Students Reinventing Cities Amman

A global competition for students and universities to share their visions and ideas for *a 15-minute city*





C40 Cities

C40 is a network of mayors of nearly 100 world-leading cities collaborating to deliver the urgent action needed to confront the climate crisis and to create greener and fairer urban spaces.

Directly representing **582 million** residents and **20% of the global economy**



Students Reinventing Cities competition

The competition aims to:

- Create a space for students and universities to share their vision of a more sustainable and inclusive city and generate fresh ideas.
- Strengthen students' knowledge on the leading solutions, policies and technologies for climate change.
- Actively drive collaboration
 between students and city
 governments to deliver new
 approaches for low carbon urban development.



Success of the past edition



Press Release 2021-09-28

18 outstanding teams announced as winners of students reinventing cities competition

1.100 students from 150 universities respond to the call for ideas to reinvent parts of their cities.

Students reinventing cities: two PSL projets won the C40 international competition

LE 28 SEPTEMBER 2021



Two joint teams of students from PSL, New York University (NYU), and George Washington University (GWU) won the C40 "Students reinventing cities" competition.



18 cities took part 1000+ international students participated 150+ universities



TEDx Students Reinventing Cities 🛚 🖸







WORLD ARCHITECTURE **NEWS**

Students Reinventing Cities: C40 Cities competition to combat climate change

Teams of university students will share their vision for transforming 18 city neighbourhoods to deliver a green and just recovery from the COVID-19 crisis

