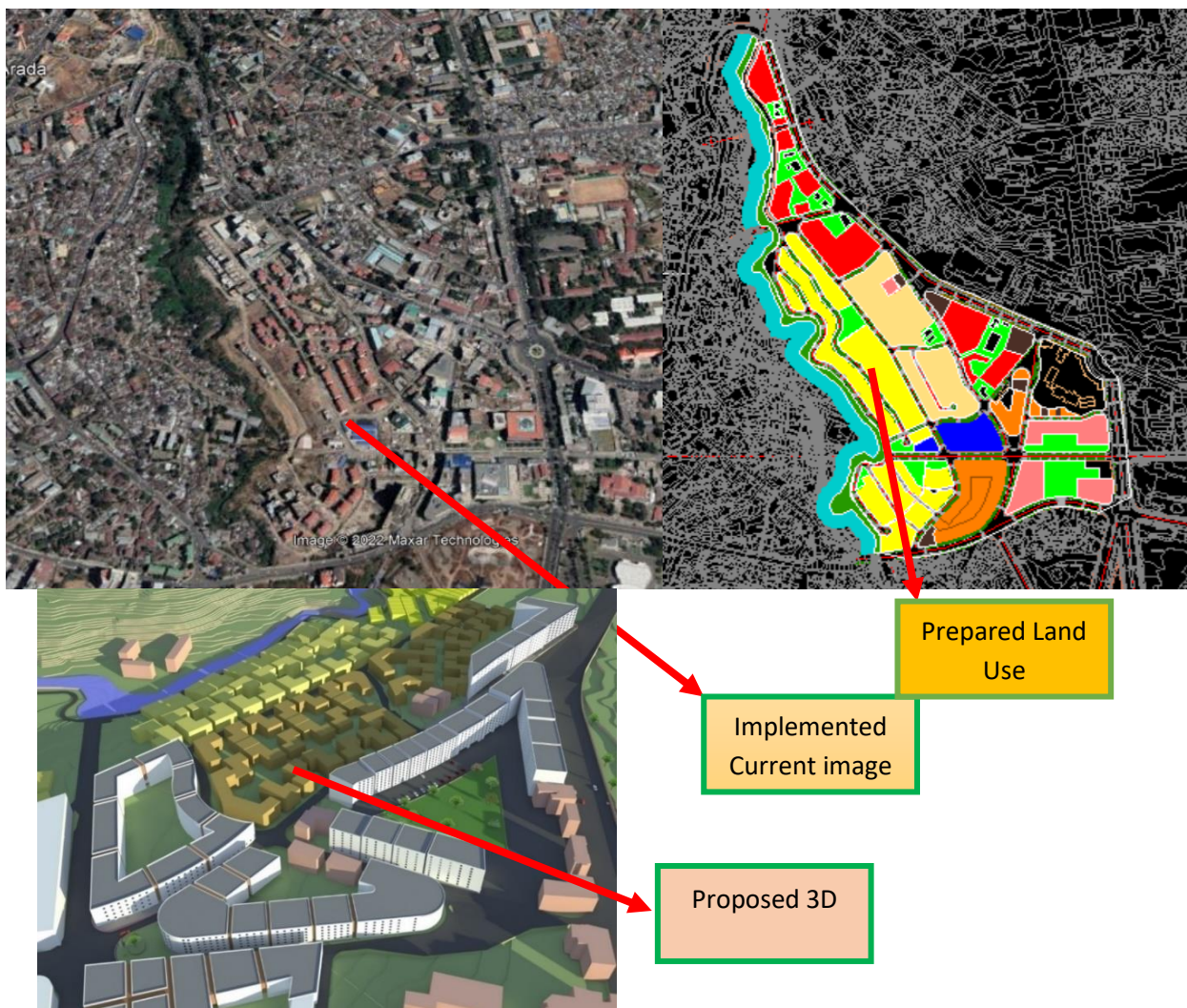


Figure 4.3.1. Proposed in relation to implementation

Source: - Google earth, prepared urban design and land used.

ASTU students will visit the Basha Wolde Chilot Urban Design implementation in 2021. There is a significant difference between urban design principles, elements, and implemented urban design. The mismatched in material, design prepared and time of building.



Figure 4.4.2 PGUPD of ASTU visiting and observing the BWC UDI

Source: - Photo from taken during site visiting and observation.

