

Mapping public spaces towards safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces

*City-wide public space assessment tool: A community -led public space
inventory and assessment*

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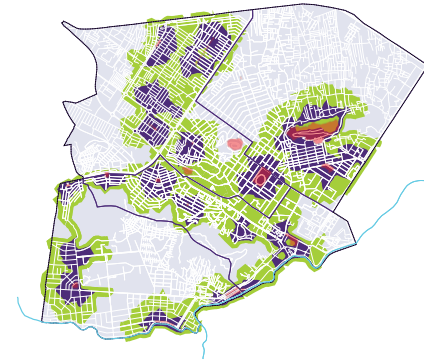
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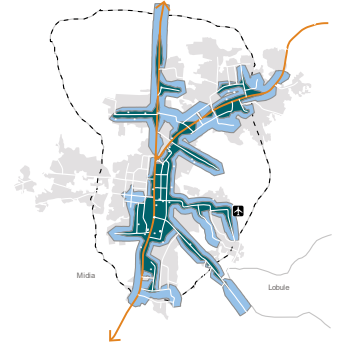
**PUBLIC SPACE
PROGRAMME**

When does a city commission a city-wide public space assessment?

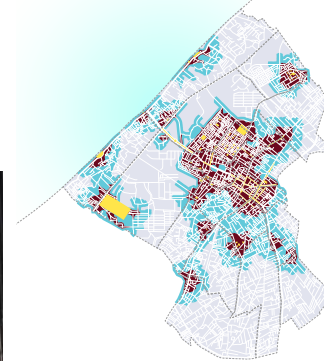
1. A city might not have an **inventory** of their public spaces.
2. A city would like to **develop a new public space strategy** or **update an existing public space strategy**.
3. A city would like to **revise their institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks** and understand where to **allocate funding more efficiently**.
4. A city would like to **tackle emerging issues** such as climate change, safety, bio-diversity loss, unplanned urbanization, encroachment of public spaces, heritage loss, accessibility among others.
5. A country would like to **revise or mainstream public space in their local plans/policies and in their national urban policy**.



