



THE WORLD BANK

Complex networks approaches to the Urban Transport Master Plan in Kinshasa.

Advantages, constraints and perspectives

Dr. Arch. Emanuele Strano

Some theory...

Our daily life is embedded in a network-like environment, roads.



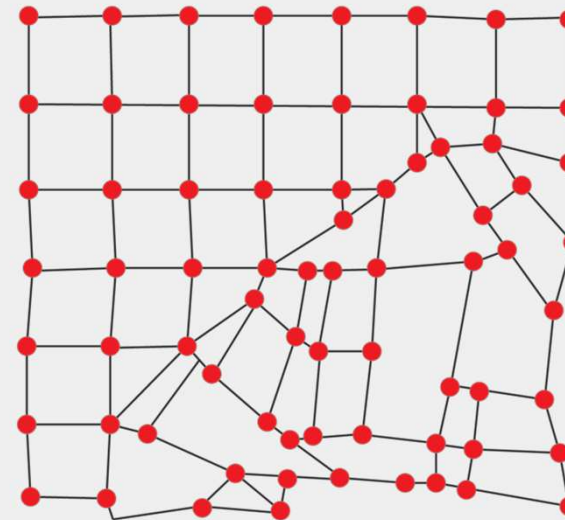
Strano et al. (2013) *Urban street networks, a comparative analysis of ten European cities*. Environment and Planning B 40-6.

Some theory...

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Roads network of
Barcelona

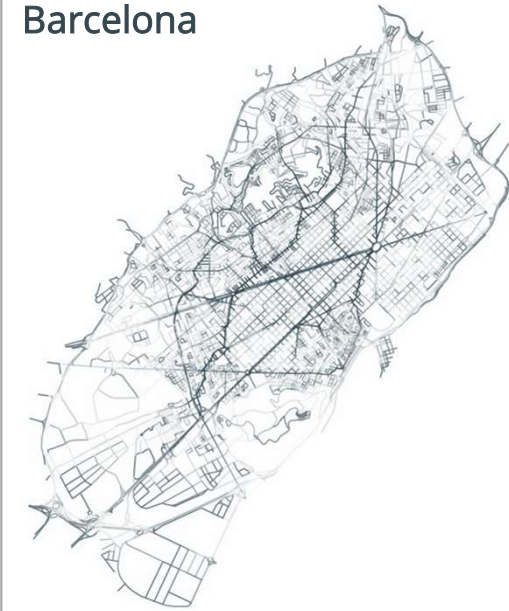


Centrality in urban road networks



Measuring places *in between*

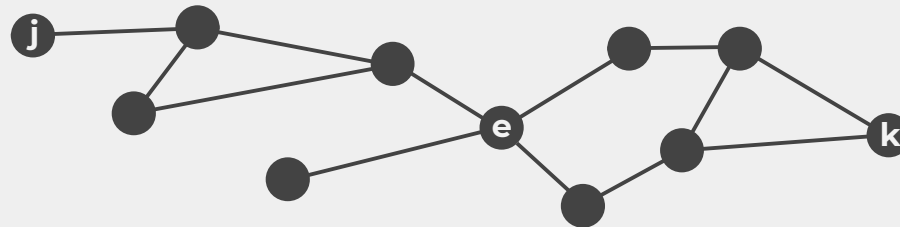
Roads network of
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Betweenness centrality (b)

Measures how many times a node is transversed by shortest paths connecting all pair of nodes.

$$b(e) = \frac{1}{(N-1)(N-2)} \sum_{\substack{j,k \in \mathcal{N} \\ i \neq k, j \neq k}} \frac{n_{jk}(e)}{n_{jk}}$$

