

# Insights on Cities and Covid-19

04 June 2020, 9:30 – 10:30 CEST



**SECTOR NETWORK TUEWAS**  
Transport, Environment, Energy, Water in Asia

**SECTOR NETWORK SNGA**  
Good Governance in Asia

## Transformation - Urban Opportunities - Climate Change (TURBOCLIC)

Cross-sectoral group of the TUEWAS and SNGA network of GIZ

# Programme

- **Welcome and Moderation** – **Mr. Hamidul Chowdhury**, Senior Advisor - Climate Resilient Inclusive Smart Cities Bangladesh and Joint Speaker of TUrbOCLiC
- **Reflections on Covid-19 response and activities from G430 Cities** – **Katrin Eisenbeiss**, Advisor - Sector Project Integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda in cities and city regions and **Felix Döhler**, Advisor - Sector Project urbanisation, municipal and urban development
- **Brilliance in Resilience - (Re)designing projects in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic with a governance and conflict lens** – **Moritz Mang**, Advisor Smart Cities & Digital Governance / Competence Center Democracy, Policy Dialogue & Urban Development
- **Interactive discussion with audience**

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# Reflections on Covid19 response and activities from G430 Cities

Felix Döhler, Advisor Sector Project Urbanisation

Katrin Eisenbeiss, Advisor Sector Project CityRegions2030



# Cities & Covid 19 – BMZ response

## BMZ Support Package 22 April 2020

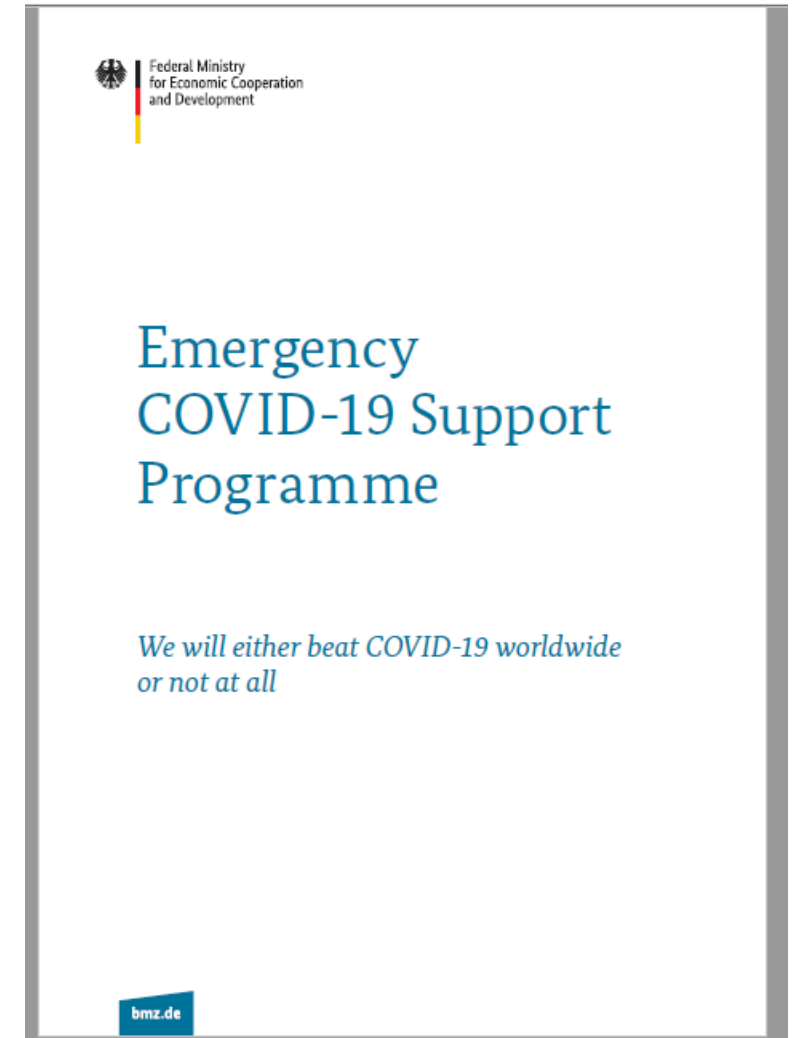
Total volume: 4 billion EUR (to date only partly funded)