Winning Projects

Find all the winners site by site









decarbonise 18



...and this year we have 12 participating cities

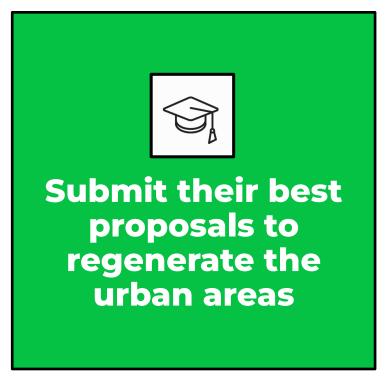


How it works



Identify large scale sites they would like to transform & revitalize







Green & Thriving Neighbourhoods

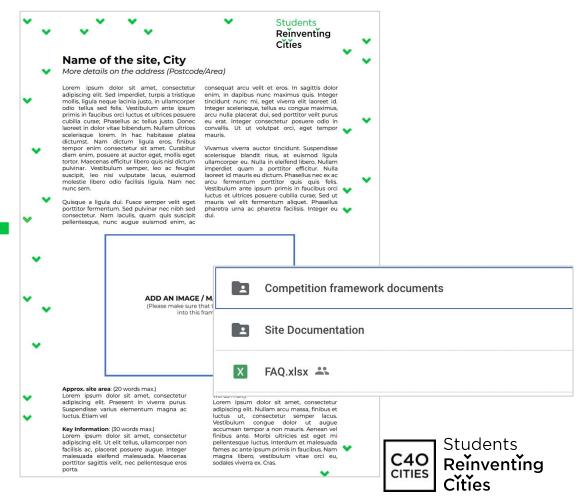


Competition Framework

Regulations & Guidance



Site Form + Dataroom



Access to information

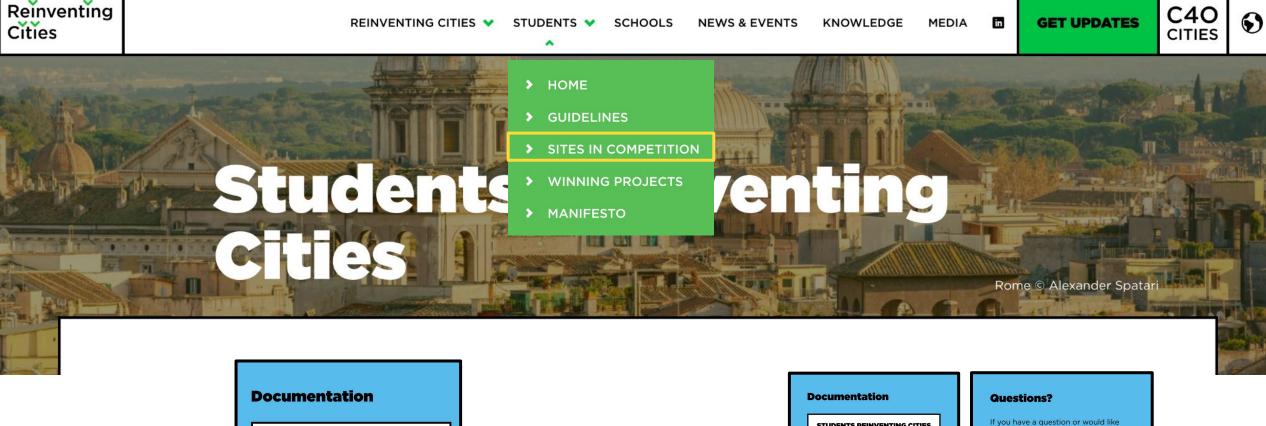
[ENG] STUDENTS REINVENTING

CITIES_TEAM FORM (PHASE 1)

[ENG] STUDENTS REINVENTING
CITIES - REGULATIONS

[ENG] GUIDANCE TO DESIGN A

GREEN AND THRIVING NEIGHBOURHOOD



Common documents



For each site: Site Form, Dataroom & Question Box



STUDENTS REINVENTING CITIES
- SITE FORM

Dataroom Access

Download specific documents for this site

OPEN DATAROOM

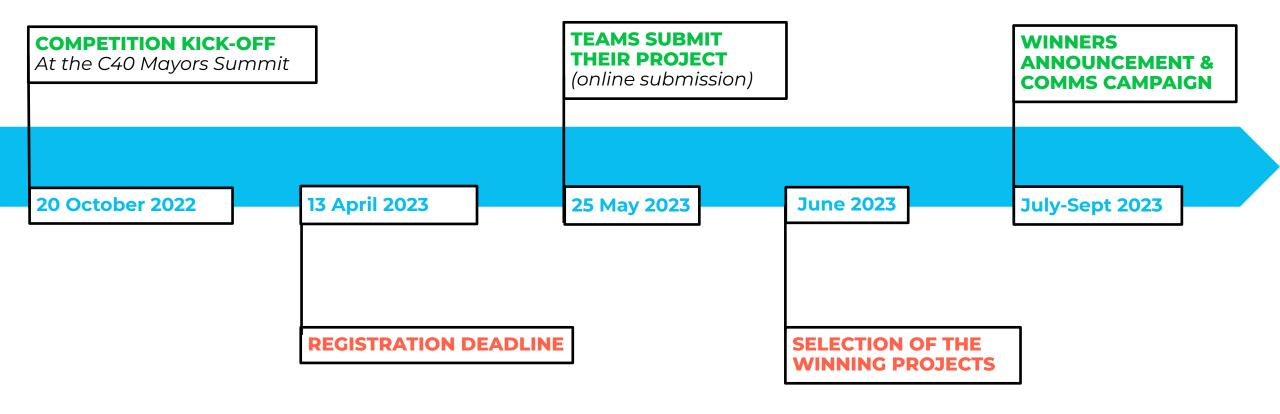
If you have a question or would like more details on the site and the Students Reinventing Cities competition, please use the form below. You will receive a response via

First name *

Last name *

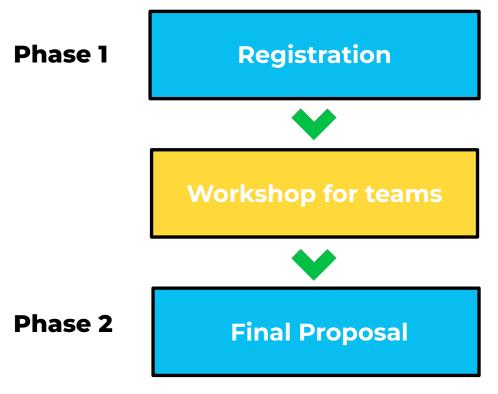


Timeline





Submission process



- Team Form
- Presentation of the Project
- Graphic Presentation
- Implementation Plan



