

Impact of Covid 19 on the livelihood, mobility and accessibility of marginalized groups (ICOLMA)

in
Ruhr Area, Cape Town, São Paulo

Coordination:

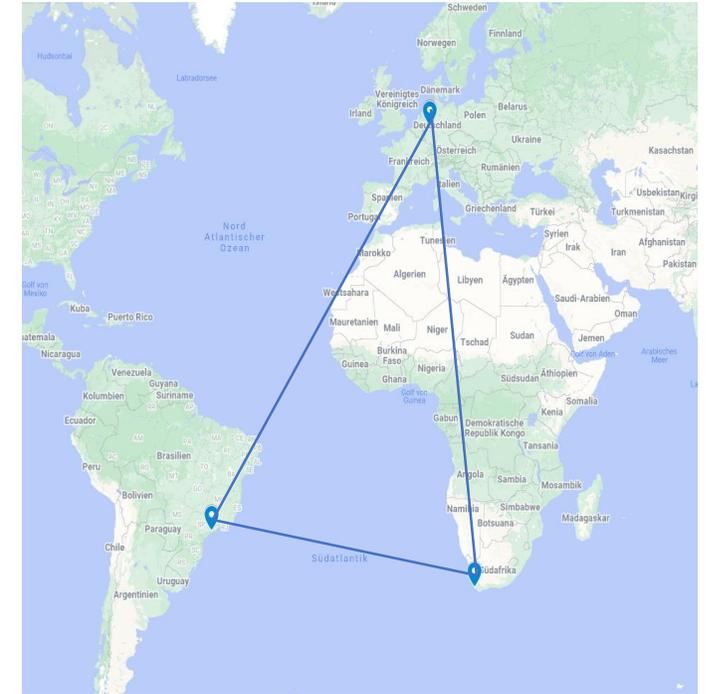
TU Dortmund University, Dortmund, Germany

Partner Universities:

University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

University of Western Cape, Bellville, South Africa

Universidade Federal do ABC, São Paulo, Brazil



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Research Objectives and Questions

Research Objectives

To analyse the **criticality of second and third order impacts due to disruptions of the functionality of infrastructure** and infrastructure services on the livelihoods of marginalised groups

To understand the **changing roles of virtual versus physical access** for urban marginalised groups in pandemic times.

To **structure the impacts of COVID19 along livelihood assets** and to recommend measures and policy recommendations in terms of equitable accessibility that support and improve the resilience of marginalised groups.

