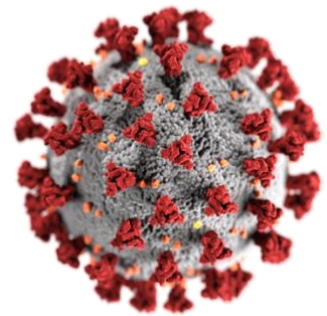


COVID-19

Urban Thinkers Campus

Report of the Second COVID-19 Urban Thinkers
Campus Series – June & July 2020



COVID-19
Take action with us in
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UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



**COVID-19
RESPONSE**



**WORLD
URBAN
CAMPAIGN**



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INTRODUCTION

As the COVID-19 pandemic triggers a diversity of responses around the world, UN-Habitat has launched a global campaign to engage a large range of stakeholders to showcase actions and reflect on key issues. This campaign has been the starting point for a rich learning process engaging a diversity of actors such as city and community leaders, social workers, grassroots leaders, planners and researchers, scientists, business leaders and journalists dedicating time and energy to face the pandemic on the ground and preparing for a post-COVID-19 future in cities.

The format adopted for this global conversation has been the Urban Thinkers Campus, a participatory platform of the World Urban Campaign that has successfully organized more than 150 campuses since 2015, engaging some 45,000 participants. The COVID-19 Urban Thinkers Campus First Series started on 4 May 2020 for a full month of events engaging about 1,110 people have participated in the sessions, including 60 panelists from various regions of the world and backgrounds actively engaged in the COVID-19 response. The nine Urban Thinkers Campus sessions have generated a very rich dialogue that has led to a set of recommendations for the next steps.

The success of this first COVID-19 Urban Thinkers Campus Series has triggered a second round to be held in the months of June and July to cover other key areas or go deeper into emerging issues in order to extract further recommendations for action. The sessions described in this report demonstrate the large engagement and the dedication of partners to elucidate urban futures as the pandemics unfold.

In this global learning dialogue, participants have been encouraged to refer to the Sustainable Development Goals as guides to define the post-COVID-19 recovery efforts and to achieve the goals by 2030 under the United Nations Decade of Action. Ultimately, the global goals constitute a robust framework under which development should be achieved and guide actions for all partners of the 2030 Development Agenda.

Special thanks go to all the partners that have contributed to the organization of these events:

Bombay Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Bufete de Estudios Interdisciplinarios A. C.
City of Mannheim/STIRN
Colegio de Jurisprudencia Urbanística CJUR Internacional
Delft University of Technology
European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN)
Eutropian
Global Urban Development (GUD)
Göteborg Centre for Sustainable Development (formerly Mistra Urban Futures)
Huairou Commission
International Real estate Federation-Arabic Countries
International Union of Architects (UIA)
ISOCARP Institute
Metropolitan and Territorial Planning Agencies Global Network
National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), India
Red Dot Foundation
Rujak Center for Urban Studies (RCUS)
Sushant University, Gurgaon
Smartly, Social Entrepreneurship on the SDGs
Technical University Berlin
Technical University of Munich
The International Real Estate Federation (FIABCI)
The Madras Chamber of Commerce & Industry (MCCI)
UN-Habitat
Urban Inc. / Odaia Creativa Association
U.S Green Building Council
Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO)
World Habitat
World Vision International

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS REPORT IS A COMPILATION OF ALL INDIVIDUAL UTC REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE LEAD ORGANIZERS. THE CONTENT HAS NOT BEEN MODIFIED BY THE WUC SECRETARIAT.

UTC#1: THE NEW URBAN NORMAL: URBAN SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE POST COVID-19



1. **UTC Title:** The New Urban Normal: Urban Sustainability and Resilience post COVID-19
2. **UTC Date and Time:** 17 June 2020
3. **Lead organizer:**
Delft University of Technology: Global Urban Lab
4. **Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL
School of Architecture and Urbanism of the University of São Paulo	http://www.fau.usp.br
Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)	https://www.ntnu.edu
Pontifical Catholic University of Chile	https://www.uc.cl
TU Delft Global Initiative	https://www.tudelft.nl/global/
TU Delft Global Urban Lab	http://www.globalurbanlab.org

5. **Number of Participants:** 40
6. **Objectives of your Campus:**

This event gave a voice to young scholars from the Global South giving an account on the far-reaching impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on their cities and regions, with a focus on innovative responses from civil society and governments. It aimed at discussing the underlying issues of urban development made explicit by the pandemic and to reflect on the long-term impacts of the pandemic, including the possibility to “build back better” while addressing other emergencies such as climate change, growing inequality, and democratic erosion.

This event was organised by GUL, the Global Urban Lab of the TU Delft University of Technology, a communication and action platform that brings visibility and articulation to TU Delft staff and students doing work on topics of urbanisation in the Global South.

7. List of Speakers:

Higor Carvalho, PhD Candidate University of São Paulo, former advisor for the City of São Paulo. (São Paulo)

Mrudhula Koshy, Urbanist, PhD Candidate, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU). (Kerala)

George Zaborki, grassroots organizer and former member of the Belarusian Urban Forum. (Minsk)

Javier Ruiz-Tagle, Assistant Professor, Institute of Urban and Territorial Studies (IEUT, Pontifical Catholic University of Chile)

Introduction by Luz Maria Vergara and Igor Tempels Pessoa (TU Delft)

Summary and refection by Caroline Newton (TU Delft) and Roberto Rocco (TU Delft).

General organisation by Anja van der Watt.

8. Speakers' Key Points:

Mrudhula Koshy (Kerala, India):

Koshy focused on the successful response to COVID-19 by the State government of Kerala and discussed the main reasons for success. Some of the endogenous positive factors contributing to success were the urbanization patterns in the State: polycentric urbanization spread along the coast, with a series of middle- small sized cities. Religious harmony, high rates of literacy, strong tourism economy, revenues from international remittances, and a socially minded government were decisive factors. The communist government of the State operates in a democratic tradition and has stressed social sustainability and engagement, following the “Kerala model”, a series of reforms which also meant decentralization of the health care and investment in education. The minimum daily number of calories is guaranteed by the state government through distribution of rice for people below the poverty line. The government structure is decentralized with distinction between urban and rural areas. Koshy highlighted the “Kerala paradox”, in which there is social development without traditional economic growth.

Some of the challenges include climate change with sea level rise and high poverty rates. Specific responses to the pandemic included: vigorous testing, tracing of infected people, helping citizens to assess their own risk through communication campaigns, and massive information and communication campaigns that included visual aid and “humour”, as part of storytelling that citizens could relate to. Kerala gave special support for marginalized groups, with an abuse helpline and daily wages paid to informal labourers. There was recognition of institutional limitations, which led the state government to rely on both volunteers and prisoners produce a large number of masks.

The results were largely positive, with the State registering one of the lowest rates of infection and death by COVID-19 per capita in the world (20 deaths in mid-June among a population of 35 million), with Kerala Health Minister, KK Shailaja being praised as an emerging hero in times of pandemic.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/may/14/the-coronavirus-slayer-how-keralas-rock-star-health-minister-helped-save-it-from-covid-19>

MAIN TAKE-AWAYS: Clear and culturally rooted communication strategy, societal mobilization and local community resourcefulness, socially focused government, engagement, decentralized governance.

Higor Carvalho (São Paulo, Brazil):

Carvalho draws attention to the unique position of Brazil as the country with the second highest infection count in the world after the US (mid-June), with a prognosis to being the country with the highest number of infections and deaths in the upcoming months. Official numbers are underestimated, as the country has a very small rate of testing: only 0,6% of the population. Carvalho attributes the failure of the Brazilian response to the chaotic attitude of the Brazilian Federal government: “the crisis in Brazil is simultaneously a health crisis and a political crisis”. About the specific situation of São Paulo, a city with 11 million inhabitants within its administrative boundaries and around 22 million in its metropolitan area, Carvalho points out that there has never been a real lockdown in the city, but just a flexible quarantine, not respected by many citizens. This happened mostly because low-income working citizens were offered no alternatives or respite. Citizens therefore either risked staying at home and losing their jobs or facing the customarily overcrowded São Paulo transport system, where contamination risks were severe. Therefore, spatial and social segregation are at the center of this crisis. The number of infections is increasing and, besides the crowded public transportation, the impacts of the pandemic are also heightened by housing precarity, with 1.7 million citizens living in informal settlements (slums), as well as more than 24 thousand homeless people living in the streets and more than 80 thousand households in precarious rental housing.

As in other Latin American cities, the coronavirus was brought into the city by higher income citizens returning from business and holidays trips abroad. Because of that, the epidemic was first concentrated in well serviced central areas. However, as inhabitants in these areas were able to self-isolate and work from home, the greatest number of

infections and deaths are now concentrated in areas where precarious housing is prevalent. Shockingly, evictions from citizens squatting private or public land has not stopped during the pandemic and just a day before the UTC, 900 families were evicted from an area they had previously lived in, with no alternative offered for safe sheltering, increasing the number of homeless in the city dramatically.

Lack of access to potable water is also an issue, with 6% of inhabitants without access to running water. Carvalho notes that this situation is not due to lack of good plans and spatial planning, but lack of implementation. In light of the dire situation in the city, citizen solidarity has been crucial to mitigate the effects of the epidemic. In favela Paraisópolis, a slum with 100.000 inhabitants, 420 volunteers (street presidents) were assigned the supervision of 50 households each, checking on possible infections and health emergencies, and in charge of contacting health services. The self-organization of slums dwellers comes in the wake of little response from the authorities.

Carvalho indicates the way from the current dystopia to a possible utopia: In the short term, an urban reform is urgent, i.e., implementing the existing urban and housing plans, transforming empty plots and buildings in central areas into social housing, promoting a diverse housing policy according to the diversity of housing needs, and overcoming the dichotomy between central and peripheral areas. Urban reform should entail a complete reinvention of urban governance, with the right to the city as a central element. For a post-pandemic scenario, Carvalho also invites us to consider the risks of new spatial regulations, which might be used as tools for hygienist policies or to promote new waves of gentrification, since the new urban normal might require bigger and more open spaces which are not affordable to all.

MAIN TAKE-AWAYS: Urban inequality and fragmentation increase the impact of the pandemic, uncoordinated responses from different levels of government result in ineffective and confusing responses on the ground. There is great capacity from local citizens to organize themselves and react.

George Zaborski (Minsk, Belarus):

Zaborski started his talk by reminding the audience about the specific political situation of Belarus, an authoritarian state with a neo-liberal economic orientation. The government of Belarus has completely ignored the pandemic, with unclear results, since the numbers are not transparent. But certainly, negative results in Minsk, a city that has grown from 1 million to 3 million inhabitants in the last few years. There is no real extreme poverty or large numbers of homeless people in the city, but a lot of people live in precarious situations and could easily move into poverty. Quarantine measures were often taken individually by companies or citizens self-quarantining. One of the main vectors of disease spread is public transportation and a rethink of public transportation must be done to keep it viable and prevent flight to private cars after the pandemic. This rethink of public transport must be accompanied by a rethink of home/working arrangements: in Belarus working at home is not common and people have had to adapt their homes for work very quickly. New housing typologies with home/working arrangements must be sought.

Zaborski highlighted the work of grassroots working groups which in 10 days gathered more than 1000 people working on bottom-up initiatives, including the adaptation of

snorkeling masks for use against COVID using three-D printed elements. This “sharing initiative” has found obstacles in copyrights use, which demands a rethink of economic organization in economies post-pandemic.

MAIN TAKE-AWAYS: grassroots organization in face of governmental inaction, rethink of spaces and mobility after the pandemic, more attention to work/home arrangements, a new economic scenario after the pandemic, where citizen’s initiatives must be supported.

Javier Ruiz-Tagle (Santiago, Chile):

Ruiz-Tagle started his presentation by showing the street where he lives in Santiago, to show the start of the winter in the Southern Hemisphere and the high number of cars in the street. A chart displaying the evolution of infection rates in several countries shows Chile as one of the countries with highest infection rates per capita, with an accentuated ascendant curve, demonstrating the seriousness of the epidemic in the country. This is clear even in light of the fact that data is also highly politized and cannot be trusted. The number of infections is likely to be even higher and the amount of infections in Santiago Metropolitan area is growing exponentially.

The patterns of spreading of the disease are similar to other cities in Latin America: the upper classes brought the virus home from China and other trips abroad and then the virus spread to poorer areas of the city. In upper-income neighborhoods, the infection rates decreased thanks to the ability of citizens to self-isolate and work from home; while low income citizens continued to spread the virus because they need to work and move around the city, bringing the virus to their own neighborhoods.

Ruiz-Tagle sees three main issues in Chile’s response to the pandemic: first, institutional failure meant that the quarantine efforts were not coordinated and there were only partial quarantines in a few municipalities [Greater Santiago includes the commune of Santiago proper and 40 other communes with independent administrations, with more than 7 million inhabitants in the metropolitan area]. While high-income citizens could shelter in place, the working class needs to travel large distances between their homes in the outskirts of the city and the few urban centers where employment is concentrated, helping spread the virus even further. Contact tracing was initially proposed but never really worked. For Ruiz-Tagle, the second failure is a political failure, as the government would not accept accountability and transparency in data collection and dissemination. The strategies to verify cases and count the number of infections and deaths were not coordinated, influencing the kind of information available to face the pandemic. The third failure is an economic failure, as no social protection for the urban poor was initially offered and the national government even authorized employers to not pay the salaries of workers who were absent from work. Payments for basic services and loans were not cancelled or postponed. Some small grants were offered but very little relief to poorer workers

actually reached them. In summary, the pandemic unveiled social/ urban inequality and exposed the dramatic lack of social responsibility from the Chilean national government, notoriously known for its adherence to neo-liberal economic principles. All this took place in a context of a severe crisis of political credibility, since the ‘social outbursts’ of October 2019, when millions of Chileans took to the streets to protest the economic policies of the Chilean government. The scale and scope of those protests put into question neoliberal policies and the resulting growth in inequalities in the country, combined with a serious critique to Chilean political elites.

MAIN TAKE-AWAYS: Coordination is key, metropolitan governance must be coordinated to face emergencies, data and information must be reliable to enable coordinated action, monocentric metropolises suffer further from extended travel patterns, social inequity has a deleterious influence on how the virus spreads and is controlled, the neo-liberal minimal state does not work in such emergencies as strong public action is needed.

Questions from the Audience

The audience asks whether Kerala’s development model is replicable in other Indian States, as Kerala is more dependent on industrial activity and more dependent on foreign remittances.

Answer by Koshy: Not all aspects of the model depend on flow of remittances. The government has a responsibility to distribute resources in a way that benefits then public. This is embedded in the way the government is set up. If basic services are in place, response to the pandemics is more effective.

The audience asks about the situation of women in poverty conditions in times of Coronavirus.

Answer by Carvalho: the situation of vulnerable women has significantly worsened because of the pandemic, with an explosive rise in domestic violence in Brazil, because of house confinement.

Answer by Tagle: the situation of vulnerable women is worsened due to institutional negligence. If women dare to go to the police, they are not taken seriously or not believed. This is a widespread issue.

The audience asks about the lack of reliable data. How to improve?

De-politization of data collection, analysis and dissemination is mentioned.

The audience asks how is it possible to “flatten the curve” in Latin American cities with their structural problems and inequality?

Answer by Tagle: Some Latin American countries are doing very well: Uruguay, Costa Rica, Argentina is doing relatively well, while Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Peru are doing exceptionally badly, because of distrust in governments and the focus those governments

have put on saving the economy, rather than saving people. The politicians are the economic elite and they do not really out for other groups. They are just now starting to realize that a health crisis is a danger for the economy, even when lockdown measures are shunned, because the health of workers is essential for a well-functioning economy.

Answer from Carvalho: In Brazil the political factor is crucial. The Federal government not only does not care about the health of people, but also use their deaths to promote the erosion of democracy and probably precipitate an auto-coup d'état. The federal government in Brazil is using the pandemics to promote a more authoritarian government, making use of necropolitics (the ability to decide who dies and who lives) as a political tool.

The audience asks how should governance strategies between different levels of planning entities change in order to overcome the current situation?

Multi-level governance and coordination are mentioned as possible solutions.

The audience asks: Given the context of a global fight against climate change, and also how COVID has raised questions about public transportation, should mixed-use developments gain more attention, instead of focusing on individual transport modes?

Answer from Rocco: Emphasizes the necessity to couple the fights against the pandemic and climate change, and the need to build back better.

Answer from Zaborski: We must seek solutions balancing climate and health. Around the world, and also in Belarus, there are issues of zoonosis because of deforestation. While scientists are warning us about climate change, the perception of threat to life is not the same: the virus is a much more visible issue to people. How to make climate change a priority for politicians

Answer from Tagle: The idea of district organization fits into this discussion: semi-autonomous districts in the city would allow for better and more intelligent lockdowns without paralyzing whole cities at once.

Newton: The idea of district organization also fits in to the discussion of genius loci and ideas about the “village in the city”.

Answer from Carvalho: We need cities where less well-off citizens can live in the well-served central districts of their cities, without the need to make very long commutes between home and work, as is the case in most Latin American cities. Less segregated cities can have a beneficial effect on dealing with the pandemics.

The audience asks Koshy about physical distancing in Kerala.

Answer from Koshy: The responsibility of people to keep physical distancing was emphasized and people themselves played a role in not overusing public spaces. Public spaces and parks are less numerous in India, which is a huge problem.

Answer from Zaborski: the situation in Belarus is unique: most cafes and restaurants tried to stop their activities for a month but were forced to open again by the government. With the summer in the Northern Hemisphere, many young people are in the streets again without face masks. Zaborski ponders that it is not only about clear communication, but also about creating a positive image of those who are contributing to stop the spread of the virus by abiding to the rules.

Summary and Reflections by Caroline Newton and Roberto Rocco, Delft University of Technology

Caroline Newton:

- Role of governments and politicians: going back to the idea of real political engagement and political leadership (Kerala X São Paulo).
- Role of civil society: people are able to take responsibility towards society as a whole.
- Both ideas above are arguments to rethink urban governance and what the democratic organization of cities and regions could look like.
- Urban inequality is magnified by the pandemic, and the pandemic is also magnified by urban inequality.
- Low income working citizens are the most affected: they lose their jobs first and when they do not lose their jobs, they still need to travel long distances to get to work, exposing themselves and their communities to infection. We need to reevaluate how [low income] workers are supported during the pandemic.
- Reflecting on the issue of grassroots initiatives in Belarus and problems faced with copyrights: apart from the issues of democratic organization, we also need to reflect on the issues raised by an alternative economic model of the sharing economy.
- The importance of local embeddedness and decentralization of responses, not in a parochial or nationalist way, but by evaluating [and making the most of] local potentials and the genius loci.

Roberto Rocco:

- There is a huge difference in TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS in different cities discussed. Effective responses to the pandemic depend largely on the trust in politicians and institutions.
- Equally important are the prevalent IDEOLOGIES in different places: it is mind blowing to see what is happening in Latin America and Belarus, thanks to the dominant neoliberal idea of a minimal state that prevent governments from taking more decisive action to support vulnerable citizens.
- CLEAR AND DIRECT COMMUNICATION is critical for effective responses to the pandemic. The Kerala example shows the importance of a well-informed population that is able to take the right decisions concerning the pandemic. As planners and

designers, we have a special role in helping and informing citizens and decision-makers about the best solutions for urban adaptation and development.

- COVID-19 is definitely not the great equalizer we assumed it to be in the beginning. The virus has revealed PROFOUND SOCIO-SPATIAL INEQUALITIES that affect the health of our citizens differently. How are cities are planned, designed and managed matters for the health of citizens.

9. Recommendations:

- i. National Government(s): (i) Clear coordination and communication strategies, (ii) clear and transparent data collection strategies, including a strategy for dissemination of reliable data, (iii) avoidance of politicization of the response strategy, (iv) national governments must coordinate actions across governance levels and borders: multi-level governance of responses is highly desirable, as most countries have several levels of decision making and geographical administrative borders do not always match life-work and mobility systems, so trans-scalar and cross-administrative borders coordination is crucial. The idea of a minimum state seems laughable in the face of challenges like COVID-19 and the enormous coordinating efforts necessary to deter the pandemic, the enormous efforts in research and dissemination of information, and the funds necessary to sustain vulnerable populations through the pandemic. Further, freezes to rent, loan and mortgage payments and for evictions should be enforced. Most importantly, national governments must harness the knowledge, the creativity and the strength of grassroots movements and civil society organizations to mobilize society to act in coordination. Coordination in urban policy at the national level is greatly facilitated in countries where a National Urban Plan has been elaborated.
- ii. Local Authorities: Coordination and clear communication seem to be key issues at all scales, including the local scale. Spatial planning has a special role in adapting cities to the reality of the pandemic and the realities that will emerge post-pandemic, including issues of mobility (public transportation, including slow modes of transportation), new housing typologies that allow for work at home, and polycentric cities that allow for employment in multiple parts of the city, potentially reducing trips. The idea of self-sufficient neighborhoods emerged as a strategy to contain other pandemics: if citizens were able to find employment, leisure, shopping and housing in the same neighborhood, and if neighborhoods were relatively self-sufficient, it would be possible to lock a neighborhood down without affecting all the others. As things stand, neighborhoods in the outskirts of great metropolises of the Global South lack services, employment, green areas, medical facilities and everything else that would make them livable and self-sufficient neighborhoods. The example of Kerala demonstrates there is great value in coordination at the local level, with explicit pro-poor policies and strategic actions like decentralization of health care and education. The high levels of literacy in Kerala have also proved critical for the success of communication strategies by the state government.

- iii. Community Leaders have a crucial role in organizing their fellow citizens for collective coordinated action. As the example of favela Paraisópolis in São Paulo demonstrates, simple organizational measures may have far reaching effects when similar pandemics strike. If anything, community leaders can also organize fellow citizens to put pressure on the authorities and prompt them to take action. The example of Belarus demonstrates there is great potential in innovative digital solutions that help citizens take action.
- iv. Other Stakeholders

10. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

1. Favela Paraisópolis self-organization:
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-52137165>
<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2020-05-03/how-one-of-brazil-s-largest-favelas-confronts-coronavirus>
<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2020/apr/14/were-abandoned-to-our-own-luck-coronavirus-menaces-brazils-favelas>
2. Kerala Administrative reform:
<http://arc.kerala.gov.in/node/156>
<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/topic/kerala-administrative-reforms-commission>
 Nossiter, T. J. (1982). Communism in Kerala: a study in political adaptation. London: C. Hurst and Company.
 Rajasekharan, K. (2009). Kerala Administrative Reforms Commission Report 2001. Retrieved from <https://www.scribd.com/doc/12317965/Kerala-Administrative-Reforms-Commission-Report-2001>
3. Kerala Health Care decentralization strategy:
 Elamon, J., Franke, R. W., & Ekbal, B. (2004). Decentralization of Health Services: The Kerala People's Campaign. *International Journal of Health Services*, 34(4), 681-708.
 Narayana, D., & Kurup, K. K. H. (2000). Decentralisation of the Health Care Sector in Kerala: Some Issues. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/5127034_Decentralisation_of_the_Health_Care_Sector_in_Kerala_Some_Issues
 Thomas, M. B., & Rajesh, K. (2011). Decentralisation and Interventions in Health Sector: A Critical Inquiry into the Experience of Local Self Governments in Kerala. The Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
4. São Paulo Strategic Master Plan: City of São Paulo, Department of Planning. Retrieved from https://gestaourbana.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Master_plan_english_version.pdf

11. Media:

A complete report and movie registering the whole UTC will be soon available on the **GUL website** at: <http://www.globalurbanlab.org/news/events/utc-the-new-urban-normal-part-1.html>

And at the **Facebook event page**:

<https://www.facebook.com/events/3206060886118048/>

There have also been a number of posts on our social media pages:

LinkedIn - <https://www.linkedin.com/company/37487472/admin/>

Twitter - https://twitter.com/globalurban_lab

Facebook - <https://www.facebook.com/GlobalUrbanLab/>

UTC#2: COOPERATIVE CITY IN QUARANTINE FINALE: PLANNING THE "NEW" COOPERATIVE CITY AFTER COVID19



1. **UTC Title:** Planning post-COVID-19 Cooperative Cities
2. **UTC Date and Time:** 19th June 2020
3. **Lead organizer:** Eutropian research & action
4. **Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL
JPI Urban Europe	https://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/
Innovation In Politics Institute	https://innovationinpolitics.eu/
European Urban Knowledge Network	https://www.eukn.eu/
The European Cultural Foundation	https://www.culturalfoundation.eu/home
URBAN Intergroup at the European Parliament	http://urban-intergroup.eu/
The Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion	https://ec.europa.eu/social/home.jsp
The Directorate General for Regional and Urban Policy.	https://ec.europa.eu/info/departments/regional-and-urban-policy_en

Urban Innovative Actions (UIA)	https://www.uia-initiative.eu/
URBACT	https://urbact.eu/

5. Number of Participants:

Speakers: 9

Highest peak of live viewers: 47

Reached people: 2984

Views (latest update): 900

6. Objectives of your Campus:

Based on the exchange that has taken place so far during previous webinars, the objective is to use this opportunity to identify some guidelines on Planning post-COVID-19 cooperative cities. We want to build upon all the efforts that have been developed up to now and we want these efforts to be geared towards social economy. Furthermore, during the campus the “Planning post-COVID-19 cooperative cities Manifesto” has been presented.

7. List of Speakers:

- *Andreas Schieder, Vice-President of the URBAN Intergroup of the European Parliament (Video Contribution)*
- *Andor Urmos, Policy Analyst at Directorate General for Regional Policy, European Commission*
- *Peter Takacs, Policy Officer, DG for Regional and Urban Policy, European Commission*
- *Marianne Doyen, policy officer - Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, European Commission*
- *Nuala Morgan, Head of Unit - Capitalisation and Communication, URBACT*
- *Marjolein Kramer, Senior Advocacy Officer, European Cultural Foundation (Video contribution)*
- *Johannes Riegler, JPI Urban Europe, Stakeholder Involvement Officer*
- *Mart Grisel, Director European Urban Knowledge Network*
- *Nicolas Stuehlinger, Senior Advisor, The Innovation in Politics Institute*

8. Speakers' Key Points:

“When we ask to politicians (in cities) in which field they want know more about best practices to cope with the crisis in the second half of 2020, their answer is (surprisingly) not related with finance and labour. Politicians are more interested in best practices of three

key areas: mobility, digitalization and democracy and civic participation.” **Nicolas Stuehlinger, Senior Advisor, The Innovation in Politics Institute**

“One of the key areas of work of JPI is empowering urban robustness. This area deals with a lot of issues that we see coming out from the last weeks. Urban robustness anticipates a challenge in how urban societies handle increased and deeper turbulences and it deals on how to make our cities more liveable and sustainable.” **Johannes Riegler, JPI Urban Europe, Stakeholder Involvement Officer**

“Never waste a good crisis. Should we really go back to a new normal? We have to take in consideration this moment for a more sustainable and just future” **Mart Grisel, Director European Urban Knowledge Network**

“At the Directorate General for Regional Policy, European Commission, We are facing a Multilevel governance question because we know that some issues like health-care and social-care services are both in the hand of local and national authorities but we don’t know the right solution to create cooperation between these levels in such a moment.” **Andor Urmos, Policy Analyst at Directorate General for Regional Policy, European Commission**

“It is specifically important to underline the social function of cities for affordable housing and mobility. It is important to have cities that own their public transport, public water and other services that in this way cannot be under pressure - especially in the covid-19 and climate change crisis sustainable, liveable and affordable services will be more and more important” **Andreas Schieder, Vice-President of the URBAN Intergroup of the European Parliament (Video Contribution)**

“The ‘Network Making Spend Matter’ measures public procurement spends and it show us how cities are also responding in terms of procurement processes. Cities are facing current challenges thinking how they can build more socially aware practices through all aspects of city management.” **Nuala Morgan, Head of Unit - Capitalisation and Communication, URBACT**

“To us at ECF this crisis is not only related with health, economy and social cohesion but it is also a challenge to our way of life, a challenge to the way we Europeans deal with the construction of a different Europe of today and tomorrow.” **Marjolein Kramer, Senior Advocacy Officer, European Cultural Foundation (Video contribution)**

9. Recommendations:

The following is a list of recommendations coming out of the Campus, addressed to: National Government(s), Local Authorities.

“We advocate for existing knowledge, policy recommendations and financial resources to be geared towards the strengthening of social and solidarity economy practices throughout Europe. We believe that this is the way forward to not leave anyone behind.”

BETTER KNOWLEDGE Social entrepreneurship is a key to empower weaker groups, for this we need to ensure capacity building and investments.

BETTER POLICY We need to ensure policy support to solidarity practices, which have been essential throughout the peak of the crisis, to foster community-supported initiatives as a means to strengthen our democracy.

BETTER FUNDING Solidarity funds, grants or revolving funds need to be activated in order to support social and solidarity economic initiatives that have been fundamental throughout the crisis to ensure social cohesion.

10. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

- Coping with the crisis: The Innovation in Politics Institute in cooperation with Act.Now launched a project to collect, document and provide innovative practices in dealing with the crisis across Europe and at all political levels.
<https://innovationinpolitics.eu/en/coping-with-the-coronavirus-crisis/>
- The European Cultural Foundation launched the European Culture of Solidarity Fund in various application windows. The second window will open on June 22nd, and will close on July 14th, 13:00 CET PM.
<https://www.culturalfoundation.eu/library/second-round-culture-of-solidarity-fund-is-announced>
- How are URBACT cities reacting to Covid-19? <https://urbact.eu/how-are-urbact-cities-reacting-covid-19>

11. Media:

Event page - Facebook: **<https://www.facebook.com/events/699707563932285/>**

Full webinar video:

<https://www.facebook.com/cooperativcity.org/videos/613180559551007/>

Manifesto: **<https://cooperativcity.org/2020/06/19/manifesto/>**

Manifesto Video: **<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JO9pkjKrn4o>**

Event following the webinar: <https://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/event-calendar/ult-14/>

UTC#3: ADDRESSING THE EXPANDING DEMAND FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING

COVID-19 Take action with us in cities and communities

INDICATE HERE: 22nd, June, 2020
INDICATE HERE: 5PM (CET TIME)

URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS
COVID-19 URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS Series #2

Link to Register.. <https://bit.ly/2N7syGH>

Partner: FIABCI INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE FEDERATION

Meet eminent speakers:
Moderator: Christine Auclair, Officer-in-Charge, Advocacy and Campaign Unit, External Relations, Strategy, UN-Habitat,
Moderator 2: Mahmoud Hesham AlBurai, Chairman of the Middle East Sustainable Development Agency
Speaker 1: Mr. Frank Lang, Director of Housing, St. Nick's Alliance
Speaker 3: Mr. Andrew Chimphondah, CEO Shelter Afrique
Speaker 4: Mr. Lew Shulman, Chairman of the Board, iBuild Global, Inc.
Speaker 5: Mr. Budiarsa Sastrawinata, MD Ciputra Group

Participate in the roundtable!

#TakeAction4Cities WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

1. **UTC Title:** Addressing the expanding demand for Affordable Housing
2. **UTC Date and Time:** Monday, June 22nd, from 11 am to 12.30 pm (NY time)
3. **Lead organizer:** FIABCI-The International Real Estate Federation
4. **Partner(s) organizations** None
5. **Number of Participants:** 1947 (1728 on Facebook, 219 on Zoom)
6. **Objectives of your Campus:**
 1. **Convince private developers** worldwide to promptly **address** the **increasing demand for low-cost housing**. Since many workers lost their jobs or an important portion of revenues, they will no longer be able to afford their current home. 2. Explain how developers can make a reasonable **profit** by building low-cost housing. 3. Explain various **financing scenarios**. 4. Introduce **iBuild**, a new mobile app enabling complete tracking of all construction expenses and payments.
7. **List of Speakers:**
 1. **Budiarsa Sastrawinata**, CEO of the Ciputra Group, Indonesia and President of FIABCI-Indonesia. 2. **Frank Lang**, Director of Housing, St. Nick's Alliance, New York. 3. **Andrew Chimphondah**, Managing Director and CEO of Shelter Afrique, Chairman of the African Union for Affordable Housing, Nairobi. 4. **Lew Shulman**, Chairman of the Board iBuild Global Inc., Washington D.C. **MODERATORS:** 1. **Christine Auclair**, Officer-in-charge, Advocacy and Campaign Unit, UN-Habitat, Nairobi 2. **Danielle Grossenbacher**, Main FIABCI representative at the UN in New York, Chair of FIABCI's World Urban Campaign "The City We Need is Affordable"

OTHER PARTICIPANTS: 1. Raj Raipal, Treasurer of FIABCI-USA, NYC **2. Rusmin Lawin**, Vice-President of FIABCI - Asia Pacific, Jakarta.

8. Speakers' Key Points:

1. BUDIARSA SASTRAWINATA- The Ciputra Group has developed 97 housing projects in Indonesia. It is currently involved in helping the Indonesian Government reach its goal of building 1 million homes a year to accommodate the rapid increase in population. The latest project completed by Ciputra is in the New Town of MAJA where 15,000 homes have already been sold, 90% of which are low-cost housing. Special attention has been given to the comfort inside by enlarging the living room, having 4-meter high ceilings, space for home expansion, an outdoor area and an elegant appearance inside and out. The development is transit-oriented with several means of transportation easily available, environmentally friendly exceeding minimums required for green buildings, includes a variety of facilities for business and stores, health care, recreation, religion and a lake, parks and green spaces for leisure. The \$1.5 Billion investment was partially financed by a subsidiary of the World Bank. Large scale developments provide important economies of scale and the commercial part increases the revenues. Such developments can bring a profit of 20% and more. A strong partnership with the public authorities is a must. Government support of the master plan is essential and facilitates the execution of the development. **2. FRANK LANG** - Founded in 1975, the St. Nick's Alliance is managing 1700 low-rent apartments in 100 buildings in New York City. In the past 12 years, it has focused on renovating vacant buildings to become affordable rental buildings. Finding low cost financing has been crucial to ensure success of these projects, in particular: interest-only (0 to 3%) Government loans, low interest tax-exempt bonds, conventional Bank loans, Federal and State tax-credits for housing and cleaning brownfield. The Operating strategy has been to: 1. Be granted permission to add floors in exchange for providing more affordable units, 2. Obtaining rental subsidies for residents from NY State or the Federal Government 3. Getting Real Estate tax abatements 4. Refinancing older housing to procure long-term stability 5. Build on government land obtained for \$1.00 6. Sell unused floor area rights of existing buildings to Market rate developers and use the proceeds to renovate the building and fund the reserves. 7. Make buildings permanently affordable. **COVID-19 IMPACT:** Because of **JOB LOSSES** there has been an important loss of rent collection and delayed mortgage payments. **BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES** has resulted in commercial vacancies. **DECREASE** of **GOVERNMENT INCOME** due to less income and real estate taxes paid. Government **CUT SOCIAL PROGRAMS** and **RESOURCES FOR HOUSING**. Market rate developments are slow as value of incentives decrease. **BANKS ARE HOLDING RESERVES FOR BANKRUPTCIES** and fear taking lending risks. **3. ANDREW CHIMPHONDAH.** Shelter Afrique is a Development Finance institution which has been enabling housing supply and demand as well as urban development in Africa for 38 years. Active in 44 African countries It provides lines of credit, corporate loans and credit guarantees, pre- export or import

finance, supplier and buyer credits and, in public private partnerships it offers pre-development advisory services and project implementation. There is a deficit of 56 million housing units in Africa. 60% of Sub-Saharan Africans live in slum dwellings. Only 15% of Africans can afford to buy a house or qualify for a mortgage. Sub Saharan Africa is forecast to be the world area which most increases in population until 2050. *COVID-19 IMPACT:* the impact is expected to be much harsher in slums. African economies could experience a loss of \$200 billion and international trade might drop from 32% to 13%. Housing will be a panacea for economic growth with the need to integrate urban planning and management and to build strategies for towards long-term resilience. The World Trade Organization (WTO) estimates that the contribution of construction to the GDP is 11%. The forecast is: increase in jobs, densification and economic growth, urban design re-think with health considerations and greening, focus on slum upgrading, increased budgets for the housing sector by African governments.

4. LEW SCHULMAN. In developing countries, it is estimated that 330 million households lack secure affordable housing. World organizations spend billions each year to try to solve the problem, mostly in cities where 58% of the world population now lives (estimated by the UN to become 68% in 2050). Unfortunately, inefficiency, fraud and supply the result in only \$0.55 of each dollar invested going to house building. iBuild was created to bring transparency to the construction process. The global affordable housing gap affects 1.6 billion people (one in three urban dwellers). Conventional developments are too expensive for over 4 billion people. In developing countries, 93% of adults do not have access to formal housing finance. 60% to 90% of the construction workforce there are unorganized and informal. iBuild creates a transparent and vibrant ecosystem where all constructions steps are facilitated and recorded: finding a lender, planning and design, ordering materials, construction management, finding quality workers, managing payments. This virtual tool tracks the money flow across all constituents so that 100% of the financing obtained is traceable and used for construction. The iBuild solution centers on an embedded electronic wallet that is easily integrated within leading mobile payment providers and banking systems. The wallet allows payment and transactions tracking throughout project lifecycle, all within a secure, efficient, accountable, transparent cloud-based platform. It connects workers, contractors and consumers through a customized app for each stakeholder and also provides a variety of analytics.

Recommendations: 1. National Governments should commit to Housing which represents an important part go the GDP (15% in the USA in 2018) and provide capital subsidies and tax incentives for the construction of affordable housing. It will create much-needed jobs. 2. Local authorities can lease or sell at low cost unused city-owned land or empty buildings to developers committing to build affordable housing. 3. Community leaders need to engage and identify land and old buildings representing opportunities. 4. In a time when construction of luxury building has created an over-supply in most countries, developers should consider building affordable housing which

will sell or rent quickly, if close to transportation, and where large scale projects developed in private-public partnerships can provide profits equivalent to the regular market.

9. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

The Covid-19 lockdown around the world has demonstrated the need to **enlarge and improve the living space** in homes and apartments and, if possible, to **include some easily accessible outdoor space**. It has also reminded us of the importance of providing a **variety of transportation means close by** so that people have options to travel (especially essential in pandemic times). Mr.

Sastrawinata's video presentation of the new city of Maja in Indonesia illustrates these important issues which were taken into account in the development.

Because of the pandemic, homes could not be visited before purchase. However the Ciputra Group used **online marketing** to propose in late May, during the global lockdown, its latest units built and sold 1500 homes in 3 days! Working from home might become the norm in the future. **Designing affordable homes with increased comfort, flexible use of space and expansion possibilities will be necessary.**

10. Media:

Our UTC is posted on FIABCI's website, YouTube, Facebook and Zoom

FIABCI will start posting on July 20th, on its website www.fiabci.org, YouTube and Facebook, a series of **Urban Thinking Talks** of 20 minutes each, presenting and illustrating solutions from around the world to increase and improve promptly the supply of Affordable Housing units for sale or for rent.

For further information, kindly contact:

Danielle Grossenbacher
dgny22@gmail.com

UTC#4: URBAN RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE WAKE OF COVID-19: IMPACTS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS



1. **UTC Title:** Urban research and education in the wake of Covid-19: Impact and future prospects
2. **UTC Date and Time:** 24.06.2020, 17:00-18:30 CET
3. **Lead organizer:** UN-Habitat UNI
4. **Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL
Global Planning Education Association Network	http://www.gpean-planning.org/
Association of European Schools of Planning	http://www.aesop-planning.eu/
Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning (USA)	www.acsp.org
Association of Latin-American Schools of Planning	https://aleup.org/

5. **Number of Participants:** 70

6. **Objectives of your Campus:**

The objectives of the UTC were to:

1. provide a future vision of higher/tertiary education during and post-pandemic to ensure effective knowledge generation and communication, equity, and inclusion.
2. Identify and support future educational programs/syllabi/capacity building and training necessary to enable universities to deliver assistance to urban policies, planning and design during the pandemic, and contribute to the post-COVID-19 realignment, and SDGs' processes
3. Disseminate best urban practices within curricula and research programs to

realize the objectives of the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs.

7. List of Speakers:

1. Camilla Perrone. Associate Professor of Urban and Regional Planning – University of Florence (UniFi), Italy
2. Dawn Jourdan. Professor and Executive Associate Dean – College of Architecture, Texas A&M University, USA
3. Subrata Chattopadhyay. Professor and Dean – Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India
4. Nabeel El Hady. Professor of Architecture and Urban Development – Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University, Egypt
5. Carlos Gilberto Carlotti Junior. Provost for Graduate Studies – University of Sao Paulo (USP), Brazil

8. Speakers' Key Points:

- Question 1: How has COVID-19 affected universities in your country/region and how are those institutions adapting to be able to continue to deliver effective education and research despite the challenges? Please reflect on the impacts affecting facilities, budgets, enrolments, staff positions and working arrangements, as well as other factors.

Carlos Gilberto

Brazil is facing a difficult period, being the second country with more confirmed cases globally. For the time being, the only degrees being taught on-site in Sao Paulo are those related to the healthcare sector. The others have been transferred to the virtual modality.

- Question 2: How will **educational curricula** for the built environment professions need to change in order to best serve the NUA and the SDGs following COVID-19? What new subjects will be needed? what current subjects will decline? How will instruction change? Will these changes affect the connections of theory to practice? Will there be a change in the mix of non-degree studies, undergraduate studies and post-graduate studies?

Subrata Chattopadhyay

- Covid shows that we need to rethink our teaching
- Core Subjects like housing and community planning-
 - the minimum standards, e.g. having vertical flexible spaces built into our dwelling unit
 - Social and physical distancing in small social housing
 - Lock down: importance of economic activities, both formal and informal
- Livelihood planning- formal or informal
- Livelihood or lockdown: challenge faced in developing countries
- Eco-homes for less reliance on city infrastructure
 - 3rd space in a post pandemic situation (1st live, 2nd work, 3rd community interaction) is it possible to keep soc distancing in the 3rd space

- Migration studies: migrant labourers. Industry is heavily dependent on migrant labour. It's an issue when they go rushing back to their own countries
- Immersive technology for architects and urban planners who would otherwise go in person
- Real time spatial planning.
- Subjects that will decline:
 - Manual engineering drawing -> more digitized
 - Physical model making
 - Field trips
- How will instruction change?
 - Capsule lectures- 15 minutes lectures which can open up some subjects
 - Demonstrations should take place with a limited number of students and then be shared, can be on YouTube but real time is better.
- **Question 3:** Will online learning become more prevalent in the post-COVID era? How will this affect design education, including studio format courses?

