

Accessible Cities

Recommendations for just and sustainable cities
based on all dimensions of accessibility



City of
Gothenburg



nelson mandela bay
MUNICIPALITY

Hur får vi en mer jämlig tillgång till staden?

Projektet Accessible Cities, i partnerskap mellan Göteborgs stad och Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality i Sydafrika, berättar om insikter som vuxit fram under de senaste åren.

Projektet som ingår i Urban Futures har arbetat med att ta fram rekommendationer för hur de två städerna kan byggas för att öka invånarnas tillgång till staden och skapa mer rättvisa städer. Man har utgått från förortsområden och belyst lokalsamhällets roll och anknytning och tillgång till resten av staden.

Projektet avser att visa olika verktyg för att hantera styrning och ledning och praktisk implementering av åtgärder som förbättrar och hanterar en mer jämlig tillgång till staden.



Urban Futures

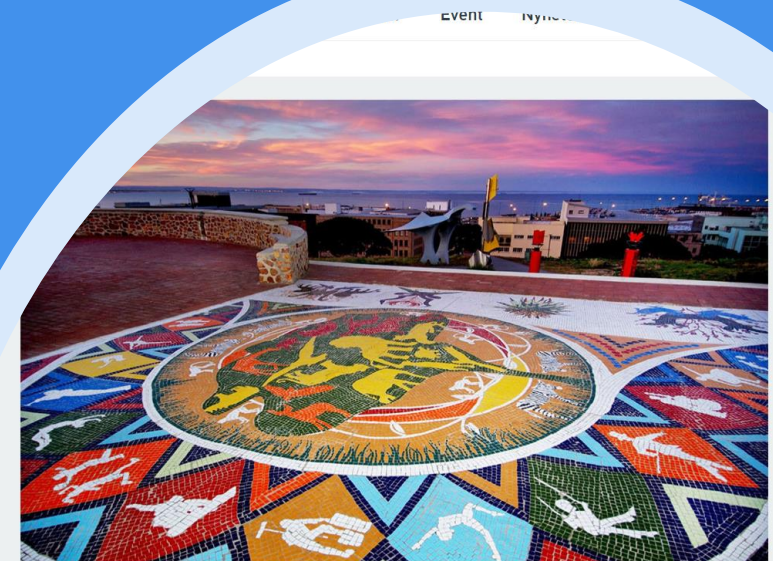
CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN FUTURES



Nelson
Mandela
Bay
Municipality

Mer information

- Rapporter och summeringar
- Forskning - reports/policy Briefs
- www.gmv.gu.se/urbanfutures
- www.goteborg.se
- www.icld.se
- www.nelsonmandelabay.gov.za



Short facts

Duration: 1 jan. 2017-30 jun. 2020

Platform: Göteborg

Partners: City of Gothenburg,
Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality

Financiers: International Centre for Local
Democracy (ICLD)

Globala målen



Accessible Cities

Projektet Accessible Cities bygger på ett kommunalt partnerskap mellan Göteborg och Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality (NMBM), under perioden 2017-2020.

Utmaningar

Projektet Accessible Cities fokuserar på tillgång och tillgänglighet i städer. Tillgänglighet ska tolkas i vid mening och inkluderar både politiska/demokratiska, sociala, ekonomiska, fysiska/rumsliga och begreppsliga aspekter. Begreppen "Accessibility" och "access" är alltså inte begränsade till en traditionell förståelse av tillgänglighet som enbart handlar om mobilitet eller närhet.

Fokus på tillgång och tillgänglighet är i linje med Mistra Urban Futures vision om "rättvisa, gröna och tillgängliga städer". Ett

Upplägg

- Introduktion om partnerskapet GBG-NMBM – varför då? Hur då?
- Varför diskuterar vi (access) tillgång och tillgänglighet i ett internationellt utbyte?
- Problematisering kring nuläget – forskningsinsikter kring begrepp och tillämpning?
- Urval av goda exempel och lärdomar inom projektet



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Introduktion om partnerskapet City of Gothenburg – Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality



Nelson Mandela Bay

20 Year Anniversary.

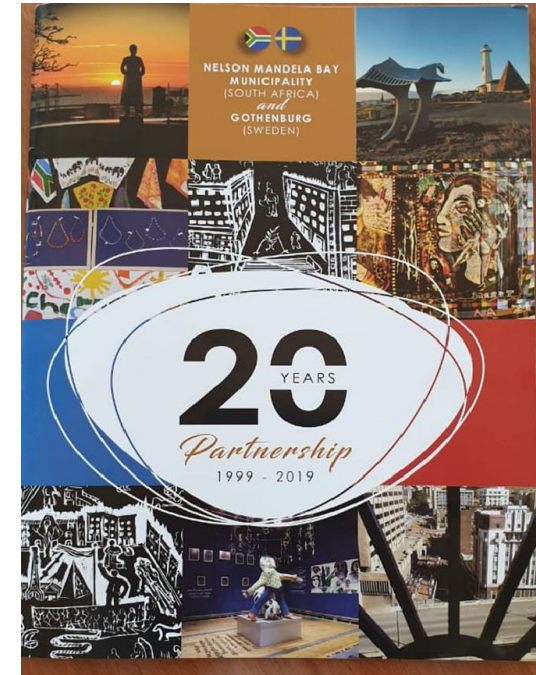
November 2019 the partnership was 20 years old.

Celebrated with a tribute/ dissemination event in Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality attended by:-

ICLD
Partnership Management Committees
Partnership and Project participants past and present
SALGA and SACN and other municipalities
Councillors and Senior Officials

Produced a booklet detailing the history of the partnership and project and impact over 20 years.

March 2020 visit – 20 year dissemination as part of project visit programme.



Förutsättningar för projektet

- Politisk styrgrupp (kommunalsråd)
- Tvärvetenskapliga tjänstemannagrupper
- Ungdomsutbyte
- Forskningsutbyte/samverkan/forskningsfinansiering UF
- Stipendier/uppsatser





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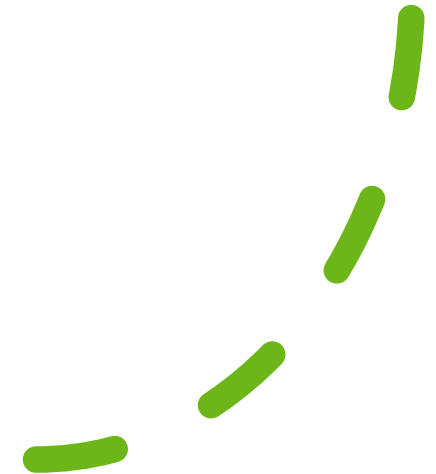


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M U N I C I P A L I T Y

Varför diskuterar vi (access)
- tillgång och tillgänglighet till
staden i ett internationellt utbyte?

Urban Challenges

- Citizens do not have full access to the cities
- We need to address sustainability urgently
- Densities are not high enough
- Communities are isolated due to poor linkages with the CBD and other nodes
- People feel alienated from city decision making processes
- The economy is not open to all equally
- People do not trust governance issues
- Social and cultural exclusion exists



People and communities need to be able to envision a better life (greater access), that is achievable.





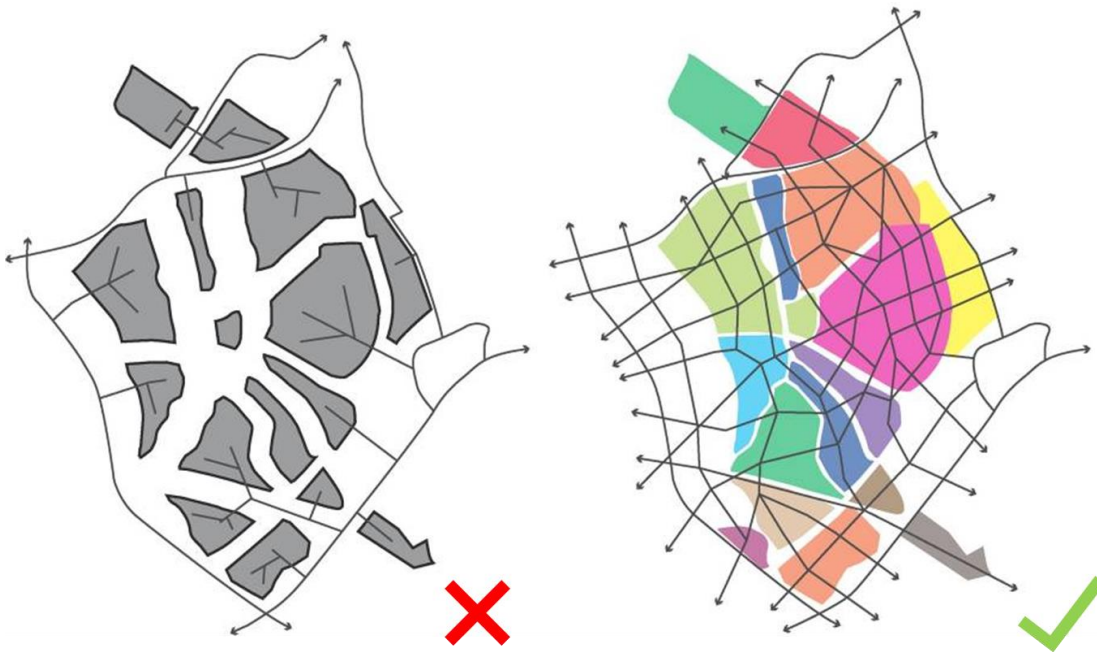
Bostadsbyggande i fokus men....



Zanemvula



Dags att läka samman stad och stadsdelar!



Vi uppmärksammar hur vi bygger i bostadsbristens Göteborg.

BOSTADS-SCENARIO

- Fokus på bostadsmål
- Låg produktionskostnad
- Snabba planprocesser



SÄKER TREND

Omfattande behov av bostadsförtätning
i utbyggnadsstrategins prioriterade
områden fram till 2035

STADSKVALITET-SCENARIO

- Fokus på affärsmässig samhällsnytta
- Omfattande investeringar
- Samlad områdesplanering



OSÄKER TREND

Vilja och möjlighet till kraftfull
och samlad planering - med
utgångspunkt i ökad stadskvalitet

Vi uppmärksammar tilltagande investeringsbehov i samhällsservice

Behov av uppväxling och samordning av utbyggnadsinvesteringar i en växande stad

- Bibliotek
- Badhus
- Skolor och paviljonger
- Förskolor och temporära bygglov
- Äldreboende och bmss
- Idrottsanläggningar
- Återvinningscentraler,
- Bussdepåer etc..

A – shift of planning

- Planning shift - from planning for the ever increasing transport ... to planning for accessible cities ..

