



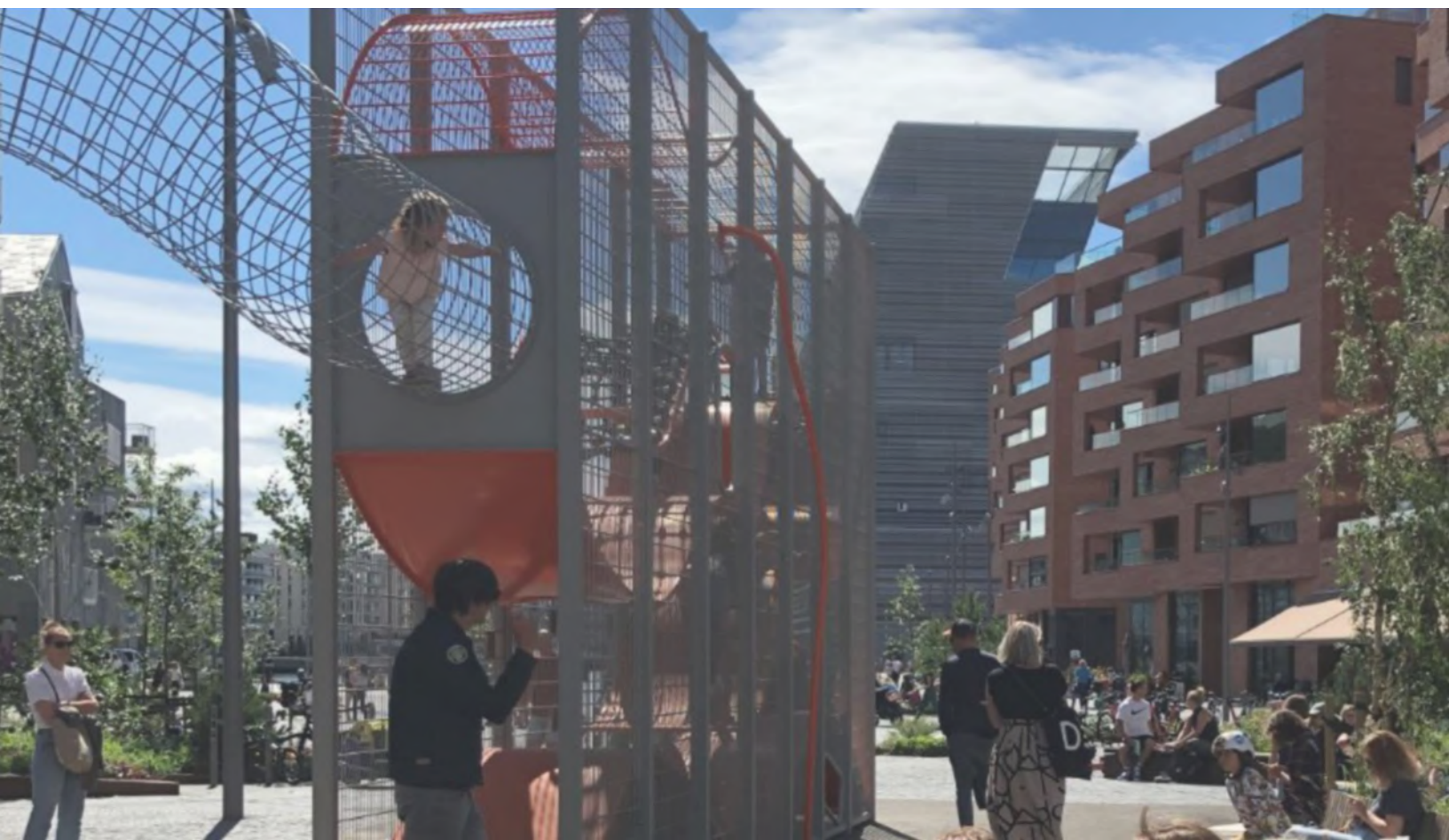
HABITAT
NORWAY

Rapport fra webinarret:

Byutvikling og retten til bevegelse

Arendalsuka

16. august 2021



Webinar program 16. august 2021

17.00 Velkommen

Habitat Norges arbeid med inkludering og bærekraftig byutvikling med vekt på ungdom og likestilling. *Johannes F. Berg, styremedlem, Habitat Norge.*

17.10 Noen utfordringene for likestilt fysisk aktivitet og trygghet i urbane rom – globalt, nasjonalt og lokalt. *Solveig Straume, førsteamanuensis, Høgskolen i Molde.*

17.25 «Hennes by» - Den urbane jentebevegelsen for feministisk byplanlegging. *Rådgiver Elin Andersdotter Fabre, UN Habitat.*

17.40 Kampen for en fotballbane på en søppelfylling – hvordan lykkes? *Isaac Muasa, ungdomsleder, Mathare One Stop Conservation Centre.*

17.55 Avslutning

Hvordan vil et nabolag se ut utformet av mødre, kvinner og jenter? *Ellen de Vibe, arkitekt og styremedlem, Habitat Norge.*

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Webinar og rapport er finansiert av Legatet til minne om Jacob Aall Bonnevie

Foto på forsiden: Ellen de Vibe
Redigert av: Vendula Hurnikova
Habitat Norway, desember 2021
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Forord

Habitat Norge har det siste året arbeidet med problemstillinger knyttet til byens og nabolagets utforming. Gjennom to webinarer 31. august 2020 («Change of Mindset») og 2 juni 2021 («Every Street Matters») har vi drøftet byenes og gatenes utfordringer. Dette webinarer er en videreføring av de to tidligere arrangementene.

Urbanisering er en global megatrend som former verden: et resultat av menneskers beslutninger og politikkvalg. På grunn av feilslått politikk og planlegging har vi fått akselerende klimaendring, miljøforringelse, fattigdom og ulikhet. Også i de rike landene i verden – inkludert de nordiske – vokser byområder fram med store sosio-økonomisk forskjeller. Ungdom er utsatt – særlig jenter og unge kvinner. Familieinntekt, rase, etnisitet og lokalsamfunnenes karakter er faktorer som forklarer hvorfor unge kvinner usynliggjøres i forhold til å være i byrommet og ta del i det politiske og sosiale livet bl.a. gjennom idrett – organisert og uorganisert. Byplanlegging har potensial for å skape mer likestilte og integrert samfunn. Bebyggelse, arkitektur og design er viktige maktfaktorer som gjør forskjell.