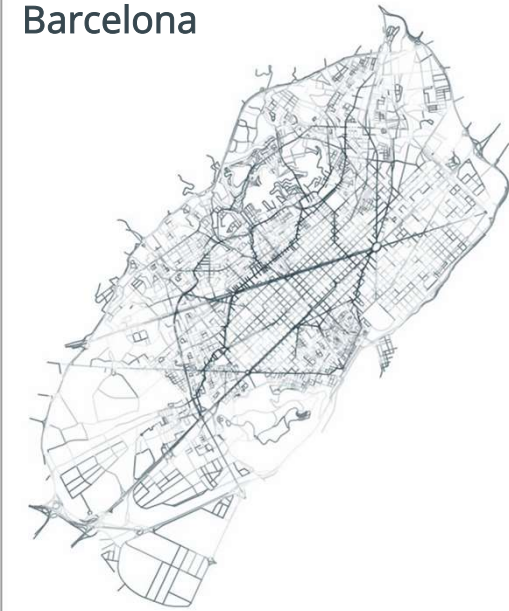


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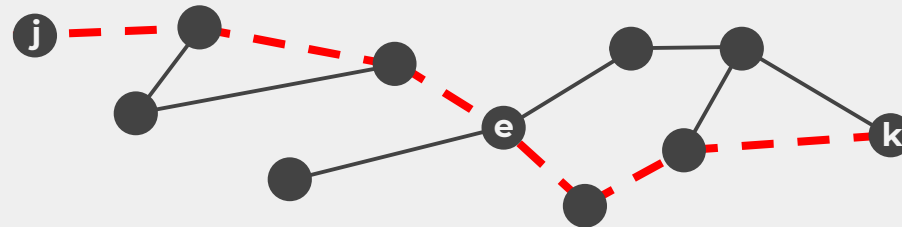
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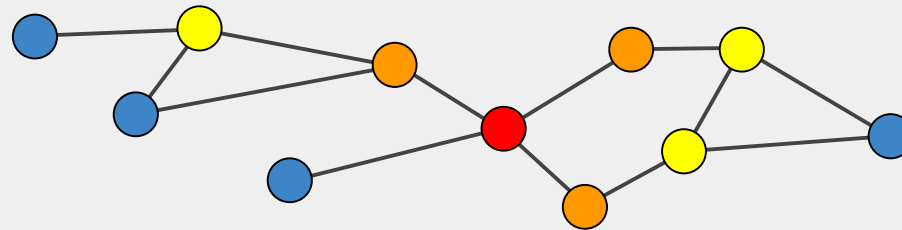
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Road structure vs. micro economic activities



Does roads' structure imply the location of economic activities ?

Centrality in Barcelona



Location of shops and services



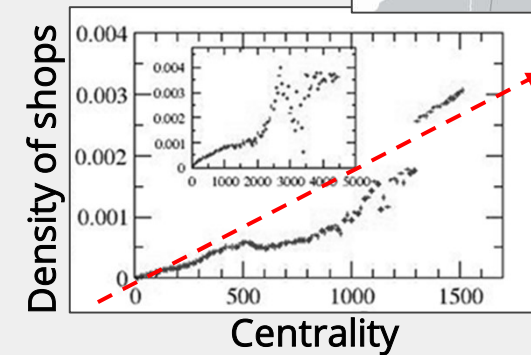
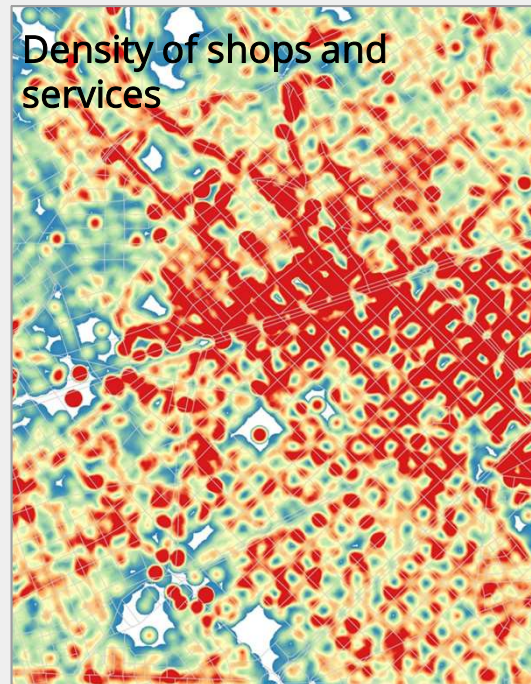
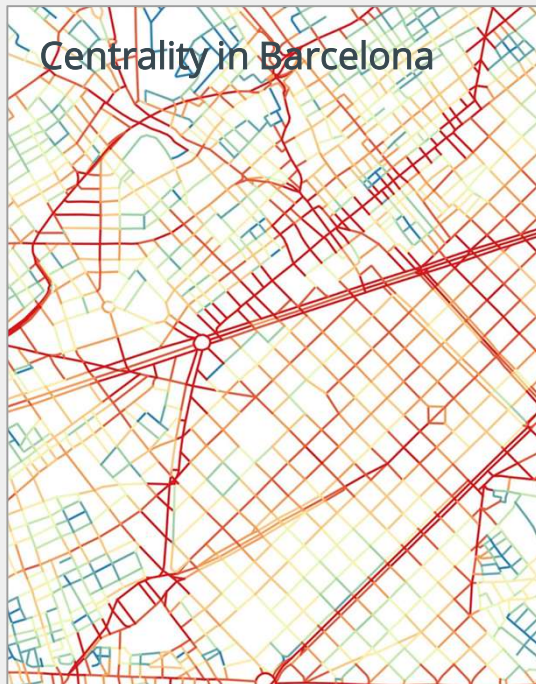
The Mario's dilemma

Where I
open my new
pizzeria?



