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Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

Faculty of Natural Resources and Agricultural  
Sciences

# Public Place, Female Space

- A proposed structure plan for  
Kihinani, Zanzibar which includes  
women in the planning process

Master's Thesis • 30 HEC  
Landscape Architecture Programme, Ultuna  
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# Asante Sana, Thank You!



The participating local women in Kihinani.



The staff at Department of Urban and Rural Planning.

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## Abstract

The urban population is rapidly expanding and Africa has the fastest growing population in the world. Zanzibar Town is the urban, densely populated area in Zanzibar, a semi-autonomous island state in Tanzania. During the last fifty years, the population has increased by 630% in the city. Due to a combination of lack of planning and adequate infrastructure, extensive areas with informal settlements have developed. This has led to the development of ZanPlan, a comprehensive planning guide for Zanzibar Town. Kihinani is one area pointed out in ZanPlan for further development, due to informal settlements.

In informal areas, it is important to provide public space, it creates a sense of community and improves the life quality for the people. In the Zanzibari culture, social life takes place on the streets, but there is a notable difference in how women and men use public space. It is a behaviour firmly rooted in cultural norms, resulting in women spending most of their time at home. The fifth Sustainable Development Goal from the United Nations states that women should have equal participation and involvement in politics, economy and public life. Successful urban planning needs involvement by the local people and women is one group in society which is often ignored in the planning process.

The thesis aims to propose a structure plan, with housing, public space and service, for Kihinani and to include women in our planning process. For this, we used the following methods; analysis of ZanPlan, analysis of the site and several different types of interviews with local authorities and women. The information from these methods was analysed and summarised to five strategies, and in conjunction with sketching and discussions, the strategies were used to propose the structure plan for Kihinani.

By including women in the planning process, we do not necessarily change the physical outcome of the structure plan. However, the inclusion might make women acknowledging that they can influence planning and this could create a social process where people get more engaged in planning and feel more responsible for their community and neighbourhood.

The limited time spent in Zanzibar and our lack of cultural background could have caused gaps in the study. Nevertheless, there are advantages with new viewpoints and this project can work as an inspiration for further planning of Kihinani in the future.

## Sammanfattning

Detta är ett examensarbete inom landskapsarkitektur som resulterar i en strukturplan för stadsdelen Kihinani i Zanzibar Stad.

### Urbanisering och expanderings av Zanzibar Stad

Afrika har den snabbast växande befolkningen och urbaniseringen i världen (FN 2017). Ungefär 70 % av den urbana befolkningen förväntas bo i informella bosättningar 2050 (Cohen 2006; Guneralp & Seto 2008 se Kukkonen et al. 2017). Sedan 1960-talet så har befolkningen i Zanzibar Stad ökat med 630% (ZanPlan 2015, s. 74). Den stora befolkningsökningen har lett till en bostadsbrist som forcerat staden till informell expanderings.

### Informella bosättningar

Generellt så växer städer längs med redan existerande vägnät i områden med liknande användning. Det har även varit fallet på Zanzibar där jordbruksområden som tidigare varit utpekade att bevaras, har bebyggts.

Dessa problem har gett upphov till ZanPlan, ett planeringsdokument för Zanzibar Stads framtida utveckling. Zanzibar har under 1900-talet haft ett flertal planeringsdokument och problemet med informell bosättning har vuxit fram på grund av brist av resurser snarare än brist på planering (Törhönen 1998; Myers 2008; RGZ 2012, 2014 se Kukkonen et al. 2017).

Ett område som pekas ut i ZanPlan för potentiell utveckling är Kihinani, ett område som varit reserverat för utveckling sedan 1980-talet på grund av sin närhet till stadskärnan (ZanPlan 2015, s. 84). På grund av den ökande tillströmningen av människor till stadsregionen, i kombination med den allmänna befolkningsökningen, finns det ett behov att utveckla Kihinani.

### Offentliga rum

När det sker en expansion och förtätning i informella bosättningar blir det desto viktigare med offentliga rum för att stödja utvecklingen (FN-Habitat 2016 s. 32). Offentliga rum kan fungera som en länk mellan det informella och formella (FN-Habitat 2016 s. 32).

Det är särskilt viktigt med offentliga rum i områden med informell bosättning eftersom det fungerar som en förlängning av bostäderna och kan ge befolkningen en känsla av tillhörighet (FN Habitat 2016, s. 4). FN-Habitat beskriver tre typer av offentliga rum; gator, offentliga öppna ytor och offentliga lokaler, den senare innefattar exempelvis, kommunlokaler, marknad, bibliotek och sportanläggningar (FN-Habitat 2016, s. 27).



Figur 1: Zanzibar är en ögrupp i Tanzania och ligger i Indiska Oceanen längs med Afrikas Östkust.

Vår erfarenhet av Zanzibar Stad är att offentliga rum skapar gemenskap och är en viktig plattform för socialt umgänge, framförallt för män. Denna uppfattning lyfts även i en artikel av Magid & Nadworny (2018) där de skriver att männen lever sina liv på gatorna, de spelar spel, skrattar och umgås, medan kvinnor inte syns till (Magid & Nadworny 2018). Det är stor skillnad i hur kvinnor och män använder det offentliga rummet, vilket beror på starkt rotade kulturella och strukturella normer vilket medför att kvinnor tillbringar större delen av sina aktiviteter i hemmet (Ash 2018).

## Kvinnor på Zanzibar och deras utslutning från det offentliga rummet

Kultur påverkar i stor utsträckning användningen av det offentliga rummet. Swahilikulturen på Zanzibar har i stor utsträckning påverkats av sin historia med islamisk kultur som i flera steg progressivt har tolkats vilket har resulterat i att kvinnor både socialt och legalt har blivit hämmade (Maoulidi 2011, s. 33). Det sker dock en förändring, kvinnors deltagande i utbildning och på arbetsmarknaden ökar sakta, men det är fortfarande de som har ansvar för barn och hushåll (Magid & Nadworny 2018). Organisation *Reclaim Women's Space* arbetar för stärka kvinnor och skapa fler platser för dem i det offentliga rummet (Maes 2018).

Det är viktigt att göra en analys av kvinnors rörelse och deltagande i det offentliga för att förstå kvinnors roller och mönster (Vaiou & Lykogianni 2006 se Beebeejaun 2017). Beebeejaun skriver att det finns många platser där kvinnligt deltagande är nekat. FN Habitat (2016, s. 21) skriver att medborgardeltagande kan ge bättre utvecklingsstrategier i kommuner vilket kan leda till bättre design av urbana projekt.

## Kvinnor får mer makt

I början av 1990-talet var kvinnor inte överhuvudtaget deltagande inom arkitektur, stadsplanering och ekonomi i Zanzibar Stad (Siravo 1996, s. 68). Kvinnors position stärktes dock genom att den första kvinnan kandiderade till president på

Zanzibar år 1995, och att ett departement skapades som lyfte frågan om kvinnliga angelägenheter (Maoulidi 2011, s. 48). År 1996 konstaterades det även att medborgare behöver delta i planeringen av staden för att den ska bli framgångsrik (Siravo 1996, s. 189).

Problemet med att kvinnor har blivit ignorerade i planeringsprocessen är en del av ett större problem där kvinnor inte har samma rättigheter. För att uppfylla jämställdhet och berättiga kvinnor och flickor har FN tagit upp det som ett av sina globala mål för hållbar utveckling (FN-SDG 2016). FN skriver att kvinnors deltagande bör implementeras på alla nivåer av beslutsverksamheten i politiska, ekonomiska och offentliga sammanhang.

## Kvinnor i planeringsprocessen

Planering beskrivs ofta som en könsneutral process där kvinnor och män behandlas lika oavsett ålder och kön (Larsson & Jalakas 2008, ss. 51-52). En könsneutral process innebär dock ofta en planering baserad på uppfattningar om vad som är lämpligt för kvinnor och män att göra, vilket riskerar att planeringen istället för neutral blir ignorant (Larsson & Jalakas 2008, ss. 51-52).

En lösning till problemet är att inkludera fler kvinnliga planerar och deltagare i planeringsprocessen (Larsson 2006). Medborgardeltagande kan stärka samhällen och deras sociala värderingar samtidigt som det leder till bättre projekt (FN-Habitat 2017, s. 21). I ZanPlan (2015 s. 66) står det att kvinnliga fokusgrupper bör delta i planeringsprocessen, då de kan bidra med information och nya insikter.

Medborgardeltagande i planeringsprocessen har blivit viktigare (Beebeejaun 2017) och planerare förväntas mer och mer att lyssna på invånarna (Listerborn 2008). Planerare bör ha en översiktlig bild och lyssna noga på de lokala behoven i området (Listerborn 2008), detta bidrar till en bättre förståelse och deltagande i planeringsprocessen.

## Syfte och frågeställningar

Syftet är att föreslå en strukturplan för Kihinani, en stadsdel i Zanzibar Stad, till följd av expansionen av informell bosättning. Strukturplanen syftar till att tillhandahålla bostäder, offentliga rum och service enligt rekommendationer i ZanPlan, det övergripande planeringsdokumentet i Zanzibar Stad. Syftet är vidare att inkludera kvinnor i vår planeringsprocess för att uppmärksamma en tidigare försummad grupp i samhället.

Frågeställningar:

- Vilka aspekter angående bostäder, offentliga rum och service måste övervägas i en strukturplan för Kihinani enligt rekommendationerna i ZanPlan?

- Vilka aspekter från kvinnors inkludering i planeringsprocessen måste övervägas i en strukturplan för Kihinani?

- Hur kan en strukturplan för Kihinani utformas genom att inkludera aspekterna från frågorna ovan?

## Metoder

Designprocess (Lawson 2006, s. 37) användes som metod för projektet. Designprocessen innefattar faktorerna analys, syntes och utvärdering och vi använde oss av flera delmetoder för att omfatta dessa faktorer.

Analys av ZanPlan

ZanPlan är det huvudsakliga planeringsdokumentet på Zanzibar och vi analyserade dokumentet både med hjälp av sökorden *housing*, *public space* och *service* och genom skumläsning (Kylén 2004, s. 130). Vi studerade även den plankarta som finns, för att identifiera vad ZanPlan föreslår för markanvändning i Kihinani.

Under 2017 etablerade vi kontakt med DoURP på Zanzibar. Tack vare att vi fick ett MFS stipendium från Sida kunde vi spendera två månader för fältarbete på Zanzibar, 30:e augusti till 5:e november 2018. Resterande del av arbetet utfördes på SLU, Ultuna.

Intervjuer

Vi har intervjuat människor under olika delar av arbetet. Vi utförde semistrukturerade intervjuer (Bryman 2012, s. 470) med lokala institutioner och det lokala samhället i Kihinani för att få ökad förståelse och lärdom om platsen. För att lära oss om hur kvinnor deltar i och upplever offentliga platser intervjuades även två kvinnliga planerare samt föreståndaren för en institution som arbetar med NGO:s och ideella organisationer. Vi hade även en gåtur med lokala kvinnor för att lära oss mer om deras rörelsemönster och vad de anser om området (Larsson & Jalakas 2008, s. 90).

Inventering och analys av platsen

Vi inventerade topografi, vegetation, offentliga platser, byggnader och vägar. Platsen besöktes till fots samt studerades genom att inventera och analysera kartor och foton över platsen.

Observation

Under de två månaderna för fältstudien genomfördes strukturerade deltagande observationer av staden för att få en bredare bild av den kulturella kontexten.

Skiss och studioarbete

Under arbetets gång skissade vi på olika sätt för att uttrycka idéer och tankar inom arbetet. I tidiga skeden använde vi skisspapper och breda överstrykningspennor, sedan digitaliserades de successivt och skissandet fortsatte digitalt. Veckovis hade vi studioarbete med personal från planeringsavdelningen, då skissade och diskuterade vi tillsammans. Vi hade även studioarbete vid ett tillfälle med det lokala samhället i Kihinani och vid ett tillfälle med enbart kvinnorna i Kihinani.



Förberedelser inför möte med den lokala kommunen i Kihinani.

## Resultat

Varje metod genererade aspekter som skulle tas i beaktning i fortsatt arbete. Dessa kategoriserades och sorterades tematiskt för att utforma gestaltungsstrategier. Nedan följer de fem strategierna samt hur de är kopplade till strukturplanen.



### Fill the Gap (Minska tomrummet)

Strategin handlar om att fylla tomrummet som existerar på platsen idag. Vi vill planera för nya användningsområden och funktioner som saknas i nuläget.

I strukturplanen finns utpekade kvarter för centrumverksamhet, detta för att göra det enklare för stadsdelens invånare att leva sina vardagsliv. Vi pekar ut två områden för marknadsplatser för att skapa möjligheter för affärliv och arbeten. Vi föreslår även tre kvarter för skolverksamhet i strategiska lägen med närhet till parker och kollektivtrafik.



### A Place to Meet (En plats att mötas)

Strategin syftar till att planera platser som är utformade för att människor ska kunna mötas och socialisera.

Den nya strukturplanen erbjuder en variation av mötesplatser i bland annat parken, på torget och längs med gatorna. Parken erbjuder en plats för rekreation, socialt umgänge och rörelse. Det finns både planerade lekplatser och utrymme för spontan lek med närhet till sittplatser. Sittplatser planeras i både öppna och slutna rum. Intill torget finns även ett torg som kan användas till firande av högtider.



### A Place to Stay (En plats att leva på)

Strategin handlar om att planera stadsdelen för dem som bor i området idag och i framtiden.

Vi föreslår strategiska platser för bostäder i varierande täthetsgrad för att fler människor än i dagsläget ska kunna bo i området. Tätheten är lägre längs med kusten och är som högst längs med Malawi Road.



Figur 2: Förslag av strukturplan för projektområdet i Kihinani.



### Find the Way (Hitta vägen)

Strategin innebär att det finns struktur och gatuhierarki som ökar orienterbarheten och framkomligheten i stadsdelen.

Det finns möjlighet till olika typer av transportmedel, med fokus på tillgänglighet för fotgängare och kollektivtrafik. Det finns även tydliga övergångar som korsar Malawi Road för att minska barriäreffekter den utgör idag.



### Green Benefits (Gröna fördelar)

Strategin handlar om att använda existerande naturvärden och integrera dem i förslaget. Fokus ligger på att ta tillvara på markanvändning, topografi och vegetation för att spara tid, pengar och naturresurser.

Topografin har avgjort placering av parken och grönområden för att dessa områden ska tåla att översvämmas under regnperioder. Topografin har även avgjort placering av kvarter och vägar.

## Diskussion

Kvinnors möjlighet att uttrycka sina rättigheter är begränsade, eftersom de av män ofta känner sig uteslutna från offentliga miljöer (Fenster 2005, se Beebeejaun 2017). Målet med uppsatsen var aldrig att förändra det kvinnliga deltagandet i det offentliga livet i Zanzibar utan vi ämnade att skapa en strukturplan där kvinnor var inkluderade i processen.

Att inkludera kvinnor i planeringsprocessen förändrade inte nödvändigtvis det fysiska resultatet av strukturplanen. Integreringen kan dock möjliggöra för kvinnor att känna att de kan påverka planeringen vilket kan skapa en social process där människor blir mer engagerade i planering och känner sig mer delaktiga i sitt samhälle och grannskap.

Med den begränsade tid som spenderades på Zanzibar i kombination med bristen på kulturell förankring kan ha orsakat luckor i studien och det finns risk att vi har bristande förståelse för kulturen, normer och platsen. Det finns dock fördelar med nya infallsvinklar och detta projekt kan fungera som inspiration för framtida planering av Kihinani.

Det har varit ett etiskt dilemma att arbeta med utvecklingen av ett område där det redan finns bebyggelse. Även om de mest tätbebyggda delarna av Kihinani lämnades utanför områdesgränser skulle människor påverkas av en realisering av vårt förslag. Förutom att människors närmiljö skulle förändras och anta en ny urban karaktär, så skulle de eventuellt behöva upphöra med sitt jordbruk och således också sitt levebröd, flytta, eller söka nya arbetsmöjligheter.

Vi har varit överväldigade av de vänliga och välkomnande människorna på Zanzibar och att få ta del av en ny kultur. Att ha fått chansen att anpassa vår kunskap till nya sammanhang har varit både givande och utmanande för oss då tidigare sanningar prövats. Vi lärde oss att det är bra att ha en strukturerad arbetsgång, men att det kan vara desto viktigare att ha ett öppet och flexibelt tillvägagångssätt för att få ut så mycket som möjligt av att arbeta i en främmande kontext.

## Terms

### ANGOZA

Association of Non-Governmental Organisations of Zanzibar.

### Baraza

A bench-like concrete element connected to the facades on both public and private houses. These are frequently used for socialising or rest by anyone passing.

### Dala-dala

A vehicle, usually a truck or a minivan, used for public transportation.

### DoURP

Department of Urban and Rural Planning, the governmental planning department in Zanzibar..

### Informal Settlements

Settlements that have arisen due to an urgent need for housing, which means that the residents themselves have distributed the land, and built their homes without any elaborated overall control from a higher instance.

### Kihinani

When writing Kihinani we are referring to the village, which is a bigger area than the project site pointed out by DoURP.

### MFS – Minor Field Studies

A Sida sponsored scholarship for bachelor or master students for gathering material on-site in a developing country for their degree essay.

### Nage

Nage is a local sport in Zanzibar played by many girls. It is played on a sand field where one child is filling up a plastic bottle with sand while the others try to hit the bottle with a small ball.

### NGO

Non-Governmental Organisation.

### Project Site

The area of Kihinani where our project takes place see figure 4 on page 16. The border is decided

together with DoURP and is located between Chuini and Bububu in ZanPlan.

### Public space

Public space is an area or place accessible for people regardless of gender, ethnicity, age or socio-economic circumstances (UNESCO 2017). Public space can be sorted according to three categories; streets, public open space and public urban facilities (UN-Habitat 2017, p. 27)

### Sheha

The person who is head of a Shehia region.

### Shehia

The smallest administrative unit in Zanzibar, functioning as a local community.

### Sida

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. The Swedish government agency that works on behalf of the Swedish parliament and government with the mission to reduce poverty in the world (Sida 2014).

### Stone Town

The old part of Zanzibar Town.

### Studio Work

A process when a group of people discuss ideas for sketches and/or sketch together.

### ZanPlan

The main comprehensive planning document on Zanzibar, conducted in 2015 by Shapira and Hellerman Planners and ROM Transportation Engineering with support from the World Bank. The document was made under direction of Department of Urban and Rural Planning and contains plan maps and plan descriptions covering Zanzibar Town (ZanPlan 2015, p. 1).

### Zanzibar Town

The main city and administrative centrum in the urban region in Zanzibar.



Man relaxing on the beach in Kihinani

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Young girl crossing an eroded river in Kihinani.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

This project is a master's thesis in Landscape Architecture. The project proposes a structure plan for the new town district in Kihinani in Zanzibar Town with a focus on including women in the planning process. The project results in a structure plan for Kihinani and is presented on A1 posters at the end of the document.



Figure 3: Unguja is the main island of Zanzibar, which is a semi-autonomous island state in Tanzania.

## Urbanisation and expansion of Zanzibar Town

The urban population is rapidly expanding and Africa has the fastest growing population and urbanisation in the world (UN 2017). It is estimated that the urban population will extend from 39,6% to 61,6% in sub-Saharan Africa (UN 2010 see Kukkonen et al. 2017) and that approximately 70 % of the urban populations live in informal settlements by 2050 (Cohen 2006; Guneralp & Seto 2008 see Kukkonen, Muhammad, Käyhkö & Luoto 2017).