Focus on

People (not vehicles)

Integration (between activities / downpipes)

Sustainability (social, economic, ecological)

Urbanity: Proximity, mix, density (more important than spreading out, functional separation)

Quality of life, attractiveness, proximity

New demands

Planning processes (more consciously controllable / Less forecast)

Planning (follow-up, evaluation)

Participation, dialogue



Accessible

- Access is to be considered in a broad interpretation of the word.
 - Politically/democratically/ socially
 - Economically
 - Spatially /physically
 - Notionally
-
- Access is not only mobility or proximity



Overall objective & guiding questions

- ***The overall objective of the project*** is to decrease the numbers of Citizens that do not have full access to the cities (in all dimensions of accessibility) so that our cities are more just and sustainable. This will strengthen the cities as systems for justice as well as strengthen local communities.
- How to develop a city as a system for justice?
- How to strengthen local communities?
- How to shift the emphasis from external provision to internal asset-utilization?
- How the community assets, resources can be visible and used?
- How to relate to rest of society?





City of
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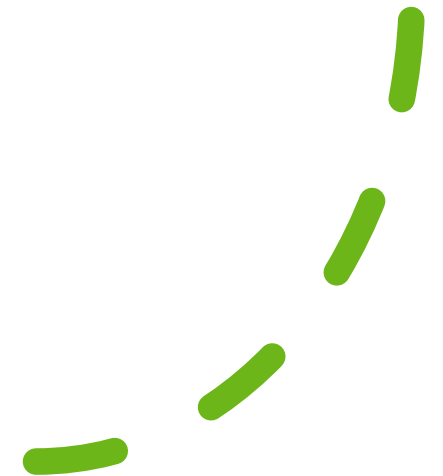


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M U N I C I P A L I T Y

Problematisering kring nuläget – urval
av forskningsinsikter kring begrepp och
tillämpning.

Hur förstås begreppet *tillgång* till staden?

- Från forskningen
- Från rekommendationer i styrning/ledning
- I hur begreppen omsätts i praktiken?
- Hur begreppen hanteras i vardagsspråket?
- Modeller, mätbarhet riktade mot lokalsamhället



Mistra Urban Futures möjliggör forskningssamarbete

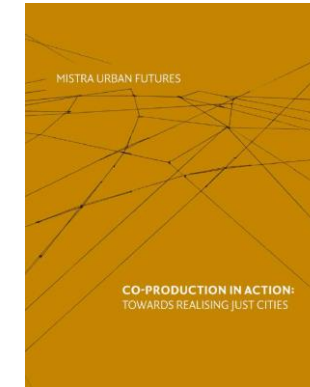
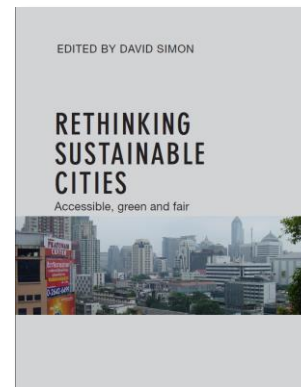
Realising Just Cities

Accessible, Green and Fair cities are core urban attributes underpinning the Centre's work in drawing attention to the essential, albeit contested, characteristics of urban sustainability and how they are managed.

Accessible Cities: Promoting efficient and equitable access to urban qualities, opportunities and services.

Green Cities: Managing resource constraints, urban environments, ecosystems and climate change sustainably.

Fair Cities: Securing urban equity, social inclusion and urban commons.



Tillsammans - för att förverkliga rättvisa städer

När vi tar fram kunskap tillsammans, det vi kallar medskapande, och när de som ska använda kunskapen aktivt är med och utvecklar den, nås nya avgörande insikter. Vi menar att detta skapar bättre förutsättningar för att välja rätt väg till en hållbar stadsutveckling.

ATT FÖRSTÅ OCH UNDERSÖKA
HÅLLBAR TILLGÄNGLIGHET

Ana Gil Solá Anders Larsson Bertil Vilhelmson



Dela[d]Stad
Stadsbyggande och segregation

1 2 3 4 5
Summerande reflektioner

Ann Legeby Meta Berghauser Pont Lars Marcus

EDITED BY DAVID SIMON

**RETHINKING
SUSTAINABLE
CITIES**

Accessible, green and fair



Forskningen – om
begreppet *tillgång
till staden*

- Mistra Urban Futures – fair, green and accessible cities
- Dela(d) stad
- Kulturgeografiska inst. Handelshögskolan

Planeringsskifte och omställning

- Begreppet tillgänglighet (*mot tillgång?*)

ATT FÖRSTÅ OCH UNDERSÖKA

HÅLLBAR TILLGÄNGLIGHET

Ana Gil Solá Anders Larsson Bertil Vilhelmson

- Tillgänglighet och närhet är återkommande begrepp i visioner om framtidens hållbara kommuner och regioner.
- Svensk samhällsplanering befinner sig sedan några år i ett skifte. I utvecklingen av hållbara städer, kommuner och regioner ges frågor om att förbättra medborgarnas närhet till omgivningens resurser – arbetsplatser, skolor, hälsovård, handel och service, fritidsaktiviteter, parker och natur, mötesplatser och kultur, med mera – en ökad tyngd.
- Bland forskare och planerare råder ibland oklarhet när det gäller hur begrepp som mobilitet (rörlighet), tillgänglighet, närhet och lokalisering förhåller sig till varandra.
- Ett grundläggande steg är att skapa en ömsesidig förståelse och ett gemensamt språk för tjänstepersoner (och politiker) från olika fackförvaltningar som har målet att öka den hållbara tillgängligheten. Saknas idag? Konsekvenser av det?



Tillgänglighet är ett mångtydigt begrepp

- Vissa associerar tillgänglighet till ökad framkomlighet, transportsystem och infrastrukturer.
- Andra tänker på bebyggelsemönster, översiktlig planering och lokalisering av områden för bostäder, arbetsplatser, handel och logistik.
- En tredje vanlig infallsvinkel rör frågor om hur många människor som ska nå den service man planerar för: skolor, sjukvård, butiker och grönområden för att ta några exempel.
- För åter andra handlar tillgänglighet primärt om hur bostäder, transportmedel, lokaler och närmiljöer ska göras tillgängliga med hänsyn till människors funktions-nedsättningar.

ATT FÖRSTÅ OCH UNDERSÖKA

HÅLLBAR TILLGÄNGLIGHET

Ann-Git Solé Anders Larsson Bertil Wilhelmsson



NÄRHET

Aktiviteter tillgängliga med långsamma färdssätt – rumsligt nära lokaliseringar

RÖRLIGHET

Aktiviteter tillgängliga med snabba transporter – tidsmässigt nära lokaliseringar

VIRTUELL KONTAKT

Aktiviteter tillgängliga via internet – virtuellt nära i tid och rum

En tolkning av begreppet

- Tillgänglighet i princip åstadkommas på tre sätt, nämligen genom nära lokalisering, snabba transporter och virtuellt, via internet.
- Närhet som princip tillämpas när man lokaliserar bostäder, verksamheter och aktiviteter på korta geografiska avstånd, till exempel utvecklar stadsdelar som präglas av täthet och blandning av verksamheter.
- Ett annat sätt att skapa tillgänglighet är genom rörlighet och snabba transporter. Tillgänglighet i termer av närhet i tid.
- Allt mer betydelsefullt är att få tillgång till människor och verksamheter i omgivningen genom virtuella kontakter och kommunikation via internet.