Road structure vs. micro economic activities

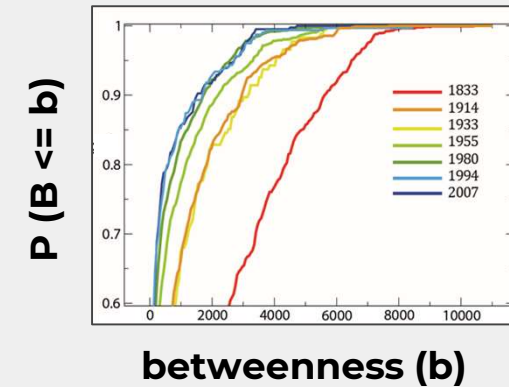
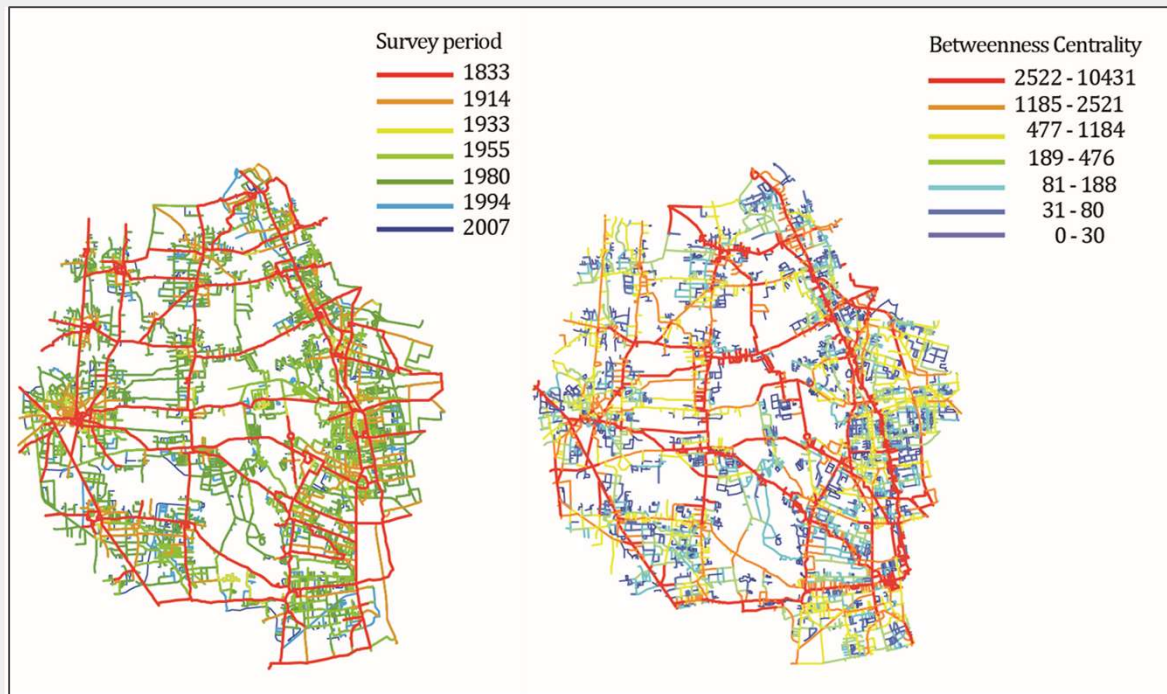
Road centrality is correlated with shops' locations



Finding: a place itself may not attract people or cargo as a major trip destination, but it may take advantage of its unique location as merely a pass-through nexus to generate great business opportunities. Hence a **high value of betweenness centrality** often implies a high concentration of commercial or service activities.