Zanzibar Town is the city region on Unguja, the main island of Zanzibar. Since the 1960s the urbanisation on Zanzibar has escalated and the population of Zanzibar Town has increased with 630 % between 1967 to 2012 (ZanPlan 2015, p. 74). Research shows that Zanzibar Town is expected to grow 89 % until 2030 based on a 'business-as-usual' scenario with calculations made of the annual growth calculated from 2004-2013 (Kukkonen et al. 2017).

The influx of citizens to the urban region has resulted in high pressure on the city and increasing amounts of informal settlements (Myers 2008; RGZ (Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar) 2012, 2014 see Kukkonen et al. 2017). The town has developed through sprawl and informal methods of accessing land and housing (ZanPlan 2015, p. 84).

## Informal Settlements

Generally, development is expanding along the existing networks in closeness to similar land use (Hoyt 1939; Harris & Ullman 1945 see Kukkonen et al. 2017). This has also been the case in Zanzibar Town, the growth of informal settlements has primarily extended next to the main roads from the city centre and outwards. Even areas which earlier were pointed out to be preserved because of



Figure 4: The pink line shows the outline of our projects site in Kihinani.

their agricultural value have ended up as building sites (Törhönen 1998; Myers 2008 see Kukkonen et al. 2017). Another peculiarity which has caused pressure on the land is a local rule of land user rights, saying that the land belongs to the person who first planted a tree on the site (Kukkonen & Käyhkö 2014).

The issues, of rapid population growth and informal settlements, have been the basis for the production of ZanPlan (ZanPlan 2015, p. 46). During the late 1800s, the first planned urban improvements were made, and money was used to build new roads and inhabitants were told to put lamps outside homes to light up the city (Siravo 1996, p. 53). The initiative of comprehensive physical planning had to wait until the 1920s for the first master plan to be developed (ZanPlan 2015, p. 75). During that century several master plans were used to improve the city (Siravo 1996, p. 55). The problem of informal settlements has thus arisen due to lack of resources, rather than lack of planning (Törhönen 1998; Myers 2008; RGZ 2012, 2014 see Kukkonen et al. 2017).

ZanPlan is a comprehensive, overall planning guide for the urban region of Zanzibar, introducing guidelines of the desired future development to handle the increasing population. The planning approach in ZanPlan is to focus on existing districts which are spread out around Zanzibar Town and turn them into new centres and nodes (RGZ 2014 see Kukkonen et al. 2017; ZanPlan 2015, pp. 234-235). Kukkonen et al. continue to state that development of satellite cities in Africa has been promoted to be a primary solution to the problem of rapid urbanisation (UN-Habitat 2014 see Kukkonen et al 2017).

Kihinani is an informal village pointed out in ZanPlan. It is reserved and intended for development since the mid-1980s when it was pointed out as a possible location for the city's expansion (ZanPlan 2015, p. 84). The site is considered to be attractive due to the closeness to the town centre and with connections to the tourist area in the northern part of the island. The growing population and increase of informal settlements have made the finalisation of a new development plan for the neighbourhood fundamental.

## Public Space

In the light of informal expansion when cities transform and become denser the quality and quantity of public spaces are important to support the development process (UN-Habitat 2016, p. 32). In Kihinani there is lack of public space today which is described by UN-Habitat (2016, p. 32) to be the general case in informal settlements since land is occupied for residential and private uses. UN-Habitat further describe that public space acts as an extension of the houses and allow the informal and arranged to encounter. In contexts with informal settlements, like Kihinani, it is further written that public spaces can have a symbolic value and for civic engagement and be 'an anchor of upgrading interventions'. It is described that well-designed places could facilitate enjoyment in villages and enhance the support of densifications concerning both activities and users (UN-Habitat 2016 p. 32).

Public space can be defined as an area or place accessible for people regardless of gender, ethnicity, age or socio-economic circumstances where squares, parks, sidewalks and streets are exemplified (UNESCO 2017). UN-Habitat sort public space according to three categories; streets, public open space and public urban facilities. The two first ones can be seen as the same places that are exemplified by UNESCO, however, UN-Habitat (2016, p. 27) also includes 'public urban facilities' where marketplaces, community centres, library and sports facilities can be included.

Public spaces are vital for successful cities (UN-Habitat 2016, p. 4) as they create a sense of community, improve life quality and compose a movement towards civic empowerment as well as access to political spaces. Our experiences in Zanzibar Town is that public space creates a sense of community as the social life takes place on the streets, mostly by men. That view is shared in an article by Magid & Nadworny (2018) that writes that men sit on barazas and small talk along the facades and that you can see men eat, play music and laugh (Magid & Nadworny 2018).

*And yet, amid all the liveliness, there is just one thing missing. Women.*

Madina Haji, *Reclaim Women's Space* 2018  
see Magid & Nadworny 2018

As described in the quote, there is a notable difference in how women and men use public space. The different use is based on strongly rooted cultural and structural norms with the result that women spend most of their activities at home (Ash 2018).

On the other hand, it is described that public space can act as a tool for women to claim their right to the city and to achieve women-friendly cities (UN-Habitat 2016, p. 20). This is also declared by *Reclaim Women Space* cited in the article by Magid & Nadworny (2018) an organisation aiming to study public space as an attempt to alter the city to empower women and give them places to gather.

## Zanzibari Women and the Exclusion from Public Life

The culture is an important factor for the difference in usage of public space between men and women. Culture could be described as the personality of a society, which constitutes the interplay between human relations and gender boundaries (Maoulidi 2011, p. 32). Historically Zanzibar have had long periods of a non-African rule and during the 1900s there are many examples of how the women have been controlled by the state and for many decades the women were controlled as cultural symbols (Maoulidi 2011, pp. 35-40).

The Zanzibari Swahili culture is described to be greatly influenced by Islamic history and to show a progression of interactions (Maoulidi 2011, p. 33). That is further explained by Maoulidi to lead to interpretations and applications of the culture which leave women inhibited both legally and socially, the status of women is affected by the interplay between law and culture (Maoulidi 2011, p. 33). Except for the more distinct boundaries established by time and religious laws, there are hidden and more subtle borders that exclude women from entirely taking part in public life

(Larsson & Jalakas 2008, p.16). It is further described that earlier constructions established many of these borders, and often unconsciously, influenced the way of living and moving in the city. We were told that Zanzibari women do not dare to visit certain parks and other public places because they are afraid that people would gossip about them<sup>1</sup>.

Until recently, women in Zanzibar's rural villages only left their houses to go to funerals, weddings or to visit relatives (Ash 2018). Women's participation in education and the labour market has increased (Yahya-Othman 1997, p. 136; Magid & Nadworny 2018) — however, the remaining responsibility of household duties limits their ability to gather and socialise (Magid & Nadworny 2018).

*Women have to go work, while at the same time they are still responsible for their homes. Whereas the men, they will go to work, and after that, they have time for social gatherings.*

Madina Haji, *Reclaim Women's Space* 2018  
see Magid & Nadworny 2018

That women stay at home is also indicated in the local architecture. Many houses have barazas, a bench outside the house made of concrete, which initially had the purpose to allow men to receive visitors at home, without compromising the privacy of their women.

The existence of the local organisation *Reclaim Women's Space* is a sign of women's wishes to have places to gather. It is an initiative that seeks to empower women in Zanzibar to assert their position in their city's public space by helping them establishing such spaces (Maes 2018).

A town is declared to belong to everyone, both those who live there and those who are visiting (Larsson & Jalakas 2008, p.16). However, women struggle to have the same civil rights, and to be equal citizens in the public sphere, a struggle that

is still not won (Larsson & Jalakas 2008, p.16). Historically, women's vocation would be performed at home while men's occupation would be located in public (Larsson & Jalakas 2018, p.18). Generally, arguments for restricting women's freedom derive from religion, and deeply rooted thoughts are part of the explanation of why it takes a long time for women to conquer a place in public (Larsson & Jalakas 2018, p. 23).

Gender-based movements and activities restrict women's ability to express their rights when they, by men, feel excluded from spatial areas (Fenster 2005 see Beebeejaun 2017). An overall analysis of everyday life is important to understand women's roles and activities (Vaiou and Lykogianni 2006 see Beebeejaun 2017). Beebeejaun continues by expressing that there is a significant amount of spaces where women's rights are denied. The lack of attention on women's everyday life experiences neglects women's direct influence since it could be different from men's everyday life (Beebeejaun 2017).

Beebeejaun (2017) write about the importance for diverse groups to claim city space, and continues to write that importance of a place particularly emerges when elements give familiarity and security, especially for certain religious or ethnic groups. She exemplifies by a study in Brooklyn that found that specific places were more comfortable for Muslim women because it was regarded as more hospitable because of the mixture of people and ethnic groups. The author continues to write that the experience of gendered space complicates the connection to urban space and the relationship to other users. The feeling of belonging to a city emerges from everyday life and the author means that planners can study feminist projects to learn about women's experiences.

The struggles of belonging to a place have been of importance since the rights have a spatial and material dimension (Beebeejaun 2017). The author continues, stating that the city is not necessarily a place where gender can pass by anonymously unattended, it can also be a place for unwanted attention.

*There have been immense challenges for women and other groups seeking a place and public right to be within cities.*

Beebeejaun 2017

Women who challenge the norms of their expected appearance in public space can be reminders on how the barriers within the city can restrict the free movement patterns (Beebeejaun 2017). Beebeejaun continues to argue that this kind of 'disruptive' behaviour in public space can be encouraged by planners and that leaders can support initiatives that promote gender rights for the citizens.

## Women Gaining Power

At the beginning of the 1990s, women had no presence at all in fields like architecture, town planning and land economics in Zanzibar Town (Siravo 1996, p. 68). It was first, in the late 1990s, women were able to make a significant imprint in political life (Maoulidi 2011, p. 48), for instance, because of the creation of a department in Zanzibar responsible for women's affairs. In 1995, Maoulidi further describes that the first women applied for the presidency in Zanzibar, this was an important achievement to strengthen women's positions in politics since it helped more and more women to engage in politics. Eventually, in 1996 it was stated that successful planning on Zanzibar needs involvement by the public institutions and the local people (Siravo 1996, p. 189). UN-Habitat (2016, p. 21) writes that participation by residents has the possibility to empower communities, build social values and can lead to better design of urban projects as it allows residents to incorporate in development strategies.

The issue of women being ignored in the planning process is a part of the higher problem that women do not have equal rights. To 'achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls' are the fifth of eighteen UN sustainable development goals (UN-SDG 2016). UN states that women's full and equal participation and opportunities should be

ensured in decision-making concerning politics, economy and public life. According to UN-Women (2017), a gender approach in urban planning is when the different needs of women and men systematically are being considered.

*Gender equality is achieved when women and men, girls and boys, have equal rights, life prospects and opportunities, and the power to shape their own lives and contribute to society.*

Sida 2015

## Women in the Planning Process

Planning is described as a gender-neutral process, where women and men are equally treated regardless of age and sex (Larsson & Jalakas 2008, pp. 51-52). However, the authors describe that a gender-neutral process is not always true; planning is often based on beliefs about what is appropriate for women and men to do. In an attempt to be neutral there is a risk that planning is ignorant of the different experiences that men and women have (Larsson & Jalakas 2008, pp. 51-52). A planning process aiming to decentralise the power cannot be neutral towards race and gender and should instead be sensitive to all forms of oppression, domination and exclusion that exist today (Sandercock 1998, p. 128). Maoulidi (2011, p. 50) writes that gender-neutral often are biased toward the male sexual norm. For example, a football field or skate park can be described as gender neutral, since both boys and girls are allowed to use it. However, if one sex for some reason does not want to use it, it is not gender-neutral, it is ignorant.

Listerborn (2008) writes that women's experiences and knowledge traditionally has been viewed as emotional and subjective and where the expert based planning is rational, knowledgeable and without a focus on spatial and social identity. Our interpretations of that are that women's experiences, therefore, would be less valuable. Listerborn follow up as she refers to Synder (1995, p. 101 in Listerborn 2008) when arguing that the more marginalised the people are, the less their inputs are valued by the planners. That is in line

<sup>1</sup> Female Planner, Department of Urban and Rural Planning, 2018-10-04

with what Larsson and Jalakas (2008, pp. 51-51) express when they write that women's experiences often are neglected (Larsson & Jalakas 2008, pp. 51-52).

Listerborn (2008) explains, that traditional planning mainly has concerned the public sphere and, as we argued above, women's participation in the public sphere has not been as obvious as the participation of men. Listerborn continues to state that women's opinions often are in 'the margin of planning practice' and gives the example of transportation planning where she writes that everyday life experiences and commuting patterns are ignored.

One solution to the issue of ignoring women's experiences in the planning process is by including female planners and female participation in the process (Larsson 2006). According to UN-Habitat (2016, p. 20), a women-friendly city is giving attention to women's needs and provide better services and better and safer public spaces. Over time, women and other groups of citizens have gained inclusion by being heard by the state and society in contrast from the earlier exclusion from 'concept of public space' (Mitchell 2003, p. 132 see Beebeejaun, 2017). Sandercock argues to 'listening to the voices of difference' as it aims to empower those who have been systematically disempowered (Sandercock 1998, p. 433).

Already in 1996, it is stated that successful planning on Zanzibar needs involvement by the public institutions and the local people (Maoulidi 2011, p. 189). UN-Habitat (2016, p. 21) writes that participation by residents has the possibility to empower communities, build social values and lead to better design of urban projects as it allows residents to incorporate in development strategies. Sandercock promotes planning for the heterogeneous public rather than the public interest and to empower specific social groups. Sandercock means that planning needs to examine the spatial practices towards groups who are 'different' and that these historically have been women, gays, people of colour and certain immigrant groups (Sandercock 1998, p. 433-437). There is a change in the view on female participation and in ZanPlan

(2015, p. 66) women are now listed among the focus groups participating. Focus groups are further explained to enrich qualitative information and provide insights as they are perceived by the interest groups.

Citizen participation in the planning process have gained importance (Beebeejaun 2017) and planners are more and more expected to listen to the voices of the citizens (Listerborn 2008). Even though planners listen more to the citizens, Beebeejaun (2017) argues that there is a lack of reflection in how planning contributes to support inclusivity even though she expresses that inclusivity, access and safety are produced by intercommunion with other people. We think that inclusivity is what Listerborn (2008) is after when she argues that the planner should not separate themselves from what is being examined. Listerborn cites a female planner that express that planners should keep an overall view and listen carefully to the local needs in an area. The citation continues by explaining the difficulties for planners to hold on to the basic knowledge based on overall experiences from living in a context.

*If you live in a place you automatically have an overall view, even though it is not a professional one. It is based on your own experiences and practices. It is natural knowledge. I find this very interesting, and difficult; how to hold on to and make use of this knowledge within planning and urban development.*

Female planner working at Malmö Planning Department cited by Listerborn 2008

## Limitations

The project was carried out in collaboration with DoURP, in Zanzibar. The boundaries of the project site were decided in agreement with DoURP, based on the government-controlled land and the recommendations in ZanPlan. ZanPlan was used as a base for this project as it is a result of the work DoURP already have conducted within Zanzibar Town. Our project is a continuation of ZanPlan to investigate the project site in Kihinani further and was in this thesis delimited to focus on including women in the planning process. We are well aware that there are other marginalised groups like elderly people, youths or disabled people.

The structure plan for Kihinani is our proposal of how a structure plan for this area could be designed with housing, public space and service. The design proposal is presented in 1:5000 in A1, and includes only the details visible in that scale.

The fieldwork was conducted through the MFS scholarship from Sida. The inventory and collecting of material were limited to the time for the field studies, 30th of August to 5th of November 2018.

## Target Group

This thesis will primarily be of interest for landscape architect students and professionals within the field who have an interest in how to work with landscape architecture and urban planning in developing countries. It is also directed towards students who are interested in MFS or working with a project in a foreign context, as well as, for students interested in planning with a concern for marginalised groups. The thesis can function as inspiration for DoURP, consultants, and future students who will develop the district further.

Finally, the current and future residents, especially women, in Kihinani is the target group for this project in the extension. If the project would be realised it is the residents of Kihinani that would be affected and benefited the most.

## Aim & Questions

The aim is to propose a structure plan for Kihinani, a city district in the urban region of Zanzibar Town, due to an escalating expansion of informal settlements. The structure plan aims to provide housing, public space and services according to recommendations in ZanPlan, the comprehensive planning guide in Zanzibar Town. The aim is further to include women in our planning process to give attention to an earlier neglected group in society.

Research Questions:

- 1 Which aspects regarding housing, public space and service need to be considered in a structure plan for Kihinani according to recommendations in Zanplan?
- 2 Which aspects from the inclusion of women in the planning process need to be considered in a structure plan for Kihinani?
- 3 How can a structure plan for Kihinani be designed by including the aspects from the questions above?

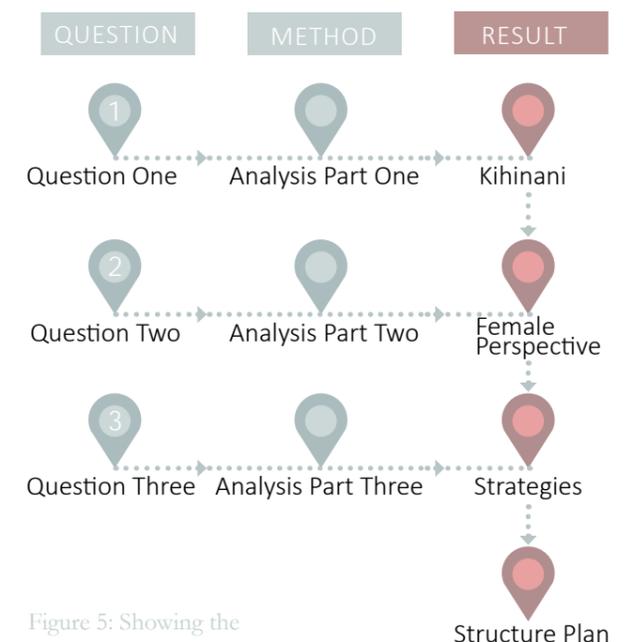


Figure 5: Showing the connection between question, method and result.



Informal building surrounded by agricultural land in Kihinani.

## 2 METHODS

This chapter presents our method, the design process, but first a short introduction to our work process.

### Work process

#### Preparations

We established contact with DoURP in December 2017 to discuss possible subjects and topics. Furthermore, we started the Minor Field Studies application process. After receiving the MFS scholarship, the mandatory preparation course was attended at Sida in Härnösand in June 2018.

#### Field Studies

The field studies were conducted during two months in Zanzibar, Tanzania. The final decision upon subject and research question was made after arrival to Zanzibar. The major part of the time was spent at DoURP in Stone Town with occasional visits to the project site in Kihinani. The first versions of the structure plan were drawn and discussed with the staff at DoURP and the Shehia of Kihinani.

#### Practical Part

Back in Sweden, the collected data and knowledge from Zanzibar was assembled and analysed to draw more conclusions for the development of a structure plan. The structure plan was redrawn and the questions redefined. In the end, the thesis was presented, discussed and evaluated before the final submission.

All work throughout the thesis was accomplished together, without dividing the tasks between us. Both have written, designed and drawn, leading to the result we have today.