Dette webinarer er om hvorfor og hvordan vi bl.a. kan arbeide med ulikhets-, innvandrer- og jentebevisst planlegging for å tilrettelegge for fysisk aktivitet for alle.

Styret i Habitat Norge

Velkommen til Arendalsuka



Johannes Fjose Berg
Styremedlem, Habitat Norge

Det er en stor glede for meg på vegne av Habitat Norge - den minste av alle viktige organisasjoner - å ønske dere/publikum velkomne til dette møtet om «Byplanlegging og retten til bevegelse». Mitt navn er Johannes F. Berg. Jeg skal være ordstyrer.

Et særlig velkommen til dagens innledere *Solveig Straume* fra Høyskolen i Molde, *Elin Fabre* fra FNs bosettingsprogram, *Isaac Muasa* ungdomsleder i Mathare, Nairobi, og sist men ikke minst *Ellen de Vibe*, tidligere byplansjef i Oslo, nå pensjonist og styremedlem i Habitat Norge. Hun er tilstede her i Bærekrafthuset i dag. De øvrige som er med digitalt.

Utgangspunktet for Habitat Norges arbeid er bl.a. FNs menneskerettighetserklæringer, de 17 bærekraftmålene, særlig nummer 11, om inkluderende, trygge, motstandsdyktige og bærekraftige byer og FNs «Nye urban agenda» fra 2016.

I verden i dag står vi overfor en flerdimensjonal krise som kan oppsummeres i stikkordene: «finance, food, flood, fuel, flight, fight, fire and fever». Disse utfordringene møtes alle i byer og tettsteder. Fordi det er her ifølge EU kommisjonen 84% av verdens befolkning bor. Norsk utenriks- og utviklingspolitikk neglisjerer byenes sosiale utvikling. Til tross for at ulikheten, fattigdommen og marginaliseringen eksploderer – ikke minst pga. COVID 19 –

brukes kun 5% av norsk bistands 40 milliarder årlig på sosial, urban utvikling.

Det raskt økende antall ungdommer i verden er utsatt – særlig jenter og unge kvinner. Familieinntekt, rase, etnisitet og lokalsamfunnenes karakter er faktorer som forklarer hvorfor de gjøres usynlige i forhold til å være i byrommet og ta del i politisk og sosialt liv bl.a. gjennom idrett – organisert og uorganisert. Byplanlegging har potensial for å skape mer likestilte og integrert samfunn. Bebyggelse, arkitektur og design er faktorer som gjør forskjell. Men en forutsetning for relevans er det som kalles folkelig deltakelse. Hvordan fremme den?

Dette møtet handler om hvorfor og hvordan vi kan arbeide med ulikhets-, innvandrer- og jentebevisst planlegging for å tilrettelegge for fysisk aktivitet for alle. Hva betyr utformingen av den fysiske infrastrukturen for deltakelse i en by som er ment for alle? Er det plass til idrett og aktivitet når tettstedet blir tettere? Hvordan tilrettelegge for fysisk aktivitet i nye nabolag? Og fremme nyskapende aktivitetsarenaer og kreative idrettsanlegg også for egenorganisert aktivitet i Norge og globalt.

«De som har skoen på vet best hvor den trykker», heter det. Hvordan skal vi tilrettelegge for at stemmene til de det gjelder blir hørt? Kontinuerlig, ikke bare ved et valg hvert fjerde år.

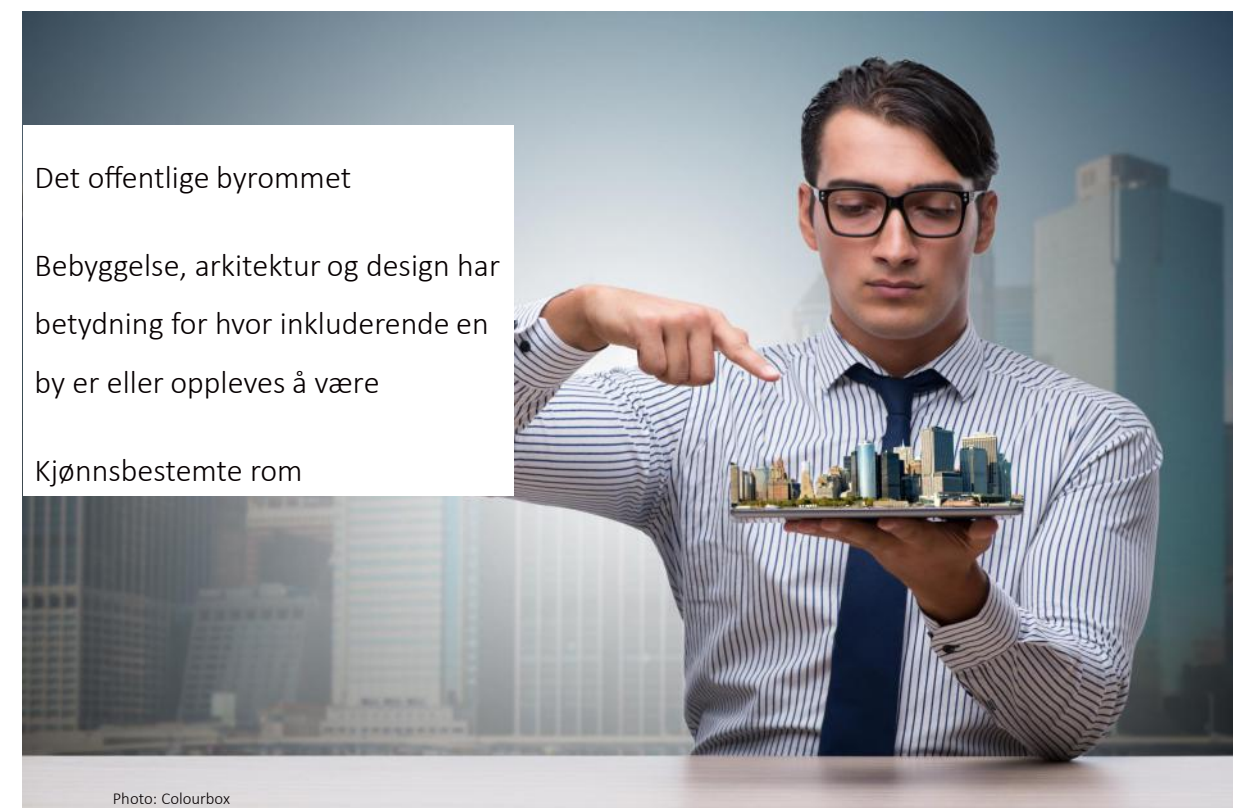
Noen utfordringer for likestilt fysisk aktivitet i urbane rom – globalt, nasjonalt og lokalt



