



4 GENDER-SPECIFIC MOBILITY
 Every morning is a race against time for Niloufar. She raises her son alone and helps her sick neighbour with his groceries. Even before breakfast, she has to make several stops: daycare, supermarket, work. Time is against her, and she often misses the bus, which unfortunately has an irregular timetable.

7 BUILT OVERNIGHT!
 The Adanali family has been living in the settlement on the outskirts of the city for five years. They came to the city looking for work, but could not find an apartment with affordable rent. Instead, they found an empty piece of land and initially built a very simple home there.

5 WE CAN DO IT DIFFERENTLY!
 At the mailbox, Nadiya and Finn start talking. Today they all got a letter from the property management company. Due to inflation, they will increase service and utility fees by 61%. Finn exclaims angrily: "But inflation is only 11% and they won't raise my salary! How is this possible?!"

8 RIGHT TO WATER, RIGHT TO THE CITY!
 Many informal settlements are located far away from the cities and are partly disconnected from the urban infrastructure. Therefore, inhabitants of these settlements are often forced to use public drinking water points or to buy drinking water from the supermarket. Often the families build water filters using their own resources.

6 COLLECTIVE SPACES FOR THE NEIGHBOURHOOD
 Apartment buildings often provide ground-floor spaces for businesses such as bakeries, retail, or premises for tradespeople. In many cases, these businesses do not generate a return on investment and many of these spaces remain vacant.

9 IF YOU WANT IT DONE RIGHT, DO IT YOURSELF!
 Sometimes in informal settlements, not only is the use of land tolerated, but also the self-constructed houses. This is important to ensure a self-organized way out of the housing crisis. On the other hand, no funds are provided to adapt the buildings to the necessary requirements in the end.

10 A MATTER OF CLIMATE JUSTICE
 Scientists have long predicted that extreme weather events such as heavy rain, heat waves or storms will become more frequent due to the man-made climate change. Municipalities will also have to think more often about the consequences of climate change in their urban planning process: How does extreme weather affect the construction material of a building or the ground on which it is built on?

1 NEW HOME, NEW LIFE?
 The Lewinskis have lived in the downtown area all their lives. Recently, they received a letter terminating their rental contract. The owners are renovating the apartments and renting them out at high prices as luxury vacation apartments through an online platform.

2 GENTRIFICATION AND CARE WORK
 Ms. Reimann and her family have lived in the city centre all their lives. In this neighbourhood, the family has also operated a hat store since 1890: They sell traditional hats, caps, and everything in between! However, in recent years, their store rent has increased a lot and the demand for their hats has decreased. Today a representative of the fashion chain MATA came with an offer.

3 TOURISTIFICATION AND PRECARIZATION
 Yasmin has been working in a cultural centre in her district for a decade. The city government's development strategy is to make this neighbourhood an attractive place for tourists and people from the rest of the city. Private investors, who want to create an international music festival, now finance the cultural centre.

This print map is based on the digital interactive map "feminist cities" of the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation's educational platform LINX. Share and use these materials for your educational work.



Feminist Cities

LINX
 IT!

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 Druck: MediaService GmbH Druck und Kommunikation

ROSA
 LUXEMBURG
 STIFTUNG

1 This material often refers to "women", while the term "FLINTA" (women, lesbians, inter-, non-binary, transgender and gender persons) is rarely used. The term "woman" is deliberately chosen here. It is meant to illustrate the history and actuality of the exploitation of women in heteronormative family relationships. However this perspective does not provide a full description of the many intersections of discrimination and feminist struggles that take place in the city.

1 NEW HOME, NEW LIFE?
Where should the Lewinskis go? The new construction projects on the hillside are very expensive and they cannot afford to live there. They found a one-room apartment in a large apartment block, but it has been infested with legionella for years. The real estate company is not investing a single cent in repairs.