Processes of evolution in road systems

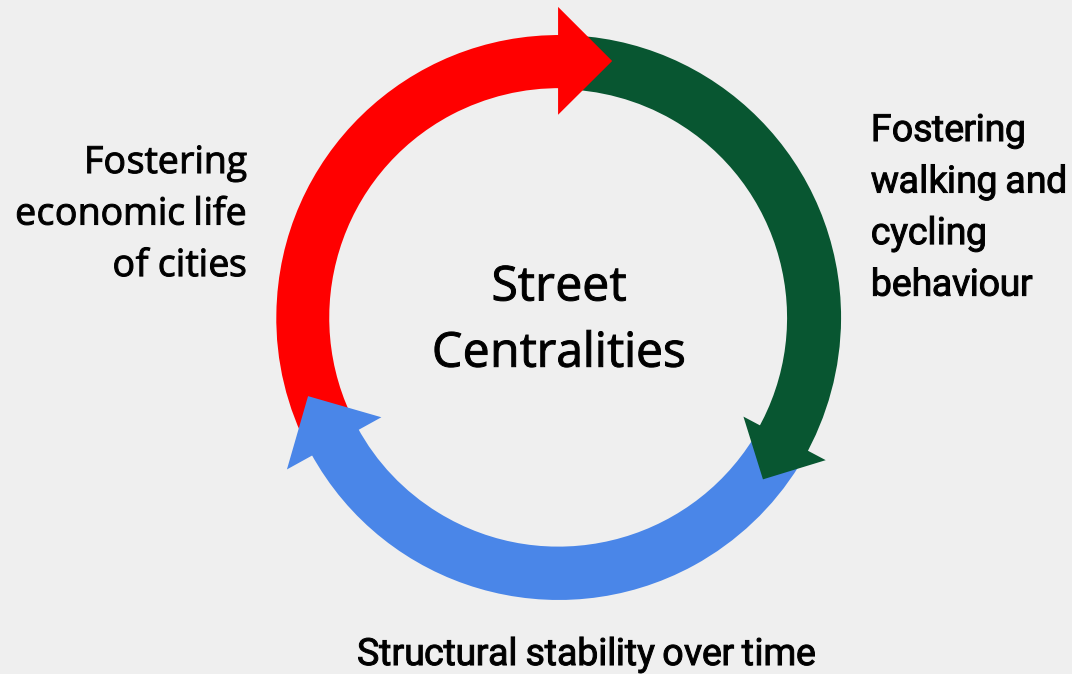
Centrality remains stable over time



Finding: The backbone structure in road system remains stable over decades, suggesting that:

- 1: Once a central place emerges is likely to stay there for long time.
- 2: Creating a new central place must imply a great eff

Few lessons learnt...



... but how we can use it in real planning practices?

Kinshasa (RDC)



Estimated pop 2017: 12M
Estimated pop 2040: 26M

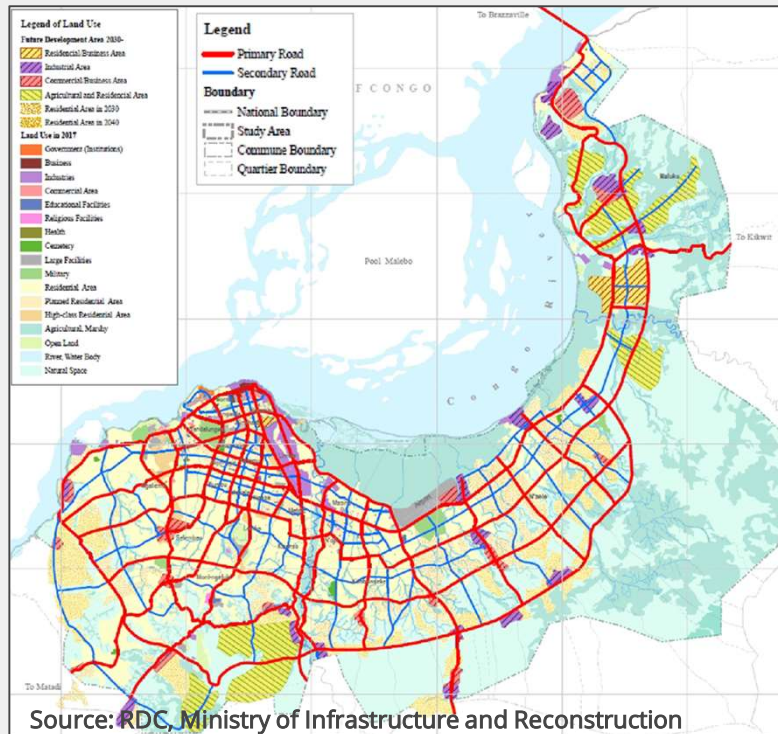
Fertility rate 6.1 (RDC)
Fertility rate 5.1 (Kinshasa)

Severe risk exposure (erosion)