Solveig Straume
Førsteamanuensis, Høgskolen i Molde

Noen utfordringer for likestilt fysisk aktivitet i urbane rom – globalt, nasjonalt og lokalt

Solveig Straume og Lisa Hansson, Høgskolen i Molde





Kulturelle og
socioøkonomiske
forhold

Foto: Stock Images



Idrettens
subkulturer

Foto: skateistan.org

Fysisk aktivitet og
trygghet i urbane
rom



Photo: MYSA Facebook

Avslutning:

Utfordringer knyttet til:

Urban design
Følelse av trygghet
Kulturelle og sosioøkonomiske forhold
Idrettens subkultur

Hvordan planlegge for mer likestilte offentlige byrom, som er attraktive både for gutter og jenter?



Photo: Colourbox

Takk for oppmerksomheten!

Ta gjerne kontakt med oss:

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Lisa.Hansson@himolde.no



FORKLARING OG UTDYPING –

Solveig Straume

Min presentasjonen har tittelen «Noen utfordringer for likestilt fysisk aktivitet i urbane rom globalt, nasjonalt og lokalt» og tårn utgangspunkt i et «paper» som Lisa Hansson og Solveig Straume publiserte i Fjordantologien 2021.

Formålet med kapittelet var å diskutere unge jenters forutsetninger for aktivitet og trygghet i byrommet. Med utgangspunkt i to case-studier fra Sverige diskuterte forfatterne jenters medvirkning i planlegging av såkalte aktivitetsparker. Studier av uorganisert fysisk aktivitet og aktivitetsparker i byrom indikerer at disse i størst grad anvendes av gutter. Jenter er en gruppe som ofte blir usynliggjort i forskningen om og planleggingen av urbane rom. Kapittelet diskuterte videre hvordan en kan planlegge likestilte offentlige byrom, som er attraktive både for jenter og gutter. Forfatterne kaller dette jentebevisst byplanlegging.

En bærekraftig by inkluderer mange aspekter som er knyttet til ulike strukturer. En rettferdig fordeling av ressurser mellom mennesker i byen er et av disse aspektene. Det handler om hvem som har tilgang til byens infrastruktur og boliger, men også om sosiale aspekter som muligheter til å påvirke utformingen av aktiviteter, være i offentlige byrom og ta del i det sosiale og politiske livet i byen. Et godt lokalsamfunn er avhengig av sosial kontakt og uformelle møteplasser hvor man føler tilhørighet og kjenner seg trygg. Likevel er ikke byen bestandig en åpen arena for alle og gupper utelukkes, eller opplever å utelukkes, fra det offentlige rommet. Det kan for eksempel være grupper som ikke passer inn i normen til de andre som er på stedet eller grupper som aldri har tatt rommet i bruk Bebyggelse, arkitektur og design har betydning for hvor inkluderende eller mangfoldig en by er eller oppleves å være. En tematikk innenfor feltet urban design handler derfor om hvordan man kan utforme

offentlige rom slik at de er inkluderende. Utformingen av offentlige byrom kan befestes normer, men samtidig være et verktøy til å synliggjøre, diskutere og stille spørsmål om disse normene. Begrepet 'kjønnsbestemte rom' brukes for å vise at de handlinger som tas i bruk i et rom, er en konsekvens av en kjønnsmarkering av rommet. Det handler blant annet om oppfatningen av hvem som bruker de urbane rommene, og hvilket kjønn som assosieres til hvilket rom.

Det er få studier som analyserer jenters aktivitet og bevegelse i byrommet spesifikt. Det er viktig å belyse denne problematikken. Et menneskes handling er basert på erfaringer som gjennom årene er blitt påvirket av ulike typer kjønnsstrukturer. Det finnes for eksempel forventninger til hvordan jenter og gutter skal oppføre seg, og disse forventningene reproduseres gjennom forsøk på å passe inn i sosiale sammenhenger.

Dette reflekteres i de aktiviteter som skjer i de offentlige rommene, hvor forskning har vist at det offentlige rommet koplet til uorganisert fysisk aktivitet inneholder en kjønnsordning, der nettopp menn foretrekkes eller forventes å være fremfor kvinner.

Så spørsmålet blir da hvilke utfordringer som fins, som hindrer likestilt fysisk aktivitet i urbane rom? Og hvordan kan en planlegge for likestilte offentlige byrom for fysisk aktivitet?

Kapittelet viser noen eksempler på dette og finnes i sin helhet her:

<https://www.idunn.no/doi/10.18261/9788215053349-2021-03>



«Hennes by» - Den urbane jentebevegelsen for feministisk byplanlegging



Elin Andersdotter Fabre
Rådgiver, UN Habitat



ABOUT

OUR MISSION

Her City toolbox promotes girls' and young women's participation in urban planning and design processes, to create sustainable and inclusive cities.



ABOUT

OUR PARTNERS

Her City is a joint initiative by UN-Habitat and the think tank Global Utmaning.

It is financed by Vinnova and in collaborations with Block by Block Foundation, White Architects, Swedish Union of Tenants and MethodKit.

Her City has been developed in close collaboration with a range of multi-stakeholders from public sector, private sector, research, civil society and citizens.

