

#04

Tweewekelijkse COVID-19 overzicht
Team Impact & Nazorg en Resilient Rotterdam

KENNIS & INSPIRATIE

10 juni 2020



Gemeente Rotterdam



Food for thought

Dit document is erop gericht om je te inspireren en kennis rondom strategie en herstel van de huidige coronacrisis te vergroten. Hier vind je voorbeelden van acties die steden in Europa en daarbuiten nemen naar aanleiding van de COVID-19 uitbraak. Verschillende domeinen komen aan bod en bij de selectie van voorbeelden is zo veel mogelijk rekening gehouden met de relevantie voor Rotterdam. Daarnaast bevat dit document rubrieken die zijn gekoppeld aan de verschillende fasen van de crisis. We hopen hiermee een bijdrage te kunnen leveren aan het proces richting een meer *weerbare* en *veerkrachtige* stad.

Op basis van behoefte zal deze kennis- & inspiratie-update de komende weken qua inhoud en structuur worden ontwikkeld.

Voor gerichte verzoeken of suggesties m.b.t. toekomstige updates inzake COVID-19 neem contact op met het team ImpactopRotterdam: impactoprotterdam@rotterdam.nl



During a
crisis.



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Team Impact & Nazorg
Resilient Rotterdam



A 100 Resilient Cities Member

International examples



[Bristol / Online Jeugd Hub](#)

- Bristol City Council launches #WeAreBristolKids. A new online platform to better connect children to the city during the pandemic and beyond. Herewith want to put children together in a fun and informative way. The interactive hub contains a growing range of content to encourage reading, cooking, exercise and art, based on input from children from all over the city.

[Cardiff / One-way sidewalks for pedestrians](#)

- Cardiff launches coronaproof walking and cycling plan. The plans include one-way traffic for pedestrians, designated queues for shops and overflow areas for bars and restaurants to allow physical distance. Welcome points are also being set up to explain how exercise will work in the city. And they are using Pop-up cycle paths to stimulate bicycle use. [Check here the plan](#)



[Berlijn / Corona traffic light warning](#)

- Berlin has installed a new corona warning system that constantly monitors three indicators: 1) the reproductive value of the virus, 2) the number of new infections and 3) the demand for intensive care in hospitals. Two yellow lights mean a debate at urban level, two red lights mean that action is needed, for example, to curb traffic. [Check here more info](#)

[Nice / Monitor of positive developments](#)

- Together with the city, the Côte d'Azur University of Nice launched the "Open Map of the Global Pause", a project that gathers together positive phenomena that have occurred throughout the world since the beginning of the crisis. Open Map has already collected more than 355 examples from all over the world. These include natural phenomena, innovations, art and culture, solidarity initiatives, research and some unusual events. The city plans to use Open Map as an educational tool in the future. [Read more here](#) (enable translation function)

[Vilnius / World tour in your own capital city](#)

- Residents of Lithuania can travel around the world in their own capital Vilnius. Because going on holiday abroad will be limited, the municipality, tour and event organizers, restaurants, hotels and artists have worked together to create an exotic experience. The project is expected to help companies that have lost tourists to corona. The program will start with a "trip" to Italy, followed by India and the United States. [Read more here](#) (enable translation function)



Featured

"Culture as an urban regeneration strategy"

#BetterMusicCities: a campaign to use music for a resilient recovery.

Like other sectors, the music sector has been hit by the corona crisis. According to SoundDiplomacy, this is the moment to transform the role of music and culture in our cities. In addition to other goals currently being set, such as cleaner and more sustainable cities, it should also be possible to give music a new place in our cities. This handbook gives an overview of the impact of music and culture on urban development and provides tools to use music as a recovery strategy. In addition, nine strategies are discussed that can make the music ecosystem more resilient for the future. [Click here for more info](#)



This handbook discusses how music can contribute to a prosperous recovery, more resilience and a stronger city.

THE NINE POINT PLAN:

1. Put artists to work: incentivise creation from crisis
2. Convert creativity into community investment vehicles
3. Create a city music registry
4. Start a cultural infrastructure plan
5. Create emergency preparedness plans (venue, event, city-wide)
6. Ensure music, arts and culture language is included in policy frameworks
7. Commit to genre agnosticism
8. Plan and develop a night time economy policy
9. Set-up city-wide artist compensation policies, music liaison services & fair play schemes

What can we learn from professor Hans Boutellier?



Interview with Professor Hans Boutellier

By: Nanne Boonstra & Naomi Sonneveld (2 june)

Hans Boutellier (1953) is Professor of Polarisation & Resilience at the Knowledge Platform for Integration and Society (KIS). He is also a scientific advisor to the Verwey-Jonker Institute. He was its director from 2003 to 2019. Boutellier has held various chairs in the field of safety and society since 2004, most recently with the teaching assignment Safety & Resilience. Among other things, Boutellier is a member of the advisory board of the Police Academy, was chairman of the Judicial Intervention Committee until 2019, and is chairman or member of the editorial boards of the Tijdschrift voor Veiligheid, the Tijdschrift voor Sociale Vraagstukken (TSS) and the magazine Secondant.