Lack of infrastructures



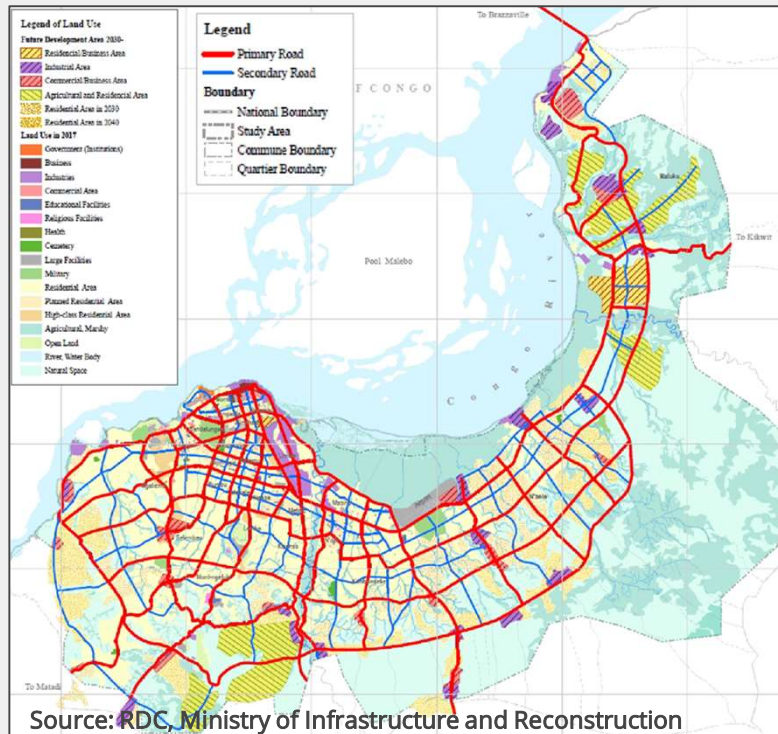
Urban transport master plan to 2040



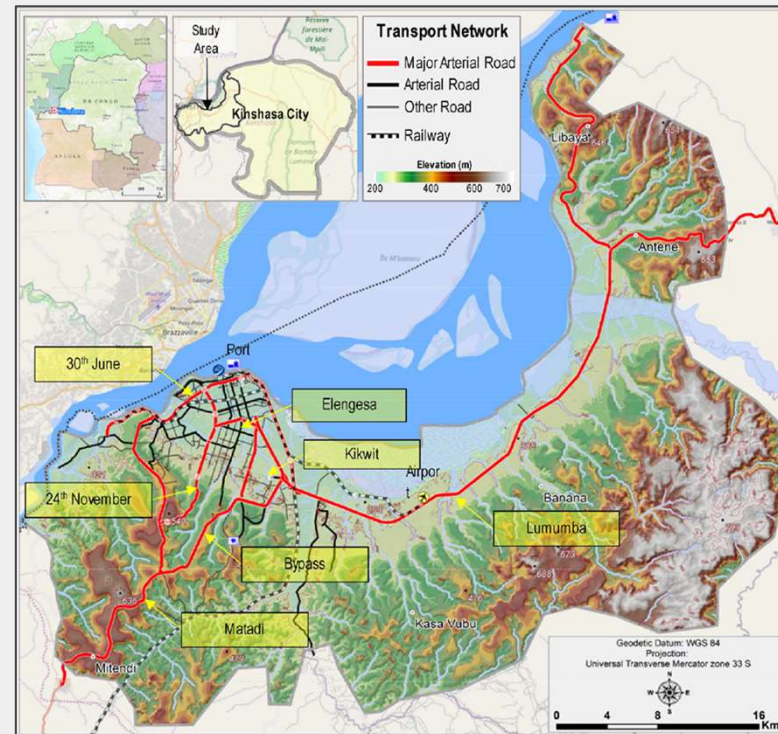
- **Spatial planning goals:** toward a highly connected African metropoly. Decreasing risk exposure (erosion).
- **Estimated total cost:** 33B
- **Funding schema:** Internal government schema (incremental taxation + land value capture (LVC)). External funds: loans and donations.

Urban transport master plan to 2040

Managing the transition from current state to 2040



2040 goal

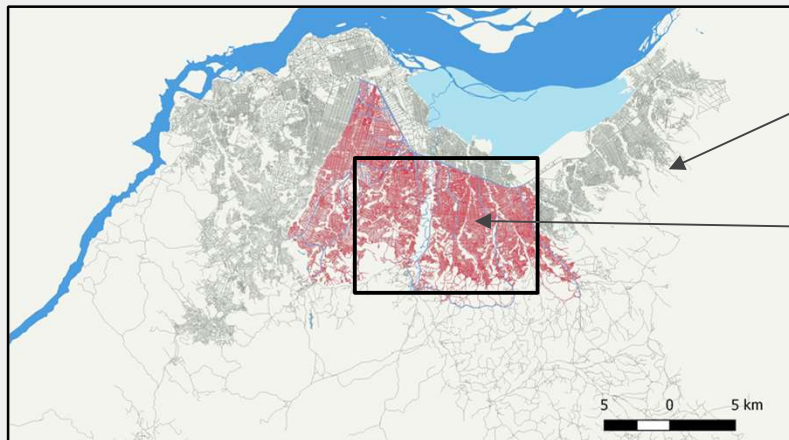
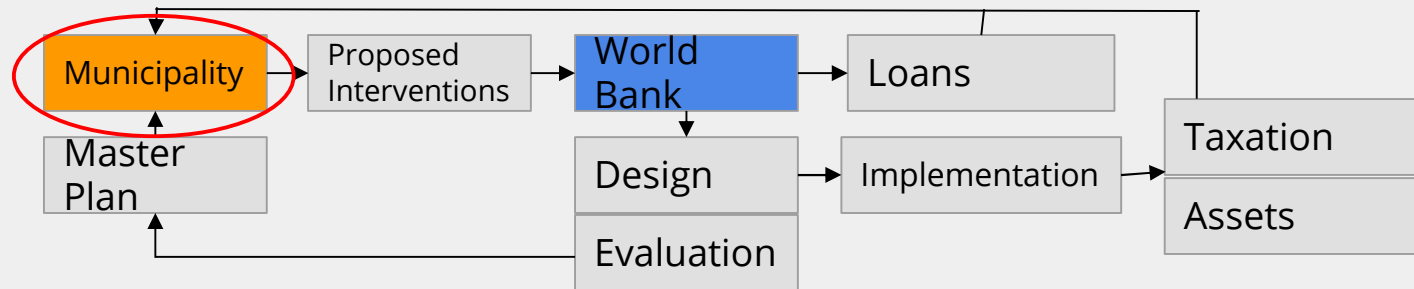