Initiated by:
GLOBAL UTMANING

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Financed by:
VINNOVA
Sveriges innovationsmyndighet

In collaboration with:
white

METHODKIT

Hyresgäst-föreningen

BLOCK BY BLOCK



HER CITY TEAM



Elin Andersdotter Fabre



Christelle Lahoud



Chiara Martinuzzi



Thomas Melin



Tove Levonen

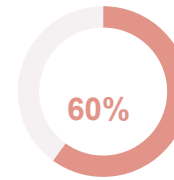


Tove Andreasson Derner

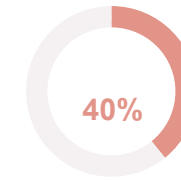


BACKGROUND

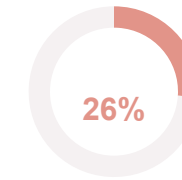
GENDER GAP.



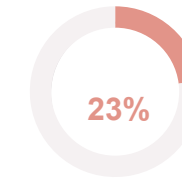
Women that feel unsafe in public spaces worldwide



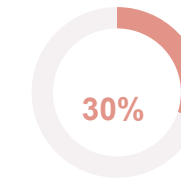
Women compared to men that have access to the internet in the world's least developed countries



Women compared to men that own a mobile phone in the world's least developed countries



Women covering governmental positions worldwide



Women that have experienced domestic violence at least once worldwide

3



BACKGROUND

LONG STORY SHORT.

By 2050, 70% of the world's population will live in cities, bringing enormous challenges, not least in terms of inequality. Among the most vulnerable are young women in socio-economically vulnerable areas.

Research has shown that participation creates opportunities for more inclusive, equal and sustainable urban development. But there is a lack of knowledge in participatory urban planning and design, ie involving vulnerable groups in urban development processes.

Her City's ambition is to contribute to SDG3, SDG5, SDG10, SDG11, SDG16, and SDG17 but also to implementing other SDGs locally.



Illustration by Lovisa Burfit

FROM 2017

START TIMELINE.



2017
Her City is the result of the Urban Girls Movement launched in 2017 financed by Sida, with the purpose to map methods and tools for increased equality and inclusion in urban development.



2018
In a first phase financing from Vinnova, the Swedish innovation agency, those tools were tested in a pilot in Fittja, Botkyrka Sweden.



2019
Thanks to a second phase of financing from Vinnova, Global Utmaning and UN-Habitat could start to develop the Her City toolbox, to make these tools available to all globally.

WHERE

PROJECTS.

Currently 10 ongoing partnership projects in Africa, Middle East, Latin America and Europe.

Explore the independent initiatives worldwide since the launch on International Women's Day 2021:

800
USERS

280
CITIES

120
INITIATIVES

90
COUNTRIES



TOWARDS 2030

END TIMELINE.



2020
In the light of the COVID pandemic, the team started to develop a digital toolbox for cities to accelerate the inclusion in sustainable urban planning and design despite the current crisis.



2021
On International Womens Day, the Her City Toolbox was launched together with 2000 stakeholders. Through regional trainings we are building global capacity and we engage in 10 city partnership projects to test the tools.



2022
Today the toolbox has almost 800 users. We work to continue to support these actors long term and engage in new partnerships.

USERS

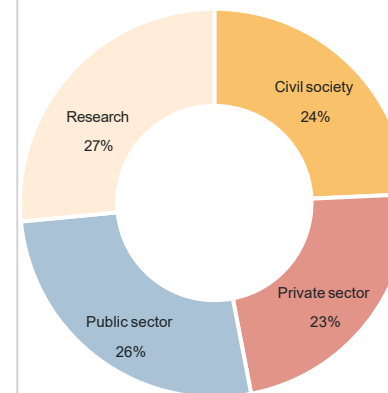


Illustration by Lovisa Burfitt

PROJECTS

BOTKYRKA

The Botkyrka pilot project started in 2017 and focused on the public spaces around Fittja. 50 girls and professionals participated throughout the entire process and the implementing actors are now carrying parts of the proposals forward such as new lightning and refurbishment of the mall.



PROJECTS

BEIRUT

In the neighbourhood of Marmkhayel and Gemmayzeh we run a Her City project together with Catalytic Action and Block by Block to focus on revitalizing the public stairs which were affected by the Beirut Blast.



PROJECTS

HUDDINGE

In Flemingsberg, the participants are reviewing the station area to improve mobility and safety as part of the Urban Challenges initiative by Swedish Institute and a range of public and private multi-stakeholders and youth groups.



PROJECTS

NAIROBI

In Nairobi, the Her City project evolves around the planned new landmark arts centre – the GoDown – and will involve arrange of stakeholders – formal and informal – in rethinking the streets surrounding the new space in order to make accessible and relevant for all Nairobians.



PROJECTS

JOHANNESBURG.

In the informal settlement of Diepsloot in Johannesburg, Her City will focus on the streets and essential passages in close connection to the school and other important amenities. A majority female professional team is recruited by the lead organisation JDA to implement the project.



TARGETS

INT(H)ERSECTIONALITY.

Her City toolbox considers the needs of a diverse group of users in addition to the female population.



Refugees & minorities



Children & youth



People with disabilities



LGBTQ+ community

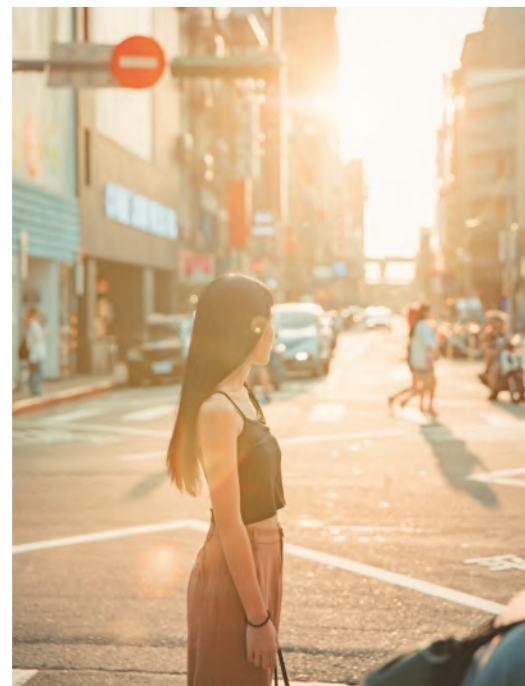
THE TOOLBOX

OUR VISION.