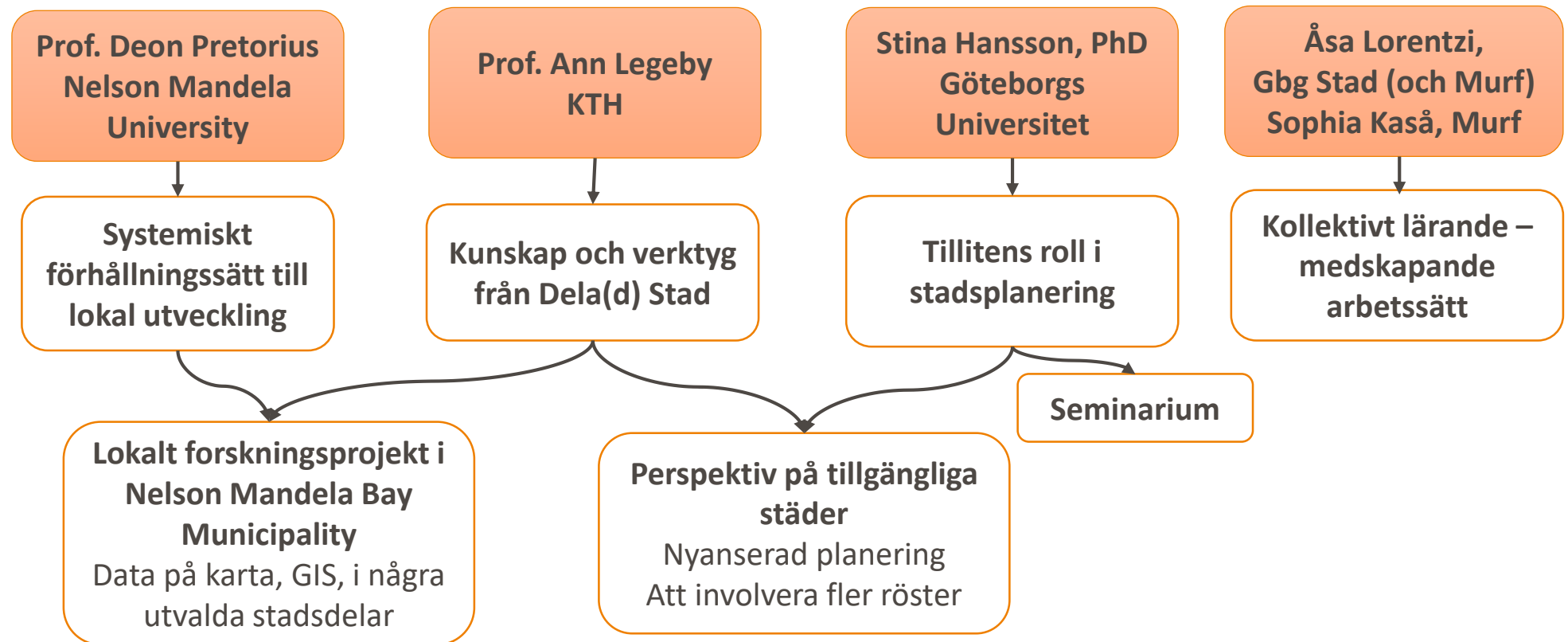


Access Research Project

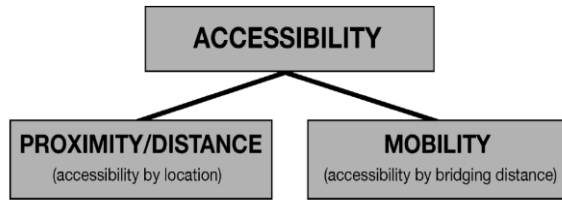
finansierat av Mistra Urban Futures



Lokalsamhället



Modeller, tankefigurer



A. Gil Saldá et al.

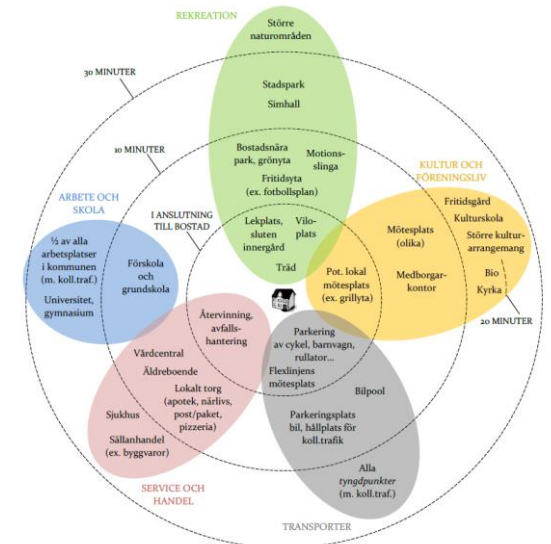
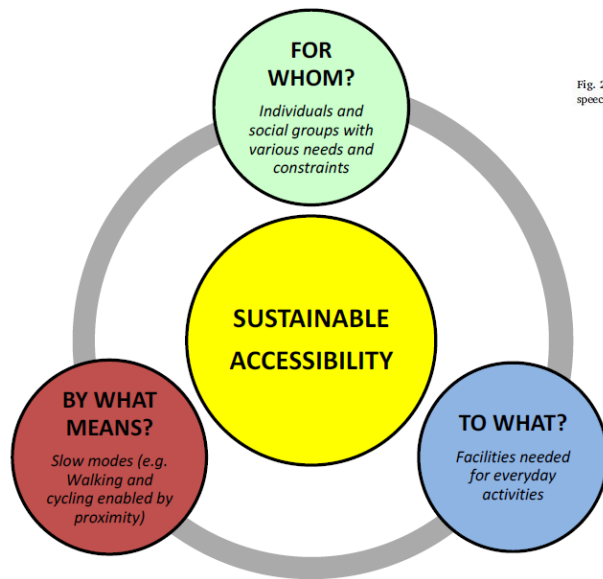
Journal of Transport Geography 70 (2018) 1–10



Fig. 2. Overarching themes in the participants' discussions of sustainable accessibility. Illustrated with sustainable accessibility goals expressed by participants (in speech bubbles).

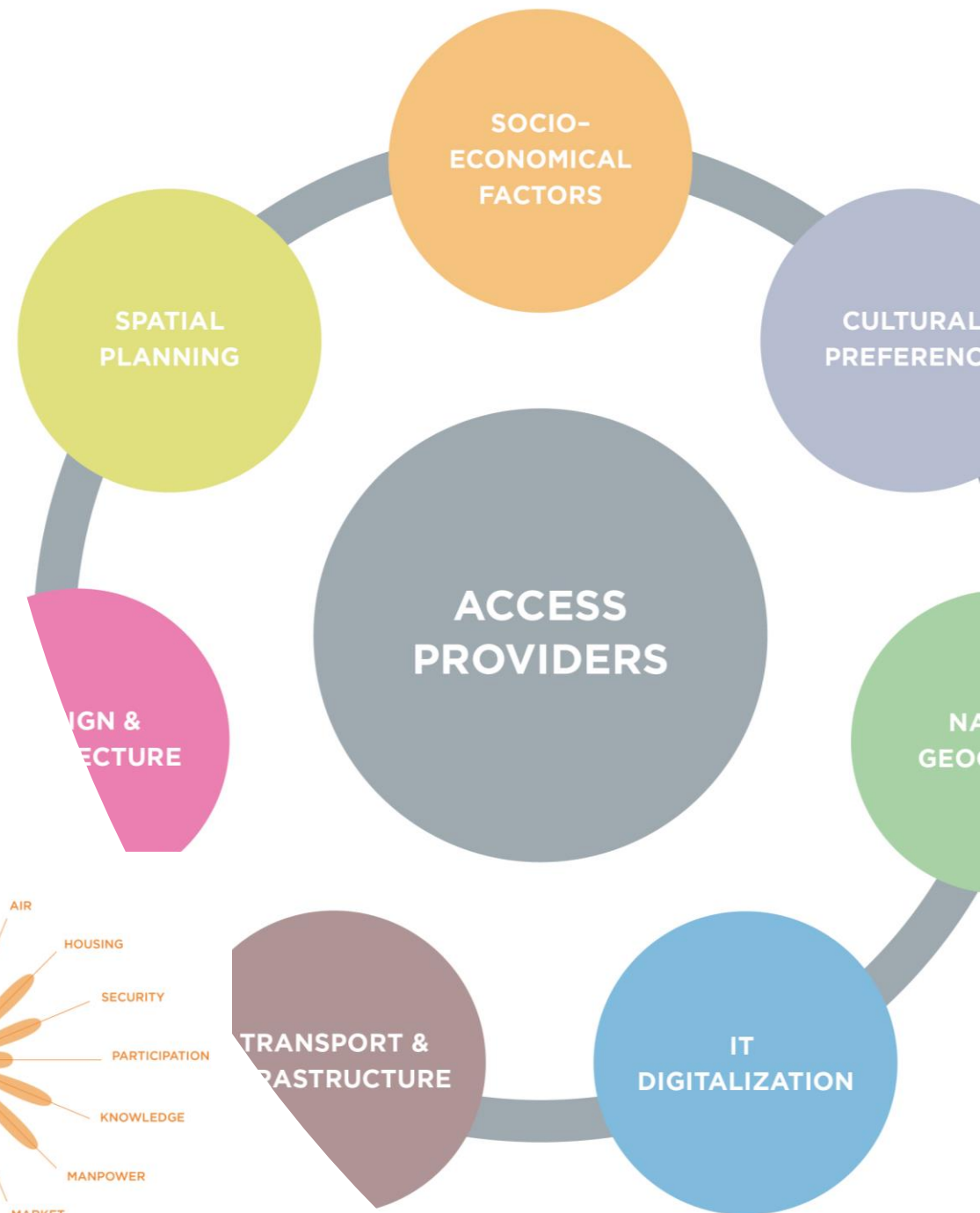
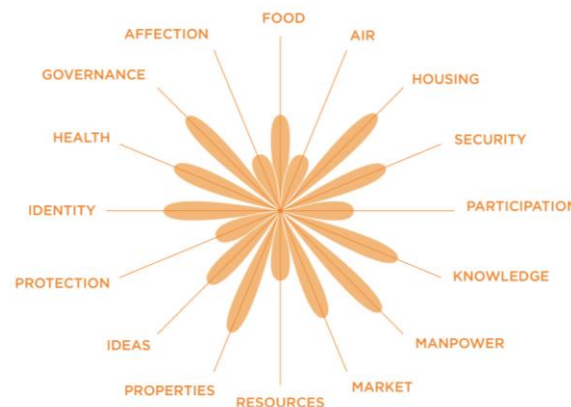


Sustainable accessibility: an h

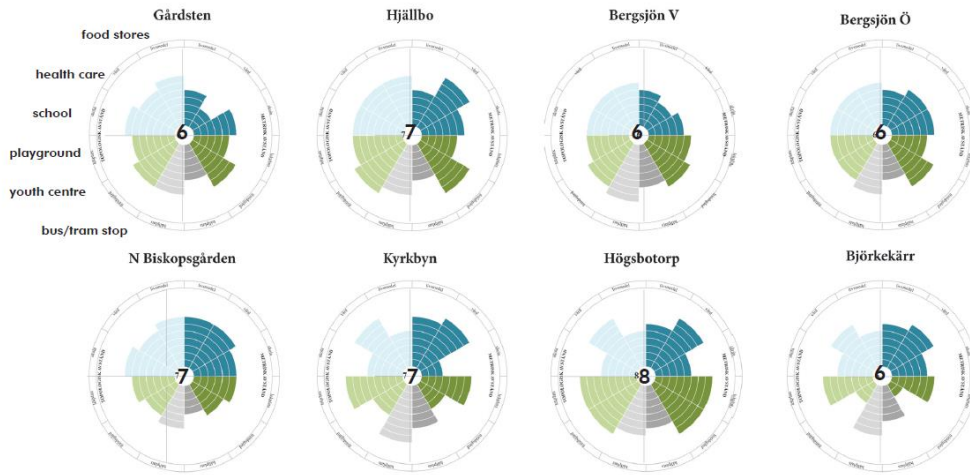


Människor – inte fordon.

- Övergången från rörlighetsorienterad till närhetsorienterad planering förskjuter fokus från transportmedel och infrastruktur som primära planeringsobjekt, till att individ och vardagsliv sätts i centrum.
- Ur medborgarnas perspektiv är handlar det om hur hela vardagen kan organiseras på ett hållbart sätt och att sociala aspekter blir viktiga, till exempel hur olika gruppers möjligheter, behov och önskemål komr uttryck och kan tillgodoses.



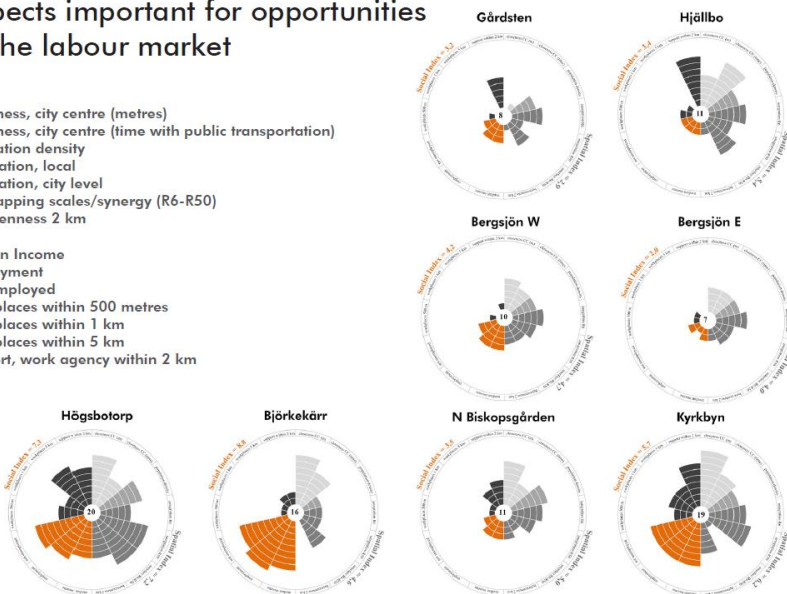
Urban form analyses: Access to resources



Aspects important for opportunities in the labour market

- Closeness, city centre (metres)
- Closeness, city centre (time with public transportation)
- Population density
- Integration, local
- Integration, city level
- Overlapping scales/synergy (R6-R50)
- Betweenness 2 km

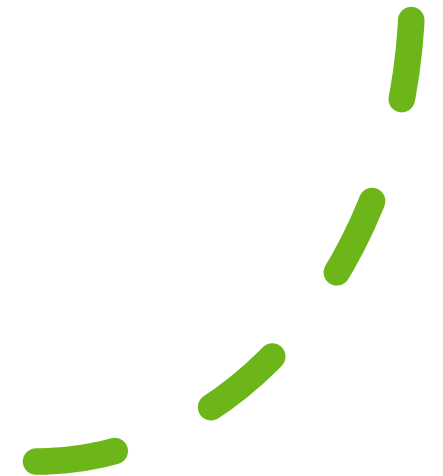
- Median Income
- Employment
- Not employed
- Workplaces within 500 metres
- Workplaces within 1 km
- Workplaces within 5 km
- Support, work agency within 2 km



Mätbarhet & scenarier

What is meant with access?