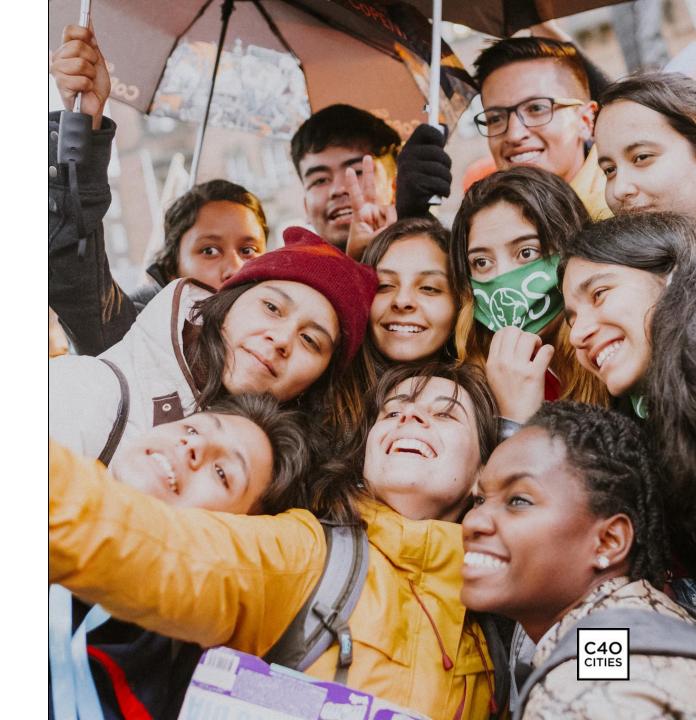
Selection of 1 winning team per city

*Special mentions may be included



Team composition

- Include at least I current university student, enrolled in the 2022-2023 (or 2023) academic year
- May include youth under 25
- Multidisciplinary teams students in architecture, urbanism, environment, engineering, real estate, sociology, economy, arts, etc.
- Students from the same/ different universities & departments and local/ international universities
- I member as main point of contact for group (must be a current university student)



Participating teams

Teams can:

- Enlarge/ modify their consortium as they want after registration
- Include a faculty advisor, consult external experts and engage with stakeholders such as the local community and residents
- Ask questions to the cities and C40 through the webpage



Judging criteria

Jury composed of representatives from the **City, C40 & external experts**. Jurors names will be made public. Evaluation criteria:

- Quality of the team and approach to developing the project
- Quality of design and relevance of the project to the specifics of the site
- Proposed solutions to respond to the 10 principles for a green & thriving neighbourhood
- Feasibility of the project



Winning teams awards

Receive an official certificate signed by the Mayor & C40 Executive Director

Receive coverage in local & global communication campaigns

Be **featured in official video** sponsored by C40 that will celebrate their project

Be invited to present project to business leaders/city officials/climate organisations

Be invited to stay involved with an advisory role for the area + additional city-specific awards (optional)

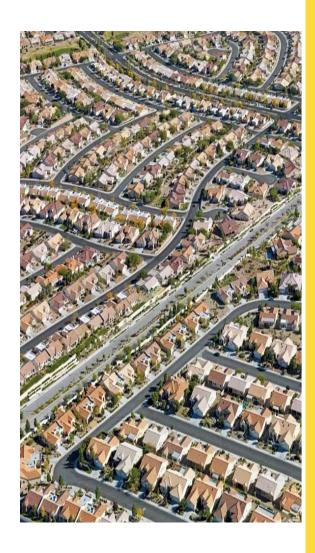








The Rationale

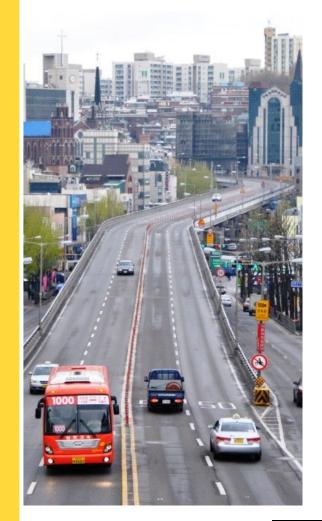


Past urban models increasingly promote sprawl, car-oriented planning and over-specialization of city neighbourhoods.

This model leads to long commutes, poor air quality, and a lack of amenities in many neighbourhoods, entrenching inequalities, perpetuating unsustainable lifestyles, and reducing people's quality of life.

We must find our way back to urbanise in harmony with nature and people.

The 15-minute city can help us to do so.