- Involving girls in urban development will make the city better for everyone.

Girls plan and design with diversity and different needs in mind.

- Participatory processes are key for planning a city that works for everyone.
- If we let citizens that are rarely heard be the experts, our cities and communities will become more inclusive, equal and sustainable.



HER CITY

THE TOOLBOX.



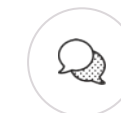
Supports urban development from a girl's perspective



Guides urban actors to implement projects through a step-by-step methodology



Provides an open and digitally accessible platform for all



Facilitates an ongoing dialogue between professionals and citizens

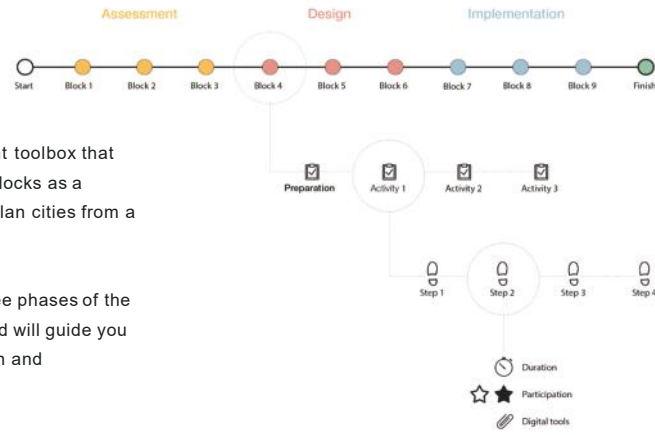
USER GUIDE

PROCESS

We have created a cost-efficient toolbox that follows a unique process of 9 blocks as a digital guideline on how to co-plan cities from a girl's perspective.

The 9 blocks represent the three phases of the urban development process and will guide you through the assessment, design and implementation phase.

Each block contains a number of activities with detailed steps to follow in order to deliver on your Her City project.



ASSESSMENT

- Block 1**
Stakeholder mapping
- Block 2**
City wide assessment
- Block 3**
Site specific assessment



Illustration by Lovisa Burfitt

DIGITAL

THE TOOLS

The toolbox includes checklists, calendars, agendas, manuals, forms, boards, apps, templates, surveys and visualization services.

Her City integrates tools such as Jamboard, KoBo collect, MethodKit, Minecraft, SketchFab, SketchUp, interactive maps, among others.



DESIGN

- Block 4**
Analysing challenges
- Block 5**
Designing ideas
- Block 6**
Recommendations for action



IMPLEMENTATION

-  **Block 7**
Action plans
-  **Block 8**
Sharing results
-  **Block 9**
Implementation and follow-up



Illustration by Lovisa Burfitt

TUTORIAL

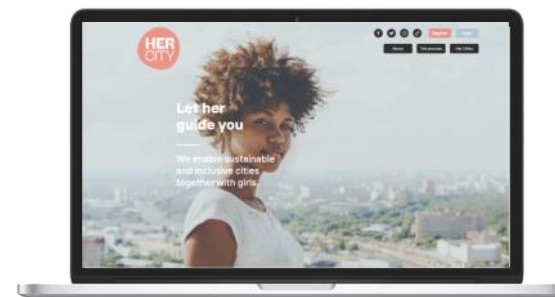


Illustration by Lovisa Burfitt



DIGITAL

PLATFORMS.



- Web | hercity.unhabitat.org
- Mail | hercity@un.org
- Instagram | [@HerCityToolbox](https://www.instagram.com/HerCityToolbox)
- Twitter | [@HerCityToolbox](https://twitter.com/HerCityToolbox)
- Facebook | [@HerCity](https://www.facebook.com/HerCity)
- TikTok | [@HerCity](https://www.tiktok.com/@HerCity)
- YouTube | [@HerCity](https://www.youtube.com/HerCity)
- Hashtag | [#HerCity](https://www.instagram.com/HerCity)

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hercity.unhabitat.org



From garbage dump to youth centre and football pitch: Mathare Environmental Conservation Youth Group

Isaac Muasa sitt innlegg på Arendalsuka bygget på følgende tekst som er en del av rapport "Youth Led Development: A Case Study from the Mathare Slum, Kenya", forfattet av Tone Vesterhus og publisert i 2015 i Nairobi.

Gjengitt med tilatelse fra UN Habitat.

Mathare Environmental Youth Group started 1997, under the name of Mathare One Organized Youth Group. The current name became the first official name when the group registered in public records. When registration became necessary, the members of MECYG decided that they needed a name that would describe the function of the group. Although their mandate spans broader today, environmental conservation is still at the very core of their scope.

MECYG sprung out of Pequeninos, the Mlango Kubwa soccer team. Pequeninos was one of the many local soccer teams that were founded as a result of Mathare Youth Sports Association (MYSA). MYSA, amongst other things, sends young slum dwellers to participate in the soccer tournament Norway Cup every year. Coming back from the Norway Cup one year, the organisation urged the participants to go back to their communities and create opportunities for young people through sports. Pequeninos was a Brazilian team that had beaten MYSA in the semifinals, and with this in mind, Pequeninos became the name of Mlango Kubwa's team. The team consisted of a group of young men and boys that enjoyed playing; however, their aspirations went beyond the game. Several members of the team decided that they wanted to do something about the challenges that they and the community were facing. One of the founders of MECYG, Isaac (also known as Kaka), puts the transition from

being a group of friends playing soccer to a community development group in these terms:

We were finishing school and we needed something to do so that we could support ourselves, because we were now growing up and getting out of our parents home. We started Mathare One Organized Youth Group. It started as a waste management group, because when we were started, we were looking at the challenges that were affecting the community, and there was garbage everywhere.

The origin of the group was in that way a wish to address two of the main grievances in the community: 1) the uncontrollable amounts of garbage, and 2) the high youth unemployment. Their response was targeted. They started a waste management system, which would employ young people by paying them for removing garbage from the community.