Kabul, Afghanistan



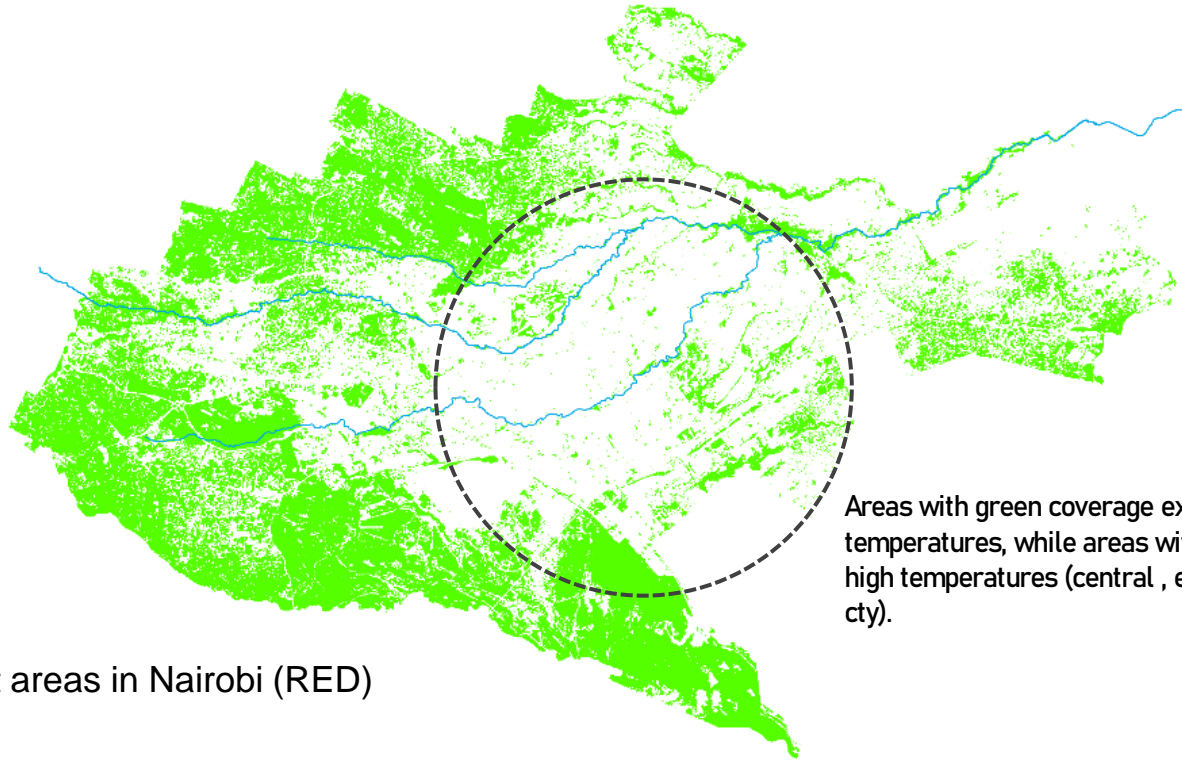
Koboko, Uganda



Khan Younis, Gaza Strip



Satellite: Urban Greening and Urban Heat Island Effect, Nairobi Kenya



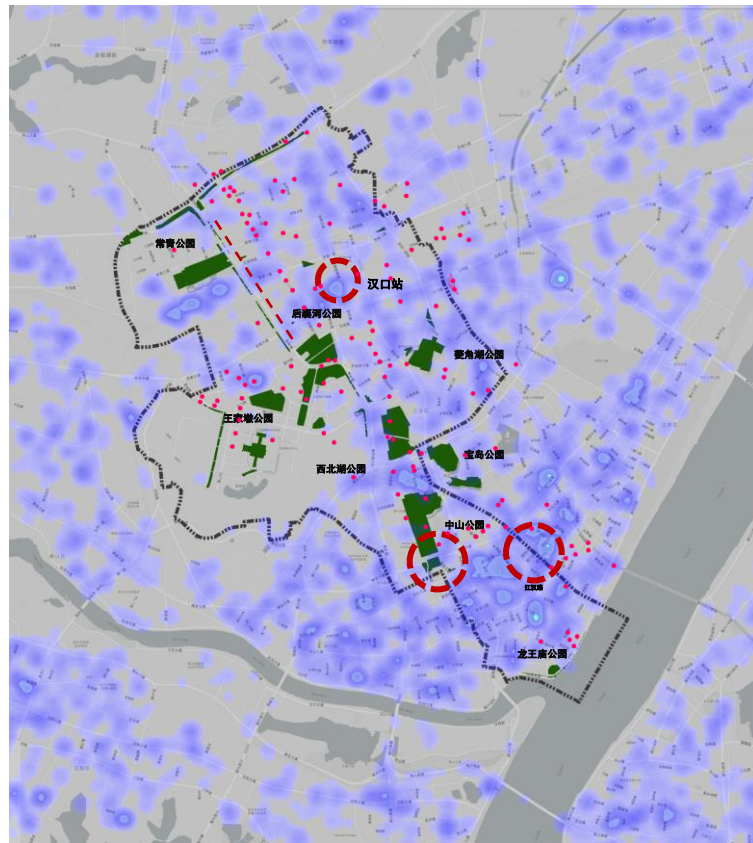
Areas with green coverage experience low to medium temperatures, while areas with no green cover are prone to high temperatures (central , eastern and southern parts of the city).

Urban heat areas in Nairobi (RED)