Current situation

Transport master plan in Kinshasa (RDC)



Implementation schema

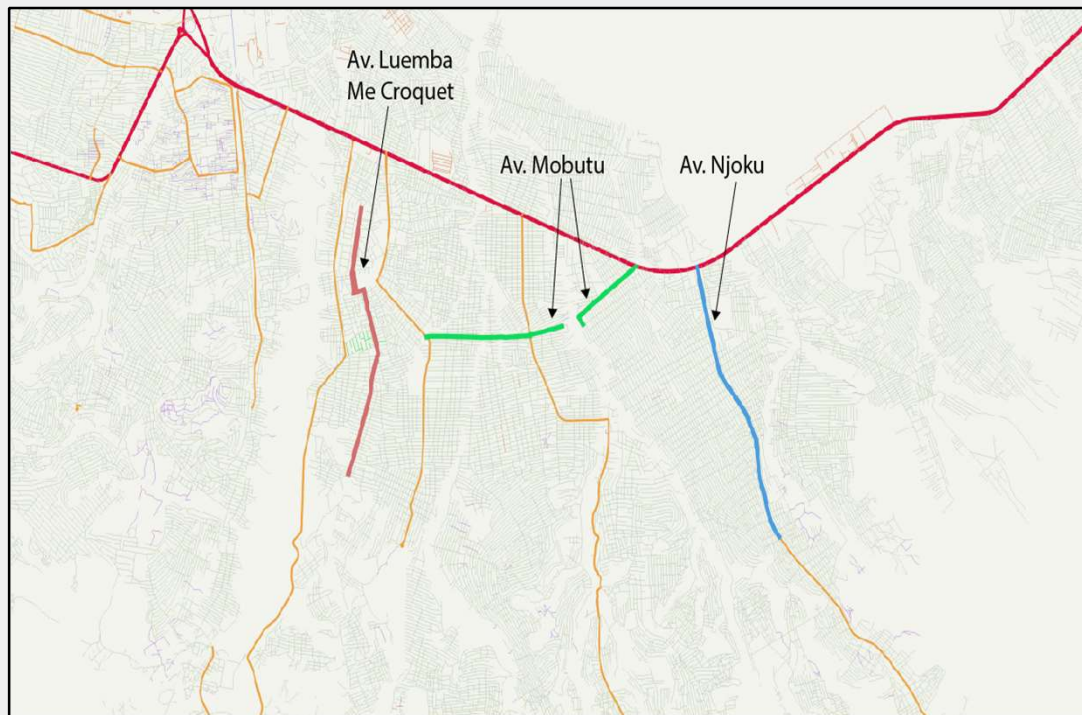


Road network of Kinshasa

Area of interventions

Transport master plan in Kinshasa (RDC)