4.2. Discussion and Findings

Only 215 completed questionnaires were used to compute the results out of a total of 235 distributed. The total sample size was reduced by four (4) questionnaires completed by those who never had the chance to attend work, three (3) non-responses, and thirteen (7) with a lot of missing data. This means that 20 of the 235 questionnaires distributed were rejected entirely from the analysis. The remaining questionnaires (215 in total) were used to interpret the results.

The data collected via the questionnaire was subjected to frequency counts. In other words, the responses of the subjects to each individual question were added together to determine the highest frequency of occurrence (i.e., the number of times that a particular response occurs). These quantified responses to the questions are then presented in percentage form. This analysis is presented in the form of a table and graphics

The qualitative method was used to supplement the findings and fill in the gaps left by the questionnaire. This method appears to have a higher probability of providing elements and exposing detailed information. The goal of qualitative research is to gain a clear understanding of the problem at hand in a more complex way than the results of questionnaires. Two focus group discussions have taken place and was presented narratively, including data description and analysis.

The identified problem and the objective in relation the research question analyzed and the order of identified challenges in the analysis are full answered the objectives. Urban design defines the nature of buildings and the spaces between them, and how the design itself should be worked out, the design processes and outcomes. Urban design inspires, illustrates and defines how a place could be improved or protected to bring opportunities to wider society of Addis Ababa.

To addresses the importance of urban design to the people of communities' livability all the challenges identified are should be solved appropriately to successfully urban design implementation.

4.2.4. Major Finding of the Research

The following findings and implications have emerged from this research:

- The government's urban land use policy issues on urban design planning/ preparation and implementation
- Inadequate financial planning for finishing urban design implementation missions
- The political intervention of the government
- A lack of implementing urban design strategy
- Lack of skilled manpower in Urban Design
- A leader's interest in a top-down decision
- The interest of some investors
- Reshuffling of organization from time to time and turnover of leadership
- The lack of institutional setup and structural problem of urban design implementation.
- Exclusion of socioeconomic studies prepared in urban design preparation and implementation.
- Lack of urban design tax force team who has role and responsibility.
- Lack of urban design associations
- Lack of different stakeholders' integration such as infrastructure development and utilities.
- Lack of awareness in the community, and somewhat misunderstanding at different level.
- Less attention is given from the higher education institution including giving the courses of urban design implementation.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONSs

5.1 Conclusions

This chapter will summarize the key research findings in relation to the research objectives and research questions, as well as their value and contribution. It will also observe the study's limitations and make recommendations for future research.

The purpose of this research was to identify the challenges and opportunities associated with the implementation of urban design. The findings indicate that there are various types and categories of challenges. This study reflected the urban design implementation practice that has grown in Addis Ababa over the last ten years through various issues and challenges.

The concept of urban design being developed for implementation in Addis Ababa was not creative, and no strategies for addressing the design's physical image were considered. As a result, the Addis Ababa city government has launched some urban design implementation projects in different parts of the city with a different problem.

The main urban design preparation and implementation processes encounters, including institutional capacity, financial resources, stakeholder interest, and political commitment. The majority of urban plan implementations have encountered implementation issues based on local experiences lack of law enforcement should be used to bridge the skill and knowledge gap in urban design preparation and implementation.

At best, urban design preparation and implementation have been difficult. Increasingly positive, institutional work arrangements and legal standing are some of the more frequently mentioned issues. Typically, the design fails due to implementation issues is the lack of a systematic setup and evaluation. As a result, no city-level urban design implementation is properly evaluated.

Finally, the skill and knowledge gap in urban design, the lack of previously conducted research on various urban design issues, Poor urban design preparation, issues of urban design policy, regulation, lack of institutional setup with structural, organizational weaknesses, absence of intellectual capital, and the establishment of urban design institutions are the major reasons of urban design implementation challenges. To solve this problems the urban design tax force and associations should be legally established

5.2 Recommendations

Following are a few recommendations based on the study's findings and conclusion. The study found that the major challenges encountered during the preparation of the urban design, as well as the implementation, influenced the overall and specific performance of the development. To address the challenges of urban design implementation, the following corrective measures will be recommended.