#REPRESSION #TOURISTIFICATION #DISNEYFICATION
Touristification displaced the Lewinskis. The term refers to a process that adapts a city's cultural and culinary offerings to the tourist groups with the most purchasing power, and draws the interest of investors. What can the feminist transformation of a city affected by touristification look like?

2 GENTRIFICATION AND CARE WORK
Where is Ms. Reimann supposed to work now? For the next few months, she will just stay home and do the housework until she can make new life plans. She had other plans in life.

#LABOURSHARING #CARE WORK #ECONOMIC STRATEGY
Mostly women, queer people, the elderly, migrants, and socially-vulnerable groups are the ones most affected by gentrification/touristification, because they often live or work under uncertain conditions. Multinational chains displace local shopkeepers, and housing is often misused for profit generation through lucrative short-term rentals.

3 TOURISTIFICATION AND PRECARIZATION
The festival managers do not provide permanent contracts and the old cultural agenda of the centre has been discontinued. Local artists and the staff are considering occupying the main square and taking over the cultural centre.

#FESTIVALISATION #LOCAL CULTURE #PRECARIOUS WORK
More and more local meeting places are being privatized. New festivals and other events in the city increase road traffic, making public space scarcer. At the same time, for the local population these new structures often represent the only opportunity for work – usually poorly paid, socially unprotected, and often unequally distributed in terms of gender.

4 GENDER-SPECIFIC MOBILITY
CARE WORK #CITY OF MEN #AUTO-FRIENDLY #PUBLIC TRANSPORT
According to some scientific research, the planning of the car-friendly city can sometimes be "androcentric". This means that the ideal image of a white, heterosexual man with full-time employment is the basis here to favour a certain form of transport in the design: individually by private car. These connections only make sense if the daily commute extends from home to work and back again. However, as soon as routes are between neighbourhoods or small towns, and do not lead to the city centre, detours must often be taken. Many women* have to deal with these detours, as they are usually the ones who take care of children, neighbours, and relatives, and who travel from town to town.

5 WE CAN ALSO DO THINGS DIFFERENTLY! FINANCIALIZATION AND HOUSING
Nadiya proposes a meeting with the neighbours: someone must know what to do!

#SECOND RENT #OPERATING COSTS #FINANCIALISATION #PROFIT MAXIMISATION
It's not so easy when homeowners take other routes to maximize their profits, besides just raising the rent. Although it is forbidden by law to make money on utility fees, some companies try everything to maximize their profits.

6 COLLECTIVE SPACES FOR THE NEIGHBOURHOOD
#VACANCY #NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE #CONVERSION
The empty storefronts provide the perfect conditions to build meeting places and social spaces for the neighbourhood. With predominantly ground-level access and large store windows, these spaces can become barrier-free environments. As a result, we could establish new spaces for social infrastructure, such as daycare centres, places for education, counselling or networking. We need such spaces in the city!

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8 RIGHT TO WATER, RIGHT TO THE CITY!
#WATER SUPPLY #INFRASTRUCTURE #HEALTH
Usage rights, property titles, and building rights are prerequisites for integrating settlements into the network of municipal infrastructure. As a result, residents of these settlements are often forced to rely on public water points or purchase drinking water from supermarkets. Families often build their own water filters using their own resources.

9 IF YOU WANT IT DONE RIGHT, DO IT YOURSELF!
In informal settlements, not only is the use of the land tolerated, but also the self-constructed houses. Meanwhile, the old settlements have become a permanent part of the cities, and are even centrally located within the city. These conditions are attractive to investors. The potential profits motivate the government to evict the residents from their settlements. Residents are organizing against this and are appointing spokespeople to negotiate with the government for formal land rights.

10 A MATTER OF CLIMATE JUSTICE
As the climate crisis worsens, new questions arise: who will pay for the adaptation of cities to the consequences of climate change? The question of whether the state will have to pay for damage caused by climate catastrophe is still unresolved. The precarious situation of people living in informal settlements is thus becoming critical. What we need is a global model of solidarity in which resources get to those most affected by the climate catastrophe.