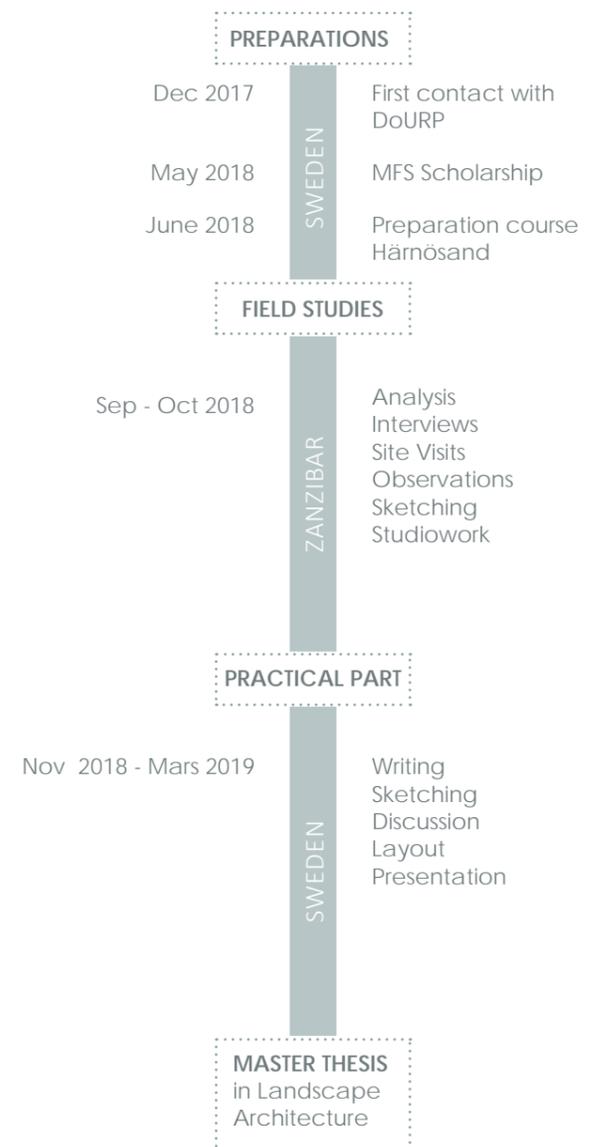


Figure 6: The work process.

# Design Process

Here we present our method, the design process, used to answer the research questions in this thesis. The design process is divided into three sections: analysis, synthesis, and evaluation (Lawson 2006, p. 37).

We divided the analysis into two parallel parts, one part concerning the general planning spectra of Kihinani and another part concerning the inclusion of women in the planning process. These two parts were then summarised in a third part presenting the method used to analyse the outcomes and categorise them into strategies.

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| ANALYSIS | KIHINANI, Chapter 3<br>FEMALE PERSPECTIVE, Chapter 4<br>STRATEGIES, Chapter 5  |
|          | The analysis aims to identify available information, investigate the conditions and to categorise the intentions (Lawson 2005, p. 37). |

In the synthesis, we describe our strive to move forward by producing possible solutions when turning the strategies into sketches.

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| SYNTHESIS | SKETCHING, Chapter 6   |
|           | In the synthesis, the information gathered from the analysis is considered in an attempt to respond to the problem by seeking possible design solutions. (Lawson 2005, p. 37). |

The evaluation describes our method to communicate the possible solutions and how we through studio work questioned the sketches against outcomes from the analysis.

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| EVALUATION | STUDIO WORK, , Chapter 6   |
|            | In the evaluation, the design solution was evaluated by testing it against the criteria identified in the analysis (Lawson 2006, p. 48). |

Figure 7: The connections between the three sections analysis, synthesis and evaluation and the chapters they are connected to.

The method was based on an overall analysis of the situation where we discussed how to answer the questions and what information we considered needed. We realised that our thesis handles a complex problem possible to answer in more than one way. The design process gave us the possibility to examine the problem through an ongoing process and to come up with a satisfying solution.

Even though we present our process in three separate functions, the process has not been linear through the steps. The design process can preferably be described as just that, a process, which is not linear (Lawson 2006, p. 122). Above that, the process made it possible to have a range of acceptable solutions, rather than one optimal, and that all of them are more or less satisfactory (Lawson 2006, p. 122).

# Analysis Part One

The first part of the analysis gathers information on the need for housing, public space and services in Kihinani through the sub-methods. This part includes an analysis of ZanPlan, interviews with local authorities, inventory and analysis of the site. The outcomes from the sub-methods were reviewed according to what we considered relevant for the questions and aim of the thesis. These outcomes were summarised in 'Aspects to Consider'.

## Analysis of ZanPlan

ZanPlan is the comprehensive planning guide of the urban region of Zanzibar; it consists of extensive planning descriptions and plan maps. The text was analysed based on the keywords: housing, public space, service and residents. To increase possible hits, synonyms and similar words were selected when using the search function in the document. Furthermore, we searched for other truncations as well as singular and plural versions of the words. The words were based on the first research question where housing, public space and service were identified as needed factors for the structure plan. The word residents were added based on the third research question concerning participatory planning. This method was used to identify where or if relevant information exists in the document (Kylén 2004, p. 130), in that case, that chapter was analysed from beginning to end.

The document was considered to be of such importance that it was also skimmed from beginning to end to create a knowledge base of the planning ideal of Zanzibar and in order to detect information missed out in the keyword search of the document. Skim reading is a way of increasing the speed of reading to create an overview and assess the utility of the content (Kylén 2004, p. 128). The information from ZanPlan was summarised in groups to systemise the information according to the categories; housing, public space, service and residents (Kylén 2004, p. 175).

At last, the plan map covering the project site was studied to identify what type of land uses that

### KEYWORDS USED TO ANALYSE ZANPLAN:

- **Housing**
- Dwelling
- Apartment
- House
- Block
- **Public Space**
- Access
- Green
- **Service**
- Infrastructure
- Transport
- Mobility
- Facilities
- **Resident**
- Citizen
- Gender
- Focus group
- Women

are proposed for the Kihinani area. The different land uses that were represented within the project site were studied in the planning description of ZanPlan.

Earlier master plans for Zanzibar was skimmed through; Lanchester 1923, Kendall 1958, Scholz 1968, Kenquan 1982, UNHCS 1983 and Siravo 1996.

## Semi-structured Interviews with Local Authorities

Interviews were used as a method to get to know the Kihinani village and gain an understanding of the project site. The interviews were held with directors at various local authorities and with the Shehia of Kihinani, which is the local community. The interviews were accompanied by staff from DoURP and lasted around 30 minutes each.

The local authorities were decided together with DoURP, it is a matter of procedure for DoURP to contact other authorities in a planning procedure. The interviews we held were set up by contacting each of the institutions individually by a formal letter signed by Director Juma at DoURP.

### INTERVIEWED LOCAL AUTHORITIES:

- Zanzibar Housing Corporation
- The Department of Environment
- Urban West District Office
- Municipality Office
- Shehia of Kihinani

We recorded and took notes during the interviews that afterwards were transcribed separately. Together with the notes from each interview, they were summarised (Kylén 2004, p. 40). The summaries were used to process the responses and made it possible for us to present the information we had received in a fair and perspicuous way (Kylén 2004, p. 162). This was the procedure for all the interviews, also for the interviews in Analysis Part Two - Female Perspective.

We held semi-structured interviews since they are less formal than structured interviews, and feel more like a conversation rather than a questionnaire. New questions were asked to follow up on the respondent's replies to be able to go deeper into different subjects (Bryman 2012, p. 470). The questions were focusing on three main topics: Kihinani today, future needs, development threats. The questions were formulated based on the information we already had received by other methods and what information we considered needed to understand the area. As a matter of procedure formulated by DoURP we also had to understand what improvements the authorities require in the area.

#### MAIN QUESTIONS:

- What do you know about Kihinani?
- What do you think are the existing values of the village?
- What is needed for the village in the future?
- How can the village be improved?
- What are the most substantial threats in the area?

Continuously we summarised the responses from the different interviews and sorted the information based on the main topics, regardless of the initial interview or question. By doing so, we had the possibility to sort according to a predetermined system (Kylén 2004, p. 175).

## Inventory and Analysis

The inventory and analysis was conducted to identify existing conditions of the project site and the neighbouring areas. It was conducted in different scales to understand both the current situation on the site and the connection to the surrounding neighbourhood. The inventory and analysis was conducted as desktop studies as well as by visiting the project site in field.

### Maps

We made an inventory and analysis of the project site, took photos and studied local maps to learn more about Kihinani. The Department of Surveying and Mapping provided us with mapping material of topography, water sources, local borders as well as a drone photo of Kihinani from 2017. Historical maps were searched and collected from the archive. Because of the informal character of the project site, there is a lack of information about the number of houses and social services in the village.

Due to lack of available background information, the information from different maps and photos were put together, and the staff at DoURP also assisted us to locate different relevant buildings and places because of their local expertise about Kihinani. The inventory of the vegetation, open spaces and streets are also based on both the drone image covering the project site and our visits to the sites.

### Site Visits

The inventory of the project site and its surroundings was arranged by foot at three different visits. The visits were conducted together with planners from DoURP, to become familiar with the project site and collect information about the conditions of the area. The information was gathered by taking pictures and writing notes and was limited to concern topography, vegetation, public space, settlement, and roads. We considered these factors needed to gain an understanding of the project site. The information was complemented with data from DoURP in case we had further question or needed clarifications.

## Analysis Part Two

In this part of the analysis, we present the methods used to include women in the planning process. This part consists of the following methods: observation, interviews with female planners and architects, interviews with ANGOZA and a walking interview with local women. The outcomes from the sub-methods were reviewed according to what we considered relevant for the questions and aim of the thesis. These outcomes were summarised in 'Aspects to Consider'.

### Observation

Unstructured participant observations of the city were conducted to examine the local context in the foreign, Zanzibari culture (Halvorsen 1992, p. 83). Since we did not entirely know what we were searching for, it was valuable to spend an extended period in the local community (Halvorsen 1992, p. 83).

We conducted an unstructured observation of public spaces which allowed attention to be given to specific events and to provide a more vibrant picture of situations and behaviours (Kylén 2004, p. 98). For us, it was essential to get to know the cultural context as much as possible to propose a structure plan in an unfamiliar culture. We were taking part in everyday life by walking around the city, communicating and interacting with local people that gave us an understanding of the elements and activities taking place. Taking part of everyday life was completed to get an understanding of how women are represented and participate in public life. The experience of the local context was gathered mostly in Stone Town, the old part of Zanzibar Town, but also by walking around within the project site in Kihinani and other parts of the island and focusing on places with and without female participation.

*Go out there and see what works and what doesn't work, and learn from reality. Look out of your windows, spend time in the streets and squares.*

Jane Jacobs

## Interviews with Female Planners

To understand how women participate and experience public space we interviewed two of the employees at DoURP. The semi-structured interviews were held secluded at the DoURP office, one at a time and approximately 30 minutes each. The two interviews were summarised together since we were interested in their role as women and planners rather than their individual reflections. We wanted to get an understanding of the issues of planning with women in consideration. Female planners on Zanzibar have experience of women's perspective in the local context. They are educated in planning and architecture; therefore we thought they more easily could notice the behaviours and activities that are depending on location and which ones are depending on the culture. We expected these female planners to have the ability to describe behaviour and activities linked to the planning of physical environments.

#### QUESTIONS FOR INTERVIEWS:

- Which public spaces do you usually visit?
- Are there any places you want to go to but for some reason do not visit?
- Is it possible to affect the usage of a place by designing it in a certain way?
- Why do women use certain places and parks more than others?
- Do you think any specific elements in public space attract women to go there?
- Are there any public activities where women/girls are overrepresented?

## Interview with ANGOZA

The Association of Non – Governmental Organisations of Zanzibar (ANGOZA), is a governmental umbrella organisation serving the Zanzibar NGO Community. The interview was conducted to gain an understanding of what women are requesting in the development of a new town because DoURP informed us that they deal with many NGOs involving women. The interview was semi-structured and took place with the director of the organisation at her office for approximately 30 minutes, and was organised by DoURP. The director is both a woman herself and are dealing with NGOs concerned with women organizations. The questions were formulated based on our appraisal that she could accurately explain women experiences of the local context and the further questions that occurred from the interviews with female planners.

### QUESTIONS FOR INTERVIEW:

- What do women work with?
- What do you think women want in a city?
- What do you think can improve women's lives in a city?
- How do you think the city can be improved to meet the needs of women better?
- How do women travel?

## Walking Interview with Local Women

The walking interview was held with a group of ten local women in Kihinani the 14th of October 2018 and took approximately two hours. During an earlier meeting with the Shehia of Kihinani, the purpose was explained to the local inhabitants: to gather knowledge of what women want within the project site. After explaining the purpose, women were given the opportunity to show their interest in participating.

We used a walking interview to gather direct experiences from a limited area. Walking enables planners to take part in urban life and get a better understanding of the users' experience, which is not always obvious from the planners perspective (Beebeejaun 2017). It is easier to collect knowledge of a particular environment by personal involvement rather than having conversations at a kitchen table (Larsson & Jalakas 2008, p. 90). We interviewed a homogeneous group of women to get more freely spoken and complex answers (Larsson & Jalakas 2008, p. 89). Walking as a methodology can help planners to understand more about women's experiences of an area (Sweet 2016 see Beebeejaun 2017). In ZanPlan (2016, p.66) it is explained that planners can work with homogenous groups to gather qualitative information and get insights from specific groups of interest in Zanzibar.

At the beginning of the walk, we asked them to show us places in the village which they like and places they would like to improve. Based on these questions and other casual conversations the local women decided the route of the walk spontaneously and customised it accordingly.

Since Swahili is the spoken language in Kihinani, one employee from DoURP was assisting in interpreting the questions into Swahili and interpreting the answers to English. The discussions were recorded to make it possible for us to go back and listen to the interpretations again.

## Analysis Part Three

This part describes how the aspects were analysed, summarised and transformed into strategies to be able to implement the given information into the structure plan.

To analyse and summarise, the aspects gathered from each of the sub-methods, we categorised the information to describe what we found (Halvorsen 1992, p. 107). We brought together the aspects that were the same or similar to groups, regardless of the initial sub-method. The aspects were sorted into small groups which then, were merged into higher levels, each group internally homogeneous and different from the others. By doing so, we had a greater chance of finding related data compared to using the predetermined groups from the sub-methods (Kylén 2004, p. 175).

The aspects within each of the new groups were summarised with our words to render the conclusions (Kylén 2004, p. 163). The aspects guided us in our design of the structure plan and were strengthened by literature. How we collected and analysed the material made it more personal and helped to develop an overall description of the material (Repstad 1987 see Halvorsen 1992, p. 131). These new groups were given metaphorical names which formed our strategies.

## Synthesis

This part presents the method used to gather information from the analysis and how to consider it in an attempt to produce possible solutions by sketching.

We used design drawing; it is a sketch process that helped us to communicate with each other (Lawson 2006, p. 26). It was used to merge the given information and express our ideas onto paper. Sketching made it possible for us to adjust parts of the structure plan immediately and to continue to redraw until we saw the problem as solved (Lawson 2006, p. 26).

AutoCAD was used to get an overview of the available information and conditions gathered from the analysis. The information was initially based on environmental constraints like topography and water. These preconditions were printed, and then the design drawings were made by hand on tracing papers with wide marker pens. The structure plan was then redrawn when the information on settlements and existing roads were added to AutoCAD and printed again.

As described at the beginning of the chapter, the design process is circular. It means that information received in the evaluation chapter was taken into consideration in the next loop. The design strategies were implemented, and the structure plan was redrawn again. The design strategies were also used on a smaller scale as we implemented them on a plan cut-out from the structure plan showing the market and the park. We asked ourselves how the strategies would be applied in these specific spots with specific conditions. We decided upon the market and the park because they were frequently brought up as important places for women.

The design drawings were for us a method of thinking and evaluating, but to be able to communicate our thoughts and design we had to transform them into presentation drawings (Lawson 2006, p. 26). These presentation drawings were illustrated using Adobe programs like Photoshop, InDesign, and Illustrator.

## Evaluation

This part presents the method used to question the sketches against the outcomes from the analyses and how we communicated the possible solutions in the studio work.

During the field studies, we had weekly studio work meetings with the architects and planners at DoURP. We presented the material we received from the analysis and the so far sketches we had done. These meetings were, on the one hand, held as a fact check to ensure that we got the interpretations right, understood the context correctly and that we were provided with the latest maps and files. On the other hand, the meetings were held to discuss general opinions about design and preferences, ethical dilemmas like gentrification and redesign of densely populated areas, and to generate alternative sketches to weigh the pros and cons.

The studio work evaluation was also held once with the Shehia in Kihinani and once with local women. At the studio work with the Shehia, we presented our sketches and asked about their opinions on the proposal. The meeting was held to reduce the gap between our experience of the project site compared to theirs, to gain an understanding of where and how they use public space, and to understand what values within the village that they want to preserve. We reflected this as necessary because the context is for us in a completely foreign culture, and depending on previous experiences people perceive things differently.

The presentation was held with the help of an interpreter, we presented in English, and the interpreter explained in Swahili. Many, but not all, speak English fluently, but to ensure that the meaning arose correctly, an interpreter was used. We are aware that the interpreter may have affected the result since the information was construed in several steps.

The studio work with the local women was similar to the meeting with the Shehia, but only the women from the Shehia meeting were invited to participate this time. Our sketches were presented, the women in Kihinani told us about their opinions on the proposal. To converse with the women was essential for us since women, due to cultural reasons, women would rather not talk with men around. That was something we experienced during the Shehia meeting, and later on, also got confirmed by the staff at DoURP.

Also in the meeting with the local women the interpreter was used to interpret the presentation from English to Swahili. Due to various reasons, accessibility included, it was not possible to arrange a female interpreter.

### SHEHIA OF KIHINANI

This Shehia is the local community within the project site. The meeting was held on the 6th of October 2018 with 37 participants.

### LOCAL WOMEN

During the meeting with the Shehia, a second meeting with a group of local women was planned. The group meeting was on the 14th of October 2018 with 10 participants. The same participants as the walking interview with local women.



Business along Malawi Road  
in Kihinani.

## 3 KIHINANI

The chapter presents the outcome from Analysis Part One, answering the first research question, regarding the need for housing, public space and service in Kihinani. After presenting the outcome derived from each sub-method, we summarise our gathered conclusions in 'Aspects to Consider'.

## ZanPlan Analysis

The analysis concludes information about the keyword search and information found in the plan map concerning the project site in Kihinani.

### Housing

ZanPlan (2015, p. 84) stresses that there is a lack of formal housing solutions for the majority of the population in Zanzibar Town. Since the population growth started in the 1980s, large areas have transformed from agriculture and open space to informal residential settlements. However, the population density is very low, and incorporation of higher density housing will allow the city's population to live in the town without further expansion of its borders (ZanPlan 2015, p. 90).

### Public Space

The social life is in many ways established by the Islamic religion defined by the society, community and the family. The religion is not just a tradition; it is included in the sounds of the city, peoples' clothing, culture, the schedule of the day with prayer times and the festivals with all residents partaking. On a larger scale, it also reflects the structure and the use of public and private space (ZanPlan 2015, p. 9). Furthermore, religion includes things as family size and the roles of the family members as well as individual lifestyles and values.