For Governmental Organization

- Rather than technocrats, the best solution was to establish a structural firm institution owner urban design under urban planning regulations to lead the institution under the supervision of knowledgeable leadership professionals and competent leaders. In any case, command intervention should be avoided during plan implementation. Urban city planning should be led by people who understand the details of Urban Design implementation. Technical and professional people who specialize in block arrangement should be given special consideration.
- Attention and focus should be given to urban design from higher education to responsible government concerns. Practical experience, rather than theory, should be prioritized; without adequate knowledge of practical experience, the reality of prepared and proposed urban design implementation cannot be realized. As a result, the performance in the world should provide practical experience in the preparation and implementation of urban design. A team should be formed to prepare and implement the urban design
- To reduce the challenges of urban design and achieve its goals, different strong seminars, conferences, case studies, and researches should be held on a yearly basis by different scholars of universities and departments of urban design in the countries.

Finally, choose the best area or site in Addis Ababa, prepare the best example of an urban design which is a model in the for world, and implement it with great care. This, however, makes high initiation the best experience for Ethiopia's other regional governments

For Higher Educations for Future and further Research topics

- Universities of higher education join forces and organize collaborative work on urban design with a government office, from planning to implementation. Do case studies, research, and various conferences on Urban Design preparation to implementation on an annual basis, and use the results to drive policy. The dissemination of urban design elements, aims, goals, vision, principles, and rules in communities improves understanding and community participation at various government levels.
- The higher education university should not be influenced to the desired level. The department of urban design in the higher education overcome the challenges of implementation all the way through dissemination to the Community.
- To achieve a more meaningful and successful implementation of urban design in the future, a strong emphasis on policy and education is required. On the basic principle of that, graduate and postgraduate learners are encouraged to take urban design implementation courses at the university level.
- Most students cannot need to conduct and come up with the research on urban design issues, as well as most of the universities cannot push or force students to do research in relation to urban design issues or department learnt. Our countries' cities, which are still in their infancy, require an increasing amount of research.
- More research is needed because this study only looked and explored at the challenges of implementing urban design. Furthermore, research at ASTU and other universities of higher education is suggested in order to resolve the misunderstanding and large gap in the concept of urban design

Future Research Topics

- The role of institution in Utilities integration in Urban Design preparation and integration
- More researches are needed on urban design preparation and implementation level
- The role of implemented urban design in sustainable economic development process
- The impact of policy issues on urban design implementation
- The challenges of the urban infrastructure integration and other stakeholder on urban design implementation

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Appendix: 1

**Adama Science and
Technology University**



**School of Civil
Engineering and
Architecture**

Department of Architecture

Questionnaire

Dear Respondent

First of all, I would be thankful for your will to fill out the questionnaire. My name is Girma Adugna, I am a Master's degree student in **Urban Planning and Design** at **Adama Science and Technology University**. This questionnaire is designed to collect data for surveying the **Challenges and Opportunities of Urban Design Implementation in Addis Ababa. The Case of Basha Wolde Chilot**. This questionnaire's goal is to collect or gather the information for the research and come up with recommendations that could advance urban design implementation.

This questionnaire has two parts, the personal questions of the respondents and the close-ended technical questions. The information you provide will be kept at the highest level of confidentiality and only be used to complete this academic research study.

Therefore, you agree, genuine, honest, clear, positive, and quick response to this request is valuable input for the quality and successful completion of the research study and is highly appreciated.

Thank you very much for spending your time and honestly completing this questionnaire.

Girma Adugna

Email; grmdgn2021@gmail.com

Phone number: - 0912208305

Appendix: 2

Part one: - Personal information

Direction: Answer the question by ticking the alternative of your choice in the box ☐ writing the correct answer on the given blank space.

1. Gender Male ☐ Female ☐

2. Age of the respondent 1 7-24 ☐ 25-32 ☐ 33-40 ☐
41-48 ☐ 49- 56 ☐ above 56 ☐

3. Level of Educational Background

Bachelor's Degree ☐ Master's Degree ☐ Ph.D. ☐ Professor ☐

4. Position in the institution

Leader/ Directorate ☐ Coordinator ☐ Expert ☐

5. **Total** Work Experience in years

1to 4		5 to 8		9 to 12		13 to 16		17 to 20		Above 21	
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6. Particular Work Experience in your current organization in years

1to 4			5 to 8		9 to 12		13 to 16		17 to 20		Above 21	
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7. Department of Study.

Architecture		Construction management		Environmentalism		Architectural Engineering	
Urban planner		Construction technology		Economist		Sanitary	
Urban Designer		Civil engineering		Landscape Designer		GIS	

Others / Kindly Specify/

.....