Dawn Jourdan

- *High studio content- how to redeliver*
- *Will only be able to open up to 50% capacity in the fall, will a university be able to stay open?*
- *What we're doing is contingency planning*
- *International students participate more with the chat option*
- *How long can students sit in front of a computer?*
- *Technologies that allow collaboration, software available on the cloud*
- *Prepare for technological (internet) failure*
- *How to care for students, need to be satisfied with the human interaction, encouraging colleagues to invest their time*
- *The new third space is this virtual space,*
- *Challenge is access to Time, technology & capital*

Before Climate Change was at the forefront of our agenda, but now health is.

- **Question 4:** Are universities prepared to develop the new knowledge necessary to plan, design, build and manage cities in order to meet the SDGs and the NUA in the post-COVID era? What new subjects and forms of research will be needed? How can researchers be responsive to the immediate needs of policy makers? How will this work be funded and staffed? How will the results be disseminated in a timely manner?

Camilla Perrone

The pandemic is an important opportunity to rethink environments, places and methods of interaction and research in universities.

Innovating in 3 directions:

1. Organization of research and knowledge transfer. Increase the digital competence of infrastructure of many universities, build on this breakthrough that the pandemic has accelerated.

Allowing possible institutional actions:

- institutional networking for the exchange of practices, institutional approaches and learning,
- addressing a comparative monitoring of the achievements of sustainability objectives through research and institutional activity?
- promoting the implementation of the open science policy at the international level by making research products accessible and making data platforms interactive and usable
- multiply the number of knowledge management and sharing platforms which might imply capacity and community building- a way to guarantee knowledge transfer data and competencies between universities and policy makers, and vice versa.
- such a platform could significantly reduce the cost of doing research already done elsewhere, an important issue at universities.
- Research ministries should also direct investments into this direction- specific research for pushing reaction for the post-Covid phase, reach a/the unsustainable dev model, also EU with reference to the new horizon Europe season, the next research and innovation framework, should invest in specific research for pushing ahead the reaction to the post-Covid phase and in the bigger challenge to reach a sustainable development model.

2. Teams and approaches

- a. Share a territorial and political ecological perspective which is also urban that promotes the health and metabolic balance of territories, never social or ecologically neutral; the rebalancing of social and economic inequalities and the new environmental and territorial justice, This might lead to the relationship between extensive urbanization and emerging infectious diseases, using the empirical covid pandemic examples, especially role of shifting urban ecological relationships infrastructures and governance dynamics, in both giving rise to and mitigating part of infectious disease outbreaks.

- In short: Territorial Political ecology considers urbanization as a soc, pol, econ, ecol. Process. It is the field of study that investigates the relationships that physically sustain urban life and the processes that affects them.

This approach is urgent in dealing with the post pandemic phase, cc and inequality.

This should facilitate the encounters between the two spheres: research - policy and action.

3. Encourage the relationship between universities and social entrepreneurship, by sharing knowledge with this field and importing new research topics from the world of practice. Relevant to innovation in research.

- Formula of the design workshop studio

by concentrating/reducing the in-person interaction in the moment of the design activity

- Should find a new way to combine e-learning and in-person learning, both still have an important role.

Nabeel El Hady

- *Nabeel is used to going on fieldtrips with his students, not sure if he can share the optimism in technologies*
- *Covid is teaching us the value of human life itself*
- *Egypt has an almost 63% informal workforce = significant proportion of the population. This is quite a challenge.*
- *Essentials:*
 - Air - How to maintain, address, learn about air quality in informal areas, is a matter of life and death
 - Water
- *Without nature, no human nor essentials can exist. Make nature relevant, otherwise we are running a dangerous course*
- *How to make technologies relevant? How to deal?*
- ***We need to act, not wait until we have a masterplan***
- *There are many lessons here to learn (from the Covid response) in how to address Climate Change as it is the major crises and biodiversity*

Gilberto Carlotti Junior

Federal and state governments support research in Brazil. Universities in Sao Paulo have 1% of the Sao Paulo state revenue, but the rest of Brazil will have a lot of problems in the long term, as the state is not funding research anymore.

(Now we have an anti-city backlash in response to Covid and BLM, that there would be fewer problems in suburbs. However, it's not one or the other, issues are merely magnified in cities. This is not an urban issue, same issues in suburbs/ lower density places).

Subrata: Anti-urban bias: India is huge, if the disparity is reduced, then migration between states would reduce due to improved livelihood.

David: The issue is inequalities and poverty. Tackle poverty instead of de-urbanize.

Nabeel: How to innovate with limited resources?

Camilla: Extended urbanization happens within a capitalistic framework of massive inequalities. But this doesn't mean we should criminalize the city itself.

The problem is managing issues like accessibility, governance, infrastructure, environment, climate change, finding a way to reverse the process that capitalism generates into the environment we live in.

Researchers shouldn't focus on the shape of places, not to criminalize one form over/or another, one way of living instead of another one; but take the challenge to reverse this development model which is not sustainable.

Challenge is to change the development model, put political and social choices at the forefront, with an awareness that they have an impact on the environment.

Subrata:

Before we prioritized affordability, now on health and hygiene, how do we marry the two?

Scaling up the local common facilities

9. Recommendations:

i. National Government(s)

Carlos: Not to divest from research (as Brazil has done)

Camilla:

- Managing issues like accessibility, governance, infrastructure, environment, climate change, finding a way to reverse the process that capitalism generates into the environment we live in.
- Challenge is to change the development model, put political and social choices at the forefront, with an awareness that they have an impact on the environment.
- Combine affordability with health and hygiene in housing

Nabeel: Without nature, no human nor essentials can exist. Make nature relevant, otherwise we are running a dangerous course. How can we make technologies relevant? How to deal? We need to act, not wait until we have a masterplan. There are many lessons here to learn (from the Covid response) in how to address Climate Change (and biodiversity), as it is the major crises.

ii. Local Authorities

iii. Community Leaders

Camilla Perrone: Encourage the relationship between universities and social entrepreneurship, by sharing knowledge with this field and importing new research topics from the world of practice. Relevant to innovation in research.

iv. Other Stakeholders

Camilla Perrone: Research ministries should also direct investments into this direction- specific research for pushing reaction for the post-Covid phase, reach a/the unsustainable dev model, also EU with reference to the new horizon Europe season, the next research and innovation framework, should invest in specific research for pushing ahead the reaction to the post-Covid phase and in the bigger challenge to reach a sustainable development model.

10. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

Dawn:

- University studios: Art teachers used 2-3 cameras, 4 computers
- Lecturers should invest their time to care for students in online lectures

Subrata:

- Capsule lectures- 15 minutes lectures which can open up some subjects

- Demonstrations should take place with a limited number of students and then be shared, can be on YouTube but real time is better.

UTC#5: THE NEW URBAN NORMAL: URBAN SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE POST COVID-19, PART 2



1. **UTC Title:** The New Urban Normal: Urban Sustainability and Resilience post COVID-19, PART 2
2. **UTC Date and Time:** 24 JUNE 2020
3. **Lead organizer:** Delft University of Technology: Global Urban Lab
4. **Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL
European Commission's Directorate-General Regional and Urban Policy	https://ec.europa.eu/info/departments/regional-and-urban-policy_en
Green house Think Tank	https://www.greenhousethinktank.org
Common Wealth Think Tank	https://www.common-wealth.co.uk

5. **Number of Participants:** 75
6. **Objectives of your Campus:**

This UTC addresses the need to tie urban responses to COVID-19 to wider ideas about urban sustainability and resilience. While this pandemic is probably the biggest global challenge humanity has faced since World War II, it pales in comparison to the long-lasting effects of Climate Change, depletion of natural resources and overall social, economic and environmental crisis that might ensue.

The UTC is organised in three sessions during June and July. The first instalment gave a voice to a group of young scholars from four different countries in the Global South, speaking about the effects of the pandemics in their cities of origin (São Paulo, Santiago, Minsk and the State of Kerala in India), the first responses to it and the prospects for the future. The second instalment gave a voice to a representative from the European Commission Directorate-General Regional and Urban Policy to introduce the newly launched European Green Deal, and to two organisers/activists working in two different UK-based think-tanks dealing with proposals for a UK New Green Deal.

This event was organised by GUL, the Global Urban Lab of the TU Delft University of Technology, a communication and action platform that brings visibility and articulation to TU Delft staff and students doing work on topics of urbanisation in the Global South.

7. List of Speakers:

- **Dr. Sander Happaerts** (*European Commission, Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy*)
- **Robert Magowan** (*policy advisor for the UK government, and activist with Green New Deal UK*)
- **Julian Siravo** (*Urban and Design strategist at Common-Wealth, UK <https://www.common-wealth.co.uk> a UK-based Think Tank which focusses on transformation six vital areas of life*)
- **Dr. Costanza La Mantia**, *Former Senior Urban Planner at the UN-Habitat Urban Planning and Design Lab, now Technical Advisor to Rwanda Housing Authority and Rwandan Minister of Infrastructure (for the World Bank).*
- **Dr. Luz Maria Vergara d'Alençon** *is a Postdoctoral researcher in the Department of Management in the Built Environment at TU Delft. She is an expert in housing management.*
- **Dr. Igor Pessoa** *is a postdoctoral researcher in the department of Urbanism at the Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment. He is an expert on participatory planning and design practices.*
- **Dr. Caroline Newton**, *Associate Professor of Spatial Planning at TU Delft, architect, urban planner and political scientist. She holds a PhD in social geography from the University of Leuven.*
- **Dr. Roberto Rocco**, *Associate Professor of Spatial Planning at TU Delft. He is an expert in governance and sustainable development.*
- **Anja van der Watt** *is a Master student at TU Delft and was responsible for the general organisation of the event*

8. Speakers' Key Points:

Dr. Sander Happaerts (EC DG-Regio)

Mini-bio: Sander Happaerts is a policy analyst on sustainable growth at the European Commission's Directorate-General Regional and Urban Policy. He

is responsible for environmental and climate issues and works with other Commission services to integrate environmental objectives into cohesion policy investments across the EU. Before joining the Commission, Sander worked as a research manager and lecturer on sustainability transitions and environmental policy at KU Leuven (Belgium).

Sander kicked off his talk by explaining the role of DG Regio, the part of the European Commission that deals with regional and urban policy, most specifically with regional or investment policy. Cohesion Policy represents approximately 1/3 of the total EU budget and goes directly to member states in the form of investments in regions and cities. Sander is responsible for making the link between those investments and the EU's environmental and climate policy. The Green Deal for Europe is one of the six policy priorities from the Von der Leyen presidency at the head of the EU. Its primary objective is to make Europe the first climate neutral continent by 2050. The Commission has initiated a number of strategies, proposal for new legislation and projects to make this climate neutrality a reality. A big part of this effort concerns energy transition. As an example, the EC will give incentives for a big wave of home renovations to make them more energy efficient, alongside a number of initiatives to boost renewable energy, like the hydrogen economy. Efforts are also being made towards a circular economy, with the adoption in March 2020 of a new and very ambitious Circular Economy Action Plan. Alongside these initiatives, there is also the ambition to achieve zero pollution. The Commission is now working towards a new action plan on air quality, noise pollution and soil quality, with the ambition of making the EU pollution-free. In May, the EC has adopted a new biodiversity strategy which aims to make 1/3 of the European territory protected. Moreover, this new action plan has several interesting elements for cities, such as a proposal for each city in the EU to adopt an urban greening plan. Sander highlights the Biodiversity Strategy, the Farm to Fork Strategy, and the numerous initiatives related to mobility. All these policies must be implemented by member states.

A couple of weeks before the UTC, the Commission adopted a [emergency] Recovery Plan for Europe. The EU budget works in 7-year cycles and the next cycle is supposed to begin in 2021 and the new budget proposal is still being discussed by member states. So, the [emergency] Recovery Plan basically responds to the COVID-19 crisis [in an immediate manner] and has three elements. The first element is the immediate response to the crisis, including support for member states' labour markets and their health sectors. The idea is to fix the damage done by COVID-19, so even in current programs, more funds are being made available. The Commission sees how municipal budgets are going down because of the drop in tax collection from local businesses, affecting for example planned cycle paths or waste management projects.

Sander highlights the fact that there are ample funds available, so the main question remains "how are we going to make the green transition happen"?

There is great territorial diversity in the EU. Not all regions in Europe are starting the sustainability transition on an equal footing. For instance, in rich regions of the EU, such as the Netherlands and Flanders in Belgium, a large amount of waste is recycled, while in many EU member states landfilling is still the prevalent. In order to achieve a circular economy in the continent, it is crucial to take this diversity into account. The environmental impacts of climate change are hitting the poorest the hardest. Very often, the poorest neighbourhoods have the highest levels of air and noise pollution. But this is also true at the European scale. Exposure to some pollutants overlaps to a significant extent with the less developed regions of the European Union. Sander reminds the audience about Cohesion Policy that goes principally to European regions that are less developed, so countries like the Netherlands receive little Cohesion Funds. As part of the European Green Deal, the Commission has proposed a new “Just Transition Fund”. All these funds are part of Cohesion Policy and are negotiated with European Trading System ETS, European Commission Programs, member states and regions. Each country decides on which funds will be used to make changes on the ground. Cohesion Policy invests in everything ranging from research and innovation, digitalisation, the environment, climate change adaptation, risk prevention, [and also] in schools and hospitals. But this investment is always place-based, in which regional investment encourages an integrated approach for development. But Cohesion Policy has specific elements for cities as well, including for example the Urban Agenda for the EU (the Pact of Amsterdam), which is the European response to the [UN-Habitat] New Urban Agenda. All this means that when the Commission negotiates programs with members states, it is basically the members states or their regions that decide on the projects to fund.

Sander gives the example of a project in the Netherlands, supported by the University of Twente, which has developed a new membrane that [has the ability to] remove certain pollutants from water. The Cohesion Policy investment helped commercialise this new project, so it can be scaled up. The second example is the Ruhr region in Germany, which is one of the oldest industrialised regions of Europe and where decades of cohesion policy investment has helped the region transition from an old deindustrialised region to a green metropolis. There are [hundreds] of projects on urban greening, cycling networks, industrial site conversion, although this is not about individual projects but about integrated development. These are the elements of Cohesion Policy that support the Green Deal for Europe. In the Netherlands, for instance, this means support for projects related to water management. The policy is there to support innovation, but also to facilitate the phasing out of unsustainable practices, leaving no one behind. To leave no one behind is one of the key principles of the European Green Deal, and one of the key tasks of Cohesion Policy.

KEY TAKE AWAYS

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT, TRANSITION STRATEGIES, INVESTMENT POLICY, MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE, PLACE-BASED DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY, LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND.

Robert Magowan is a policy advisor and writes on green politics and economics. He is formerly Policy Development Co-Coordinator for the Green Party of England and Wales, sits on the Core Group of Green House think tank and is an organiser with Green New Deal UK. He has a Master in Governance and Economics by the University of Leiden.

Robert kicks off his talk by reminding the audience the concept of Green New Deal is sometimes maligned by its opponents, and that he, Robert, speaking as an activist for Green New Deal (GND) UK, thinks it's important to get the concept right. All three words are important. It must be a "green" new deal, otherwise it's not made for the 21st Century. It must be a "new" deal, otherwise it is the same deal as before, the same terms of the agreement. Without the [word] "deal", it's just one party involved, and not multiple parties, which is crucial. Roberts speaks from a UK perspective and his presentation explains how GND UK goes about its work, but the Green New Deal must be internationally minded as a concept, for obvious reasons. There are recently launched campaigns called Green New Deal for Europe and Global Green New Deal. In the UK, the Green New Deal is an ambitious 10-year national action plan to transform the country's economy, securing a liveable climate and building a more just society. But looking from both a UK perspective and an international perspective, we are living a double crisis: a climate crisis and a crisis in inequality. These issues are huge and underpin much of the political debate around the world. For Robert, there is no time for "tinkering around the edges", as solutions must address those two crises. Although some of the policies introduced by governments can be seen as "green policies", many fail to bring real benefits to people. That's what the Green New Deal tries to do, and this is also a principle Green New Deal UK tries to follow through its five principles for a GND.

The first principle is to totally decarbonise the UK economy in a way that enhances the lives of ordinary people, workers and communities, in order to eliminate social and economic inequality. The immediate priority is to reduce emissions fast. For Robert, if we had started reducing emission 10 or 20 years ago, we could have stuck to [a reduction of] three percent a year and things might not have been so bad. Right now, we need a seven percent reduction every single year, globally, until 2050. So, rich nations with a history of [high emissions] need to play a bigger part [in climate action]. The second principle of the Green New Deal is to create millions of secure unionised jobs across the UK, guaranteeing healthy livelihoods for all workers. This speaks to the idea of a just transition. This isn't about fetishizing work. It is not about getting rid of people who are working in high-carbon industries. It is about finding a way to put work where it's needed. And there are many places where work is needed. It is also about making sure that work is good quality work, for example by increasing the role of unions and reducing work hours. That was part of the construction of the original Rooseveltian New Deal in the US. The third principle is to transform our economy so that the financial system serves the needs of people. Our economy must work for everyone with greater democratic participation and accountability. The fourth principle is to protect and restore vital habitats and carbon sinks, including forests and wild areas, and ensure the provision of clean

water, air, green spaces and a healthy environment for all. [<https://ukscn.org/the-green-new-deal/>] It might be easy when we're trying to transition to a low carbon economy to have the actual green dimension as an afterthought, but it can't be that way. We have these big infrastructure projects that are needed to transition. We need to support the creation of really good unionised jobs working to restore nature. The fifth principle is to promote global justice by supporting all peoples and countries to decarbonise quickly and fairly, in line with timeframes set out by science. The Green New Deal will ensure the UK does its fair share to tackle climate breakdown – and more – to account for historic emissions and the exploitation of resources and communities, particularly those in the Global South.

Originally, US President Roosevelt enacted a Green New Deal in response to the Great Depression. There are solid criticisms to that plan. But in principle, the rolling up of sleeves in government and the identifying of public goods, directing resources towards them are the critical elements of that deal, and that's why we take inspiration from it. But there were many, many weaknesses in that plan, including institutional racism, the lack of democratization, and that fact that it was material or consumption driven in many ways. So, there is a large amount we can build on that plan, but we don't need to be tethered to it. In 2008 the idea of a Green new Deal was put forward by economists and thinkers in the UK, including economist Anne Pettifor, Caroline Lucas from the Green party, Larry Eliot at The Guardian and many others, but it did not mobilise people powerfully enough to see it introduced. So, the credit has to go to Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, for causing a rising movement in the US. A group of activists who picked up the idea in put it front and centre in AOC's plan. That plan stirred imaginations in the UK, and people started to ask "what's our plan"? "where do we fit in all this"? For Green New Deal UK, it is about creating a broad-based coalition: organized youth, organized workers and organized communities in the UK. There has been a really inspiring Youth Movement around the world, like the Sunrise Movement in the US. These movements have been really powerful in forcing people to take on responsibility as adults for what kind of future we will leave for future generations. People say that what actually matters is council politics [local politics], but hundreds of councils in the UK have declared emergencies and they can act on the climate emergency to make it real [for people]. These are going to be the local matters that people care about in the next 10 years. But how do we get there? We need immense political will. We need to create and sustain this political will.

KEY TAKE AWAYS: Economic transformation, mobilisation of youth groups, labour and communities, democratisation, action plan for a carbon free economy, reorganisation of work.

Julian Siravo is an architect and urban designer working in the policy and think tank world. He coordinated the design and urban research work of the UK-based Think Tank Common Wealth, a Think Tank that focuses on developing forms of democratic ownership and transforming how the economy operates and for whom. At Common Wealth he is busy turning green policy into design questions.

Julian Siravo kicks off his talk by explaining that the Think Tank where he works, Common Wealth focuses on the future of ownership. IT has only been around for

about one year and Julian has been with them for around 6 months. One of the outputs of Common Wealth during that time was a Blueprint for a Green New Deal, which Julian will explain during his talk. Robert Magowan already explained the GND extensively. Julian highlights the idea that work is important and that reducing the work week is important, both for Common Wealth and for the other Think Tank Julian worked for. Julian goes on to outline the different research streams that Common Wealth sees as important for a Blueprint for a Green New Deal. The first is about finance and investments, which we can Green Central banking. What it really means is a change in how public investment operates and a domestication of private finance. The second issue is ownership and institutions. The means rethinking property arrangements, which is a particularly hot issue in the UK. This is about building a 21st century commons, reimagining the company form and really taking the economy from a place of extraction to a place of stewardship. The third issue is green internationalism, which is central issue for Common Wealth (CW), connecting to the talk by Robert Magowan. Partly because of Brexit, but also for other reasons, a Transatlantic connection is really important. CW has been doing a lot of research on just, sustainable and globally coordinated trade, international institutions that are geared towards the benefit of the global south and a system that embeds solidarity over charity. Industrial strategies are another issue, along with green jobs and skills also mentioned by Robert Magowan, green industry, entrepreneurship and manufacturing, seeking to democratize innovation. CW has been looking at the works of IIPP, Mariana Mazzucatto [Mariana Mazzucato (PhD) is Professor in the Economics of Innovation & Public Value at University College London (UCL), she is the Founding Director of the UCL Institute for Innovation & Public Purpose]. It is about making sure that innovation processes work for all of us. CW has also been working with ecological and social regeneration, and anything to do with biodiversity in nature restoration, with some good research going on on land restoration. Julian's job has focused on how to visualize some of those projects. He admonishes the audience to go and check the Interactive Rewilding Projects Fund <https://rewildingeurope.com> Another issue is health, social care and a wellbeing economy, in the intersection of which we find cities. The biggest piece of work Julian has worked on so far is the Green Deal City of 2030. <https://www.common-wealth.co.uk/interactive-digital-projects/green-new-deal-city> Julian conceptualizes the Green New Deal City through rethinking scales, and through the concept of sharing. At what scale do we start [to build a New Green Deal City]? For Julian, we need to rethink ownership when talking about urban contexts. This includes understanding what local finance is and what it is supposed to do, what are the parts of the economy and the market that we want to start to pull into processes of public finance. In CW's interactive visualization, they had anything from housing projects to small markets to retail parks, which would all be part of local social initiatives. This would also include what CW calls retrofitting revolution in order to bring down the carbon consumption of each household while at the same time addressing the hugest issues of fuel poverty that the UK in particular suffers from. This means getting into the nitty gritty of appliances, heat pumps, solar panels and thinking of those things with a public mindset and another scale of sharing, sometimes municipal and sometimes at the neighborhood scale in public solutions and local logistics. So, anything from last mile cargo or moving some of our urban gearstick into rail and bringing back some ideas like trams for example, which have been left behind. It also involves rethinking the scale of energy, at which scale energy is owned, produced and boxed. This is something

CW has been working on for the city of Glasgow, where they are trying to visualize what a green new deal would mean there. It is about unpacking the complicated issue of pumps for every building and thinking about how [different] ownership structures can help in that direction. It's also about thinking what spaces in our communities can enhance community wellbeing and where we can co-create in order to fight issues of urban loneliness. On a more general sense, CW thinks that the reorganization of the city will need to be based on re-aggregating and reinventing urban objects and [combating] man made emissions. This also includes rethinking where work is going to take place. One of the new normals that COVID is likely to bring is work from home. For Julian, we ought to be thinking about whether we should work from home, or whether we can think of solutions like work from community or work from neighborhood. And also think about the effects it will have on the demands that will be placed on ground floors, especially in the UK where so many neighbourhoods are so heavily residential and low in services, which is an issue, according to Julian. It is also an issue for urban design, since it includes rethinking our urban blocks, as it is about what we can share at the scale of the block. Anything from laundry to food storage and packaging, but also about turning our roofs into social spaces with shared tools and shared furniture. For Julian, it is about life styles and also connected to the idea of the four-day week. And what are we going to do with our three-day weekends. Are we going to get everyone to go to Barcelona every other week? For Julian, it is really about creating cities that are geared for leisure, for care and for sociality rather than just for work and consumption.

MAIN TAKE-AWAYS: new forms of ownership, new forms of work, shorter working weeks, new spatial organisation of cities, creating the 21st century commons, spaces for community life, cities geared towards care, leisure and social life, rather than work and consumption.

Costanza LaMantia, architect and urbanist, activist, former researcher at Wits University in Johannesburg, Former Senior Urban Planner at the UN-Habitat Urban Planning and Design Lab, now Technical Advisor to Rwanda Housing Authority and Rwandan Minister of Infrastructure, on behalf of the World Bank.

For Costanza, it is important to listen to such different perspectives. The European perspective, which is about policy structure. It orients the action of the member states and is very institutionally focused. And the activist perspective, which is also very important because we need to have pressure from the bottom in order for policies to be implemented. And lastly, the perspective from a think tank that has an advisory role, exploring possible futures and imagining how to turn these policies into concrete actions, from very small to bigger scales.

Costanza puts a question to the representative of the European Commission, Sander: In this event today we focused quite a lot in Europe. Europe has an important role as a donor and an important actor in the international scene, so what Europe does has implications elsewhere. Hence, there is a need to be coherent also internationally. How is the European Union thinking [about the Green Deal] through its international grants and programs and how they affect developing countries? Sander answers that this is not his area of expertise, and there are others

who work with cooperation, aide, and trade. What he knows comes from being at the table when negotiations being conducted by other services of the European Commission take place. Although he agrees with Constanza's characterization of the Green Deal for Europe as an institutional action, to help member states take decisions and formulate policies, he points out that these initiatives are often accompanied by legal dimension that is very international. And so, it is for the European Green Deal, which also has an international [legal] dimension. Europe aims to be the first climate neutral continent, but this is also because Europe wishes to show the rest of the world that it is possible to be climate neutral and to still have a high-level of well-being. Despite the many problems Europe faces, it is still the place in the world where there are the highest levels of well-being. This is why Europe is translating its Green ambitions into its trade policy, and into its development policy with a focus on Africa as well [and aiming to influence other countries]. Sander mentions Europe's "neighbourhood policy", which means that some Cohesion policy investment goes to candidate countries and neighbouring countries. Sander highlights the immense power held by Europe through its single market. If Europe adopts new standards for fuel, vehicles, or aviation, for instance [areas that are included in the European Green Deal] standards are automatically applicable to anyone who wants to sell their products to the EU market. It is easy to see that the global market follows EU standards.

Costanza draws attention of the audience to the fact that a lot of the issues being discussed in this UTC are reflected/ or have an impact on, our cities. Cycles of production and consumption shape our cities, producing justice or injustice in the access that citizens have to services. She asks Julian what role a think tank like his can play in advising governments and the private sector [about urban innovation]. Julian answers that one of the most important things they do as a Think Tank is to build new narratives. Think Tanks can also work on building the tools and narratives that can be picked up by activists. Julian thinks Think Tanks must make a compelling case for research, building knowledge freely and independently, being aware that money can kick you in one direction or the other. Keeping independence is really important.

Constanza highlights the fact the activists like Robert are trying to build and leverage on activities that create political pressure but are also trying to build knowledge and consciousness about the problems of our times and their possible solutions. She asks Robert: Do you find value in collaborating with universities or Think Tanks like Common Wealth or do you find yourself more on the position of the other, as the activist on the ground that's always pushing against [institutions] or organizing protests? Or does Robert also have an approach in terms of creating projects and partnerships with institutions like think-tank or universities? Robert answers that activists definitely lean on those organisations. The fact that he has referenced the work of Common Wealth in his own talk demonstrates that there are connections. Many activists in the UK come from a policy minded background and bring that policy mindset to the table. Robert draws attention to a UK-based organised called New Economics Foundation on which The Green New Deal UK relies on [<https://neweconomics.org>]. According to Robert, a lot of activists come from the NGO network, like Green Peace and Friends of the Earth. But NGOs rely on the political window being as wide as it needs to be: they can't go outside it, and they cannot widen it, because they need to work with the political reality [of the

moment]. They've got their funders and donors to think about, and they have their particular history and their reputation. What activists do is to try to get that political window wider, and then when the political window is wider, organisations can start to move in. Activists can radicalise their demands in the UK [for instance], which was apparent in 2019. As soon as School Strikes and Extinction Rebellion started to demand for net-zero carbon emissions by 2025, it became much more difficult for Friends of the Earth to demand net-zero carbon emissions by 2040, because it starts to look ridiculous, as it is. For Robert, the role of activism is to create the space into which organisations can move into.

MAIN TAKE AWAYS: WIDENED POLITICAL SPACE THROUGH ACTIVISM, INTERNATIONALISM, EUROPEAN SOFT POWER, ROLE OF INSTITUTIONS, ROLE OF THINK TANKS & NGOs.

9. Recommendations:

- i. **National Government(s):** The talk given by the representative of the European Commission speaks to the power of collective action and international structures that allow for coordinated action. The authority of the European Union resides not only in its economic strength, but in its ability to conceive policy that is science-based, democratic, accountable and participatory. This has a huge impact on the quality of decisions being taken. This is reflected in a European Green Deal that “leaves no one behind”, bringing together sustainable economic development and social well-being. The European Union, thanks to its coordinated economic policies and common market, has the ability to influence actors across the globe, who are eager to meet its standards of sustainability to be able to negotiate with the bloc. Cohesion Policy is an example of investment policy that aims to promote convergence and redistribution, bringing all the members of the Union to similar levels of development and well-being. Europe is an example because of the seriousness of its intentions to tackle climate change and other environmental problems, based on scientific knowledge and research, and connecting climate action with social justice.
- ii. **Local Authorities & Community Leaders:** The talks given by Robert Magowan and Julian Siravo point towards the importance of a robust civil society, in which citizens are able to “widen the windows” of political discourse and take local governments to account. Local authorities and community leaders benefit from working with each other in partnership and would benefit from harnessing the energy of activists and the knowledge produced by Think Tanks. A vigorous form of public governance in which civil society is heard has the potential to deliver much better results in the form of innovative and better designed policies.
- iii. **Other Stakeholders:** Activists are essential in any society. They lead the way in terms of “widening the window” of politics and trailblazing new issues. As long as there is democratic accountability and respect for the rule of law, activists may inject new ideas into mainstream political debate. Think Tanks are

equally important in exploring new issues and exploring knowledge that feeds into the public debate and may help citizens and politicians make decisions and look at innovative solutions. Although this was not a topic explored in this UTC, it is important to highlight that activism and Think Tanks can also be used for illegitimate objectives and for the promotion of private interests. It's worth emphasising that a robust civil society thrives in places where there is a strong rule of law and democratic accountability and the possibility of open public debate, in which ideas are debated freely.

10. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

- Common Wealth Think Tank: <https://www.common-wealth.co.uk>
- Common Wealth (2020). Blueprint for a Green New Deal: Launch Essay. Retrieved from <https://www.common-wealth.co.uk/reports/blueprint-for-a-green-new-deal>
- European Commission. (2019). European Green Deal: Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic & Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Retrieved from https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/european-green-deal-communication_en.pdf
- Green house Think Tank <https://www.greenhousethinktank.org>
- IPCC. (2018). An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty.
- New Economic Foundation <https://neweconomics.org>
- PLEEC. (2016). Green Thoughts, Green Futures: Planning for Energy Efficient Cities.
- Rewilding Europe <https://rewildingeurope.com>
- UK Government. (2014). Green Deal: energy saving for your home. Heating and Housing Benefits. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/green-deal-energy-saving-measures/improvements-and-benefits-to-your-home>
- UK Students Climate Network, The Green New Deal, <https://ukscn.org/the-green-new-deal/>

11. Media:

A complete report and movie registering the whole UTC will be soon available at:
<http://www.globalurbanlab.org/events/>

And at the Facebook group page:
<https://www.facebook.com/GlobalUrbanLab/>

UTC#6: MOBILIZING PRO-POOR INVESTMENTS FOR RESILIENCE IN THE POST-COVID ECONOMIC RECOVERY



1. UTC Title:

Mobilizing Pro-Poor Investments for Adaptation & Resilience in the post-COVID Economic Recovery

2. UTC Date and Time: 25.06.2020 14.00 – 15:30 CET

3. Lead organizer: UN-Habitat

4. Partner(s) organizations

Name	URL
Cities Alliance	https://www.citiesalliance.org/
IIED	https://www.iied.org/
The World Bank	https://www.worldbank.org/
Government of Kenya	

5. Number of Participants: 20

6. Objectives of your Campus:

The main objective of this session is to bring together experts to reflect on potential solutions for an enabling recovery packages to be both pro-poor and climate-proof. The main focus will be set towards the multiple avenues that could be explored to realize such integration.

7. List of Speakers:

Dr. Stephen Hammer, The World Bank

Dr. David Dodman, IIED

Julian Baskin, Cities Alliance

Amb. Njambi Kinyungu, Government of Kenya

8. Speakers' Key Points

Dr. Stephen Hammer, Advisor on Global Partnerships & Strategy at the World Bank
The World Bank has been working with the COVID19 response for the last 3 months and provide support to Governments through flexible financial instruments. This involves a 160-Million-dollar investment package over the next 18 months. However, the economy is at a bad point and this is creating deeper debt in developing countries.

Investments need to be data-driven and should lead to holistic, green solutions. Policy reforms and local economic markets are key drivers. It is critical to have the institutional frameworks, financing instruments and policies in place for investments to have an impact. There are different types of lending instruments, which can either be flexible or targeted, slow, or quick. Flexible instruments have pillars of thematic areas. We cannot solve all issues at once, but we need to use our networks and data to direct investments wisely.

The quality and quantity of data is critical. We have a strong pool of information from the global north yet lack databases for the global south. Additionally, the data from the global north does not resonate with the African context.

Dr. David Dodman, Director of Human Settlement at the International Institute for Environment and Development.

We are not in a new crisis. In fact, we are in a continues crisis. To ensure long-term resilience and transformation, investments need to be:

A – Accountable: investments should be accountable top-down as well as bottom-up.

B – Blended: Several sources of investments need to be grouped together. This can include international institutions, national budgets, and community funds. By engaging community groups, we foster effectiveness.

C – Context-specific: Investments should be targeted to relevant issues as fits per city and community. Investments need to reflect the local needs and context.

D – Driven by people: We need to be aware of the priorities of local people and communities. Community groups should be driving the response.

Low-income groups need to play an active role in building resilience. This should have a focus on physical infrastructure as well as social components. To ensure the urban poor is involved, the following three points need to be ensured:

I – Improving: we cannot simply bounce back. Instead, we need to improve the norm and develop transitional economies.

I – Inclusive: commonly, investments do not prioritize low-income groups. We must shape new priorities to guarantee inclusiveness. This includes factors of gender, social safety nets, migration, citizenship, etc.

I – Integrated: we must consider the entire supply chain of a service instead of a single aspect.

To unlock urban opportunities, urban professionals must collaborate and therefore become key agents of change. The focus must shift to the collective goods of a city and be actively involved in municipal level planning.

Lastly, data can and should be created by local community groups for settlement profiles or validation. This is particularly essential in areas, where the formal sector can not reach.

Julian Baskin, Senior Urban Specialist at Cities Alliance

We are facing a world crisis in inequality, climate, and health. In many countries, COVID19 is deepening the existing economic crisis and leading to national emergencies. The COVID-19 crisis has brought to surface the underling global failures of development and we must form a new coalition of forces to ensure a shift.

The informal economy in Sub-Saharan Africa is substantial, yet the territorial connectivity to the hinterland is missing and focused in primary cities. We cannot glorify the informal economy, as it is a means of utmost survival. Instead, we must encourage better circumstances for higher standards. We must act as whole society and COVID has brought back the notion of interdependencies. We cannot continue to exclude the poorest communities.

“Quick wins” and easy solutions are essential for progress. The urban poor is held back by uncertainty, due to lacking tenure ship and the threat of eviction. By granting legal status and making secure land available, they will invest in their plots. We should enable informal trade and not strictly follow the western system.

Amb. Njambi Kinyungu, Head of the Kenyan Mission to UN-Habitat

With this pandemic, an additional half billion people are at risk of joining the one billion urban poor. We must rethink the way we conceptualize economies at the international, regional, national, and local levels. Economic stimulus packages must align with targeted resources and encourage a change of mindset. It is time to reengineer the economy of the African continent and become bigger players on the international level.

In the recovery process, a stronger focus must be given to women and vulnerable groups. Training and priorities must be reviewed to include issues of gender. We must emphasize a holistic response, which can transform the health sector, respond issues of security, generating economic growth, and foster an urban transformation from the informal to the formal. Focus groups include the youth, elderly and economically weak.

By creating local incentive, governments are finding new immediate solutions to the situation. For instance, in Kenya, this includes new incentives for the people in our annual budget recently.

Overall, the areas to focus on are to strengthening the health systems and rethinking the economy. For this to succeed, access to financial resources and capacities must be in place as well as create political momentum.

Globally, while governments stimulate a ‘post-COVID’ economic recovery, it is an opportunity for countries and the international community to refocus on core investments towards resilient urban services, infrastructure, fast-tracking a green and resilient transition that include the urban poor.

9. Recommendations:

- i. National Government(s)
 - linking financial support to policy and markets
 - encourage accountable, blended, context-specific and people-driven investments
 - Build a political momentum and foster a new mindset
 - Create local incentives for economic growth
 - Give priority to health sector and the local economy
- ii. Local Authorities
 - Stronger focus and inclusion of vulnerable groups, such as women, children, and the elderly
 - Encourage community driven data collection and settlement profiling
 - Find “quick wins” to strengthen the informal economy by making resources and space available and/or secure
 - Context-specific investments based on local data and priorities

- iii. Community Leaders
 - Take the lead on data collection and prioritization of investments
- iv. Urban professionals
 - Urban professionals must collaborate and therefore become key agents of change. The focus must shift to the collective goods of a city and be actively involved in municipal level planning.

10. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

- Find and enable “quick fixes”, for instance by granting informal dwellers legal status or making secure land available
- Enable the informal sector to flourish by making space and resources available to low-income groups
- Community-driven data collection and close engagement in project development and implementation
- Context-specific investments and project, shaped to the priorities and needs of the citizens
- Ensure inclusiveness to vulnerable groups, such as migrants, refugees and low-income groups

UTC#7: ROLE OF REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY IN CREATING HEALTHIER CITIES POST COVID-19



1. **UTC Title:** Role of real estate in building healthier cities post Covid-19
2. **UTC Date and Time:** 25 June 2020, 7pm to 8:30 pm Dubai time
3. **Lead organizer:** International Real estate Federation- Arabic countries
4. **Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL
International Property Institute	http://ipi.rems.me/
Middle East Sustainable development institute	www.mesdi.ae

5. **Number of Participants:** 100
6. **Background and objectives of your Campus:**
7. **Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals***
8. **List of Speakers:**

NAME AND TITLE OF THE MODERATOR :

<i>NAME</i>	<i>TITLE</i>	<i>ORGANIZATION</i>
Charles Montgomery	Founder Happy city	Happy city

SPEAKERS :

<i>NAME</i>	<i>TITLE</i>	<i>ORGANIZATION</i>
Hazem Galal	Global Leader	pwc
Walid Moussa	President	FIABCI
Huda Shaka	Associate director	ARUP
Atif Rahman	Partner	Danube properties
Mahmoud AlBurai	Senior advisor	Dubai Government

9. **Speakers' Key Points:**

Charles

- Charles confirmed that cities and Density are not to be blamed for Covid spread and thus cities will continue to be relevant.
- Car dependent neighborhood is more disastrous than sub way areas in New York. In more dense areas they had least covid spread
- Rethink how we design urban system by giving value to small systems
- Walkable communities are the path to urban health
- Government needs to invest in social infrastructure
- High trust areas and government, more likely to survive and rebuild their economy
- Collapse in system when we build disconnected communities
- Build complete communities.
- Access to nature should be incorporated in the way developments are done
- GCC needs to build better labor camps (healthy/spacious/ etc.)

Hazem

- Resilience
- 21st Century threats are happening more frequently and having greater socio-economic impact with over 600k lives lost in the last decade and a financial impact as high as 2% of national GDPs
- Cities are at the epicenter of the Covid-19 outbreak and encountered greater impact owing to its high density and concentration of economic activities
- Cities are the most impacted

- Rapid urbanization surges have resulted in cities becoming densely packed and being spatially close makes cities most vulnerable
- High concentration of economic activity in cities (70% of world GDP in cities, but less than 2% of land mass)
- Heavy reliance and ridership on public transportation for commuting
- Several cities act as national/ regional/ global economic and travel hubs
- Cities are experiencing “twin challenges” - the more is done to flatten the infection curve, the more steeply the recession curve is rising coupled with reduced revenue and increased expenses across key urban sectors



- Though Covid-19 has tested the capacity of cities in unprecedented ways, it also provides a unique opportunity to build back better for the new normal



- In times of a pandemic threat such as COVID-19, cities need to adopt a holistic approach to reduce impact. PwC’s Cities Resilience Framework has been tailored to specifically account for pandemic threats to give a City the tools to manage threats with the collaboration of key stakeholders

Walid Moussa

- Government policies should be aligned to help private sector develop green buildings
- Affordable housing is needed to be government policy, but this needs to be done in collaboration with private sector

- We need to adapt to new normal. Cities always come back after Pandemic. People will come to cities for jobs offerings similar to 1918 Spanish flu.
- Decentralization of government policies, zoning and how we build should be rethought.
- Governments should encourage building Safer environment, and safer cities.

Huda Shaka

- Green buildings are important to build healthier cities post covid 19(air quality, energy consumption, etc)
- Need to develop connected affordable communities.. This means need to have public transportation connected to these developments
- Governance and policy are important to take sustainable development to next level/ give incentives to developers and investors to design, develop and build healthier buildings
- Needs for complete communities /walkable/access to services/diversity and strong community
- Make it difficult to have non green building
- Covid will help health, wellbeing, access to nature, air quality and operations of buildings.