Research Questions

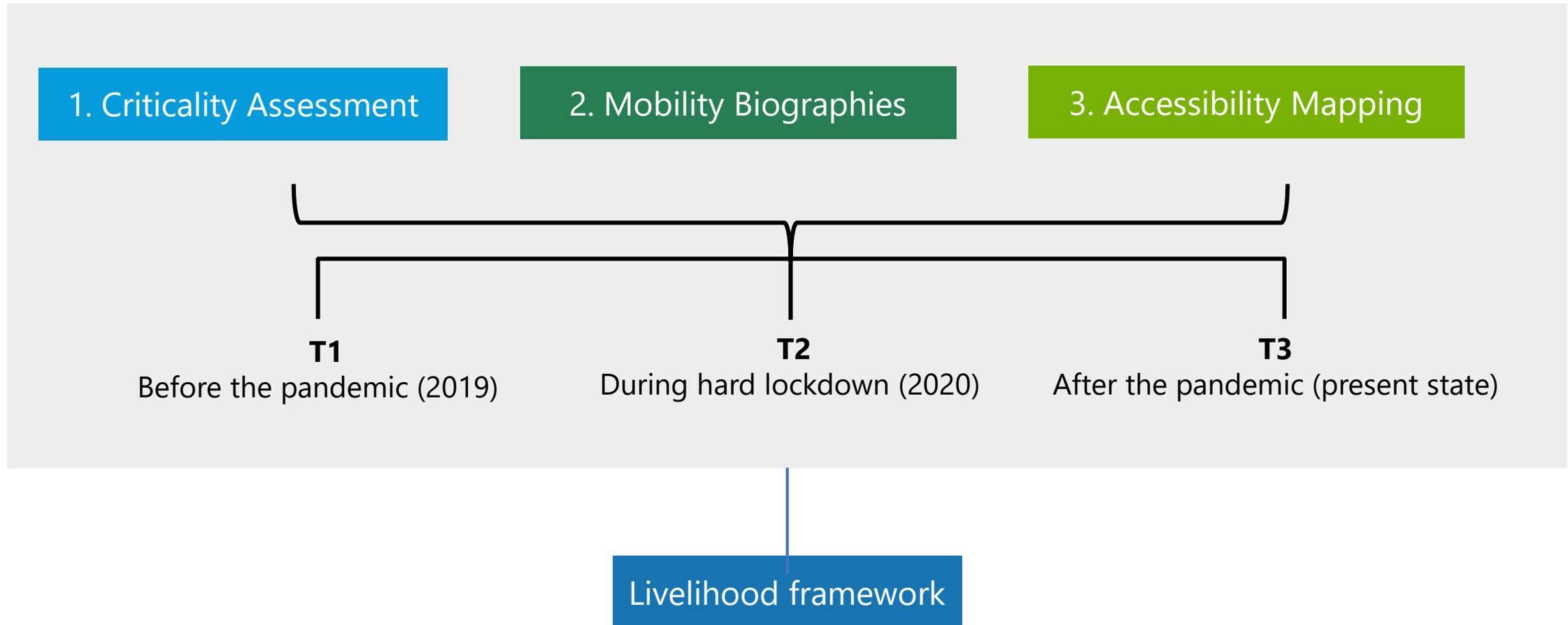
What are the **direct and indirect effects of COVID19 on the mobility, accessibility and livelihoods** of the marginalized groups due to disruptions of infrastructure and services?

How has COVID19 changed the livelihoods and mobility of marginalised groups?

What accessibility **opportunities and challenges** have resulted from COVID19 among marginalized urban **dweller 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 Methods



Initial Findings

1. Criticality Assessment



Assess the **(in)direct effects of infrastructure and services provision** resulting from COVID19 on the livelihoods of the marginalized groups before, during and after the pandemic

Assess the cascading effects in critical infrastructure sectors, specifically Healthcare, Food and nutrition, Social Services, Education and Childcare

2. Mobility Biographies



Household analysis based on narrative biographical interviews to **understand the changing patterns of household activity domains and activities that have been replaced by digital access** because of the pandemic

3. Accessibility Mapping



Spatial mapping of space-time dynamics **to understand how geographical levels of access and notions of space and time have changed or been influenced by the pandemic** and the optimization of virtual opportunities of access.