### Green

The guidelines in ZanPlan are except the traffic-oriented infrastructure also concerning green infrastructure. Forests and thick foliages are essential elements of the city's heritage and part of Zanzibar's tradition. Urban development has systematically removed natural vegetation without preserving the necessary spaces, which effectively created an 'urban desert' (ZanPlan 2015, p. 157). ZanPlan states the need to create a range of different types of green spaces, public and private, to improve the environmental quality for the residents again. These green spaces should be accessible, developed and maintained public spaces both on a city scale and on a local, neighbourhood

scale incorporating green elements and the beach fronts and waterfronts with the city. Amongst the most valuable nature types, ZanPlan lists forests and mangroves, which are designated for protection, conservation and in part extension. The green infrastructure is described to be based on natural assets with rural hinterland and essential ecological corridors augmented by constructed green features such as parks, sports fields, pedestrian routes and boulevards. These local green areas should be integrated with local sports facilities and non-motorised paths (ZanPlan 2015, p. 157).

### Service

ZanPlan (2015, p. 160) states that the Zanzibar schools are double-shifted due to lack of appropriate educational facilities. To understand the amount of land needed in the structure plan to provide appropriate school facilities the recommended areas for 'normative' schools are listed below.

FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES ARE PROPOSED:  
Zanzibar primary school with double-shift:  
1 m<sup>2</sup> built area/pupil  
7 m<sup>2</sup> land area/pupil

Zanzibar secondary school with double-shift:  
2m<sup>2</sup> built area/pupil  
9 m<sup>2</sup> land area/pupil

Information interpreted from  
ZanPlan (2015, p 160).

Walking is described as the primary transportation method in Zanzibar Town, and despite the differences, women and men walk in an equal extent. According to ZanPlan (2015, p. 27) pedestrians require the development of high-standard paths wide enough to accommodate all demands; it should be direct, separated from motorised traffic, have adequate street-lighting and shade from the sun. These paths should connect the residential areas with the centre, business district, and allow walking to remain as the dominant transportation method.

According to ZanPlan (2015, p. 126) walking, public transport and cycling are the most common transport systems. It is essential to notice that bicycle is the favoured mode of travel in Zanzibar and that special attention should be given to bicycle use although it is also stated that 'females rarely cycle' (ZanPlan 2015, p. 126). Despite the popularity of bicycles, among men, in Zanzibar, the infrastructure is weak, and without a proper strategy, the use of cycling will reduce significantly. To hinder a reduction of cyclists, separated cycling paths, signs and parking space should be planned in strategic locations (ZanPlan 2015, p. 128).

ZanPlan (2015, p. 29) states that there is an urgent need to develop public transport. Women use public transport more than men and travel with cheaper transport alternatives and shorter distances in total (ZanPlan 2015, p. 15). This is also declared by UN-Habitat (2017, p.20) that states that women are more likely to use the city's sidewalks and bus routes than men since they are more likely to divide their time on work, family and household and therefore require efficient and secure streets, public spaces and public transport. Lower participation in the labour market together with 'personal safety' and 'cultural reasons' are the given reasons in ZanPlan (2015, p. 29) for the differences. The usage of public transport will decrease in the future unless improvements are made. These improvements are to provide designated routes for public transportation, have segregated bus lanes, bus stops and larger bus terminals.

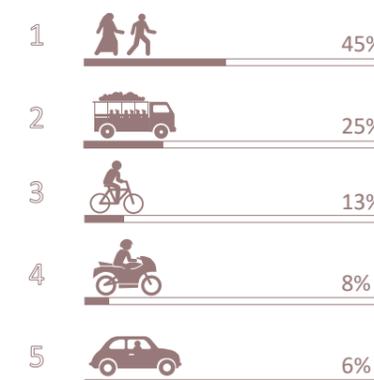


Figure 8: Preferred types of transportation in Zanzibar, statistics from ZanPlan (2015).

Except for the different ways of transportation, there is also a need to develop the roads themselves. According to ZanPlan (2015, p. 185), it is expected that the number of cars has increased with at least 25% until 2022. To provide mobility and accessibility on the roads for all types of transport the streets should be elaborated. The road development is described to require; a clear road hierarchy, pavement plan for local roads, traffic-calming measures in pedestrian-oriented areas and located parking lots with integration to public transport. ZanPlan continuously described that there is a need to hinder the cars from overtaking the cityscape by limiting their access by; physical barriers for four-wheel vehicles at the restricted streets, parking prevention at selected locations and speed bumps in pedestrian-oriented areas.

### Residents

ZanPlan (2015, p. 66) state that it is important to include the local inhabitants in the development process. For example, the Sheha (head of the Shehia) and residents should be asked when demarcating boundaries of land use. Continually it is recommended to include local focus groups to provide insights perceived by various population and interest groups.

### Women

The roles of the family members sometimes exclude women from the labour market on the command of the family (ZanPlan 2015, p. 111). This has resulted in an over-representation of women in informal employment or exclusion entirely from economic activity. It is further described that unemployment is high in Zanzibar, almost half of the workforce is either not economically active or unemployed. Women are especially vulnerable and chronically unemployed because of a lack of education. Women's low education also affect the birth rates that are continuing to be high. There is a widely recognised and documented correlation between female educational levels and fertility rates. Similarly, the direct relationship between education, particularly of females, and health is also widely recognised and documented (ZanPlan 2015, p. 102).

## Plan Map Covering Project Site

ZanPlan proposes activity corridor, open space system, industry and residential zone high density and residential zone moderate density. All land uses are summarised below.

### Open Space Systems

Open space systems should be woodland, park, gardens or sports facilities that are encircling and dissecting the built environment. Parts of the open space might be used for public services or routes for pedestrians and cyclists.

### Residential Zones

ZanPlan proposes maximum six-story buildings for the high density zone and for the moderate density zone the proposed maximum is four-story buildings.

### Industry

Areas designated for industrial and logistic functions should not host any residential development and a 50-meter green buffer should barrier the industrial zone.



Figure 9: The project site in Kihinani is located between Chuini and Bububu in the North part of Zanzibar Town (ZanPlan 2015, modified by authors).

### Activity Corridor

The activity corridor should host extensive non-motorized transport facilities. Along the activity corridor, there should be a mixed use of public services, businesses and commerce together with housing. Commerce should be placed along the bigger roads and ensure adequate parking and road access.

### IMPORTANT ASPECTS TO CONSIDER:

- Implement planning for housing development to use the land more efficiently.
- There is a lack of physical education facilities; the schools are double-shifted.
- Respect the religion and culture of the residents; it is a big part of Zanzibar's lifestyle.
- Women are overrepresented in informal employment or are excluded entirely from economic activity.
- Implement separate bike lanes; it is the preferred way of transportation.
- Walking is the most common way of transportation, enhance the possibilities by introducing separate paths and orientability.
- Women mainly use public transportation, the usage will decrease unless improvements are made.
- Men are to a large extent the ones driving cars, the number of cars is increasing, and there is also a need to hinder the cars from overtaking the cityscape.
- The green areas need to be protected as they generate quality for people and ecological pathways.

## Interviews with Local Authorities

In the following text outcomes of the interviews with the local authorities in Zanzibar Town are presented. We interviewed the Housing Corporation, the Department of Environment as well as the office of District Urban West, the Municipality Office, and the Shehia of Kihinani. The interviews got similar results; therefore they are presented as aggregated responses according to the main topics; Kihinani today, future needs and development threats.

### Kihinani Today

Kihinani is a district which was described as rapidly growing in the interviews. The project site is mainly covered by agriculture and informal settlements today. There are also two areas used as marketplaces, and there are some hotels located close to the coast.

The village is popular because of its location close to the main road creating easy access to the city centre. The settlements within the project site are informal, and people are building new houses at high speed. Many of the people living here are cultivating the land outside their house for self-catering or sell products at the market.

### Future Needs

The absence of planning and lack of housing in Kihinani, as well as in general in Zanzibar, was brought up in all interviews. To be able to end the informal development, there is a need to plan the village better with higher density. Densified residential areas also require a new centre with service functions, business, and public places. More people in the village would also emphasise the need for open space and parks within the project site. Expansion with a centre in Kihinani would create more work opportunities, and it would reduce the number of people commuting to the city centre daily.

The Director at Zanzibar Housing Corporation explained to us that development in areas like Kihinani, where some settlements already exist, often is performed in phases. The new dwellings are first built on the open fields; secondly, people move in there before reconstructing the already established parts of the project site.

### Development Threats

One of the greatest threats in Kihinani and Zanzibar, in general, is that all available land will be built with informal settlements at some point. Building informally means that large pieces of fertile agricultural land and forest will be lost. This will be devastating for the biodiversity as well as it will create difficulties with flooding when the areas for infiltration are limited. Farhat Mbarouk,



*This plot is one of very few remaining open spaces that can be developed in closeness to Zanzibar Town.*

Riziki J. Salim  
Zanzibar Housing Corporation  
2018



*The area is an attractive place to live because of the closeness to town, tourism area in the north and the main road.*

Khatib Khamis Mwadin  
District Urban West  
2018

the Director of Environment stressed the fact that the climate of Zanzibar is changing, and increased rainfall and rising sea level is a threat which needs to be considered when planning the project site. She propose to plant fruit trees as they provide shade and give fruit to harvest.

*What I suggest is that you should be planting trees, both for climate change and for providing shade. Fruit trees are even better, they provide something in return.*

Farhat Mbarouk,  
Department of Environment,  
2018

The director also explained the problem with lack of proper waste disposal, the trash is thrown everywhere, and it is even more apparent in areas with informal settlements.



The Director of DoURP is introducing our project for the Shehia in Kihinani.



The participants were both men and female, of various ages.



We explained in English and staff from DoURP translated to Swahili.

**IMPORTANT ASPECTS TO CONSIDER:**

- Take control of the site to end the informal development.
- Densify the settlements in the future since it is the only accessible land to host people in the expanding city, housing for all socio-economic classes included.
- Develop a new centre with services and public space.
- Keep green open spaces, partially for recreation, partially to avoid the threat of flooding.
- Appoint waste collection points because waste threats to pollute the city.

## Inventory and Analysis

Here we present the result of the inventory and analysis of the project site, both from the desktop study and the site visits in field. First we describe the information from the inventory and directly after the analysis reflections. The route we walked in field is marked in figure 11.

### Climate

The climate in Zanzibar is various and highly palpable. Our site visits were conducted during the long dry season lasting from June until October, and we experienced the weather as warm and humid. The dry seasons bring short and unpredictable rainfalls in November and December. In January to February, the short dry season occurs before the long rains start in March to May with tropical downpours.

Eroding land has become a problem around the streams during the rain falls, making it a barrier because it is difficult to cross. The area which becomes wet during the heavy rains is marked in figure 10.

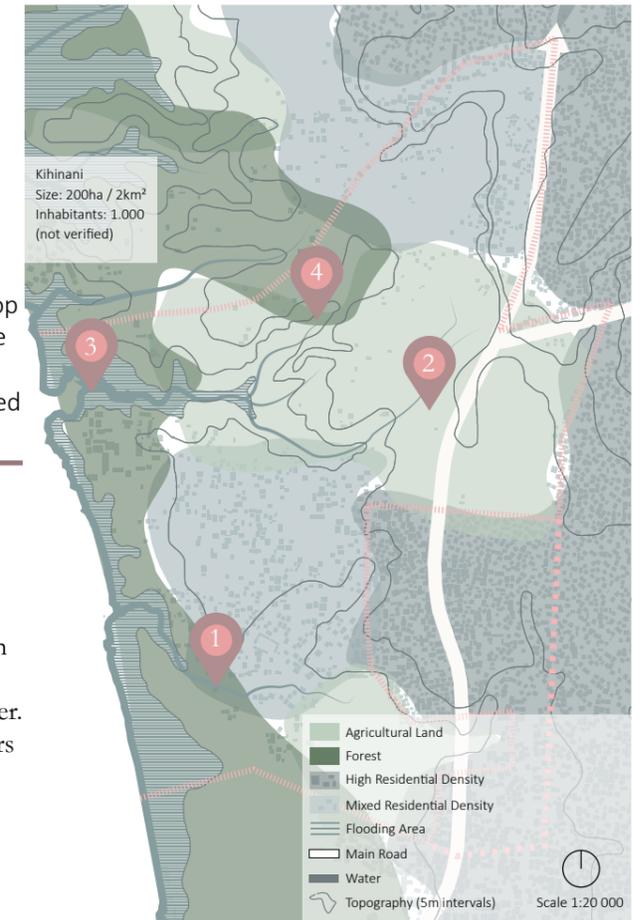


Figure 10: Inventory map of Kihinani.



Eroding land is challenging to use.



During high tide, you can swim in the bay.



Large open green area with agriculture and informal settlements.



The topography is varied, the lowland is often wet and used for agriculture.

## Topography and Hydrology

Kihinani has a varied topography from 0 to 35 meters, lowest along the coast and gradually becoming higher inland. There are a few hills within the project site creating a sweeping landscape. The coast is along the west side of the site, and there are a few streams of water within the project site leading to the ocean.

Topography becomes a challenge when it comes to development. The height difference affects the development costs and the possible road sections. The topography also affects hydrology, and the lower land becomes wet during the rainy season. The high and low tide differs with approximately 4,5 meter, which makes the beach easily accessible in north-south direction during low tide. During high tide, the beach is flooded making it impossible to walk along the coast.

## Vegetation and Agriculture

There is a large green open space which is mainly used for agriculture. Between the houses, there are some pieces of green open land with fruit trees and small fields used for cultivation. There is much vegetation in the whole project site, especially in connection to the open green area but also in between the buildings. Most of the vegetation are trees such as mango, papaya, banana, lime, coconut trees as well as lower plants like lemongrass and cassava.

The vegetation is directly connected to food production, and all fruits and vegetables are harvested. The food production within the area will restrain if the area is developed. The vegetation, mainly trees, are important to avoid erosion within the area since the land at some places are steep and the rainfalls heavy.

## Roads

Kihinani is linked to Zanzibar's main road, Malawi road leading north to south. The main road consists of asphalt but with large holes spread on both sides of the street. In east-west direction, the project site has two secondary roads which lead all the way to the coast. These roads are of varied quality, parts of the road closer to the hotels on the beach are straight and made of asphalt but most parts of the roads are bumpy and irregular made with a mix of sand and mud. There are a couple of narrow paths leading into the village, too small for all motor vehicles except motorcycles.

The poor quality of Malawi road makes the travel time from Zanzibar Town to the northern part of the island longer than necessary. This has for some planners lead to the conclusion that Malawi road should be upgraded into a highway, other planners and us included think a highway is unnecessary on this small island, the solution is preferably a paved road of good quality. The main pedestrian connections are hard to determine, people are using all space between the buildings when they move within the area.



People mostly walk or bike in the area today.



Many streets are narrow and difficult to reach.

## Public Space

There are no designated public places in Kihinani today. People mainly use barazas outside their buildings, and some people use the spot behind the primary school as a public space. There are also a few open spaces used as football fields and playing fields. In all public spaces waste and piles of building material are palpable.



The fish market is covering a large area along the coast.



Football is mostly played by the boys in the village.



A dala-dala, the most common type of public transportation in Zanzibar.

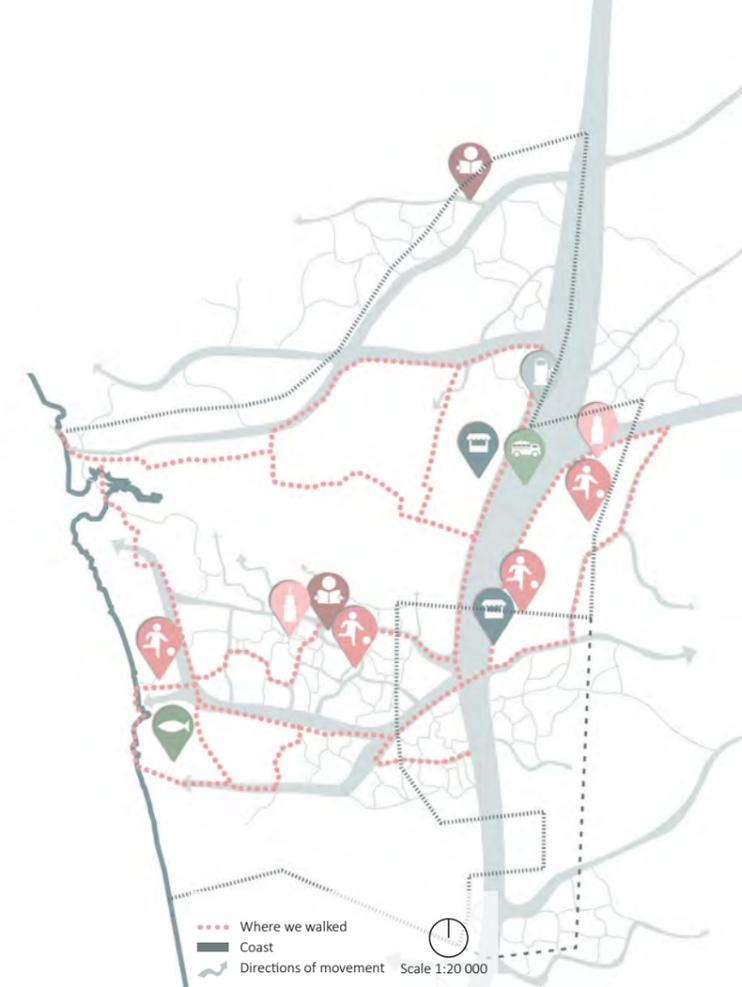


Figure 11: Map showing points of interest in Kihinani.



The schools are usually open on both sides to allow the light to come in; they do not have electricity.



A temporary market along Malawi road.

## Structure

The lack of designed public places forces residents of all ages to interact and socialise in between the buildings, on the streets or sitting on the barazas outside their homes. This is leading to a problem where all activities are scattered, creating dangerous situations when kids are playing around fast driving vehicles.

The lack of waste disposal management creates bad smell and risk of pollution when the trash underwater during the rainy season.

## Settlements

The buildings within the neighbourhood are residential, one story buildings built of coral stone and clay. Most buildings are used for residential purposes, but there are also buildings hosting local shops and other commercial services. The houses are built on unplanned plots scattered over the area. The buildings are ranging from old ruins to newly built buildings with high standard. Within the project site, there is also one primary school and one mosque.

The variation of buildings is prominent both concerning quality, appearance, and usage and people living in Kihinani varies from high to low-income people. The houses made of clay needs to be rebuilt every season after the rain period due to the inconsistent material.

The streets are built neither in a grid nor in organic form. The structure is something in between with streets in many directions and small open spaces where they are crossed. Many streets are narrow, and not all are accessible with motorised vehicles.

The structure makes the project site challenging to access and navigate through. The small scale effects include things such as people's everyday transportation, the waste disposal infrastructure and the social life on the street. The streetscape within the project site creates a space which feels intimate and protected.

### IMPORTANT ASPECTS TO CONSIDER:

- Acknowledge the topography during remodelling to reduce the time and costs.
- Preserve the agricultural land which not yet has been built; it turns into wetland during the rainy season.
- The vegetation is multi-functional; fields can be used for cultivation and trees provide both edible fruit and flowers as well as shade.
- Make sure the roads are paved, structured, accessible and orientable to ease for pedestrians and vehicles.

## ASPECTS TO CONSIDER

Here we gathered all aspects to consider from each of the sub-methods in Chapter 3- Kihinani. The aspects are sorted and presented in summarised paragraphs based on content. The different sub-methods have partially generated similar or the same information.

### HOUSING

- Implement planning to the dwelling development to use the land more efficiently.
- Take control of the site to end the informal development.
- Densify the settlements in the future since it is the only accessible land to host people in the expanding city, housing for all socio-economic classes included.