- Access in the context of the “Access for the Creation of Just Cities” project is considered to mean the ability of a person or groups of people in a local area, district or city to obtain what is needed for a good quality of life in pursuit of Inclusive Well-Being. The notions of quality of life and Inclusive Wellbeing are overlapping.




Spatial / Physical access

- Spatial / Physical access refers to the distance between supply and demand of social, physical and economic means as a barrier or a facilitator of access to the means for improved quality of life.
- Thus, the spatial / physical dimension refers to the availability / provision or the lack thereof of enabling infrastructure, facilities and amenities.
- Perhaps the most direct dimension of accessible cities is the accessibility to places and services through as a matter of proximity. The most important features of this include residential and workplace densities and locations, the distribution of functions and degree of mixed use, the extent of centralisation and the local-level urban design

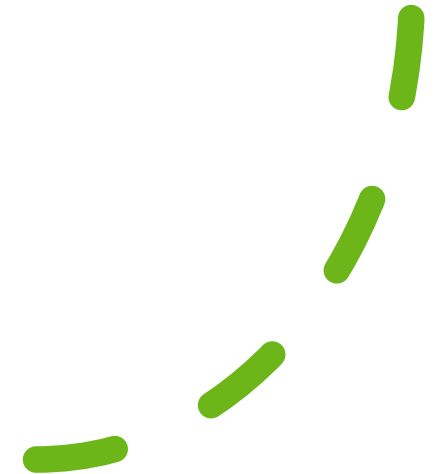


Social Access (including political / democratic)

- Social access refers to the availability of and the delivery of public services, facilities and amenities related to and intended for individual, group or family, education, health, welfare, safety, etc. to enable a good quality of life.
 - Thus, accessibility also relates to the democratic / political processes and relational aspects of social sustainability, such as access to stakeholder communication, participation and consultation in development processes, accountable governance and management of policy, as well as planning and social monitoring of the standard-setting process.
 - Accessible cities will also have the social infrastructure enabling all residents to interact, participate in social groups and organisations and to construct the social networks necessary to build collective resilience and thrive.
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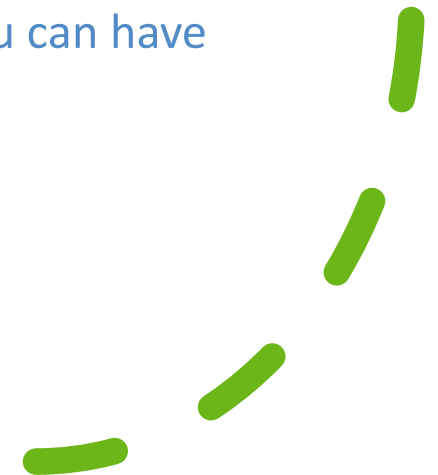
Economic Access

- Economic access refers to the availability of the opportunities to participate productively and rewardingly in an economy.
- The economic dimension refers to opportunities to participate in the mainstream of the economy. These are closely related to social dimensions of access, such as access to education and skills development related to one's capacity to participate in the economy (that is socio-economic dimension of access).



Notional Access

- Notional access is a complex matter related to all dimensions of access:
- A person's perception of access
- H/her sense /experience of access
- Awareness about something that is relevant to access
- View of something that is relevant to access
- Attitude towards something that is relevant to access
- A sense of belonging
- Extent of participation
- Processes related to psychological wellbeing as being part of a local area, district or city.
- A sense of being valued.
- Knowledge of the system and of what you can have access to.
- Confidence in leaders
- Hopefulness for the future
- A sense of power of choice





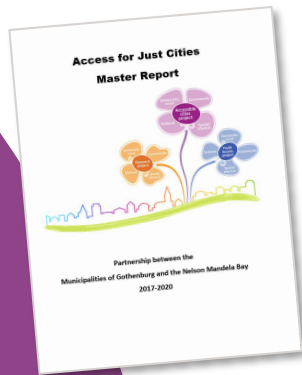
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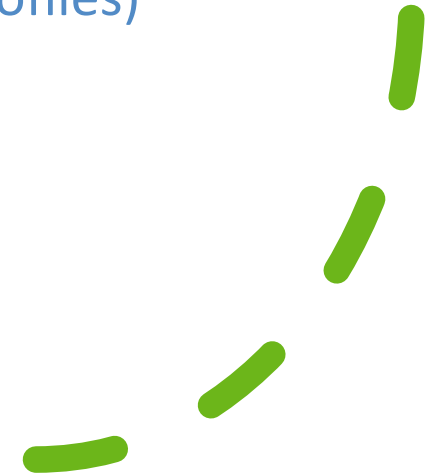
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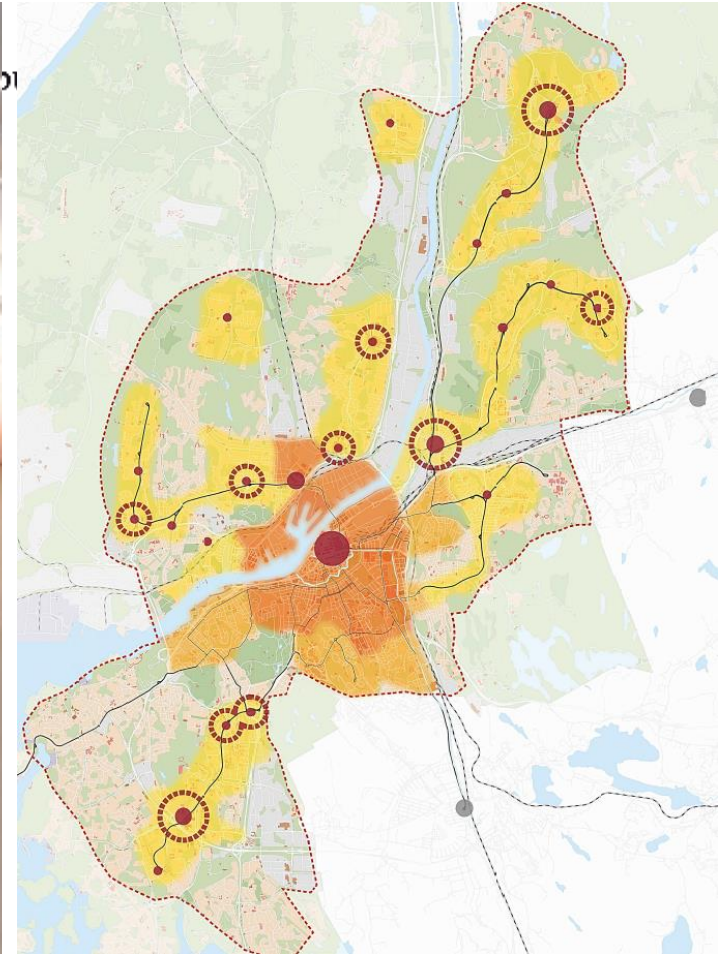
Urval av fördjupningar inom projektet

Testat en mängd metoder att inhämta kunskap



- Dokument genomgång (policy nivå) synliggöra tolkning av begreppen som används idag.
- Walkshops – multi-disciplinärt
- Matriser för lärande – skala, tid, process och kontext utifrån begreppen
- Intervjuer och workshops med nyckelaktörer i olika stadsdelscentrum
- Data profilering/GIS (community profiles)





Access to catalytic nodes

Möjliggörare och leverantörer av tillgänglighet – kommunen och andra aktörer – access till multifunktionella center

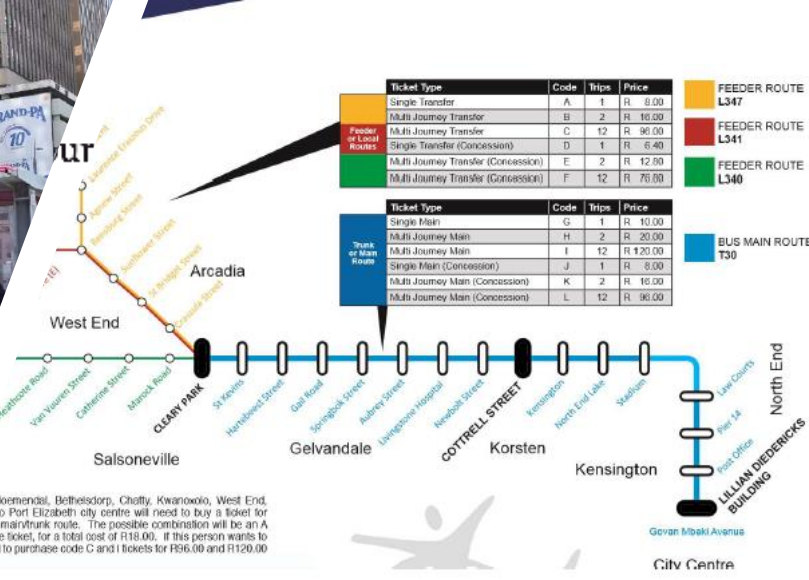


Ubuntu centre



Zwidge





Access to public transport



Access to business
and knowledge



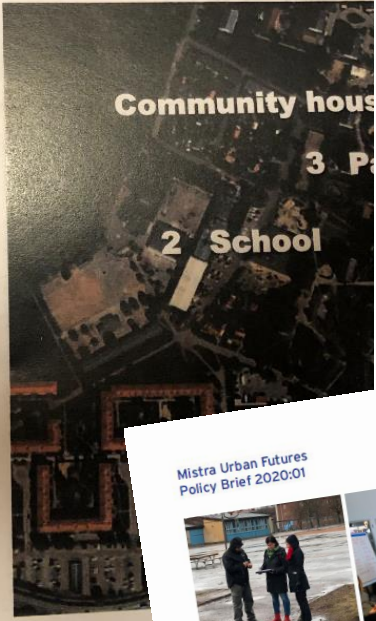
Access to community profiles

- Data/mapping/space syntax
- Statistics
- Interviews
- Research perspectives
- Tests of methods/multi-criterial



Workshop: Introduction

the city
d



MISTRA URBAN FUTURES
Policy Brief 2020:01

Perspectives on accessibility: elaborating on methods and approaches with the aim to improve local living conditions

Accessibility to important functions and urban resources influences living conditions in cities and communities. Many cities are characterized by an unequal distribution of important resources and many citizens are disadvantaged because of poor access to opportunities and services. Being excluded from access to important societal facilities has a negative effect on the citizens' quality of life and increases social inequalities. This relates very directly to problems such as urban segregation and increases social polarization, highly prioritized in city policies as well as highlighted in the UN Urban Development Goals, Agenda 2030. More specifically, the pilot study addresses primarily two of the Urban Development Goals: "reduce inequalities within and between countries" and "make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable". The initiative is exploring how access may be understood and not least, improved, that is important when aiming for a more just city.