Appendix 3

Part Two

Close Ended Questions

The questions are focused on two big issues **the Challenges of urban design implementation** in Addis Ababa in the case of Bash Wolde Chilot and its opportunities in many challenges of implementations.

Rate the given issues listed in the table to get answers to the research questions, by ticking in the space provided under the rating scales, which are **(1) Strongly disagree, (2) Disagree, (3) Neutral, (4) Agree, and (5) Strongly agree**

1. The issues raised in the following table are designed to questionnaire surveys on the Challenges of Urban Design Implementation in Addis Ababa **for experts, leaders,** and others for **deliberately** selected Officials.

No.	Questions	1	2	3	4	5
1	Do you agree site selections and land preparations have a criterion for urban design preparation to implementation?					
2	Do you agree Urban Design Preparation and Implementation have an owner institution?					
3	Do you agree that all your staff members have a clear understanding of urban design implementation in the city?					
4	Do you agree there is an urban design project implementation structure, strategy, policy, guidelines, principles, rules, and regulations in the city?					
5	Do you agree that there is an owner institution that has a role and responsibility for Urban design from preparation to implementation?					

6	Do you agree there is an urban design implementation monitoring, evaluation, and cross-checking/controlling system?					
7	Do you agree the urban design implementation project has completion done on or in a given time?					
8	Do you agree that the lack of a strong urban design institutional structure and political commitments challenge the successful implementation of the urban design process?					
9	Do you agree political change can challenge the urban design implementation process in the city?					
10	Do you agree leadership turnover from time to time can challenge the implementation of urban design?					
11	Do you believe that the interest of stakeholders such as local people, professionals, and some investors challenges the implementation of Urban Design?					
12	Do you believe the interest of governments and leaders challenges the implementation of Urban Design?					
13	Do you believe the government policy and top-down decision challenges the implementation of Urban Design?					
14	Do you agree Public Participation is there in the urban design Preparation and Implementation process?					
15	Do you agree all urban design dimensions, principles, and elements are effectively considered in implementation?					
16	Do you agree Urban Infrastructure is implemented in Coordination and integration in the urban design implementation process?					
17	Do you agree Addis Ababa city Administration has Urban design management and regulatory system in the city?					
18	Do you agree urban design prepared for application has a challenge by itself for implementations?					
19	Do you agree, if there are urban design implementation courses given in the universities?					

Appendix 4

2. The issues raised in the following table are designed to get information on the Opportunities for Urban Design Implementation (UDI) in Addis Ababa.

No.	Questions	1	2	3	4	5
1	Do you understand urban design benefits, roles, and significance?					
2	Do you agree that the implementation of urban design has increased business opportunities?					
3	Do you agree that urban design implementation has an opportunity in reducing crime?					
4	Do you agree that urban design implementation has an opportunity for sustainable economic and environmental development?					
5	Do you agree that the implementation of urban design has shaped continued social development?					
6	Do you agree that the implementation of the urban design has to strengthen the image or identity of the city's landscape setting?					
7	Do you agree that the implementation of the urban design has helped to bring together the opportunities for social, economic, and environmental sustainability in that area?					
8	Do you agree in so many challenges of implemented urban design have opportunities?					

3. Prioritize or order the following listed questions below from the highest Challenging to the lowest challenging for Urban Design implementations.
- A. The interest of leader's top-down decision
 - B. The interest of government political intervention
 - C. The interest of some investors
 - D. The government urban land use policy
 - E. The interest of professional

- F. The interest of local people
- G. Lack of skilled manpower in Urban Design
- H. Absence of Urban Design Implementation Strategy

Appendix 5



Department of Architecture

Program: - MSc in Urban planning and Design

Objectives

- ❖ To identify the challenges of Urban Design implementation from site **selection criteria**, and preparation of Urban design to the implementation process in Addis Ababa.
- ❖ To explore the opportunities for urban design implementation in Addis Ababa.

Discussion focuses on individual considerations of

Critical View, perspective, observation, opinion, Context, judgment, belief, understanding, interpretations, etc.

FGD Questionnaires for key informants and leaders of Addis Ababa Plan and Development of commissions.

1. What are the **challenges happened** in Urban Design in Addis Ababa from preparation to the Implementations process in the past ten years?
2. Which department or institution is responsible for the preparation to implementation of Urban Design in the Municipality? If not why?
3. Specifically, what do you know about the challenges that happen in Basha Wolde Chilot during the urban Design implementation process?
4. Does urban design implementation have a Structural **strategic plan** and **community participatory** in Addis Ababa? If not, why?