### SERVICE

- There is a lack of physical education facilities; the schools are double-shifted.
- Women mainly use public transportation, the usage will decrease unless improvements are made.
  - Implement separate bike lanes; it is the preferred way of transportation.
  - Men are to a large extent the ones driving cars, the number of cars is increasing, and there is also a need to hinder the cars from overtaking the cityscape.
  - Appoint waste collection points because waste threats to pollute the city.
  - Women are overrepresented in informal employment or are excluded entirely from economic activity.

### PUBLIC SPACE

- Plan a future centre with services and public space.
- Walking is the most common way of transportation, enhance the possibilities by introducing separate paths and orientability.
- Make sure the roads are paved, structured, accessible and orientable to ease for pedestrians and vehicle.
- Respect the religion and culture of the residents; it is a big part of the Zanzibari lifestyle.

### GREEN

- Acknowledge the topography during remodelling to reduce the time and costs.
- The green areas need to be protected as they generate quality for people and ecological pathways.
- Keep green open spaces, partially for recreation, partially to avoid the threat of flooding.
- Preserve the agricultural land which not yet has been built; it turns into wetland during the rainy season.
- The vegetation is multi-functional; fields can be used for cultivation and trees provide both edible fruit and flowers as well as shade.



Women on their way home after the walking interview.

# 4 FEMALE PERSPECTIVE

The chapter presents the outcome from Analysis Part Two, answering the second research question, including women in the planning process. After presenting the outcome derived from each sub-method, we summarise our gathered conclusions in 'Aspects to Consider'.

## Observation

Here we present photos from representative activities and elements seen in different parts of Zanzibar Town.



Lack of public space creates liveliness along the street  
 The lack of markets and open spaces make the streets relevant for many kinds of activities, this is stated by UN-Habitat (2017, p.32) to be common in informal settlements and public space is described to be crowded. The streets are often used as playground, market and for transportation at the same time. Public spaces, streets included should be seen as a multi-functional area for social interaction with an economic and cultural exchange among all people (UN-Habitat 2017, p. 4).



Young children playing on the streets  
 The social life takes place on the streets; kids are playing wherever they can. Women and girls are usually only outdoors when they are on their way somewhere, and we randomly saw them spontaneously socialising.



Woman is carrying building material and leading her daughter along Malawi road  
 Activities differ between women and men; women move mainly with a clear purpose, perhaps to the market or the home of a relative or friend, many times accompanied by her children.



The beach at dusk, full of activity  
 Men are overrepresented at the beach, especially before dusk the beach is crowded with men and boys of all ages who use it for play and exercise. Women are less visible than men in general and are particularly under-represented in restraining activities. Men perform activities in the public environment to a greater extent and with greater magnitude in the type of event.



Women are under-represented in public space. Men spend a significant part of their social life in public space, usually on the barazas along the streets. Men play games and socialise, women are normally not participating. Women are usually not seen in these kinds of exposed public spaces.



**Spending time in the shade**  
The places where people choose to sit is determined based on the hot climate. During daytime, the only spots to sit and rest are in the shade. People find shade under the trees or along the walls of the buildings in the narrow street.



**Forodhani Gardens, vegetation behind the seatings**  
The seating places in Forodhani Gardens have all plants behind the back of the people creating a feeling of privacy. The vegetation is of the height where it is possible to see above it when standing but one is not truly visible when sitting.



**Forodhani Gardens, a place for women and children**  
From our observations, there is primarily one place, Forodhani Gardens, where women are more present than they are in general. This is a park with paved areas, green recreational areas and a guarded playground. We believe women's higher presence near playgrounds can be explained by the expectations of women to take care of the children. There is a higher presence of women in the evenings because of the colder climate. Above that, women are more likely to be finished with the housework later in the evenings.

**IMPORTANT ASPECTS TO CONSIDER:**

- There is a lack of public space bringing most activities to the street, suggesting areas for designated activities such as play, market, social life and shopping.
- Women are under-represented in public space, they are usually not found in spaces which are public and exposed.
- Children are usually playing attended by women, create places where both children and women can enjoy public space.

## Interview with Female Planners

The interviews were held separately but the result is presented together.

### To Fear the Eyes of Others

The planners explained that men are social and like to be in open places while women prefer to spend their time in private spots. It is expressed that women feel comfortable and safe if no one can see them. Many women in Zanzibar fear the eyes of others. Why other public places are not used is explained by the reason that it is too open. They explained that they do not want to sit down in a place where one feels exposed. A garden too close to shops, market, streets and businesses makes it feel unclean and makes women feel uncomfortable.

*It is hard to find public places where women feel comfortable to go to.*

Female architect/planner,  
Department of Urban and Rural Planning  
2018

### Forodhani Gardens and Places for Women

Both planners pointed out Forodhani Gardens as a public space used by women. It was said that Forodhani is designed, so it is usable for both women and men, during daytime the park used by men, but in the evening women use it as well. They believe the reason is that Forodhani is appealing for women because it is comfortable and gives a feeling of privacy, but also because it is a well-planned area. They also explained that the playground in Forodhani is a factor for women's presence. This is also confirmed by Beebeejaun (2017) as she writes that women have the primary responsibility for childcare and that they need physical facilities in urban space like diaper changing facilities and public toilets to be accommodated. The playground is gated, which makes it possible for women to leave their children and be able to get some time for themselves, meet friends or run some errands. Both planners said that the playground guard is an exclusive feature in Forodhani and other parks. If the playground is not supervised, it is not possible to leave the children; then one has to stay there and watch them all the time. It was proposed that maybe Forodhani Gardens could be used



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even more by women if it was a defined place for women only, maybe where women could go to sell their things or do business. It was said that women feel shy to go to places where there are men.

When talking about playgrounds, the local sport, nage, was brought up. It is a local sport played by many girls, but we were also told that some girls like

to play basketball and netball as well. The tradition is that girls do not play football to any larger extent, but we are explained that they now see a slow change.

The interviewees further said that the beach is a pleasant spot where women would like to go, but today, it is rare to see women there. Women might go to the beach early mornings, but during the rest of the day, they stay away. It was proposed that for women to feel comfortable, it could help to have defined a place only for women.

*Women spend most of the time at home, so they miss going out.*

Female architect/planner,  
Department of Urban and Rural Planning  
2018

#### Public Facilities

The planners told us that when planning on Zanzibar, culture and religion should affect our design. According to religion, many people think that women should stay home and not spend so much time outside. We are told that it is changing nowadays and it is acceptable for women to spend time outside even though the tradition still affects



Photo: Wikimedia commons, edited by the authors. Forodhani Gardens is a park in Stone Town located along the seawall with the ocean on one side and historical buildings on the other. The park host marketplace, green areas, sea walk and playground.

women's behaviour. When we asked how to plan with women in consideration we got the answer that women need places to socialise, a place for exercise and planned playgrounds close to sitting areas. Facilities like a library, public toilets, drinking water and room for praying were also brought up as factors when planning for women. Access to public toilets is a gender consideration important for women since well-maintained toilets provide women with more opportunities to spend time in public (Beebeejaun 2017). We were told that men go to the mosque to pray while women often pray at home because they are not allowed to enter all of the mosques. If there were mosques or other places designated for women to pray they could go out more easily without worrying about getting home to prayer time.

#### IMPORTANT ASPECTS TO CONSIDER:

- Women do not want to be seen by others, well-planned semi-private places are appealing to women.
- Forodhani Gardens offers seating areas in closeness to a gated playground, which enhance women's possibilities to the public space.
- A defined place for women could make it easier for them to sell things and conquer a place in the labour market.
- Public facilities like toilets and room for praying makes it easier for women to leave their home.
- Women want to spend their time outdoors; they would like to exercise, go to the beach and socialise.

## Interview with ANGOZA

Director About explained that ANGOZA works with several women organisations which are requesting facilities for their businesses. In a survey, all asked organisations said that they have applied for land to build offices without progress. She continued to state that we should consider to set aside a plot for organisations to set up offices, they need it.

#### Planning to Avoid Flooding

Because of the difficulties to get land, there is a forum that ANGOZA works with that wants to see land distributed equally with a transparent procedure. The distribution is to reduce the number of citizens building in the informal settlements to reduce flooding and any other disasters. Because when people build in unplanned neighbourhoods, it causes numbers of disasters, one is flooding; another is damaged water sources\*.

\*Our interpretation of this, that flooding occurs in informal settlements, are that the area was not planned for development and therefore are not equipped for it. There is an increase of paved ground in the areas compared to before and where the water earlier percolated it now runoff on the surface causing flooding. The vegetation was probably more flourishing, and when trees are felled to give place for houses, the ground becomes more unstable and eroding occurs.

#### Facilities for Women

The director states that there is a need for a marketplace for women which is designated for their business. She mentioned that many women are making hand-craft products which they want to sell, but many are not comfortable to sell at the crowded markets.

Marketplaces for women has been acknowledged by UN-Women and there are two projects in Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces by UN-Women concerning marketplaces for women (UN-Women 2017). The programme has renovated a market



Asha About  
Director of Association of Non-Governmental Organisations of Zanzibar.

place in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea where they now provide drinking water, streetlights and toilets, and built a playground to ease the possibilities for female vendors to bring their children. It is explained that many women are heavily reliant on income from the harvest they can sell and it is improving women's safety and ability to make a living (UN-Women 2017). It is further said that leadership roles within the project have empowered women to express their needs and let their voices be heard and to ensure gender-responsive actions.

The other example is from Kigali, Rwanda where 60 female street hawkers can sell their products (UN-Women 2017). This market is described to have sanitary facilities, drinking water and includes a day-care centre and spaces for breastfeeding. Women are explained to take part in the design process of the market to create an inclusive space and let women make their living free from gender discrimination (UN-Women 2017).

Continually, the director talked a lot about the need to make cities more attractive to women. She thought there is a need to have more facilities where women can work and get together and meet for different occasions. She continues to say that women are also working with drying fish which is one of the biggest businesses within the project site. To recapitulate, she said that the culture in Zanzibar is slowly changing and more and more women want to work and be part of everyday life in the city.

#### Develop in Phases

In the interview the director told us that it is a challenge to move the people living in Kihinani, the people need compensation. The movement can be simple depending on the willingness of the residents, some want to stay, and some see it as an opportunity to get a new start. She explained that ANGOZA had done a survey which showed that when planning an area like this it should be implemented slowly, move people step by step. She concludes by saying that clear communication and a feeling of involvement make the people more willing to relocate.

#### IMPORTANT ASPECTS TO CONSIDER:

- Non-governmental women organisations are requesting facilities for business.
- A marketplace designated for women could help them sell the things they produce.
- Places for women to gather allow them to be empowered and encounter different perspectives.
- Plan the project site to reduce the unplanned settlements and the risk of natural disasters.
- Develop the project site in phases to hinder removal of people living in the informal part of the project site today.

## Walking Interview with Local Women

The local women's perspective was considered to gain an understanding of the project site as well as an overall view of what women want when planning a new district. In agreement with the Sheha (the community leader) of the village, the walk was made together with ten women in ages between 30 and 63 who live in the neighbourhood today. The results are presented in categories in the order they appeared during the walk.

#### Malawi Road

The first part of the walk started in the direction towards Malawi road, a road in bad condition, with lots of holes in the asphalt. We walked along the busy road, and the local women expressed the need for improvement. The road is not safe, people of all ages are walking along it, and children have to walk several kilometres to go to schools in neighbouring villages. They explained that it is the only road going in a north-south direction, so they wish Malawi road to be improved with pedestrian zones on both sides. Along the Malawi road, there are also a lot of other activities taking place; people are selling fruits, vegetables and coral stone from the back of their trucks. Buses and dala-dalas stop everywhere on the road since there is no designated spot for the people to stay or jump on and off creating bustling chaos of people and cars. They explained that there is a need for improved bus stops, most people in Kihinani do not own a car and anyhow women do usually not drive.



The bus stops are often crowded and chaotic.



Figure 12: Map showing where the photos were taken in the walking interview.



The women want to have improved pedestrian zones along the streets.



The local women are persistent in telling us about the need for a marketplace where they can sell their things.

### Market

When walking along Malawi road, the women expressed their wish to have a designated spot for women at the market in connection to the regular marketplace. Not all women work, but those who do, usually dry fish, sell handmade crafts, candy or soup. Women in marginalised areas are often engaged in activities concerning children, gardening, baking and textile work (Listerborn 2005).

We had to take a detour on the way to the fish market within the project site. The women explained that it is not possible to cross the agricultural land after rainfall because it gets too wet. Further on the detour, in the southern part of the plot, the water is causing severe erosion, trees were falling, and the river was difficult to cross. However, the women showed us the fish market, a big, quickly growing area that only had been there since September 2018. Along the fish market, there were also a lot of small shops selling coffee and snacks where the women worked. We reached the Diko, the local harbour on the beach, where there were a lot of social activities taking place with women, men and children. They told us that they like the beach a lot, but it was better before when it was less crowded. To improve the beach, they would like more benches and better spaces for children. Before the fish market grew big and the spot got more crowded, the women used to go to the beach more, for example, to do exercise. Now they expressed their will to have a new place to exercise, and a place to take their children to swim.

### Children

Today there is only one primary school in the village, and the secondary schools are found north, in Chuini and south, in Bububu. The women explain that there are no designated playgrounds, and children usually play in the streets or open areas in between houses. However, there are four football fields in the village and one playground for nage. They would like to have playgrounds and areas for other sports, like nage or netball. They describe that football is usually only played by boys. They wish to have support and equipment from the officials to be able to generate more sports and activities for girls.



A woman is letting us try her dried fish.



The Diko, where fish is getting dried.



Women crossing the eroded river

### Public Space

As the walk continued we passed under a few large mango trees, and we were told that there are a lot of spice and fruit trees within the project site and that it is frequently used for cooking. They like to have more places with useful vegetation that is both providing food and at the same time gives shadow in the public space. They continued by telling us that one of their greatest wishes for the public space is to get a new conference hall for festivals and events such as Eid and weddings (celebrated separately by men and women). They wish to have a park like Forodhani gardens where they can hang out and talk, play cards and knit, activities that today take place in their homes.

### Activities

Children are often gathered in groups on the streets and play together with whatever they find in their surrounding. Many children, especially boys, play football. Women are sometimes sitting outside their houses together with the children, but it is not very common to see them do any other activities in the open space. Men, on the other hand, are usually seen outside sitting together playing board games, drinking masala tea or talking.

#### IMPORTANT ASPECTS TO CONSIDER:

- Make Malawi road safer with paved pedestrian zones; children have to walk along it to school every day.
- Creating bus stops can hinder the disorder of people jumping on and off dala-dalas everywhere along the Malawi road.
- Playgrounds and sport areas for nage and netball could invite more girls.
- A separate market for women to conquer a place in economic activities.
- Provide women with a place to celebrate festivals and events such as weddings and eid.
- Design a place for women to enhance their possibilities to reclaim their right to the beach and place to exercise.
- Place the buildings well to avoid erosion and flooding within the settlement.
- Grow vegetation with edible fruit and spices in public spaces.



The walk went over football fields, agricultural land, forest, mud roads and the beach.



The streets are the only playgrounds in Kihinani.

## ASPECTS TO CONSIDER

Here we gathered all aspects to consider from each of the sub-methods in Chapter 4- Female Perspective. The aspects are sorted in and presented in summarised lists thematically based on content, sometimes rephrased and combined because of resemblance. The different sub-methods have partially generated similar or the same information.

### HOUSING

- Plan the project site to reduce the unplanned settlements and the risk of natural disasters.
- Place the buildings well to avoid erosion and flooding within the settlement.
- Develop the project site in phases to hinder removal of people living in the informal part of the project site today.

### SERVICE

- Places for women to gather allow them to be empowered and encounter different perspectives.
- Non-governmental women organisations are requesting facilities for business.
- Provide women with a place to celebrate festivals and events such as weddings and eid.
- Public facilities like toilets and room for praying makes it easier for women to leave their home.
- Playgrounds in closeness to seating areas can enhance women's possibilities to use public spaces.
- Improved playgrounds and netball fields could invite girls to use the facilities as well.

### SERVICE

- A separate market for women to conquer a place in economic activities.
- A marketplace designated for women could help them sell the things they produce.
- A defined place for women could make it easier for them to sell things and conquer a place in the labour market.

### PUBLIC SPACE

- Make Malawi road safer with paved pedestrian zones; children have to walk along it to school every day.
- Creating bus stops can hinder the disorder of people jumping on and off dala-dalas everywhere along the Malawi road.
- Women want to spend their time outdoors; they would like to exercise, go to the beach and socialise.
- Design a place for women to enhance their possibilities to reclaim their right to the beach and place to exercise.
- Women do not want to be seen by others; well-planned semi-private places are appealing to women.
- Grow vegetation with edible fruit and spices in public spaces.
- Playgrounds and sport areas for nage and netball could invite more girls.



Sunset is a time to gather at the beach, at least for boys and men.

# 5 STRATEGIES

This chapter presents how the aspects to consider from Chapter 3 and 4 are aggregated and summarised into strategies.

## From Aspects to Strategies

The strategies were formed to compose a base for the structure plan. The aspects are here summarised and are presented in their entirety at the posters.