Atif Rahman

- Affordability along with quality are important for future real estate market post covid 19
- Government needs to ease financing housing
- Investing in green buildings is more expensive and since Dubai has not tax, no incentives are given to developers to build green buildings
- Covid is a medical science issue and thus trends developing may not be sustainable. Real estate is always evolving.
- Affordability and developing green is always trade off. Green comes at higher cost. Thus, regulatory incentives need to be there to help developing green buildings.
- People like greenery areas and space to walk and thus developers need to work on this.
- No tax in Dubai thus government cannot give incentives; thus empower consumers by giving them creative financing schemes for such homes (Higher LTV for sustainable, green and walkable areas)

10. Main results of the Campus:

1. Health is important and thus building healthier cities is a public private partnership. Government needs to foster developing complete walkable sustainable and healthy communities. Private sector should promote and develop such communities

2. Investing in resilience requires building the right infrastructure, communities and policies to withstand future dangers that may come from pandemics, natural disasters or even economic disaster.
3. Investing in walkability and connected communities rather than building gated communities. Focusing on social sustainability of the city is important to complement economic and environmental sustainability. Moreover, investing in healthy communities (walkable, green buildings etc.) should be the future trend of real estate development.

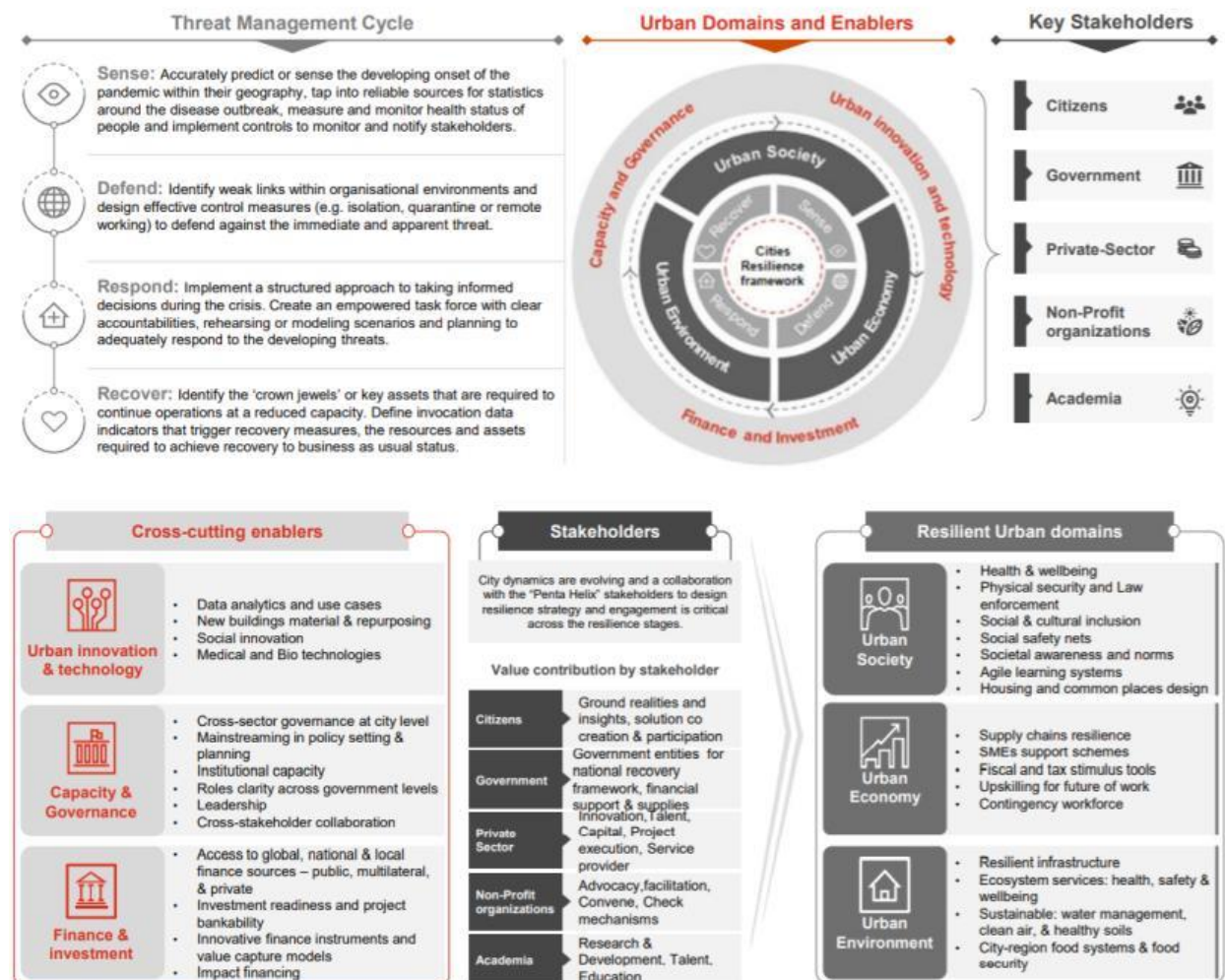
11. Recommendations:

- i. Recommendations to National Government(s):
- ii. Recommendations to Regional and Local Governments:
Governments need to develop and invest in the following areas
 - Transparency: creating a more transparent structure when it comes to laws, regulations and data to enable better readiness and actions from the private sector. Sharing data will help private sector to be more innovative.
 - Governance: enhancing city's governance system in a way that enables public private partnership to develop accountability and credibility while engaging citizens in urban decisions
 - Affordable housing: government should provide incentives to private sectors to bridge affordability gap in the city especially by easing financing such projects and end users
 - Nontax incentives to green buildings when the city is tax free like Dubai. This requires innovative incentives from the government to speed up green development.
- iii. Recommendations to Community-based and Civil Society organizations: (maximum 300 words)
 - Creating engaging awareness campaigns on health and sustainability among citizens to create a pressure on industry to behave more sustainably. Covid 19 behavior changes will help to make these awareness
 - Advocate for walkability and less dependence on cars among policy makers and citizens.
- iv. Recommendations to Other Stakeholders (private sector, professionals, researchers, parliamentarians, etc.): (maximum 500 words)
 - Green buildings: developers need to invest in developing technical knowledge in green buildings development as the trend post covid 19 may be towards such developments.
 - Private sector should invest in developing healthier communities

- Retirement communities that has health facilities and infrastructure is needed post covid19
- Complete communities: developers should develop better communities to enable residents to have access to life needs in a sustainable and happier manner. Social sustainability: private sector should invest in developing comprehensive communities (i.e. healthy, walkable, safe, green)

12. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

Speakers shared several models to make cities more resilient and happier. For further information the two presentations will be shared (pwc resilience, happy city)



UTC#8: PUBLIC SPACES AS CRITICAL SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

COVID-19
Take action with us in cities and communities

29 June, 2020
2:30 - 4:00 PM (CET TIME)

URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS

COVID-19 URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS
Series #2
#TakeAction4Cities

Register At <https://tinyurl.com/y82j62ed> Join At <https://bit.ly/31KbLo>

Public Spaces as Critical Social Infrastructure

1. UTC Title: Public Spaces as Critical Social Infrastructure
2. UTC Date and Time: 29 June 2020; 18.00 to 20.00 Hrs
3. Lead organizer: School of Planning and Development, Sushant University, Gurgaon: <https://ansaluniversity.edu.in/school-of-planning-and-development>
4. Partner(s) organizations

Name	URL
National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi	http://www.niua.org/
US Green Building Council	https://www.usgbc.org/
European Urban Knowledge Network	https://www.eukn.eu/
Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry	https://www.madraschamber.in/
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry	http://www.bombaychamber.com/

5. Number of Participants: 149**6. Objectives of your Campus:**

1. To generate a discourse on the critical social value of public spaces in cities especially during outbreaks of epidemics and pandemics.
2. To review the existing best practices on public space management in Indian and global cities.
3. To document and share the key learnings from global cities for the benefit of academic, research and policy institutions.

7. List of Speakers:

- Dr Eduardo Lopes Moreno, Director, UN-HABITAT, Nairobi
- Prof Dr Vibhuti Sachdev, Director, Architecture, Planning and Design, Ansal University
- Mr Dinesh Singh Chauhan, Chief Town Planner, Gurugram Metropolitan Development Authority
- Mr Mark Bernstein, Downtown Area Planner, City and Country of Denver
- Dr. ir. Ceren Sezer, Coordinator of Transforming City Regions International Master Programme at RWTH Aachen University, Germany
- Ms Bahanur Nasya, Project Manager, Eutropian, Vienna
- Dr Ajith Kaliyath, Associate Professor, School of Planning and Development, Sushant University
- Ms Juhi Malpani, Urban Planner and Visiting Faculty, School of Planning and Development, Sushant University

8. Speakers' Key Points:

1. "Provision of public spaces is not an accident, it is a political and planning decision" - Dr Eduardo Moreno
2. Density is a key consideration especially when we plan for public spaces in emerging economies such as India - Prof Dr Vibhuti Sachdev
3. "COVID-19 caused increasing solidarity among citizens as people developed serious cravings from public spaces" - Dr Ceren Sezer
4. "Trust, collaboration and cooperation will be central to our collective actions for reviving public spaces and other systems in cities" - Bahanur Nasya,
5. "There is an immediate need for creating strong neighbourhoods and a system of public spaces in cities" - Mr Dinesh Chauhan

9. Recommendations:

- v. National Government(s): In order to support post COVID-19 economic recovery of urban systems, there is a need to focus on developing and managing safe and healthy public spaces.
- vi. Local Authorities : Provision of a wide range of public spaces which are at various scales and spaces will make cities more attractive.
- vii. Community Leaders: Work with all stakeholders including Governments to support development of vibrant community spaces.

- viii. Other Stakeholders: Review the evidences, generate new knowledge and enable action by relevant stakeholders.

10. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

1. A GUIDE TO USING PUBLIC SPACES DURING COVID-19

<https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Policy-and-Legislation/COVID19-response/A-guide-to-using-public-spaces-during-the-COVID19-pandemic>

2. PLANNING AND COVID-19 - TOOLS AND RESOURCES FOR PLANNERS AND OFFICIALS

<https://www.planningmi.org/planning-tools-during-covid-19>

3. Social Distancing Scorecard

<https://www.unacast.com/covid19/social-distancing-scoreboard>

11. Media:

Twitter Handle of SSPD Gurgaon: @sspdgurgaon

YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCxqRtoI6izbztIzQTjLuVbA>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Education/Sushant-School-of-Planning-and-Development-109132567468103/>

UTC#9: URBAN LEGISLATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE - POST COVID-19

#TakeAction4Cities
03 - Julio
10:00 am (HORA CDMX)

#urbanthinkers
@urbancampaign
@UNHABITAT

**LEGISLACIÓN URBANA
 DERECHOS HUMANOS
 CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO
 post COVID-19**

El papel de la planeación, diseño y legislación urbanística con enfoque integral para enfrentar crisis en los asentamientos humanos será determinante en los siguientes años.

Abordar desde una perspectiva interdisciplinaria, los retos y oportunidades con visión integral y enfoque en el derecho fundamental a la ciudad y el derecho humano al medio ambiente.

CITE
WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN
URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS
COVID-19 CAMPAIGN
Defensa
C2030

1. **UTC Title:** Urban Legislation, Human Rights and Climate Change post COVID_19
2. **UTC Date and Time:** Friday, July 3, 2020
3. **Lead organizer:** Colegio de Jurisprudencia Urbanística, CJUR Internacional
4. **Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL
Ministerio Público de la Defensa de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires	https://www.mpdefensa.gob.ar/
Plataforma de Ciudades 2030	Fundacion Ciudades 2030 Ciudades en Movimiento (page in progress)

5. **Number of Participants:** 90 requests / 45 attendees

6. Background and objectives of your Campus:

After having participated in the UTC Security Gap, last May 11, focused on domestic violence, police violence, health services and evictions that threaten the safety of life in urban contexts. How the pandemic encourages discussions of solutions for the most vulnerable in our communities. This is how CJUR International asks a series of questions, of which some are selected to be presented as objectives to provide a solution in this UTC.

The following questions are presented as objectives of this UTC:

- What would be the main problems from planning and legislation to face human crises associated with climate change?
- What are the international human rights instruments that can be used to guarantee human rights in the context of an urban crisis associated with climate change?
- What would be the links between legislation, urban planning and climate change to guarantee human rights in the post-COVID_19?
- What could be innovative practices to link climate change, planning, urban legislation and human rights?
- What experiences and principles can be applied from Urban Justice to guarantee human rights associated with climate change and urban settlements?

7. Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals*

This UTC is linked to the principles of the New Urban Agenda by promoting the creation of a new urban legal science centered on three axes: a human rights legal urbanism; the comprehensive approach to territory, legislation and urban planning; and urban social justice; and with the Sustainable Development Goals: 11 sustainable cities and human settlements and 13 climate action, which are analyzed from the perspective of legislation and urban planning, the ways and means to interrelate with the impacts of climate change, with a focus preventive regarding the violation of human rights.

8. List of Speakers:

NAME AND TITLE OF THE PRESENTER:

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Claudia Ponce	International relations	CJUR International

NAME AND TITLE OF THE MODERATOR:

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Pablo Aguilar	President	CJUR International

SPEAKERS:

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Elkin Velasquez Monsalve	Director	UN Habitat Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

Eduardo Lopez Moreno	Principal	UN Habitat Office Mexico-Cuba
Alejandra Villasur	Judicial Secretary for Human Rights and Collective Processes	Public Ministry of Defense of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires
Gonzalo Lacurcia	Senior consultant	UN Habitat Office Spain
Judith Aguilar Moreno	Project Leader	CJUR International

9. Speakers' Key Points:

Claudia Ponce

- Welcome, introduction and presentation of the objectives of the UTC.
- In this Urban Thinkers Campus, the aim is to approach from an interdisciplinary perspective, with an integral vision and with a focus on the fundamental right to the city and the environment, the challenges, opportunities and problems facing legislation and planning urban when it is interrelated with the problems and approaches of climate change, especially preventive in the violation of human rights in urban settlements when due to crises, pandemics or social, economic conflicts or adverse environmental impacts, the human rights of communities are violated involved.

Pablo Aguilar

- Presentation of the context as a scenario, where thanks to the weakening of the ecosystems that protect human settlements and the development of an economic urbanism focused on the science of urbanizing; Comprehensive urban law, as a reflection, this virus leaves us, that it is not experiencing a total collapse, but if a very strong crisis in the urban paradigm, stop thinking about compact, vertical, safe, economically vibrant cities, that is to say as an efficient city, it has been crumbled by COVID with the right to health in mind.
- There are no urban legal prevention frameworks, only emerging, as on this occasion. One of the central themes of this UTC is the legal framework for urban planning and management in the face of climate change.
- Mr. Aguilar emphasized international treaties to consider in the international law system to link it to national and local levels. One of the reflections that must be considered as a central point of international and national instruments is that urban legislation is aside from climate change legislation in case of its existence, and human rights legislations, these three parts are separated in the legal field and should be given, on the contrary, in integral way.

Elkin Velasquez

- Consider crises as opportunities to build and innovate locally. Verify the bad information about managing social distancing, as if it were physical distancing. Be careful with the handling of the information, always verify and support the

data mostly attached to reality. Have respect for the difference between the societies of the different countries and monitor the cases of migrants. Induce and promote resilience; operating models, public policies (pandemic functionality) levels of trust in public institutions.

- Consider a personal and family perspective, a) humility, interpretation in front of the information; b) collaboration to find the right answers, and c) working intolerance to mistakes.
- Consider the central issues in the future, urban legislation, urban planning, the right to the city, mentioning the Minister of Housing of San Salvador, "...housing is the first line of containment in response to the pandemic...", this relating it to the isolation issues (home, and housing rights).
- The centrality of the community is the most important, local social proximity, giving greater value to this proximity with the basic functions of the communities, always considering this pandemic crisis in the face of climate change, tools of legislation with the need for adaptability and integration of these communities.
- New economic forms of life, consumption and production of what is consumed, to have a multidimensional impact.

Eduardo Lopez

- In the last 20 years, cities, including the cities of the most developed countries, grew more unequal, people who lived with fewer opportunities, with fewer resources, with less access to health, lived constantly violated in their rights, mostly living in informal settlements and inadequate housing.
- The COVID exposes structural contradictions, poverty and exclusion in a world of abundance, fragility of a system and job insecurity, where there are many economies that appeared to be stable, progress in technology, but impossibility in cities to achieve something necessary.
- Mr. Eduardo transmits six elements that it considers necessary to advance in the construction of a new notion of articulating justice and to rethink the right to the city as a right that would articulate everything:
 1. Information must be constituted as a public good.
 2. Rethink the forms of participation. Build constitutionality.
 3. Think about this new normality, due to the need for a change, redirect the course and new habits.
 4. Rethink the links between economy, society, and nature, articulating urban legislation.
 5. Think that nature has rights.
 6. The prosperity of the cities is the prosperity of the regions. Cities must articulate, negotiate and reconstitute new forms of collaboration.

If we do this, we will have; Fairer different laws, Stronger different institutions, a different State with a greater presence and a different more committed society; Only in this way will we guarantee that the new normality, we will speak of an enjoyment of human rights in urban and regional contexts, that is effective, that

allows an equitable usufruct of the city and that allows the construction of a collective mandate where participation and development community allow us to think of an identity different from that of the old normality.

Alejandra Villasur

- A diagnosis of the current situation in the City of Buenos Aires was made, reaching the following: the most vulnerable people are those who work informally and those who live in popular neighborhoods that lack basic infrastructure and what to say about internet access or to device to connect remotely. And it is in these neighborhoods that having poor medical service, are where more cases of COVID-19 have been found, as well as people who died from the virus.
- Thanks to the virus, which due to the global nature and similarity in climate crises, situations of extreme vulnerability have been exposed in most of the populations, with a population that, without access to drinking water, how can they think only to keep their hands clean? Which leads us to think comprehensively about the social, health, economic and ecological aspects that improve living conditions.
- We must think about improving, generating and developing in a sustainable and comprehensive way a new humanism, a more solidary relationship, harmoniously linking social inclusion, economic development and environmental protection.
- The Public Ministry of Defense, has stated a protocol for the villages, settlements and neighborhoods vulnerable to the pandemic, under the axes of housing (evictions), hygiene and cleaning elements (drinking water), hygiene and disinfection of common spaces, issues of gender violence, education, connectivity and access to virtual platforms; comprehensive protection of workers in the popular economy of migrant origin, health and integrity of persons deprived of liberty; a protocol that has been carried out in such a way that it can support and help the population that needs it most.

Gonzalo Lacurcia

- The main focus of this talk was on planning, basically on the results of a report published by UN Habitat on health in terms of urban planning, the document on which this talk was based, was not carried out by the pandemic, however it has a lot to take back from it, since it leads us to reflect on this new normality. This document, when prepared by the UN Habitat and the WHO, gives forcefulness in aligning the integration of health with urban planning.
- The way that we plan cities has a direct impact on people's health, be it negative or positive way.
- The physical conditions of the home are a fundamental element to condition health, especially access to the most basic services such as access to water; remembering that the minimum conditions of habitability in the home are set through laws, building code, local regulations, etc.

- The way of planning is not only seen from the house and the health conditions in them, the air, the ways of life (food, sport, etc.) are also affected.
- The element of mobility is also affected, as well as natural disasters, all of which reflect accidents, disasters and stress that it causes the inhabitants.
- The virus came to denote further inequalities within cities, how the vulnerability of the most unprotected, people living in poorer neighborhoods, is further confirmed. Those who exercise functions in city planning must see it from the cross-sectional, multidisciplinary and comprehensive point of view of the issues of design, economy and legislation of cities to make them more sustainable, safe and resilient in the face of crises like this.
- The international instruments that have been elaborated through the conferences and participations of experts in relevant topics are adequate for the approach of safer, healthier, more resilient and sustainable cities, to improve the quality of life of the populations.

Judith Aguilar

- When talking about climate change, we basically talk about effects in countries such as: droughts, floods, changes in temperature, humidity and precipitation conditions, the latter three, basically affect agriculture, mainly in the basic food production of each region.
- We are talking about temporary producers, since they are governed by climate change and these drastic changes affect them in an alarming way.
- Adaptations to new conditions are proposed, such as: water retention in soils and carbon capture to reduce the use of synthetic fertilizers, compost-based fertilizers, crop diversification, technologies to optimize the use of water for irrigation and the use of species tolerant to the most severe changes such as droughts.
- The use and development of family gardens, neighborhood gardens is proposed as mitigation to reverse the effects of climate change in some regions.
- Proposals for the development of organic, ecological, agroecological, biodynamic and natural non-intervention agriculture.

10. Main results of the Campus:

- There is a direct interconnection between the urban crisis and the collapse of urban legal frameworks.
- The relationship that exists between pandemic, climate change, cities and urban planning.
- The constant violation of human rights that always occurs when there is this type of social, urban and climate change crisis.
- Urban legislation separates from climate change legislation without integration.
- Work on permanent adaptability in the face of crises, such as family, community, city. Find answers collaboratively.
- Manage models that yield verifiable data. Don't fall for simulations.

- Generate protocols of justice for the rights of all and for all in a comprehensive, inclusive and peaceful manner.
- It seems that COVID gives us a glimpse of the effects of climate change, that is, the virus denotes in small part the strongest crises that can be caused if we do not take care of the environment. The pandemic has highlighted the dimensions to be achieved in issues such as sustainable development.
- Take advantage of this crisis, to promote solutions that were previously unfeasible.
- Be careful with concepts about sustainable cities in this crisis, such as public transport, density, electronic commerce.
- The use of Agroecology to help decrease the ecological footprint, decrease temperature and improve air quality. Elaboration of microhabitats in cities.
- Food self-sufficiency, individual, family, community, national is a main theme as a result of the onslaught of climate change and confinement crisis.

11. Recommendations:

- i. Recommendations to National Government(s):
 - If there are no climate change laws, climate change laws are issued but it is linked to urban planning.
 - If it already has climate change laws, check that it has a deep content of climate change regulations with an urbanism focus, as well as a human right focus.
 - If it already has the climate change legislation, develop them extensively by linking the field of urban planning and the field of human rights.
 - Create specialized courts in environmental and urban matters and organism or institutions for the defense and protection of human rights associated with climate change and urban planning.
 - Generate regulatory review processes of their laws and regulations to detect inconsistencies between the legislation and regulations on climate change and urban development.
- ii. Recommendations to Regional and Local Governments:
 - Issue climate change legislation that is linked to urban planning and human rights.
 - Issue plans and programs to urban development with a climate change approach and human rights focus.
 - Generate regulatory review processes of their laws and regulations to detect inconsistencies between the legislation and regulations on climate change and urban development.
- iii. Recommendations to Community-based and Civil Society organizations:
 - Participate or carry out training courses associated with human rights related to climate change and linked to urban management.
- iv. Recommendations to Other Stakeholders (private sector, professionals, researchers, parliamentarians, etc.):
 - In case of the Academic sector, schools, institutes, universities, carry out courses on urban legislation with a human rights focused approach to climate

change and, on the contrary, climate change legislation with a human rights focused approach to urban planning.

12. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

As there is not effective link between climate change legislation and urban legislation, this means that there are no good practices at the moment, however, proposal can be made for the development and operation of good practices with solutions to address crises in the human settlements: begin to develop urban plans and programs incorporating the climate change approach; take advantage of the exercises that are being developed to link the climate change approach and make it mandatory; urban legislation and climate change legislation.

13. Media:

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=3605467886148921&id=100000572348079
https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=10222934837898830&id=1214717697
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<https://twitter.com/UNHabitatSpain/status/1278331799886839810?s=09>
<https://twitter.com/onuhabitat/status/1278431858406146049?s=09>
<https://twitter.com/UNHabitatSpain/status/1279099977952825346?s=09>
<https://twitter.com/ciudades2030/status/1279136624555839494?s=09>

UTC#10: MEGACITIES' POST-COVID PLANNING

COVID-19
Take action with us in cities and communities

3rd, July, 2020
3:00pm CET (UTC+2)

URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS
COVID-19 URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS
Series #2

MEGACITIES' POST-COVID PLANNING

Partners:

Meet eminent speakers:
Moderator: Marianne Molez, Fnau – MTPA-gn
Speakers:
Brigitte Baril-Mathais, Fnau – MTPA-gn
Sebastien Chambe, Institut Paris Region
Frank D'hondt, ISOCARP
Eric Huybrechts, Institut Paris Region - MTPA-gn
Gabriel Lanfranchi, City of Buenos Aires
Jeremy Moses, Regional Plan Association, New York
Mduduzi Mbada, Gauteng Provincial Government, Johannesburg
Octavi de la Varga, Metropolis

Participate in the roundtable!

Urban Thinkers Campus – Series #2

Partners: FNAU, Institut Paris Region, MTPA, ISOCARP, metropolis, #TakeAction4Cities, WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

1. **UTC Title:** Megacities' Post-Covid Planning
2. **UTC Date and Time:** 3rd July 2020 from 1:00pm to 2:30pm CET
3. **Lead organizer:** Metropolitan and Territorial Planning Agencies - global network
Please provide name of organization hosting the UTC.
4. **Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL
FNAU	http://www.fnau.org/fr/accueil/
Institut Paris Region	https://www.institutparisregion.fr/
ISOCARP	https://isocarp.org/
METROPOLIS	https://www.metropolis.org/

5. Number of participants: 60

6. Objectives of your Campus:

- Exchange different experiences and practices between megacities in the world which have to address the pandemic;
- Exchange about the first analysis done on the impacts on the management and planning of megacities also related to behavior changes of citizens;
- Highlight new shared paradigms that have emerged or will emerge from the pandemic;
- Develop recommendations in order for megacities to be more prepared and resilient to crisis;
- Strengthen and foster international cooperation and partnerships about immediate responses on the pandemic and responses on the long-term impacts.

7. List of Speakers:

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Eric Huybrechts	Director international affairs	Institut Paris Region and MTPA
Octavi de la Varga	Secretary General	Metropolis
Frank D'hondt	Secretary General	ISOCARP
Brigitte Bariol-Mathais	General delegate	Fnau and MTPA
Gabriel Lanfranchi		City of Buenos Aires
Sebastien Chambe	Deputy CEO	Institut Paris Region
Moses Gates	Vice-president, Housing and Neighbourhood Planning	Regional Plan Association, New York
Mduduzi Mbada	Head of Policy at Gauteng Office of the Premier	Gauteng Provincial Government, Johannesburg

8. Speakers' Key Points:

Eric Huybrechts:

- Megapolises are cities of more than 10 million people and we are in the century of metropolis as 55% of world population is urban and the number megapolises is increasing. Megapolises are the largest concentration of people and most connected, which make them more vulnerable. Megapolises have therefore key roles to play. The vulnerabilities of megacities are less related to the aging of the population and the density, than to socio-spatial inequalities.
- The covid crisis lessons are that the functional scale, the metropolitan scale is the good scale to address the crisis, in including rural areas. New trends revealed new capacities and opened new opportunities, especially for teleworking and digital. To be resilient, it is very important to have a good coordination between

different levels of authority. Furthermore, the covid shows new capacities to mobilise different level of governance, private sectors and civil society to straighten solidarities. It finally raises the question of the future of CBDs, mobility, relation between local and metropolitan scale, the participation etc, to be observed in the future and to focus on to avoid fragmented cities.

Octavi de la Varga, Metropolis:

- Metropolis gathers metropolitan areas and global cities. The covid crisis changes governance structure internally and in the way it is articulated with other governance levels. In many territories, the metropolitan approach was missing. Governance were not thinking in term of global territories, whereas this crisis doesn't know about administrative boundaries. Also, the way public services were delivered has changed, as the relation with their citizens and how new technologies are being incorporated in city management. Megacities are the engines of economic development. That is why megacities need to be thought not only as places of production and investment but also as places where people live. The covid crisis both deepened inequalities but has accelerated some processes. The key thematics to focus on now are public spaces, mobility, digital gap as a new source of exclusion, citizen rights and gender, which will be incorporated in the new action plan of Metropolis.

Franck O'Dhont, ISOCARP:

- The crisis impacts in different ways megacities, which depends on collective place-based intelligence. In addition, citizens might clash with local-leadership and with national leadership. The question is how city diplomacy could complement the united nations diplomacy. The impact of the crisis is not related to density, but with perception and over-crowding. The pandemic debate is spatially blind, and it is time to support global initiative for place-based initiatives and to plan urban-rural-nature continuum. Thinking at the megacities level is good if it includes sufficient rural areas for expansion and food security. The 15 minutes city is interesting, but it is also necessary to look at the 1h30 commuting city. The implementation of a new green urban deal could have place-based responses with a common set of tools with each city developing its own green deal. It is also necessary to reinvent civic engagement in urban and regional development and to complement face-to-face participation.

Brigitte Bariol-Mathais, MTPA:

- The interviews done with African mayors about their role in the covid-19 responses in short and long term have convergent results. The local authorities have played a crucial role during the pandemic to organize both social help and continuity of services. The response was relevant when the government was organized between public stakeholders, private sectors and communities. In long-term approach, the changing ways of living will bring territorial changes

and in mobility approach and services, as public services, sovereignty and local processes are necessary, as well as digital infrastructures and services to ensure the continuity of many services (health, education, payment and so on).

Gabriel Lanfranchi, Buenos Aires:

- Buenos Aires is a city of 3 million inhabitants in a context of 15 to 16 million inhabitants for the city region. 19% of the covid cases in Argentina is in Buenos Aires, as BA is more connected with other megacities. Since the start of the crisis, every two weeks, the national and local leaders meet to address the covid problem which gives a new paradigm of governance, even if it needs to be improved. Currently the municipality is updating the Urban Environmental Plan of Buenos Aires to incorporate the stakes related to the covid, but also to strengthen the environment part focusing more on adaptation, mitigation and low carbon. It is a great timing to rethink the way to plan the city referring to new normalities and international references. The method used for the UEP is called “PlanificAccion” having at the same time the plan and the project for each commune. The main challenges for the implementation of the new UEP are governance, participatory process, which is a big challenge in covid period, and working with the neighbours at the local scale with flexible projects to integrate the new normalities and to focus on sustainable infrastructures.

Sebastien Chambe, Paris Region:

- The region has been strongly wounded by the covid crisis. Paris Region gathers 12 million inhabitants and represents 1/3 of French GDP. The human and economic impacts are very important. The part of the region more affected are the lowest socio-economic areas, which highlights the link between the impact of the pandemic and the conditions of living. In Paris 1/3 of people were not able to work during the confinement, and among the workers 39% used teleworking. It gives a clue about the ambition of teleworking for metropolises plans and how it will impact the transportation system toward individual modes like bicycle and cars. Another challenge is linked to the attractiveness of the inner city as the cities of the hinterland will become more and more attractive with the telecommuting and the improvement of the mobility. The challenges are also related to resources, which leads to the question of how to plan resources toward a circular urban metabolism. The economic is really challenged by the crisis, especially in the cultural and tourism sectors. It is necessary to build a new green deal to implement a sustainable and resilient transition especially in these economic sectors. It is necessary to go on discussing and sharing experiences with agencies and municipalities in the world to implement new resilient and sustainable plans.

Moses Gates, New York region:

- The New York region has been strongly hit by the covid crisis, and the lesson is that covid exacerbates inequalities. The main part of the infected and deaths of covid are located in the center of the region. The results of demographic analyses correlated with covid infection data shows that people of colours have higher cases of covid, which reflects the socio-spatial inequalities. The second correlation is not about density but crowding in term of amount of people living in one housing unit, and the lower income you are the most likely you are to live in crowded houses. The impact of the covid is also reflected in the planning of open spaces, with public places not shaped for social distancing and, during the lockdown, people living in crowded houses used the roofs as outdoor spaces. The pre-covid economic planning strategy was toward the idea to attract wealth demand in Manhattan, which will pay for the rest of the city. The covid showed that this model was not resilient as the economic activities decreased with lot of people leaving from Manhattan and the decrease of tourism. This questions what will become Manhattan. In long-term some things will return (museums, Broadway, etc) but the employment and transportation situations are the main questions as it will lead to no residence, no tourism and no workers coming to Manhattan, and risk to fragment the city.

Mduduzi Mbada, Gauteng Province:

- The Gauteng Province, which include Johannesburg city, implemented with all cities of the region the Growing Gauteng Together plan of action. The plan gives seven priorities to focus on, in accordance with the national development plans, the African Union 2030 vision and the SDGs. The element is to bring the central government in helping the local authority to implement the plan, but also in including the rest of the city and the other regions as Gauteng is a gateway for the continent. As Gauteng is entering a pic of covid, the Province is implementing a comprehensive response plan. It aims to work on health services, food security and social relief, state capacity and adaptability, economic response in ensuring channels of revenues, social mobilisation and human solidarity, including dense areas where the social distancing is impossible, and law enforcement and compliance. The province is also investing in green infrastructure because we need to create diverse spaces to make cities more liveable. Concerning communities, the Province established a dashboard to identify the interventions made in the communities and to ensure to response to the needs of communities.

9. Recommendations:

- The Covid-19 crisis will have short, medium and long-term effects on territorial development. Long-term objectives, associated with short-term actions, must be included in the immediate response aiming to boost the resilience of megacities.

Multi-level governance

- Introduce active or reorient existing multi-level coordination bodies that bring together national and subnational government representatives, in order to minimise the risk of a fragmented crisis response. In Buenos Aires and Gauteng, planning agencies are working with the national government to develop tools to create metropolitan assets.
- Promote decentralised urbanisation. Decentralised governance will help cities to grow among the urbanisation pressures concentrated in the inner cities. It is necessary to assist an integrated development of small and medium cities.
- Support cooperation across municipalities and regions to help minimise disjointed responses and competition for urban service delivery during a crisis.
- Promote a multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary approach, which proactively involves significant actors within the cities-regions.
- Cities must be empowered to assume stronger leadership in coordination roles and to take on responsibilities for health and security and the governance and management of public and urban affairs.

Reinvent planning

- The design and management of public and open spaces are keys to fight the spread of the Covid-19 virus. Public space should be designed for physical distancing. In New York the municipality is trying to implement new rules and designs of squares, parks, streets and roofs to keep New Yorker safe. For many citizens, it's also a crucial issue. In Buenos Aires, 33 % of inhabitants considers the use of public space essential. Design decisions that will be taken during and after the Covid crisis will have an impact on citizens lives. Those design decisions should be informed by broad cross-section of society but unite around one common goal: to make public spaces and public life a priority.
- Develop new tools to adapt and integrate in planning strategies the agreements adopted in the last decades related to the development of sustainable cities and territories (Paris Agreement, Sustainable Development Goals, New Urban Agenda).
- Invest in environmental protection strategies, which includes action to mitigate climate change impacts like intensifying cleaning and waste management of cities and the reduction of gas emissions.
- Incorporate data as a strategic tool. Use data to assess inequalities and local solutions and as a coordination mechanism toward citizens, civic organizations, and other stakeholders.
- Take the opportunities offered by new technologies to support crisis management at all levels of government: use digital tools to track and control the spread of the virus, giving equal consideration to data privacy concerns.
- Use digital technologies to help ensure the continuation of services delivery, being attentive to territorial, economic, and social disparities. Cities need to invest in technological capabilities to build sustainable and resilient cities.

Bring citizens in the planning process

- Reinvent civic involvement and encourage civil participation. The experience of Buenos Aires shows the necessity to build a technical and political instrument based on the construction of social capital, through the active participation of the main social actors, and to bring sustainability to the recommendations. Further involvement of citizens in the process would be an essential success factor for the future. Government communication has to be reinvented to achieve greater interaction with citizens and respond to their needs equally.
- Inclusive post-lockdown cities must value all people and respond to their needs equally, in particular in including informal settlements in strategic plans. Basic services, particularly toward vulnerable communities, must be a priority for all level of governments. City governments must work more closely with community leaders and local associations. Citizens should have access to sustainable livelihoods, housing and affordable basic services such as water, sanitation, waste service, digital and energy.
- Introduce new capacities to mobilize social solidarity and local actors to face any kind of crisis. Residents including the most marginalized people must have a representative voice in governance and in planning strategies and programs beyond the IDP (Integrating Development Planning) processes.
- Promote a city of proximity articulated with the city scale. With the pandemic and restrictions on movement, the more autonomous compact city is a model that could contain the spread of virus as all residents to have access to their needs (work, school, shopping, health,...). This can only work if there is an equitable distribution of essential services, streets and public spaces.

10. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

Metropolis launched a platform “Cities for Global Health” <https://www.citiesforglobalhealth.org/> in order to capitalize action plans in all policy areas facing covid 19 and on recovery plan with UCLG and UN-Habitat is a leaning series of webinar “Life learning experiences, Beyond the outbreak” to make people and cities exchange about public policies. Metropolis is also working with UCLG and London School of Economics on an initiative “Emergency governance” to develop frameworks that incorporate emergency in the way we manage our city. Finally, Metropolis launched a call to rethink metropolitan spaces at the political and technical level for shaping megacities.

ISOCARP is capitalizing on the Jakarta Declaration “Planning for Metropolitan Areas”, 2019 and advocating Post-oil planning declaration for the next congress in Doha. ISOCARP is advocating a new generation of Green Urban Deals for megacities.

ISOCARP is creating new tools and online planning services: ISOCARP cyber agora, Global Planning Aid, Community of Practices and Research. <https://isocarp.org/>

MTPA: Launching in September of the working group on Megacities in partnership with Metropolis in order to continue to exchange and observe the changes for megacities. <http://www.mtpa-network.org/en>

11. Media:

<https://twitter.com/urbancampaign/status/1279041971630354432?s=20>
https://twitter.com/MTPA_gn/status/1279057129870155776?s=20
https://twitter.com/metropolis_org/status/1279066329094524932
<https://twitter.com/Urbanabanana/status/1279039515580076032?s=20>
https://twitter.com/Leni_Light/status/1279050060479844352?s=20
https://twitter.com/Leni_Light/status/1279048923311726601?s=20
<https://www.metropolis.org/news/megacities-more-vulnerable-crucial-providing-solutions-times-crisis>
<http://www.mtpa-network.org/en/urban-thinkers-campus-megacities-post-covid-planning/>
<http://www.fnau.org/en/2020/06/24/urban-thinkers-campus-megacities-post-covid-planning/>

UTC#11: RECLAIMING COMMONS THROUGH RIGHTS TO THE CITY



1. **UTC Title:** Reclaiming Commons Through Rights to The City
2. **UTC Date and Time:** July 6th 2020, 19.00 – 20.30 (Western Indonesian Time)
3. **Lead organizer:** Rujak Center for Urban Studies (RCUS)
4. **Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL
Institute of Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP) Indonesia	http://www.itdp-indonesia.org/

5. **Number of Participants:** 478

6. Objectives of your Campus:

We are intended to reflect the means of Rights To The City through perspective of Commons with these questions:

- To what extent the urban space can be fully utilized for the public interest?
- How can we recognize the survival adaptation strategy of urban dwellers amidst the New Normal?
- How implementation and policies towards COVID-19 are in accordance with the co- production of knowledge?

7. List of Speakers:

Speakers	Name	Title/Organization
Moderator	Evi Mariani	Managing Editor/ The Jakarta Post
Panelist 1	Faela Sufa	South East Asia Director/Institute of Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP) Indonesia
Panelist 2	Elisa Sutanudjaja	Executive Director/
Speakers	Name	Title/Organization
		Rujak Center for Urban Studies
Discussant 1	Anies Rasyid Baswedan	Governor of Jakarta
Discussant 2	Helga Leitner	Professor of Geography/ University of California, Los Angeles

8. Speakers' Key Points:

Faela Sufa

- The pandemic requires people to have physical distancing. This requirement is an eye-opener that the space allocation we have currently is not enough to allow most people to do their activities safely. This highlights the need for more efficient space allocation to accommodate greater public needs, instead of benefitting a few.
- The occurring phenomenon in our cities is that the most sustainable, resilient, and universally accessible modes, such as walking and cycling, are given the least space.

Elisa Sutanudjaja:

- Commoning process of urban aspects; water advocacy as commons and land consolidation as a commoning process to affordable housing provision within consideration of density, proximity, land availability and access.
- Collective Urban Governance - setting up a multi-stakeholder governance scheme where the community can thrive and emerges as an actor and partners with other urban actors (government, private, etc)
- State as a facilitating platform in create, manage and support urban commons sustainability.
- Experimentalism, including adaptive and iterative approach land use and its

institution that manage urban commons.

Anies Rasyid Baswedan

- The pandemic has doubled the number of poverty in Jakarta. We realized that it is all about inequality that we must address out of these parameters; living cost, transportation cost, access to healthcare, etc.
- For the government, the pandemic is a wake up call to learn and review/revise all the rules and policies that has been implied in Jakarta. This is also a shift of paradigm to the public towards a new lifestyle and adaptation.
- Collaboration with all relevant stakeholders is the key to achieve inclusivity. The government cannot act as if they know the answers to every problem in the city.
- In regards to the aforementioned point, the relationship between the government and the people is improving during the pandemic. At first, the government see themselves only as administrators and the people as mere residents. Next, the government act their role as the service provider and the citizens as customers. Now, we see the government as partners and the citizens as participants. However, in a more reflective way, the government finally internalize themselves as collaborators and citizens as co-creator.

Helga Leitner

- The talk about commons and rights to the city actually has been long going on and the pandemic serves as another catalyst. Affordable housing, displacement, infrastructure inequality, public space deficit, etc are global crises for a long time.
- There are 3 powerful concepts and slogans in regards to the issue; *cities as for the many and the few*, *right to the city* and *new urban commons*. But what people envision from the new urban commons is shared access to urban resources; ecological commons, knowledge commons and civic commons. Now what goes beyond commons are different social and political relation, codes of conduct, practices and ways for doing things.
- Practice of commoning and new urban commons do not just happen and have to be actively produced. It involves the commitment of sharing the power among the people. However, *caring for our fellow humans and the planet* must be indeed in the process of politics and democracy.
- Commoning is about commitment to collective interest, which is practices of consent, not coercion, collaboration and care. Yet these are not an easy task due to capitalism, individual interest of urban commons and willingness to learn (architects, urban planners, government, etc).

9. Recommendations:

- Good governance and policies come from creative engagement. There are 4 components to achieve this: government, creative partners (NGOs and community groups), the public themselves and facilitators to accommodate conversations

with each component.