Inequalities in health among citizens who live in different parts of the city is documented in the reports Inequalities in living conditions and health (2014 and 2017). Inequalities in terms of access to important services and opportunities in different neighbourhoods is documented in the research project Shared City (Legby et al. 2015). Large differences were found in accessibility to important urban functions and amenities such as basic services, job opportunities, recreation, culture and education. Equal access to basic societal resources and services for all citizens is an important prerequisite in order to be able to strengthen equality and is important for well-being that in a long-term perspective will have an effect upon urban segregation (Legby et al. 2015). A study on the role of trust in area development further shows how accessibility is shaped by trust in public institutions as well as the trust public officials have in the population, which makes it important to take into account local realities and experiences of exclusion and inclusion (Hansson, 2018).

The project Accessible Cities: Promoting efficient and equitable access to urban qualities, opportunities and services is part of an ongoing collaboration between the City of Gothenburg and Hansson Municipality within the EU-financed partnership (2017-2019). A sub-project within this framework, Perspectives on Accessibility, is exploring and further developing approaches from on the one hand the "Shared City" project (Legby et al. 2015) and on the other hand a research project about the role of trust in area development (Hansson 2018). The intention has been to disseminate about these two approaches and elaborate to what extent these two approaches may be integrated, the approaches, social and national aspects. This report presents an overview of the initiative and a workshop held in Brunnstorg on the 3rd of March 2019 with participants from the City of Gothenburg and the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality.

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Sara Hansson, Gothenburg University, School of Global Studies, sara.hansson@global.gu.se



Workshop: Brunnstorg

	Current situation	Ide
er, general impression, ion & intelligibility, micro Qualities?		
nd of public/commercial are found here? Other es?		
o you think are using the Weekdays, weekends, t time of the day/year? f activities?		
l accessibility? Are there that would have difficulties ss the space/buildings? arriers, lighting, benches, ntrol, etc.		

Workshop

The workshop place or an env perspectives or look at four differ perspectives.

Focus is upon acc how different acto or excluded from t

The workshop is done in a group that gives opportunities to discuss and reflect upon what is seen.

- Fill in the matrix
- Take photos of what you discuss in the group or things you may find interesting in general

Workshops

- Genom forskningsamverkan har vi testat nya perspektiv på tillgänglighet, som syftar till mer nyanserad planering och att involvera fler röster.
- Vad finns för resurser i området?
- Institutioner och aktiviteter
- Möjligheter och fördelar
- Kollektiva och individuella faktorer

October 2018 visit

Access Learning template

Thoughts and insights emerging :
Access-project
Youth-project
Research-project

Working-sheet – for project-members note

Accessible Cities

Thoughts / insights emerging recommendations	Spatial/physical	Social/democratic	Economic	Notional
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Scale

- City -neighborhood building-location
- Local-municipal (comprehensive) - regional
- Individual – group

Accessible Cities

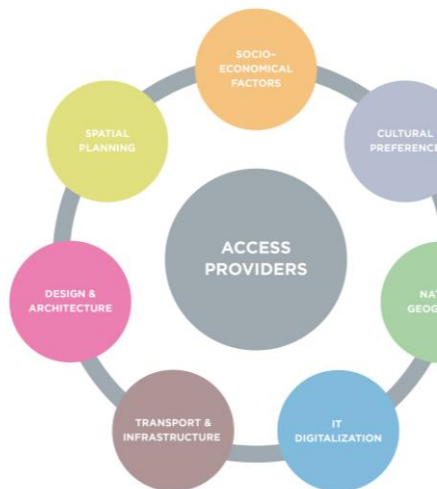
Thoughts / insights emerging recommendations	Spatial/physical	Social/democratic	Economic	Notional
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Process and time

- Short – medium - long
- Planning – decis -implementation process

Accessible Cities

Thoughts / insights emerging recommendations	Spatial/physical	Social/democratic	Economic	Notional
Context				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unique – universal • Individual – everydaylife - welfare/system • Age/generation 				

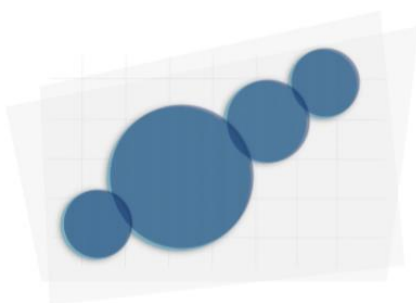


Uppmärksamma stegvis utveckling i våra lokalsamhällen

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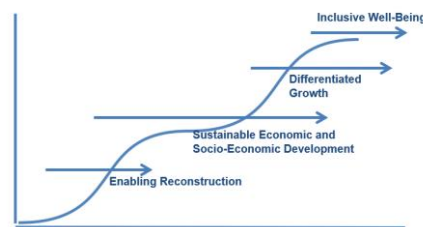


A Morphogenetic Approach to Social Development

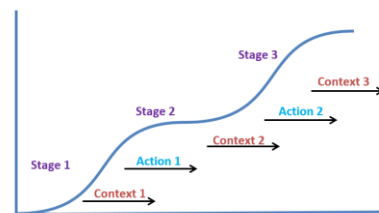


Deon Pretorius

Graph 4: The Stages of Development in a Developing Society

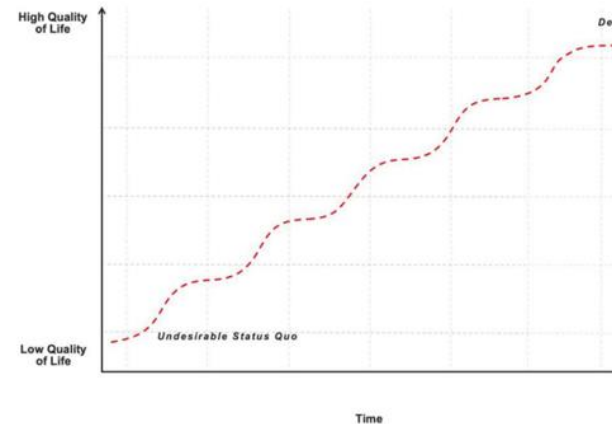
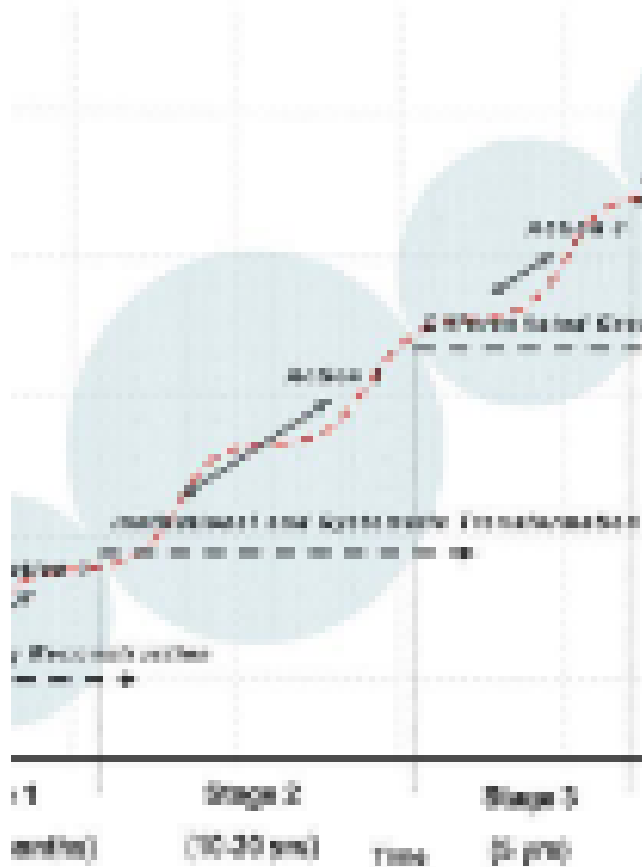


Graph 3: Development as Incremental, Staged and Cumulative Progression



- Utveckling sker inte alltid enligt plan – den sker stegvis och skapar nya förutsättningar inom sin kontext. Skapa metoder och var medveten om olika steg som krävs för att nå en bättre utveckling.

The Morphogenetic Approach to Access as a Theory of Change



- Det morfogenetiska tillvägagångssättet / paradigmet är en teori om samhällsförändring och utveckling. Det är en komplex systemstrategi som antyder att samhället är ett system som har ett stort antal interagerande komponenter (människor, grupper, agenter, processer, institutioner etc.) vars sammanlagda aktivitet är olinjär till aktiviteten hos enskilda komponenter) och uppvisar vanligtvis trender mot både självorganisering och oförutsägbarhet eller oavsiktliga konsekvenser.

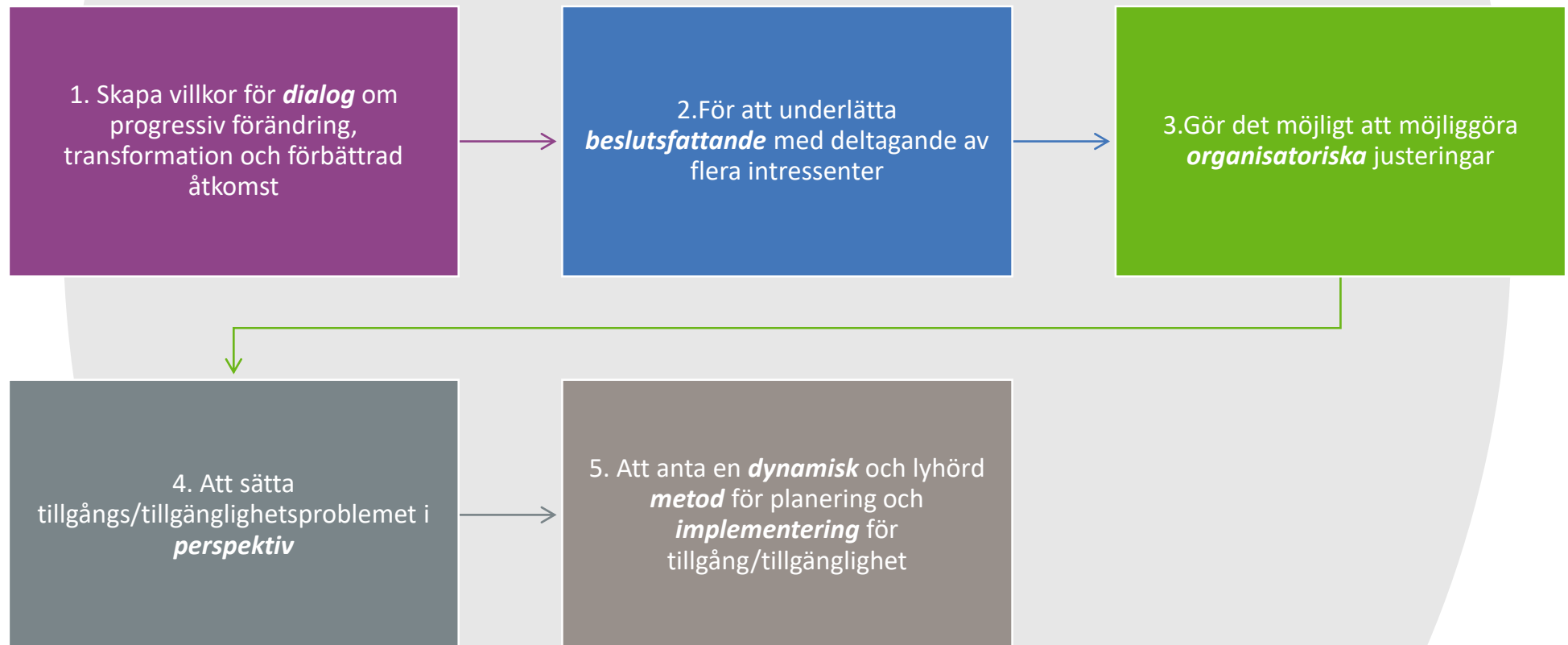
Grundförutsättningar för utveckling har präglat summeringen av slutsatser/rekommendationer i Accessible Cities.