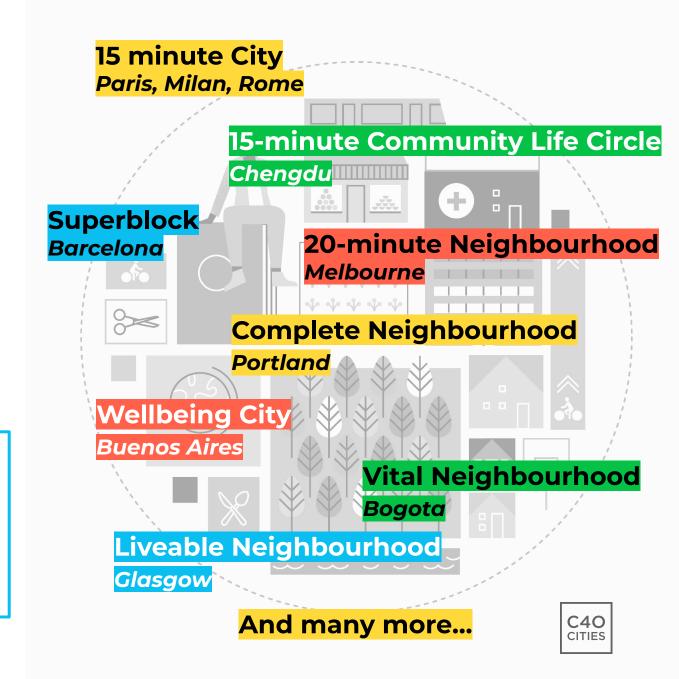
The 15-Minute city

Introduction

The 15-minute City is an urban model that allows everyone, in every neighbourhood to meet most of their daily needs within a short walk or bike ride of their home.

Many cities across the world have developed similar people-centred approaches using various names.

The latest IPCC report places a particular emphasis on the concept of 15-minute City. It states that this model can contribute to a better spatial planning and reduce GHG emissions by between 23-26% by 2050.



The neighbourhood opportunity

A new focus for climate action

The Covid-19 crisis and the development of remote working has re-emphasized the importance of the local environment and proximity, reinforcing the appetite for 15-minute cities.

The neighbourhood, therefore, appears as an ideal scale for pandemic recovery, as well as a new focus to respond to the urgency of the global climate crisis.





Guidance for students

A cross-sectoral approach

To deliver a green and thriving neighbourhood, students must integrate different actions and approaches.

Cross-sectoral approach is key to maximize the environmental and social benefits.

C40 has defined 10 principles for a green and thriving neighbourhood for students to consider in their projects.



- Re-prioritizing streets for active mobility
- Reclaiming spaces from cars to develop new uses for people (eg. school streets project, placemaking actions)
- Proposing meanwhile uses in vacant plots and buildings
- Implementing programs to support local shops, creating shared services hub & co-working places
- Providing more housing choices & running community engagement process to harness more inclusive and cohesive community
- Harnessing green spaces and using nature based-solution to tackle urban heat & flood risks
- Installing community facilities to encourage behavioral change (eg. compost facilities, zero waste or second hand shops, euse & repair hubs...)



- Re-prioritizing streets for active mobility
- Reclaiming spaces from cars to develop new uses for people (eg. school streets project, placemaking actions)
- Proposing meanwhile uses in vacant plots and buildings
- Implementing programs to support local shops, creating shared services hub & co-working places
- Providing more housing choices & running community engagement process to harness more inclusive and cohesive community
- Harnessing green spaces and using nature based-solution to tackle urban heat & flood risks
- Installing community facilities to encourage behavioral change (eg. compost facilities, zero waste or second hand shops, euse & repair hubs...)





- Re-prioritizing streets for active mobility
- Reclaiming spaces from cars to develop new uses for people (eg. school streets project, placemaking actions)
- Proposing meanwhile uses in vacant plots and buildings
- Implementing programs to support local shops, creating shared services hub & co-working places
- Providing more housing choices & running community engagement process to harness more inclusive and cohesive community
- Harnessing green spaces and using nature based-solution to tackle urban heat & flood risks
- Installing community facilities to encourage behavioral change (eg. compost facilities, zero waste or second hand shops, euse & repair hubs...)



- Re-prioritizing streets for active mobility
- Reclaiming spaces from cars to develop new uses for people (eg. school streets project, placemaking actions)
- Proposing meanwhile uses in vacant plots and buildings
- Implementing programs to support local shops, creating shared services hub & co-working places
- Providing more housing choices & running community engagement process to harness more inclusive and cohesive community
- Harnessing green spaces and using nature based-solution to tackle urban heat & flood risks
- Installing community facilities to encourage behavioral change (eg. compost facilities, zero waste or second hand shops, euse & repair hubs...)