- The government and the bureaucracy must learn about the fresh ways of doing things in order to get out of the obsolete paradigm of make things done.
- Applying the sustainable practices of *caring for our fellow humans and the environment as a whole* in our policy-making system, participation and collaboration.
- Allowing the perspective of commons and participatory planning to build back better reduces the challenges of achieving sustainability among urban communities.
- Transformations need to be communicated better to make the people understand that they are part of it.

10. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

RCUS has done several research, public education through webinars, advocacies and policy recommendation to relevant stakeholders from community level to regional level (Jakarta). Here is the list of activities that have been conducted/still on going.

No.	Activities	Description	Status	Link
1.	Water Advocacy	Providing the technical assistance for water provision to Kampung Muara Angke, North Jakarta in order to provide handwashing facilities as part of Coronavirus mitigation	On going	https://rujak.org/ko-laborasi-air-bersih/
2.	Lapor COVID-19	A cross-organizational survey to provide the most updated information of COVID-19 in Indonesia. This platform is used for improving public awareness on COVID-19 based on the statistical measure	On going	https://laporcovid19.org/
3.	Vulnerability Mapping	Series of spatial mapping of Coronavirus spread in Jakarta based on a few variables: 1. Location of <i>rusunawa</i> (lease public housing) 2. Location of slum settlement 3. Subdistrict density 4. Distribution of senior citizens in each subdistrict	Done	https://rujak.org/persebaran-rusun-di-tengah-kepungan-covid19/ https://rujak.org/covid-19-ketidaksetaraan-dan-warga-miskin-kota-jakarta-tetapi-dalam-risiko-tinggi/ https://rujak.org/ko-relasi-kepadatan-penduduk-dan-penyebaran-covid-19/ https://rujak.org/ke-rentanan-wilayah-dki-jakarta/

4.	Public Space Shift Mapping	Providing maps of potential public space location across Jakarta that can be converted as quarantine spots during the pandemic	Done	https://rujak.org/shelter-dan-fasilitas-karantina-massal-yang-mungkin-di-jakarta/
5.	Webinar Program	1. Webinar series with ITDP Indonesia (3 series) 2. New Normal, New Oxymoron 3. Reclaiming Commons Through Rights To The City	Done	https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_hlaeSXATbedw9Mg_sutCPdA
6.	School of Urbanist: Cities	This program invited participants to understand and reflect on the vulnerability	Done	https://rujak.org/sekolah-urbanis-2020-
No.	Activities	Description	Status	Link
	During and Post Pandemic	conditions of cities in the face of a pandemic, so that participants will be able to jointly formulate new cities in and after the COVID- 19 pandemic in a book collaboration with RCUS		sejarah-pandemik-dan-kota-masa-depan/ https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_hlaeSXATbedw9Mg_sutCPdA/videos
7.	COVID-19 Complaint Channel	Coalition for Socio-Cultural Economic Rights (ECOSOC Coalition) opened an independent complaints post via WhatsApp to expose the problems that occur in the community as a result of the policies amidst the COVID-19 pandemic	On going	https://rujak.org/rili-surgen-pemenuhan-hak-atas-hunian-layak-hak-atas-pangan-dan-hak-atas-air-di-tengah-pandemik-covid19/ https://rujak.org/bantuan-sosial-pemerintah-untuk-terdampak-covid-19-cukupkah/
8.	Quarantine Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Kampung	In order to combat the COVID-19 spread in kampungs of Jakarta, RCUS created an SOP for conducting self-quarantine and adaptation in kampung areas. This guideline is expected to ensure the preparedness of kampung residents. There are aspects of action that needed to be taken and aspects of implementation whose purpose is to provide a preparation scheme in the field, especially during the emergency situation	On going	https://rujak.org/siasat-warga-hadapi-covid-19/ https://rujak.org/covid-19-ketidaksetaraan-dan-warga-miskin-kota-jakarta-tanggutetapi-dalam-risiko-tinggi/ https://rujak.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Panduan-Kampung-Siaga-Covid-19.pdf

9.	Mobility Tracing	Mobility tracing was conducted to gain everyday insight on citizens mobility during the transition of New Normal. This was intended to study the mobility pattern to better inform movement policy (transportation, physical distancing, etc) using the spread of CCTV in Jakarta	Done	-
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11. Media:

<https://rujak.org/post-event-report-utc-2-on-reclaiming-commons-through-rights-to-the-city/> <https://youtu.be/ei-RIPVYLT8>

<https://twitter.com/RujakRCUS>

<https://twitter.com/itdpindonesia>

UTC#12: FINANCING RECOVERY FOR RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE CITIES

COVID-19
Take action with us in cities and communities

6th July, 2020
14:30 to 16:00Hrs (CET Time)

URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS
COVID-19 URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS Series #2

#TakeAction4Cities

Meet Eminent Speakers:
Participate in the roundtable!

Financing Recovery for Resilient and Sustainable Cities

Partners:
Ansal University, Sushant School of Planning and Development, NIUA, RSA, European Urban Knowledge Network, MCCI, WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

REPORT NOT RECEIVED

UTC#13: RETHINKING PUBLIC SPACES

COVID-19 7 July 2020
Take action with us in cities and communities 0230 pm CET / 6 pm IST
#TakeAction4Cities

URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS
COVID-19 URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS Series #2
Reimagining Public Spaces

Partners:

Meet eminent speakers:
Moderator: ElsaMarie D'Silva, Founder & CEO Red Dot Foundation
Speaker 1: Hitesh Vaidya, Director, National Institute of Urban Affairs
Speaker 2: Carme Gual, Director, Catalan Agency for Development & Cooperation
Speaker 3: Prathima Manohar, Founder The Urban Vision
Speaker 4: Supriya Jaan, Program Manager Right To Pee, CORO India
Speaker 5: Omna Sreeni-Ong, Founder & MD Engender Consultancy

Participate in the roundtable!
<https://bit.ly/UTC7July>

Urban Thinkers Campus – Series #2

RedDot Foundation, National Institute of Urban Affairs, Generalitat de Catalunya, CORO, ENGENDER, WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

1. **UTC Title:** Reimagining Public Spaces
2. **UTC Date and Time:** 7th July, 2:30 PM CET or 6:00 PM IST
3. **Lead organizer:** Red Dot Foundation
4. **Partner(s) organizations:**
 - National Institute for Urban Affairs (NIUA)- India
 - Catalan Agency for Development and Cooperation- Spain
 - The Urban Vision- India
 - Coro India- India
 - Engender Consultancy- Malaysia
5. **Number of Participants:** 150+
6. **Objectives of your Campus:**
 - Understanding the challenges of a post COVID19 scenario in urban spaces

- Identifying solutions for safe and inclusive public spaces
- Identifying and highlighting good practices on safe and inclusive public spaces

7. List of Speakers:

- Hitesh Vaidya, Director, National Institute for Urban Affairs (India)
- Carme Gaul, Director, Catalan Agency for Development and Cooperation (Spain)
- Omna Sreeni-Ong, Founder and MD, Engender Consultancy (Malaysia)
- Prathima Manohar, Founder, The Urban Vision
- Supriya Jaan, Program Manager, Right to Pee, Coro India

8. Speakers' Key Points:

- **Speaker 1: Hitesh Vaidya**, What policy changes are required in the new COVID-19 scenario for the public spaces?
 - There is a need to redefine public spaces to become more inclusive by incorporating virtual public spheres, for eg. Webinars, less accessed public space, etc. before altering any changes in policy.
 - Two measures that must be implemented in public spaces to restrict the transmission are: social distancing and lesser use of public spaces. All the immediate tailoring must be concerned to make these possible involving the form, function, connectivity and social density of the concerned public space.
 - Giving importance to prospects to reimagine policies; one, improving the quality of green space in the locality to create a decentralized network of smaller green spaces and two, increase the area of pedestrian and cycling space to widen the sidewalks.
 - Encouraging the Indian way of innovating “jugaad” for local solutions.
 - Integrating local health departments with the sanitization facility, adequate provisions for clean public toilets, and handwashing facilities in public spaces.
 - Protocols for managing queues in public spaces and use of public transport.
- **Speaker 2: Carme Gual**, How can we use the local community and stakeholders in the decisions for public spaces?
 - To get started with the process, public administration must be committed and the city council should be very conscious of having a clear understanding of the needs of the community for humanising the city. Urban planning, mobility, schools, etc. should constitute planning for the community which supports the local and vulnerable citizens.
 - Public spaces are not only a tool to get to places but a space for expression, protest, social engagement and places to be. Hence this social capital must be created keeping in mind the resilience of the neighbourhoods. Cities should be made to cater to the needs of low-income families, senior citizens and vulnerable workers. Local community and neighbourhood associations are a great way to decentralise decision-making. Synergies can be created between the community and government to make the process efficient. Cocreation of public policies is a need. All bottom-up initiatives for social support that have been transcendental during the pandemic must be mapped and

introduced to the discussion of the new cities we want to create. Participative budgets should be promoted and so the co-responsibility of all citizens with the open government with decision making. It means that we are in a continuous process, it is not a success or a failure, it is an ongoing transformation for improving living, with equity and sustainability.

- The pandemic has introduced a new way as to how we utilise public spaces. We should encourage citizens to walk and cycle. Sidewalks to be widened and pedestrian lanes should be constructed for the same purpose. This creates ecological cities which is very helpful. Technology should also be leveraged and inculcated in public spaces to enhance the resilience of our territories.

- **Speaker 3: Prathima Manohar**, What role does a planner or architect play in reimagining public spaces especially in highly dense cities? Can space be redesigned to provide public protection in the times of COVID-19?

- It is very important to emphasize that the impact of decisions taken now, can have on the decades to come.
- In rethinking public spaces, it is significant to focus on people-centric design, improving the quality of the public realm and investing in pop-up infrastructure, for eg. rental bike stands.
- Long term changes in policies can include improving per capita open space; as many cities in India are under the requisite level. Congestion in such said cities is hugely problematic. Another three-dimensional prospect in improving public spaces include upgrading public transportation to make it available for a larger number, widening of sidewalks as many citizens prefer walking and investing in biking facilities.
- Short term changes must revolve around the acknowledgement that most economic activities take place in and around the city, so reopening it safely is not only vital for the economy but also to restrict the virus. While reopening cities, it is also important to realise the civic responsibilities of citizens to maintain social distance in public spaces.
- The most transformative idea in response to this pandemic is to build resilient cities
- In the short term we have to repurpose the public spaces and public amenities to maintain physical distancing. Reopening our public spaces safely is the critical first step to opening our cities safely.

- **Speaker 4: Omna Sreeni-Ong**, What role does civil society and private sector play in reimagining public spaces?

- This pandemic has seen our valiant civil society, the touchpoints of the grassroots taking active steps in mobilising support from the haves to have-nots, in a mission to reach the farthest first; which is a bold and effective strategy of the SDGs. The private sector also played a key role by donating millions in relief funds and medical supplies.
- The COVID19 crisis has brought pre-existing socio-economic inequalities to the fore; but it has also brought to light the capacities of societal actors or protagonists ie the individual, institutions (governments, ngos) and community who each have a critical part to

play in society. It has also shown us that government cannot work alone and that a whole of society approach is necessary to deliver inclusive development.

- A prerequisite in reimagining the new normal would be to reconceptualize the relationships of the three protagonists. It would require the adopting of a collaborative approach by constructing meaningful and inclusive relationships between government, civil society and the public to thrive in diversity and harness the potential of all by building capacity and providing voice and agency to contribute towards the betterment of society.
- This would call for a reflection on three critical questions:
 - What characterises a flourishing community,
 - How can capacity for social development should be released for a growing number of participants, and
 - How can we foster collective commitment and strengthen the vision.

● **Speaker 5: Supriya Jaan,** What facilities are we providing to the citizens who live in highly dense colonies?

- Reimagining public spaces for people living in densely populated areas should start with recognising and actualising claims of denied and unclaimed spaces by the marginalised.
- The settlements about which we are talking are settlements with poor housing conditions, lack of basic infrastructure, various kinds of environmental risk and this situation exists also in the normal times .
- Short term response to tackling the problem is decongesting and decentralising the spaces provided to lower-income families but there is need to go beyond this deeply.
- The lower segment of society is kept at peripheral vision even when they are exposed the most to the risk because of the environmental conditions they live in. City density in Mumbai is 31,700 people per sq kilometres due to which social distancing is a challenge. So reimagining public space must address breaching the gaps between “ we and Them” the marginalised and government authorities, to facilitate their voices.
- Redesigning neighbourhoods for post-pandemic equality should first focus on streets, informal communities include proper toilets with adequate facilities. It should confront the problem of basic health care as right to the marginalised communities , also broken drains, the absence of street lights, inadequate classrooms, open sewage system among other alarming issues.
- It is important to understand the views of people living in such conditions through participatory methods to amplify their voices because the meaning of public spaces and privacy , safety is different for them. They get the essence of a private sphere in the public realm because of congested homes they live in. COVID-19 has presented us with an opportunity to think again how there are no open spaces left in the most metropolitan cities. The market-oriented policies should be strictly challenged, Multi stakeholder and right based approach including grassroot voices , architectures, government agencies and

urban planners should be paid attention and pathways to be created for participating in urban governance. We must also deal with fear, stigma, myths related to covid and ensure safety, dignity of people.

- The pandemic has highlighted again the need for building spaces that are not gettoos, but mixed use neighbourhood that allow people to support each other. which will ensure neglect and poverty is not locked into pockets and vulnerable population have access to city centre and its resources and they are not neglected otherwise and also during the crises.
- Recommendations are to create pathways for grassroots voices, to participate at the decision making tables. Urban planning system along with sex segregated data collection on number of people, number of household, pockets, and areas of vulnerability as well as availability of sanitation and hygiene amenities. Most importantly preparedness and response plan.

9. Recommendations:

- Emphasizing the need for rethinking ongoing programmes (with external funding) incorporating safety, social distancing and inclusivity. Redefining the definition of public spaces, i.e. in a barber's shop, many people are involved, the owner has been investing a lot to abide by the new rules risking not to get a return given the economic crisis.
- Accentuating importance of qualitative and not just quantitative data. To look not only at the square meters per capita but also at its accessibility, inclusivity, safety, types of amenities available and location (in some cases there is only 1 big park that alters the statistics yet it is not accessible to everyone). Finally, the key role of local government to consider the local community as a catalyst to reviving the economy.
- Introducing public toilets for the third gender. Poor sanitation of public washrooms, which affects the health of the people that are using them, should be improved. Educating the youth regarding such issues is important. Conducting workshops with children from the slums to teach them the importance of sanitation.
- Government needs to be more transparent and provide open spaces, health care, and educational benefits to citizens of all classes. Citizens will also have to ensure that they fulfill their duties and demand open spaces for not only the elite but also the downtrodden.
- Taking into consideration the voice of all sections of society and taking steps accordingly. Making public transportation available, more trains and buses must be introduced so that people maintain social distance and take a switch from private modes, since we are the protagonists.
- Safety of women and girls as well as other vulnerable communities is critical. Having disaggregated data (sex and age related) at hyper local levels will allow for gender sensitive and holistic policies for safer cities.
- The youth have a big role to play as agents of action. Not to mention, the government also has a greater role to play. Proper planning and its execution is crucial to maintain an equilibrium between the increasing population and increasing pressure on land and in a public space.
- Land expansion is crucial given there is not enough space; small and medium

towns absorption; creation of magnets for the population to facilitate decentralisation. Strategic planning and urbanism is the key to solve this challenge. Real autonomy of powers and authority has to be delegated to the lower government such as municipalities and block authorities for them to take up initiatives; digital empowerment; and surveillance.

10. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

- Repurposing public spaces to abide by social distancing norms. For example, the use of urban area markings for informal street vendors to ensure social distancing or the use of public playgrounds for vendors' zones to easily maintain distance. It is crucial to include all community groups especially those from informal settlements to ask them what is the support they need and include them at all stages of the decision-making process.
- In lieu of the high possibilities of future pandemics, public spaces can be transformed into AI-equipped smart cities to form databases about the health/security/safety etc concerns of city officials & stakeholders.
- In Mumbai, roads and safety is a big concern which has to be reimaged given the road network is very dense in Mumbai. A lot of initiatives and local government plans are already being initiated to decongest the public places in Mumbai, mainly in the suburbs like Dharavi and the countless slums. Focus is also being shifted on creating more sidewalks, open spaces and decongesting the road networks.
- Stores have plastic curtains to avoid contact to customers / Public spaces still opening up in a limited manner / District administration strictly prohibited selling vegetables and fruit along the roadside / installed safe drinking water in all offices, bus and rickshaw stands / economic activities and public transport can operate but in limited ways with several requirements like use of mask or face shield, physical distance, only 50% capacity, etc. / municipality is sanitizing all public places and offices.

11. Media:

Check our UTC video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qIis-br7BH8&t=1s>

UTC#14: ARCHITECTS' RESPONSE TO RESHAPING OUR CITIES THAT ARE RESILIENT TO PANDEMIC SITUATIONS

uia
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS
Invites you as a lead partner of WUC to join International panel of speakers.

ARCHITECTS' RESPONSE IN RESHAPING OUR CITIES THAT ARE RESILIENT TO PANDEMIC SITUATIONS

COVID-19
Take action with us in cities and communities
URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS
SERIES #2

ISHTIAQUE ZAHIR TITAS
CO DIRECTOR, UIA SDGC
IAB, BANGLADESH
MODERATOR

NATALIE MOSSIN
HEAD OF THE INSTITUTE
KADK, DENMARK
SPEAKER 01

YVES MONNOT
SC MEMBER, UIA SDGC
CIAF, FRANCE
SPEAKER 02

CHAN CHO SING JOEL
MEMBER, UIA SDGC
HKIA, HONG KONG
SPEAKER 03

CID BLANCO JR
SC MEMBER, UIA SDGC
IAB, BRAZIL
SPEAKER 04

KEVIN BINGHAM
COUNCIL MEMBER, UIA R-V
SAIA, SOUTH AFRICA
SPEAKER 05

WEBINAR | 12:00 PM-1:30 PM (GMT) | SATURDAY 11 JULY, 2020

For Registration Click : https://us02web.zoom.us/join/register/WN_nbmeKmwKRHm8oG_hnmlU-g
For details visit : <https://www.uia-architectes.org/> or <https://www.worldurbancampaign.org/urban-thinkers-campus>
For live cast visit facebook : Union Internationale des Architectes

PARTNERS: IAB KADK HKIA SAIA IAB #TakeAction4Cities #Architecture WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

- UTC Title:** Architects' response in reshaping our cities that are resilient to pandemic situations
- UTC Date and Time:** Saturday 11th July 2020
- Lead organizer:** International Union of Architects, UIA
- Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, Schools of Architecture, Design and Conservation (KADK)	https://kadm.dk/en/kadm
Hong Kong Institute of Architects (HKIA)	https://www.hkia.net/en
South African Institute of Architects (SAIA)	https://saia.org.za/
Institute of Architects Bangladesh (IAB)	http://www.iab.com.bd/
Instituto de Arquitetos do Brasil (IAB)	https://iab.org.br/

- Number of Participants:** Registered 516, Attended 188

- Background and objectives of your Campus:**

International Union of Architects, (UIA) has been the profession's international force, propelling architects to work in nonpartisan alliance toward a world made better by design. And that is what we need today—first, to help the world to fight the deadly pandemic now gripping it, and then to help communities recover and

rebuild, applying lessons that will help to avoid future health & environmental catastrophes.

Through this discussion on the local perspective and experience across the diverse geographic locations, we intended to mobilise architects, planners, researchers, academia and other allied urban professionals in search of the new urban solutions in reshaping our cities to increase resilience to the pandemic.

The ultimate objective is to attain the knowledge about the prevailing and new solutions to prevent homelessness, address the lack of water and sanitation, actions in informal settlements, introduce safe and affordable mobility, generate innovative ideas of open space to ensure wellbeing in this new normal situation.

We have a decade ahead of us to implement the SDGs. As the leading urban professionals organisation the UIA aims to share this commitment with its 124 member sections and to support the institutes and individual members to practice ethically and sustainably, furthering the SDGs and Agenda 2030. This will lead to the building of better cities, for the benefit of all people, while making cities more resilient to any pandemic crisis for the future.

7. Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals*

Architects have a significant role in shaping communities and society as a whole; the impact of their work extends beyond the physical structures they design. Architects are uniquely placed to influence how environments are shaped, how they function, and who they engage in the process. In this process we acknowledge the decade of action to implement all the 17 sustainable development goals, especially the goal no 11. It also accepts the New Urban Agenda as a recipe for action that will transform the way we construct, manage, operate and live in our cities. This campus ultimately adopts the following effective implementation clauses of new urban agenda:

No 100: We will support the provision of a well-designed networks of safe, inclusive for all inhabitants, accessible, green, and quality public spaces and streets.

No 107: Promote access to a wide range of affordable and sustainable housing options, cooperative solutions such as co-housing, community land trust, and other forms of collective tenure, that addresses the needs of communities and low-income groups.

No 108: We commit to combatting homelessness as well as combatting and eliminating its criminalisation through including strategies such as comprehensive, inclusive and sustainable housing.

No 114 We will promote access for all to safe, age- and gender-responsive, affordable, accessible, and sustainable urban mobility. This will enable meaningful participation in social and economic activities in cities and human settlements.

No 120: We will work to equip public water and sanitation utilities with the capacity to implement sustainable water management systems, promoting equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water, and adequate sanitation and hygiene for all.

8. List of Speakers:

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Ishtiaque Zahir Titas	Co-Director, UIA SDG Commission.	Institute of Architects Bangladesh (IAB).

SPEAKERS:

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Natalie Mossin	Head of Institute, Co-Director, UIA SDG Commission.	The Royal Danish Academy Fine Arts (KADK).
Yves Monnot	SC Member, UIA SDGC.	Conseil International des Architectes Français (CIAF)
Chan Cho Sing Joel	Member, UIA SDGC.	Hong Kong Institute of Architects (HKIA).
CID Blanco Jr	SC Member, UIA SDGC.	Institute of Architects Brazil (IAB).
Kevin Bingham	Council member, UIA Region	South African Institute of Architects (SAIA).

9. Speakers' Key Points:

Natalie Mossin

- Architecture can act as a messenger at a time of emptied public space. In Denmark and elsewhere, balconies, building facades and windows have been used to send signals of solidarity and perseverance into public space.
- To implement social distancing, new spatial organizations can be implemented in architecture through simple solutions like “one-way traffic” in buildings and on walkways, reorganization and subdividing space with temporary partitions such as string and markings, and by assigning space for use by a specific group at a specific time.
- The pandemic is bringing about a new culture of public space, with security and health at the forefront. We must remember the combined challenge of the UN SDGs as we move forward, humane and environmental sustainability must be advanced together with designs that advance safety and lower the spread of diseases.

Yves Monnot

- We need to rethink the relationship between the city and the countryside.
- For food security, urban agriculture, rethinking roof-gardens, vertical farming and garden cities to address the crisis of food at the time of lock-down and pandemic.
- Emphasis on a new building code for design layouts for proper sanitary facilities to ensure health and safety.

Joel Chan

- To tackle any future crisis we should decentralise the CBD for the people to have a better life.

- Governments need to legalize personal mobility facilities along with public infrastructure mobility. New plans for infrastructure are required for individual travel and walkability.
- Quarantine camp sanitation design may be a useful reference and guideline for future built environments.
- People-centric and age-friendly cities are inevitable to tackle any pandemic situation in Hong Kong.

Cid Blanco

- We have to think about the homeless and slum people, who do not have the basic necessities to protect themselves from Covid 19.
- The pandemic situation has compelled professionals to revisit the recent upgrading of slums (favelas) in Latin America, like Rio and Medellin. In the current situation slum upgrades must include the access to good infrastructure, access to land, access to better housing conditions. and access to clean water.

Kevin Bingham

- Addressing the realities faced by the poor in times of crisis is the critical departure point; public spaces, including the streets (which are the public realm of the poor) requires intervention. Health safety and security must be ensured in the designing of public space. Community participation is essential in the design process.
- We must take lessons from past pandemic situations and act accordingly through designing appropriately. The use of courtyards for light and ventilation, as well as well ventilated spaces must be implemented effectively.

10. Main results of the Campus:

- The campus recognises that in addition to climate, economic and political crisis, the COVID-19 crisis is paramount;
- To get solutions to tackle the crisis, we need to review and rethink existing architectural standards, values, and all spectrum of built environment conditions;
- Overall mobility decreased, but the pedestrian movement has increased, so provisions for pedestrians must be created, particularly in local areas;
- To design and bring actions in informal settlements, we need to have access to underutilized urbanized land, and review the abandoned spaces and houses in the cities, to resolve the crisis of land and housing through urban planning;
- Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene is very crucial not only during the pandemic but also in the normal times. Architects need to work on effective ways of capturing water by rethinking various elements of buildings, like the roof, to solve the water crisis. Drainage systems to be carefully designed to avoid contamination; reduce the use of water and recycle waste-water; rainwater harvesting and innovative design to capture moisture from the air should be considered as main stream solutions;
- It is recognized that we have to reshape the environment. Instead of urban sprawls, the design of self-sustainable small local areas is necessary. Self-sustainable neighborhoods in compact city planning, are most needed.

11. Recommendations:

- Institutions like the UIA and the UN Habitat are important, as we cannot rely only on governments to deal with such an array of crises. The UIA, other civil societies and stakeholders, should be pro-people and implement oriented work programs and influence the policymakers in the government;
- Politicians/ Governments should respect people's desires. If government does not respond to society / public interest, those governments should be replaced. If good work examples, and new effective and affordable solutions can be shown to the Government, these can bring good changes. Professionals must be the loud voice of the problems of people;
- The experiences learned through disaster management must be integrated into the study of Architecture.
- To fight against natural disasters, accurate data has to be collected, and we must use technology, and work with the main stakeholders;
- Through Good design we can combat pandemics. Natural light and ventilation, alternative connectivity, and all other positive values of good Architecture can contribute and will help in pandemic situations;
- Local contextual characteristic values need to be highlighted in the city design or in guidelines. This is how cities can become inclusive, compact and walkable.

12. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

- To address homelessness during the COVID-19 situation, shared housing solutions can be explored, while ensuring the minimum standard of living as per the social condition of the place, like alternative uses of existing facilities, flexibility, and adaptive reuse;
- To avoid the congestion during circulation movement, we need to re-emphasise mobility/movement within local areas – and to have a symbiotic relationship between live and work where one resides; an alternative to long-distance commuting within or outside cities;
- We need to explore/rethink ground floors and inside spaces in buildings as gathering spaces as an alternative to traditional open spaces;
- To ensure open space within a building's traditional spaces requires a readjustment through innovative ideas. Balconies and micro-gardens are missing in urban housing. These elements need to be reintroduced in buildings for relaxation and health;
- Safe public sanitation and clean water must be provided and “sharing” designs developed that help users maintain distance and minimize the risk of the spread of disease;
- In 1846 the French capital was overcrowded, dingy, dirty and riddled with regular outbreaks of cholera and typhoid. It needed light, air, clean water and good sanitation. Georges-Eugène Haussmann carried out a massive urban renewal program of new boulevards, parks and public works in Paris to address the situation. This is a positive reference from the past, as Haussmann's renovation of Paris can be refined to ensure a better living conditions in the cities and address the inclusiveness of the city. Each city should include a good percentage of social housing.

13. Media:

The stories published will be Available next week

facebook <https://www.facebook.com/UIA.org> ;

Twitter https://twitter.com/UIA_Architects ;

linkedin <https://www.linkedin.com/company/3239262/admin/>),

the UIA website : <https://www.uia-architectes.org/webApi/en/news/uia-sdg-commission-organises-urban-thinkers-campus-webinar.html>

UTC#15: THE NEW URBAN NORMAL: URBAN SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE POST COVID-19, PART 3



1. **UTC Title:** The New Urban Normal: Urban Sustainability and Resilience post COVID-19, PART 3
2. **UTC Date and Time:** 13 July 2020
3. **Lead organizer:** Delft University of Technology: Global Urban Lab
4. **Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL
The Bartlett Development Planning Unit, UCL	https://www.ucl.ac.uk/bartlett/development/
WIEGO (women in informal employment: globalizing and organizing)	https://www.wiego.org
African Centre for Cities, University of cape Town	https://www.africancentreforcities.net
Nigerian Slum / Informal Settlement Federation	https://nigerianfederation.wordpress.com https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC9lpG39yM_xVFiWjq1XFqrA
JEI (Just Empower)	https://www.justempower.org/movement-building

5. **Number of Participants:** 55
6. **Objectives of your Campus:**

This UTC addresses the need to tie urban responses to COVID-19 to wider ideas about urban sustainability and resilience. While this pandemic is probably the biggest global challenge humanity has faced since World War II, it pales in

comparison to the long-lasting effects of Climate Change, depletion of natural resources and overall social, economic and environmental crisis that might ensue.

The UTC is organised in three sessions during June and July. The first instalment gave a voice to a group of young scholars from four different countries in the Global South, speaking about the effects of the pandemics in their cities of origin (São Paulo, Santiago, Minsk and the State of Kerala in India), the first responses to it and the prospects for the future. The second instalment gave a voice to a representative from the European Commission Directorate-General Regional and Urban Policy to introduce the newly launched European Green Deal, and to two organisers/activists working in two different UK-based think-tanks dealing with proposals for a UK New Green Deal.

This event was organised by GUL, the Global Urban Lab of the TU Delft University of Technology, a communication and action platform that brings visibility and articulation to TU Delft staff and students doing work on topics of urbanisation in the Global South.

7. List of Speakers:

- **Prof. Julio D Davila** is the director of the Bartlett's Development Planning Unit and is professor of Urban Policy and International Development. Julio is currently involved in debates with scholars and practitioners on the urban impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, with a view to furthering applied policy research. This arises from previous work, including: inter-disciplinary research on urban zoonotic diseases in Nairobi (Kenya); social and urban impacts of transport investments in Medellin and Barranquilla (Colombia), and in Nigerian cities; and the interactions between urban planning and health, as examined in, among others, a co-authored Lancet article.
- **Caroline Skinner** is a Senior Researcher at the African Centre for Cities at the University of Cape Town and Urban Policies Research Director for the global action-research-policy network Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO). For over 15 years, Skinner's work has interrogated the nature of the informal economy with a focus on informing advocacy processes and livelihood-centred policy and planning responses. She has published widely on the topic.
- **Esther Karanja** is an architecture student at the Technical University of Kenya. Esther has a particular interest in the role of architecture and urban planning as a tool for social and economic progress in contemporary society.
- **Temitope Ogungbamila** is a member of the Nigerian Slum / Informal Settlement Federation's media team.
- **ThankGod Dikio** is a member of the Nigerian Slum / Informal Settlement Federation's media team.
- **Dr. Luz Maria Vergara d'Alençon** is a Postdoctoral researcher in the Department of Management in the Built Environment at TU Delft. She is an expert in housing management.

- **Dr. Igor Pessoa** is a postdoctoral researcher in the department of Urbanism at the Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment. He is an expert on participatory planning and design practices.
- **Dr. Caroline Newton**, Associate Professor of Spatial Planning at TU Delft, architect, urban planner and political scientist. She holds a PhD in social geography from the University of Leuven.
- **Dr. Roberto Rocco**, Associate Professor of Spatial Planning at TU Delft. He is an expert in governance and sustainable development.
- **Anja van der Watt** is a Master student at TU Delft and was responsible for the general organisation of the event

8. Speakers' Key Points:

Prof. Julio D Davila (The Bartlett's DPU, UCL)

FOCUS of the talk: Questioning the assumed link between rapid urbanization and the emergence of zoonotic diseases and enriching this debate by including the effects of structural drivers such as poverty and inequality and their spatial embeddedness.

- Julio starts with explaining the context of the findings he is going to present. They come out of a five year project led by Professor **Eric Fèvre** and Professor **Mark Woolhouse**, who has been in the news quite a lot in the UK as a result of the COVID19 pandemic. The project is funded by a consortium of UK research agencies, including the Medical Research Council. More information about the project can be found on <http://www.zoonotic-diseases.org/project/urban-zoo-project/>
- About eight years ago the team decided to investigate a number of emerging diseases little was known about. Diseases like Ebola or SARS move from animal hosts to infect humans. We tried to find out how they emerge, reproduce themselves and settle in human populations in cities. It's a hugely complex process.
- The team scanned the literature for the last 20 or 30 years, looking at a number of key words from epidemiology, from urban planning, from urban agriculture and so on, and came up with quite a large, vast set of publications. Most of them came from biology, medical sciences or vet sciences, more so than urban planning.
- What they were looking at was the background to zoonotic diseases on how do they would evolve in parallel with urbanization, particularly with fast urbanization in developing countries.
- Zoonotic diseases are transmitted between vertebrate animals and humans, and it is a term that was first coined by Virchow in the middle of the 19th century.
- Examples are: SARS, avian influenza, Ebola and COVID19, which is the most disruptive in 100 years. The WHO estimates that about 61 percent of all human diseases is zoonotic in origin. So, these challenges we are facing today will not completely go away. These challenges need to be tackled through a collaborative effort of many disciplines working together.

- Zoonosis represent 26% of the infectious disease burden in developing countries whereas it's only 0,7% in developed countries (This is measured in what the epidemiologists call the disability-adjusted life years).

The first driver for this is **poverty and relative disadvantage**. These expose people to multiple disease burdens. This is manifested within cities through limited access to infrastructure and services such as water supply and sanitation. When people under covid19 are asked to wash their hands it's very difficult for people who don't have access to clean water or it is very expensive to have it delivered.

- The spatial component is a particular dimension that requires our attention. When people live in poor, dense, congested physical environments, there is clearly a double disadvantage and the poor are definitely more susceptible to outbreaks. So, when the literature talks about the urban advantage, it disregards the reality that within cities there is much greater inequality than the inequality between cities and rural areas.
- There is an overlap between these zoonosis and co-morbidities. In other words, other factors that induce diseases with both non-communicable diseases, which are also on the rise and multiple of forms of zoonosis, like eg. Cholera.
- The different modes of consumption also have an impact. For example, informal street vendors and associated food practices and poor food hygiene practices. This became very clearly in the casestudy of Nairobi.

The second driver is **the movement of people, animals and animal-sourced food products**.

- As meat consumption increases along with income everywhere around the world, and therefore demand for meat, dairy products, all processed foods based on animal products is increasing. (Probably the opposite is happening in the rich world and in Europe and the US). Consequently, there is greater movement of animals and people across borders. Thus, there is increased potential for pathogens to move across borders or cross between rural areas and urban areas. So rural and circular migrants bring pathogens, new pathogens to cities that have probably origins in rural wildlife settings, but also the migrants, temporary or more permanent migrants, to urban areas acquire pathogens that are dormant in cities and for which locals have immunity and then take them back to rural areas.
- In the study the team looked at e.coli because it's a pathogen, not a virus. Viruses are horrendously difficult to study because they mutate and they transform, whereas e.coli has very definite markers and is genetically very stable. So it's very easy to follow along very long chains of consumption.

The third driver is **land-use changes** (with multi-faceted links to the propagation of infectious diseases)

- These changes in land-use are definitely crucial because urban sources of consumption are destroying more and more places which have been untouched by human civilization and commerce, consequently disrupting ecosystems and creating all sorts of disarray and chaos. For example, the bats that travelled in several countries in Asia when their ecosystems were

destroyed. These fruit bats, infected fruits that were then consumed by humans and this produced an early outbreak about 20 years ago. In 2005, Woolhouse, who is part of the team; together with other colleagues identified 177 human pathogens that came from land-use changes and agricultural practices.

- Rural-urban linkages are quite important. Of course, the unplanned and uncontrolled urban growth and the expansion which converts natural and agriculture land to to urban uses or per--urban or suburban uses is increasing. The emergence of rapid connections (for example in Nairobi, between the central city or more dense areas to more outlying areas, that are less dense and that are rapidly being transformed for human habitation, with eg. coffee farms), has enormous impact, not only in local livelihoods, but also on the potential for zoonotic diseases to appear.
- The appropriation of spaces that are untouched by human habitation can be hazardous to human health as they are possible breeding grounds for disease.
- The fourth driver: **Urban planning and agriculture policies** (these policies seldom cater those at disadvantage and more likely contribute to pollution and disease propagation).
- The roots of urban planning lie in disease control in 19th century Europe, which was transferred to many countries around the world.
- To a large extent urban planning has lost its roots in that public health concern, which was mainly with cholera in European cities and North American cities. There is a need to try and rekindle that contact with its roots in many ways.
- The other dimension of it is urban agriculture, which is crucial for living in cities, particularly for the poor. In addition we know that climate change will impact a lot of the food systems around the world. Unfortunately, there is a certain reluctance amongst urban planners to accept urban agriculture and to integrate it into official planning. Therefore, the urban agricultural practices become sort of the illegal and informal, not controlled in many ways. This again, is another source of potential pathogens, even zoonotic pathogens. When sewage water is being used to irrigate crops then that brings potential diseases. Sanitation in urban settings thus is an important dimension to incorporate in urban planning.

KEY TAKE AWAYS

Drivers that effect the zoonosis: **Poverty** and relative disadvantage, **movement** of people and animals, **land-use change** and urban and agriculture **policies**.

Caroline Skinner (WIEGO and African Centre for Cities, UCT)

FOCUS of the talk: Outline some important lessons that we need to take away from the current crisis with regards to the informal economy and the need to provide 'space' for the informal economy.

WIEGO has partners in over 90 countries.

Since the crisis their work has completely focused on nothing but COVID-19 and monitoring, particularly the impact on informal workers, government responses and uptake from informal workers for some of the support measures that have been put in place. This has been done in a very detailed way. A report is launched with all these findings and can be found on the WIEGO website.

A. The bigger picture,

WIEGO has worked very closely with the International Labor Organization over the years for a country comparable statistic. The calculations show that two billion people, or 61 percent of the world's workers are informally employed and measures to curb. There is widespread recognition that the measures that were taken to curb the spread of COVID-19 have impacted particularly negatively on informal workers. This is partly because their jobs are precarious and they lack the legal, and particularly, the social protection that otherwise kind of cushion people in these times of crisis. So, the ILO itself estimated that 1.6 million informal workers of the of the two billion have been significantly impacted by lock-down measures and or all working in the hardest hit sectors and certainly all in a fine grained. What WIEGO has been hearing from the ground completely confirms this. There's been a particularly negative impact for women. Women predominate certain segments within the informal economy and current nationally representative data confirms this gender dimension.

B. Impact: earnings, poverty and food insecurity

During the first month of the crisis the decline in informal worker earnings was 60 percent globally. The ILO highlights that likely the largest expected decline (81%) will be found in Africa. Now that is certain areas lockdown measures are being eased, the hope is that earnings will have restarted.

The loss of incomes in the informal economy is very worrying. One set of authors have suggested that it will jeopardize three decades of progress in human development. Some are saying even more.

And there's a particular dimension around food insecurity. So the more than a quarter of a billion people are estimated by the FAO to suffer acute hunger in 2020. And there's an interesting element here, because we also know that informal distributors and producers are very critical to food security and have often, and in many contexts, were not able to operate under lockdown despite their important contribution.

On the positive side, there has been a widespread response of cash grants or income grants. The last number shows that in at least 131 countries grants have been distributed. Amounts are often low. Informal workers access to these grants has been mixed in terms of whether they've actually been able to tap into this support measure. But this can actually be a basis for pulling informal workers into the Social Security net. This is a critical issue.

C. Urban policy responses

There is a real a new appreciation of informal workers contribution to health care, transport, food distribution and waste systems. In reality we see a very mixed picture. Key informal workers were declared essential service workers in some countries (eg. informal food vendors, people in informal transport and waste recyclers), while at the same time health concerns have driven further evictions of

slum dwellers. And there's a very close correlation between working informally and living informally. For example, street and market vendors. This is a concern.

D. Immediate priorities and opportunities for transformation

Minimizing health risks, but trying to maximize livelihood opportunities. All over the globe there are interesting examples, such as a street in Myanmar that has been converted into an open air market. This shows that solutions exist, but it does demand a much more creative use of space and maximizing livelihood opportunities.

During this relief and recovery phase, there are opportunities for transformation. The recognition of informal workers and their contributions to city economies and societies has been at the forefront and the integration of informal work into urban plans is imperative (eg. Markets of street vendors, waste collections, recycling service, ...). In addition, social protection needs to be extended to include informal workers.

There is a longstanding need to include informal leaders into urban governance. Informal workers don't just want to be meeting local authorities in times of crisis, but should have practical platforms of engagement and regular meetings with authorities.

On the negative side, there are threats of negative reversals. The permanent displacement from sites of work through evictions and privatization. There is a lot of increased harassment and violence and also deepend discrimination and stigmatisation.

E. Innovation and informality

Informal workers have come up with lots of interesting, innovative solutions, eg. around social distancing, creating wash stations. So it's important to work alongside them.

KEY TAKE AWAYS

COVID-19 has strongly impacted the livelihood of informal workers. The impact is **even more negative for women** in informal work. BUT... there are **opportunities for transformation: recognition of the key role of informal work**, integrate informal works in **social protections structures**, **include informal leaders into urban governance**. Acknowledge the **innovations** that come **from the informal sector**.

Esther Karanja (Technical University of Kenya)

FOCUS of the talk: the experience in Nairobi and the impact of COVID19 in three distinct urban setting (poor / informal settlements, middle class neighborhoods and high-end areas).

- Of the four cities in Kenya, Nairobi hosts 63% of the urban population within the country. Also, since COVID-19 first entered the country on 13th March, Nairobi has consistently had about half of all the cases within the country, it was the epicenter of the pandemic.

- One of the things that has been a huge contributing factor in preventing COVID-19's spread has been the ability to work from home. However, salaried and wage employees within the country make up about 48,4% of the population. And of this 3,3% have salaries. So only this limited percentage of the population is able to work to work from home. A large percent of the 4,5 million inhabitants of Nairobi don't have that option at all.
- 60% of Nairobi's inhabitants live in informal settlements and slums. And these are characterized by overcrowding, shortage or an outright lack of essential infrastructure, a housing shortage, shortage of health care facilities, poor sanitation facilities and lack of access to good nutrition. These have proven to be optimal conditions for the spread of COVID-19. So six out of 10 of Nairobi's residents are vulnerable to the spread of COVID-19.
- Within Nairobi, the experience of COVID-19, has been largely different for different individuals. It is very heavily dependent on where people live and the conditions under which they live.