Annexure A: Summary - Creating Enabling Conditions for Enhancing Access

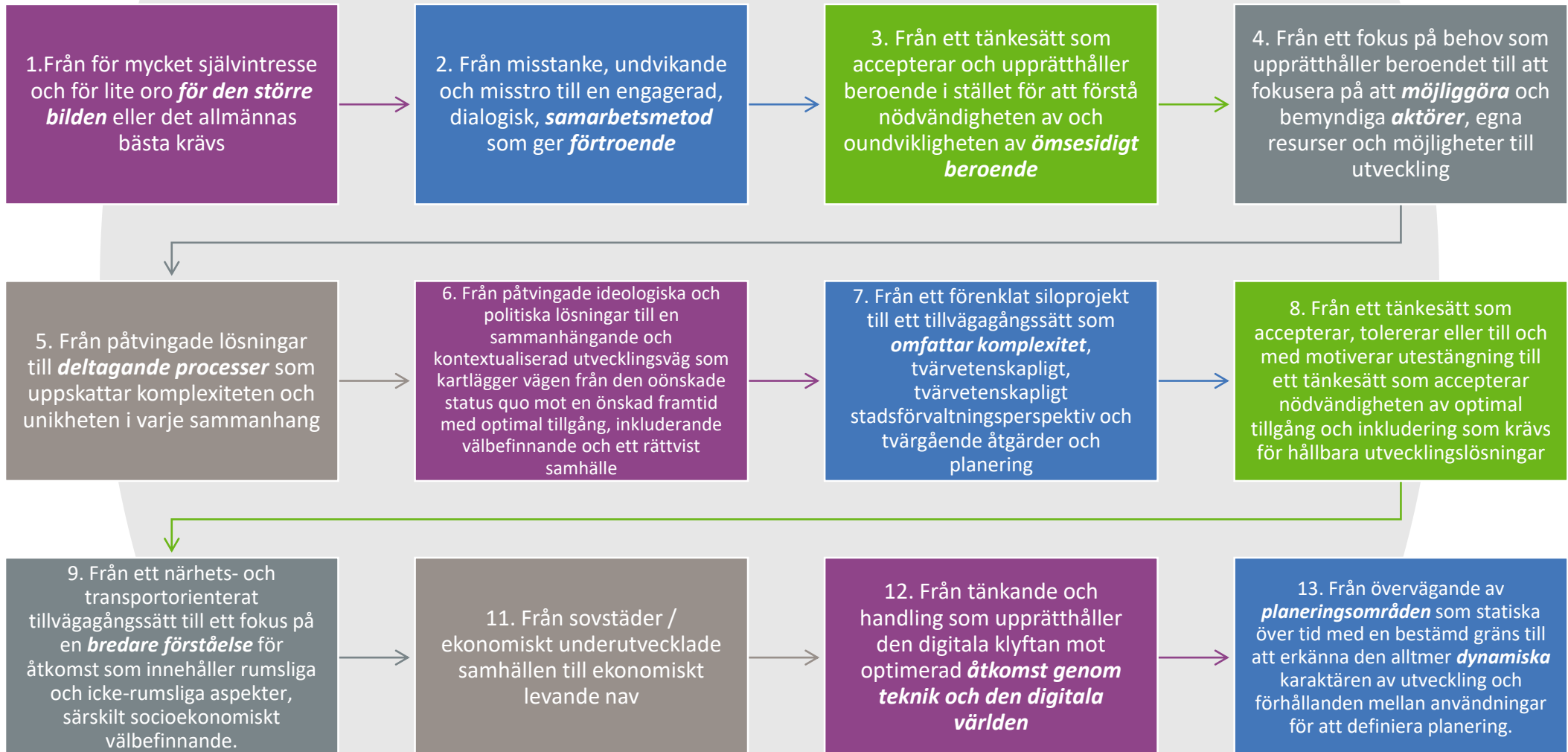
Stage	Strategies	General Constraints	Specific Constraints	Mindset Change	Who?	General Recommendations	Specific/Practical Action
STAGE ONE: CREATING ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR ENHANCING ACCESS	1. Create Conditions for Dialogue About Progressive Change, Transformation and Enhanced Access	Not everyone is ready for and understands the need for progressive societal change in the general sense of the word and, more specifically, of bringing about greater access for a just city	Individual self-interest with limited cognisance of the common interest and longer term public good.	1. From too much self-interest and too little concern with the bigger picture or <u>the common good</u> is required	Politicians, officials, change agents, citizens	1. Create more awareness of the common good	Awareness Programmes on common good Awareness programmes to promote inter-dependence
			Weak social cohesion, too much suspicion, too much distrust	2. From suspicion, avoidance and distrust to an engaged, dialogical, <u>collaborative approach</u> that produces trust	Politicians, officials, change agents, citizens	2. <u>Promote the notional / psychological dimension of change and access where appropriate</u>	Professionalise the ability to capture notional factors of importance for improved access Utilise all the means available to create situations and experiences where people can learn to overcome distrust
			Too blinkered a perspective of <u>relationships</u> in society and dependencies and too little awareness of the inevitability of interdependence	3. From a mindset that accepts and perpetuates dependence instead of understanding of the necessity for <u>and inevitability</u> of interdependence	Politicians, officials, change agents, citizens	3. Enhance awareness of the inevitability of interdependence	Awareness Programmes on interdependence
			Too much focus on needs that perpetuate dependency and too little focus on self-reliance	4. From a focus on needs that perpetuates dependency to focus on enabling and empowering agency, own resources and opportunities for development	Politicians, officials, change agents, citizens	4. Encourage communities to be less dependent on government support and how to utilise the opportunities that are presented by community-based assets	Awareness Programmes on self-reliance, resilience and opportunities related to own / community-based resources Utilise all the means available to create situations and experiences where people can learn to become more self-reliant and resilient

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STRATEGIER I STEG 1: ATT SKAPA AKTIVERINGSVILLKOR FÖR FÖRBÄTTRING AV TILLGÅNG



Mindshifts/synvänder





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Fördjupning – lokalt medskapande

From imposed solutions
to participatory
processes

From silo project to an
urban management
perspective

Exemplet Selma Lagerlöfs Center

Selma Lagerlöfs Center - planned 2013-2019



Bibliotek
Fritid och kultur för
alla åldrar
Kulturskola
Daglig Verksamhet
Café
Restaurang
Kontor för 200
tjänstepersoner
Mötesrum som
samnyttjas
Politiska
nämndmöten
Medborgarkontor
Mötesplats

**Framtidens
Selma**
- drivande i
stadsomvandling

**Stadsdels-
förvaltningen
-Backa i Fokus**
- drivande i
social
utveckling

Selma Center
- Mötesplats för daglig dialog,
information, trygghetsarbete,
stadsutveckling

Exemplet Navet i Bergsjön och Skolan mitt i byn i Bergsjön



- Partnerskap mellan kommunen (sdf) och föreningen Navet med flera aktörer
- En investering i resurser som finns i lokalsamhället
- Stöd för att skapa ett nav för demokrat och kultur – en mötesplats som är medborgarnas
- Skolan mitt i byn i Bergsjön möjliggör och mobiliserar sammanhang för barn, familjer och viktiga vuxna runt barnen – det nära samhället och byns resurser
- Bygger kapacitet för medskapande, aktörskap och att fler röster hörs och kan tas tillvara

Exemplet ”medskapare i lokalsamhället”

- Uppdrag att utveckla samverkan mellan kommunen och civilsamhället
- Uppdrag att förändra bidragsformer för stöd till civilsamhället
- Det gick inte att planera fram under hösten
- Behov och lokala utmaningar behövde utforskas
- Mistro och konflikter behövde hanteras
- Tänka nytt, släppa kontroll, visa prestigelöshet
- Vara konkreta och börja agera tillsammans





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Gothenburg



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Fördjupning – ny översiktsplan

Vilken roll kan begreppet *Access* spela i en översiktsplan?

➤ jämlik tillgång till stadens resurser - ett centralt begrepp

9. From transport- oriented understanding of access to proximity and a broad understanding of access

NÄRA, SAMMANHÅLLEN STAD

- Korta avstånd mellan människor och det som behövs för vardagslivet minskar behovet av att resa
- God balans mellan olika funktioner
- Fler tillgängliga parker, naturområden och offentliga platser
- Utveckla stadens tyngdpunkter



9. From transport- oriented understanding of access to proximity and a broad understanding of access

MEDVETNA LOKALISERINGAR

- Hur vi fördelar och lokaliserar offentliga funktioner i staden
- Ett väl fungerande nätverk av gator och gång- och cykelvägar som stödjer en jämlik tillgänglighet till hela staden.
- Utveckla tyngdpunkter för en mer flerkärnig struktur.

