

IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON THE LIVELIHOOD, MOBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF MARGINALIZED GROUPS (ICOLMA) in Ruhr Area, Cape Town, São Paulo

Partner Universities:

1. TU Dortmund University, Dortmund, Germany



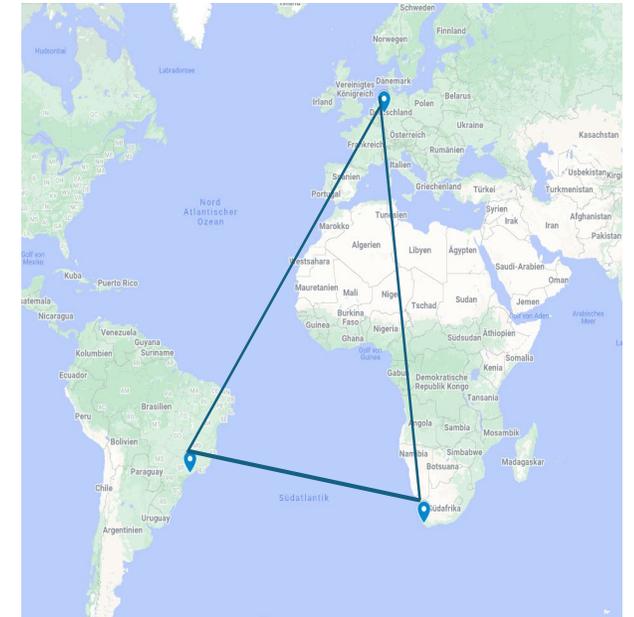
2. University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa



3. University of Western Cape, Bellville, South Africa



4. Universidade Federal do ABC, São Paulo, Brazil



Research Questions



- What are the **direct and indirect effects of COVID19 on the mobility, accessibility and livelihoods** of the marginalized groups
- How has **COVID19 changed the livelihoods** and mobility of marginalised groups?
- What accessibility **opportunities and challenges** have resulted from COVID19 among marginalized urban **dwellers in terms of physical access as well as virtual access**?
- How can the **resilience of marginalised groups** be supported and improved through equitable accessibility including virtual access?

Research Objectives:



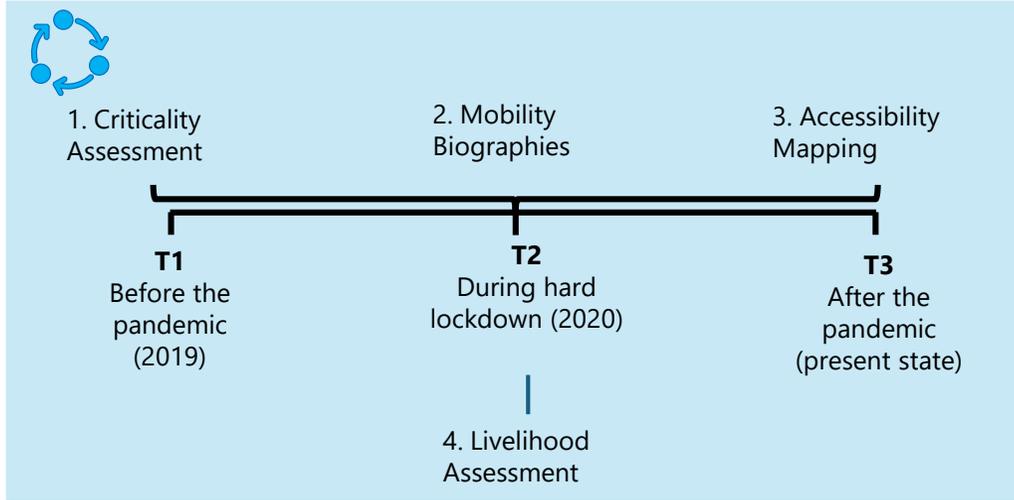
- To analyse the **criticality of second and third order impacts** due to disruptions of the functionality of infrastructure
- To understand the **changing roles of virtual versus physical access**
- To structure the impacts of COVID19 along **livelihood assets**

GEFÖRDERT VOM



Bundesministerium
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Research Methods and criticality assessment



Sectors analysed:

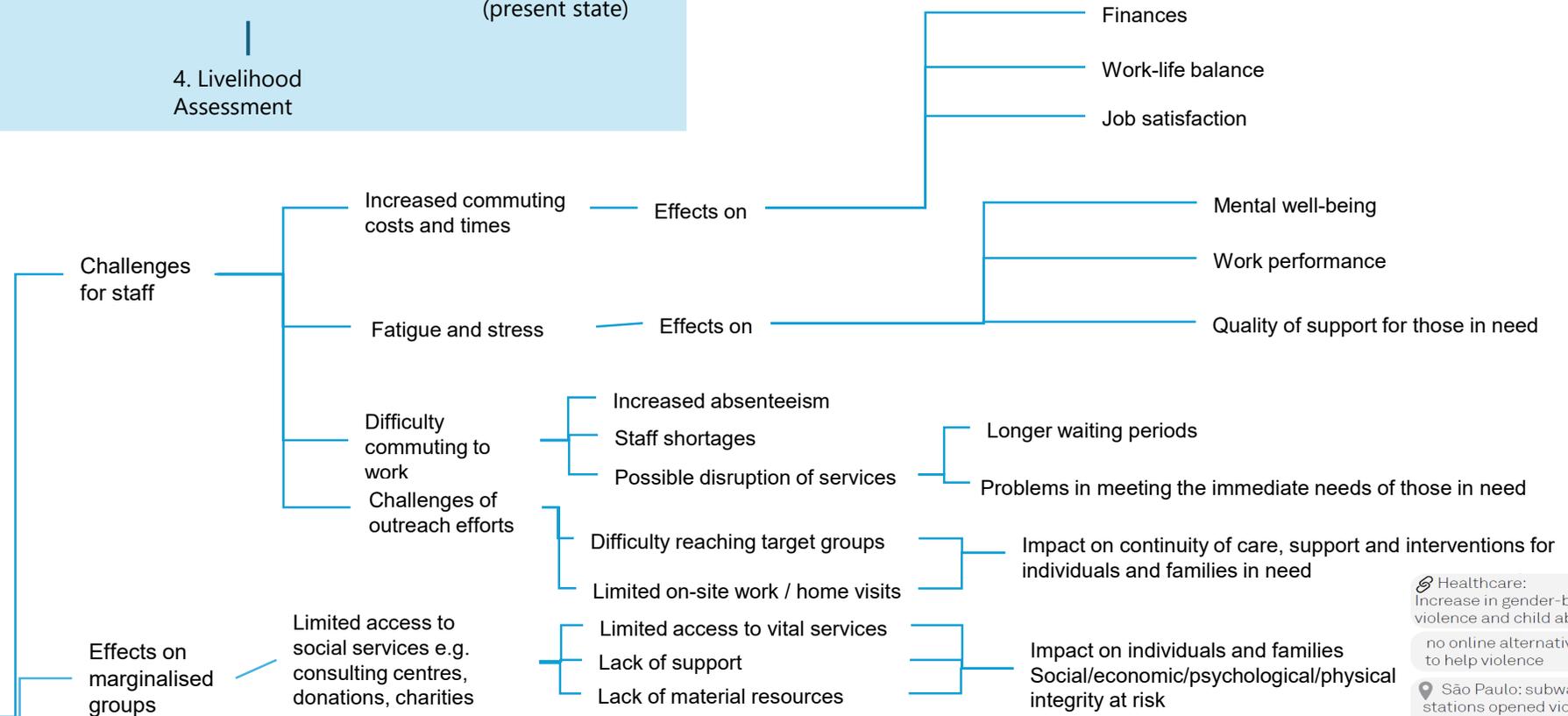
- Healthcare
- Food and nutrition
- Social Services

Methodology:

1. Literature review and expert interviews
2. Cascading effects chain development

Example:

Possible dependencies of social services on public transport



Healthcare:
Increase in gender-based violence and child abuse

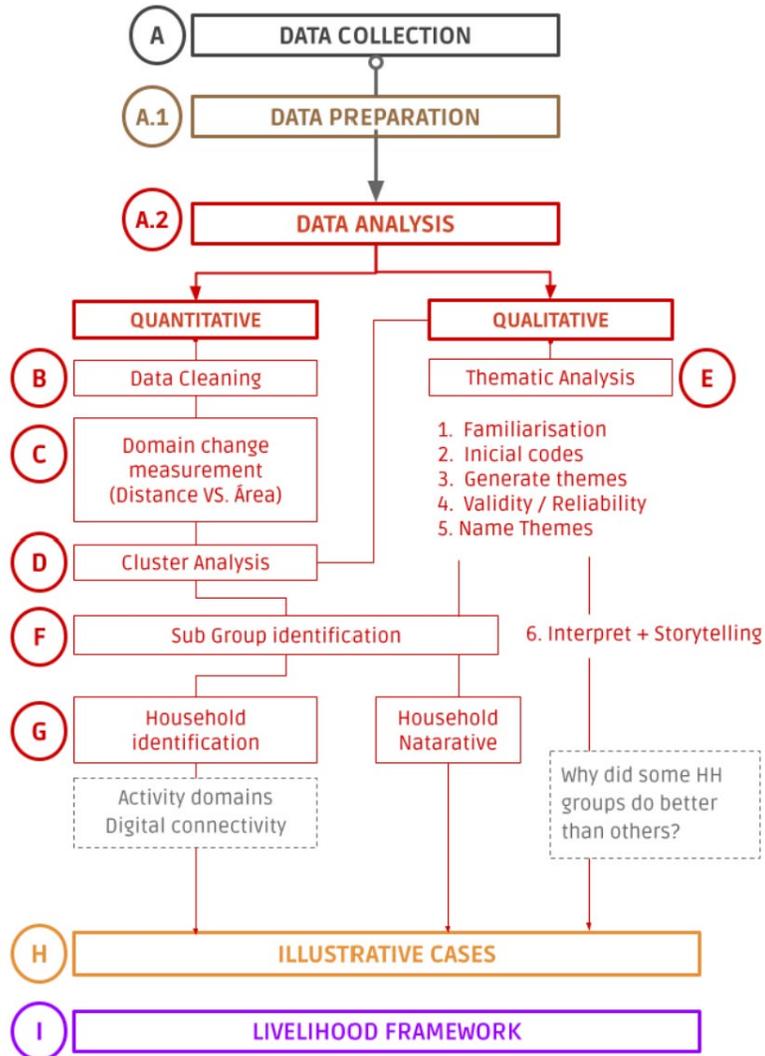
no online alternatives to help violence

São Paulo: subway stations opened violence support centers

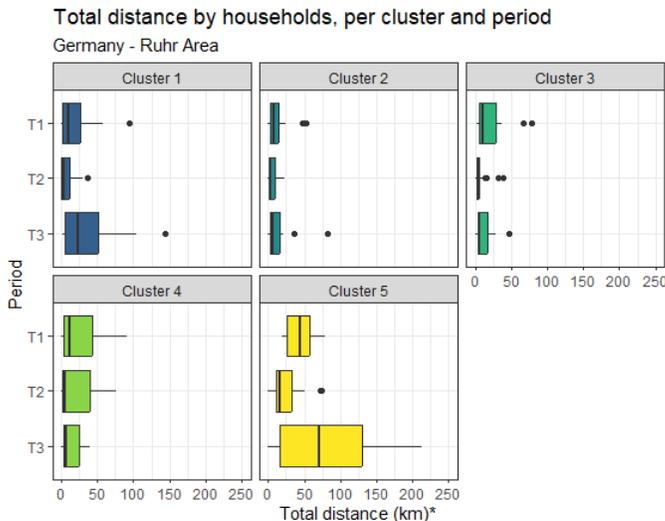
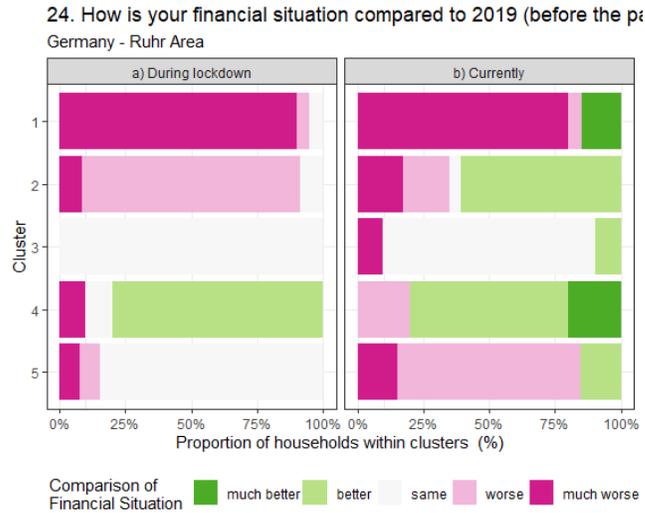
Thematic and Cluster Analyses