Three distinct settings are discussed further:

1. Slums and low-income settlements
2. Middle income settlements
3. high income settlements

A. Slums and low-income settlements

Kibera is Nairobi's biggest slum. It is home to 170.000 people. This is a really large number. Housing in Kibera is substandard at best, healthcare costly and of poor quality when available.

Drainage and water supply systems are non-existent, making hygiene and sanitation extremely poor. The economic conditions of the residents are poor. They have no access to good nutrition and mortality rates are high. Some of the houses are made out of timber frames and mud.

People shower three or four times a week. A shower costs about ten shillings. Most of these people make 50 to 100 shillings a day.

So in the face of COVID-19 when you have to wash your hands for 20 seconds, and several times during a day, this has been really fairly impossible in places like Kibera. However to fill this existing gaps, organizations such as UNICEF and SHOFCO have come in and provided interventions which have been successful and helped to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

At the very beginning of the pandemic in Kenya, there was a realization that should COVID-19 enter the slums, the impact would be completely devastating. So NGOs came in quickly and set up handwashing stations, which have been very successful because other interventions are fairly impossible. Social distancing is impossible, because it is an extremely crowded residential area. Masks and PPE's are impossible because that requires money to buy them.

Most of the interventions that have been put in place by NGOs have been towards handwashing and provision of mobile medical healthcare services. In addition there has also been food and cash relief to slum dwellers. These few measures have been effective in keeping the residents from the harsher realities of COVID-19.

B. Middle income settlements

The middle income areas, surprisingly, have been worst hit than slum areas. Middle income areas have infrastructure, they have access to water and have fairly OK housing. They have access to sanitation facilities, good nutrition and health care.

But the problem with middle income areas is that the infrastructure is just adequate. So in the face of COVID-19, everything snapped. Water ran out. Electricity ran out. People went for days without any power. The poor planning of these areas became visible because overcrowding and social distancing do not really go hand in hand. Another factor that has led to middle income areas being so badly hit is because there have been almost zero interventions in middle income areas. In slums, people realized there was going to be a problem and people came in and helped. But in middle income areas, people were pretty much left to their own. And when the infrastructure broke down, people became completely vulnerable. Cases are being registered in Kenya. In Nairobi the numbers show that slums make up a very small proportion of cases within Nairobi, which means most of the cases within Nairobi consist of cases from middle income areas.

C. High income areas

High income areas have been the least affected. Even when in close proximity to some of the areas which have been hit the hardest. Karen, for example, is one of the most affluent residential areas within the city. It is bordered almost immediately by Kibera. And this is not an isolated case. So you have a completely affluent, rich, neighborhood bordered immediately, next to a slum, because the people who work in this high income areas, especially residential ones, need to be able to walk to and from work. So they live very close by. So there is pockets of slums right next to or even sometimes within high income areas.

However, the impact in high income areas has gone largely unfilled. There were about five cases at the very beginning of the pandemic. And those were people who were coming in from abroad. And in the high income areas where there have been consistent cases, it's largely been a factor of negligence (eg. house parties) of the residents rather than a lack of access to any sort of infrastructure. In all, high income areas are well insulated against the spread of COVID-19 and also the impact, the other indirect impacts that come with that spread.

D. Building back better

Building back better in developing countries needs to be approached differently than in developed countries.

In developing countries, like Kenya for example, people are still dealing with basic problems. We don't have water, there is no drainage, food shortages ...

In more developed countries the conversation is about a transition to green economies and circular economies. In developing countries we need to handle the more basic problems quickly so that we can move up to the more complex issues without spending too many decades in between two solutions.

We need to come up with solutions that are more innovative and cheaper than what we've currently been doing. Integrating younger people who have more innovative ideas into the industry and provide more innovative, more high impact solutions is imperative.

We need to figure out how to diversify our water supply sources to fix the gap between supply and demand. Water has proven to be an extremely indispensable resource, especially when it comes to fighting a pandemic. We need recycling systems for essential resources such as water. We need to create elaborate drainage systems in low income areas to improve sanitation.

KEY TAKE AWAYS

Need for a **differentiated understanding** of the impact of COVID-A9, **mitigating role of NGOS**, need for **leapfrogging**.

Temitope Ogunbamila and ThankGod Dikio (Nigerian Slum / Informal Settlement Federation's media team in Lagos and Port Harcourt)

FOCUS of the talk: the grassroots perspective of the pandemic. The stories you will not see on the news, the everyday experiences during the lockdown and the different ways people have been trying to look after and provide for themselves and their community members (collected on <https://www.justempower.org/coronadiaries>)

- The Nigerian Slum / Informal Settlement Federation (Federation) is a mass movement of the urban poor, with thousands of members from hundreds of informal settlements in Lagos and rapidly growing in Abuja and other cities. They have come together around the common challenges and collective aspiration to build more inclusive and habitable cities. We are supported by Justice & Empowerment Initiatives – Nigeria (JEI) and affiliated with Slum Dwellers International (SDI), a global network of slumdweller federations.
- The media team, ‘media for change’, was created by young community members with the aim to address the wrong(negative) perceptions that middle and rich classes have about the urban poor in Nigeria.
- When the media in Nigeria tell stories about the slums, they are not objective and fail to provide the right information (because they don’t want to get on the wrong side of the government). So, it was deemed crucial to tell the stories from a different perspective. From the perspective of the slum dwellers themselves.
- The stories have been collected in videos and pictures and they have been shown in exhibitions. The work can also be found on YouTube and Instagram and on the website in ‘the legends of Lagos’.
- The stories that are collected can be about livelihoods, access to water or streettrading. But very crucially these stories are always told from a certain perspective.
- One of these important perspectives is that of people with disabilities. These people are not included in government policies. Telling their stories is an attempt to make their voices heard.
- An important action was the exhibition of the work in Freedom park because at this moment a direct interaction emerged between the people, their stories and the visitors of the exhibition. The impact of displacement on the dignity of people was discussed face to face.
- A very strong story is that of The Legend of the Vagabond Queen of Lagos (<https://www.justempower.org/vagabondqueen>), in which a young mother from a waterfront slum in Lagos engages in a struggle to save her community from the redevelopment of the area into a luxury condo development. The movie tells the journey that takes her from isolated individualism to a being a unifying force in a community that stands to lose everything.
- Slum communities need to support each other and it is through this solidarity that we need to fight evictions

- Corona diaries is a way to explain the impact of COVID19 on the urban poor and the slum communities. You will not see these stories in the mainstream media, and even if the mainstream media talks about it it will always be from one perspectives. Often the focus is on the negative aspects of the communities.
- It is crucial to show how COVID-19 has impacted education, livelihoods and economic practices in the slums. It is imperative to share how the pandemic is used to further control people who are already in vulnerable conditions (eg.how the Nigerian police makes people pay high fines because they have no mask).
- Because no one else will tell these stories the slum dwellers need to tell these themselves.

KEY TAKE AWAYS

It is crucial **to include the voices of the urban poor. Visual and social media** as important tools for communication and negotiating change.

9. Recommendations:

i. National Government(s):

a. A crucial point was discussed during the debate: mobility.

in addition to the all problems that have been mentioned during the session, which have to do with water and sanitation one dimension has been missing, and that is transport and mobility. When the further transmission of the disease is not happening , we need to understand why this is the case. It might have to do with the fact that people are not moving. In work and research on mobility, poverty and urban planning, it has been noticed that there is a relation between movement and wealth. People who are not moving are either very rich or very poor. For example, with a decent formal job, with good internet connections, you could work from home during the pandemic.

So either you're you're very privileged because you've got all these endowments or you're extremely poor. And what happens is to get out of poverty, you need to move. You need to trade. You need to sell your labor force. You need to go on an acquired training. You kids need to go to school. You need to go on and get health services. These are rarely decentralized in a way that they're local. So mobility or transport need to be included in these discussions.

That's crucial because if you look at public transport systems in London, the underground has literally come to a halt, and now it carries only about 15 percent of the capacity. And the same goes in Latin America, which have not fantastic but decent mass transit systems. But the capacity cannot go above 35 percent because the infection rate might go up. So not being able to move is disastrous. And that's what we have to think about. And that's where the next

inflection of a curve is. How do we get people to move and interact again?

The vast majority of people in cities, depending on which regions you're talking about, have to move, have to trade, have to go physically to places to receive an income.

- b. Policies: urban planning policies, land use and other policies need to take into consideration the following aspects:
 - i. Land-use changes that increase land take for human activities create additional risks for the emergence of zoonosis
 - ii. Urban agriculture policies can mitigate the current unhealthy practices in urban agriculture that emerged because of a lacking legal framework. Decent policies also need to ensure healthy sanitary conditions.
 - iii. Urban policies should reconnect with their historical roots in public health concern
 - iv. Informal actors need to be acknowledged as partners in governance practices
- ii. Local Authorities & Community Leaders:
 - a. Civil society and organisations of informal dwellers and workers, next to community leaders are important partners for local governments.
 - b. An approach that is grounded in solidarity is key for all urban settlements and their inhabitants to come out of the pandemic stronger – together.
- iii. Other Stakeholders:
 - a. Informal workers are important partners for innovations that are rapidly and widely applicable. It is worthwhile to look actively for forms of partnership and collaboration.
 - b. Residents. The work of the Nigerian Slum / Informal Settlement Federation's media team is a good example how voices from below can widen the views of policy makers and other stakeholders.

10. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

- The voices of the urban poor, and their every day struggles in time of COVID-19: <https://www.justempower.org/coronadiaries>
- Inter-disciplinary research on urban zoonotic diseases in Nairobi (Kenya): <http://www.zoonotic-diseases.org/project/urban-zoo-project/>
- COVID-19 and the World's Two Billion Informal Economy Workers. A WIEGO Network Global Solidarity Platform <https://www.wiego.org/COVID19-Platform>

11. Media:

- A complete report and movie registering the whole UTC will be soon available at: <http://www.globalurbanlab.org/events/>
- And at the Facebook group page:

UTC#16: HOUSING FOR ALL TO CREATE SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE CITIES



1. UTC Title: Housing for All to Create Sustainable and Inclusive Cities
2. UTC Date and Time: 18.00 hrs to 20.00 hrs (IST)
3. Lead organizer: The Madras Chamber of Commerce & Industry
4. Partner(s) organizations

Name	URL
National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, India	http://www.niua.org/
Sushant School of Planning and Development, Gurgaon, India	https://ansaluniversity.edu.in/sushant-school-of-planning-and-development
US Green Building Council, New York, USA	https://www.usgbc.org/
European Urban Knowledge Network	https://www.eukn.eu/
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mumbai, India	http://www.bombaychamber.com/

5. Number of Participants: 110+

6. Background and objectives of your Campus:

Please provide a list of objectives of your campus aims to achieve in light of the COVID-19 crisis (maximum 500 words)

Tamil Nadu is one of the most urbanized States in the country with nearly half its population living in cities. Population growth in urban areas, especially Chennai has soared over the last 2 decades. Most megacities including Chennai witnessing high concentrations of urban population face a rising pressure on housing as well as basic urban infrastructure and services. The subject of affordable housing is very relevant to a city like Chennai which is a thickly populated metro and also has a peripheral industrial belt.

Nearly half of Tamil Nadu's population is urban, and this is expected to increase to 63 percent by 2030. An estimated 6 million people are currently living in slums (representing 16.6 percent of the state's urban population). Several affordable housing schemes have been launched by central and state governments, but have had limited success due to regulatory constraints. However during the pandemic, the World Bank has reached out to the State with two projects \$200 million First Tamil Nadu Housing Sector Strengthening Program and the \$50 million Tamil Nadu Housing and Habitat Development Project – to strengthen the state's housing sector policies, institutions, and regulations.

Apart from the rural migrants, we have migrant labors from other States in Chennai as there is a huge opportunity in Industries for these laborers. This pandemic covid 19 has created a furor and panic among more than 10 lakh migrant workers who did not have their own housing facilities apart from employment and wages and there has been a huge exodus.

As the Industrial hub is dependent on migrant workers, the Tamil Nadu Government has recently announced plans to build houses for nearly 1.5 lakh workers working in 5 Industrial parks in a span of 5 to 10 years.

This Urban Thinkers Campus which will be organized in partnership with other national and global institutions will help to find relevant and sustainable strategies to propose to the Government to formulate workable policies and housing programs, to create an inclusive society, that would provide sustainable, affordable, security, adaptability and utility in housing development for the growing masses or We expect the webinar to discuss some of these issues and come with suggestions for better and inclusive housing propositions for the city.

7. Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals*

- To ensure provision of adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

- To work towards enhancing inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management.
- To support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.
- To provide the necessary support through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.
- To leave out no one including the migrant population from having decent housing infrastructure and create an inclusive habitat.

8. List of Speakers:

NAME AND TITLE OF THE MODERATOR :

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Mr.T.Shivaraman	Managing Director &CEO	Shriram EPC Ltd, Chennai

SPEAKERS :

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Ms. K. Saraswathi	Secretary General	MCCI (MC for the event)
Mr.Ramkumar Ramamoorthy	President	MCCI
Prof .Dr.P.S.N.Rao	Director	School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi
Ms. Diana Fitzsimons	Town planner and development surveyor Councilmember, Ireland	
Ms Michaela Kauer	Director	Brussels Liaison Office of the city of Vienna, Austria
Mr.Prakash Challa	Chairman & Managing Director	SSPDL Group
Mr. Rajiv Nehru	Director – Product Development & Training	RICS School of Built Environment Noida

9. Speakers' Key Points:

Mr. Ramkumar Ramamoorthy, President MCCI, introduced the Chamber and its 184 years of historical background and also Its Sustainable Chennai Forum which was started in the year 2010. He pointed out that with Tamil Nadu being one of the most urbanized States; the stress on its infrastructure has also been on the increase in the last 2 to 3 decades. With Chennai and its peripherals have emerged as the main industrial belt , more and more people have moved into the region not only from interior parts of Tamil Nadu, but also from other States in the country.

This has created a dire need to look into one of the important aspects, namely housing. The recent pandemic and the huge migrant labour component of Chennai's labourmarket, has further exposed the issue of Affordable Housing challenges and that is the reason this campus attained significance in the current context

Mr Shivaraman, Managing Director & CEO, Shriram EPC Ltd, Chennai, who was the founding chairman of the Sustainable Chennai Forum of the Chamber, highlighted in his opening remarks that as an associate of UN Habitat from the year 2017, the Madras Chamber has been in close contact with UN Habitat and have had 3 major conferences on making Chennai a global city, Roadmap to zero waste in Chennai and Making Chennai Water Positive. He also said that the recent pandemic has made it necessary to think differently and find innovative solutions for many urban issues including housing. Several affordable housing schemes have been launched by central and state governments, but have had limited success due to regulatory constraints. However during the pandemic, the World Bank has reached out to the State with two projects – \$200 million First Tamil Nadu Housing Sector Strengthening Program and the \$50 million Tamil Nadu Housing and Habitat Development Project – to strengthen the state's housing sector policies, institutions, and regulations. As the Industrial hub in Chennai is dependent on migrant workers, the Tamil Nadu Government has recently announced plans to build houses for nearly 1.5 lakh workers working in 5 Industrial parks in a span of 5 to 10 years. He said the event will discuss the strategies and challenges on affordable housing particularly in the city of Chennai.

Prof .Dr.P.S.N.Rao,Director,School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi explained how affordable housing is defined in the Indian context and mentioned the concept of affordability is complex and is not easy to define. He explained the system of housing supplies in India including by Govt agencies under specific schemes like BSUP, RAY, Indiramma, Manyawar Kanshiram Aawas Yojana etc and he also explained the general land acquisition methods under these systems. He pointed out that a large number of private players have in the recent past entered the affordable housing segment viz. VBHC, Monitor Group, Tatas, Signature Global, etc. He further stated that there are as many as 35 affordable housing projects under various stages of implementation in various parts. He however talked about various barriers namely the Policy level Barriers, technical barriers, Cost barriers etc. He highlighted the dilemma that Government has been acquiring large parcels of land and giving to private companies (SEZs, private industries, etc.) on the one hand while government housing agencies are citing many reasons for not acquiring lands for housing and instead encouraging private real estate developers –this obviously hurts the farmers when they see developers make huge profits .

Ms. Diana Fitzsimons Town planner and development surveyor, Councilmember, Ireland , presented a case study on how Northern Ireland Black's Gate Belfast. She explained how housing is managed in NI . In NI 64% homes owner occupied; 16% social rented; 16% private rented; 4% vacant • Housing is a NI government function – NI Department for Communities • Local authorities have planning but not housing powers .A central government agency – the NI Housing Executive no longer builds but continues to manage its 90,000 social housing stock • 20 housing associations (registered charities) regulated by government, build and

manage social housing and some for sale below market value • She also made an interesting point that some HAs do more than housing and provide care and support for vulnerable groups in society.

Ms Michaela Kauer, Director, Brussels Liaison Office of the city of Vienna, Austria , started her presentation quoting Leilani Farha, former UN special rapporteur on adequate housing ,that Housing is at the heart of the corona crisis“, She explained the situation and perspectives of Affordable Housing in the EU . she said that the right to decent affordable housing in the EU is governed by Sustainable Development Goals - SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing, Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, European Pillar of Social Rights

European Declaration on Responsible Housing etc. There are a steep and continuous increase in house prices and market rents in most EU cities and urban areas; housing markets being fragmented to a great extent. She also talked about the investment gap in the housing sector and the ways to bridge them. She ended her presentation with good housing policy recommendations with 8 priority themes, which include protection of vulnerable groups, anti-speculation, renovation and energy efficiency, co-ownership, co-management and co-design, spatial planning, rent stabilization and control, land use and building ground and security of tenancy.

Mr. Prakash Challa, Chairman & Managing Director, SSPDL Group , in the panel discussion which followed he is a leading private player in the housing sector and former president of CREDAI (Confederation of Real Estate Developers Association of India), pointed out the ground level challenges in providing affordable housing to the deserving, with the increasing land cost on the one side and with the regulatory pressures on the other side. He said balancing the quality and cost factor is the toughest task for private players. He strongly felt that the Government should consider specific incentives and support to the private players like more FSI ,tax concession etc., to incentivize private participation in the housing sector.

Mr. Rajiv Nehru, Director – Product Development & Training, RICS School of Built Environment Noida, stated in Indian context investment in house is treated as a permanent asset. He said balancing options in all affordable schemes involving stake holder management is crucial. Today, the buzz word is student housing, and in India this concept is being adopted in Universities in India.

The real issue in affordability is Transferable Development Rights (TDR), the policies and the optimization of the costs. He concluded that simplification of norms is essential to make affordable housing reach one and all.

10. Main results of the Campus:

It was unanimously agreed that affordable housing especially during and post pandemic will attain more importance and will be one of the key challenges before the policy makers and the other stake holders. In a country like India where migrant labour and their plight immediately after the outbreak of the

pandemic, became headlines in many States, as the issue of homelessness for them got exposed during COVID 19. The Campus brought this important aspect to the forefront while discussing the affordable housing and housing for all. The deliberations made it explicit that in a growing urbanized economy especially in States like Tamil Nadu ,housing will become more and more critical not only for the migrant population , but also for the less privileged local people. The Campus also threw light on affordable rentals besides affordable ownership of housing. Public Private Partnership with well-structured land acquisition policies and a proper incentive mechanism for the private players could go a long way in addressing this subject. Transparent governance machinery should also be in place.

11. Recommendations:

i. ***Recommendations to National Government(s): (maximum 300 words)***

Most of the housing development may need to be done for EWS/ LIG households (in both rural and urban areas), and it is the urban affordable housing segment that requires the renewed focus of central and state governments. To achieve the desired result within a reasonable timeframe, the key considerations for the government would be –

Efficient Planning and Utilization of Land and Development Framework

Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Urban Development Authorities (UDAs) need to be delegated powers to undertake the required initiatives for promoting affordable housing. They would need to plan the potential zones for affordable housing schemes in the master plan of the city.

Encouraging Participation of Private Developers- To encourage private participation in the affordable housing industry, it is important to understand the push and pull factors for this segment -

Evaluate the various existing Policies - To evaluate various existing policies and laws promoting better coordination & integration between housing providers, examine the locally available building materials and construction technologies, give power to ULB, bring forth rational utilization of fees and taxes, reevaluate development proposals, empower EWS and LIG household.

Reduction in Interest Rates - The Government needs focused measures for the empowerment of EWS/ LIG households such as lower interest rates for home loans in EWS & LIG category, micro-finance and other innovative financing measures. This will help end users to get cheaper home loans and reduce the inventory overhang in affordable schemes

ii. ***Recommendations to Regional and Local Governments: (maximum 300 words)***

Single Window Online Clearance - State Governments should consider introduction of single window online clearance mechanism for affordable housing projects which would facilitate clearance of projects within defined timelines.

Procedures to be simplified - Furthermore, there is a need to simplify procedures and processes for land acquisition and conversion of agricultural land for urban uses.

The adoption of the automated building plan approval procedure expedite affordable housing development, establishment of a 'single window'/ fast track/online approval procedure must be a priority for state governments as well.

Policy Stance to be changed - City and suburban governments need to change their policy stance on informal housing from "curative" to "preventive" measures-to go beyond slum upgrading to actually slowing the growth of the slum population in the first place

Offering more options to low and middle-income households will increase prosperity, reduce poverty, and enhance the quality of life for urban dwellers across India.

iii. ***Recommendations to Community-based and Civil Society organizations: (maximum 300 words)***

Affordable housing calls for cooperation and concerted efforts by all stakeholders.

The Community can encourage large, medium and small real estate developers to participate collectively in large-scale affordable housing projects, with a master developer guiding smaller-scale developers with experience of affordable housing.

To address labour shortages, the community and civil society organizations need to work with the construction industry to identify skills gaps and develop strategies to encourage training.

The Community can encourage redevelopment where practical, such as conversion of offices or "repurposing" underused or decommissioned land or buildings to improve housing supply

iv. ***Recommendations to Other Stakeholders (private sector, professionals, researchers, parliamentarians, etc.): (maximum 500 words)***

Central and several state governments in the past have undertaken steps to mitigate the urban housing deficit, largely in partnership with the private sector. The private sector, which is often better in terms of managing construction risks and project delivery should be encouraged by central and state governments, by addressing several structural issues.

Different stakeholders involved in construction of affordable houses include government, financial institutions as well as real estate developers.

Achieve economies of scale by adoption of innovative construction techniques Unless adequate efforts are made in achieving economies of scale, construction costs can't be minimized in case of public as well as private affordable housing development.

Design standardization coupled with use of low cost technologies and bulk material procurement strategies can immensely benefit affordable housing projects.

Standardize building norms to promote design standardization, for affordable housing projects, architects and builders should be encouraged to adopt scalable and standardized designs which allow for minor customization based on the requirements of the project. Hence, it is imperative to revise building standards and norms for affordable housing across different regions of the country.

Stake holder's consultation and involving them in the planning process is key to resolve conflicts and accommodate different perspectives.

12. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

Please provide a short description of solutions and good practices explained during the Campus (maximum 500 words). Please include links to websites that describe the solutions for more information.

Some best practices in affordable housing in the COVID 19 context were discussed as below:

1. The 'In-Situ Slum Redevelopment' is a crucial part of Indian government's Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. To provide easy and better housing facilities to slum dwellers in India's urban sector, this scheme was launched. The slums will be redeveloped by using land as a resource with the help of private participation to build new houses.

Private partner for redevelopment to be selected thru' transparent bidding process • Incentives for additional density/FAR/TDR to be given if required to make project

viable • Grant of Rs. 1 lakh/house on an average for eligible slum dwellers on public land • <https://pmaymis.gov.in/>

2. Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHC) Existing vacant Govt housing complexes will be converted to ARHCs thru' a) concession agreement for 25 years b) Special incentives such as use permissions, 50 percent additional FAR, concessional priority sector lending rates, tax reliefs at par with affordable housing, etc. shall be offered to private and public entities to develop AHRCs. <https://pmaymis.gov.in/>

3. Northern Ireland case study: Sheltered housing schemes for elderly • Housing with Care – frail elderly and dementia • Variety of facilities for very vulnerable groups • Floating support service for people in own homes • 22,000 telecare customers. Mixed religion where site in suitable location – extra grant funding from government for community investment activity • Mixed tenure development to foster greater social, economic and community mix to support thriving and sustainable communities. www.radiushousing.org

Many, regions and countries have taken a range of measures to protect citizens from losing their homes during the Corona-crisis, as eviction bans, shelter for homeless, preventive social care and counseling, etc. Several cities have also provided for more shelters for women victims of domestic male violence, sadly on the rise in times of lock-down. Short-term touristic rentals have been brought back to the regular housing market.

Solutions:

- Community Consultation • Wider Stakeholder Engagement • Establishing Local Advisory Group • Tenant Information & Awareness
- Public and private investments should be in line with the long term nature of affordable housing schemes.
- Need for appropriate land laws for acquisition for affordable housing
- A good incentive mechanism to be in place
- Transparency and good governance.

13. Media:

You tube link: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QwB1zEgh7QM>

UTC#17: INFORMAL WORKERS & COVID 19: IMPACTS AND VISION FOR THE FUTURE

1. **UTC Title:** Informal Workers & Covid 19: Impacts and Vision for The Future
2. **UTC Date and Time:** 14 July 2020
3. **Lead organizer:** Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing or WIEGO
4. **Partner(s) organizations**

<i>Name</i>	<i>URL</i>
Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing or WIEGO	www.wiego.org

5. Number of Participants: 101

6. Objectives of your Campus:

In this Urban Thinkers Campus, WIEGO provided detailed insights on the impact of the Covid-19 crisis on urban informal workers but also highlighted creative policy and planning responses

7. List of Speakers:

- a. Speaker 1: Mike Rogan, Urban Policies Programme Director, WIEGO. Covid-19 Impacts and responses.
- b. Speaker 2: Jenna Harvey, Global Coordinator of WIEGO Focal Cities, WIEGO. Impact of Covid-19 on Informal livelihoods.
- c. Speaker 3: Sonia Dias, Waste Picker Specialist, WIEGO. COVID – 19 Impacts & Responses- Waste Pickers
- d. Speaker 4: Caroline Skinner, Urban Research Director, WIEGO. Informal trade during Covid-19: Impact and responses.

8. Speakers' Key Points:

- Mike Rogan covered the big picture of the impact of the Covid-19 crisis on key development indicators and positioned the informal economy within these indicators. He also outlined the size and shape of the informal economy and provided a broad outline of how the crisis is affecting informal workers. Mike closed with a broad suggestion of the need for data that aim to capture this type of information as a way forward.
- Jenna Harvey provided a quick overview of the rapid assessment of the Covid-19 impact on informal workers' livelihoods.
- Sonia Dias provided an overview of WIEGO actions to support waste pickers in the current pandemic and also gave an overview of impacts in inclusive

recycling in Brazil, which was conducted via a Google survey and a news analysis.

- Caroline Skinner highlighted the informal traders' contributions to our cities economy, the lockdown measures impacts on this sector, their creative suggestions/responses during the crisis, and their requests to local and national government officials. Caroline closed her presentation with some inspiring recommendations that helped frame a set of questions we aimed to answer during the roundtable session.

9. Recommendations:

All these sets of recommendations are being addressed to national and local government(s) officials, local authorities, community leaders, and relevant stakeholders.

The Urban Policies Programme team from WIEGO suggested the 4 R approach (Relief, Recover, Rebuild, Reset) as our recommendation and vision for the future.

- i. **Relief** – Do no harm & direct income support.
- ii. **Recover** – informal operators need income assistance to restart. Grants and credit for inputs must be extended down to these small players.
- iii. **Rebuild** – address long called for infrastructural needs – e.g. in housing, water and sanitation but also worker group specific infrastructure (e.g. street and market trader and waste pickers) + long needed incorporation into social security systems.
- iv. **Reset** to more inclusive, just and equitable cities – this is our opportunity to re-imagine the cities we want.

10. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

- Focusing on the Rebuilding and Resetting steps, the team suggested a 10 step agenda for inclusive cities.
 - 1) Build from what already exists: informal workers are providing/producing/distributing essential goods and services
 - 2) Payment for essential goods and services
 - 3) Protection for essential workers + occupational health and safety + adequate infrastructure and basic services + capacity building for safety
 - 4) Locally suitable technologies: pro-poor modernization of city systems for food supply, waste management, transport, energy – instead of capital-intensive technologies
 - 5) Social protection: access to health, emergency cash grants, childcare, pensions
 - 6) All-inclusive policies: covering non-nationals, organized and non-organized informal workers
 - 7) Gender sensitive approach: interventions to alleviate women's additional burdens / responsibilities
 - 8) Non-stigmatization of informal workers campaigns: in times of pandemics there is a great risk of blaming workers and their workplaces as vectors of disease
 - 9) Sustainable livelihoods: plan for livelihoods, monitor and evaluate impacts
 - 10) "Nothing for us without us" – participatory urban governance (through multi-stakeholder platforms)

11. Media:

- E-BOOK: Informal Workers in the COVID-19 Crisis: A global picture of sudden impact and long-term risk
 - In an immediate response to COVID-19, WIEGO conducted a rapid assessment to understand how the pandemic and the related public health measures were affecting informal workers in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The impact on informal workers' livelihoods was sudden and severe, and in many cases, lead to a permanent loss of income.

UTC#18: PUBLIC SPACE & PUBLIC LIFE DURING COVID 19



1. **UTC Title:** Public Space and Public Life during Covid-19 – Lessons Learned
2. **UTC Date and Time:** July 15th 5 pm to 6:30 pm CET
3. **Lead organizer:** Strategic Controlling Office, City of Mannheim
4. **Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL
Gehl Architects	https://gehlpeople.com/
Nordlicht Consulting	http://nordlicht-consultants.de/
Institute for Regional and Urban Planning TU Berlin	https://www.bestandsentwicklung.tu-berlin.de/

5. **Number of Participants:** 100
6. **Objectives of your Campus:**
 - Discuss effects of crisis on public life with citizens, especially in regards of public space
 - Observe changes in public attitudes towards Public life during Covid 19

- Report changes and measures in Mannheim diversity quarters during the pandemic
- Experiment new forms of citizen participation for urban planning in the near future (project Migrants 4 Cities with TU Berlin)
- Prelude to an all-day UTC on Covid 19 and public space in autumn 2020.

7. List of Speakers:

Provide name, job title and organization for each speaker.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Job Title and Organization</i>
<i>Dr. Peter Kurz</i>	<i>Lord Mayor, City of Mannheim</i>
<i>Rasmus Duong-Grunnet</i>	<i>Director at Gehl Architects</i>
<i>Jens Loff</i>	<i>Partner at Nordlicht Consulting</i>
<i>Prof. Elke Pahl-Weber</i>	<i>Professor at Institute for Regional and Urban Planning, TU Berlin</i>
<i>Dr. Tobias Vahlpahl</i>	<i>Neighborhood Management Coordinator, City of Mannheim</i>

8. Speakers' Key Points:

Welcome by the Lord Mayor Dr. Peter Kurz

According to Lord Mayor Kurz, the Covid-19 pandemic had the effect of a magnifying glass or an accelerator not only in Mannheim, but in the whole world. The pandemic made existing problems visible and accelerated processes that would otherwise have progressed more slowly. The lesson to be learned from Covid-19 is that our habits and infrastructure are more adaptable, than we thought. For example, the transformation of former car parking lots into open spaces for outdoor gastronomy or the implementation of pop-up cycle paths for a liveable city centre was no longer a major conflict. Above all, the rapid changeover to video conferencing in the city administration within just four weeks showed our increased adaptability.

Rasmus Duong-Grunnet and Jens Loff: Urban Life and Covid-19 - Strategies after Corona

Rasmus Duong-Grunnet and Jens Loff referred in their lecture to the data-based study "Public life and Public space during Covid-19", which was developed in cooperation between Nordlicht Management Consultants and Gehl Architects. Three central aspects of the changes were introduced in the presentation for the Mannheim context.

- Activities in the city centre have declined significantly - especially in the commercial shopping streets. Instead, more and also longer stays in public space were recorded in inner-city districts.
- Local places that already offer a public activity (such as a playground or benches) were even more popular than before. The number of people who

stayed in such places increased by 35% during the survey compared to last year's figures. These include local places that have been tailored and carefully designed for the stay, such as Copenhagen's Enghaveplads and Superkilen.

- New activities and forms of urban life have emerged in many cities. For example, more children and older people were in public places than before. The proportion of women in public spaces also increased in previously male-dominated spaces.

With regard to Mannheim, on the one hand the existing study of Gehl Architects on Mannheim's city centre from 2018 was presented, on the other hand impressions of the quarter managers in Mannheim during the Corona pandemic were recorded. It became clear that the pandemic has accelerated some existing developments, such as outdoor gastronomy areas on former parking lots. But it has also brought conflicts to light and in some cases hardened them, such as the social distribution of space - including housing and the working conditions of immigrants.

Prof. Dr. Elke Pahl-Weber: Integrated Urban Development using the example of Migrants4Cities

During the course of the Covid-19 pandemic so far, it has been impressively observed that citizens played a formative role and shaped the public space according to their needs. It is precisely this function as designers of public space that is addressed by the method of Urban Design Thinking. Urban Design Thinking is a cooperative process at eye level and thus differs from the classical possibilities of participation of citizens (empathizing).

The City of Mannheim aims to make greater use of this instrument, which has already proven its worth in pilot projects (Migrants4Cities), as an innovative participation format.

Dr. Tobias Vahlpahl: Mannheim's quarters during the lockdown

From the perspective of the Mannheim quarters, it became clear that neighbourhood-specific solutions and approaches are required due to the heterogeneity of the districts quarters. Public space fulfils different functions in the neighbourhoods depending on the initial situation and socio-structural composition. The special features and needs of the individual neighbourhoods must be taken into account in a differentiated manner and forms of communication appropriate to the target group must be used to ensure the success of the measures.

9. Recommendations:

- i. National Government(s)
- ii. Local Authorities

- From Jens Löff's remarks it became clear that in the course of the Covid pandemic political decision-making based on objective data is increasingly necessary to find factual and evidence-based solutions.
 - Prof. Elke Pahl-Weber and the City of Mannheim recommend other cities and communities to make greater use of Urban Design Thinking as an instrument, which has already proven its worth in pilot projects (Migrants4Cities) as an innovative participation format.
 - Cities shouldn't perceive participation "top-down", but rather integrate more opportunities for citizens to participate in shaping public life as "co-creation" in existing processes.
 - Cities should check their ability to learn from citizens' interest in and claim to use public space. The ability to commit themselves to it is central for shaping cities in the future.
- iii. Community Leaders
- Community leaders should keep in mind the newly gained perception, ownership and appreciation of public space and the associated increased identification with districts and cities perceived Post-Covid-19.
 - This existing potential to involve citizens in shaping public life in their district has rarely been so high. This is the biggest change after Covid-19 and many stakeholders are already making use of it.
- iv. Other Stakeholders

10. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

- Citizens playing a formative role and shaping the public space according to their needs is precisely the function as designers of public space that is addressed by the method of Urban Design Thinking. Urban Design Thinking is a cooperative process at eye level and thus differs from the classical possibilities of participation of citizens (empathizing).
- A key insight of the design of successful accesses was that written communication and information alone are not sufficient. Rather, new communication channels (video, hotlines in different languages, and direct talks with multipliers in the quarters) are necessary, taking into account the linguistic and socio-economic conditions of the neighbourhoods, in order to enable a target group-oriented approach.
- Cultural offers brought directly into the districts proved to be an effective means of actively contacting the residents and asking them about their well-being. For example, musicians or actors from the National Theatre gave street performances. In addition, multilingual information posters were put up on the front doors and multilingual telephone services were set up.

11. Media:

Online recording of the UTC:

<https://www.utc-mannheim.de/live>

UTC Mannheim Social Media Accounts:

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/p/CCvFXV-pQLi/>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/utc.mannheim/posts/2687340044868084>

Twitter: https://twitter.com/UTC_Mannheim/status/1284029762885779456

UTC#19: COVID-19: A CATALYST FOR SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY?



1. **UTC Title:** COVID-19: A Catalyst for More Sustainable Mobility?
2. **UTC Date and Time:** 17th July 2020 - 17:00-19:00 CEST
3. **Lead organizer:** European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN EGTC)
Please provide name of organization hosting the UTC.
4. **Partner(s) organizations**
Please provide the Names and URL of partner organizations to be associated to the Campus.

Name	URL
Bombay Chamber of Commerce	http://www.bombaychamber.com/
Madras Chamber of Commerce	https://www.madraschamber.in/
Regional Studies Association	https://www.regionalstudies.org/

Sushant School of Development and Planning at Ansal University, Gurgaon	https://ansaluniversity.edu.in/sushant-school-of-planning-and-development
US Green Building Council	https://www.usgbc.org/
National Institute of Urban Affairs India	http://niua.org/

5. Number of Participants: Around 200

6. Objectives of your Campus:

Overarching objectives:

1. Examine and deliberate on the issues and transition plans from various geographical regions.
2. Define the possible next steps of the transition and recommendations to policymakers at all levels

These will be achieved through the following goals:

3. Find out what changed in the perception of ‘sustainable mobility’ before and after the virus outbreak
4. Discover the new priorities when it comes to sustainable mobility
5. Explore to what extent could innovative short-term solutions at the city-level could inspire changes in urban policies and become long-term strategies
6. Explore how urban actors – at city, national and EU/international level – can cooperate to support sustainable mobility transitions
7. Examine whether micro and shared mobility will dominate future urban mobility

7. List of Speakers:

Dr. Nuno Pinto, Lecturer in Urban Planning and Urban Design at the School of Environment, Education and Development of The University of Manchester, United Kingdom

Prof. Bhargab Maitra, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, India

Harriet Tregoning, Director of NUMO, the New Urban Mobility alliance, hosted by WRI Ross Center for Sustainable Cities, Washington D.C., USA

Karen Vancluysen, Secretary General, Polis Network, Brussels, Belgium
Dr. Mona Jabbari, Researcher at the Centro do Território, Ambiente e Construção, University of Minho, Portugal

Rashi Agarwal, co-founder and CBO at Mobycy, Gurgaon, Haryana, India

Dr. Boyd Cohen, Co-founder of IoMob, Barcelona, Spain

8. Speakers' Key Points:

List a summary of key points raised by each speaker.

Dr. Nuno Pinto, Lecturer in Urban Planning and Urban Design at the School of Environment, Education and Development of The University of Manchester, United Kingdom

We are in a pivotal moment of change – but we don't know the consequences yet. There has been an impressively rapid response from transport planning research and practice, which is a traditionally a very rigid area. For example, we've seen European cities responding very quickly to adapt to the circumstances, encouraging active forms of mobility and limiting private vehicle space. We have a big trade-off between health and transport policy that the public is aware of – and they are pushing for more sustainable urban mobility. Although we must note that this happens more in the big cities like Paris. One possible effect of the pandemic is that policymakers will look to raise awareness among the public about why sustainable mobility transitions matter and involve them in policy, creating more inclusive urban and transport governance systems. This will mean that citizens may gain traction to have more of a say in transport planning in the post-pandemic context. We should push for this and be critical of any policies that are not inclusive. The pandemic might also have opened the discussion around - and public acceptance of - hard interventions for climate change adaptation/mitigation and we should build on this momentum. As we move out of the pandemic, we need to take care of those who are in need of better mobility options. We need spatial cohesion and balance; the massive investments need to go not just towards the capital cities but also those regions that have historically been left behind. Urban mobility has to be a tool to tackle inequality and to implement transitions going forward: technological, social, energy, and economic.

Prof. Bhargab Maitra, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, India

There is a big imbalance in supply and demand in the context of road transport in urban areas in India. This means that traffic congestion, energy inefficiency, road safety, and poor air quality are common aspects of life in several Indian cities. Reduction in public transport capacity, fear of spreading the virus, less operational viability for public transport operators and an increased acceptance of non-motorised transport are the four major impacts of COVID-19 on urban mobility in India so far. The huge downshifts in demand due to the pandemic have been devastating for public services, including public transport. This is the first time ever that the Indian government responded with subsidies. So, we are faced with challenges due to COVID-19 - but we can also see them as opportunities. We need to focus on four major things for mobility as we move out of this crisis: safe infrastructure and facilities, the right policies and priorities, due consideration to user behaviour and improved awareness among the public. We still have long way to go when it comes to sustainable urban mobility, so we have to keep working together. We need to think about how to create resilience - as we have seen how the whole system can collapse easily – and invest more in more resilient transport.

We also need broader reflection about whether we should actually continue to develop such big cities.

Harriet Tregoning, Director of NUMO, the New Urban Mobility alliance, hosted by WRI Ross Center for Sustainable Cities, Washington D.C., USA

As in India, public transit has also had a huge downturn in demand in the US and for the first time ever the Federal Government has responded with a big investment injection, which has really given transit operators some breathing room. Socio-economic inequalities (in particular, in the US) have been starkly highlighted during this crisis and urban mobility sits at the nexus of all these issues. African American households are five times more likely to be carless in the US and so much of our country has been arranged in such a way that many jobs – especially low-income, frontline service work – are impossible without a car. A lot of people of colour and people from low-income backgrounds will simply lose their jobs or be unable to get new ones, unless we take tremendous steps to increase access to public transit and implement significant land-use changes, which some cities are beginning to do. It's not going to be adequate to go back to what we had before. If we don't make urban mobility more accessible, and provide the right modes to the right communities, we will perpetuate 400 years of inequality and unfortunate history. I'm hoping that this prolonged and sustained conversation about race-relations that we're having alongside the COVID-19 discussion and concerns about the economy will lead to better outcomes.

When it comes to micro-mobility, cities have to look at whether it makes sense for them. The land use pattern and the length of trips in a city will determine whether micro mobility makes sense or not. One lesson for cities is that if they want to have options like micro mobility, they have to provide the right infrastructure to make it safe.

The idea that transportation should connect people to the places they need to go is something that we are only just beginning to consider in transport policy. At the moment, we only measure the speed of vehicles; so, we might be undergoing a seismic change in how we see public transit, and this could have positive effects on policy.