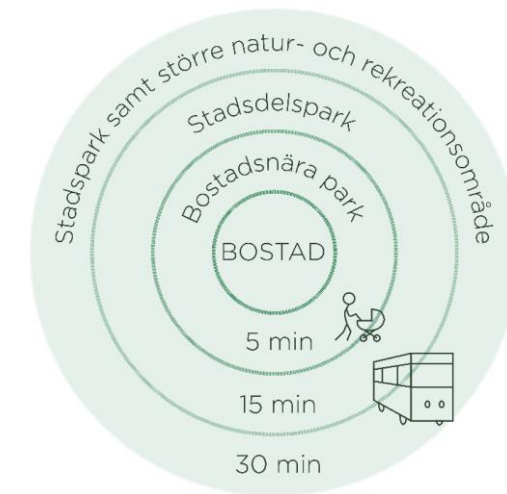
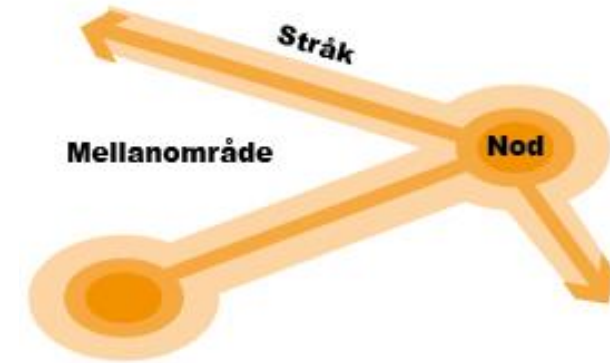


Bild: Sweco Architects april 2017

9. From transport- oriented understanding of access to proximity and a broad understanding of access

ANVÄND OCH SYSTEMATISERA OMRÅDESPLANERING

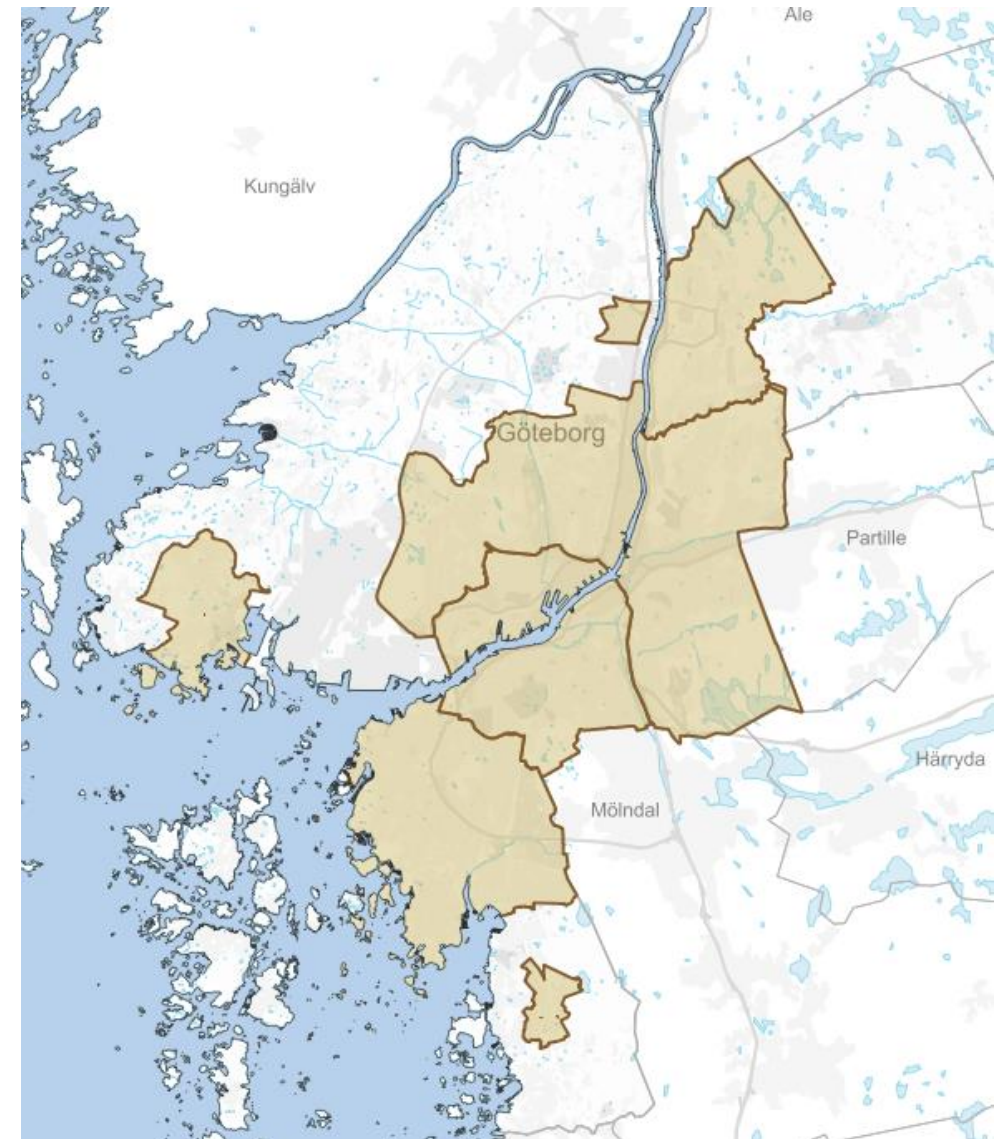
- Principer för god gestaltad livsmiljö genom lägesbaserad planering
- Olika lägen i staden har olika potential för att uppnå kvaliteter, blandning av olika funktioner och att ta hand om och dra nytta av en högre täthet
- Tillgång till natur och park kan säkerställas genom bristanalyser



9. From transport- oriented understanding of access to proximity and a broad understanding of access

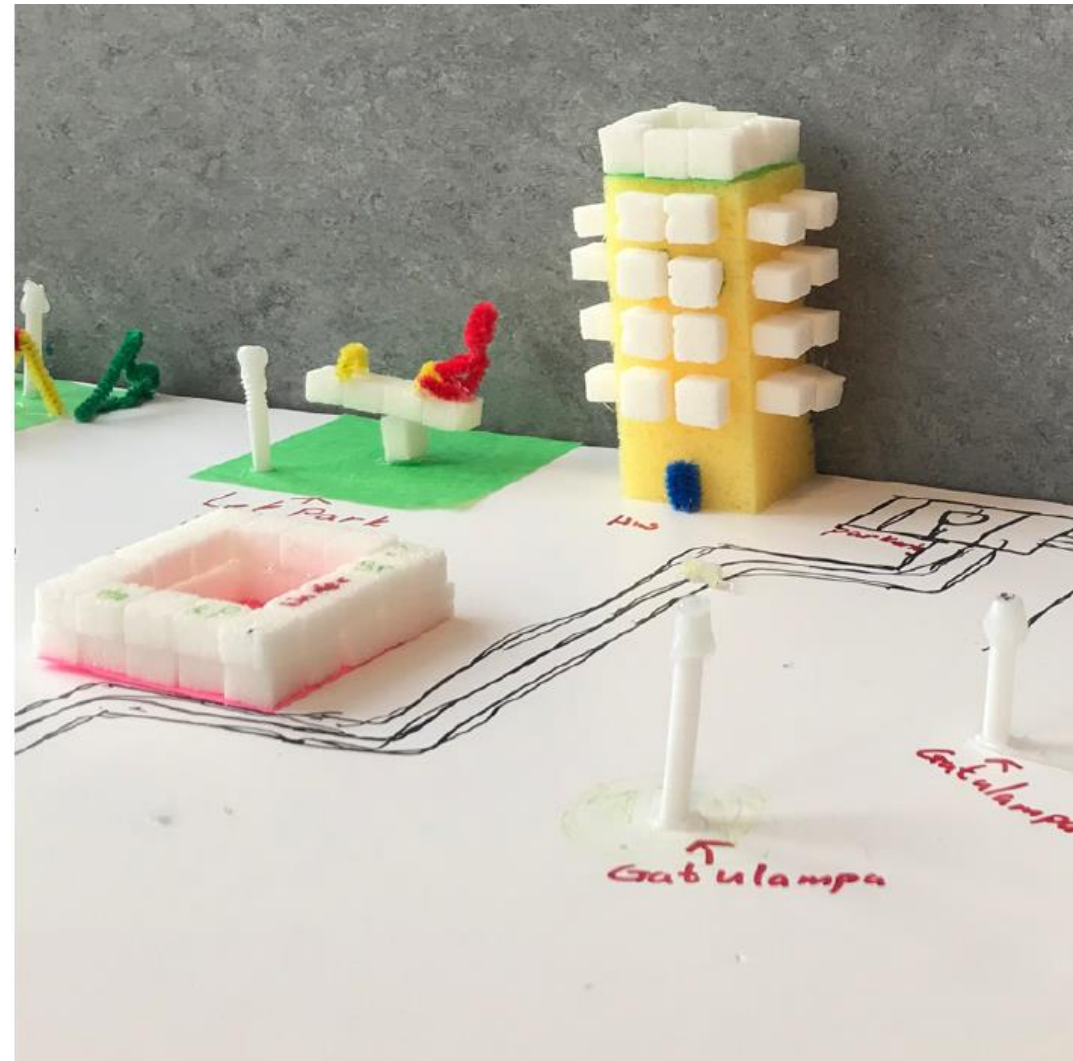
ANVÄND OCH SYSTEMATISERA OMRÅDESPLANERING

- Främja ett dynamiskt förhållningssätt till planering
- Tillgång till staden är inte ett projekt - det är en pågående process.
- En kontinuerlig process med platsspecifika analyser and strategier
- Dynamisk områdesplanering som arbetssätt
- Anpassningsförmåga och motståndskraft för att möte utmaningar över tid



DELAKTIGHET I PLANERINGSPROCESSEN

- Barn och unga har haft en konsulterande roll
- Bidragit med kunskap, erfarenheter, tankar hur staden bör formas på lång sikt,
- Arkitekturpedagogik som metod





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Vad vill vi framåt? Rekommendationer?



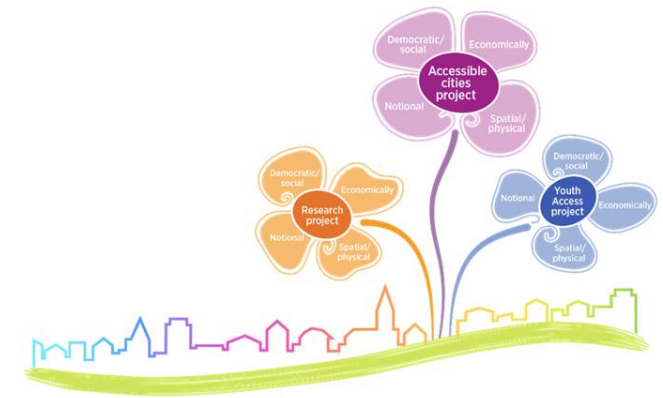
TRANSPORT

Physical	Social/Democratic	Economic	Notional
Bus routes are fixed (hierarchy of roads) not always accessible to residents	Free WiFi on the bus	Public transport is too expensive (Cost of 1 unit)	Bus is slow. Not efficient
Public transport infrastructure could be more interesting (paved in bright, happy colours)	Public transport allows for more interactions between people	Transport is free for the government services e.g. Police	Safety – walking to the bus waiting at the bus shelter
Signage for public transport is not clear. Announcements	Society is becoming more isolated. People don't know about each other. People live that which you do not know. Distinct among people from different socio-economic groups.	Should be free or cheaper for scholars/students (subsidised by government/business)* Bus pass.	More parents driving the children. Not taking public transport. Less families on the public transport. Safer for women/children
Not clear for visitors to the area/city.		Lack of transport access limits opportunities to jobs, facilities, administration.	