Focus on 7 issues with DDG-level focal points:

1. Health and pandemic control
2. Food security and basic food services to prevent famines
3. Stabilisation of fragile regions affected by displacement
4. Social protection and securing jobs in global supply chains
5. Additional economic support for enterprises in key industries such as textiles and tourism
6. Government liquidity
7. International cooperation

→ Role of urban perspective / technical cooperation?

→ Further GIZ-BMZ exchanges on **digitalisation** and **green recovery**



[link](#)

**giz**

# Cities & Covid 19 – GIZ response

## GIZ response – enterprise level

- Company-wide Corona Task Force (lead: P&D Dept.)
  - Response paper lists potential action by GIZ
  - Focal points for seven focal issues of BMZ programme
  - Company-wide task force „Green Recovery“: ensure sustainability focus of recovery programmes
- key role of cities in ensuring green recovery acknowledged

## Conceptual and policy advisory work in the urban field

- Discussion papers (city resilience, urban infrastructure & external shocks, urban climate finance and Covid19)
- Revisiting initiatives and programmes in light of Covid19 (e.g. Cities Alliance, City climate finance)
- Short term responses in bilateral projects (looking for your examples!)

**Die Corona-Response der GIZ**

Die Corona-Pandemie und die strikten Maßnahmen zu ihrer Eindämmung machen sich schon jetzt weltweit bemerkbar – selbst dort, wo bislang nur wenige Menschen an COVID-19 erkrankt sind. Die GIZ arbeitet in rund 120 Ländern und bringt beste Voraussetzungen mit, um diese bei der Bewältigung der Krise zu unterstützen.

Gerade für Partnerländer, deren Gesundheits- und soziale Sicherungssysteme selbst unter Normalbedingungen nicht den Anforderungen genügen und deren Volkswirtschaften häufig auf den Handel mit aktuellen Corona-Krisenregionen ausgerichtet sind, birgt die Corona-Pandemie das Risiko der Destabilisierung.

Auch Umwelt und Klima dürfen über der Corona-Pandemie nicht in Vergessenheit geraten. Einige Länder haben Umweltvorschriften bereits gelockert und Einsparziele für Treibhausgase gesenkt. Dabei können die milliarden schweren Konjunkturmaßnahmen, die Regierungen weltweit jetzt beschließen, auch positiv die Weichen stellen: für die Transformation hin zu einer nachhaltigen Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

Effektive Gegenmaßnahmen stellen die Gesunderhaltung der Menschen in den Vordergrund und versuchen gleichzeitig, die negativen Auswirkungen der Pandemie auf die soziale und ökonomische Stabilität zu mindern. Besonders Herausforderungen stellen sich dort, wo Menschen in überfüllten urbanen Ansiedlungen oder als Flüchtlinge und Binnenvertriebene in Camps leben oder auf informelle Arbeit angewiesen sind.

**Die Auswirkungen der Corona-Pandemie reichen in alle Lebensbereiche hinein: Gesundheit, soziale Sicherung, Wirtschaft, Landwirtschaft und Ernährung, Digitalisierung, Governance, Sicherheit...**

In der internationalen Zusammenarbeit stellt Deutschland kurz- und mittelfristig erhebliche Unterstützung bereit. Dabei wirkt das gesamte Instrumentarium der technischen und finanziellen Zusammenarbeit komplementär zusammen – sowohl in der Pandemieprävention und der unmittelbaren Krisenphase als auch in der Nachsorge und langfristigen Begleitung zur Bildung widerstandsfähiger Systeme.