Karen Vancluysen, Secretary General, Polis Network, Brussels, Belgium

Peer to peer exchange is really important going forward. There were already existing platforms to bring people together – like the urban agenda partnerships – but we need to push harder for collaboration across all levels. Indeed, cooperation between different level of government – local, city level, national and European – is instrumental to a secure green recovery. If we don't join forces with the private sector as well, we will be in a worse position going forward. If we want to recover from this crisis, we cannot do it on our own.

We also need to look at where we put economic support – so that we don't only look at the recovery of the aviation and car sectors but also other sectors, particularly the green ones. This moment should be an opportunity to also tackle the other crises we have long faced: road safety, air pollution, climate change. On other words, we need to put our money where our mouth is.

When it comes to transport innovation, like MaaS, we need to make sure that the right modes of transport are prioritised - not the most profitable but the most sustainable. After all, offering people a beautiful app that seamlessly integrates all transport won't make them automatically sustainable. We need carrots and sticks to be combined.

Dr. Mona Jabbari, Researcher at the Centro do Território, Ambiente e Construção, University of Minho, Portugal

When the COVID-19 crisis happened, we faced a new reality: increasing numbers of people are walking around the city and pedestrians require more space to safely physically distance. This crisis will also undoubtedly challenge public transport, the sustainable backbone of our urban mobility ecosystem. This situation, therefore, teaches us valuable lessons about what we need. It's time to rethink urban planning and ground it in active forms of mobility – walking and cycling. This means, in some cases, that we need to redesign the urban transport system and offer sufficient infrastructure for walking and cycling. Rapid local urban mobility transitions have happened already - for example, widening walking and cycling lanes in some cities. But we need to also consider mid and long-term actions based on 'citizen-centric' planning in order to create a truly people-friendly city.

We have to facilitate more cooperation among actors and decision-makers from transport-related sectors, from the district to the national level. Activities with macro-mobility relevance for the local and regional levels should be coordinated and also undertaken with an understanding of the mobility impacts on local neighbourhoods. New transport planning should be characterized by cooperation, goal-orientation, and integration of all types of mobility (including sharing and public services such as micro-mobility and public transport). Pedestrian network planning can be so useful for the city to integrate all the systems.

We should also be careful and critical of new technological innovation – we need to retain the spatial aspect of planning and remember that, beyond IT platforms, if we want micro-mobility modes in the city, we have to plan and design urban spaces to accommodate them.

Rashi Agarwal, co-founder and CBO at Mobycy, Gurgaon, Haryana, India

Public life has come to a halt in a totally unexpected way. Micro and shared mobility has been very impacted. People thought these options would be the future, but shared cars, for example, has gone down a lot due to coronavirus and social distancing. Shared individual mobility options like long-rental bikes could really grow, though, and be a good alternative to shared vehicles like cars. The demand is still there for a personal yet shared option – like long-term bikes and ebikes – but the government also needs to provide infrastructure, like cycle parking, charging stations and cycle lanes.

Dr. Boyd Cohen, Co-founder of IoMob, Barcelona, Spain

We've had an over-reliance in too many regions of the world on cars and too much focus on developing urban infrastructure around the car. Covid-19 has made us think about how to focus cities around people instead. Now, we need to remove parking spaces and create more safe spaces for people to walk, bike and scoot around cities (dedicate lanes to micro and active mobility modes) and interconnect them with good public transport stems so that cars are not attractive.

In the post-COVID future, we are gonna see seamlessly integrated mobility in open platforms. This means an open mobility marketplace where any mobility should be legally required to expose their service to an open API. The next step of this evolution is about adding in first and last-mile logistics, where you can optimise the movement of goods and people in an efficient way and create true sustainable urban mobility. However, it should be noted that in order for MaaS to come about, we need to tackle digital accessibility and literacy: there's an assumption that everyone has access to smartphones, but they don't – and that's a big barrier to MaaS.

Recommendations:

- *Provide list of recommendations coming out of the Campus, include recommendations to:*
- *National Government(s)*
- *In the immediate term - support public transport systems facing short falls in demand with bail-out funds e.g. the Federal Government in US, and the Indian government, among others.*
- *In the medium to long-term - use the COVID-19 recovery funds to invest in green, safe and equitable forms of urban transport.*
- *Use urban mobility as a tool to implement transitions going forward: technological, social, energy, and economic.*
- *Invest in infrastructure to facilitate active forms of mobility – like cycling and walking – and shape urban transport around people, instead of cars.*
- *Ensure spatial cohesion and transit equity across different regions and cities.*
- *Activities with macro-mobility relevance for the local and regional levels should be coordinated and also undertaken with an understanding of the mobility impacts on local neighbourhoods.*
- *Invest in and adequately legislate around new transport technologies, with a focus on sustainable, climate-friendly outcomes – MaaS and micro-mobility are not always the most sustainable options and will not automatically lead people to choose sustainable options.*
- *Now is the time to capture public desire for more pandemic-friendly modes of transport and make sure it is directed towards active and sustainable forms of urban mobility. Governments and cities should seek to launch communications campaigns raising further awareness about the need for more people-friendly, sustainable and active forms of urban mobility.*
- *Tackle digital accessibility and literacy in order to make the latest transport technologies available to all.*
- *Give more consideration to user behaviour in transport policy design and development going forward.*

v. Local Authorities

- Cities can (and have) implemented extremely quick responses to the pandemic, such as emergency cycle lanes and pedestrian-friendly zones, widening pavements, etc. They must continue to do this.
- Implement participatory urban transport planning processes and create more inclusive urban and transport governance systems.
- Increase access to public transit and implement significant land-use changes, in order to make transport more accessible for all, including socially and economically marginalised communities.
- Shift their central transport planning indicators – e.g. cost-benefit analyses - away from being purely focused on mathematical and economic indicators, like the speed of vehicles or the cost of extra commuting time to vehicle-owners, towards integrating more social and environmental indicators.
- Raise awareness at the local level about the need for more sustainable transport and opportunities to get involved in direct democracy.
- Examine their land use pattern and average length off trips and determine whether micro mobility makes sense or not for them. If they do want micro-mobility modes in the city: plan and design urban spaces to accommodate them in safe, people-friendly ways.
- Think carefully about first and last-mile logistics, and how they can optimise the movement of goods and people in the most efficient ways.

vi. **Community Leaders**

- Community leaders can help to raise awareness at the local level and push for democratic participation in urban mobility planning going forward.
- They can drum up momentum (via organising protests, community consultations, campaigns, etc.) and be key players in the greater participation of citizens in urban and transport planning (more inclusive governance systems)
- They can also provide a critical voice to unequitable and unsustainable transport planning decisions.

vii. **Other Stakeholders**

- International and supranational bodies and political unions, like the EU, should facilitate multi-level and cross-sector cooperation, bringing key stakeholders together to create more sustainable forms of urban transport. Partnerships and coordination are absolutely key.
- Through this and funding programmes/interventions, they should also look to ensure spatial cohesion and transit equity across different regions
- The COVID-19 recovery funds of international political bodies and unions must divest from polluting sectors – like automobility

and aviation – and direct funds towards greener, safer and equitable transport infrastructure and modes

- Private micro-mobility providers should think of ways to adapt their business models to fit a post-COVID-19 world. For example, e-mobility and shared mobility providers might want to consider offering longer-term rentals, instead of short-term ones, to reduce the risk of spreading infection and keep customers.
- Transport and urban policy academic research should keep pushing for policymakers and planners to shift their central indicators – e.g. cost-benefit analyses - away from being purely focused on mathematical and economic indicators, like the speed of vehicles or the cost of extra commuting time to vehicle-owners, towards integrating more social and environmental indicators.

9. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

Please provide a short description of solutions and good practices, include links to more information.

Paris' 15 minute neighbourhood and immediate response to the crisis with new cycle lanes: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/carltonreid/2020/04/22/paris-to-create-650-kilometers-of-pop-up-corona-cycleways-for-post-lockdown-travel/>

Milan's quick mobility transition and new city plan: <https://www.intelligenttransport.com/transport-news/98209/milan-to-reallocate-city-space-to-prioritise-walking-and-cycling/>

UK government bail-out of public transport: <https://www.ft.com/content/927edfb0-9e32-489f-90d2-f6aa91733dff>

10. Media:

EUKN news item: <https://www.eukn.eu/news/detail/eukn-webinar-covid-19-a-catalyst-for-more-sustainable-urban-mobility-friday-17-july/>

Full live stream of the webinar: <https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?v=2396471367317448>

UTC#20: MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE TO FACE THE PANDEMIC AND RECOVERY

COVID-19 WEDNESDAY, 22 JULY, 2020
Take action with us in cities and communities 3:00 PM (NYC) / 4:00 PM (ARG)

MEET EMINENT SPEAKERS:

- Christian Pabel Muñoz López** : Assemblyman - President, National Assembly Parliamentary Group for the Eradication of Poverty and Compliance with the SDGs (Ecuador)
- Alejandra Noemí Reynoso Sánchez** : National Senator - Secretary of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Senate (Mexico)
- Maria Chávez Pérez** : Federal Deputy - Secretary of the Congress Housing Commission (Mexico)
- Clara Vega** : National Senator (Argentina)
- Gabriela Graell** : Director of International Relations of the National Assembly (Panama)
- Facundo López Binaghi** : Territorial Coordinator of the Ministry of Territorial Development and Habitat (Argentina)
- Gabriela Rueda** : Municipal City Councilor of Chicoana, Salta (Argentina)
- Selva Puga** : Municipal City Councilor of La Rioja City (Argentina)

URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS
COVID-19 URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS Series #2

MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE TO FACE THE PANDEMIC AND RECOVERY
(To Be Conducted In Spanish)

Urban Thinkers Campus - Series #2

Smartly | RED de PARLAMENTOS LOCALES y CDS | #TakeAction4Cities | WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

1. **UTC Title:** Gobernanza multinivel para enfrentar la pandemia y la recuperación (Spanish UTC) (Translation: Multi-level governance to face the pandemic and its recovery)
2. **UTC Date and Time:** Wednesday July 22, 2020 at 4pm ARG time / 3pm NYC time
3. **Lead organizer:** Smartly, Social Entrepreneurship on the SDGs
4. **Partner(s) organizations**
5. **Number of Participants: 126**
 - Google Meet: 84
 - Facebook Live: 42 (People Reached: 6,368 Views: 1,6k)

6. Objectives of your Campus:

In the context of Climate Change, the COVID-19 pandemic affects human life in the terrestrial ecosystem and impacts equally all communities, especially large cities or urban concentrations, with greater intensity and which is estimated to leave millions of people poor. We ask ourselves what are the essential agreements that must be emphasized to avoid inequity, injustice and environmental insecurity.

The world, due to its projections of population growth and high estimated poverty rates for the post-pandemic period, must rethink the need to accompany this growth with the production of safe and accessible food for society, but at the same time protect the environment and cause the least negative impact. Hence, in this sense, multi-level governance is particularly relevant.

7. List of Speakers:

Presentor: **Analia Pastran**: Executive Director of Smartly, Social Entrepreneurship of the SDGs

Moderator: **Evangelina Colli**: Director of Localizing the SDGs in Public Policies and Coordinator of the Local Parliament in SDGs Network of Smartly, Social Entrepreneurship of the SDGs

Christian Pabel Muñoz López: Assemblyman - President, National Assembly Parliamentary Group for the Eradication of Poverty and Compliance with the SDGs (Ecuador)

Alejandra Noemí Reynoso Sánchez: National Senator - Secretary of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Senate (Mexico)

María Chávez Pérez: Federal Deputy - Secretary of the Congressional Housing Commission (Mexico)

Clara Vega: National Senator (Argentina)

Gabriela Graell: Director of International Relations of the National Assembly (Panama)

Facundo López Binaghi: Territorial Coordinator of the Ministry of Territorial Development and Habitat (Argentina)

Gabriela Rueda: Municipal City Councilor of Chicoana, Salta (Argentina)

Selva Puga: Municipal City Councilor of La Rioja City (Argentina)

8. Speakers' Key Points:

- Adhere to a roadmap that contains the guidelines of the Agenda2030 and that allows us to verify that the legislative projects follow these guidelines, to ensure that the policies adhere to the SDGs.
- It is essential that we use available technologies so that we all participate in the formation of the aspirations of our cities.
- Local care systems must be established to care for the elderly, children and

people with disabilities, working on a localized new green deal.

- It is necessary to work on the mainstreaming of the SDGs, especially promoting it to the citizens, as to ensure that they do not fall solely within the scope of the governments but also the responsibility of all citizens to achieve them.
- We must insist on urban life planning where people are placed in the center of it.
- Finally, government plans must be updated to develop strategic actions in the face of new circumstances.
- I believe that the pandemic has benefited us in promoting social organization, and that public policies must be redirected according to the needs of society, where the SDGs are no longer an option but a priority.
- A solidarity economy must be promoted, in order to achieve a more just and balanced society, as well as promoting the right that women have to be able to work within parliaments, to highlight the needs that they have.
- I recommend teleworking, which equates the responsibility of women at home and work, provides an opportunity for equality, as well as decreases pollution by avoiding transportation.

9. Recommendations:

Christian Pabel Muñoz López: Assemblyman - President, National Assembly Parliamentary Group for the Eradication of Poverty and Compliance with the SDGs (Ecuador):

- *Cities should stop being a project of a few groups of interest and of pressure and instead become collective projects for good living.*
- *If the world will not be the same, it is essential that we sow the discussions that we want to reap tomorrow.*
- *We can and we should think of the city as a collective project from and within the neighborhood.*
- *Work: cities must have their own agenda and generate employment.*
- *Health: public space and local care system.*
- *Today, it is essential that we use the technologies available so that we all participate in the formation of the dreams of the city that we want.*

Alejandra Noemí Reynoso Sánchez: National Senator - Secretary of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Senate (Mexico):

- *The pandemic will bring us new challenges. Without a doubt, one will have to rethink the planning of cities, putting people at the center, and thinking about their development within the territory.*
- *When we talk about the SDGs so that no one is left behind, it implies considering the conditions of the municipalities to achieve equity and justice.*
- *Sustainability not as an option but an obligation in the new planning.*

- *We must work on the mainstreaming of the SDGs, especially promoting it to the citizens, as to ensure that they do not fall solely within the scope of the governments but also the responsibility of all citizens to achieve them.*

María Chávez Pérez: Federal Deputy - Secretary of the Congressional Housing Commission (Mexico):

- *The pandemic has benefited us in promoting social organization, and that the public policies have to be redirected according to the needs of society, with the SDGs no longer an option but a priority.*
- *Economic solidarity should be promoted, in order to achieve a more just and balanced society, as well as promoting the right that women can work within parliamentary needs that they have.*

Clara Vega: National Senator (Argentina):

- *The pandemic changed our priorities and today we are more in tune with the SDGs.*
- *I recommend teleworking, which equates the responsibility of women at home and work, provides an opportunity for equality, as well as decreases pollution by avoiding transport...*

Gabriela Graell: Director of International Relations of the National Assembly (Panama):

- *Regional strengthening is the key to shortening paths in the socio-economic struggle.*
- *I highlight the importance of an inter-institutional table to tackle all the problems that the crisis has generated and thus unify efforts to find solutions.*

Facundo López Binaghi: Territorial Coordinator of the Ministry of Territorial Development and Habitat (Argentina):

- *Aside from the new challenges resulting from the pandemic, the existing challenges in Latin America are deepened. Therefore, the pandemic represents an opportunity to balance the territory.*
- *In all these years we had politics and the economy as an end, they are still tools to achieve good living.*

Gabriela Rueda: Municipal City Councilor of Chicoana, Salta (Argentina):

- *Share with other Deliberative Councils, and even with citizens, the experiences of localizing the SDGs for the application of good policies and good practices.*
- *The use of technology is, today more than ever, one of the most important tools.*

Selva Puga: Municipal City Councilor of La Rioja City (Argentina):

- *Defending the full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities in all areas of life must be part of the public agenda.*

Evangelina Colli: Director of Localizing the SDGs in Public Policies and Coordinator of the Local Parliament in SDGs Network of Smartly, Social Entrepreneurship of the SDGs (Argentina)

- *In the context of climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic that impacts all communities, especially large cities. In this #UTC, we highlight the importance of urban legislation and the role of parliaments as a field of governance that serves an active citizen.*
- *Smartly, through the Network of Local Parliaments, promotes incorporating the SDGs into the parliamentary sphere, redefining parliamentary practice within the institution and in its relationship with the community.*

Analia Pastran: Executive Director of Smartly, Social Entrepreneurship of the SDGs (USA)

- *For us, this type of activities, such as the UTC, is very important in terms of synergy to accelerate the times, knowledge of good practices and processes within organizations, because we want the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda to be a reality here and now in each of our countries.*

10. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

- *Thinking of the person: implies thinking about their development within the territory.*
- *Having good quality urban legislation provides predictability and order in urban development.*
- *Generate conditions of Development in small municipalities to avoid forced migration, always respecting the vocation of the community.*
- *Planning a city that meets a life project and not adapting the life project to city planning.*
- *The infrastructure is at the service of the people.*
- *And the Family Work Balance as an indispensable condition to guarantee people's quality of life.*

11. Media

TWITTER

- <https://twitter.com/smartlylive/status/1282774902983004162?s=21>
- <https://twitter.com/smartlylive/status/1282758028232740873?s=21>
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- <https://twitter.com/smartlylive/status/1285667918160842753?s=21>
- <https://twitter.com/smartlylive/status/1285681242109771783?s=21>

FACEBOOK:

- <https://www.facebook.com/181730925672746/posts/888741304971701/?d=n>
- <https://www.facebook.com/InSmartly/photos/a.205521329960372/888771981635300/?type=3>
- <https://www.facebook.com/181730925672746/posts/893817607797404/?d=n>
- <https://www.facebook.com/181730925672746/posts/893820694463762/?d=n>
- <https://www.facebook.com/181730925672746/posts/893824074463424/?d=n>
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- <https://www.facebook.com/181730925672746/posts/894743124371519/?d=n>

INSTAGRAM:

- https://www.instagram.com/p/CCl9_EKHCFZ/
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/CCmG93qHFRT/>
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/CC3f4u4FfNB/>
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/CC4Bu7BIXw0/>
- https://www.instagram.com/p/CC4Xee1l_N4/
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/CC6VVQpHvkl/>

LINKEDIN:

- https://www.linkedin.com/posts/smartly_urbanthinkers-covidabr19-urbanthinkers-activity-6688528325708722176-tGNc
- https://www.linkedin.com/posts/smartly_smartly-invites-you-to-join-us-this-wednesday-activity-6688543547039236096-1p8j

UTC#21: GLOBAL HOMELESSNESS RESPONSE TO THE COVID19 PANDEMIC

1. **UTC Title:** Global homelessness response to COVID-19
2. **UTC Date and Time:** Weds 22nd July 15:00 – 16:30 (UK)
3. **Lead organizer:** World Habitat www.world-habitat.org
4. **Partner(s) organizations**

Please provide the Names and URL of partner organizations to be associated to the Campus.

Name	URL
Patrick Duce	World Habitat
Julia Wagner	Institute of Global Homelessness

5. **Number of Participants:** 11
6. **Objectives of your Campus:**
 - Understand how the global pandemic has affected responses to homelessness.
 - Learn from good practice by frontline partners from across the globe.
 - Analyse whether or not emergency responses have been successful, and what happens next?
 - Hear recommendations from leading global homelessness networks about how NGOs and cities can look forward to protect the right to housing, and prevent a return to the past.
7. **List of Speakers:**

Patrick Duce (Moderator)	Programme Lead (Homelessness), World Habitat, UK
Julia Wagner	Program Manager, Institute Global Homelessness, USA

Susan McGee	CEO, Homeward Trust, Canada
Pierre Ryckmans	Co-ordinator, Infirmiers De Rue, Belgium
Wayne Renkin	Project Coordinator, Tshwane Leadership Foundation (TLF), South Africa
Michelle Major	Change Lead, Homeless Network Scotland, UK

8. Speakers' Key Points:

Patrick Duce (Programme Lead (Homelessness), World Habitat, UK)

- World Habitat is a global housing charity. We host the European End Street Homelessness Campaign and since 1985 have ran the World Habitat Awards. www.world-habitat.org
- Covid-19 is a global pandemic but most importantly an urban crisis. 90% of Covid-19 cases are from urban areas, and a quarter of the world population currently lives in slums. This means it is a crisis of public health, a crisis of poverty and income and is something that has put a spotlight on housing across the world like never before.
- But what about those with a home? In cities across the world, in the Global North and Global South – the impact of living on the street on people's mental and physical health makes people far more at risk of developing a range of underlying health conditions that make Covid-19 such a deadly virus.
- The focus of the Urban Thinkers Campaign Webinar today is on showcasing responses from across the globe and providing space to share and learn from agencies at the very forefront of this pandemic. Across the world we have seen remarkable responses from NGOs, civil society groups, community groups and public health institutions to protect people who are street homeless. Backed by effective, swift and well-funded action by municipal and national governments – we have seen remarkable success in many places. The realisation of the right to adequate housing for all has never been as important as it is right now. Where people who are street homeless have been brought in off the streets, lives have been saved but we must make sure we don't regress to pre-pandemic conditions.

Julia Wagner (Program Manager, Institute Global Homelessness, USA)

- Founded in 2014 as a joint initiative of DePaul University and Depaul International, the Institute of Global Homelessness (IGH) is the only organization leading a global movement to end homelessness through their Vanguard Cities programme. www.ighomelessness.org
- Research from their Vanguard Cities across the world has shown the following thematic responses to COVID-19:
 - **Assessment of data:**

- Used By-Name List data to identify individual needs & monitor progress through system
 - Developed research to understand needs of homeless & migrant populations
 - Assessed vulnerability for housing prioritization
- **Work to protect the homeless**
 - Developed cohort system by COVID-19 risk
 - Strengthened sanitization & quarantine procedures
 - Put in place strategies for social distancing in shelters
 - Increased street outreach & public health messaging
- **Coordinated response**
 - Used intersectoral task forces to coordinate COVID-19 protection & housing for homeless people
 - Increased communication including regular calls with all service providers
 - Expanded use of technology for coordination
- **Housing the homeless**
 - Used self-contained accommodation to de-concentration of congregate facilities, & developed pathways through the housing & health systems
- **Key recommendations:**
 - INCLUSIVE DATA: Collect disaggregated data, where possible, to better understand needs and vulnerabilities of rough sleepers
 - COHORTS: Develop cohorts using data/assessments of needs, vulnerability, and housing prioritization
 - COLLECTIVE IMPACT: Develop intersectoral response including expanded housing strategy to ensure no going back to pre-COVID conditions

Susan McGee (CEO, Homeward Trust, Canada)

- Homeward Trust Edmonton is a community-based not for profit organization that uses a systems planning approach toward the goal of ending homelessness in Edmonton; providing resources, delivering programs and relying on data to achieve the best outcomes for community members. www.homewardtrust.ca
- Community, governments, and AHS focused on what could be done quickly with the resources available. Most agencies closed or significantly adjusted operations and capacity.
- Homeward Trust, AHS and City of Edmonton mobilized Expo site with agency leads, for isolation and day services.
- Indigenous funding was committed to nearby First Nations and to urban indigenous organisations to support their individual COVID-19 response, address gaps in meeting basic needs and to support housing access.
- Homeward Trust shifted attention from they can do quickly to principled decisions to prioritize permanent housing solutions – the only real solution to homelessness.
- Housed over 400 people in the last three months – more than they ever did in same time period last year.

- Key priorities for rest of 2020 – sector wide coordination and joint planning, developing supportive temporary housing places which lead to permanent housing, and finally the development of permanent supportive housing for those that need it.

Pierre Ryckmans (Co-ordinator, Infirmiers De Rue, Belgium)

- Infirmiers de Rue (Street Nurses) is a non-profit organisation in Brussels doing reintegration of very vulnerable homeless persons through hygiene, medical care, skill-valuing and housing. www.infirmiersderue.org/en
- **Key messages:**
 - People are very vulnerable in the street, and a home gives them a lot of protection. We knew it, but now we have seen it in Brussels with the temporary housing of large numbers of large numbers of street homeless people. It is not permanent though, but it is a good start.
 - Helping people living in the street is not very efficient for frontline services: always chaotic, you have to care about a lot of different things, people are not in good conditions and engagement is a challenge. Once in temporary housing – it become much easier for services to work with people.
 - Housing solutions can be found rapidly and efficiently if there is a political will: people were rapidly sheltered in hotels, of other places.
 - Ultimately, what we want is to care for people who need it, ending homelessness is the first symptom that we are really caring for those in need.
- **Lessons learned:**
 - For our frontline teams: give them the possibility to work at home and allow more flexibility. This has been a very positive experience for our services.
 - Patients are more autonomous than we thought, maybe we are too paternalistic? We should make sure we always have this in our minds when working with people on the streets or in accommodation in future.
 - Any formula of shelter could be greatly improved by (like in the hotels):
 - Ensuring real privacy and security: room, bathroom and toilet are so important for the experience of people in shelters.
 - Ensure proactive socio-medical follow-up during the stay
- For more information:
 - <http://www.infirmiersderue.org/en/>
 - <https://covid19-protecting-screening-rehousing.com>

Wayne Renkin (Project Coordinator, Tshwane Leadership Foundation (TLF), South Africa)

- TLF is an inner-city community organization based in Tshwane, South Africa. We are committed to socially inclusive urban transformation. We have demonstrated our commitment to the city's most vulnerable population since 1993 and created innovative programmes for women and girls, children and youth, and homeless communities. www.tlf.org.za

- City of Tshwane *Homelessness COVID-19 Response Task Team* - Members from the Tshwane Homelessness Forum, Universities of Pretoria and South Africa, and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality;
- TLF collaborated with churches, NGOs, FBOs, Resident and Neighbourhood Associations, Academic Institutions – in total around 24 organisations
- 25 shelters were opened for people who were street homeless (1,500 - 2,000 people accessing shelters since end of the March 2020)
- Health Care teams - Family Physician (internal medicine), clinical associates, community health workers, nurse, peer educators
- Collaboration and partnerships are painful; but it is essential; and must be built on common values, trust, transparency, commitment and solidarity between organisations and institutions;
- The pandemic has shown us and highlighted that homelessness is an extreme expression of poverty, injustice and inequality. It has placed an emphasis on homelessness as a crisis, i.e. that homelessness did not become a crisis because of the pandemic, but that homelessness itself is a crisis.

Michelle Major (Change Lead, Homeless Network Scotland, UK)

- Homelessness Network Scotland learn, connect and act, putting knowledge into action alongside people who live and work with homelessness to help end it for good. www.homelessnetwork.scot

Key outcomes

- Councils and housing providers drew up plans to house homeless individuals during the pandemic.
- No-one now left visibly sleeping rough in Glasgow during the lockdown.
- Mainstream housing is part of the response.
- The emergency response includes those with people without access to public funds (statutory welfare and housing payments).

Key challenges

- Highlights the digital divide, particularly when trying to support people online or via phone.
- Homelessness has always been a public health emergency, but the COVID-19 pandemic has brought this to the fore. Rough sleepers have been accommodated within a few weeks, people's homes are being protected and changes to the welfare system are being enacted to make it easier for people to keep their homes. The overwhelming challenge is to make sure that the post-lockdown response keeps these changes in place.

Key learning

Housing was the first line of defense in the fight against COVID-19. It brought into sharper focus how home, health and wellbeing are linked and demonstrated the public health challenge posed by rough sleeping. It revealed starkly how people and families who are in unsuitable housing, or with no housing at all, are put at risk.

While Scotland's Ending Homelessness Together Plan is the right one, the pandemic has now forced faster progress on key fronts.

A collective has been formed to maintain the progress that has already been made and to

protect the principles that must now guide next step.

For more information, please see: <https://everyonehome.scot/pdf/everyone-home.pdf>

9. Recommendations:

Provide list of recommendations coming out of the Campus, include recommendations to:

i. National Government(s)

- Ensure testing possibilities are accessible to everyone, including people living in the street, including testing of large groups of people in collective housing or shelter accommodation.
- Ensuring access to treatment and hospitalization is accessible to everyone at any time.
- Not lose sight of the prevention agenda, and ensure that information on prevention services remains widely available.
- To develop nationwide strategies to end street homelessness than incorporate learning from this pandemic to anticipate future outbreaks.
- Across Europe, the causes and drivers of street homelessness have not gone away, and the pandemic has reinforced the need for permanent housing solutions for everyone who needs it.

ii. Local Authorities

- Temporary solutions are life-saving, but not enough to properly end homelessness. Permanent housing solutions – such as Housing First and Rapid Rehousing, must be made available to all who need it.
- INCLUSIVE DATA: Collect disaggregated data, where possible, to better understand needs and vulnerabilities of rough sleepers
- COHORTS: Develop a deeper understanding of current and emerging cohorts of people on the streets using data/assessments of needs, vulnerability, and housing prioritization.
- COLLECTIVE IMPACT: Develop intersectoral response including expanded housing strategies to ensure no going back to pre-COVID conditions
- Ensuring the prevention means are available and accessible for the people living in the street and for the personnel caring for them.
- Ensuring the quarantine possibilities are available for everyone, including people living in the street.
- To build or activate a plan to eradicate homelessness local areas, and ensure all means, including coordination of the efforts, to truly end street homelessness for good

- Early engagement and cross-sector partnerships between local municipalities, public health institutions, health partners and homelessness organisations is critical to driving swift and successful local action planning

iii. **Community Leaders**

- To ensure that local authorities are informed and aware of the existence and needs of every group in the community.
- To ensure that any group in the community can have access to correct and clear information about the epidemic and the preventive measures.
- To ensure that members of the community are empowered to take an active role in taking care of other members or groups in the community.
- There are useful roles for volunteers during this emergency, either in supporting those who are temporarily sheltered with food/clothing/toiletries, or by staying at home making protective masks and, in some countries, very basic PPE.

10. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

The European End Street Homelessness Campaign:

Responding to the COVID-19 pandemic: Case studies from the European End Street Homelessness Campaign

This report details case studies of what has happened across the network of cities in the European End Street Homelessness Campaign. While each has a unique local housing situation; all have been faced with the same COVID-19 public health crisis. The evidence presented here reflects local responses to the COVID-19 pandemic within the first three months of the virus until the end of May 2020.

Download for free: <https://world-habitat.org/publications/responding-to-the-covid-19-pandemic-case-studies-from-the-european-end-street-homelessness-campaign/>

For a resource list on good practice responses and frontline solutions to the COVID-19 pandemic – please download our resources list here: <https://world-habitat.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/COVID-19-Resources-01.07.2020.pdf>

Want to find out more? Please sign up to our mailing list for updates from across Europe here: <https://world-habitat.us12.list-manage.com/subscribe?u=2ca753d43740f74de3a6c344f&id=51db67a617>

Institute of Global Homelessness:

To support efforts in protecting people experiencing homelessness from the coronavirus and in response preparations, IGH have collected guidance and resources from around the world. The coronavirus guidance points to the establishment of links to local health departments, increased communication, and a focus on preparedness.

For more information see here: <https://ighomelessness.org/covid-19-homelessness-resources/>

11. Media:

World Habitat blog:

Five things we have learned about global homelessness responses to COVID-19 by Celeste Sangster.

<https://world-habitat.org/news/our-blog/five-things-we-have-learned-about-global-homelessness-responses-to-covid-19/>

Webinar download link (from WH Dropbox Account):

https://www.dropbox.com/s/n9te20xptuof8c4/WUC%20webinar%20July%202020_Trim.mp4?dl=0

UTC#22: GRASSROOTS WOMEN LEAD IN ENSURING CITY WE NEED IN INCLUSIVE POST COVID-19 THROUGH THE COMMUNITY RESILIENCE FUND

COVID-19
Take action with us in cities and communities

Wednesday 22 July 2020
3pm to 4:30pm CET/9am to 10:30am EDT

Speakers:

- Josephine Jhocas Basibas – DAMPA, Philippines
- Sonia Diaz - Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO), Brazil
- Pauline Kariuki - Rural Women Network, Kenya
- Josefina Miculax - Community Practitioners Platform for Resilience, Guatemala
- Jessica Solano – Development Ministry, Government of Guatemala
- Nava San Miguel - Spanish Development Cooperation Agency (TBC)

Registration Link
https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_M3n-Jal8TtiM5Vsp1a8cxQ

Grassroots Women Lead to Ensure the City We Need Is Inclusive Post Covid-19 Through the Community-based Resilience Funds & Savings

Moderator: Suranjana Gupta – Huairou Commission

Partners: Huairou Commission Women, Homes & Community; Community Practitioners Platform for Resilience; #TakeAction4Cities; WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

1. **UTC Title:** Grassroots Women Lead to Ensure the City We Need Is Inclusive Post Covid-19 Through the Community-based Resilience Funds & Savings
2. **UTC Date and Time:** 22 July 2020; 3pm to 4:30pm CET/9am to 10:30am EDT
3. **Lead organizer:** Huairou Commission
4. **Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL
The Community Practitioners Platform for Resilience (CPP)	https://www.preventionweb.net/organizations/8478 & http://huairou.org/resilience/community-practitioners-platform

5. **Number of Participants:** 30
6. **Background and objectives of your Campus:**
 - The UTC session focused on and how a community-based Resilience Fund & Savings controlled and managed by grassroots women is one of the mechanisms helpful for communities to respond to and continue to build resilience for the post pandemic phase.
 - The main objective was for the panelists to share their actions and proven practice-tools in responding and managing COVID 19 pandemic. The session also discussed approaches and plans to a post-pandemic recovery and how the Community Savings and the Community Resilience Funds or any similar mechanism have been proven helpful as mechanisms for recognizing the investments that must be made in grassroots women's groups for a rapid recovery.

7. Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda (NUA) and the Sustainable Development Goals*

With regard to the NUA, we envisage Cities and Human settlements that:

- NUA Clause 10, “Promote inclusivity...The campus addressed the inclusion of grassroots women in decision making”
- NUA Clause 13bare participatory, promote civic engagement, engender a sense of belonging and ownership among all their inhabitants -The campus proposed consultations with grassroots women
- NUA Clause 13 C -achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, ensuring women’s full and effective participation -The campus proposed capacity building, economic empowerment and full participation of grassroots women in decision making city processes

With regard to the SDGs especially “Sustainable Urban Development for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty”

- Clause 20-“We recognize the need to give particular attention to addressing multiple forms of discrimination faced by, inter alia, women and girls, smallholder farmers and fishers” The Campus came out strongly on inclusion of all grassroots women in the urban and rural (smallholder farmers) and even smallholder agricultural producers in the peri urban
- Clause 25- “We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty” The Campus addressed recovery, livelihoods and sources of income eradicate poverty
- Clause 26- “We commit to urban and rural development that is people-centered.....” The Campus emphasized on cities where the inhabitants are consulted and are part of decision making
- Clause 27-“We reaffirm our pledge that no one will be left behind, and commit to promote equally shared opportunities.....”The Campus was clear that Grassroot women are pivotal in achieving the 2030 Agenda

8. List of Speakers:

MODERATOR:

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Suranjana Gupta	Senior Advisor	Huariou Commission

SPEAKERS:

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Pauline Kariuki	Director	Rural Women Network, Kenya
Josephine Jhocas Basibas	National Program Coordinator	DAMPA, Philippines
Sonia Maria Dias	Waste Specialist	Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO) Brazil
Josefina Miculax	Grassroots Leader	Fundación Guatemala and the Community Practitioners Platform for Resilience Guatemala

Evelyn Robles	Director of Planning	Ministry of Development, Guatemala
Nava San Miguel (via video)	Director	Spanish Development Cooperation Agency

9. Speakers' Key Points:

- a. **Jhocas Basibas:** savings mechanism, Community Resilience Fund, plan of action being implemented to support the livelihoods of women and food security in this post COVID- 19 crisis in the recovery process.
- b. **Sonia Maria Dias:** their experience helping and facilitating the trash recollectors or waste pickers in organizing and accessing private sector support and insurance that provided additional funds to these informal workers.
- c. **Pauline Karluki:** highlighted the "Rural Urban linkage and Livelihoods" and how grassroot women took lead when the pandemic struck, what they are still doing as they continue with the pandemic and how an inclusive city should work with the grassroot women in all the recovery and preparedness plans.; pointed the crucial need to grassroots to manage and have funds in their hands to ensure food security, and access to basic services during time of crisis.
- d. **Josefina Miculax:** how does the Community Resilience Fund work in Guatemala and the resilience practices they are developing with the support of the Fund mechanism.
- e. **Evelyn Robles:** the strategies and emergency attention plans the Ministry of Development of Guatemala is working on to help the poorest population of Guatemala, cope with the pandemic crisis. Acknowledged importance of community-led and managed Fund schemes and the need to invest more and enhance partnership with government initiatives.
- f. **Nava San Miguel:** shared the experiences led by the the Spanish Development Cooperation Agency and how they are helping the recovery of the pandemic, including working and partnering with women led grassroots groups.

10. Main results of the Campus:

- Grassroot women have lost their sources of Livelihoods because Covid19 they should benefit from the Financial Stimulus Packages being offered by both national and local governments. Build on the Community Based Funds and Saving to form Community Resilience Funds and/or community-led saving groups
- The role of grassroot women should be transformed so that they become meaningful protagonists in building a better future in the new normal after Covid-19

11. Recommendations:

- a. National Government(s): to recognize the contribution and solutions led by community- based groups especially those led by women, and institutionalise partnerships for them to implement the actions they really need for a better recovery.
- b. Local Authorities: to formalize and recognize the contribution and actions led by community-based groups especially those led by women, and institutionalise partnerships for them to implement the actions they really need for a better recovery.
- c. Community Leaders and groups: to create community savings and revolving funds to be able to demonstrate local authorities and other stakeholders, they are capable of managing economic resources and becoming essential in the recovery of communities in the pandemic. Use these capabilities and the savings mechanisms and the Community Resilience Fund to leverage other donations or government resource allocation.
- d. Other Stakeholders: to partner and invest in community-led (especially those by women) initiatives, provide and support with resources so that they can manage it and implement the actions they really need for a better recovery.

12. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

- The final proposal and conclusion of this UTC was that local and national governments, as well as donors and international organizations, should invest in grassroots women and their organizations for a faster and more egalitarian post-COVID 19 recovery. These groups work on the ground, have done the mapping, know best how to manage solutions to recover and rebuild themselves better from the pandemic.
- Overall, the UTC focused on showing the practices carried out and led by grassroots-women led organizations where women as leaders already planning and strategising the recovery stage and work to ensure that their cities and settlements remain resilient, in terms of food security, safety and access to basic services, among others. These practices are possible through the already established community-saving and the Community Resilience Funds (CRF) mechanisms as well as other similar mechanisms that channel funds from donors and governments, directly to community organizations and groups of women in communities at risk to support them in putting in place effective Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies. It is a mechanism created to promote and strengthen livelihoods before, during and after a disaster and in this case to recover from the negative impacts of COVID-19.

13. Media:

Video recording Link: of the session -
https://zoom.us/rec/share/65ZOLJbPrW5OconG1xHufrB_06LgX6a8gSRL_fVbzg_5a7YdH3-DdaBZBMo_0Vc
Password: ABvosT.3

UTC#23: URBAN RESPONSES TO COVID-19 AND THE LOCALISATION OF SDG AND THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

COVID-19 Take action with us in cities and communities

23 July 2020
15:00–16:30 CEST (GMT+2)

URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS
COVID-19 URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS
Series #2

Urban Responses to the Covid-19 pandemic

Partners:
GOTHENBURG CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (GMV)
CHALMERS
UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG
NAGRIKA

Meet eminent speakers:
Moderator: David Simon, Professor
Speaker 1: Tarun Sharma, Nagrika, India
Speaker 2: Beth Perry, Professor, Sheffield
Speaker 3: Sara Pettersson, City of Gothenburg
Speaker 4: Angeles Arano, City of Buenos Aires
Speaker 5: Warren Smit, African Centre for Cities

Participate in the roundtable!

Registration & more information

#TakeAction4Cities WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

1. UTC Title: Urban Responses to Covid-19
2. UTC Date and Time: 23 July 13:00–14:30 GMT.
3. Lead organizer: Gothenburg Centre for Sustainable Development (formerly Mistra Urban Futures)

Please provide name of organization hosting the UTC.

4. Partner(s) organizations

Please provide the Names and URL of partner organizations to be associated to the Campus.

Name	URL
Nagrika	http://www.nagrika.org/
African Centre for Cities	https://www.africancentreforcities.net/
Urban Institute University of Sheffield	https://urbaninstitute.group.shef.ac.uk/
City of Buenos Aires	https://www.buenosaires.gob.ar/jefedegobierno/ambiente/objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible
City of Gothenburg	https://goteborg.se/
Kisumu Local Interaction Platform, KLIP Trust	www.mistraurbanfutures.org/kisumu

5. Number of Participants: 25

6. Objectives of your Campus:

Comparing urban responses to the pandemic in order to understand and analyse local differences with the objective to better prepare for future challenges by evidence based policy-making

7. List of Speakers:

Professor David Simon, Royal Holloway University of London
Warren Smit, PhD, African Centre for Cities, University of Cape Town
Michael Oloko, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology, Kisumu, Kenya
Sara Pettersson, City of Gothenburg
Angeles Arano, City of Buenos Aires
Beth Perry, Urban Institute, University of Sheffield
Tarun Sharma, Nagrika, Dehradun, India

8. Speakers' Key Points:

Warren Smit, Cape Town: Main responses mainly national, e.g. lockdowns and enforcement. Impact on informal settlements challenging with respect to overcrowding and lack of water and sanitation. Relocation has been suggested, might leave residents worse off as forced relocation might have severe social consequences.

Michael Oloko, Kisumu, Kenya: Responses mainly national. Local challenges include the informal sector and the livelihoods of many residents, including those in the informal settlements. Health sector not prepared.

Tarun Sharma, Shimla, India: Initial responses mainly national. Local measures include transforming public spaces into quarantine areas and promoting biking for mobility. However, scientific advice seem to be lacking concerning many of the local initiatives.

Angeles Arano, Buenos Aires: Local initiatives often connected to Agenda 2030 and the SDGs. Local strategies are increasingly replacing the national ones. Water and sanitation issues on top of the agenda. Continued work on gender equality, safe public spaces and better conditions for the informal settlements.