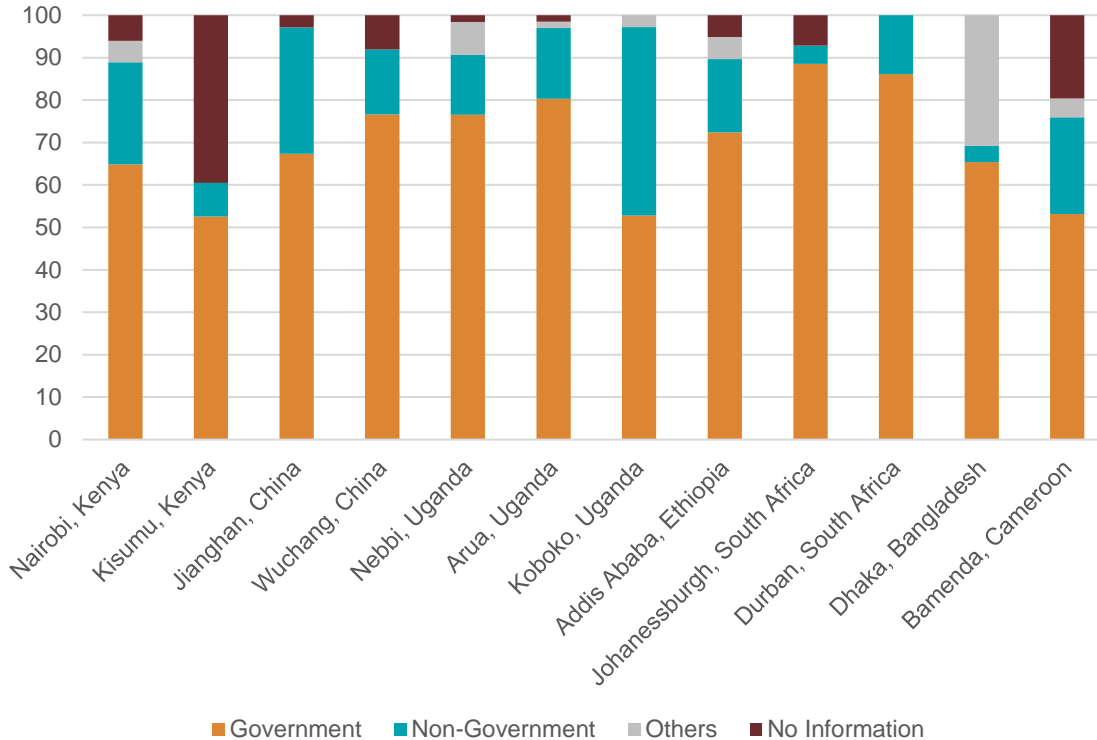
Use of Big Data



Jiangnan, Wuhan, China

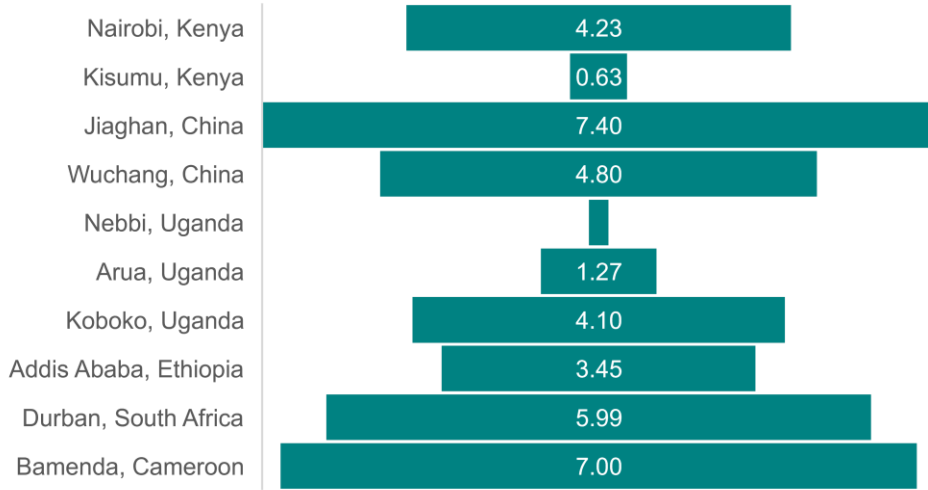


Ownership and Management of public spaces

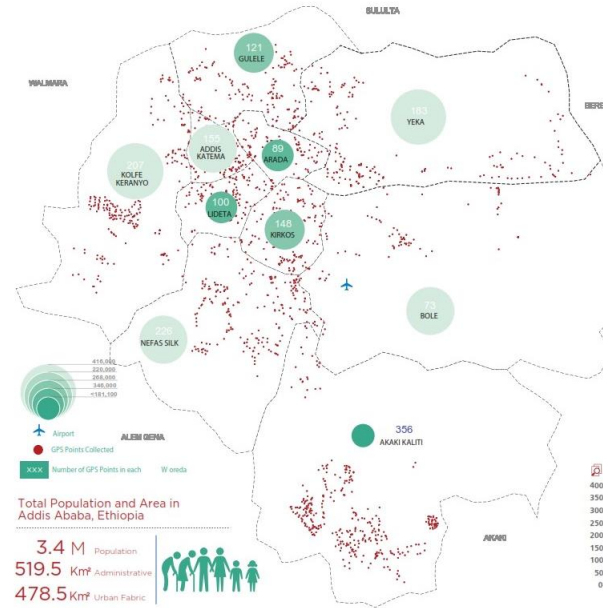


Jiangnan, Wuhan, China

Quantity



Bamenda, Cameroon	2016- 500,000 2030-2.3 million	8.6 m ² /capita 2.0 m ² /capita