Framework



Cluster Analysis

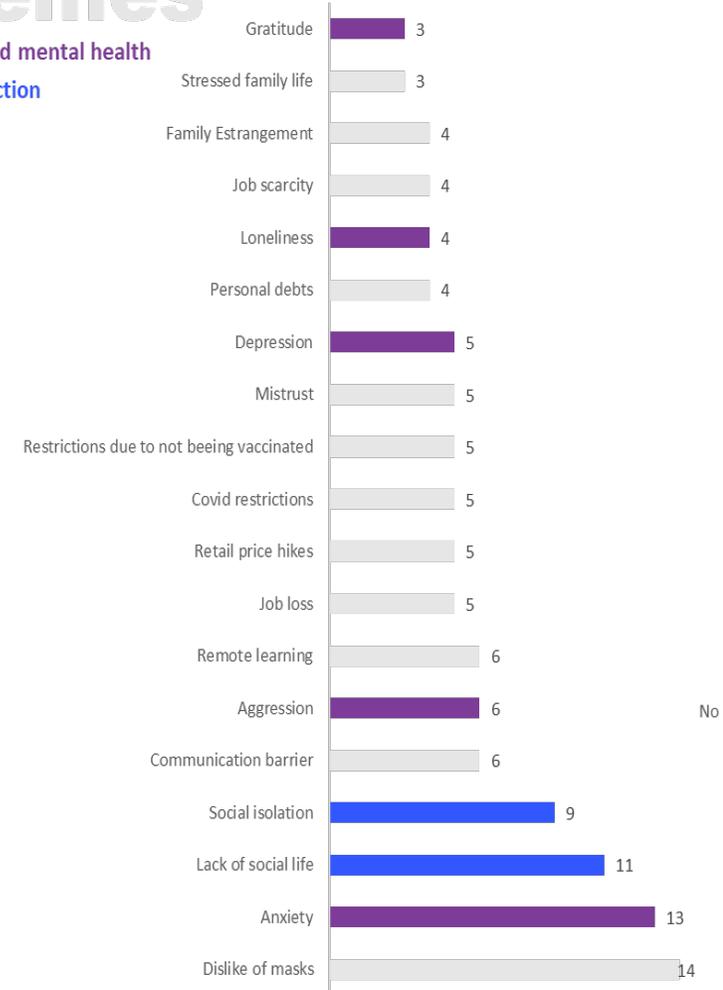


*sum of the euclidian distance between home and each activity (work, school, daily needs, health, social).