- Re-prioritizing streets for active mobility
- Reclaiming spaces from cars to develop new uses for people (eg. school streets project, placemaking actions)
- Proposing meanwhile uses in vacant plots and buildings
- Implementing programs to support local shops, creating shared services hub & co-working places
- Providing more housing choices & running community engagement process to harness a more inclusive and cohesive community
- Harnessing green spaces and using nature based-solution to tackle urban heat & flood risks
- Installing community facilities to encourage behavioral change (eg. compost facilities, zero waste or second hand shops, euse & repair hubs...)





- Re-prioritizing streets for active mobility
- Reclaiming spaces from cars to develop new uses for people (eg. school streets project, placemaking actions)
- Proposing meanwhile uses in vacant plots and buildings
- Implementing programs to support local shops, creating shared services hub & co-working places
- Providing more housing choices & running community engagement process to harness more inclusive and cohesive community
- Harnessing green spaces and using nature based-solution to tackle urban heat & flood risks
- Installing community facilities to encourage behavioral change (eg. compost facilities, zero waste or second hand shops, euse & repair hubs...)



- Re-prioritizing streets for active mobility
- Reclaiming spaces from cars to develop new uses for people (eg. school streets project, placemaking actions)
- Proposing meanwhile uses in vacant plots and buildings
- Implementing programs to support local shops, creating shared services hub & co-working places
- Providing more housing choices & running community engagement process to harness more inclusive and cohesive community
- Harnessing green spaces and using nature based-solution to tackle urban heat & flood risks
- Installing community facilities to encourage behavioral change (eg. compost facilities, zero waste or second hand shops, reuse & repair hubs...)







Thank you!
Let's create
#TheFutureWeWant

c40reinventingcities.org



Students Reinventing Cities





Tuesday

4

April

11.30 (EEST)

In-person & via Zoom

Students Reinventing Cities

Amman

Info Session

Register now!

Learn more about the Students Reinventing Cities competition in Amman and how to get involved!





Location / Amman



Amman is the Capital of Jordan.

Amman is the country's economic, political and cultural center. Located in the Centre of Jordan, with a population around 4.4 Million inhabitants. The city has an area of 800 square kilometers.

With a rich history that goes to around 8000BC, Amman is considered today as one of the most modernized Arab cities. It is a major tourist destination in the region, and it is continuously trying to improve its image and products to attract, tourists and investors while keeping its identity preserved.



Challenges/ Amman

Amman like many other cities is facing many challenges such as rapid urbanization, increase in population besides the challenges in the field of environment, energy and finance.

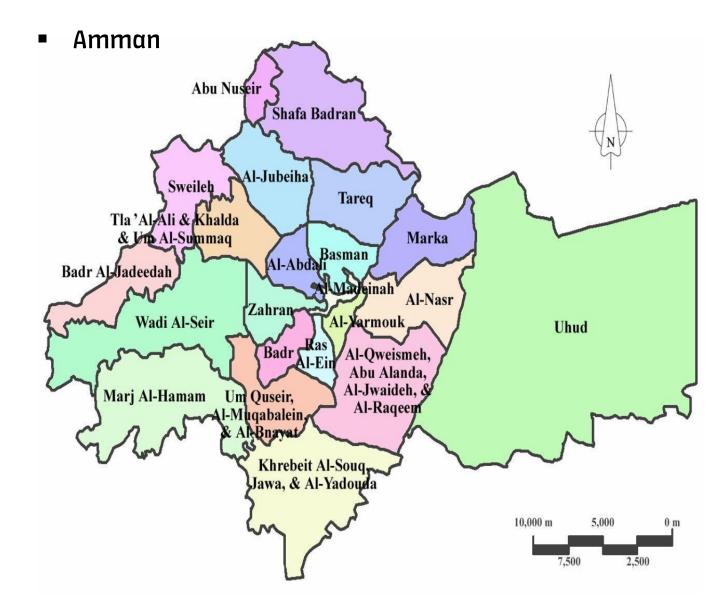




- > Rapid Urbanization
- > Scarce natural resources (in particular water)
- > Successive influxes of refugees
- > Urban Sprawl
- > Inadequate Roads & Transport Infrastructure
- > Loss of Agricultural Land
- > Socioeconomic Segregation
- > Declining Housing Affordability
- > Single-Use Zoning & Development
- ➤ Unemployment
- > Topography & hilly slopes
- > High annual growth rates in energy consumption







- The area is 800 km2 divided into 22 administrative districts
- More than 40% of Jordan's population is within GAM.
- The population of Amman is growing rapidly due to immigrants and refugees (Around half a million Syrian refugees are now living in Amman).