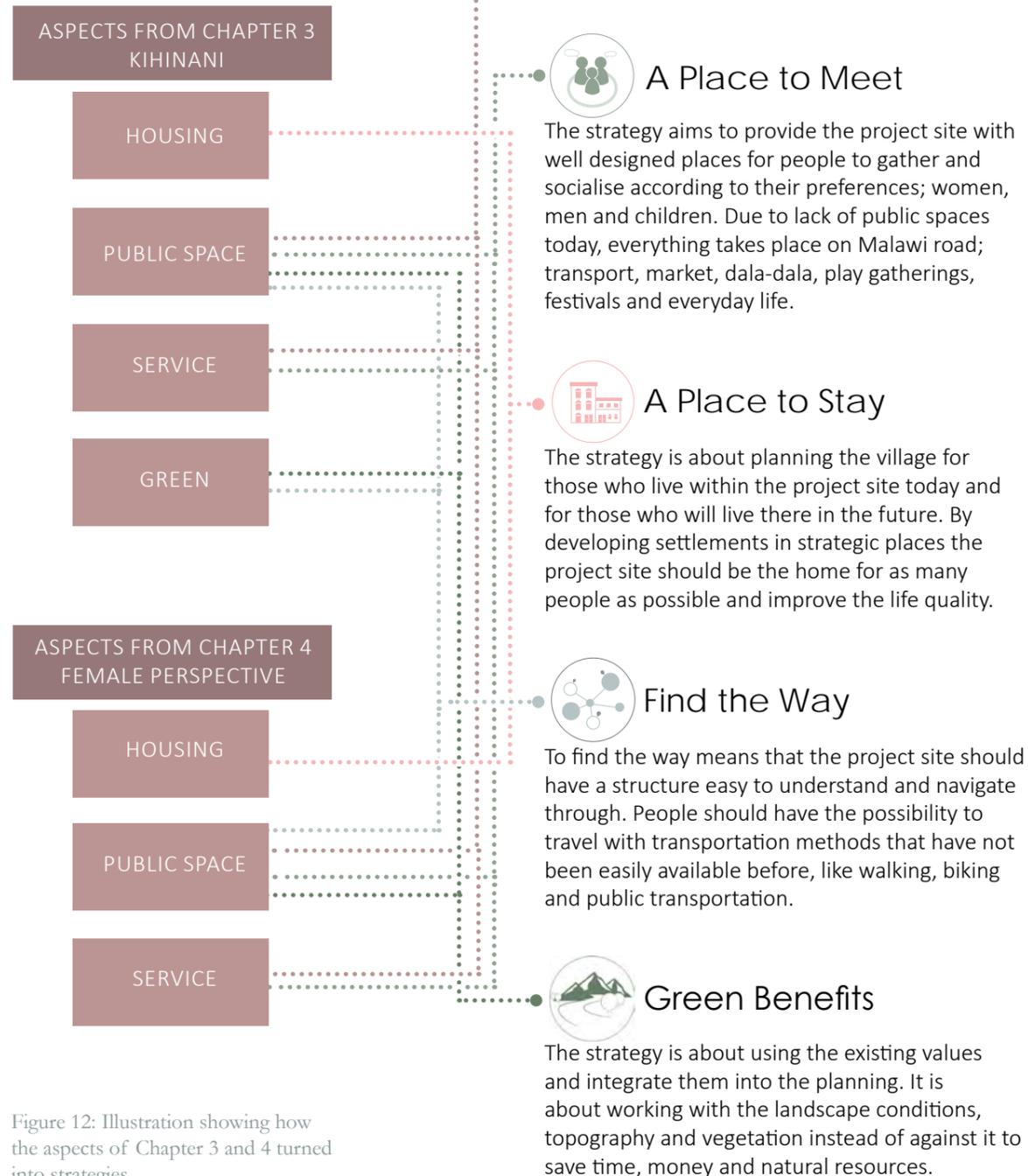
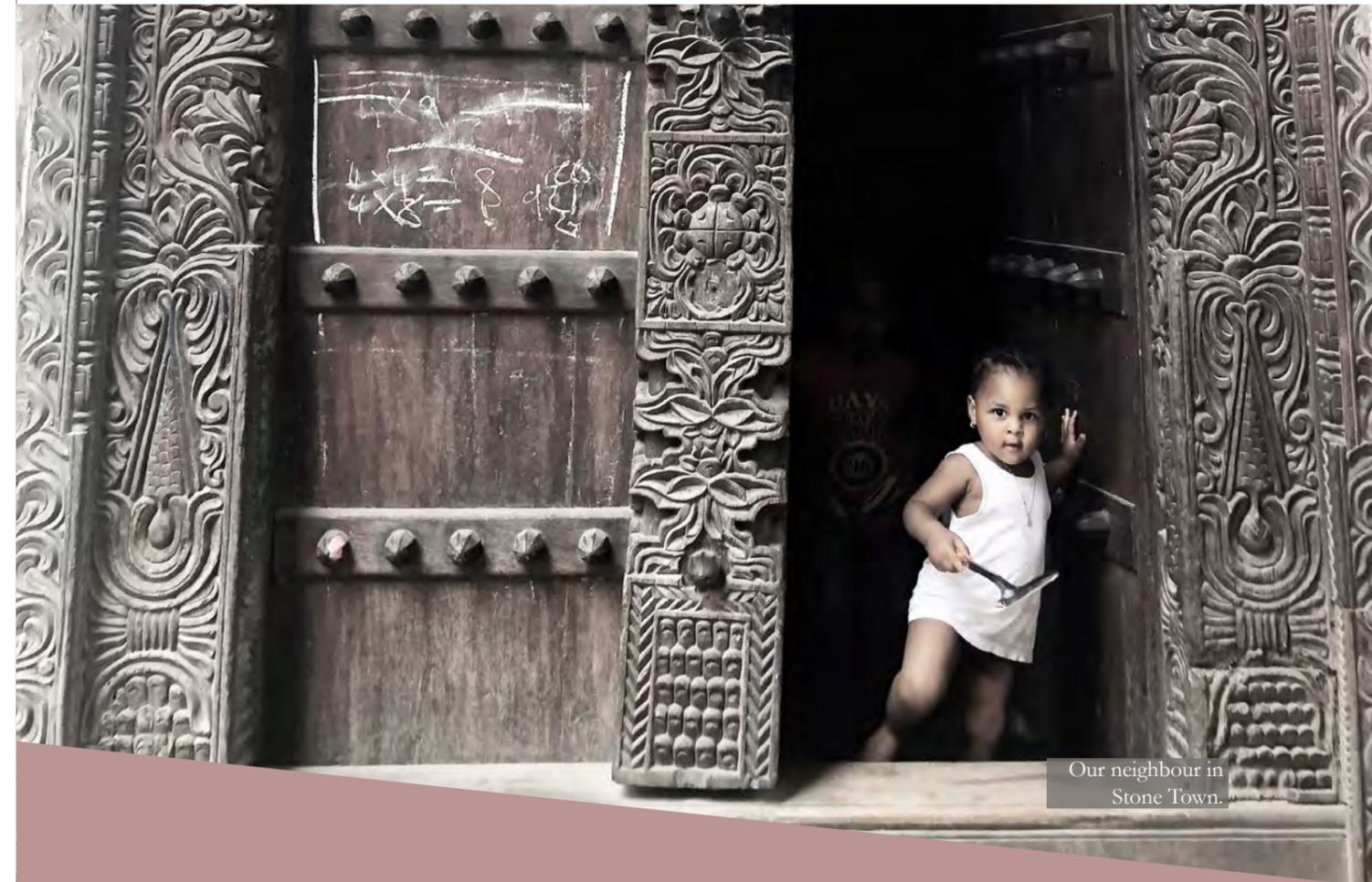


Figure 12: Illustration showing how the aspects of Chapter 3 and 4 turned into strategies.



Our neighbour in Stone Town.

## 6 SKETCHING & STUDIO WORK

This chapter explains and shows the design process through synthesis and evaluation.

## Sketching & Studiowork

The sketches are based on the information gathered in Chapters 3- 5. The sketching and studio work are firmly connected, and the loops between these two parts were many. In the sketching sessions, we always worked on a large paper together. We had wide markers of various colours to express our ideas. This helped us to discuss our ideas and develop them further. The different steps and decisions affecting the design are explained in chronological order together with the sketches below.

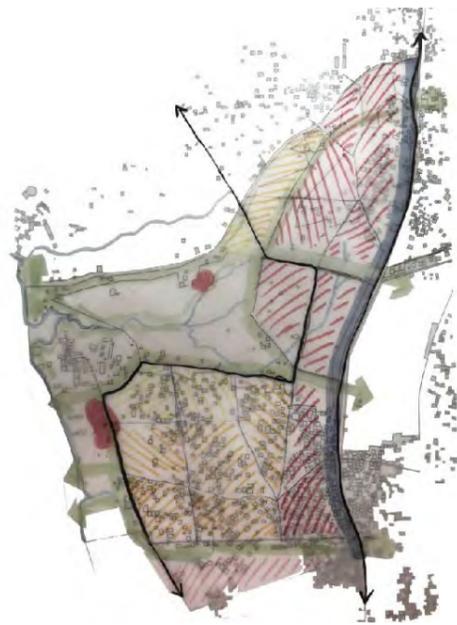
(1) In our first stage, we overlapped all the external factors, such as topography, water, houses and existing land use, which we learned about in the inventory as well as the land use map of the site from ZanPlan.

We proposed a larger park than the one suggested in ZanPlan because this area is open with rich vegetation today and we want to preserve it. The outline of the park was also decided to follow the topography for flood prevention.

(2) Areas for the development of housing were suggested, and we proposed three densities of the housing to get a gradient with lower densities along the coast and higher densities along the main road.

Together with the staff we also discussed the main road, which today is dividing the landscape into two separate parts. We tried out different ways to link the two sides and drew crossings over the main road.

(3) Inputs from the meeting with the Shehia confirmed that the size of the park was sufficient because the lowland tends to get wet during the rainy season. They also confirmed that they wish to have more open spaces and protect the existing green areas in the further development of the district. Further inputs were gained from one of our colleagues at DoURP who lives in the area today. We got more detailed information about existing services and discussed patterns of movement in the area and drew paths and connections to and across the park.



(1) First sketch of the site, with several layers of external factors.



Landuse suggested in ZanPlan.



(2) Sketch with more added blocks and densities. The sketch was digitalised to measure the blocks.



(3) Sketch pointing out points for school, market and playgrounds as well as paths across the park.

(4) Discussion with DoURP made us decide that the borders of the site could be increased to consider more of the district. We also sketched a street network with a hierarchy of streets.

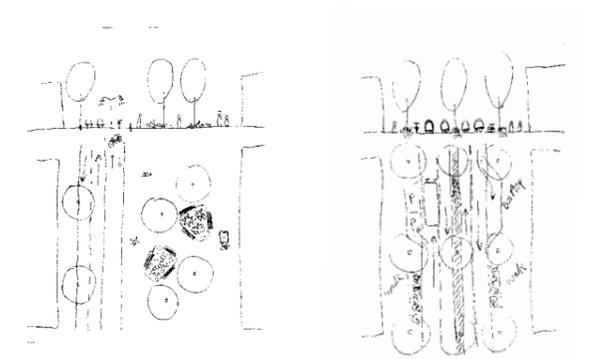
(5) The street hierarchy was developed further by drawing quick sections over different possibilities. It was fundamental for us to give a lot of space for pedestrians, especially on the street which we want to use green corridors crossing Malawi road and connecting the different parts of the district. The zoomed in sketch helped us to gain more ideas about how to cross Malawi road and how we want to connect it to a market. In this area, there is an informal market today.

(6) The digitalisation of the sketches made it possible for us to measure and put more detail into the previous sketches. The sizes of the blocks were reduced again to make the district more pedestrian friendly and to adapt it to the topography further. We expanded the size of the site again to show the connection to the fish market and proposed to protect the open green area in the south as agricultural land. The most densified areas were also marked because they are complicated to develop because of the high number of residents.

Updates in the digital sketch made it possible for us to add more details into the previous one and this was the first stage of developing the final plan.



(4) The increased border of the site and the most dense areas are pointed out.



(5) Sketch of a street which could work as a green corridor crossing the main road.



(6) Digitalisation and measuring made us decrease the size of the blocks. The pink areas marked how the denser areas are spreading out around the site.



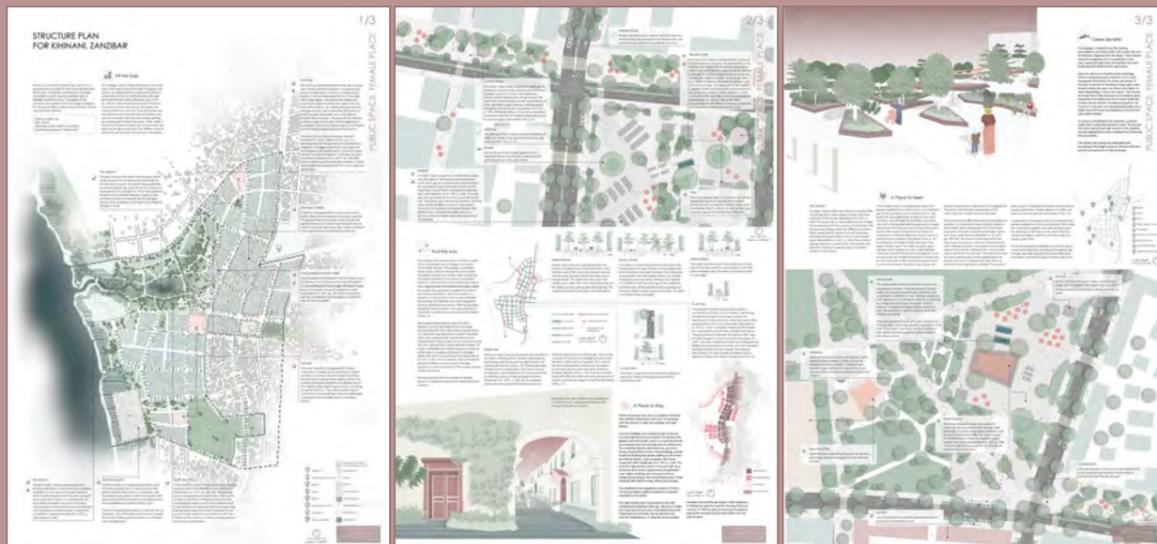
Office view from the Department of Urban and Rural Planning.



Man on his way to the mosque.

## Posters

The structure plan and illustrations are presented on posters, found at the end of the document.



# 7 DISCUSSION

## Zanzibari Women's Inclusion in Planning Processes

During the 1900s Zanzibari women have been controlled by the state and progressive interpretations of the Islamic culture have left women legally and socially inhibited (Maoulidi 2011, pp. 33, 35-40). Women's ability to express their rights are restricted as they, by men, often feel excluded from spatial areas which leave them with 'gender-based movements and activities' (Fenster 2005 see Beebeejaun 2017). Our aim was never to change the female participation of public life in Zanzibar, that is an issue bigger than our thesis. We aimed to create a structure plan with the inclusion of women in the process. It is explained that women over time have gained inclusion by being heard by the state and society in contrast from earlier exclusions (Mitchell 2003, p. 132 see Beebeejaun, 2017). In Zanzibar, it took until the mid-1990s for women to gain somewhat inclusion, before that women had no presence at all in fields like architecture, town planning and land economics in Zanzibar (Siravo 1996, p. 68). In the longer run, we think that female inclusion in planning processes might be able to empower women. Women have throughout history, moved their positions forward when given the opportunity (Larsson & Jalakas 2018, p.16). Women's participation in education and labour market has increased (Yahya-Othman 1997, p. 136; Magid & Nadworny 2018) and with increased power, women might be able to conquer a place in public more easily. Nevertheless, participation by residents has the possibility to empower communities, build social values and lead to better urban designs (UN-Habitat 2016, p. 21).

### The Effect of Including Women

As part of the planning ideals from the 1970s it is stated that each piece of the environment, like open space, buildings and neighbourhoods should consist of a mixture of men's and women's instincts to keep a balance of 'masculine and feminine' (Alexander et al. 1977, pp.147-148). Maybe it was in contradiction to these thoughts of male and female that planning started to be described as a gender-neutral process. Gender-neutral planning states that

women and men are equally treated regardless of age and sex (Larsson & Jalakas 2008, pp. 51-52). However, the authors describe that a gender-neutral process is not always true and Maoulidi (2011, p. 50) writes that gender-neutral often are biased toward the male sexual norm.

It is not possible to strictly distinguish what the structure plan gained physically from including women in the process compared to if we did not include them. It is important for us to stress that inclusion of women in the process is about participatory planning and that the result not necessarily differs from the conclusions we would have drawn otherwise.

The aim is except for including women in the planning process also to design a structure plan for Kihinani which means that some things are concerning planning in general. Due to the rapid population growth, there is a pressure on general urban planning to reduce the number of informal settlements (Myers 2008; RGZ 2012, 2014 see Kukkonen et al. 2017). Some aspects that we used to form the structure plan emerged from 'Analysis Part One' as well as 'Analysis Part Two', which only strengthen the design even more.

Perhaps the inclusion of women would have had a more significant effect on creating a social process in the society if we supported a grassroots organisation, such as Reclaim Women's Space, instead. This could help to raise the question of having their voice heard in the planning process. On the other hand, Listerborn (2008) writes that grassroots organisations demanding more influence could create conflicts of interests and lead to competition over planning issues where they could intrude the realms of the planners. If the people acknowledge that they can influence planning it can make citizens more engaged in the planning of neighbourhoods and therefore they also feel more responsibility for their community (Listerborn 2008) which could be an alternative way for social engagement.

## Planning Dilemma

In the perfect world of urban planning, the visions of the literature, planners and residents would correspond to a common entity. In the comprehensive planning model, the planner is indisputable 'the knower' with strictly professional expertise and objectivity on what is best for the public (Sandercock 1998, p. 128). Sandercock criticises the notion of 'the public' is not examined and that it implies a homogeneous group where differences of class, race or gender are not considered relevant input. The literature states that women should have the same rights to influence society as men have (Beebeejaun 2017; Larsson & Jalakas 2016, p. 18; UN-SDG 2016; UN-Habitat 2016, p.21). In reality, this is far from the truth in Zanzibar where women's experiences are neglected (Maoulidi 2011, p. 33, 35-40; Magid & Nadworny 2018). The religion and culture in Zanzibar have deep roots and the status of women are affected by the interplay between law and culture (Maoulidi 2011, p. 33). It is ethically problematic as planners from Sweden, one of the worlds most equal countries, to claim equal rights as the correct way of planning. Coming from a different context makes it difficult to understand and take the culture into consideration when planning, even though it is recommended to do so according to ZanPlan (2015 p. 9). This brought us to a discussion on whom that has the right to influence the planning on Zanzibar. UN-Habitat (2016, p.21) states that residents participation has the possibility to create a better design of a project as it incorporates residents which empower communities and build social values. Not listening to the participants in the process means that the planning would be more of a showcase rather than a democratic process that actually has an effect on the planning (Female Planner see Listerborn 2008). In combination with our lack of fully understanding the local context we, therefore, considered bringing women into the planning process important together with our professional knowledge from the education and the literature.

We have to admit that DoURP were somewhat critical when we first presented our idea to focus on women in the planning process and told us that we should not plan an area for women and that planning should be for everyone<sup>2</sup>. To focus on women in the planning process does not mean that the area would not be useful for men, or other groups. Nevertheless, during our last days in Zanzibar, the staff at DoURP expressed their gratitude for introducing them for another perspective in planning. Anyhow, we hope to inspire new ideas and ways of thinking. We do not want to change their culture, but we want to offer new alternatives which hopefully can guide the design of public space to satisfy everyone.

## Ethical Issues

Due to limited time, and of respect to the planning that is already done on Zanzibar, we followed ZanPlan's guidelines. There is a risk that we in several stages interpret the information from a foreign context and induce the wrong conclusions. We are making an exception from ZanPlan in a smaller part of Kihinani, the area is so dense that it is considered unethical by DoURP to develop it formally. Even though it was pointed out for development and strictly forbidden to build houses, people have built houses anyway (ZanPlan 2015, p. 84). A development of that area would affect so many people's life, and the area was therefore excluded from our project. However, there are still people and houses that would be affected if the project was realised. Even though the most densified areas are excluded, the houses are scattered, and there are still houses within the borders of the project site.

### Planning in a Foreign Context

Since only two months were spent on Zanzibar for research, there is a probability that the requirements are insufficient. Arguably, our lack of cultural background could have caused gaps in the study. Still, there are advantages with a foreigners eye, such as new viewpoints of the conditions and an opportunity to bring other experience and knowledge from different contexts.

<sup>2</sup> Male Planner, Department of Urban and Rural Planning, 2018-10-14

### Upgrading and Gentrification

There are many districts in Zanzibar which need to be improved and planned. Informal expansion on land owned by the government is the standard procedure of Zanzibar development. The project site in Kihinani is only one example of many and even though the people living in Kihinani are well aware of the constraints and the fact that they will have to move at some point we do not want to push people away.

There is a unified wish by ZanPlan, DoURP and the local authorities to plan and develop the area. Even though the residents in Kihinani were well aware of the development plans before they decided to build a house there, they might be against the development of Kihinani. Today they have large houses with fertile land to grow vegetables all around it. Many citizens in Kihinani have small parts of agricultural land outside their home and depend on this land to have food on the table.