Beth Perry, Greater Manchester: A centralised country, most responses to the virus have been national. However, as Greater Manchester is one of the first city regions to gain some more local power through devolution, the city region has had some actions e.g. concerning housing, local transport and mobility. Despite this, the pandemic has shown the weaknesses of the present governance as lacking capacity and capabilities.

Sara Pettersson, Gothenburg, Sweden: First responses national, later also local, such as encouraging use of cars for transport (rather than public transport) through lower parking prices. Disadvantaged areas over-represented in deaths and infections.

9. Recommendations:

Provide list of recommendations coming out of the Campus, include recommendations to:

- viii. National Government(s)

- ix. Local Authorities
- x. Community Leaders
- xi. Other Stakeholders

10. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

Using Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals: Several speakers and questions have discussed the significance of the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.

Improved vertical communication: i.e. between national and local levels

11. Media:

Will be part of forthcoming academic article: Representatives of the six cities will be part of work on a co-produced article for research purposes.

UTC#24: CLIMATE ACTION AND ENERGY POLICY IN THE POST PANDEMIC WORLD

World Urban Campaign: Urban Thinkers Campus Series #2

Climate Action and Energy Policy in the Post Pandemic World

URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS

COVID-19 URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS
Series #2

#TakeAction4Cities

Organized by:
U.S. Green Building Council

Partners:

July 23, 2020/Thursday
8:30am ET/2:30pm CET/
6pm IST/8:30pm NST



REPORT NOT RECEIVED

UTC#25: BINATIONAL URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS MEXICO - PERU

UTC # 5

PROPUESTA ANTICRISIS COVID-19

CON PERSPECTIVA DE GÉNERO EN LA ETAPA DE EMERGENCIA EN TIEMPO DE COVID-19

WEBINAR CAMPUS LATINO PENSADOR@S URBAN@S
23 de Julio de 2020
9:00 a 11:00 hora de CDMX
 Unirse <http://auditoriobufete.tizaypc.com/>
 Registro previo para obtener liga:
<https://es.surveymonkey.com/r/Pensadoras-Urbanas>

MIRA y MIRA Pensadoras Urbanas Presentan su propuesta

- UTC Title:** Second Webinar of the #CAMPUSLATINO COVID19 Anticrisis Economics and Politics with a gender perspective.
- UTC Date and Time:** July 23, 2020 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
- Lead organizer:** Bufete de Estudios Interdisciplinarios A. C.
<http://www.bufetedeestudios.org>, <http://auditoriobufete.tizaypc.com/>
- Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL
<i>Federación de Mujeres Municipalistas de América Latina</i>	
<i>Comisión Huairou</i>	https://huairou.org/
<i>MIRA y MIRA Pensadoras Urbanas</i>	https://sites.google.com/view/pensadorasurbanasacandidatasos/fundamentos
	https://sites.google.com/view/pensadoras-urbanas-covid19/inicio

5. Number of Participants:

The people reached in the Webinar were 2,038. The event was a permanent success with 87% of the audience remaining in the session that lasted 3 hours.

6. Objectives of your Campus:

1st. Establish a space for high-level debate so that Urban Thinkers contribute to charting a route that allows us to emerge strengthened from this crisis that is at the

same time health, social and economic, and that has undoubtedly left the global community in the uncertainty.

2nd. Participate and lead one of the Virtual Sessions of the CPUs (UTC) within the framework of this alliance of UN Habitat - Huairou Commission placing the economic - budgetary issues.

3rd. Continue with the organic work of the Campus despite the confinement in many parts of the country and the world by the pandemic, which has highlighted the urgency of the changes contained and agreed by the countries in the global agendas to achieve sustainability with equality between women and men locally to globally.

4th. Position and disseminate what we do and propose to achieve the changes that are required, and thereby enhance our contributions and synergies and eradicate the greatest negative effects on women in the face of crises.

5th. Contribute to the achievement of a New Normal under the shelter of another economic model as a superior forecast to these threats created, fundamentally by avoidable human behaviors.

7. List of Speakers:

- ✚ Cristine Auclair / Representative of Urban Thinkers Campus, World Urban Campaign (WUC), UN Habitat.
- ✚ Sri H Sofjan / Representative of the Huairou CoChair WUC Commission.
- ✚ María Antonia González del Castillo / is Deputy General Director of Gender Equality of the National Institute for Social Development (INDESOL) of the Federal Government of Mexico.
- ✚ Wendy Figueroa Morales / President of the National Refuge Network / Mexico.
- ✚ MIRA and MIRA Urban thinkers members of the Binational Urban thinkers Campus Mexico Peru since 2015.
- ✚ Teresa Boccia / Professor of Urban Planning, University of Naples Federico II / Italy.
- ✚ Patricia Mercado Castro / Senator of the Republic in Mexico.
- ✚ Pablo E. Yanes Rizo / Research Coordinator of the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

8. Speakers' Key Points:

MARÍA ANTONIA GONZÁLEZ DEL CASTILLO

The Specialized Shelter System for Women Victims of Extreme Violence

With the presentation of the Support Program for Specialized Shelters for Women Victims of Gender Violence, their Daughters and Sons, they invite us to follow up on the response capacity of effective attention by the Mexican State to the problem of gender violence against women, transparency and accountability of public resources approved and exercised.

WENDY FIGUEROA

The foregoing with the joint work of CSOs with government agencies at the local level, under a sense of co-responsibility and governance.

This good governance practice:

- ✚ Contribute to INDESOL Actions to streamline processes
- ✚ It improves the link and coordination between key instances, through permanent communication with the Shelters.
- ✚ It favors the simplification of formats for the presentation of projects and the opening of a comprehensive system for project information.
- ✚ Facilitates the opening of accounts for each Civil Society Organization (OSC), before the Ministry of Finance.
- ✚ It promotes non-face-to-face (virtual) analysis tables, in response to the COVID 19 health contingency, virtual follow-up visits to new projects, analysis and reading of projects from the process of filling out the form.
- ✚ Strengthens the recognition of the achievement of the Shelter Program for its sustainability and its sustained financing.

MEXICAN URBAN THINKERS

Proposition MIRA and MIRA thinkers Urban Mexico called "Politics sensitive anti-crisis to gender to address the effects of the COVID-19 Mexico presents shares the thoughtful work of this proposal for the macroeconomic and women, and grassroots in the territory [...] that seeks to dismantle fallacies resulting from the Economic Model of Structural Adjustment and propose the transition to an Economic Model that "leaves no one behind", with solid arguments attached to the New Urban Agenda and the related areas of the Global Agenda.

The argument points out:

- ✚ The pandemic has unequal impacts on men and women, the latter being the most affected.
- ✚ The usefulness of the Disaster Risk methodology to develop an anti-crisis policy with three stages: emergency, transition and reconstruction.
- ✚ The importance of proposals with pedagogical balance to raise the level of debate on the macroeconomic areas that impact us.
- ✚ The visibility of issues of great relevance to the level and quality of life of women, their families, their communities, their countries: food security, support for the family economy, care and attention to family violence, employment and income policies, as well as countercyclical fiscal and monetary.
- ✚ The human right of every citizen to intervene in public affairs.
- ✚ The usefulness of the New Urban Agenda and the Global Agenda approved by the countries within the UN in recent years.
- ✚ The emphasis on the need for a sufficient anti-crisis policy to emerge stronger from the emergency stage whose duration is uncertain and its fiscal costs necessarily return to the public arks, which will strengthen public action now and for as long as it lasts.

- ✚ The choice of an anti-crisis policy focused on BASIC INCOME that serves the structurally vulnerable population, due to the effects of neoliberal policies since the end of the seventies, and due to the impacts of the pandemic.
- ✚ The importance of supporting the proposal in the spirit of Keynes by supporting the role of the State with a human face, adopting the guidelines of the Post-Keynesian proposal, which recognizes the sovereignty of the State in the management of its macroeconomic variables, including its possibility of internal indebtedness.
- ✚ The foregoing allows building a Sustainable Development favored by the guidelines of the New Urban Agenda and the rest of the Global Agenda that constitute our allies.
- ✚ With this, it is possible to avoid the neglect of diverse women, which not only undermines more than half of the population, but affects the growth and well-being of the population in the long term.

TERESA BOCCIA. Professor of Urban Planning, University of Naples Federico II in a team with INÉS SÁNCHEZ DE MADARIAGA, invited us to observe the crisis as a turning point and an opportunity to rethink a new path that allows women, especially, a totally sustainable future.

Since their contributions

For this they recommended:

- ✚ The integration of post-COVID19 groups of grassroots women at all levels (local, state and national) so that progress ensures gender equality and the empowerment of women.
- ✚ A mandatory evaluation of impacts before and after Covid19 of all programs, plans and projects with a gender perspective for actions for that sustainable future.
- ✚ The availability of data disaggregated by sex with gender indicators, with special attention to minority ethnic and indigenous groups, which allow a precise statistical diagnosis by gender at the local level, involving all social actors ... because what has not been counted does not bill.
- ✚ The promotion of gender-sensitive housing policies, security of land tenure and inheritance rights for women, regardless of their marital or family status, for poor women and those fleeing from domestic violence.
- ✚ The implementation of support programs for the development of cities, public spaces and housing free of violence.
- ✚ The promotion of participatory processes of social responsibility with a gender perspective.
- ✚ The promotion of leadership and decision-making by women in all sectors of economic, political and social life.
- ✚ Support for the collaborative economy, addressing the challenges and risks of the emergence of new ways of sharing economies based on direct communication with the client on internet platforms.

- ✚ Think outside of orthodoxy, regarding refugees and vulnerable groups, for temporary housing, reuse of existing spaces.
- ✚ Guaranteeing women in all city neighborhoods non-discriminatory access to essential goods and services to live a decent life.

Senator PATRICIA MERCADO CASTRO presents the vital income proposal as a right of people in a special situation, defining this as any type of contingency or unforeseen event where the national economy is seriously affected and in which people have a loss of their employment preventing them from receiving their economic income, so that the Vital Income is a temporary monetary support from the State that can be accessed by people who lost their job and those who saw their income decreased due to the inability to carry out their work activities.

It warns us that millions of formal jobs are expected to fall as yet uncertain. And she points out that in Mexico there are a large number of people in self-employment and in the informal sector who had to suspend their activities to stay at home. It offers us a revealing data from CONEVAL that estimates that this crisis will generate 10 million more people in a situation of income poverty and potentially between 6 and 10 million more in a situation of extreme poverty.

She adds that people who, following a State policy, have stayed at home, generate a public good for the health of all, individually assuming devastating costs in their income and in their quality of life, therefore it is not possible to leave them adrift.

It emphasizes 4 core advantages of your vital income proposition:

1. Mitigate the dramatic effects that this crisis will have on millions of people.
2. Inject resources into the national economy for its reactivation and recovery through consumption.
3. Prevent millions of people from joining the ranks of poverty and
4. Take a first step in the discussion of true long-term welfare policies in Mexico.

PABLO E. YANES RIZO

Research Coordinator of the subregional headquarters of ECLAC in Mexico. He shared with us on this occasion *The role of the United Nations Agencies and their contribution to the Contents of the New Normal, with special attention to Basic Income*.

He began his presentation by reminding us of some passages from the recent speech of the Secretary of the United Nations made on July 18, on the occasion of the birth of Nelson Mandela.

He took up some points of this conference verbatim, among them he reminded us that *it is necessary to face the pandemic of inequality and build a new social contract and provide a new global pact, of that size we see the need for transformation derived from the pandemic*.

It takes up some fallacies that are pointed out in that speech, such as: [...] the lie that free markets can provide healthcare for all, the deception that we live in a

post-racist world, the myth that we are all in the same ship [...] The violence that women have suffered historically in colonialism and patriarchy. We live in a male-dominated world in a male-dominated culture. Everywhere women are worse off than men, inequality and femicides have reached epidemic levels. Globally, women are excluded from the main jobs. Gender inequality hurts everyone because it prevents us from benefiting from the intelligence of half of humanity.

In reality, inequality causes all ships to sink.

It is essential to reverse this, the chronic underinvestment in public services such as health, education and access to the internet. But this is not enough, affirmative action programs and policies are needed especially aimed at addressing the historical inequalities of gender and race reinforced by social norms.

*It is necessary to guarantee universal access to health and the possibility of implementing a **universal basic income**.*

He added that the words of the UN Secretary are important because they mark us to what extent, the pandemic is a phenomenon of a “total social fact”, which is shaking the social and political structures and the international organizations themselves. He commented that ECLAC has been building a new social protection regime for some time, because the welfare structures were destroyed by a critical event such as the current pandemic.

He added that if we already had social and economic structures unable to sustain a reduction in poverty and social inequalities, the pandemic has revealed to us the need to think in a new direction. That is why at ECLAC they see the pandemic as an emergency, but not short-term, in that sense, it is essential to face the situation but also to transform the structures with novel proposals that allow the construction of a new regime.

She highlighted the policies that ECLAC is proposing and that I call "Pillars". One of them and that is of particular interest to the theme of this forum, is the importance of advancing towards universalization of the social rights of education, health and protection. social, emphasizing that this universalism must be gender sensitive.

Another relevant aspect is his approach to universal income, which was that it should not be applied only during crises, but that it should be applied throughout life to give certainty to the population, with a minimum security floor for the persons. In the same way, it allows redefining social roles, not only in the logic of needs, but also in ways of economic emancipation, especially for women.

He spoke of de-feminizing care services, adding that if the pandemic has brought something to the table, it has been the fragility of care services and the social injustice that the current social division of labor represents and how they are clearly feminized.

He concluded by commenting that it is time to think in the medium and long term, because the measures we are taking now will define what follows. In this logic of building new regimes, we find the Urban Thinkers proposal, which will allow the construction of new structural frameworks that can take charge of all this problem.

9. Recommendations:

Provide list of recommendations coming out of the webinar of the Campus, include recommendations to:

- i. National Government(s):
 - ✚ Implement comprehensive and sufficient anti-crisis policies to reduce the impact of the pandemic with its extended effects on women to emerge stronger when it ends.
 - ✚ It is urgent to build a regime of certainties, of assurances, which goes hand in hand with this concept of "universality", which fell into disuse in the 90s, when it was replaced by the concept of targeting.
 - ✚ In this webinar one of the first consensuses is precisely to advocate for the universality of access to services, a vital income and well-being.
 - ✚ Likewise, the viability of an anti-crisis policy has been sustained from the perspective and experiences of the Mexican women and organizations that are located in the CPU MIRA MEXICO.
 - ✚ It should be noted that this proposal has taken into account the three key moments of the Disaster Risk Management approach: emergency, transition and reconstruction.
 - ✚ And this is vital, to understand that when we talk about a Vital Income, it has a long-term sustenance as progress is made in post-Covid19 reconstruction.
- ii. Local Authorities: strengthen urban policies with a gender perspective and collect data disaggregated by sex on the differentiated impacts of the pandemic.
- iii. Community Leaders:
 - ✚ To exercise their human right to participate in the design of public policies that guarantee a dignified level and quality of life.
 - ✓ It is necessary to remember that there is an outstanding debt, to translate a rights and gender equality approach throughout the budget process.
 - ✓ MIRA Mexico's Anticrisis plan can be a model to follow throughout LAC for the three stages of pandemic management, since the Region is seriously hit in its GDP, but it carries historical gaps of precarious employment, discrimination and excessive female work.
 - ✓ We must remember that ECLAC, even before the Covid19 crisis, was already warning of the urgency of rethinking the economy, since Latin America and the Caribbean were in a process of reducing the growth rate of their economies.
 - ✓ COVID19 and its socio-economic effects have taken its toll on women and girls. The quarantine and confinement have caused the daily hours of women and girls to lengthen inexorably. Women who can no longer go out but continue to produce have had to take

on all possible tasks to care for the family, and younger women have been demanded in the same way. On the other, in the face of the collapse of the health system, caring for patients who stayed at home has also implied a greater dedication of women, acting as nurses, preparing food, going to the Hospital.

- ✓ From the contributions of Teresa and Isabel, we rescue what was said about women in the “SUBMERGED” economy, which in LAC leads us to think about the informal economy and the illegal economy, both keys to the supposed “success” of the growth of the latter years. Success that collapsed early with the Covid19 crisis. But the worst is yet to come, if alternatives are not created, so that young people do not end up working for the sectors of illegality. We should also be concerned that women are more connected to jobs of "proximity" with people, care, direct care, who have been the hardest hit by the pandemic.
 - ✓ It is essential to understand the positive impact of economic transfer measures during the emergency to ensure the survival of the family nucleus (such as the #BonoUniversal that has been required in various countries with different results) and on the other to guarantee a minimum income for the phase transition and reconstruction. In this sense, highlight the proposal that Patricia has raised from the Senate regarding a #VitalIncome. A basic income is urgent and necessary not only to cover some basic needs of the families, but to stimulate the recovery of the economy. Specify that this income is essential for rural and urban households.
 - ✓ From the CPU Mira México, it is also essential to propose internal financing lines, a powerful Development Bank that reflects the instruments available to a sovereign government by recreating heterodox options, with a horizon where the Economy deals with the integral well-being of the population, mitigates the carbon footprint, and commitment to sustainability.
 - ✓ Go back to what Pablo Yanez from ECLAC pointed out that **“we are in the same boat” but we say that without anti-crisis policies we sail on the Titanic... heading for an inexorable collision.**
- ✚ The need to reflect on our realities, from where it is possible to express that:
- ✓ From the experience in Peru, a basic approach has been promoted by the CPU and civil society allies: #Universal Bonus for Emergency and #Vital Income for Reconstruction.
 - ✓ In all the debate and brainstorming of this webinar, a central axis of course was the Economy and the Budget. From the approach to the Economy, it is evident that the coronavirus showed us the

insides of a way of conceiving the Economy (and modeling social life as well) where dignity, the well-being of people were below the accumulation of wealth.

- ✓ This is clearly reflected in two aspects that mark the circumstances of Latin America and Mexico, a delusional inequality and unlimited violence. Our LAC Region has become accustomed to the fact that a minimum percentage of the population concentrates most of the GDP.
- ✚ Resume the structural problems of exclusion and violence against women that the pandemic has exacerbated and seek to resume existing good practices:
 - ✓ During the pandemic, we know that violence against women was exacerbated, manifesting itself in femicides and sexual violence during confinement.
 - ✓ An experience that he analyzed in the webinar was the national system of Shelters for victims of violence in Mexico, which this year was the focus of intense debates with favorable results in terms of budget provision.
 - ✓ At this point, it is important to emphasize that violence has effects on the national economy, in addition to the damage it causes to children living in a violent environment, and to female victims, limiting their opportunities for personal development, productivity and employment. contribution to society.
- iv. Other Stakeholders: a call for generous and committed participation because we are facing an unprecedented situation that requires the consideration of multiple perspectives, which combine disciplines and social groups that allow us to face this difficult circumstance, so that at the end of the tunnel the results are also a shared conclusion.

10. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

- ✚ The utility of using the Disaster Risk Methodology for pandemic analysis.
- ✚ The use of the pedagogical balance approach in the approach of public policies constructed from women, to raise the level of debate.
- ✚ Resorting to human rights that protect us citizens, to guarantee what the phrase "Leave no one behind" indicates.
- ✚ The importance of the existence of anti-crisis policies to emerge stronger from the emergency period of the pandemic.
- ✚ The invitation to Development agencies to these spaces to present us not only their proposals, but also their commitments to their role as defenders of the human rights of the population in the world, a fundamental mandate of the United Nations Agencies.

11. Media:

The memory of this event is stored in <https://mira.tizaypc.com/> which can be seen by those who are interested in knowing everything exposed in the Webinar.

Presentation of MIRA Urban Thinkers is contained in a video, which we subtitled in English at the following link: <https://bufete.tizaypc.com/mira1.html>

As of August 22, 2020, the event on Facebook had been seen by 31,980 people, <https://www.facebook.com/Red-MIRA-Pensadoras-Urbanas-2267923263455057>

UTC#26: COVID-19 IN CITIES: THE ROLE OF YOUTH



1. **UTC Title:** COVID19 in cities: Role of youth
2. **UTC Date and Time:** Thursday July 23rd, 2020; 3 – 4:30 PM (CEST Time)
3. **Lead organizer:** World Vision International www.wvi.org/urban
4. **Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL
World Vision Brazil	www.visaomundial.org.br
Marginal, Coletivo	https://brazilfoundation.org/project/marginal-coletivo/?lang=pt-br#
World Vision Bangladesh	www.wvi.org/bangladesh
Dhaka City Youth Forum	Facebook: Dhaka city youth forum
Plan International	www.plan-international.org
“Campeonas y campeones empoderados buscando la igualdad de genero” (CEBIG)	Facebook: @cebig.official; Instagram: @cebig_og

5. **Number of Participants:** 97
6. **Objectives of your Campus:**

In light of the current COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on cities, the objectives of this Urban Thinkers Campus were:

- shed light on a specific segment of the urban population - youth - and explore how different organizations are engaging youth in the prevention, response and recovery processes in cities.
- share best practices in youth engagement and a multi-country and multi-organizational perspective on the topic.

- bring in the lens of intersectionality in gender, age, class, etc. to coalesce with the role of youth in building city resilience.

7. List of Speakers:

- **Giovana Beltrao**, World Vision International Urban Programming Advisor; World Vision International (Moderator)
- **Luis Corzo**, Emergency Response Director; World Vision Brazil
- **Samila Souza**, Young leader in the Public Policies Youth Monitoring Programme (MJPOP - Monitoramento Jovem de Políticas Públicas – WV Brazil); Fortaleza, Brazil
- **Jota Marquez**, Community Leader and Educator in City of God neighbourhood; Child Protective Service Counselor in the City of Rio de Janeiro; founder and coordinator of the “Marginal, Coletivo”; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- **Meghla Shanta**, member of Dhaka City Youth Forum and the president of Kamalapur Youth Forum; Dhaka, Bangladesh
- **Yllaylee Das**, Programme Manager, Safer Cities for Girls Programme, Plan International
- **Yonela**, activist for gender equality; belongs to the youth organization “Campeonas y campeones empoderados buscando la igualdad de genero” (CEBIG)

8. Speakers’ Key Points:

Luis Corzo, - Emergency Response Director; World Vision, Brazil

- In urban areas, where the virus has shown a great devastating power, it is necessary to have national strategies as well as action on the ground to respond and support neighbourhoods to prevent the spread of the virus.
- Youth play a key role injecting fresh ideas and establishing new trends in the humanitarian response. Youth represent 70% of the people directly responding to the pandemic in Brazil and collaborating with civil society actors. Logistics, operations and communications (including advocacy and external engagement) are the areas where youth prefer to act. Youth need to feel that their efforts contribute to a bigger purpose with relevance and meaning.
- Emergency response cannot be extended for too long. Recovery and transition strategies are key to reach development after a crisis. In Brazil, the Citizen and Voice Action (CVA)¹ project headed by young leaders gives this transition opportunity, adopting digital platforms that are widely used in urban areas and accepted by the society.

¹ Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) is World Vision’s approach to social accountability, which is designed to improve government services for the daily lives of children and their families through community feedback and advocacy. CVA is considered an ‘enabling’ project model to support the impact and sustainability of other WV development approaches.

Samila Souza, Young leader in the Public Policies Youth Monitoring Programme (MJPOP - Monitoramento Jovem de Políticas Públicas – WV Brazil); Fortaleza, Brazil

- “The pandemic has limited youth’s social life but cannot stop our fighting nor refrain us from raising our voices, positioning ourselves, and supporting families, friends and neighbours. It has impacted my physical, emotional, financial and intellectual life. It has taken away my right to come and go, and thus also interfered in my ability to deliver social activities.”
- With the pandemic jobs were lost; income became minimal or not existing; schools were closed; young people’s psychological problems worsened; and the lack of basic sanitation in poor communities further aggravated the situation.
- Young people are mobilized and supporting information sharing; advocating for pro-poor COVID-19 related public policies to benefit the urban poor communities; dialoguing with social organizations, parliamentarians, mayors and other youth; distributing aid items; conducting live public debates; conducting online surveys on the community situation; monitoring whether young people are having access to education and health services during the quarantine.

Mr. Jota Marquez, Community Leader and Educator in City of God neighbourhood; Child Protective Service Counselor in the City of Rio de Janeiro; founder and coordinator of the “Marginal, Coletivo”; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

- The State’s long absence from providing proper sanitation and health facilities to the “favelas” (slums) makes addressing the COVID-19 more difficult. It also reinforces the social injustice against LGBTQI+ populations, black youth, women and the poorest that are not only impacted by the virus but also marginalized in the face of the structure of whiteness, sometimes male, heterosexual, white and bourgeois.
- Adaptation of messaging and interventions are critical given continuously updated health messaging based on new scientific findings related to the pandemic.
- The youth needs to continue disputing at the centre of the debates to participate in the formulation of public policies, be co-authors of the process, and gain the power of decision making.
- It is not enough for youth to be seen as "power", "protagonist", "important" and not to have in their hands the structural power to do so. It is necessary that this protagonism does not become only aesthetic, but a concrete performance that disputes, occupies, thinks, formulates, decides and practices. Only this way, will they effectively contribute with answers for rebuilding the cities during and after the pandemic in a world that will remain unequal, but that can again pursue a renewed utopia.

Meghla Shanta, member of Dhaka City Youth Forum and the president of Kamalapur Youth Forum; Dhaka, Bangladesh

- “Our lives have changed significantly. With schools closed, we were locked in our homes resulting in depression and loneliness without friends. We do not

have safe public spaces; we live in small spaces. On the other hand, spending more time with our families has developed a better understanding with our parents.”

- Youths need to be creative, including using its social network across the city, and adapt to the situation in order to continue playing a relevant role in preventing and responding to the pandemic.
- Youths need to advocate with city government to make action plans that intentionally benefit the most vulnerable groups. Youths need to be involved in planning and implementation.
- “We want to have a resilient city where all children and youth are healthy, free and enjoy their rights.”

Yllaylee Das, Programme Manager, Safer Cities for Girls Programme; Plan International

- “We must recognize that urban risks are multiple, cascading and interconnected. These risks are manifested and experienced differently by different people (by gender, by age, by profession), in different parts of the city (formal, informal, inner-city, periphery) and in different political jurisdictions (e.g. urban refugee camps).”
- Adopt solution-oriented strategies with intergenerational approaches to bring together children, young people and adults, including service providers, as partners and stimulate leadership for young people especially girls.
- Repurpose programmes’ interventions to ensure the impacts of the pandemic are assessed; young people’s agency and voice are strengthened; collaborative partnerships with government and other private agencies for humanitarian responses including against Gender Based Violence, Violence Against Women and Girls are established.
- COVID19 has been a shock onto city-systems and infrastructures that amplifies pre-existing inequalities and exposes the fault lines in our governance systems. Responses must therefore incorporate complex system-wide thinking and involve shared learning to enhance governance. It is imperative to invest in young people to strengthen age and gender-responsive social capital for enhanced accountability through, for example, the creation of spaces for strengthening leadership and meaningful participation of girls and young women in decision-making processes to ensure their perspectives are heard and needs are met.

Yonela, an activist for gender equality; belongs to the youth organization “Campeonas y campeones empoderados buscando la igualdad de genero” (CEBIG); Lima, Peru

- Emotionally, youth need to be with friends and socialize. All youths need access to the internet, mobile phones, radio or tv to complete the school year. Teachers need to respond to young people’s questions including on gender-based violence. Children and youth suffer physical and sexual violence at home, and even from authorities such as the police.

- Youth should keep participating in dialogue spaces in coordination with our peers and authorities; adapting to new channels of communication; and developing content for social media to effectively deliver COVID-19 response activities.

9. Recommendations:

- i. For national government(s)
 - Create job opportunities for youth.
 - Secure national government budget for youth development projects developed by and with youth.
 - Ensure that the voice of young people and those that support them does not get forgotten during this crisis, and that the most vulnerable young people get the urgent support that they need now and in the future.
 - Ensure that planning and decision-making processes incorporate the voices of all population groups. This includes strengthening the leadership and meaningful participation of girls, young women and girl-led organisations in all decision-making processes to ensure their perspectives are heard and needs are met.
 - Ensure all students access the internet to be able to continue their education.
- ii. For local authorities
 - Promote digital solutions and digital media channels to work as social accountability mechanisms that could amplify the collaboration between different actors and increase trust in the development programs led by the local governments.
 - Ensure local development and response policies and programs reflect youths' needs and priorities.
 - Facilitate access to emergency assistance for the most vulnerable groups, including youth.
 - Enhance distribution of hygiene products as the urban poor already very much exposed to diseases and bacteria due to poor sanitation.
 - Build awareness on the importance of constant supervision of children and youth even at home, and immediately respond to households' calls for help through the existing helpline. Include sexual education courses in the school curricula to promote awareness of gender-based violence issues through virtual classes.
 - Create spaces for dialogue between adolescents and authorities.
 - Create opportunities for the adolescents and youth to identify solutions to community/local level problems through online channels and methods that are interesting for youth (such as virtual competitions).
 - Recognize that COVID-19 affects girls and boys, women and men differently and include gender-responsive resilience strategies in current response to and recovery from the crisis to ensure communities are better equipped to overcome

- future outbreaks. Ensure that plans are gender and age responsive and multi sectoral. Include measures to address violence against women and girls and child protection in COVID-19 response and recovery plans. Protect girls' rights in the long term by strengthening resilience.
- Take measures to enable the inclusion of marginalized groups in digital spaces and make space for girls to be thought leaders in the future.
- iii. For community leaders
- Advocate and make space for meaningful participation of adolescents and youth in local and national planning, coordination, and feedback mechanisms for the COVID-19 response.
 - Connect with mass, local, and digital channels and platforms to mobilize youth in the COVID-19 response.
 - Partner with adolescent and youth organizations, networks, influencers and volunteer programs to engage them in designing the social and behavioural change communication interventions, with consideration for the need to tailor interventions and age appropriate messaging to different communities and groups.
- iv. For civil society organizations
- Promote the right to a plenty and abundant life, so that all young people can take part without being targets of violence or discrimination.
 - Support young people to be at the centre of the debate and co-authors of social development plans.
 - Support young people to have space and living conditions to exercise their citizenship for the progress of society with tools, access and guaranteed rights.
 - Recognize young people not only by their talking power but that they have in their hands the power of decision of their trajectories.
 - Enable the poor urban youth to pursue their aspirations in life.
 - Support international, national and local youth to form alliances and acquire COVID-19 response trainings.

10. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

World Vision Brazil

- **Slums' focused approach.** The **Youth Monitoring of Public Policies (MJPOP)** supports adolescent and young people from the suburbs and poor urban neighbourhoods to evaluate the impact of COVID-19 on their lives, and advocate with local and city authorities for public policies that guarantee safety, dignity and well-being for residents of urban slums.
<https://m-mjpopbrasil.blogspot.com/>
<https://visaomundial.org/>

“Marginal, Coletivo”, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

- **Multi-institution approach: FRENTE Cidade de Deus (CDD).** Representants from different institutions closely collaborate on aid distribution and build awareness of the importance of community health.
<https://brazilfoundation.org/project/marginal-coletivo/?lang=pt-br>

Dhaka City Youth Forum, Dhaka, Bangladesh

- **Neighbourhood level fund raise.** Youth from the Dhaka City Forum in collaboration with other young people closely collaborate to raise funds in their <poor> neighbourhoods to help to assist the most vulnerable families in the community. Contributions are voluntary but effective.
- **Communication for awareness and action.** The youth in Dhaka city are in constant communication through social media with friends and organizations to learn about their activities for addressing COVID-19 and seeking to engage through volunteer service to support distribution of food and hygiene kits.
- **E-Learning.** To be able to better support those in need, the youth are engaging in e-learning online training and participating in webinars to build their capacity.

www.wvi.org/bangladesh

Facebook: Dhaka City Youth Forum

Plan International’s Safer Cities for Girls programme.

- **Knowledge and practices toward shared social accountability.** Plan International uses innovative engagement modalities, child friendly, inclusive gender transformative approaches, and unique feedback and participatory research tools such as safety audits, community scorecards, training curriculums for girls and different stakeholders. These processes are participatory and often led by young people. These link the gained knowledge with inclusive practices toward shared social accountability.
www.plan-international.org

- **Empowered youth against violence.** Through the “Campeonas y campeones empoderados buscando la igualdad de genero” (CEBIG) youth fights against gender-based violence participating in different dialogue spaces with other adolescents and authorities; planning virtual projects and strengthening their social media channels for building awareness.

Facebook: @cebig.official

organizacionjuvenilcebig@gmail.com

@cebig_og

11. Media:

World Vision Brazil: <https://blog.visaomundial.org/world-urban-campaign/>

UTC#27: THE POST-PANDEMIC RESILIENT CITY IN EGYPT: STAKEHOLDER'S ROLES AND PERSPECTIVES



1. **UTC Title:** “The Post- Pandemic Resilient City in Egypt: Stakeholders’ Roles and Perspectives”.
2. **UTC Date and Time:** Thursday 23.07.2020, 12 pm – 13:30 pm (CET)
3. **Lead organizer:** Urban Development Department TU Berlin, Campus EL Gouna
4. **Partner(s) organizations**
5. **Number of Participants:** 65
6. **Objectives of your Campus:**

For cities to be more resilient in the post COVID-19 pandemic, Governments, civil society, academia and international cooperation organizations have to be ready through preparing a roadmap that identifies the role of each stakeholder within a general integrated framework.

In this online seminar, starting by contribution of speakers, representatives of different Stakeholders would discuss their roles from their own perspective, with a special focus on the case of Egypt. In the second part, a parallel round tables session will take place, through which each stakeholders/actors group would discuss more detailed possibilities for their roles within that frame.
7. **List of Speakers:**
 - Prof. Rudolf Schäfer, Urban Development Department, dean of studies, TU Berlin, Campus El Gouna.
 - Prof. Philip Harrison (Keynote) – school of architecture and urban planning, Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg.
 - Eng. Amr Lashin (UN Habitat-Egypt)

- Dr. Hesham El-Helbawy (Head of local Administration Reform Unit, Head of Upper Egypt Local Development Program, ministry of local development).
- Mr. Mostafa Sebaq, Quseir city (Red sea governorate).
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Heba Moghaieb (Institute of National Planning-Egypt).
- Moderator: Dr. Hassan Elmouelhi, TU Berlin.

8. Speakers' Key Points:

Part I:

- Prof. Schäfer introduced the event and mentioned the core interest of the Urban Development department, Campus El Gouna, TU Berlin in bridging between academia and practice in topics related to the current urbanism.
- Prof. Philip Harrison presented the case of South Africa through a keynote, under the title: "Thinking through a local history into a global present: insights from Johannesburg's experience with epidemics". He presented the concept of racial scape, as the Indians were blamed for the 1904 plague. HIV/AIDS in the 1980's was the highest rates in the world in south Africa. Currently, entirely local governance is what determines the national response. The economy has been affected, unemployment, decline 6% in the GDP. He concluded that epidemics and governance affect one another, new policies are needed and new forms of collaboration.
- Then through the session dedicated for the Egyptian case, Dr. Hesham El-Helbawy representing the ministry of local development has presented the vision of the ministry, and the efforts done by several governorates entitled: COVID-19, post-pandemic city. Alexandria is considered one good example.
- Eng. Amr Lashin (UN Habitat-Egypt) business development, strategic partnerships supporting the government on both the local and the national levels, supporting communities – focusing on the informal settlements, preventing and controlling COVID-19 through coordination, availability of information, mapping, mitigation and recovery planning.
- Dr. Heba Moghaieb, Institute of National Planning-Egypt presented the role of academia to reach a resilient city based on the UNISDR 2005 resilience concept: how to resist, absorb, and bounce back. She showed an example from Behira governorate, where the government has demolished a community-built isolation camp due to the lack of official permissions. She assured the role of academia as a mediator between other stakeholders that can provide advices and recommendations.
- Mr. Mostafa Sebaq, from Abbabda tribe who lives in Quseir city, presented an overview about the civil society efforts in the red sea region during the pandemic. Lack of tourism has badly affected the livelihood, lack of income for those who work in that sector. The local NGOs could help for only one month providing financial assistance, then they stopped. More coordination between the government and the civil society is needed in that field for more sustainable role of the civil society.

Part II: Round tables

Each stakeholders group (government, international cooperation, academics and civil society) - joined by all participants, has discussed their role and responsibilities within the framework of dealing with the post-pandemic city.

Questions answered through moderation

1. What are key components/aspects of a city that is resilient to global pandemic?
2. What is the role (actions) that can be done by your stakeholders' group? (awareness campaign, capacity building, physical interventions, providing funding, monitoring, coordination, mediation, etc...)
3. Who are the other stakeholders involved in each action? On whom you might be dependent for specific action? And how?
4. What are the lessons learnt and what can be improved - from the current experience- in the future in order to achieve the objectives?

9. Recommendations:

Recommendations coming out of the Campus, include recommendations to:

- i. National Government(s)
 - More access to information.
 - Provide training for medical staff
 - Emergency plans and platforms.
 - Sharing success stories from the local level (i.e. governorate or city level).
 - Self-evaluation of the last period, to learn good and bad practices and to use within the planning process for bouncing back in the next 6 months - in coordination with international organizations for input.
- ii. Local Authorities
 - The importance of a Crisis Management committee
 - Co-develop scenarios for readiness on local level, through coordination between different ministries, sectors and departments.
 - Emergency preparedness plan (EPP) to be prepared.
 - Capacity building for local officials to deal with such crisis in the future
 - Social-geographical, different dimensions, and services.
- iii. Community Leaders & NGOs
 - Coordination among different local NGOs, coordination between associations/ charities, and specialization of charities and their charitable acts
 - Capacity building to deal with such crisis.
 - Organizing meetings for all involved stakeholders
 - Create an updated data base for all charities and their campaigns
 - Raise awareness/ initiatives
 - focus on social capital.

- iv. International cooperation
 - Negotiations and funding for immediate cash-flows, for social security (less favored option to have cash)
 - Re-distribution of resources dedicated to adaptability based on learning – strategic planning for next years
 - sharing success stories/ knowledge from different parts of the world
- v. Other Stakeholders (Academics)
 - the digitization of the government through online digital platforms which will help the academia with the e-learning process.
 - As the resilient city will have three phases in absorb, recover and adapt, the academia can involve in all the three phases:
 - o through awareness campaigns together with the private sector and the civil society,
 - o applying for funding and ensuring the transparency that it will go to the most needed people,
 - o in addition to searching for the most adaptive solutions for the cities.

10. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

Alexandria governorate in Egypt: the plan included several directions:

- Health services and logistics,
- partnerships with NGOs and donors (World Bank and UN Habitat).
- Focusing on providing financial and developmental support to the most vulnerable groups in the economic sector, especially the informal sector.

11. Media:

Provide links to articles or stories published in relation to this UTC.

<https://www.facebook.com/events/766354727451221>

UTC#28: HEALTH AND EQUITY THROUGH MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE



1. **UTC Title:** Health and Equity through Multi-Level Governance
2. **UTC Date and Time:** Monday July 27th, 2020 (15:00 – 16:30 CET)
3. **Lead organizer:** UN-Habitat
4. **Partner(s) organizations**

<i>Name</i>	<i>URL</i>
World Health Organization	https://www.who.int/
Wits School of Governance	https://www.wits.ac.za/wsg/
Area Metropolitana de Barcelona	http://www.amb.cat/en/web/area-metropolitana/
Colombian Association of Metropolitan Areas	https://www.cideu.org/miembro/asoareas-asociacion-areas-metropolitanas/

5. **Number of Participants:** 52

6. **Objectives of your Campus:**

The objectives of this session were to:

- Discuss the governance and institutional dimensions in the context of COVID-19 and health;
- Learn more about how vulnerable groups can be supported through cooperation of all levels of government;

- Understand the challenges faced by sub-national and local authorities in estimating the health impacts in development activities; and
- Discuss ways in which cities can implement health interventions through use of data and technologies.

7. List of Speakers:

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Dr Marc Ho	Technical Officer	WHO Health Emergencies Programme
Professor David Everatt	Head	Wits School of Governance
Xavier Tiana Casablanca	Head of International Relations	Àrea Metropolitana de Barcelona
Marco Felipe Chacón	Executive Director	Colombian Association of Metropolitan Areas
Shipra Narang Suri	Chief	Urban Practices Branch, UN-Habitat

8. Speakers' Key Points:

Shipra Narang Suri: The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the fragility of our urban health systems which lack capacity to cope with the outbreak. Health inequalities in urban areas need to be addressed in countries at all income levels. Cities now more than ever need to find innovative ways to detect health threats, map epidemics, measure or estimate the health impacts in development activities and implement evidence-backed health interventions through use of data and technologies.

Dr Marc Ho: A rethink of the necessary components of emergency preparedness and response is key and should include: a) Leadership, governance and coordination; b) Community engagement and trust; c) Essential public health functions (e.g. Contact tracing, Isolation, Quarantine); and d) Resilient health systems (including continued provision of essential health services).

Professor David Everatt: Governance processes need to be participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective, efficient, equitable and inclusive, so that countries and cities can build back better and address blatant inequalities. Civil societies are playing a key role during the pandemic to provide the essential services to local residents who have been neglected by resource-poor and corrupt formal institutions.

Xavi Tiana Casablanca: Metropolitan governments, including the Àrea Metropolitana de Barcelona, should now focus on recovery strategies and move beyond the social, economic and health emergency preparedness towards full

integration and new institutional arrangements. Current inequalities need to be bridged and local government support from national-level associations and governments is crucial for them to support the demand-side, especially the vulnerable communities.

Marco Felipe Chacón: Metropolitan institutions have shown to have a transcendental role in addressing the pandemic. They have configured themselves to implement solutions that transcend local jurisdictions and political-administrative municipal boundaries and the urban-rural continuum. In Colombia, the six existing metropolitan institutions have worked with municipal and regional governments to implement virus mitigation measures, for example, in the use of public transport. Additionally, metropolitan councils have been installed for risk management and to strengthen health systems. In some metropolises, the pandemic has been declared a common public matter through the respective administrative acts. Finally, the Metropolitan Association of Metropolitan Areas (ASOAREAS) has played a key role in strengthening the dialogue between metropolitan institutions and the national government.