Example roads upgrading interventions



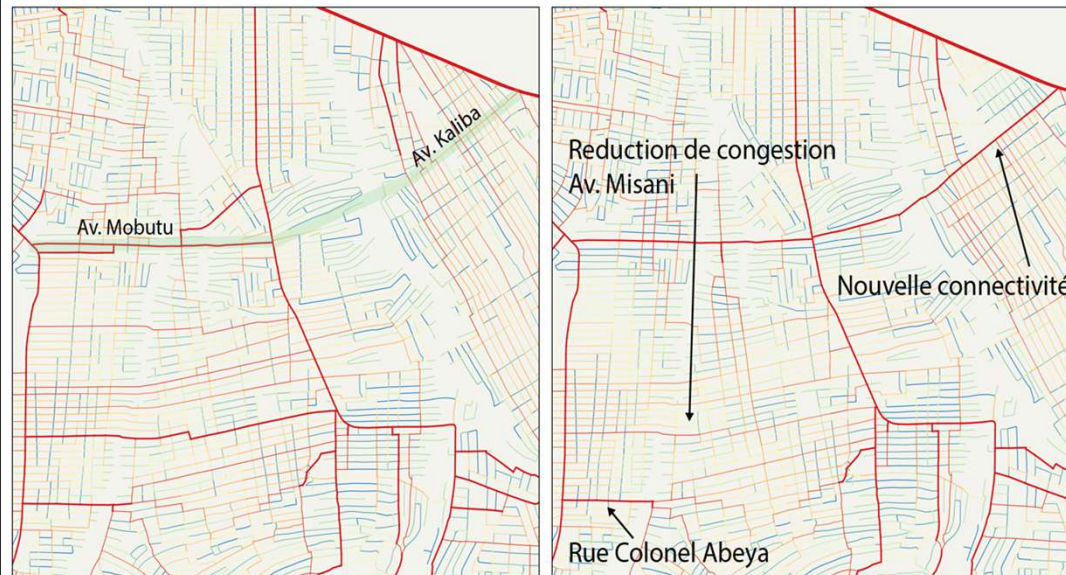
D

- Fast tool to measure the impact of road network accessibility given some interventions

Transport master plan in Kinshasa (RDC)



Vue d'ensemble de l'accessibilité dans Kingasani, Maviokéle et Bahumbu avant et après l'aménagement et la connexion de l'Av. Mobutu et Kaliba



Avant réhabilitation / aménagement

Après réhabilitation / aménagement



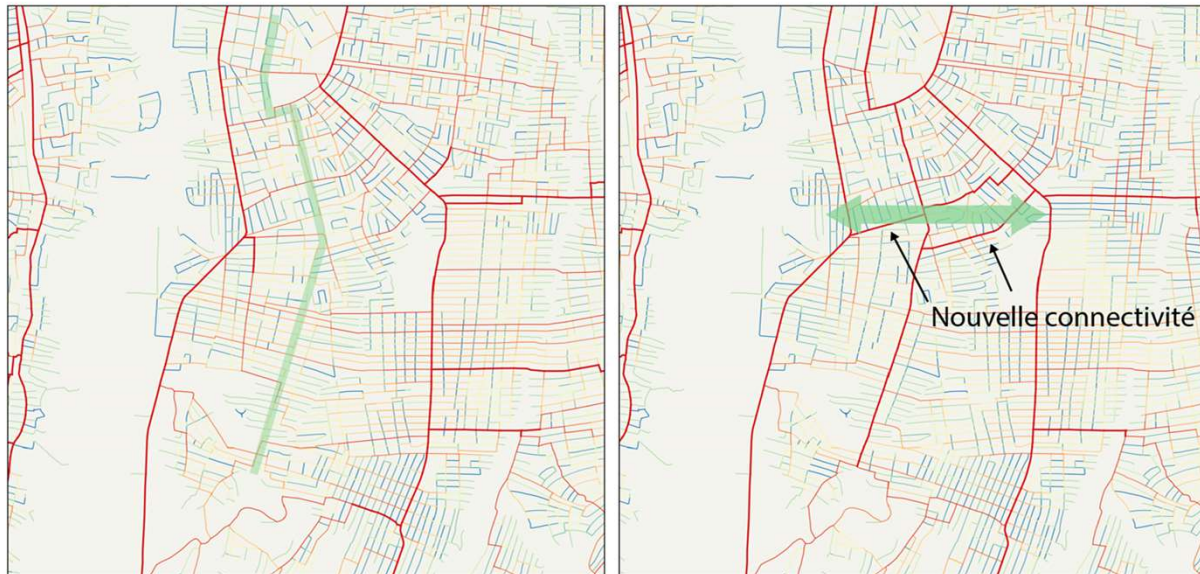
Evaluation (improved version of Betweenness Centrality)

- Analysing the effect of upgrading intervention on overall connectivity.
- Propose further interventions according to the MP and the new connectivity patterns.

Transport master plan in Kinshasa (RDC)



Vue d'ensemble de l'accessibilité dans le Quartier 5-6-13 avant et après l'aménagement de l'Av. Luemba et Me Croquet.