Nairobi, Kenya	2016- 3.1million 2030-6.3million	6.9 m ² /capita 4.3 m ² /capita

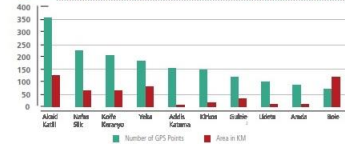


Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

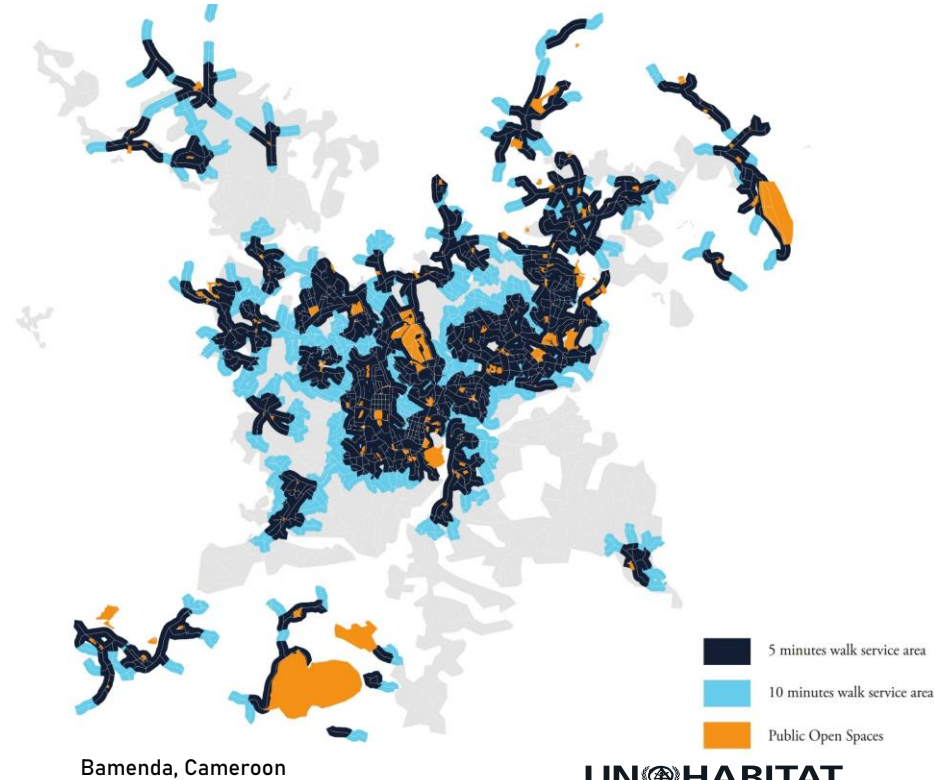
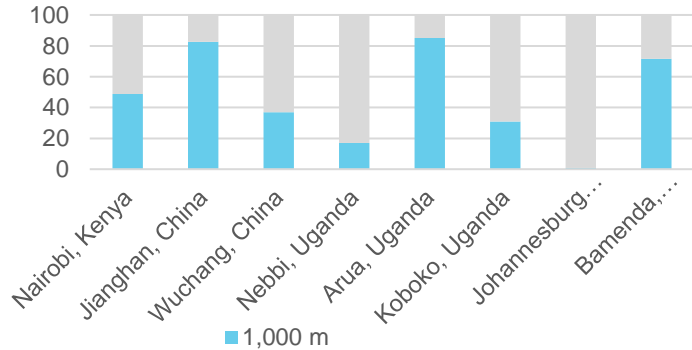
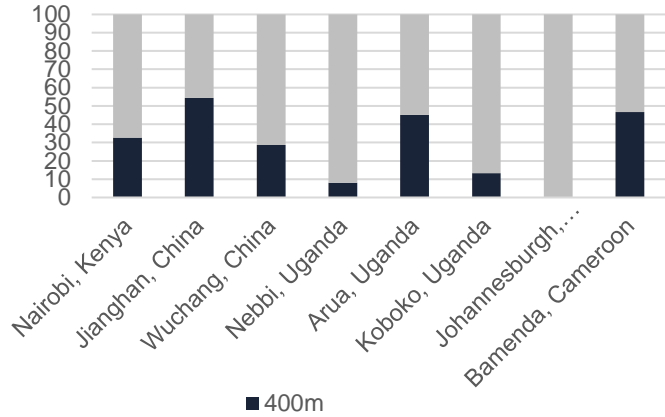
Total Area and Population in each Sub-city