The group started out with 15 members, and today there are 40 active members, as well as a main board and a board of trustees. Although the number of active members is limited to 40, Kaka estimates that around 150-200 children and youth are involved in different activities within the organization.

Waste management

The garbage situation in Mlango Kubwa was acutely unsatisfactory, and both households and public areas of the ward were overflowing with waste, with no system in place to deal with it. This posed a threat in terms of hygiene and the spreading of diseases, which made the area very unsatisfactory in terms of living standards. The first chairman of MECYG, Philip, describes the state of Mlango Kubwa at the time as: very dirty, undeveloped, and with sewage running all over. Philip also says that there was no opportunities for youth, and that a combination of these factors inspired him and his group of friends to start the waste management programme. The efforts started out by the members of the group collecting garbage in households closest to where they lived, around 500 households in total. They transported the waste to a centralized dumping spot, where it was left for the City Council services to pick up. A frequent issue was, and continues to be, that the garbage was not picked up at the dump created by the group; however, the waste would at least be removed from the houses and areas with the most pressing need to be waste-free. The business has gradually expanded over the years, and MECYG now covers most households in Mlango Kubwa.



Isaac Mutisya Mukasa

Isaac, known by most people as Kaka, is a resident and community leader in Mlango Kubwa. His nickname means "brother" in Swahili, a name he thinks fits him well, as he considers himself a brother to many. His efforts have been crucial to the development of the public spaces for youth in Mlango Kubwa, and he deserves credit for both founding and maintaining the important work of MECYG over the last 15-20 years. Isaac is currently the chairman of MECYG, as well as being involved in a number of organisations, projects and processes with the aim of improving the lives of Nairobi's slum dwellers. He is a gatekeeper and a link between the community and government, both sides consult with him in important questions regarding the challenges and grievances that still are apparent in Mlango Kubwa and Mathare.

The group of garbage collectors goes around in the community every Sunday to collect the households' waste. Each household pays a monthly fee of 150 Kenya Shillings (approximately 1.5 USD) for this service. The fee ensures the sustainability of the programme, as this is what pays the salary for the youth that collects the garbage. As mentioned, a recurring issue is the City Council service inactivity when it comes to collecting the garbage from the centralized dumping point. This is one of the main obstacles of the model, which needs improvement, and in spite of repeated attempts to fix the problem, such as paying a fee for the garbage to be picked up, the issue has not been resolved in a durable manner. Philip now describes the community as a good place to be: a clean place where security also has improved. Philip attributes this change to the waste management program and highlights that it has succeeded in both cleaning the community and creating opportunities for young people.

The programme not only benefits the regular garbage collectors and the households, but it also provides opportunities for the street kids in the area. There are approximately 500 street kids in Mlango Kubwa, and MECYG provides them with the opportunity of collecting garbage, which they in turn get paid for by the group.

Another component of the waste management programme is recycling plastics. MECYG buys plastic from youth collecting waste and process it for industrial use. In this way, they add value to the existing activities within waste management. The group has identified the method and has the technology to go through this process. In 2011, they won the Ministry of Youth's Top Environmental Conservationists award. The group also trained the majority of other youth groups in Nairobi who also use the same model. This is normally an integrated part of the programme, but due to lack of space this part of the business is currently on hold.

According to research, the "Business of waste" has in several slum communities become a platform for political mobilization. The fact that young people manage to deal with an issue that the government has neglected and failed to manage empowers them and puts them in a position where they are able to negotiate with politicians and promote political demands (Thieme, 2010). This is also reflected in several of the members' stories on how the waste management is changing the community.



Beaver Youth Group in Mathare. Setting up hand-washing stations in 2020.
Photo: UN Habitat

Through making a difference in the community, the group has gained the trust of the elders, politicians from the area, and government officials. They have become community leaders, and often serve as the much needed link between the community and the government.

Loyce, a member of MECYG, thinks that not only has MECYG made an impact in terms of cleaning up the community, but that they have also had an educational effect on the community. She says that people are more aware of how they handle their garbage now; they have been educated into not throwing garbage anywhere like they used to do in the past. Ken, another member, highlights the wider impact of the MECYG waste management programme. The group has engaged and trained youth groups from all over Kenya in how to start waste management as an income generating activity.

Public space

The creation and renewal of public spaces in Mlango Kubwa has also long been an important mission for MECYG. Although the Waste Management Programme was the initial activity of the group, the renewal of spaces has very much been inherent from the beginning, starting with claiming random spaces for playing soccer. Originally, the group did not have any permanent space for playing, but would use available areas of roads and other spaces to kick the ball around. They soon agreed that the need for more youth-friendly spaces in the area was grave, and that they as a group could do something about that. Access to land is generally a highly contested issue in slums, and the increased privatization of land also threatens the possibilities of claiming and maintaining spaces for public use (UN-Habitat, 2013b). Kaka and MECYG knew that they had to be smart and play politics in order to get anything done. What Kaka refers to as

a “secret weapon” resulted in them being allowed to build a youth centre on a piece of publicly owned land in Mlango Kubwa. Elections were coming up, and they promised support for politicians that would support their case, and in that way they succeeded in their demands. The land though, was at the time a waste dump, and it would take public effort to get the area cleaned up. Kaka explains the state of the land at the time in the following terms:

...this centre was a big heap of garbage. We used to play here when we were young, and that was not a good thing for us. People would throw very bad things, even aborted babies, and there would be dogs eating the corpses. For us, this was not a good thing to see, and it was not a good neighbourhood to grow up in.

In addition to being clever in the way they used elections as leverage, MECYG had the advantage of being the first case of young people demanding space in the area. Through their platform as a waste management group, they had also earned the trust from the community, and in particular its elders, which was an invaluable asset when negotiating with the politicians. Eventually the Mlango Kubwa MCA (Member of County Assembly), made sure that the space was cleaned up and set aside for the purpose of a youth community centre. Keeping the space waste-free proved to be challenging though, as this space was institutionalized as a waste dump for the community over a number of years. In order to keep it clean and free from waste, members of MECYG used to sleep there to keep people from throwing waste in the given space. Although they guarded the land in this way, Kaka also attributes keeping the space from becoming a dump again to the waste management programme. The fact that they were giving the community an alternative to throwing the garbage in random places was a success factor.