5. Why **attention** is not given to **urban design** as urban planning?
6. Is there Structural workflow integration of different offices in urban design from preparation to implementation in Addis Ababa?
7. What are the roles and responsibilities of Addis Ababa planning and development commissions in urban design preparation and implementation?
8. Who has responsible for land division/parcel & block / for the urban design process?
9. What are the Opportunities for Urban Design Implementation in Addis Ababa?
10. What are your suggestions or advice for the future **Corrective measures** should be taken for the **Successful Urban Design** preparation and implementation process?

The issues raised in the following are designed to interview communities to get information about the Opportunities for Urban Design Implementation in Basha Wolde Chilot.

- ❖ Is there Public Participation during Preparation and Implementation?
- ❖ The implemented urban design of Basha Wolde Chilot is used previous living communities in that area?
- ❖ What are the opportunities for implemented urban Design of Basha Wolde Chilot for current living communities?
- ❖ What are the opportunities for the areas?

Formal questions for focus group discussions for key informants, leaders, and others.

1. What are the challenges happened in Urban Design from preparation to the Implementations process in Addis Ababa in the past ten years?
2. Which department is responsible for the preparation to implementation of Urban Design in the Municipality?
3. Are there norms and standards for Urban Design implementation in Addis Ababa?
4. What do you know about the challenges that happen in Basha Wolde Chilot's urban Design implementation?
5. Is there a standard and norms for urban design implementations in the city?
6. Does urban design implementation have a Structural strategic plan in Addis Ababa?
7. If not, why?
.....
8. What are the Opportunities for Urban Design Implementation in Addis Ababa?

9. What are your suggestions or advice to be taken regarding Corrective measures for Successful preparation and implementation of Urban Design in the future?
Why attention is not given to urban design as urban planning

Appendix 6

Analysis of 95 % confidence interval nineteen quantitative questions

	Variables		Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower	Upper
1	Do you agree that the site selections and land preparations for urban design implementation have criteria?	Strongly Disagree	14	6.5	3.3	10.2
		Disagree	59	27.4	21.4	33.5
		Neutral	20	9.3	5.6	13.5
		Agree	76	35.3	29.3	41.9
		Strongly agree	46	21.4	15.8	27.0
2	Do you agree Urban Design Preparation and Implementation has had an owner institution?	Strongly Disagree	45	20.9	15.3	26.5
		Disagree	46	21.4	16.3	27.0
		Neutral	31	14.4	9.8	19.1
		Agree	58	27.0	21.4	32.6
		Strongly agree	35	16.3	11.2	20.9
3	Do you agree that all your staff members have clearly understood urban design implementation in the city?	Strongly Disagree	49	22.8	17.2	28.4
		Disagree	79	36.7	30.2	43.3
		Neutral	44	20.5	15.3	25.6
		Agree	34	15.8	10.7	20.9
		Strongly agree	9	4.2	1.9	7.0
4	Do you agree there is an urban design project implementation structure, strategy, policy, guidelines, principles, rules, and regulations in the city?	Strongly Disagree	52	24.2	18.6	30.2
		Disagree	47	21.9	16.7	27.0
		Neutral	32	14.9	10.2	19.5
		Agree	62	28.8	22.8	34.9
		Strongly agree	22	10.2	6.0	14.4
5	Do you agree that is there an owner institution that has a role and responsibility for Urban design from	Strongly disagree	41	19.1	14.0	24.7
		Disagree	53	24.7	19.1	30.2
		Neutral	34	15.8	10.7	20.9
		Agree	62	28.8	23.3	34.9
		Strongly agree	25	11.6	7.4	16.3