An implementation of the structure plan would completely change the current character of Kihinani. The inhabitants are asking for new housing options, but it is hard to know if they would appreciate the outcome because it means that some would have to leave their homes, and if not, their surrounding area would dramatically change. In dense areas of informal settlements public spaces can host a key role in the support of the development process, that it could enhance the support for a densification process and be an anchor of upgrading interventions (UN-Habitat 2016, p. 32). By putting high demands on public space in the proposal and save land for urban agriculture we hope to support the local needs for the residents to feel satisfied with the development. In the same time public space can act as a tool for women to claim their right to the city and to achieve women-friendly cities (UN-Habitat 2016, p. 20).

### Realisation of the Structure Plan

For the structure plan to be realised, many aspects would need to be dealt with. This structure plan only works as an overall suggestion of functions, and land uses, and all aspects need to be investigated further to be able to take action and decide to build in this area.

By proposing requirements, proposed by the women in Kihinani, hopefully, make them feel seen and respected. In the long-term, if this project gets realised, the women are hopefully more likely to conquer a place in public because they know some of the elements are there for them because they wished for it. Beebeejaun lifts the thoughts of Fenster and writes that mothers routinized movements in everyday life gives a higher sense of belonging in the city if the women has knowledge about the spaces they pass (Fenster 2005 see Beebeejaun 2017).

We have been troubled by knowing our structure plan could if the proposal would be realised, lead to the effect that people's homes would be torn down. We have been told that Zanzibar has developed areas like this before and that the areas usually are developed in stages so people could get a new home within the area or get financial compensation to find a new home. Even though we want to believe this method will help the target group, we are sceptical. However, there is a pronounced wish to upgrade the area, and the risk of gentrification is impending.

If the proposal, on the other hand, would not be realised, we feel a responsibility towards the residents and especially the women in Kihinani, for bringing false hope. Even though we could not promise anything and told them that implementation is up to DoURP we know they have contributed to this thesis with the hopes of development of Kihinani.

## Methods

### Analysis of ZanPlan

The information gathered from ZanPlan has been of great importance for us to learn about the planning ideal in a foreign context. It has been our starting point to understand the needs and restrictions as well as the plans for the future.

### Interviews

We have interviewed many different people in different environments. Despite, striving to be objective interviewers, the interpretation of the received answers were personal. The formulations of questions, the responses we got and the interpretations have all resulted in subjective answers. Nevertheless, this has been an essential part of getting to know Kihinani and Zanzibar.

The interviews with the local authorities and the female planners were more fluent than the ones with the Shehia and the local women, mostly because the conversations were held independently by us in English and also because the interviewees could discuss the questions from a more professional viewpoint.

The interviews with the Shehia and the local women were complicated due to the language barrier and the dependence of our interpreter. Language is a barrier which often acts as a borderline between power and inclusion (Listerborn 2008). Our difficulties to discuss the interpretations due to insufficient English skills sometimes resulted in short answers in English from a long and lively discussion in Swahili.

### Inventory

Upon our arrival, the site of our project was not decided. Together with DoURP, we visited several sites they wished to develop. After seeing all the sites, the decision to continue with the project site in Kihinani was decided. The inventory helped us to broaden our picture of the site, but that we only were able to visit a limited number of times might have affected our impressions. We would have liked to spend more time within the project site, but this was impossible because we were reliant upon the company from DoURP and a driver. More experience of the site would have added a new dimension to the site and would probably have affected the result.

### Observation

We are aware that our personal preferences may have intervened with our observations and there is a risk that our personal judgements valued what we observed and experienced in different situations. However, the observations helped us to get a broader picture of the context, but the limited time spent in Zanzibar might have affected the perception of the culture and how women and men behave in public spaces. Despite that, we think it contributed to our knowledge and was considered to be a vital part of our project.

### Walking Interview with Local Women

The opinions of the representative women in Kihinani will not be valid for all women living in Zanzibar nor Kihinani. However, to have interviews with women from Kihinani was conclusive for the understanding of the local context. The local women are an exclusive source since they are women and at the same time live within the area. Other women not living in Kihinani, or other groups of people living in Kihinani, would never have been able to provide us with the same overall view.

The fact that we had a male interpreter also affected the discussions with the local women, they might have felt restricted while talking to us. Together with DoURP, we tried to bring a female interpreter, but since the appointment with the local women was scheduled on a Sunday, there were no women available, most women take care of their families during the weekend. If the meeting was planned on a weekday the probability to bring a female interpreter would have been higher.

The walk with the local women was initially planned to be a focus group meeting with discussions and exercises. However, we did not know the number of women who would attend beforehand, and when we met the women, they already had other ideas for the meeting and took us out on the two-hour long walk. In the end, we were delighted with the outcome, but if we could have planned the walk, we could have prepared us differently.

#### Design Process

The design process has been an ongoing process throughout the whole project. The gathered information and the sketching have been important phases to express our ideas. The first part of the sketching process was made in Zanzibar in the same stage as we were gathering information and getting to know the site. However, some ideas have developed more clearly later in the project, because it takes a long time to compile all the material and for the ideas to fall into place. Furthermore, this has led to changes in our design which we would have liked to discuss with both DoURP and the local citizens. Probably this would have given us even more new inputs and ideas that could have made the structure plan better.

## Strategies

The research questions were formed in steps, and the result was built up based on each other. Continuously, the first and second question determined requirements which led to the third question, which defined the outcome of the structure plan.

In order to answer the third research question *How can a structure plan for Kihinani be designed by including the aspects from the questions above?*, strategies were evolved from the aspects we learned from question one and two. The aspects were relevant in both large and more specific scales. To be able to apply the aspects to our structure plan in a reasonable way on an overall scale we used the strategies. The strategies are broader than the aspects, and it is important for us to stress the fact that all aspects generated from the methods were considered in the structure plan, not only the strategies.

However, it is important to emphasise that the design of the structure plan is only one example of many possible solutions based on these research questions. There could be other results with other landscape architects, architects or urban planners designing the structure plan.



### Fill the Gap

As written in the result, the strategy is about filling the area with functions that are missing today — relating to our aim by proposing facilities that women in Kihinani asked for.

The interviewed women expressed wishes for more facilities to increase the opportunity for them to gather and use public space. In our proposal, there are suggestions for public toilets and prayer rooms making it possible for women to be away from their home for extended periods. The service blocks contain larger facilities which could be used for festive purposes. These facilities are placed in central parts of the project site even though women have expressed a wish for privacy. Hopefully, the

facilities will help normalising women's presence in public and make them be used by as many women as possible. To have a building for festive purposes where women gather in closeness to the park can make the step into using the park smaller.



### A Place to Meet

The strategy's purpose is to create places for people to meet, a missing feature today that women requested.

The proposed park and public spaces have different shapes and sizes, attempting to fulfil the wishes of the interviewed women. We learned that many women want to spend more time outside but struggle with the eyes of others. We suggest having a variety of spaces, public and semi-public places as well as places with a feeling of privacy.

Also, the marketplace is divided into several smaller areas to increase the opportunity for women to find an area which is dedicated for them to sell their products. However, the public spaces and market we propose are open to everyone, although we hope to create opportunities for women to reclaim more public places and marketplaces.

Gated playgrounds were mentioned to be an aspect which could enhance women's possibilities to use public space. However, that creates a gap between the families who can afford to pay for their children to play and the ones who can not. Instead, we propose planned playgrounds in connection to semi-private public spaces. Hopefully, this can help women to use public space while being able to watch their children.



### A Place to Stay

The strategy was formed to provide the project site with qualitative housing as there is a major need. The current buildings are mainly one-story, single-family houses and the government aims to densify the areas by vertical buildings as their main tool to provide housing (RGZ 2014 see Kukkonen et al. 2017).

The lack of planning is an issue in Kihinani, and the rest of Zanzibar today and is leading to a continuously growing amount of informal settlements. To gain control of the site ZanPlan is requesting planning and development, indicating that this will reduce the informal settlements. The director at DoURP also argued that planning would be the key to conquer the land and prevent informal settlements.

In the proposal, the site is kept accessible to everyone, but the fact that it could be problematic should not be ignored. Since it is large open areas in the structure plan, especially in the park and agricultural areas, there is a risk that the areas will be informally built since the citizens are used to build in these kinds of open places. The director at DoURP ensured us that people respect the planned borders and that they do not build houses on planned areas. This is also something we have seen where open fields where children play football are kept in the middle of a myriad of informal settlements. This is an example showing the importance of public space to create a sense of community and improve the life quality for the local people (UN-Habitat 2016, p. 4). On the other hand, to save open spaces could be criticised, with the need for housing that Zanzibar witness, all possible areas can be argued should be used for housing. Nonetheless, this underscores our choice to leave the densest areas in its current condition with vague recommendations about how new infrastructure and blocks could be developed if necessary.



## Find the Way

The strategy was used in two scales both concerning the structure and orientability and on a smaller scale considering the actual road sections.

The existing infrastructural connections consist of Malawi road, one secondary paved road leading to the hotel, and several informal dirt roads. Regardless of size, the streets are in general incomplete with several holes and gaps. In the proposal, we suggest paved roads which in reality could be challenging to carry out based on our own experiences of the maintenance of paved streets.

Several of our suggested streets have segregated bike lanes and pedestrian paths. We propose separate bike lanes even though women rarely bike (ZanPlan 2015, p. 126). Biking is a preferred transportation for men and compared to cars bikes are a better option for the usage of space, the environment and people's health.

During our two months on Zanzibar, we quickly learned that there are no clear rules to follow in traffic, if the vehicle fits on the street it will most likely go there. This is worrisome because this might mean that our proposed recommendations are not followed, and therefore leads to motorbikes driving on the bike lanes, bikes going on the pedestrian paths and so forth. This is alarming because it makes pedestrians feel unsafe. However, we hope to prevent this from happening with our design. By placing plantations, bollards, trees and other elements such as benches to limit the access, we hope to nudge people to use the suitable way.

In the structure plan, we suggest several bus stops and a new bus route, complementing the already planned spot for a new bus terminal. This could be troublesome because the bus stops are not truly integrated into the system today. There are a few known bus stops today, but often the public transport stops because someone is signalling it to stop along the street.



## Green Benefits

Early in our process, we used the topography to determine how the structure plan would be designed due to the flooding problems within the project site. This helped us to decide the outline of the park and made us use the existing open water streams in the park. In addition to flooding reduction, it also added aesthetic values to the park.

However, to plan open water in a public park could be a risk, if this were Sweden, it would be considered dangerous for children. For the children in Kihinani that today play among traffic, the risk might not be seen the same way. However, another risk could be if it would get contaminated due to garbage and sewage leaks. We think open water should be planned with a buffer zone when developing further.

Protection of the green areas has many benefits which are not brought up in this thesis. We briefly argue that we want to protect biological pathways, which is something which we could have anchored more firmly to motivate or decision to keep the vast open spaces for the park, along with the coast and in the agricultural land.

Rather late in the process, we also decided to include an area of agricultural land in our structure plan. It was important for us to state that we think it is beneficial to preserve agricultural land in the area since it is part of this district today and should be encouraged in the future as well. It was gratifying to learn that the people treasure vegetations with fruit and flowers which can be used in their everyday life. However, we think that it should be planned and defined when planning Kihinani further.

The lack of a waste system and collection points is critical. In the design, we propose spread out trash bins and three waste collection points, but further planning of the waste system would be necessary to make the waste system work. Unfortunately, we know that the lack of legislation and rules make it difficult for the system to work today. We still hope to encourage future planning to include waste collection points in an early stage of the process.

## Personal Reflections

We have been amazed by the warm and welcoming people in Zanzibar. It has been incredible to live with a family in the middle of Stone Town and to take part in a culture where religion is present in daily life. It is a great contradiction to our background in one of the world's most secularised countries.

The description of our methods used in our design process has from time to time been complicated to describe, and we describe it as a somewhat linear, but the process was in reality unpredictable. Our experience in Zanzibar taught us that most things do not turn out as one thinks. It is always good to have a plan and be prepared, but for us, it has been even more essential to have an open and flexible approach. Most of our methods changed during our two months in Zanzibar, and it was important for us to adapt our methods continuously.

### Team Work

The project consisted of two significant collaborations, with each other and with DoURP.

Our team work has been very close, we have not divided the work significantly, but have made text, design and layout together. At the most, we have worked with one illustration each but never without the insight of the other. This has led to positive effects such as consistent results both graphically and textually. It has also led us to continually motivate and argue for our cause which made the project refined and that we now feel confident with the proposal. To question our own and the minds of the other has developed the ability to argue, communicate and explain our results. We used A1 papers and were sketching on the same paper. One alternative could have been to do separate sketches and explained them to each other. That could have generated more ideas, and the ability reflects further. Without cooperation, the result would be something else.

The collaboration with DoURP has affected the project to a large extent. All contacts with Kihinani has been made through them. We were first introduced to the area through an explanation of the project site with a later visit. The walking interview with local women, site visits and meetings were facilitated by DoURP. Without them, this project would not have been possible at all, but it might also have affected the project by a subjective point of view.

### The Thesis in a Larger Context

There is a major problem in Zanzibar with the lack of housing, together with the increased population growth (UN 2017; ZanPlan 2015, p. 74; Kukkonen et al. 2017). The identified aspects to consider for including women in the planning process can be useful to keep in mind when developing areas in Zanzibar further since many of the areas suffer the same circumstances. The method of including women in the development of a new neighbourhood could, therefore, be relevant to sites with similar issues in a broader context. It is important for us to stress that the women in Kihinani are not representative of women in general and local residents should be involved in the process wherever a project is developed (Beebeejaun 2017; Listerborn 2008). However, the aspects presented in this thesis should be interpreted and based on a specific site to work successfully.

This thesis could be used as an inspiration for DoURP or other planners on how to include marginalised groups in the planning process; it can be women as well as other groups of people. It is essential for us to stress that planning with a marginalised group in mind, does not mean that the general group is excluded from participation.

## Further Research

### Women and Sports

Women are not supposed to play football, they are discouraged, and it said only to be for men (Sims 2018). However, there are teams for women, and maybe it is possible to strengthen their position and possibilities to play both football and other sports by providing Zanzibar with better outdoor facilities.

### Urban Gardening

People need agriculture and for some people cultivating is the only way to get food. At the same time, the place for cultivation is restricted due to urban expansion as a result of the massive population increase. Is it possible to include agriculture in urban areas?

### Protection for Heavy Rain

Zanzibar is witnessing the climate change may be even more than other places, they have different climate over the year with dry and wet seasons and upon that the sea level is rising. When it is raining the ground is eroding and flooding causes problems everywhere. Zanzibarian people are used to working with vegetation and nature as a tool, is it possible to use the landscape to be better equipped for heavy rain?

### Gated Communities

Development of gated communities is part of the gentrification process of the coastal areas of Zanzibar. Can a study of gated communities hinder exploitation of new ones?

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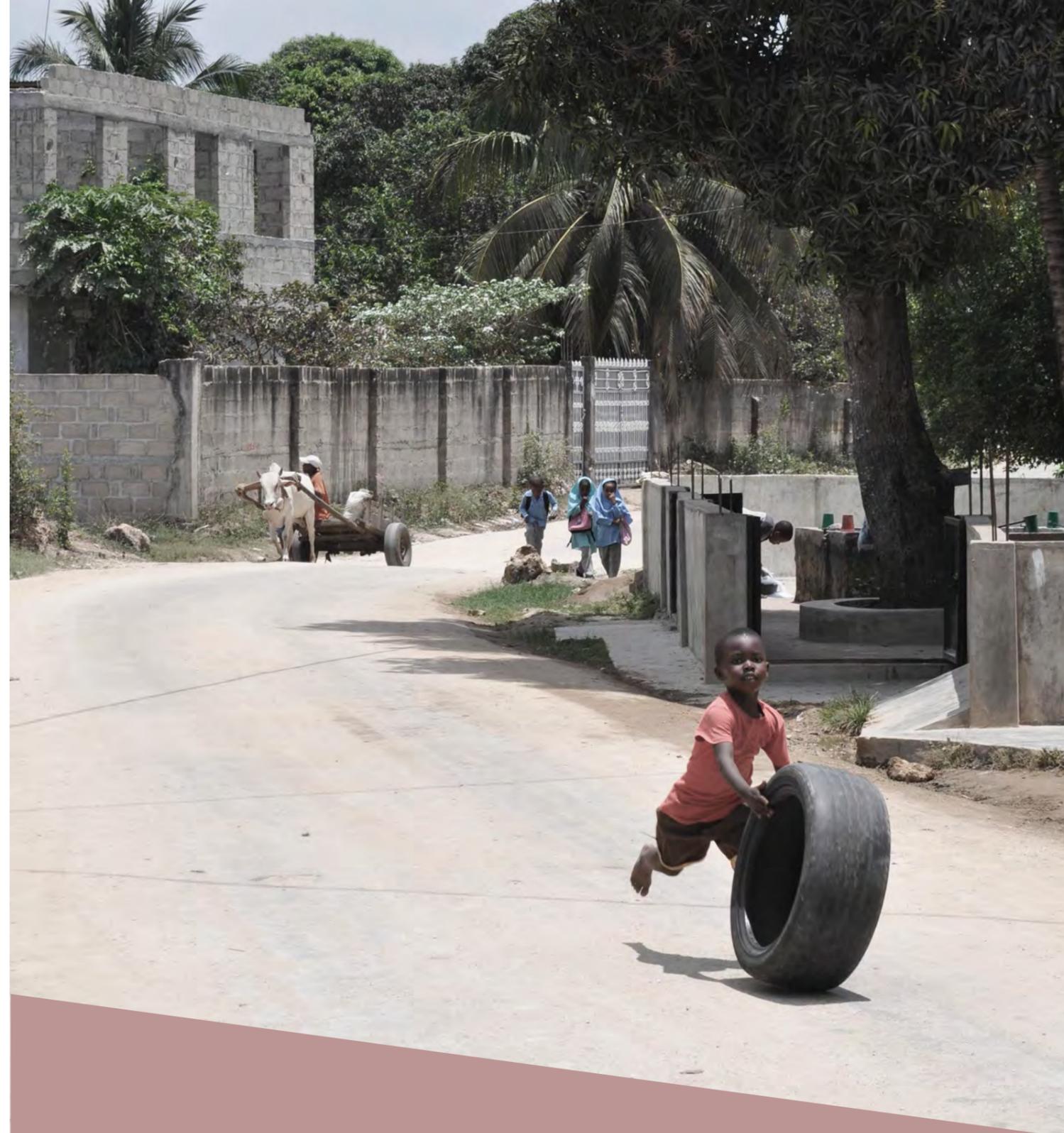
### Oral Source

Juma Mohammad, M. (2018) Architect & Director of Urban and Rural Planning. Conversation 2018-09-26

### Visual material

All visual material (photos, illustrations, maps etc.) are made by the authors.

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# STRUCTURE PLAN FOR KIHINANI, ZANZIBAR

Kihinani is a district in Zanzibar Town, and this is a proposed structure plan for the future development of the area. The design is presented in one larger illustration and with several simplified maps to highlight specific functions. The design of the structure plan originates from five design strategies; Fill the Gap, A Place to Stay, A Place to Meet, Find the Way and Green Benefits.

- Kihinani project site:
- Size: 200 ha
- Population today: 1000 (not verified)
- Estimated population: 7400 by 2035

## Fill the Gap

The strategy is about filling empty gaps in the urban fabric and create nodes of activities throughout the district. To create activity throughout the district it is important to connect different areas with wide pedestrian-friendly paths (Alexander et al. 1977, pp. 166-167). We propose three points of interest in the centre of the new district; the square, the market and the bus terminal. These are spread out over the area since these facilities are heavily used and are connected with the scenic street, working as a walking path between the areas. Other nodes in the district include the beach, the school blocks, the park and the agricultural land. The different areas of activity are pointed out in the structure plan below.