The current youth centre is the fourth centre on the land since it was allocated for the purpose. Where as the first three centres filled the purpose of a youth centre; however, they were of temporary. The current centre was publicly funded and is a permanent structure, which serves the entire community with its potential of many different activities. It has a kitchen, bathrooms, a large hall with a TV, chairs and tables, as well as a roof that currently serves as an urban garden, as part of the National Youth Service (NYS) programme*. The group has managed to fundraise to build a second floor, and their aim is to eventually have three floors.

Marybell is 36 years old, and has been living in Mlango Kubwa her entire life. She has been able to see the changes that have occurred. Marybell sees the youth centre as a safe space and an alternative for the young people that could easily turn to drugs and crime if they did not have access to the spaces that MECYG



Murals in Mathare. Painters are Mathare Roots and Mutua Ndereva.
Photo: UN Habitat

* The National Youth Service (NYS) is a government programme targeted at reducing youth unemployment and building human resource to undertake national development programmes. The programme was first launched in 1964, then relaunched in 2013. The programme employs 482 youth in Mlango Kubwa, and they use the youth centre as their local base (National youth service, 2014)

created. She gets support from other members of the community, such as Ken, who also highlight the importance of the youth centre providing a space for children and youth to do their homework. Most of the young people in Mlango Kubwa live in flats where the conditions for doing homework are insufficient, and hence providing them with a centre where they can get their work done enhances their educational opportunities.

Another recent development in the community is the establishment of a soccer field, named Slum Soccer by the community. The space is another symbol of the influence that MECYG has, as they managed to claim the space for public use, after a struggle against private interests that had grabbed and was trying to hold on to the land for commercial purposes. The field is centered in the middle of Mlango Kubwa, and is overlooked by the surrounding buildings. With the recent establishment of floodlights, the field is now a safe environment for young people both during the day and after dark. Kaka claims that the space has meant an improvement in terms of security in the community:

The kids used to play on the roadside, but now the parents know where to go looking for their kids. They don't have to go around the whole community to find their kids; there is a safe space where the kids can play.

Based on the stories from members of the community, these two spaces: the youth centre and the soccer field, have had a significant impact on the community both in terms of safety and in creating opportunities for young people. As the first youth group creating spaces such as these in Mlango Kubwa, it has been a pioneer group, which in addition to creating opportunities and spaces

through their own capacity, has inspired other youth groups to do the same. There are currently several other youth groups in Mlango Kubwa that are both involved in the waste management business, and that provide spaces for young people.

Security

When community members were asked about the state of the Mlango Kubwa 10-15 years ago, they quickly turned to describing how bad the situation was in terms of security. According to Bosco, a 38 year old Mlango Kubwa resident, walking at night was a big risk. Young criminals who frequented the area would be equipped with knives, machetes, and some would even have guns, and would steal everything from your phone to your shoes. Although, losing your belongings was not the worst you could fear, in MECYG alone, several members were killed. The situation has, according to the community members, improved over the years, but the most drastic change happened around 3 years ago, when several youth groups in Mlango Kubwa decided to do something about the security issue in the community. Addressing the issue was the first crucial step, and eventually it led to the youth groups providing security in terms of patrolling the community of Mlango Kubwa. Marybell describes the current situation in the following terms:

Security now is perfect. You can walk around with a phone, or a laptop. Before you could not even walk around talking on your phone... You can now even go jogging at five in the morning. She highlights the importance of young people coming together and talking about the issue, although she also attributes some of the changes to an improvement in government.

Hvordan vil et nabolag se ut utformet av mødre, kvinner og jenter?



Ellen de Vibe
Arkitekt, Urban Vibes
Styremedlem, Habitat Norge

URBAN VIBES

Arendalsuka Habitat Norge webinar

16.08.21
Ellen S de Vibe
Sivilarkitekt MNAL,
Former Chief Town Planner of
The City of Oslo

Hvordan vil et nabolag se ut utformet av kvinner, mødre og jenter?

Urban Vibes
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Innhold:

- Byrommenes kjennetegn
- Trygghet og sikkerhet
- 5-minuttersbyen & sentrum
- Åpne & lukkede byrom
- Deltagelse og påvirkning



Felles-/halvoffentlige utearealer



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Offentlige byrom



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Private utearealer med ulik skjermingsgrad



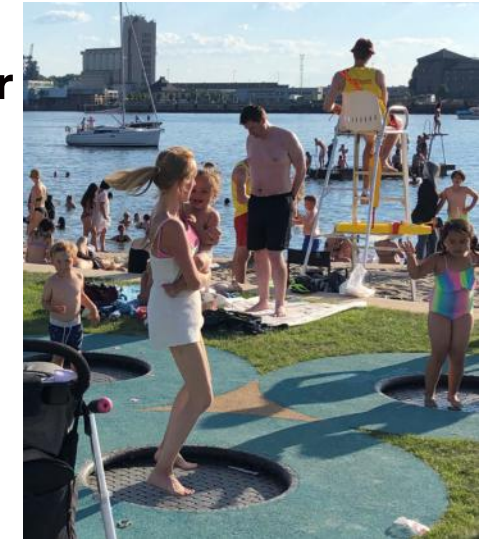
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Trygghet og sikkerhet



Hvem er sårbare: eldre, kvinner, barn, gutter eller menn?