Al-Mahatta/ Amman Background and Description



Mahattah was reinforced in 2004 by the relocation of all the activities previously operating in Raghadan,

The Mahattah bus station is located in a narrow strip surrounded by two highways and is part of a wider zone made of four contrasted areas with their own urban fabric,

The station is home to 89 lines, mixing inner-city lines operated by GAM and inter-cities routes under the supervision of LTRC/MOT.

It also incorporates market places (166 shops ,plus street vendors and a second-hand market).

Those activities are organized around existing buildings made of a factory, a mosque, an NGO head office, a warehouse, and various other buildings owned by GAM.







1&1b Al Mahahtta Station

2 Jabal Alnaser

3 Mukhayam

AlMahatta

4 Urban Strip

The Al Mahattah bus station is a transport hub in Amman (Zone 1 and 1b area is 83 Dunom) with a number of passengers per day estimated up to 350,000, this number would be almost doubled to 600,000 with the BRT





Mahattah Strip Consists of

Zone 1 and 1b

83 Dunam

Zone 2

about 45 Dunam

Zone 3–

about 100 Dunam

Zone 4

about 250 Dunam

Surrounding districts are Marka, Basman, Almadenh and AlNasir









BRT Station Future

Taket um ali & Moso

Administration

Building Factory

- White Taxi Bus Terminal









Existing Components



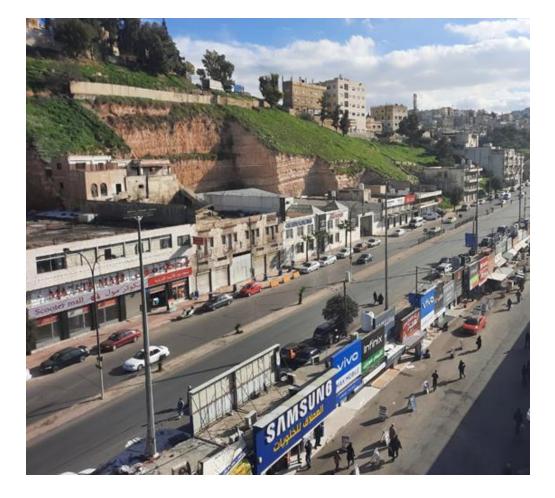
- (1) BRT terminal
- (2) Parking lot
- (3) Social Services
- (4) A. Bus terminal,
 - B. GAM Building / police
- (5) Transition area (Existing shops)
- (6) White Taxi's terminal
- (7) Existing shops
- (8) Bus terminal

- (9) Parking space
- (10) Existing shops
- (11) Pasta Factory
- (12) Potential shops area
- .3) Potential development area
- 14) Second-hand Market
- (15) A. Tkiyet Um Ali storage
 - B. GAM Building (abandoned)
- (16) GAM Building
- (17) Street venders





➤ Land Use and Ownership



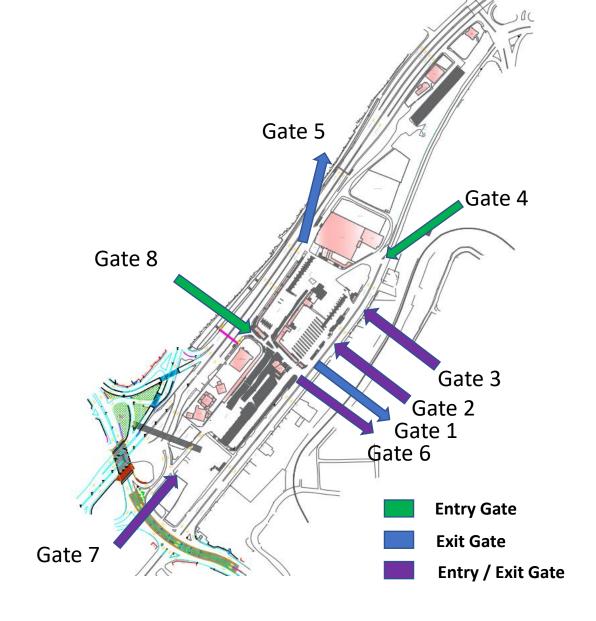






Al Mahattah Terminal

- Number of lines at Al Mahattah; 88 lines, mixing inner-city lines and inter-cities routes operated by:
- GAM (78 routes)
- LTRC (10 routes under the supervision of MOT)
- Maximum number of commuters using Al Mahattah in the survey period (7 10 am , 3-6 pm and 7-9 pm) is approximately **39,000**
- Pedestrian demand at maximum was 336 person entering / peak hour (pedestrian bridge from Al Hashmi)