Herausgegeben von:

**giz** Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

# Example: Covid19 response from Ecuador's 'Guardians of the Hills'

## Original background of activities:

- CitiesChallenge2030 by Sector Program CityRegions2030
- Model Measure 'Guardians of the Hills' in San Pablo community, city of Portoviejo
- Key challenges of San Pablo:
  1. Settlements in hillside with seasonal landslides
  2. High crime rates and violence against women

## New response to Covid19 crisis:

- San Pablo / Portoviejo one of the cities with the highest infection cases and death rates
- Difficulties of municipalities to access and coordinate their actions in communities

Medium-term: composition of a team of **experts for support of municipalities**

Long-term: **knowledge management support** → toolbox development on **crisis response solutions for municipal action**

Community-based and gender-sensitive design and construction of **nature-based climate adaptation measures**

Participatory design and implementation of a communitarian **early-warning system**



Ad-hoc: development of **community-based Covid19 alert system**

- **Platform** at municipal level, linked to national platform
- Decentralized **health points** in communities

Ad-hoc: **humanitarian assistance** (medicine, food and sanitation packages, etc.) & **information material** on Covid19





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# Brilliance in Resilience

(Re)designing projects in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic  
with a governance and conflict lens

Moritz Mang | Competence Centre Democracy, Policy Dialogue & Urban Development

# Agenda

1. Guiding principles and recommendations
2. Interventions in the field of Democracy, Policy Dialogue and Urban Development

# COVID-Response: Guiding principles and recommendations

[Governance & Conflict Corona Response Paper](#)

# Guiding principles

1. Take the new context as a starting point
2. Leave no one behind
3. Be gender-sensitive and -transformative
4. Protect and support democracy
5. Support Business Continuity
6. Strengthen governance structures



# 1. Take the new context as a starting point!

*Hypothesis: The pandemic and its response has far reaching effects on the economy, social cohesion, the human rights situation, existing conflict lines and the security situation.*

Recommendations:

Containment measures will only make sense if they are effective and appropriate to the situation. Hence, governments need to be advised in how to adapt the responses to their specific situation.

Socio-cultural, historical, political, economic, security-related, spatial (urban vs rural vs camp) and psychosocial aspects need to be considered when designing and implementing context-specific response measures. Potential unintended negative impacts should be assessed and mitigated.

The integrated Peace and Conflict Analysis (iPCA) is a helpful tool to evaluate the project strategy and activities and ensure conflict and context-sensitivity. “Do no harm”-checks should be applied for short and long-term measures. Consider how to “do some good” by contributing to peace, social cohesion, security and human rights.

## 2. Leave no one behind!

*Hypothesis: The pandemic and its response increase the risk of people to get left behind with a profound negative impact on vulnerable groups.*

Recommendations:

The needs of vulnerable people, communities and countries vary depending on several socio-economic factors including health, education, and location (urban versus rural). Including the needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. children, youth, elderly, people with disabilities, displaced persons, ethnic minorities) in planning and implementation is essential.

Target groups can be both (potential) victims of the pandemic and essential actors in Covid-19 preparedness and response.

### 3. Be gender-sensitive and -transformative!

*Hypothesis: Response measures deepen pre-existing gender inequalities.*

Recommendations:

Collection of data disaggregated by gender is essential for analyses of gender dimensions at meta-, macro-, meso-, micro-level and for planning and monitoring response measures.

Gender expertise and women need to be included in decision-making processes for planning and implementing measures. This requires cooperation with women's rights, LGBTI\* organisations and civil society, and dialogue with partners on gender-responsive approaches.

Gender budgeting needs to be mainstreamed in every Covid-19 response to address the gender impacts.

## 4. Protect and support democracy!

*Hypothesis: Response measures infringe on collective and individual rights and increase autocratic tendencies.*

Recommendations:

Unproportionate and long-lasting restrictions of fundamental rights can be used as an excuse by governments with autocratic tendencies to increase its control and consolidate its power.

Political and social participation - despite a lockdown situation - are necessary to develop adequate and appropriate measures and timelines to increase acceptance and effectiveness of measures.

Democracy, its institutions (e.g. parliament and courts) and its players (e.g. civil society and media) need to be protected and involved in developing response measures to avoid civil backlash and to ensure that restrictions will be removed again after the crisis (guiding principle of proportionality needs to be followed).