## The Square

The part closest to the centre hosts a square which works as a junction connecting the central part of Kihinani with the park. The square host possibilities for festivals, gatherings, food market and seating, all requested by the local women. This is also presented to be the wish of Reclaim Women's Space as they are stated to work to empower women and give women places to gather by altering the city (Magid & Nadworny 2018).

## The Park

The park is an essential element in the new structure plan and provides both aesthetic, recreational and environmental values. The park is a feature which women in Kihinani have asked for and in the same time, public space is described to be able to act as a tool for women to claim their right to the city (UN-Habitat 2016, p. 20). Mixed paths and trails are leading across the park in desirable directions and divide the park into smaller parts with different functions and characters. The place for the park has a history as agricultural land, and the vegetation is proposed to have species generating fruit and flowers since the people greatly appreciate the harvest.

The park is surrounded by housing, making it accessible for many residents in the area. It is described that well-designed places could facilitate enjoyment in villages and enhance the support of densifications (UN-Habitat 2016, p. 32) which makes the park an important feature in this structure plan. According to Alexander et al. (1977, pp. 305-309), there should be a green space approximately a three-minute walk from peoples home for it to be used and appreciated.

## The New Centre

A centre is developed with functions and services which offers all the necessities for people's daily life. This gives Kihinani a new focus, and it reduces the significant amount of people commuting to the city centre of Zanzibar Town every day. Instead, increased work opportunities are established in Kihinani.

## The Conference/Town Hall

We propose that this block will host a conference hall for citizens. In a community of around 7000 people, it is recommended to have a large community house close to an outdoor area and a pedestrian stroll (Alexander et al. 1977, pp. 237-240). A conference hall was requested by the local women to facilitate ways for them to gather.

## Schools

There are three blocks designated for schools proposed on strategic places, avoiding the highest densities, in closeness to park for sports and play, and with public transportation options. Earlier, the children had to walk along the busy Malawi road to the neighbouring villages to go to school. According to ZanPlan (2015, p. 101), the proposed areas for 'normative' schools would give place for 1600 pupils in primary school and 2800 pupils in secondary school.

## The Beach

Along the beach, wide green areas are kept without buildings so it can be used by the people. A problem in other parts of Zanzibar has been that the land along the beach has been occupied by so many hotels that it is not possible for the local citizens to reach it anymore. Public land next to water is precious and should be protected from buildings and street to keep it natural and accessible for people (Alexander et al. 1977, p. 136; ZanPlan 2015, p. 466).

## The Fish Market

The fish market is an industrial area where some of the local women work. It is easy to access with public transportation which is a commonly used transportation by women. A 50-meter green buffer zone surrounds the industrial area according to the recommendations in ZanPlan (2015, p. 235).

There is an existing local harbour, called the Diko, at the beach. This is the place where the fish is loaded for the fish market, and where Kihinani is provided with everyday food.

## Sport and Play

There should be areas for local sports and for various exercise close to the different parts of the district (Alexander et al. 1977, pp. 364-365). We propose various playgrounds and sports fields in the park to be easy to reach from different directions and by protecting the beach zone for future development it can also serve this purpose. We also propose that seating areas always should be in closeness to the sport and play areas to favour women to join their children at the same time as they are integrated and able to enjoy the outdoors.

- Agriculture
- Public Transport Terminal
- Market
- Square
- Old Ruin
- Waste Collection Point
- Fish Market
- Diko, Local Harbour
- Housing & Office Blocks with Groundfloor Services
- Housing Blocks
- Schools
- Markets
- Private Hotel Area
- Preserved Nature
- Existing Settlements
- Beach / Sand
- Indian Ocean

Scale: 1:5000 in A1  
0 50 100 150

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Landscape Architecture Programme, Uppsala 2019



**Malawi Road**

Malawi road was earlier a barrier within Kihinani and wide crossings are proposed to link the two sides and enhance the possibilities for pedestrians to cross.

**Women Only**

One part of the market is designated for women to sell their products. It can be regulated either by the fact that only women are allowed to sell products there or by restricting the products that are allowed to be sold there. Handcrafted things are somewhat anyway only made by women. Even though there is a market for women, all people are allowed to go there to buy things. The larger part of the market is a regular market where everyone is allowed both to sell and to buy products. These parts are in direct connection with each other to minimise segregation. Marketplaces for women have earlier been acknowledged by UN-Women in projects in Rwanda and Papua New Guinea (UN-Women 2017).

**Scenic Street**

The scenic street creates a pedestrian walk path for people to socialise on the street like the traditional Zanzibari way, but in a new, more pedestrian-friendly version without cars driving around. The stroll is an important type of public space which can help inhabitants to get a feeling of belonging and strengthen the community (Alexander et al. 1977, p. 169; UN-Habitat 2016, p. 4) as well as compose a movement towards civic empowerment and access to political spaces (UN-Habitat 2016, p. 4).

**Lighting**

The lighting along the streets increase the feeling of safety and creates more opportunities to use open space (ZanPlan 2015, p. 27).

**Shade**

Due to the scorching climate vegetation is an important feature that provides shade along the streets as well as in the public spaces.

**Market**

This block hosts an area for a market where people can sell products. We propose several protective roofs, which can be moved around inside the block. By proposing a rough and simple structure in the beginning it can be filled in and gradually adapted over time (Alexander et al. 1977, p. 249). The roofs also serve as protection from the sun as well as the rain. The market also hosts sanitary facilities, drinking water and street lights as used on marketplaces for women in Papua New Guinea and Rwanda (UN-Women 2017). Around the market, there is a generous amount of open space with places to sit and socialise.

**Play**

There is a place for play in closeness to the women designated area at the market which enables female vendors to bring their children more easily (UN-Women 2017) as well as for women who buy products to go to the market more efficiently.

**Find the way**

The infrastructure improvement in Kihinani enables drivers and pedestrians to navigate more easily in the street network. The strategy is applicable in two scales, both concerning the structure and orientability as well as in smaller scale considering the actual road sections and how it is perceived. There is a clear hierarchy in the streets, and it gives many opportunities for movement directions within the project site, especially for pedestrians, which was not possible before. Within the blocks, it is possible to cross by foot in narrow paths between the buildings. All sidewalks and other designated areas for pedestrians are paved. Offering accessible walkability helps to create more opportunities for interactions as well as local businesses (UN-Habitat 2016, p. 5).

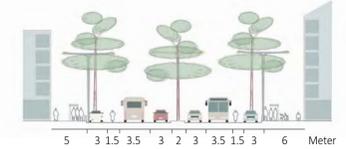
We propose designated bus stops for public transport, and an extended terminal is already planned along the main road. Public transportation is of particular importance since women frequently use it and it enhances their possibilities to move independently. The bus stops will be spread out along the main road and the marked secondary streets. To create comfortable and safe bus stops, the locations will be easy to recognise and placed in strategic places with activity surrounding them (Alexander et al. 1977, p. 452). In our proposal, there are weather protected shelters, and bus stops in strategic locations, in direct connection to the square, schools, market and centre.

Parking along the street is allowed on strategic places in closeness to services like market and public transport.



**Street Life**

Streets as public space are accessible and versatile for all citizens; offering all from markets, performances, spontaneous gatherings and everyday functions of mobility (UN-Habitat 2016, p. 37). Streets have other functions than transportation, they should also be for staying in; something which can be accomplished by offering a variety of seating along the streets (Alexander et al. 1977, p. 590). All our proposed street types have separated pedestrian zones to



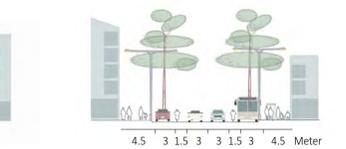
**Malawi Road**

Malawi road is the main road leading from the centre of Zanzibar Town to the tourist area in the northern part of the island. We propose one lane only for public transport to prioritise that way of transportation. The road host a flex zone in the middle and on each side of the road containing trees for shade, bus stop, parking and street lighting. The road can be studied in the plan, illustrated above.



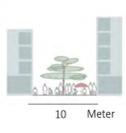
**Scenic Street**

The street is a combined street and urban park used for easy access through Kihinani. It leads pedestrians within the main movement directions from the public transportation terminal, market, beach, over Malawi Road and around the centre. Parking is not allowed, and bollards hinder the cars to go on the pedestrian and bike zones. When another street is crossing over the scenic street priority is given to the later. The street is illustrated in the plan above.



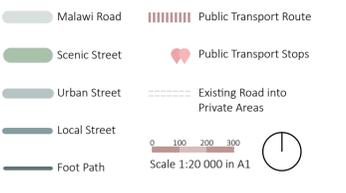
**Urban Street**

The street has a flex zone in the middle and on each side of the street with the same functions as the flex zone on Malawi road. The street is illustrated in plan on next page.

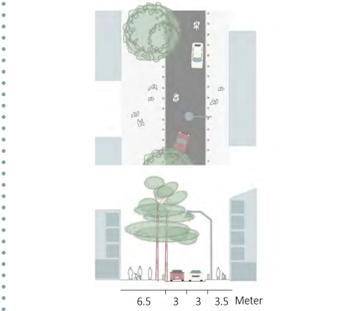


**Foot Path**

The footpath has benches and can be used for spontaneous activities such as markets or gatherings. The benches along the houses give people the opportunity to hang out on the street and watch other people without too much involvement (Alexander et al. 1977, p. 1122). In Zanzibar, these kinds of benches are called barazas and are seen outside most houses. They are spread out between the blocks to offer ways to move through the district without interruptions of traffic. Cars are hindered from entering the footpaths by bollards since streets are a common place for recreation and social activities by local people. According to Gehl (2010 p. 91), fear of traffic accidents impacts pedestrians enjoyment when moving around the city.



make the district easy to walk through. There is also a variation of benches and seating options on both the Scenic Street and the Footpath. This is one of the main transportation methods for all citizens on Zanzibar and the main method for women in Zanzibar (ZanPlan 2015, p.126). A variety of street types with different widths and reduced presence of vehicles promote and support street life (UN-Habitat 2016, p. 5).



**Local street**

The street is proposed to have separate pedestrian zones with shade providing trees and bollards hindering the cars.



Example of foot path and two-story buildings in low-density areas creating space between the houses for people to socialise.

**A Place to Stay**

Within the project site, there is a gradient of blocks with different settlements from low rise buildings with low density to high rise buildings with high density.

Low rise buildings up to maximum two stories are surrounding the park and coastline. To continue the gradient and soft border, there is a moderate-density zone between the low and high-density settlements. The moderate density settlements are up to four stories. Around three to four story buildings, people inside the building and people walking on the street can still see details - such as people, their faces, shops and traffic (Alexander et al. 1977, p. 118). The areas for high-density consists of houses with up to six stories with various appearances along Malawi road. Higher buildings are necessary to form a spatial surrounding on the broad Malawi road. These buildings offer both housing, offices and business.

The settlements are organised in blocks of 70-90 x 70-90 according to preferred pedestrian-oriented standards (Juma 2018).

The high-density zone is proposed to have 160 inhabitants/ha (ZanPlan 2015, pp. 150-151). Further, the moderate density zone is intended to have 120 inhabitants/ha and lastly, the low-density zone with 80 inhabitants/ha. In total the recommended



densities from ZanPlan generates 7.400 inhabitants in Kihinani to meet the need for housing. That is an increase of 740% until 2035 compared to the general population increase that has been 630% over the past 50 years.



Green Benefits

The strategy is created to use the existing preconditions and values within the project site and let them be integrated into the design. That includes using the topography for rain protection in the park, saving the large trees and maintain the open landscape with fertile land for agriculture.

Park and nature are situated to take advantage of the existing landscape conditions. The current topography lines define the shape and design of the park to handle the flooding through open water streams where the water can allow to be higher or lower depending on the rain or dry season. The streams are found low in the landscape surrounded by parks that protect the settlement from erosion while the streams can be used for recreational purposes. No functions in the park are risking being flooded, and a buffer zone with enduring vegetation surrounds the open water streams.

To ensure accessibility to the shoreline, a zone of public land is preserved along the coast. The sea and the shore have already high values for the residents and are highlighted by paths leading there enhancing the accessibility.

The streets reach along the initial paths and according to the height curves to minimise the costs and the encroachment of the landscape.



A Place to Meet

The Square

To create a public urban room there is a need to offer something which makes people curious to go there and invites them to stay (Alexander et al. 1977, p. 350). The square has an open paved area and a stage for spontaneous activities, events or food market. We also propose seating options for different characters. Many people look for places to sit with their backs protected and a possibility to look out into a larger space (Alexander et al. 1977, p. 558). These kinds of seating areas were wished by the local women and they often referred to seating areas in Forodhani Gardens in Stone Town.

The strategy is about creating outdoor places for people to gather and socialise since it is an important part of the Zanzibari culture (ZanPlan 2015, p. 98). Earlier the social gatherings, as well as most other functions, were directed to the streets since there was a lack of designated places to gather. Our results have shown that there is a wish to have more public space. Public space is described to be of special importance in informal settlements due to lack as a result of land occupation (UN-Habitat 2016, p. 32). According to UN-Habitat (2016), there are three types of public space; the streets as public space, the open public spaces and public urban facilities. These are important nodes which we propose in our structure plan. As already presented the streets have an important role to offer the citizens opportunities to meet and socialise. The public open spaces we

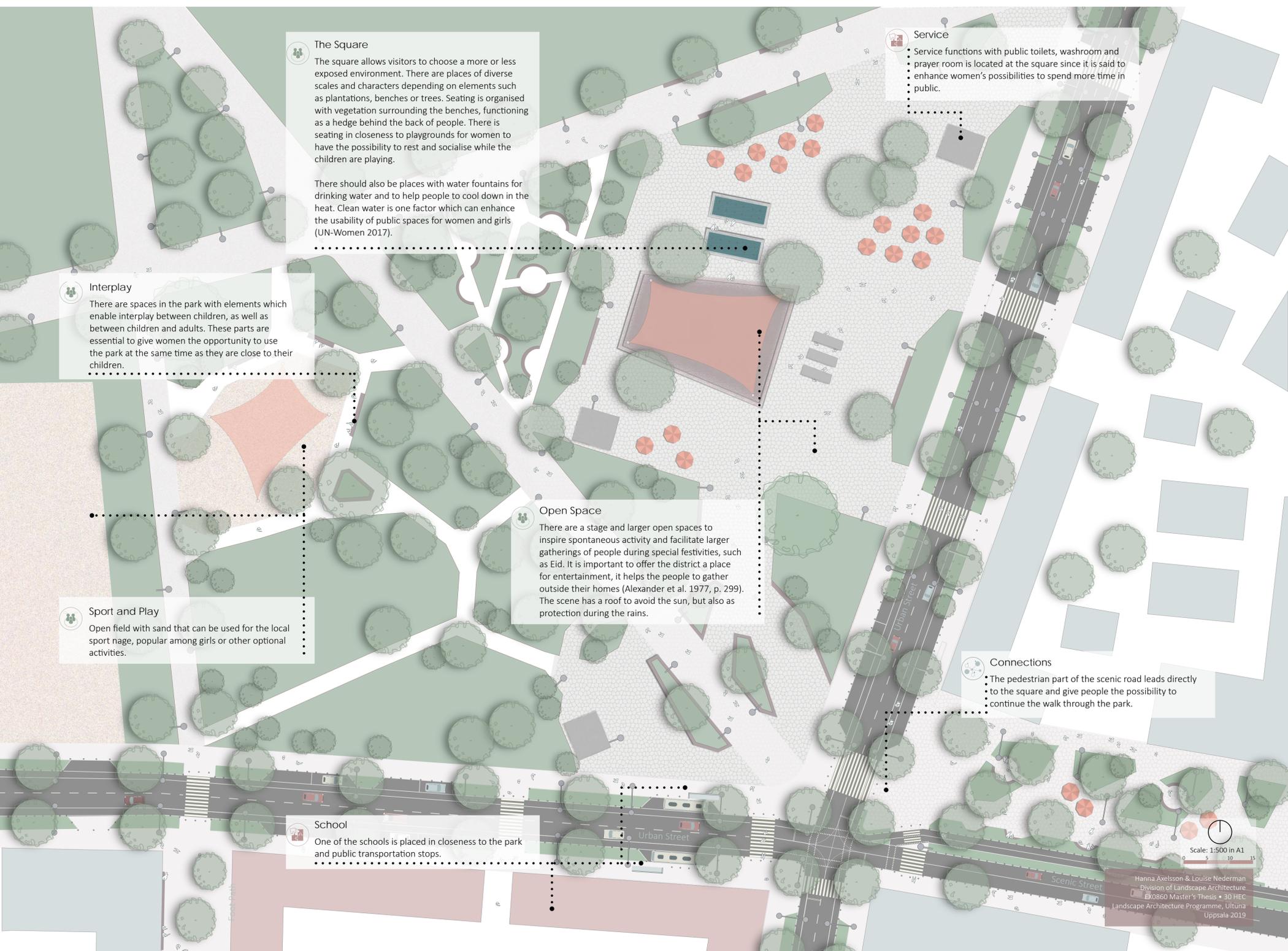
propose include parks, public beach and playgrounds. The public urban facilities we propose are the community hall, market and sports facilities.

The new structure offers the people diverse places to socialise. It is important to have a variety of places, both smaller areas looking away from the busiest areas and more open areas facing the larger spaces with more social activities (Alexander et al. 1977, pp. 558-559). We propose some areas which are more open and spacious, and some more enclosed with a feeling of privacy. It is essential to have varied options since women, expressed their wish to have options which are more private. The hybrid of private and open seating places creates opportunities for women and men to integrate with each other, to avoid the women getting too isolated. The quality of

public space is important to provide connections and access, shelter from climate, distance to traffic and places to socialise and rest (UN-Habitat 2016, p. 6).

In closeness to the square, there is a conference hall (earlier pointed out in the structure plan). This invites the inhabitants to gather and could also be a place for weddings and festive activities which the local women expressed a need for since they today are using an open field.

There are enhanced possibilities to reach the beach, a social and frequently used place during evenings, through new paths outside the private hotel areas that earlier restricted the opportunities to get there.



The Square

The square allows visitors to choose a more or less exposed environment. There are places of diverse scales and characters depending on elements such as plantations, benches or trees. Seating is organised with vegetation surrounding the benches, functioning as a hedge behind the back of people. There is seating in closeness to playgrounds for women to have the possibility to rest and socialise while the children are playing.

There should also be places with water fountains for drinking water and to help people to cool down in the heat. Clean water is one factor which can enhance the usability of public spaces for women and girls (UN-Women 2017).

Interplay

There are spaces in the park with elements which enable interplay between children, as well as between children and adults. These parts are essential to give women the opportunity to use the park at the same time as they are close to their children.

Sport and Play

Open field with sand that can be used for the local sport nage, popular among girls or other optional activities.

Open Space

There are a stage and larger open spaces to inspire spontaneous activity and facilitate larger gatherings of people during special festivities, such as Eid. It is important to offer the district a place for entertainment, it helps the people to gather outside their homes (Alexander et al. 1977, p. 299). The scene has a roof to avoid the sun, but also as protection during the rains.

Service

- Service functions with public toilets, washroom and prayer room is located at the square since it is said to enhance women's possibilities to spend more time in public.

Connections

- The pedestrian part of the scenic road leads directly to the square and give people the possibility to continue the walk through the park.

School

One of the schools is placed in closeness to the park and public transportation stops.