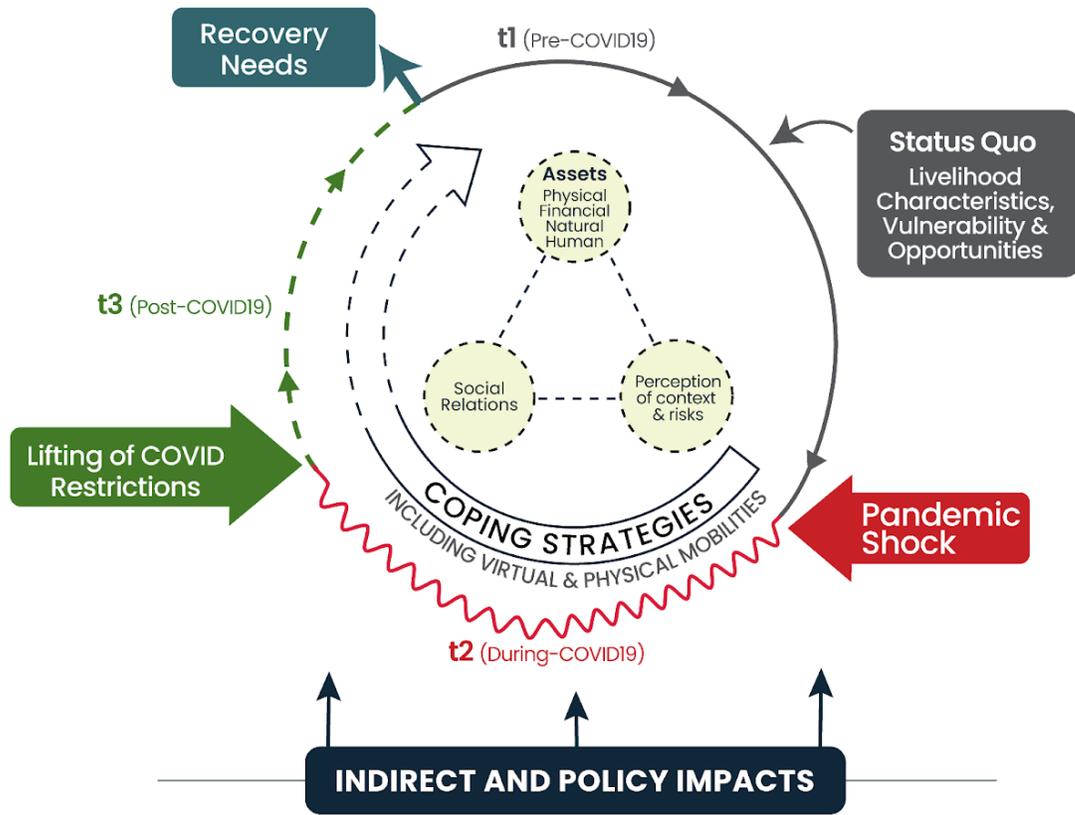
Thematic Analysis

Themes

Emotional and mental health
Social Connection



Illustrative cases and livelihood framework



Recovery Needs

1. Support for Micro-Entrepreneurs & Small Business Recovery

- Policy Idea:** Business relaunch grants/financial cushioning or retraining subsidies for those who had to shut down small businesses due to COVID-19.
- Why it matters:** Many people shifted online out of necessity, while it might have been expected in Dortmund that access to internet was available for everyone, it was not able to provide long-term support. Those who were unable to benefit from online activity found it difficult to recover from the disruptions of the pandemic.

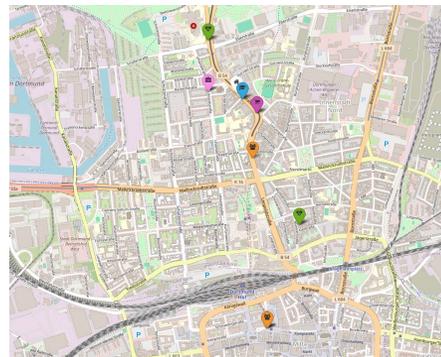
2. Digital Upskilling & Lifelong Learning Incentives

- Policy Idea:** Stipends for digital and entrepreneurial training—especially for those who experimented with online work or education during the pandemic.
- Why it matters:** Some people gained fragmented skills in e-commerce and other online activities that could be formalized and strengthened (Case of Cape Town).

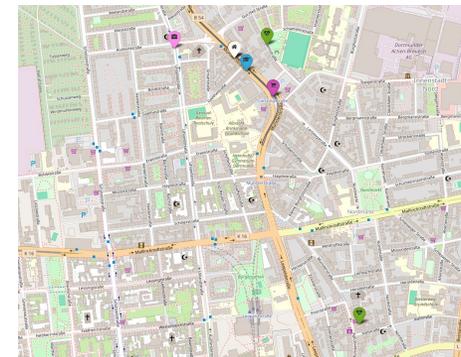
3. Psychosocial support

- Policy Idea:** extended offers of psychosocial support.
- Why it matters:** many people in all three case study cities reported experiencing increased levels of anxiety since the pandemic.

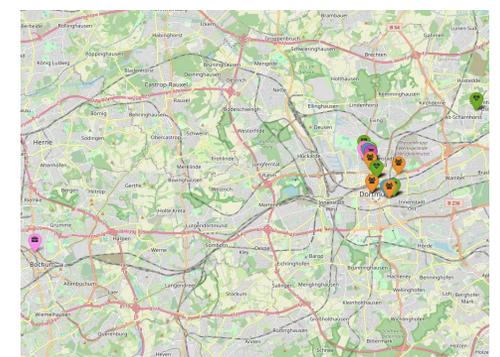
t1- Before Covid



t2 - During Covid



t3 - After Covid



Illustrative Case: Dortmund (Ruhr Area) – Household 93 – Hit by the pandemic – Move to make ends meet

“ Unfortunately my future is ruined, my capital is gone, I lost my clients. ”