## 5. Support Business Continuity!

*Hypothesis: The pandemic challenges governments to continue performing core functions while adapting priorities to respond.*

Recommendations:

Besides the need to respond to the pandemic, state actors (executive, legislative and judiciary) need strategies and the right technical infrastructure to ensure business continuity, to adapt priorities and reallocate resources.

As funds are being redirected, essential government functions need cash to remain operational.

Local governments, particularly in hard-hit urban areas, need to be strengthened in their coordination and implementation role during the pandemic as they provide basic services (water, waste, health, security etc.) and are responsible for awareness-raising and community engagement.

If the state cannot fulfil its core functions, non-state actors can temporarily support basic service delivery.



## 6. Strengthen governance structures!

*Hypothesis: The pandemic amplifies weaknesses of governance structures on all levels and limits their capacities.*

Recommendations:

Response measures must be addressed by all sectors and levels of government. Governments need to establish core coordination functions and facilitate internally open and result-oriented communication and feedback channels.

State and non-state actors need to form an alliance through constructive engagement and exchange in order to develop and deliver working solutions for the citizens.

Review (ideally jointly with stakeholders) the project steering and actors' landscape in order to respond to changed demands and to manage various interests.

## Guiding principles

7. Consider effects on budget
8. Avoid corruption and misuse of funds
9. Pay attention to communication
10. Use digital solutions with consideration
11. Act short-term – think long -term
12. Stay well and take care

## 7. Consider effects on budget!

*Hypothesis: The pandemic triggers the need for additional expenditures, while facing economic downturn and falling revenues, increasing the risk of liquidity shortage, insolvency and debt distress.*

Recommendations:

Grants, loans, investments and debt relief help governments to remain solvent.

Financial donor support and simplified administrative procedures to maintain business continuity increase the risk of bad spending decisions and corruption. Re-prioritisation of budgets should be transparent and inclusive.

While the pandemic causes unforeseeable health risks to people, response measures threaten their livelihoods, thus impacting the ability to fulfil their basic needs. Therefore, costs and benefits of response measures need to be balanced carefully.

## 8. Avoid corruption and misuse of funds!

*Hypothesis: Response measures will lead to an increase of corruption and misuse of funds.*

Recommendations:

Developing adaptive measures in cooperation with control institutions and including feedback mechanisms can prevent long-term weakening of supervisory and control bodies. Due to a required short-term increase in risk tolerance, e.g. for public procurement, the importance of ex-post audits increases.

Corruption in the health sector has a direct negative impact on the spread of the virus and the access to medical treatment, especially for the most vulnerable groups. Therefore, internal and external integrity management systems in the health sector should be strengthened.

## 9. Pay attention to communication!

*Hypothesis: In times of the pandemic, the need and relevance of communication increase.*

Recommendations:

The pandemic often means uncertainty and anxiety for people. While traditional communication channels with government are disrupted, citizens need to know who is affected, in how far, and how long. Government needs to inform citizens regularly and transparently on the health situation, food security, social transfers, security and economic stabilisation measures etc.

Transparency and good communication skills to strengthen public institutions as “honest brokers” can help reducing rumours, fake news, conspiracy theories and hate speech by providing details of the pandemic and explaining the measures.

Due to past experiences, especially in conflict contexts, the militarisation of language can lead to stress and tensions and thus to the rejection of measures. Use of sensitive and demilitarising language is crucial in order to avoid supporting these narratives.



## 10. Use digital solutions with consideration!

*Hypothesis: During the pandemic, both the potentials and risks of digital solutions increase.*

Recommendations:

Digital government can simplify internal administration and improve contact to citizens if needs of all citizens are considered (incl. poor, illiterate, elderly, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities).

The collection and usage of data (incl. browser tracking, video surveillance and dedicated mobile apps) to monitor the pandemic and its response must be adequate and appropriate, time-bound and according to data protection guidelines.