	preparation to implementation?					
6	Do you agree there is an urban design implementation monitoring, evaluation, and cross- checking/controlling system?	Strongly disagree	71	33.0	27.0	39.1
		Disagree	49	22.8	17.2	28.8
		Neutral	37	17.2	12.6	22.3
		Agree	41	19.1	14.0	24.2
		Strongly agree	17	7.9	4.7	11.6
7	Do you agree the urban design implementation project has completion done on or in a given time?	Strongly disagree	85	39.5	33.5	46.0
		Disagree	60	27.9	21.9	34.0
		Neutral	35	16.3	11.6	21.4
		Agree	24	11.2	7.0	15.8
		Strongly agree	11	5.1	2.3	8.4
8	Do you agree that the lack of a strong urban design institutional structure and political commitments challenge the successful implementation of the urban design process?	Strongly disagree	11	5.1	2.3	8.4
		Disagree	17	7.9	4.7	12.1
		Neutral	16	7.4	4.2	11.2
		Agree	72	33.5	27.0	39.5
		Strongly agree	99	46.0	39.5	53.0
9	Do you agree political change can challenge the urban design implementation process in the city?	Strongly disagree	5	2.3	.5	4.7
		Disagree	18	8.4	5.1	12.6
		Neutral	14	6.5	3.3	10.2
		Agree	59	27.4	21.9	33.5
		Strongly agree	119	55.3	48.4	61.9
10	Do you agree leadership turnover from time to time can challenge the implementation of urban design?	Strongly disagree	9	4.2	1.9	7.0
		Disagree	4	1.9	.5	3.7
		Neutral	12	5.6	2.8	8.8
		Agree	78	36.3	29.8	42.3
		Strongly agree	112	52.1	45.6	59.1
11	Do you believe that the interest of stakeholders such as local people, professionals, and some investors challenges the implementation of Urban Design?	Strongly disagree	9	4.2	1.9	7.0
		Disagree	5	2.3	.5	4.2
		Neutral	19	8.8	5.6	13.0
		Agree	97	45.1	38.6	51.2
		Strongly agree	85	39.5	33.0	45.6
12	Do you believe the interest of governments and	Strongly disagree	9	4.2	1.9	7.0
		Disagree	3	1.4	0.0	3.3
		Neutral	16	7.4	4.2	11.2

	leaders challenges the implementation of Urban Design?	Agree	79	36.7	30.7	43.3
		Strongly agree	108	50.2	43.7	56.7
13	Do you believe the government policy and top-down decision challenges the implementation of Urban Design?	Strongly disagree	7	3.3	.9	6.0
		Disagree	4	1.9	.0	3.7
		Neutral	20	9.3	5.6	13.5
		Agree	90	41.9	35.3	48.4
		Strongly agree	94	43.7	37.2	50.7
14	Do you agree Public Participation is there in the urban design Preparation and Implementation process?	Strongly disagree	47	21.9	15.8	27.4
		Disagree	66	30.7	24.7	36.7
		Neutral	42	19.5	14.4	24.7
		Agree	37	17.2	12.1	22.8
		Strongly agree	23	10.7	7.0	15.3
15	Do you agree all urban design dimensions, principles, and elements are effectively considered in implementation?	Strongly disagree	61	28.4	22.8	34.9
		Disagree	72	33.5	27.4	40.0
		Neutral	35	16.3	11.6	21.4
		Agree	35	16.3	11.2	20.9
		Strongly agree	12	5.6	2.8	8.4
16	Do you agree Urban Infrastructure is implemented in Coordination and integration in the urban design implementation process?	Strongly disagree	76	35.3	29.3	41.9
		Disagree	62	28.8	22.8	34.9
		Neutral	31	14.4	9.8	19.5
		Agree	26	12.1	7.9	16.3
		Strongly agree	20	9.3	5.6	13.0
17	Do you agree Addis Ababa city Administration has Urban design management and regulatory system in the city?	Strongly disagree	64	29.8	23.7	35.8
		Disagree	40	18.6	13.5	24.2
		Neutral	45	20.9	16.3	26.5
		Agree	53	24.7	19.1	30.2
		Strongly agree	13	6.0	3.3	9.3
18	Do you agree urban design prepared for application has a challenge by itself for implementations?	Strongly disagree	17	7.9	4.2	11.6
		Disagree	24	11.2	7.0	15.3
		Neutral	41	19.1	14.0	24.7
		Agree	98	45.6	38.6	52.1
		Strongly agree	35	16.3	11.6	21.4
19	Do you agree, if there are urban design implementation courses given in the universities?	Strongly disagree	8	3.7	1.4	6.0
		Disagree	7	3.3	.9	5.6
		Neutral	36	16.7	12.1	21.4
		Agree	54	25.1	19.1	31.2

Strongly agree

110

51.2

44.7

58.1

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Appendix 7

Work plan

No.	Activities	The year 2022						
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	
1	Extensive Literature Review							
2	Questionnaire Design							
3	Conducting Survey							
4	Collecting the data							
5	Analysis of data							
6	Hypothesis testing							
7	Generalizations, interpretation & report writing							
8	Writing a research report, Editing, Compiling, submitting							
9	Presentation							