9. Recommendations:

Provide list of recommendations coming out of the Campus. These include:

- Vertical coordination among the national, subnational and local governments is needed;
 - Community engagement dialogues with opinion leaders in neighbourhoods to deliver key prevention messages about COVID-19, working with local health workers and representatives of civil society, politics and business.
 - Cross-jurisdiction cooperation - Information about new cases and clusters need to be communicated extremely quickly to avoid propagation – across states and regions, and especially among municipalities belonging to the same urban functional area; and
 - Strengthening health data collection and bridging the digital governance at the regional and local levels through tools such as Minecraft.
- i. National Government(s):
 - a. Provide overall strategic direction and planning with active collaboration with all institutional and political actors.
 - b. Incentivise territorial association and facilitate horizontal cooperation among municipalities to address increasing vulnerabilities among marginalized populations.
 - c. Provide additional grants to subnational governments to finance expenses corresponding to increased social service needs and the support of vulnerable populations in the crisis.
 - ii. Local Authorities:

- a. Establishing inter-municipal cooperation mechanisms to support recovery strategies by ensuring coherent safety/mitigation guidelines, pooling resources, and strengthening investment opportunities through joint procurement or joint borrowing.
 - b. Introduce more flexibility at the subnational level in administrative procedures and apply the subsidiarity principle during the crisis for devolving territorial competences at the supra-municipal levels as needed.
- iii. Community Leaders:
 - a. Mobilize communities to participate in decision-making and to play watchdog functions over the allocation and distribution of public resources.
- iv. Other Stakeholders:
 - a. Actively participate in policy-making processes and engage in governance processes through advocacy, collaborations and partnerships.

10. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

- a) WHO Interim Guidance and checklist for cities in strengthening preparedness for COVID-19 and beyond: <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/331896> , <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-ActionsforPreparedness-Checklist-2020.1>
- b) Bridging the Digital Divide through Minecraft: https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/02/global_public_space_programme_annual_report_2019.pdf
- c) Governance and the Postcolony: Views from Africa: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10220461.2020.1734967?journalCode=rsaj20>

11. Media:

<http://urbanpolicyplatform.org/2020/05/12/un-habitat-plg-covid-19-response-activities/>

UTC#29: GUD'S SUSTAINABLE INNOVATION ZONES/ COMMUNITIES AND COVID-19 RESILIENT RECOVERY STRATEGIES

COVID-19 Take action with us in cities and communities

28 JULY 2020
11 – 12:30 (BRT TIME) (GMT-3)

SPEAKERS:
 Habiba Al Marashi, Chairperson, Emirates Environmental Group (EEG)
 Jose Barria, Coordinator, Panama City Sustainable Innovation Zone (ACTA)
 Janine Campling, Coordinator, London Sustainable Innovation Community
 Banning Garrett, Senior Fellow, Global Urban Development (GUD)
 Luigi Fusco Girard, Coordinator, Circular Economy for Cultural Heritage (CLIC)
 Marc Weiss, CEO, Global Urban Development; Coordinator, Porto Alegre Sustainable Innovation Zone (ZISPOA)

URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS
COVID-19 URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS Series #2

GUD's Sustainable Innovation Zones/Communities and COVID-19 Resilient Recovery Strategies

To reserve a spot, see <https://www.facebook.com/events/313732893094998/>

PARTNERS: GUD, ZISPOA, ACTA, EEG, CLIC, #TakeAction4Cities, WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

1. **UTC Title:** GUD's Sustainable Innovation Zones/Communities and COVID-19 Resilient Recovery Strategies
2. **UTC Date and Time:** July 28, 2020; 11 am - 12:30 pm (BRT)
3. **Lead organizer:** Global Urban Development (GUD)
4. **Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL
Porto Alegre Sustainable Innovation Zone (ZISPOA)	https://www.globalurban.net/porto-alegre-brazil; https://www.zispoa.info/
Panama City Sustainable Innovation Zone (ACTA)	https://www.facebook.com/ACTA-577706989362685
London Sustainable Innovation Community	https://www.globalurban.net/london-uk
Emirates Environmental Group (EEG)	https://www.eeg-uae.org/
Circular Economy for Cultural Heritage (CLIC)	https://www.clicproject.eu/

5. Number of Participants: 75

6. Background and objectives of your Campus:

Our main focus was on sharing COVID-19 resilient recovery strategies. These include Sustainable Innovation Zones, for example in Porto Alegre (ZISPOA) and Panama City (ACTA), Sustainable Innovation Communities, such as in London. It also involved sharing other initiatives, including GUD's new 3D Sustainable Affordable Housing Production and Climate-Resilient Community Development project, described by one of the leaders, Habiba Al Marashi from the Emirates Environmental Group and GUD, and GUD's participation in the European Union's new Circular Economy for Cultural Heritage (CLIC) project, explained by Luigi Fusco Girard and Antonia Gravagnuolo. There are many new lessons to be learned and explored from this extraordinary challenge that the world is currently facing together.

7. Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals*

The entire purpose of Sustainable Innovation Zones and Sustainable Innovation Communities is to help enable the world to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, New Urban Agenda, and Paris Climate Agreement. This is also true of GUD's new Housing initiative, and the EU CLIC project. GUD's Urban Thinkers Campus in July 2020, as well as our two previous UTCs in November 2017 and December 2019, was dedicated to promoting action for accomplishing the SDGs and the NUA.

8. List of Speakers:

Provide name, title and organization for each speaker.

NAME AND TITLE OF THE MODERATOR :

<i>NAME</i>	<i>TITLE</i>	<i>ORGANIZATION</i>
<i>Dr. Marc A. Weiss</i>	<i>Chairman and CEO</i>	<i>Global Urban Development (GUD)</i>

SPEAKERS :

<i>NAME</i>	<i>TITLE</i>	<i>ORGANIZATION</i>
<i>Habiba Al Marashi</i>	<i>Chairperson</i>	<i>Emirates Environmental Group (EEG)</i>
<i>Jose Barria</i>	<i>Coordinator</i>	<i>Panama City Sustainable Innovation Zone (ACTA)</i>
<i>Janine Campling</i>	<i>Coordinator</i>	<i>London Sustainable Innovation Community</i>
<i>Banning Garrett</i>	<i>Senior Fellow</i>	<i>Global Urban Development (GUD)</i>
<i>Luigi Fusco Girard and Antonia Gravagnuolo</i>	<i>Coordinators</i>	<i>Circular Economy for Cultural Heritage (CLIC)</i>

9. Speakers' Key Points:

Marc Weiss, Jose Barria, and Janine Campling shared experiences about the Porto Alegre Sustainable Innovation Zone (ZISPOA), Panama City Sustainable Innovation Zone (ACTA), and London Sustainable Innovation Community. Key points were: 1) the vital role of multi-stakeholder active, inclusive, and participatory citizen engagement in the process, projects, activities, and events; 2) the key importance of sustainable innovation-led economic and community development to grow businesses, jobs, and incomes by becoming greener; 3) the opportunities for Sustainable Innovation Zones/Communities to help lead COVID-19 resilient recovery strategies through creative experimentation, learning lessons from best practices, and then scaling up and more broadly applying these lessons.

Habiba Al Marashi discussed GUD's new Housing Working Group as applied to housing production and development issues in Dubai.

Luigi Fusco Girard and Antonia Gravagnuolo described the European Union's new Circular Economy for Cultural Heritage (CLIC) project, emphasizing the opportunities to promote more sustainable urban and regional economic development, and collaborative partnerships to strengthen cultural heritage and community identity.

Banning Garrett explained strategic foresight of future economic, social, cultural, environmental, and demographic trends affecting public policy and urban development, and how these trends can help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, New Urban Agenda, and Paris Climate Agreement.

10. Main results of the Campus:

1) More people are now interested in potentially organizing Sustainable Innovation Zones or Sustainable Innovation Communities in their cities and regions. 2) Many people want to learn more about GUD's Housing initiative, and about CLIC, to potentially apply this approach in their country, city, and community.

11. Recommendations:

- i. Recommendations to National Government(s): **Support organizing Sustainable Innovation Zones and Sustainable Innovation Communities, CLIC projects, and 3D production of affordable housing and sustainable, climate-resilient cities.**
- ii. Recommendations to Regional and Local Governments: **Support organizing Sustainable Innovation Zones and Sustainable Innovation Communities, CLIC projects, and 3D production of affordable housing and sustainable, climate-resilient cities.**
- iii. Recommendations to Community-based and Civil Society organizations: **Support organizing Sustainable Innovation Zones and Sustainable Innovation Communities, CLIC projects, and 3D production of affordable housing and sustainable, climate-resilient cities.**

- iv. Recommendations to Other Stakeholders (private sector, professionals, researchers, parliamentarians, etc.): **Support organizing Sustainable Innovation Zones and Sustainable Innovation Communities, CLIC projects, and 3D production of affordable housing and sustainable, climate-resilient cities.**

12. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

Organize and support Sustainable Innovation Zones and Sustainable Innovation Communities: <https://www.globalurban.net/>.

Organize and support Circular Economy for Cultural Heritage projects: <https://www.clicproject.eu/>.

13. Media:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ILVveEL942Q&t=207s&fbclid=IwAR2yfauEOjTpAPGtzKn9PP347vJmdRJmfTobRwtDbT11uKh-ykcwG6bVIfM>.

https://www.facebook.com/events/313732893094998/?post_id=313732943094993&view=permalink

UTC#30: ACCELERATING AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE HOUSING

COVID-19 Take action with us in cities and communities

Tuesday 28th July 2020

13:30 - 15:00 (CET Time) 7:30 New York / 11:30 Dakar
13:30 Munich / 18:30 Jakarta

URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS

COVID-19 URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS
Series #2

**Accelerating Affordable and Sustainable Housing
in Informal Settlements**

Urban Thinkers Campus – Series #2

TUM  TU WIEN

#TakeAction4Cities

 WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

REPORT NOT RECEIVED

UTC#31: FACILITATING LOCAL RESPONSE IN TIMES OF CRISIS

COVID-19 Take action with us in cities and communities

JULY 29TH, 2020
14:00 - 15:30 (CET TIME)

URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS
COVID-19 URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS
Series #2

Urban Thinkers Campus: Facilitating local response in times of crisis

Meet the speakers:
Moderator: Anamaria Vrabie, Divizia de Inovare Urbana
Speaker 1: Alexandra Calin, World Bank
Speaker 2: Laura Burtan, Funky Citizens
Speaker 3: Raluca Negulescu-Balaci, UiPath
Speaker 4: Andreea Iager, Ambasciada
Speaker 5: Lev Fejes, ARC
Speaker 6: Bogdan Ivel, Code for Romania
Speaker 7: Corina Murafa, Ashoka Romania
Speaker 8: Ovidiu Cimpean, Cluj-Napoca Municipality

Join Us!

Partners:
Urban INC
Divizia de Inovare Urbana
URBAN CLUJ INNOVATION UNIT NAPOCA

#TakeAction4Cities
WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

- UTC Title:** Urban Thinkers Campus – facilitating local response in times of crisis
- UTC Date and Time:** July 29th, 2020, 15-16:30 CET
- Lead organizer:**
Please provide name of organization hosting the UTC.
Urban INC

4. Partner(s) organizations

Please provide the Names and URL of partner organizations to be associated to the Campus.

Name	URL
Cluj-Napoca Urban Innovation Unit, Cluj Cultural Center	https://diviziadeinovare.ro/en/

5. Number of Participants:

17 participants

6. Background and objectives of your Campus:

Our Campus aimed to build upon the evidence documented through Cluj-Napoca Urban Innovation Unit's pilot project, Cluj Resilience Tracker (CRT), which looked at how local organisations in the city of Cluj-Napoca, Romania responded to the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, we looked to learn which are the common elements between the most important national initiatives that documented the response of various local actors in Romania to the COVID-19 pandemic, and whether the intermediate conclusions of their research reflect the experience of several Cluj organizations surveyed for CRT.

7. Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals*

City Resilience Tracker aimed to assess Cluj-Napoca's resilience as well as better understand the level of cooperation between various organizations, initiatives, as well as public and private institutions. This was necessary in order to provide the framework for the City of Cluj-Napoca to strengthen its capacity to adapt and be prepared for natural and man-made disasters, as well as increase awareness and align to the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda.

By understanding the challenges and opportunities the city faced during the pandemic and understanding its level of resilience, we aim to work together with various stakeholders at the local level to plug in the gaps and become better prepared for future shocks or stresses. This includes increasing the local capacity for addressing inequality (SDG 10), access to health and wellbeing (SDG 3), resilient infrastructures (SDG 9) as well as ensure our city is heading towards sustainable, safe and inclusive development (SDG 11) and taking in consideration climate change (SDG 13).

The New Urban Agenda guides our work in ensuring that we address local resilience by involving diverse, local stakeholders to bring awareness and contribute to the changes needed in terms of public policy.

8. List of Speakers:

NAME AND TITLE OF THE MODERATOR :

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Anamaria Vrabie	Director of the Urban Innovation Unit	Cluj-Napoca Urban Innovation Unit, Cluj Cultural Center and Urban INC

SPEAKERS :

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Alexandra Calin	Operations Analyst	World Bank Romania
Laura Burtan	Researcher	Funky Citizens
Raluca Negulescu-Balaci	Executive Director	UiPath Foundation
Andreea Iager	Manager	AMBASADA
Lev Fejes	Head of Research	Association for Community Relations (ARC)
Bogdan Ivanel	Co-founder & CEO	Code4Romania
Corina Murafa	Managing Director	Ashoka Romania

Alexandra Anghel	Urban Innovation Specialist	Cluj-Napoca Urban Innovation Unit, Cluj Cultural Center
Cristina Labo	Urban Innovation Officer	Cluj-Napoca Urban Innovation Unit, Cluj Cultural Center

9. Speakers' Key Points:

- Alexandra Calin, World Bank - The civil society reacted quickly, fearing the magnitude of the pandemic in Romania. However, in order to have a greater impact, non-profits should be funded and staffed accordingly, focusing on well-developed sustainability plans. At the same time, organizations from the civil society began working together in order to solve urgent problems, which might have created an opportunity for further collaboration after the crisis, and the lessons learned could provide the basis for a crisis preparedness plan.
- Laura Burtan, Funky Citizens - The project they worked on focused on improving the collaboration between local authorities and the civil society, looking at concrete examples from Romania, in parallel with Hungary and Poland. Funky Citizens has observed that transparency is essential in building trust and relationships, especially between public authorities and the civil society, while relationships can be improved through open communication and honest discussions. The current situation caused by the pandemic has created an opportunity for local authorities and the civil society to work together, and this process has helped both sides understand the roles and responsibilities of the other, as well as the limitations each has, in order to have more realistic expectations and communicate effectively.
- Andreea Iager, AMBASADA - The interviews and discussions they had with the Timișoara community before and during the pandemic have proved that local action cannot be disconnected from the national and international context and that success can be defined differently by different organizations and people.
- Raluca Negulescu-Balaci, UiPath Foundation - Due to their reach and network, the foundation was able to provide 2.5 tonnes of medical equipment in 55 medical units from 24 counties in Romania, as well as food and ensuring access to online education to the children participating in their programs and their families.
- Lev Fejes, ARC - The research ARC developed aimed to map the level of involvement of the civil society as a reaction to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, and to use the resulting quantitative data in order to show the impact these actions had. At the national level, the civil society was able to raise a total of 14 million EUR, most of this money being used to purchase medical equipment and supplies. The civil society was able to move faster than the

authorities, and the coordination between organisations was key in ensuring they reach 140 medical units.

- Corina Murafa, Ashoka Romania - The pandemic period has encouraged the organization to move all of their activities and events online. This has created a great opportunity for the team to grow and learn, and also for them to reach a wider audience.
- Bogdan Ivanel, Code for Romania - Throughout their research, which started in February 2019, the main problem they identified was the low quality of existing data, which is collected in a non-strategic and uncoordinated manner by the Romanian state. This in turn leads to the fact that data-driven decision making does not occur in our country.

10. Main results of the Campus:

The main results and conclusions about the local and national response to the Coronavirus pandemic are:

1. An existing level of trust and cooperation is a precondition for success. Previous cooperation experiences have paved the way for fast and open communication.
2. Lack of transparency and openness is a problem in any field, and implicitly also in the relationship between local authorities and civil society. It is common for those getting involved in a process to start off with preconceived notions about the others.
3. Fear over the magnitude of the pandemic has led the local and national actors to collective responses and a high degree of collaboration.
4. We need clear and centralized information from the authorities and from official sources. The communities that focused on the exchange of information between all entities have proven to be the most effective in combating the crisis, by avoiding the duplication of expenses, as well as delays and waste of resources.
5. Informal networks work where systems fail. In cases where the organizations failed to cooperate with the medical authorities, they found shortcuts at the grassroots level. The alternative solutions did not help identify all the needs in the system, but they did cover some critical ones.
6. The procurement system and the national legislation have made procurement more difficult for the state as opposed to private entities. In the first weeks of the crisis, most medical supplies related to COVID-19 were purchased by NGOs and the private sector. A change in procurement procedures during times of emergency is needed.
7. In general, the level of data literacy in Romania is extremely low, which is reflected across the entire population, and has important effects in terms of how the public apparatus, the NGO sector and journalism in Romania function. This reality has also had an impact on the rapid spread of fake news.
8. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a particularly strong impact on already vulnerable communities. The negative impact on the labor market has affected the state's existing pre-COVID-19 systemic deficiencies in providing protection and reducing poverty to all vulnerable communities.

9. In the context of the precariousness of the non-profit sector in Romania, the question that remains open is how to support collaborative working models (some appearing in the context of the emergency response to the pandemic) and organizational and personal sustainability plans (avoiding burnout or use of all existing resources).
10. Long-term collaboration between the public, private and civil society sectors requires legislative working frameworks and collaboration protocols that better integrate each party's expectations of responsibilities and the level of ethics expected.
11. The data obtained online in any study reflects only the experience or opinions of certain segments of the population. Digitalization or adapting the technology is often not a matter of availability or choice, but of the framework through which you make these choices possible - large segments of the population need training, in addition to physical access to devices and the internet. It should be noted that not everything can be transferred online.

11. Recommendations:

- i. Recommendations to National Government(s):
More transparency and higher quality data is needed in order to inform decision-making and collaboration between institutions. They also need to provide clearer and centralized information.
- ii. Recommendations to Community-based and Civil Society organizations:
Civil Society organizations should continue collaborating even after the pandemic has passed, building on the relationships created during times of need. They also need to develop sustainable organizational plans, in order to avoid burnout and lack of resources.

12. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

- The effort of the non-profit sector was essential in providing medical equipment and supplies.
- Best practices and how volunteering helps society during times of crisis
- Preparedness and response during crisis situations

13. Media:

- 11 Preliminary conclusions from 8 studies that documented the response of local actors in Romania to the Covid-19 pandemic

UTC#32: ROLE OF MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE FOR MANAGING PANDEMICS AND BUILDING RESILIENCE OF INDIAN CITIES

1. UTC Title:

Role of multi-level governance for managing pandemics and building resilience of Indian cities

2. UTC Date and Time: 30 July 2020, 12.30 to 14.00 GMT/ 18.00 to 19.30 IST

3. Lead organizer: National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), India

4. Partner(s) organizations

Please provide the Names and URL of partner organizations to be associated to the Campus.

Name	URL
Sushant School of Planning and Development, Gurgaon, India	https://ansaluniversity.edu.in/sushant-school-of-planning-and-development
US Green Building Council, New York, USA	https://www.usgbc.org/
European Urban Knowledge Network	https://www.eukn.eu/
Regional Studies Association	https://www.regionalstudies.org/
Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Chennai, India	https://www.madraschamber.in/
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mumbai, India	http://www.bombaychamber.com/

5. Number of Participants: 78

6. Background and objectives of your Campus: *Please provide a list of objectives of your campus aims to achieve in light of the COVID-19 crisis (maximum 500 words)*

The COVID-19 outbreak has severely impacted cities across the globe. In India, 10 cities including Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Indore and Pune have the highest number of people affected by the outbreak and account to more than half of the total number of people affected across the country. Besides the public health impact, the lockdown measures to prevent the spread have also resulted in large scale socio-economic impacts and affected the overall economic activities in our cities.

At the same time, multi-level and inter-departmental coordination has proven to be the key to both addressing the pandemic and managing the impacts of the lockdown. While the national government has been providing overarching guidelines, standard operating procedures (SOPs), and financial resources, the city governments (ULBs) have been at the frontline, monitoring on-ground health services, providing relief and response as well as maintaining supply of essential services. Besides, the non-government sector, local area/ ward committees and community level organizations such as residents' welfare associations have played a key role at the grassroots, ensuring on-ground implementation of national and state-level guidelines on physical distancing, creating awareness and mobilizing community resources for response and relief. It is clear that this multi-level and cross-sectoral model of governance needs to be strengthened for driving the recovery efforts and also future-proofing our cities to pandemics and other risks such as that emerging from climate change impacts.

NIUA, through its Climate Centre for Cities, is working towards multi-stakeholder coordinated efforts for strengthening resilience to climate change & public health risks in India's Smart Cities. With this intent, as part of the Covid19 Urban Thinkers Campus Series # of the World Urban Campaign, NIUA organized the Urban Thinkers Campus (UTC) to bring together experiences from various cities across the globe and reflect on the collective learning for managing pandemics and building urban resilience through multi-level governance. This was organized in partnership with Sushant School of Planning and Development at Ansal University, US Green Building Council, European Urban Knowledge Network, Regional Studies Association, Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The event was conducted in two parts: Panel I focused on 'Cities' Response to the Pandemic' and Panel II discussed on the way forward for 'Leveraging Multi-level Governance for Strengthening Urban Resilience'. Each Panel started with 5-10 minutes of initial remarks by the speakers followed by a moderated Q&A with the participants. Additionally, two opinion polls were also conducted to seek the insights on key challenges and recommendations from the larger participants group. The speakers addressed some of the findings of these polls as well.

Objectives

1. Bringing together national and international experiences and learnings on multi-level urban governance, and identifying the key stakeholders and linkages – both at vertical and horizontal levels (across sectors) of governance - for responding to the pandemic and managing future risks.
2. Understanding the role and response of governments, institutions & stakeholders in managing the pandemic and how they can be further strengthened for better preparedness & response
3. Leveraging information, education and communication (IEC) for better management and informed decision-making to address the response, relief, recovery and preparedness efforts
4. Exploring options for partnerships and building capacities

7. **Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals***

Please explain how the theme of your campus relates and contributes to the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs (maximum 200 words)

The aim of the UTC was to foster a discourse to promote effective multi-level and multi-sectoral governance mechanism for managing pandemics and strengthening resilience of cities. This is in coherence with the principles of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) which focuses on promoting cities that provide quality of life and equal access to basic services & Infrastructure to all; foster social cohesion, inclusion and safety; and adopt a participatory approach to disaster risk reduction and building resilience to natural and human-made hazards.

The UTC directly contributed to SDGs 3, 6, 11, 16 & 17:

- SDG 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- SDG 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- SDG 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- SDG 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- SDG 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize global partnerships for sustainable development

8. **List of Speakers:**

NAME AND TITLE OF THE MODERATORS :

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
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Dr Umamaheshwaran Rajasekar	Chair – Urban Resilience	National Institute of Urban Affairs, India
Ms Raina Singh	Senior Fellow- Urban Resilience	National Institute of Urban Affairs, India

SPEAKERS (in order of appearance) :

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Mr. Hitesh Vaidya	Director	National Institute of Urban Affairs, India
Prof Santosh Kumar	Professor	National Institute of Disaster Management, India
Dr Panagiotis Karamanos	India Programme Lead	International Urban Cooperation
Mr. Mahesh Harhare	Chief Resilience officer (Pune)	Global Resilient Cities Network
Mr O.P Agarwal	CEO	World Resources Institute, India
Mr Amit Prothi	Managing Director, APAC Region	Global Resilient Cities Network
Ms Charu Chadha	Policy Programs Manager, India and South Asia	Facebook

9. Speakers’ Key Points: *Provide a summary of key points raised by each speaker (about 70 to 300 words for each speaker)*

i) Mr. Hitesh Vaidya, Director, NIUA

- Setting a context for the event, Mr Vaidya addressed how cities in India and across the globe have been at the forefront of Covid19 response. While this has been an extremely challenging process, it has also highlighted various good practices and immense learning for the future. There is a need for documenting and sharing this knowledge for a more cohesive response.
- He mentioned the various initiatives taken by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India and National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), India.
 - The MoHUA recently launched ‘Covid19 Urban Practices’ portal with an aim to promote IEC, share city experiences and support local bodies
 - In May 2020, NIUA organized a high level Round Table with eminent national and international experts to seek inputs on India’s Urban future post-COVID19; and what cities, MoHUA and NIUA can do in that direction
 - NIUA has also launched 3 flagships initiatives recently: the Climate Center for Cities, the Centre for Digital Governance and the Centre for Municipal Finance.

- Mr Vaidya concluded saying that NIUA intends to work towards long-term strengthening preparedness & response to future public health and climate risks, and building capacities and partnerships for the same.

ii) Ms Raina Singh, Senior Fellow – Urban Resilience, NIUA

- In her initial remarks for Panel I, Ms Singh Cities talked about how across the globe have been severely impacted by the pandemic and also played a key role in Covid19 response.
- She gave a brief overview of the situation of the pandemic on Indian cities. While the initial impacts were mostly visible in metropolitan areas, now there are rising number of cases in tier II towns.
- The city governments (ULBs) have been at the frontline, monitoring on-ground health services, providing relief and response as well as maintaining supply of essential services, with immense support from state and national governments of course.
- The national government has invoked the disaster management act and through the Ministry of Home Affairs, has been providing overarching guidelines, standard operating procedures (SOPs), and financial resources to manage the pandemic.
- With this context, she invited the panelists to deliberate on how some of the existing mechanisms of governance and coordination have worked or not worked; and what have been the key learnings for addressing such risks in future.

iii) Prof Santosh Kumar, National Institute of Disaster Management, India

- The speaker raised the issue of uncertainty of COVID 19 pandemic which is affecting everyone differently and called for a rethinking in urban planning and disaster management practices considering this aspect of ‘uncertainty’.
- He also explained the existing governance structures mechanisms in India through which the current situation is being managed. The Disaster Management Act 2005 invoked by the Government of India nationally has been the basis of operating protocols. While this has been extremely instrumental in the response, there have been certain challenges in coordination between the concerned national and state level authorities.
- He also highlighted several local issues including municipal governance, preparedness of public health system, supply of PPE kits, vulnerability of slum and squatter settlements with common infrastructure facilities, and burden on solid waste management systems due to large scale use of PPE kits and masks.
- Prof Santosh Kumar also focused on the functioning of disaster management authorities and response force in light of occurrence of several natural disasters like super cyclone Amphan, cyclone Nisarga etc. in addition to the pandemic scenario. He emphasized the need for renewed protocol for rescue mission management like increased social distancing among rescue personnel at all points of the rescue

mission, setting up of relief camps and measures with appropriate provision of masks and social distancing etc.

- He also iterated the need to consider cascading effects. For instance, increased medical waste due to one-time usage of masks/PPE kits which can clog the drainage system leading to urban flooding.
- To conclude, he stressed on strengthening capacities of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) both institutionally and financially, and chalk out urban development strategies keeping in mind the impacts of pandemic on society and economy in long run.

iv) Dr. Panagiotis Karamanos, India Programme Lead, International Urban Cooperation

- The speaker highlighted India as one of the most affected countries worldwide hit by the pandemic and stressed that the cases are concentrated only in certain regions with cities being the center of response.
- Dr Karamanos highlighted two critical points -
 - The pandemic is a retroactive unprecedented health phenomenon for which data is evolving very fast. For this reason, the criticisms and lessons need to be taken in good spirit and considered for policy analysis and future planning.
 - He stated that each city and region has its own social, economic, political context and the governance systems and response vary based these differences. For instance, Greece which has done well in tackling the pandemic in spite of recent economic and political issues. He stated that the country's 10 million population is equivalent to half of Mumbai's population. This key difference makes it harder for EU and Indian cities to be compared. However, certain common lessons can be drawn and applied.
- The speaker discussed several lessons that could be learnt from responses taken worldwide:
 - Governance: Stress on city to city cooperation and peer learning. He gave the example of Spain where municipal budget was made flexible and virtual meetings became a norm.
 - Early interventions like lockdowns: Useful for preparing the response.
 - Smart Technology to update the population on current status and generate awareness. Examples of practices in UK and Hungary were cited.
 - Innovations- Example of Train Hospitals in India cited.
- The speaker concluded that a situation like COVID 19 is a great learning experience for preparing for the even more graver emergency of Climate Change. For effectively doing so, cities needs to look at the internal system of governance with focus on – bold decision making, effective communication with citizens, and policy making based on scientific advice.

v) Mr. Mahesh Harhare, Chief Resilience Officer (Pune), GRCN

- The speaker expanded on the key responses taken in the city of Pune, Maharashtra which is one of the worst affected areas in India by the pandemic.
- The key strategies included extensive contact tracing, use of technology and IT for spatial mapping of cases and medical infrastructure, special focus on denser core areas, transparency in sharing information by authorities and involvement of multiple stakeholders in managing the pandemic.
- The speaker explained that Pune's urban sprawl leads to a complex local governance having twin city municipalities- Pimpri Chinchwad and Pune. The fight against COVID 19 was possible with effective coordination between the ULBs, district collectorate, police department, transport department, health department, State government along with private players like NGOs, citizen groups, traders' associations, private medical colleges and hospitals. The voluntary contributions of industry associations, NGOs etc. helped the poorer vulnerable section have access to medical facilities. Support of non-governmental players to ramp up the capacity of the government aided a lot during the peak of the crisis.
- The speaker concluded with the note that in his opinion this model of multi-stakeholder cooperation can eventually flatten the curve in the worst hit areas.

vi) Dr. Umamaheshwaran Rajasekar, Chair – Urban Resilience, NIUA

- Opening the panel II- 'Leveraging Multi-level Governance for Strengthening Urban Resilience', Dr. Rajasekar started by defining 'governance' that would be considered for the discussion. He defined it as rules of the institutional system to resolve conflicts between various actors to adopt a decision.
- He highlighted that good governance is at the heart of any successful development, be it at city level, state level or national level. It is also essential for an organization to achieve its objectives and drive improvement.
- He concluded his remarks by stressing that any risk proofing measures have to be driven by people, of the people & for the people.

vii) Mr. OP Agarwal, CEO, World Resources Institute (WRI) India

- The speaker started by commending the response of the cities and governments for managing the pandemic which is an unprecedented challenge for all. He stated that local (district and city) administrations are the first responders to such situations. With limited financial and technical capacity, their response needs to be aided by State and National Government (sometimes International agencies like World Health Organization) beyond the first few days.
- Emphasizing on building human and institutional capacity, Mr. Agarwal said that the economies of scale theory can be applied to capacity building as well. If multiple states and cities come together in capacity building efforts, then the process can be optimal in terms of quality and cost. Focus on peer to peer learning across cities in a country was also highlighted.

- Mr. Agarwal stated that financial resources are concentrated with the National Government which distributes it to States and Local bodies through various schemes and programmes. In this regard, financial system towards resilience building should also be developed by the National Government to achieve effective and fast local solutions.
- The speaker highlighted that in spite of different political parties in different States, the existence of a uniform network of civil service personnel is a strength that needs to be leveraged for improved coordination in a multi-level governance structure of India. He also said that risk taking and bold decision making is crucial in times of emergencies.

viii) Mr. Amit Prothi, Managing Director APAC Region , Global Resilient Cities Network

- The speaker opined that impact of COVID 19 has been uneven across countries and even within countries. The cities/countries for which urban resilience systems were already in place responded much better, like Singapore and South Korea.
- Mr Prothi suggested that there is a need to think beyond COVID 19 on a case basis, and address urban resilience as a whole with the city system equipped to handle multiple disasters. Cities should be identifying individual shocks and stresses, and be prepared to tackle it. For this, he cited three examples, food security in Quito (Ecuador), digital education system in Buenos Aires (Argentina) and community centres in Seoul (South Korea).
- Citing the 100 Resilient Cities initiative of the Rockefeller Foundation, he stressed on peer to peer learning between cities. He gave examples of partnerships between Surat and Rotterdam, Surat and Cape Town on water management. Highlighting the need for effective tools for urban resilience planning, he referred to the ‘Toolkit for a Resilient Recovery’ by GRCN and how it has helped Greater Manchester in developing a one-year COVID 19 resilience plan.
- Emphasizing on the role of partnership among various stakeholders, he opined that understanding different perspectives from across the world and engagement of effective mediators can go a long way in creating channels for knowledge sharing and implementation.

ix) vi) Ms. Charu Chadha, Policy Programs Manager, India and South Asia, Facebook

- The speaker focused on the role of social media platforms in facilitating civic actions during pandemic. She gave example of Caremongers initiative by Facebook that facilitated helping vulnerable groups like elderly in need for care.
- Ms. Chadha appreciated the efforts by public agencies which came up with digital solutions like chatbots, messenger platforms, dashboards for updating hospital status etc.

- Citing the example of ‘Data for Good’ programme by Facebook, she explained how data can be leveraged for policy making and program development. The program has created spatial maps through various location datasets available for disaster response, like how movement has been impacted during a disaster. During the pandemic, an international COVID mobility network platform was created which had academic partners like Harvard University interacting with other academic and research institutes worldwide for brainstorming solutions in managing the pandemic. A large base of datasets are available to be used for technology driven solutions by government if the right partnerships are fostered. She said that leveraging support of existing stakeholders in this process will be crucial. Existing government programmes like Digital India and presence of other private/public entities that are looking to create digital partnerships will be a huge enabling factor for adoption of programs like ‘data for good’ in government and academic circles.
- On the topic of spreading of false information, the speaker said authentic sources like government agencies and research organizations need to partner with social media platforms to ensure correct information is disseminated.

10. Main results of the Campus:

Provide the main results and conclusions of the Campus with regard to the response to the Coronavirus pandemic.

The key results and conclusions are summarized as follows:

- The response of each city/country is based on various variable like availability of technical and financial resources, size and density of cities and regions, awareness among people etc. In spite of this, there are several common responses that have been key to tackling the pandemic-
 - i) Increased coordination (vertically and horizontally) among all government bodies,
 - ii) Active involvement of community organizations, civic societies, other voluntary organizations in aiding response especially for vulnerable groups,
 - iii) Effective public health measure like increasing testing, medical support, PPE kits, contact tracing etc.,
 - iv) Awareness and information amongst citizens to follow social distancing norms and wear masks,
 - v) Use of technology in decision making and communication,
 - vi) Innovative solutions and bold decision making with focus on scientific advice
- Since the event focused on Indian cities, the response mechanisms and existing governance structures/ systems of India were discussed at length. The increased adoption of technology and data driven solutions and its role in effectively managing the pandemic in a limited resource context was highlighted. The

increased coordination and cooperation among national, state and local governments has produced remarkable results in tackling pandemic, and also exhibited strengths and weakness of different states and cities. This will further help in creating a long term strategy.

- With a detailed analyses of the responses of cities globally, a few common solutions and learnings emerged from the discussion which could be replicated and implemented for future proofing of cities:
 - i) Peer to Peer learning amongst cities globally
 - ii) Increased partnerships between all levels of government bodies, research and academic institutions, community based organizations, citizen groups etc.
 - iii) Ramping up technology based solutions for data driven strategies, effective use of social media platforms for information dissemination and civic action
 - iv) Large scale capacity building, especially among general public
 - v) Financial measures for future pandemics
 - vi) Creation of urban resilience plans that identifies shocks and stresses of cities, and have a system in place for tackling any number of disasters

11. Recommendations: *Provide a list of recommendations made by participants during the Campus:*

i. Recommendations to National Government(s): (maximum 300 words)

- There is need for better vertical and horizontal coordination between different levels of governments and between sectors. The National Government in India is the key facilitator to lay down protocols to guide local and regional agencies. An improved integration of disaster management institutions with State and Local government should be focal point. There has to clear guidelines on roles and functions of each stakeholder. The need for a renewed protocol and training for emergency response, recovery and management in times of multiple disaster situations like pandemic, cyclone, floods, etc. needs to looked at.
- The role of overall strategy and policy making should be based on scientific advice and established research. The institutional arrangements as well as general acceptance of scientific data and research in policy making is required by all stakeholders involved in decision making and governance.
- The National Government (in India) controls significant financial resources required by State and Local agencies to effectively tackle emergency situations like the pandemic. In this regard, a financing strategy and plan needs to be in place keeping in mind pandemic and pandemic plus scenarios.
- The pandemic requires the government to respond quickly with information that is getting updated on a daily basis. The National Government should provide an

enabling environment for innovation along with risk taking and bold decision making by State/Local bodies. The advantage of having a well-connected network of civil service personnel can help regarding this.

- Enhancing capacities and awareness across all scales and sectors, not only public agencies but also general public is key to tackling the pandemic. When capacity development is done on a large scale, it makes it optimal both in cost and quality of capacity building.

ii. **Recommendations to Regional and Local Governments: (maximum 300 words)**

- The pandemic requires us to strategize urban resilience as a collective subject, rather on a case to case basis. Identification of shocks and stresses by cities will be key to creating a system that keeps the city resilient in face of any emergency situation.
- The scale and density of cities in India (and other developing regions) makes it more challenging to tackle pandemics. In view of that, realigning of urban planning and disaster management approach/practices is required to create a spatial and physical environment that leads to resilience building. Rehabilitating of densely packed slums and squatters, improved infrastructure planning, rethinking densification and zoning norms, decentralization of facilities, effective neighborhood planning and efficient and safe public transport, were a few areas of intervention that were mentioned this regard.
- Given the uncertain nature of the pandemic and evolving information base, the role of peer learning and city to city cooperation needs to be emphasized more than ever. The short reaction times available to cities makes it crucial to have solutions and their implications be discussed among local government bodies, researchers, public health experts etc. for more effective decision making.
- The role of smart technology in managing emergency response in pandemic has to be strengthened at all levels, especially city level. Leveraging on existing systems in place like Smart City's Integrated Command and Control Centres, an effective partnership system needs to be created to tap in the benefits of technology by all local bodies. Some of the functions could be facilitating communication for city to city learning; sharing and discussing solutions by researchers, experts and decision makers; information dissemination to citizens; quick and efficient municipal service delivery; contact tracing, monitoring patients, and medical facility availability; and productive work-from-home systems.

iii. **Recommendations to Community-based (CBO) and Civil Society organizations (CSO): (maximum 300 words)**

- The community based and civil society organizations provide additional support in times of pandemic and other emergency situations, especially to the more

vulnerable sections of the society. Low cost medical facilities, provision of space and equipment for setup of COVID wards and quarantine facilities, distribution of essential items etc. takes off the burden from local authorities to some extent. The closing of borders during lockdowns further makes it crucial for local CBOs/CSOs to provide support. Role of CBOs/CSOs is also critical in addressing social issues like domestic violence, hunger, etc. in already stressful times of pandemic when the local agencies are stretched to the maximum. The partnership of such organizations with the Local authorities need to be strengthened for a more coordinated support network.

iv. **Recommendations to Other Stakeholders (private sector, professionals, researchers, parliamentarians, etc.): (maximum 500 words)**

- The existing pool of knowledge and financial resources of the public and private sector, professionals and experts, academicians and researchers etc. can be leveraged through partnering and networking. In this regard, social media and technology platforms like Facebook (Data for Good) can create digital networks and platforms that facilitates exchange of data, ideas and solutions. Their partnership with government agencies across all levels and sectors needs to be fortified and enabling facilitating governance framework need to be in place, both in the public and private agencies.

12. Solutions and Good Practices in addressing the Covid-19 crisis:

There were many cases for good practices cited by the speakers. Along with that a couple of reference documents were mentioned which could be good resources for cities looking to future proof themselves. The details are listed below:

- i) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, India has recently launched the ‘Covid19 Urban Practices’ portal with an aim to promote IEC, share city experiences and support local bodies. (<https://pmay-urban.gov.in/covid-19>)
- ii) The role of financial resources for managing pandemics was discussed by several speakers. The World Bank document on Financing Pandemic Preparedness at a National Level (2017) was mentioned. <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/979591495652724770/pdf/115271-REVISED-FINAL-IWG-Report-3-5-18.pdf>
- iii) Examples from 100RC/ GRCN focusing on urban resilience plans based on unique needs of the cities: food security in Quito (Ecuador), digital education system in Buenos Aires (Argentina) and community centres in Seoul (South Korea).
 - In Quito, planning for uninterrupted food supply network helped in maintaining food security even during the pandemic. (*Resilience Strategy 2017, Quito (Ecuador)*)

- In Buenos Aires, technology was introduced in education system with teachers and students well acquainted in using it. This helped in a continued safe and digital education system during pandemic.
 - In Seoul, community centers built for strengthening social system helped in mobilizing resources during the pandemic.
- iv) Peer to peer learning along with fostering partnerships was a key recommendation. Two such platforms for sharing information are Cities on the Frontline Speaker Series (in partnership with The World Bank) – sharing experiences from across the network
(<https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/case-study/cities-on-the-frontline-grcn/>) and Communities of Practice (The World Bank / Urban Ocean) –Waste Management in Crises, Compounding risks from Urban Heat, Food Security
- v) The toolkit for resilient recovery for sharing global experiences and providing guidance to cities can be accessed at
(<https://www.resilientcitiesnetwork.org/toolkit-resilient-recovery>)
- vi) The Greater Manchester Combined Authority is creating a one year Living with COVID Plan. The updates and working group reports can be accessed at
<https://democracy.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/documents/s8808/16%20Update%20on%20development%20of%20Living%20with%20Covid%20Plan%20for%20GMCA%2031.07.20.pdf>
- vii) The Facebook’s ‘Data for Good’ program for facilitating data driven solutions was discussed by Ms. Charu Chadha. The details of the datasets created in the program can be accessed at <https://dataforgood.fb.com/tools/disease-prevention-maps/>

13. Media:

Twitter

https://twitter.com/NIUA_India/status/1287611099206975488?s=20
https://twitter.com/NIUA_India/status/1288031491876765696?s=20
https://twitter.com/NIUA_India/status/1288375461270048768?s=20
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