Digital solutions should be based on available digital infrastructure and consider location-related parameters like population density, average income, or ethnicity).

## 11. Act short-term – think long -term!

*Hypothesis: The pandemic provides new opportunities for long-term development.*

Recommendations:

The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus can improve efficiency and effectiveness of projects by using the comparative advantages of the actors involved. Results can be improved by ensuring connectedness and coherence between short-term (humanitarian), mid-term (transitional development assistance) and longer-term (development and peace building) actions.

Long- term resilience against future disasters can be achieved by implementing an interconnected and inclusive response strategy. Risk awareness and preparedness must be implemented through risk informed development approaches throughout all sectors of government.

## 12. Stay well and take care!

*Hypothesis: The pandemic exacerbates psychosocial stress factors for beneficiaries, partner staff and GIZ staff.*

Recommendations:

Existing and new stress factors (e.g. uncertainty, fear of loss, reduced income, lack of basic needs, growing (gender-based) violence) affect beneficiaries, partners and staff during the Covid-19 crisis. As mental health & psychosocial well-being are closely linked to the success of development cooperation measures, self & staff care measures and considering psychosocial aspects during planning, implementation and monitoring is essential.

## Links to TOPICs

[Agenda 2030](#)

[Anti-Corruption and Integrity](#)

[Decentralisation and Local Governance](#)

[Digital Governance and Society](#)

[Forced displacement and migration](#)

[Gender Equality](#)

[Human Rights](#)

[Peace and social cohesion](#)

[Political and social participation](#)

[Prevention and management of acute crises and disasters](#)

[Public Administration](#)

[Public Finances](#)

[Resource Governance](#)

[Rule of Law](#)

[Security](#)

[Urbanisation](#)

**Contact:** Friedmut Abel ([friedmut.abel@giz.de](mailto:friedmut.abel@giz.de)) Christian Grünhagen ([christian.gruenhagen@giz.de](mailto:christian.gruenhagen@giz.de)), Zeno Pack ([zeno.pack@giz.de](mailto:zeno.pack@giz.de)), Anna Scherer ([anna.scherer@giz.de](mailto:anna.scherer@giz.de))

# Interventions in the field of Democracy, Policy Dialogue and Urban Development

[KC4C30 Corona Response Paper](#)

# Challenges in partner countries, cities and municipalities

- Lack of horizontal and vertical cooperation
- Lack of capacities to inform, communicate and coordinate
- Lack of capacities to collect and leverage data
- Lack of digital literacy and ICT infrastructure
- Weak capacities/role in the promotion of a (green) economic recovery
- Limited adaptive and innovation capacity

# General Considerations

- Strengthen Crisis Management
- Support & leverage existing and local structures
- Prevent an *Infodemic* – Fake News and false information
- Short-term response might yield long-term benefits
- LNOB: Pay particular attention to marginalized, vulnerable groups & informal settlements
  - Increase access to information and education
  - Provide access to livelihoods and services (emergency and transitional shelter)
  - Use the potential of the informal and formal sector for a green economic recovery.



# 4C30 Response Paper

- Democracy and Decentralisation
- Urban Development
- Digital Governance

Digital Governance		
Key Areas for Intervention	Immediate Response measures	Mid-term to long-term approaches
Digital Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development and implementation of internal fast-track adaptation plans for digitalising core basic services during pandemic</li> <li>Promotion of cooperation between state, civil society and private sector for the development of joint solutions (e.g. africanvirus hackathon)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>User-centred, inclusive design approaches to strengthen digital provision of public services (eServices);</li> <li>Development of suitable and user-friendly ePayment solutions in public institutions</li> </ul>

Urban Development		
Key Areas for Intervention	Immediate Response measures	Mid-term to long-term approaches
Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organise and support small-scale producers, esp. women, in producing locally adapted hygiene articles such as soap, disinfectant, protective gear</li> <li>Analyse and support existing local value chains in order to avoid their breaking and the loss of income sources for disadvantaged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spatial and urban planning can play an important role in SME promotion for decentralized economic development. Innovative ideas (digitization) can be supported to compensate for the economic consequences of the corona crisis and lead to long-term sustainable development.</li> <li>Advising on national policies and financial transfer mechanisms for employment-enhancing infrastructure development in cities that stimulates the local / regional economy, particularly green recovery, slum upgrading</li> </ul>