Avant réhabilitation / aménagement

Après réhabilitation / aménagement



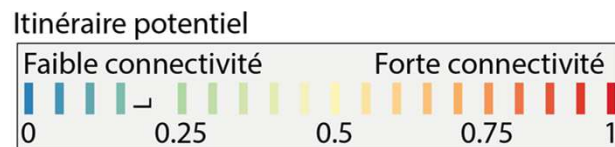
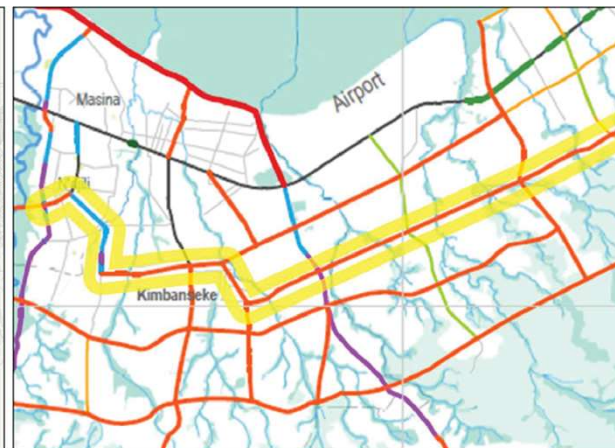
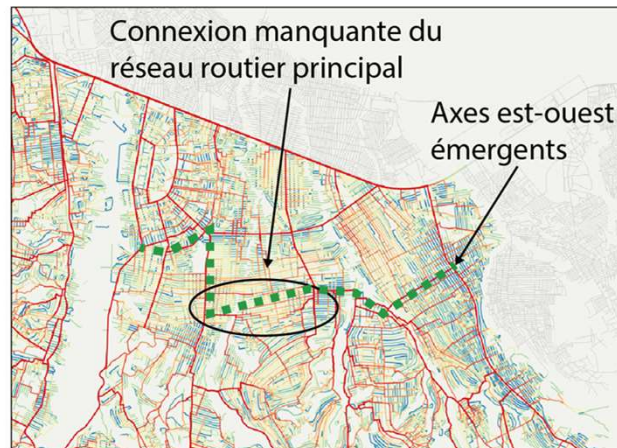
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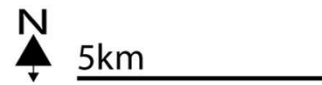
Transport master plan in Kinshasa (RDC)



Evaluation du stade ultérieur de développement en fonction de la nouvelle centralité et du PDK project RD-EW-C2 pour le deuxième axe est-ouest dans la division centrale



PDK project RD-EW-C2



Evaluation (improved version of Betweenness Centrality)

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Conclusions

Advantages of network approach

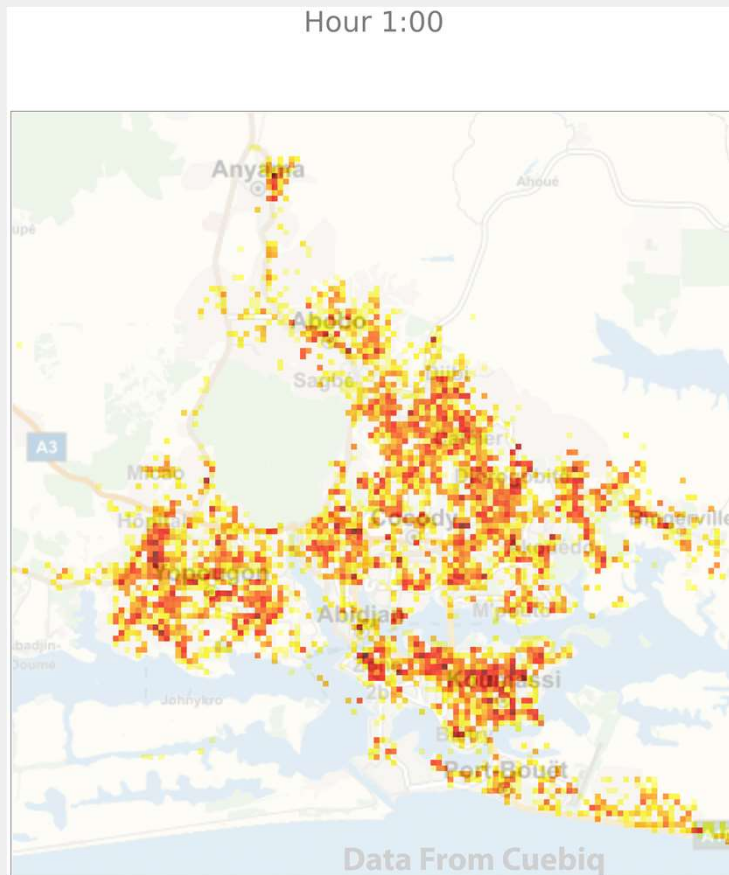
- Speed of the analysis. In absence of mobility data a traditional transportation model is impossible to calibrate.
- Connection with other urban assets beyond transportation (economic activities, urban form, street layout, urban design)

Constraints

- OSM data can be improved for transportation analyses.
- Absence of data to make validation tests.

Perspectives and future approach

Abidjan mobility maps, frequency of people in 250x250m cell



High frequency mobility data

- Anonymous mobility data coming from multiple mobile application.
- Possibility to calibrate mobility model at street level.
- Monitoring mobility change due to some specific intervention.

THANKS

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