Zone 2 – Jabal Al Nasser

At the eastern side of the station on the other side of King Abdullah St. on top of the steep slope lies Jabal Al Naser neighbourhood; specifically zone 2 of this project (Area approx. 67 donums) as highlighted in the figure.

The area administratively belongs to Al Naser District. And here we have a major challenge in Accessibility issues.







Zone 3 – PalestinianRefugee Camp

- At the Western side of the station on the other side of Al Jaish St. lies zone 3 of this project (Area approx. 140,000 m2) as highlighted in the figure.
- Around (7,667) person lives in Zone 3. The area administratively belongs to Basman District.







> Zone 4 – Urban Strip

This zone is underdeveloped although it has strategic location linking Raghadan to Al Mahatah terminal through a nice walking but slightly hilly route.

it is mainly dominated by commercial activities (commercial shops, car companies , car maintenance shops , spare parts and car-wash facilities) as well as many vacant, green or abandoned spaces.

The zone is well connected to other highly dense neighbourhoods through a network of stairs.

There are also other interesting attractions such as: historical building, church and mosque and a football playground.







Objectives and Needs

- ✓ The implementation of a Public Transport Terminal that would accommodate Buses, White and Yellow taxis.
- ✓ An Inter Urban Modality platform to be implemented to link both terminals that will emphasise commuters interaction with surrounding activities and enable multi-modal exchange.
- ✓ The preservation of Social Services activities with upgrading of their surroundings to interact with the site in a better way.
- ✓ A commercial souq to accommodate the commercial activities in an organised way.
- ✓ a public surface parking area is placed.
- ✓ landscape and environmental improvements , green approach and practice , public space for human interaction , Accessibility
- ✓ A minor service area (for parking & fuelling mainly) next to the BRT terminal.
- ✓ A location for Investment Opportunity.





Resilient Amman Strategy Pillars

مدینة متکاملة وذکیــة **T** An integrated and smart City

مدینهٔ استباقیه بینیاً **2** An Environmentally proactive City

مدینة مبتکرة ومزدهرة **3** An Innovative and Prosperous City مدینة فتیة ومتكافئة **4** A Voung and Equal City مدینة موحدة وفخورة **5** A United and Proud City

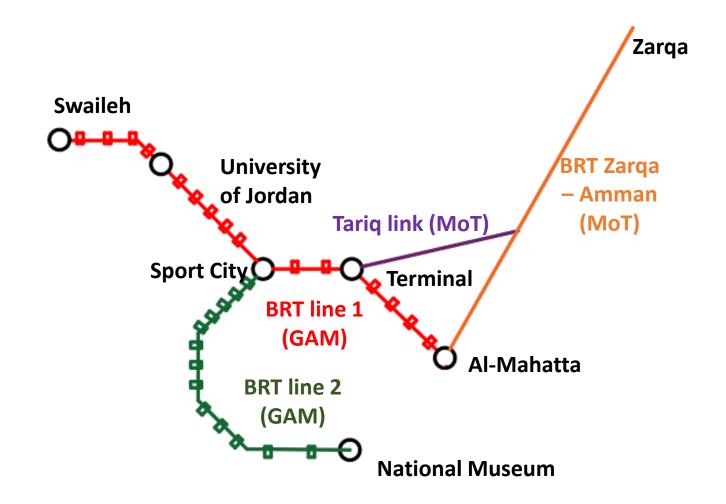
https://www.100resilientcities.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/170515-100RC-Amman English-FINAL lr.pdf





BRT routes

- Taking into consideration the expected development, especially after the completion of the BRT project and the operation of the station with the tow projects of Amman and Amman-Zarqa
- This station will rise possibilities of investments, in turn, it will drive into social and economical development in the area.









Thank You