Democracy and Decentralisation		
Key Areas for Intervention	Immediate Response measures	Mid-term to long-term approaches
Political and Social Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transparent, open and discrimination free consultation as well as risk and crisis communication to involve and protect the population including vulnerable groups. This helps also to include and cooperate with multipliers.</li> <li>If feasible, support local governments and local civil society to join forces in implementing consultation and communication</li> <li>Resort to already existing local dialogue and consultation mechanisms to discuss appropriate and locally feasible responses to the crisis</li> <li>Information material/videos by local governments on available (social) services during the crisis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote value-based social discourses and political educational formats for young people to deal with the political, economic and social consequences of the crisis.</li> <li>Support of constructive dialogues between public authorities and representatives of NGOs on the implications of restricting civil liberties in the context of the Covid-19 crisis</li> <li>Analyse and discuss the political, social and economic implications of the crisis on vulnerable groups and support the establishment of a dialogue on possible solutions</li> <li>When feasible, support the integration of digital participation approaches in mid- and long-term participation strategies and mechanisms</li> </ul>
Support to Civil Society: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freedom of opinion</li> <li>Human rights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil society can assist and support governments interventions. Vetting proposed measures can increase the trust in government and adherence to these measures.</li> <li>Support for civil society organisations to provide</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It will be important to monitor and deliberate when which restrictions on civil liberties and human rights will be stopped. It's crucial that restrictions on freedoms and rights are only temporarily and the crisis is not used to increase autocratic tendencies. Civil Soci-</li> </ul>

es on increasing intra- and inter-organisa- for public institutions (digital cooperation)

asures in support of information and educational campaigns (i.a. in cooperation academy (DWA or local radio stations), y aimed at people, who are exposed to access to information. These should barrier- language-specific and non-discriminatory

g-term measures to promote the non-dis-

grading of urban water infrastructure to reach neglected mmunities/neighbourhoods in order to scale up WASH d other hygiene interventions

grade/refurbish green public spaces for local recreation d domestic tourism

pport national level administration to plan critical infrastr- ucture (mobile and real estate) based on a city network

## 4C30 Response Paper

### Democracy and Decentralisation

- Political and Social Participation
- Support to Civil Society:
- Support to Journalism
- Support for participatory plan
- Municipal finances
- Democratic procedures: Elections

### Urban Development

- Local Economic Development
- Urban Infrastructure
- Informal Settlements
- Urban Resilience
- Urban Planning
- Urban Mobility

# Deep Dive: Digital Governance

## Digital Government

- Immediate Response Measures
  - fast-track adaptation plans for **digitalizing core basic services** during pandemic
  - Promotion of cooperation between state, civil society and private sector for the development of **joint solutions** (e.g. africavsvirus hackathon)
- Mid- and long-term approaches
  - **User-centered, inclusive design** approaches to strengthen digital provision eServices
  - Development of suitable and user-friendly **ePayment solutions** in public institutions
  - Advisory services on increasing **intra- and inter-organizational efficiency** for public institutions (digital co-operation)

# Deep Dive: Digital Governance

## eParticipation & Communication

- Immediate response Measures
  - **transparent communication** (e.g. publicly declare exercise of emergency powers)
  - design and implementation of **non-discriminatory crisis communication** including
  - Support CSOs **connectivity** to continue their work
- Mid- and long-term approaches
  - Inclusive and non-discriminatory **communication & educational**
  - **access to information and digital technologies**
  - Strengthen **freedom of expression** and fact-based (digital) reporting
  - Strengthen **digital outreach, advocacy, communication;**
  - Prevent **internet shutdowns, social media censorship**