Sub-city	Km ²
Addis Ababa	3
Arada	10.8
Litena	12
Kirkos	16
Guido	33
Nefes Silk	64
Kolle Keranyo	65
Yeke	82
Bole	121
Akaki Kality	128

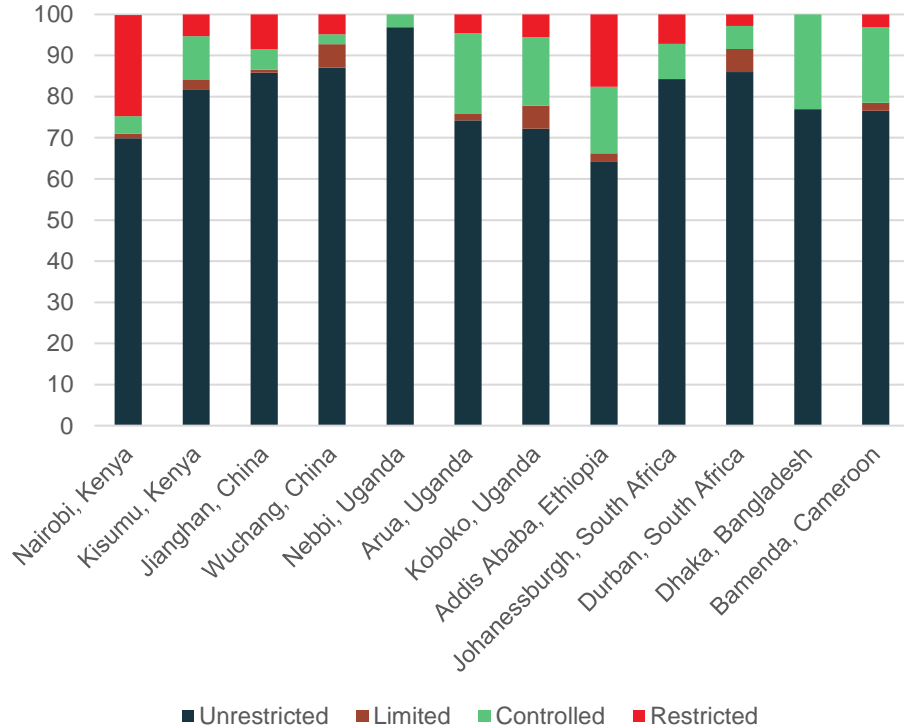
Total Number of GPS Points Collected in each Sub-city



Network and Spatial Distribution



Accessibility



Use and users of public spaces

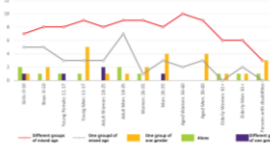
FEW FEMALES IN PUBLIC SPACES



USERS OF PUBLIC SPACE BY AGE



HOW ARE USERS GROUPING THEMSELVES IN PUBLIC SPACES



43%
public space with 2 or more users, 50-60% are in different groups of mixed age and gender