Access for Just Cities

Master Report



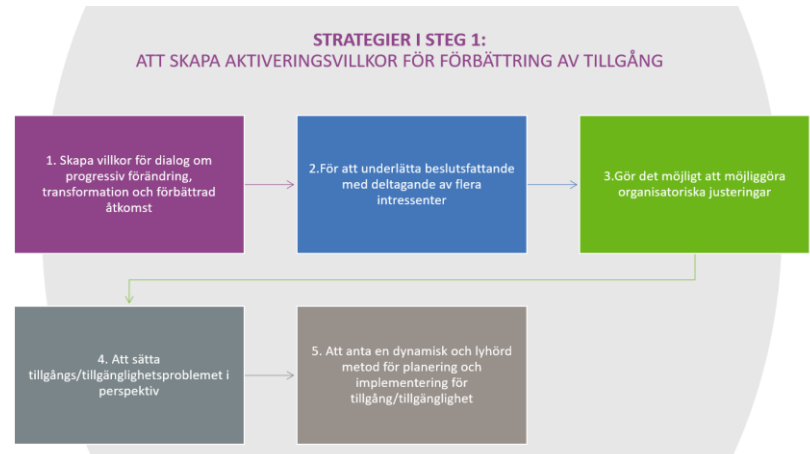
Partnership between the
Municipalities of Gothenburg and the Nelson Mandela Bay
2017-2020

Summary



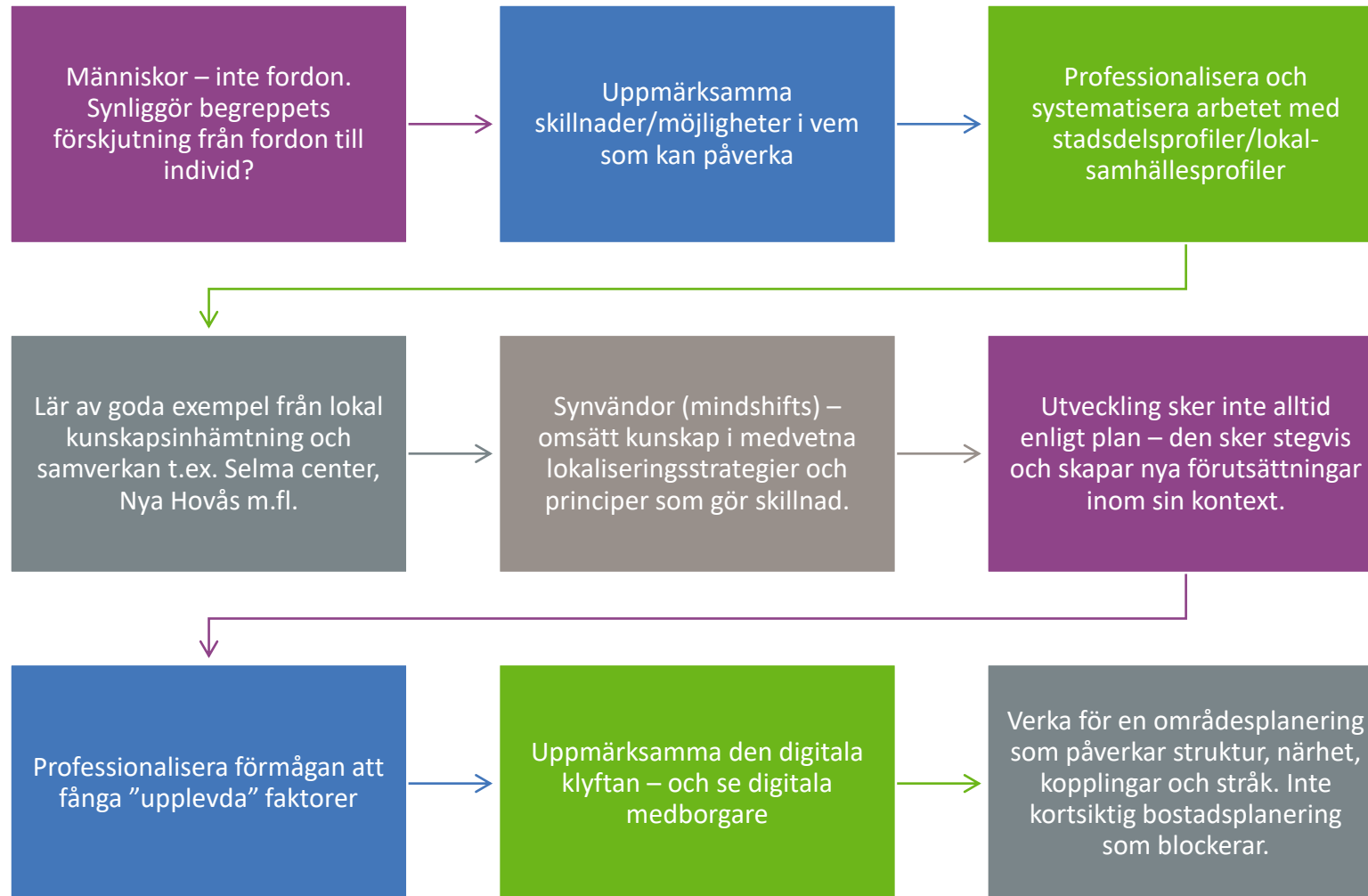
Toolkit recommendation

- Be aware of prevailing culture
- Policies should respond to needs and priorities
- Create an integrated platform
- Policy and action should not lose sight of each other
- Develop the tools needed
- Analyse and optimise your resources
- Communicate with active openness
- Ensure progress



Annexure A: Summary - Creating Enabling Conditions for Enhancing Access							
Stages	Strategies	General Constraints	Specific Constraints	Midstet Change	Who?	General Recommendations	Specific/Practical Action
STAGE ONE: CREATING ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR ENHANCING ACCESS	1. Create conditions for Dialogue About Progressive Change, Transformation, and Enhancement	Resource capacity to implement the plan	Time and capacity to meet regularly to meet	1. From no such interest and no time to meet to the regular meeting	Partners, officials, change agents	1. Create an integrated platform	1. Create an integrated platform
STAGE TWO: CREATING ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR ENHANCING ACCESS	2. To facilitate multi-stakeholder decision-making	Resource capacity to implement the plan	Time and capacity to meet regularly to meet	2. From no such interest and no time to meet to the regular meeting	Partners, officials, change agents	2. Create an integrated platform	2. Create an integrated platform
STAGE THREE: CREATING ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR ENHANCING ACCESS	3. To put the issues on the agenda	Resource capacity to implement the plan	Time and capacity to meet regularly to meet	3. From no such interest and no time to meet to the regular meeting	Partners, officials, change agents	3. Create an integrated platform	3. Create an integrated platform
STAGE FOUR: CREATING ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR ENHANCING ACCESS	4. To align a dynamic and responsive approach to planning and implementation	Resource capacity to implement the plan	Time and capacity to meet regularly to meet	4. From no such interest and no time to meet to the regular meeting	Partners, officials, change agents	4. Create an integrated platform	4. Create an integrated platform

Urval av rekommendationer från projektet



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Perspectives on a
approaches with t

Accessibility to important func-
resources influences living condi-
communities. Many cities are ch-
unequal distribution of importan
many citizens are disfavoured be-
cess to opportunities and service
from access to important socia-
negative effect on the citizens' q-
reproduces social inequalities. TI
directly to problems such as urbi-
increasing social polarization, hig-
city policies as well as highlighte-
Development Goals, Agenda 203-
ically, this pilot study addresses
the Urban Development Goals: "w-
within and between countries" a-
and human settlements inclusive
sustainable". The initiative is exp-
may be understood and not least
important when aiming for a mo-
in the city of Gothenburg, inequ-
among residents who live in diffi-
city is documented in the report:
living conditions and health (201-
qualities in terms of access to im-
and opportunities in different ne-
documented in the research proj-
(Legaby et al. 2015). Large diffen-
as accessibility to important urbi-
amenities was mapped and neig-
pared, e.g. access to basic servic-
nities, recreation, culture and ed-
access to basic societal resource:
the citizens is an important prere-

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Recommendations for a reflective practice and approach based on
dialogue in everyday work in municipalities – for sustainable,
accessible and just cities.

*Creating just and accessible cities demands changes in how municipalities and public sector
handle complex issue such as urban planning and distribution of welfare due to ongoing
societal transformation. Considerable attention needs to be paid to increasing inequality,
heterogeneity and unevenly spread lack of trust. Complex challenges need to involve those
concerned, those who live, reside and work in the city and community. Therefore municipalities
need to create infrastructure and a culture that include reflective practice in everyday work,
both with citizens, civil society and different actors and within the municipality itself. The
reflective practice must be lived on all levels in organizations and in all meetings.*



Reflective practice in governance on local level in
municipalities
Societal transformation in our time is followed by complex
challenges that are embodied and have impact on local level,
in municipalities and communities. The rapid pace of
globalization, migration and urbanization, with growing
inequalities in living conditions as a consequence, increase
the risk for societies of developing into arenas of social
conflict. This is seen within cities and between urban and
rural areas in countries. When working with questions on how
cities and communities can be just and accessible for those
who live, reside and work there, we need knowledge,
approaches and tools that help us moving toward a more
inclusive development. The approach we have to local
resources, looking mainly on needs and deficits or making
efforts for releasing resources available in communities and
cities, affects people's access to amenities as well as sense of
belonging. These recommendations aim to help guiding on
"how to do it". The policy brief is most of all built on results
from project KAIROS (Abrahamsson, Guevara, & Lorentz,
KAIROS huvudrapport, 2016), from on-going project within
partnership between City of Gothenburg and Nelson Mandela
Bay Municipality (AccessibleCities, 2019) and experiences
from work on social sustainability in City of Gothenburg as
well as various presentations, dialogues and workshops in
different contexts. (Lorentz, 2012-2019).

What are complex
Issues?

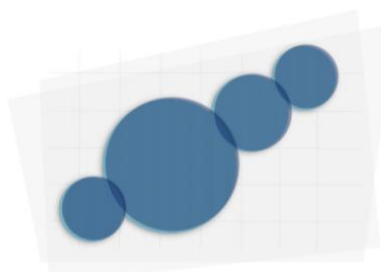
Complex issues are known as
- constantly changing
- non-linear
- interlinked with other
complex issues and
mutual affecting each
other
- can't be separated
- context-based, meaning
they are local and
situational
- often cause deep
conflicts about both
causes and solutions
- "you do not know what
you do not know"
- can be seen on both
global and local level and
in every-day-life.



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2020:1



A Morphogenetic Approach to Social Development



Deon Pratorius

Research/Mistra Urban Futures

- Research seminars
- Lectures
- Research reports
- Policy briefs
- Conferences

Transformative K, L, P
SDSN 2017 – UNESCO 2017

Key competencies for
sustainability

Education for
Sustainable Development Goals
Learning Objectives

• Self-awareness
competency: the ability
to reflect on one's own
role in the local
community and (global)
society; to continually
evaluate and further
motivate one's actions;
and to deal with one's
feelings and desires.






THANK YOU !



City of
Gothenburg



nelson mandela bay
M U N I C I P A L I T Y