# Deep Dive: Digital Governance

## Data Governance

- Immediate Response Measures
  - **Collection & analysis of available data** e.g. for context, target groups & risk analysis
  - Processing and **visualization of complex data** for (possibly non-expert) decision-makers
  - Advising partners on management and **protection of sensitive (health) data**,
- Mid- and long-term approaches
  - Establishment of **integrated database systems** in public institutions / municipalities
  - **Open data** policies and guidelines for municipalities and other public institutions
  - Improved data on vulnerable groups and channels to reach them in case of emergency

# Deep Dive: Digital Governance

You might also be interested to follow up on the results recent hackathons to innovative digital solutions to fight the pandemic:

- [Africavsvirus](#)
- [SmartDevelopment](#) Hackathon (organised by BMZ & EU Commission)



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# Covid-19 and Cities – Information and tools to build back better

- Main goals: promote **knowledge & experience sharing** and **peer-learning** on the topic of Covid19 and cities among internal and external stakeholders as well as to collect/analyze ICT/digital tools that will support cities build back better.
- This study will build upon the working group’s 2019 work on “**compilation and analysis of digital tools for climate-resilient and low-carbon urban development**” (co-financed by TUEWAS and SNGA networks).
- The idea: examine the **existing ICT/ digital tools and their relevance** to a man-made pandemic and include additional tools that have been developed after the completion of the study. Relevance of the tools to the Green Economy framework will also be examined.
- The initiative will expand the working group’s **core activities** on knowledge management & networking, happening via bilateral exchanges, provision of information through different channels and the long-standing [webinar series](#). The working group’s existing inventory on issues of “Cities and Covid19” with several publications, news and events from relevant external organizations will also be enriched.
- Main **beneficiaries** are GIZ urban projects (staff, partners, collaborators) in the Asian region, and ideally beyond that (other urban projects worldwide). Exchange with other urban networks will be fostered.



# Covid19 and Cities – Information and tools to build back better

Webinars and interviews

Tools collection and analysis

Survey for GIZ staff and partners

Recommendations and best practices

*What are main relevant topics for the projects?*

*What information and tools do projects (staff, local and national partners) need?*

*What are successful experiences from partner cities? Have they used ICT/digital tools?*