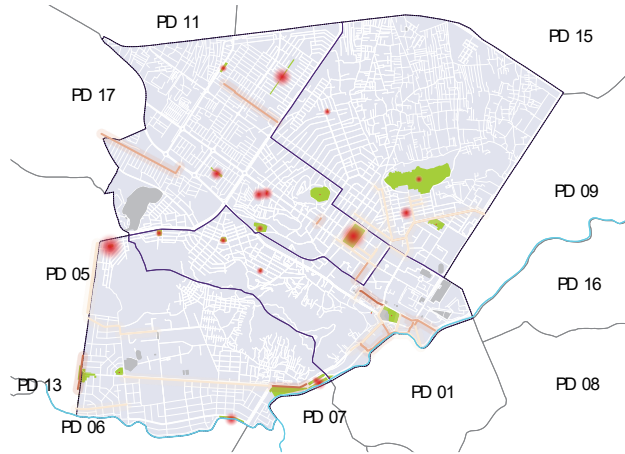
76%
public space with only 1 user, 60-70% are in different groups of mixed age and gender

22%
Young female (15-24 years) are in the most populated public spaces compared to other females of all other ages

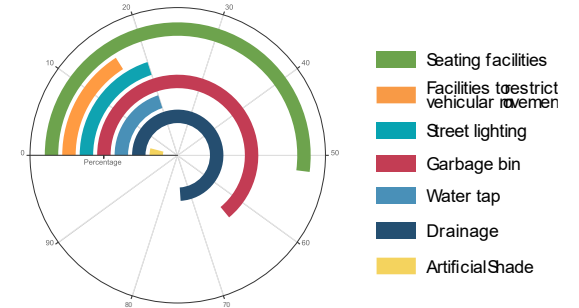
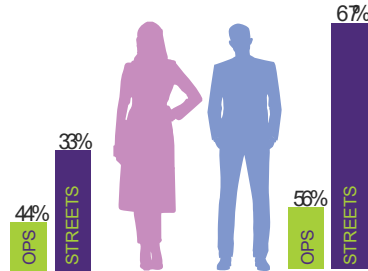
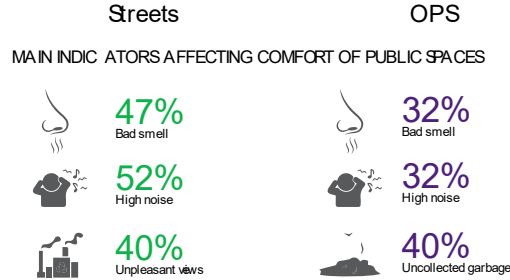
22%
Adult male (25-34 years) are in the most populated public spaces compared to other males of all other ages



Quality



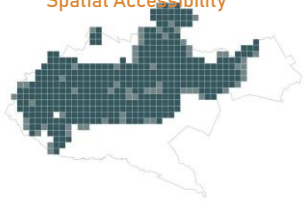
- OPS with high incidences of harassment
- OPS with moderately high incidences of harassment
- OPS with moderately low incidences of harassment
- OPS with low incidences of harassment



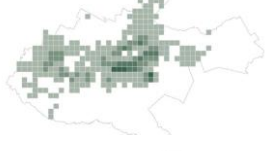
Kabul, Afghanistan

Looking ahead- spatial and non-spatial gaps

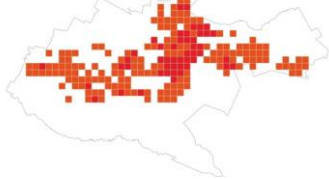
Spatial Accessibility



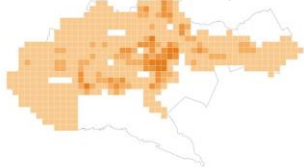
Public space distribution



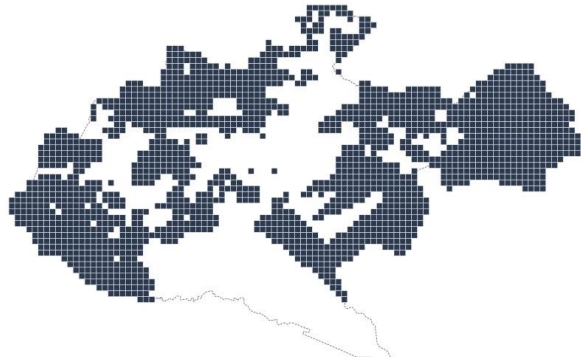
Street connectivity density



Residential density



Nairobi, Kenya



Areas that require creation of public spaces and improvement in street connectivity

How safe?



How inclusive?



How accessible?



Jiangnan, Wuhan, China



29 (21%) require most improvement

Block by Block methodology

Participatory tool



Community engagement



Project upgrading



MINECRAFT



Active spaces: examples





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