- Få egnede arenaer for eldre, kvinner og barn
- God planlegging for de sårbare, er god planlegging for alle
- Feministisk planpraksis må gi livs-kvalitet for alle sårbare grupper



Anna Yates: Fear, whiteness & place of white women at Hammarby sjöstad

[Nordic Urban Studies no. 1 2021]

- Female inhabitants had low fear; urban design played moderate role
- Socioeconomic mix of inhabitants important
- Wider gated community factors matter (house prices, transport accessibility etc)
- Clear physical boundary perceived as important
- Balconies & big windows used to monitor strangers rather than create social contact to neighbours
- Intersectionality factors like ethnicity, class, & location are «gatekeepers» & absent in Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design [CPTED]



1970-tallet: sikkerhet ved utestengte trusler

~ Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design [CPTED] [«fortress mentality»]

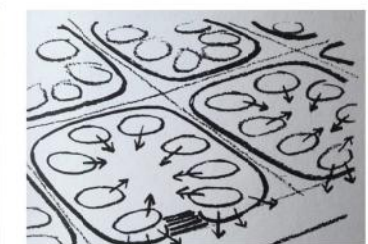
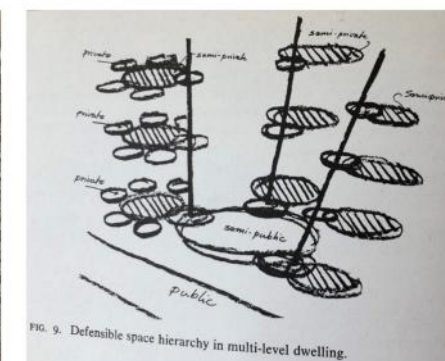


FIG. 9. Defensible space hierarchy in multi-level dwelling.



Grunnsikringsplan Oslo sentrum etter 22.07.11

- kopling av CPTED og småskalert/saktig bevegelse



5-minutters byen & sentrums roller



Bilfritt byliv & Handlingsprogram for økt byliv: aktivitetsmangfold, åpenhet & transparens



Analysing existing potential: Culture plazas, green diagonals and youth services

Ulike former for bevegelse gir byliv for alle

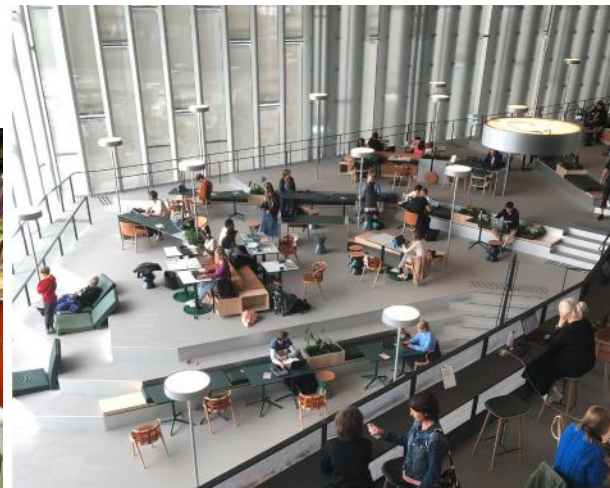


Bjerkedalen multifunksjonell park & turstier i åpent lende



Landscape architects: Dronninga Landskap

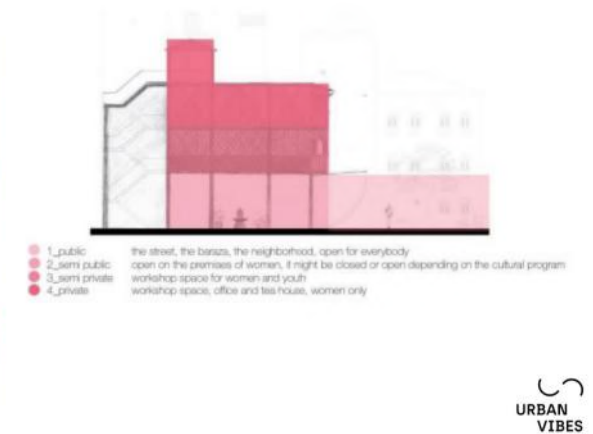
Offentlige innendørs byrom



Deltagelse & påvirkning



Alternativ til CPTED: mangfold & skjermet transparens



Method of appropriation: civic multiethnic art, culture at recreational path along the river Alna



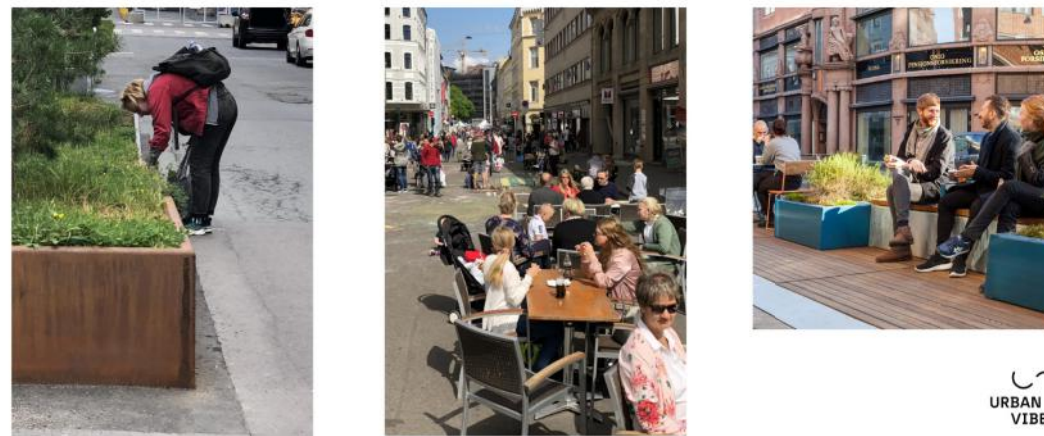
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**Tøyenløftet: Rudolf Nilsens plass
Er plasser «å henge» nok for kvinner?**



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Bilfritt byliv: midlertidige og interaktive tiltak for læring



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Proposed Alternative Food Market, Grønland



Tuvalu arkitekter

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Utenforskap må reduseres, stemmeløses deltagelse styrkes & lokalmiljøene må være for alle!



Takk for
oppmerksomheten

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Habitat Norge er en frivillig organisasjon for by- og boligspørsmål i globalt perspektiv. Habitat Norge prioriterer arbeidet for bærekraftig utvikling, særlig bedring av levekår for urbane fattige og marginaliserte. Foreningen er den eneste i Norge med et slikt mandat. Habitat Norge fungerer som tverrfaglig nettverk og er pådriver for utveksling av informasjon og økning av kunnskap innen fagfeltet, også internasjonalt.

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Habitat Norway
desember 2021