Livelihood framework



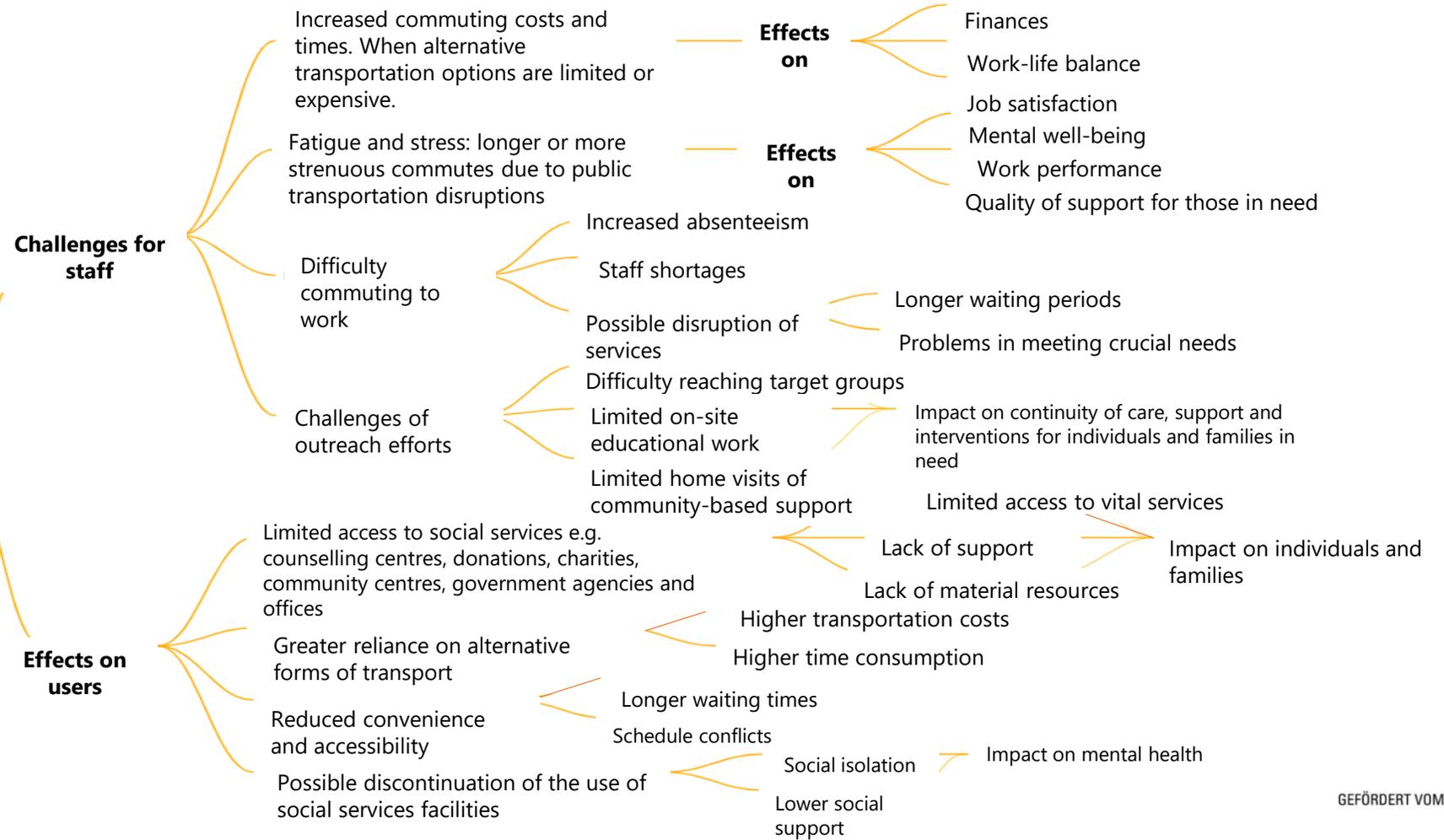
The framework is structured based on the findings of the mobility biographies and accessibility mapping to **trace and analyse the coping strategies of marginalised groups during and after the pandemic**. Emphasis is placed on the livelihood changes induced by changes in mobilities.

Initial findings: Criticality Assessment

Sectors analysed:

- Social Services
- Healthcare
- Education
- Childcare
- Food and nutrition

Possible dependencies of social services on public transport



Ongoing: Mobility Biographies and Accessibility mapping

T1 2019



- Understand the changing patterns of household activity domains
- Mapping changes in geographical levels of access and notions of space and time
- Before, during and after the pandemic