*What partnerships should be fostered?*

Feel free to approach us with your ideas and insights

# Covid19 and Cities – Information and tools to build back better

## Inventory

Organization	Topic	Type	Summary / Short Info	Contact Person	Relevance	Comment
Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies	<a href="#">Incremental Community-Based Exit Strategies for Initiating and Removing COVID-19 Lockdowns</a>		Many nations across the Asia-Pacific have implemented guidelines for social distancing and introduced lockdowns to control COVID-19. However, now many leaders face the question of how they will be able to relieve their communities of the protective constraints in place. Who decides when safe is 'safe enough', or what level of residual risk is acceptable? Getting this wrong is something no leader can afford. By applying a community-based incremental approach to the easing of lockdowns, tailored to demographic and social			
Bartlett Development Planning Unit	<a href="#">Post COVID-19 Urban Futures</a>	Blog and webinar series	COVID-19 is a massive game changer in all spheres of life: Are we ready to imagine a better post COVID world? The Post COVID-19 Urban Futures series features written blogs, webinar events and video outputs reflecting on the impact of COVID-19 on cities.			5 Webinars so far, youtube link: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCJrcg3PmnbdyT5slujY5pg">https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCJrcg3PmnbdyT5slujY5pg</a>
BMZ	<a href="#">#SmartDevelopmentHack</a>	Competition	With #SmartDevelopmentHack the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is calling for innovative digital solutions to tackle the challenges caused by the coronavirus outbreak in low- and middle-income countries. Under the patronage of the BMZ together with "Team Europe" partners from the EU Commission, other EU member states, tech-companies and civil society, we are launching the global hackathon #SmartDevelopmentHack as part of the upcoming German Council			<a href="https://toolkit.digitalisierung.de/en/smartdevelopmenthack/winners/all-digital-solutions-here">https://toolkit.digitalisierung.de/en/smartdevelopmenthack/winners/all-digital-solutions-here</a> <a href="https://smartdevelopmenthack.hype.de/">https://smartdevelopmenthack.hype.de/</a>
BMZ	<a href="#">Emergency Covid19 Support Programme</a>	Document	Areas of support from BMZ: 1. Health and pandemic control 2. Nutrition, ensuring basic supplies to prevent starvation, maintaining food production 3. Stabilization of refugee and crisis regions 4. Social security, job security in global supply chains 5. Securing companies in key sectors such as textiles and tourism 6. Liquidity of states 7. International cooperation			<a href="http://www.bmz.de/en/issues/corona/index.html">http://www.bmz.de/en/issues/corona/index.html</a>
C40	<a href="#">Cities and Coronavirus</a>	Website	As cities around the world respond to COVID-19, we are listening to the support needs and requests emerging from our network. Over the coming days and weeks, our synthesis of learning and best practice emerging from knowledge-sharing across the C40 community and beyond will be posted in <a href="#">Spotlight On: Cities and</a>			Sub-topics Cities' Coronavirus Emergency Response Coronavirus and Climate
C40	<a href="#">Spotlight On: Cities and COVID-19</a>	Website	We are also curating third-party journalism, webinars, city COVID-19 initiative trackers, and peer-to-peer support offerings which may be useful for cities. For C40 member cities, additional support is available from C40 networks regardless of which networks your city is part of. <a href="#">Read Our support to cities on COVID-19 below to learn</a>			
Center for Liveable Cities - Singapore	<a href="#">Beyond Good Healthcare: Designing Healthy Cities</a>	Online event	A healthy city involves more than good healthcare delivery. Studies have shown that a population's health is significantly shaped by where and how we live, work, learn, and play – the social and urban environments we live in, and the behaviours we adopt. How can cities be planned and designed to promote healthy behaviours and all-round health and wellbeing? What challenges need to be overcome, especially in the context of disruptions such as			
Cities For All	<a href="#">C4All COVID-19 Inclusive &amp; Accessible Cities Short Survey</a>	Survey	This survey gathers insights on local responses to the COVID-19 outbreak and their impact on the lives of persons with disabilities and older persons. The survey is for local government representatives, urban planners, persons with disabilities, civil society representatives, Disabled People Organizations (DPO)			Cities for All is a global campaign and compact on inclusive and accessible cities
CNN	<a href="#">Our cities may never look the same again after the pandemic</a>	Article	From Auckland to Bogota, urban planners are already adapting our cities to lockdown. But will the changes last, and which more radical design proposals – be it sewer monitors or "epidemic skyscrapers" -- will shape the post-pandemic city?	Oscar Holland		
DeLOG	<a href="#">Enabling Local Governments to Tackle the COVID-19 Response and Recovery</a>	Webinar	In this webinar, UNCDF and UNDP will present some of their experiences in assisting local governments at the frontlines of the crises to respond to the demands placed by the pandemic as well as to maintain core government functions. Besides concrete project examples from Senegal and Uganda, a special focus will also be put on inclusion and gender in COVID-19 response and recovery to <a href="#">discuss how local governments can ensure needs of all are addressed</a> .			UNCDF and UNDP
DeLOG	<a href="#">How Will the Coronavirus Reshape Democracy and Governance Globally?</a>	News	The COVID-19 pandemic presents a threat, both to governance and democracy. At the same time it may offer new opportunities. Against this backdrop the researchers Frances Z. Brown, Saskia Brechenmacher and Thomas Carothers from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Center have conducted an analysis to consider how the immediate political responses to COVID-19 may reshape governance, democracy and government actions in			

- Excel based
- 150 entries so far
- Needs further detailed relevance analysis and continuous updating
- Exchange with SV Urbanisation



# Insights on Cities and Covid-19

04 June 2020, 9:30 – 10:30 CEST



Transformation - Urban Opportunities - Climate Change (TUrbOCLiC)

Cross-sectoral group of the TUEWAS and SNGA network of GIZ