T2 2020

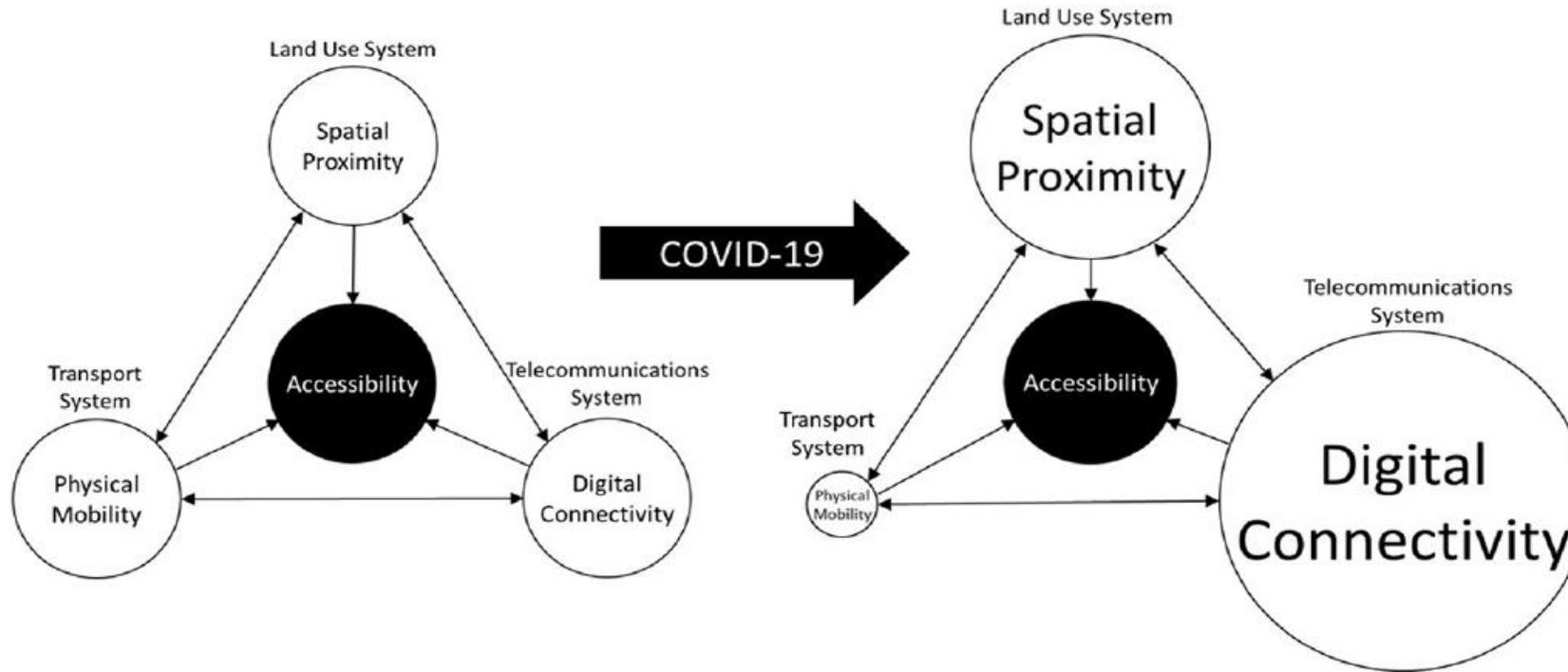


T3 2023



Ongoing: Mobility Biographies and Accessibility mapping

Optimization of virtual opportunities of access



Lyons and Davidson 2016, Chatterjee et.al 2021

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Overview of TAP-RRR Partnership

Efficacy

- Regular Meetings – monthly Jour Fixe meetings (Online) & periodic consortium meetings (Dortmund and Cape Town; Dortmund and São Paulo)
- Exchange of ideas and experiences within the research team
- Exchanges of students and guest researchers in partner universities
- Participation of NGOs related to the researched groups in the interview process (Sao Paulo)

Challenges

- Disproportionate funding for counterparts which restricts the number of activities that can be done together as a team
- The South African NRF did not fund the scholarships of the student(s) involved in the research, so alternative funding needed to be sought
- Contextual differences in what constitutes a 'marginalised' person or household in the different study contexts necessitated that standardised data collection approaches needed to be modified in different contexts

Thank you for your attention!