About 6 weeks ago, Femke Halsema took the initiative for a Working group of the social impact of the coronacrisis. Hans Boutellier was part of this temporary workgroup where they worked together on an incisive advice to the cabinet. [Read here the report of the working group](#).

Below you will find the insights Hans Boutellier shared with us through an interview.

Insights from interview with Hans Boutellier

Towards a resilient recovery



1) Cooperation with local coalitions is essential for social resilience.

Under pressure of the crisis, (new) local coalitions are being formed and existing coalitions are being strengthened. Municipalities are in the best position to forge local coalitions from public organizations, private parties and local associations of citizens. As a municipality, it is important to work together with local coalitions towards clear agreements and to get the additional processes going. Think of processes surrounding regulations and/or different financial flows. Organize regulatory space and flexibility to facilitate within the legal frameworks so that local customization can be quickly applied to prevent (increasing) vulnerabilities. As a municipality, it is desirable to tackle this systematically. In doing so, it is important that the municipality analyses what good arrangements and partnerships are and makes practical examples visible, so that knowledge sharing between different neighbourhoods and municipalities is promoted.

2) Co-operate with civil society

The Netherlands is well organized. Municipalities and authorities should particularly support bodies within civil society (e.g. health care, housing corporations, associations, neighbourhood teams). These are in the capillaries of our society and possess important knowledge from experience. As a municipal apparatus, we do not need to go out and talk on our own, but rather to organise the collection of information through civil society organisations that have been working there for some time and have valuable relationships.

3) Organise the learning capacity around the monitor of social consequences

There are many developments taking place at a rapid pace. It is important to organize the learning capacity, as the municipality has a clear role to play here. It is important not only to analyse but also to be able to point out where the bottlenecks and tipping points of this crisis are. Gathering experience knowledge per sector via the civil society is very relevant here, for example via the neighbourhood teams but also other local experience experts such as social entrepreneurs. One way of realising the learning capacity is to carry out so-called 'realistic evaluations', action-oriented monitoring of developments in parallel with the social impact monitor. In this way, patterns, environmental factors, intervention characteristics and outcomes are immediately taken into account and compared. This not only provides insight into "what works, for whom under what circumstances", but also organises direct information and feedback on positive and negative developments.

4) Stimulate cooperation between BOAs and the police

Citizens will increasingly take up and even claim 'discretionary space'. This calls for flexibility in enforcement. Staying in conversation and pointing out to people their own responsibility must remain central. However, the increasing need for discretion will not always lead to desirable situations. Real problems can arise there. As a result, BOAs may come under increasing pressure, increasing the cry for extra resources. Hans: "We have to prevent this from happening". Enforcement will have to focus more on close cooperation between BOAs and the police, for example by going out together and deploying police when potential unrest is expected.

5) The third phase of a crisis (transformation phase) can be steered by tackling the system faults

Getting stronger out of the crisis is quite complicated. From the philosophy of resilience we know the response, recovery and transformation phase. The transformation phase can be made more concrete by focusing on the system errors. The crisis makes it clear where the system is failing. It is important that we detect these in a systematic way and look for improvement. An example of such a system failure from the 2008 economic crisis is that there were too few financial buffers, causing the banks to collapse. It was learned then that financial buffers are necessary, to some extent. In this crisis, too, building up buffers appears to be a concrete point of attention, such as in health care and the production of mouthpieces.

6) What can we expect in the future according to Hans Boutelier?

Watch here a mini video where Hans explains in 9 minutes about a society in which "improvising pragmatism" prevails in times of the corona crisis. He expects a process of politicization to emerge along three lines":

- 1. The problem of socio-economic scarcity is inevitable. There will be a battle about who will pay for the crisis and where we will find those resources. In recent decades, the inequality problem has already got out of hand and the chances of this crisis exacerbating it are high.*
- 2. Pragmatism and "just in time" principles, on which society is now based, are being challenged by this crisis. Hans here refers to a term "pragmacracy" and the improvisation society (from earlier books of his). This could lead to a "re-idealisation" of our politics. The search for meaning and reflection is reinforced by this crisis. You see this particularly in the sphere of climate and sustainability and perhaps also in the sphere of equality. We wonder more about what kind of society we want to be. In this way, this crisis can be used for a different kind of politics.*
- 3. At some point in the recovery phase of a crisis, the 'blame question' becomes more and more important. I do not exclude the possibility that identity politics will be strengthened by this, as we see with the black population in America who no longer allow themselves to be put in the corner. The search for a guilty party is often a populist strategy and does not offer an beckoning perspective. It is important to stay away from strategies that look for a common enemy and to keep the conversation pragmatic and businesslike.*



Update: *Vital Cities & Citizens*



- A joint venture between Erasmus University Rotterdam and the City of Rotterdam -



Dr. Jan Fransen
Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies
Contact



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Erasmus School of Social and Behavioural Sciences
Contact

This Policy Brief has been prepared by: Mike Duijn, Jurian Edelenbos, Daniela Ochoa - Peralta and Jan Fransen. Vital Cities & Citizens: Erasmus University Rotterdam May 2020

Policy letter 4: Resilient society: The role of local government

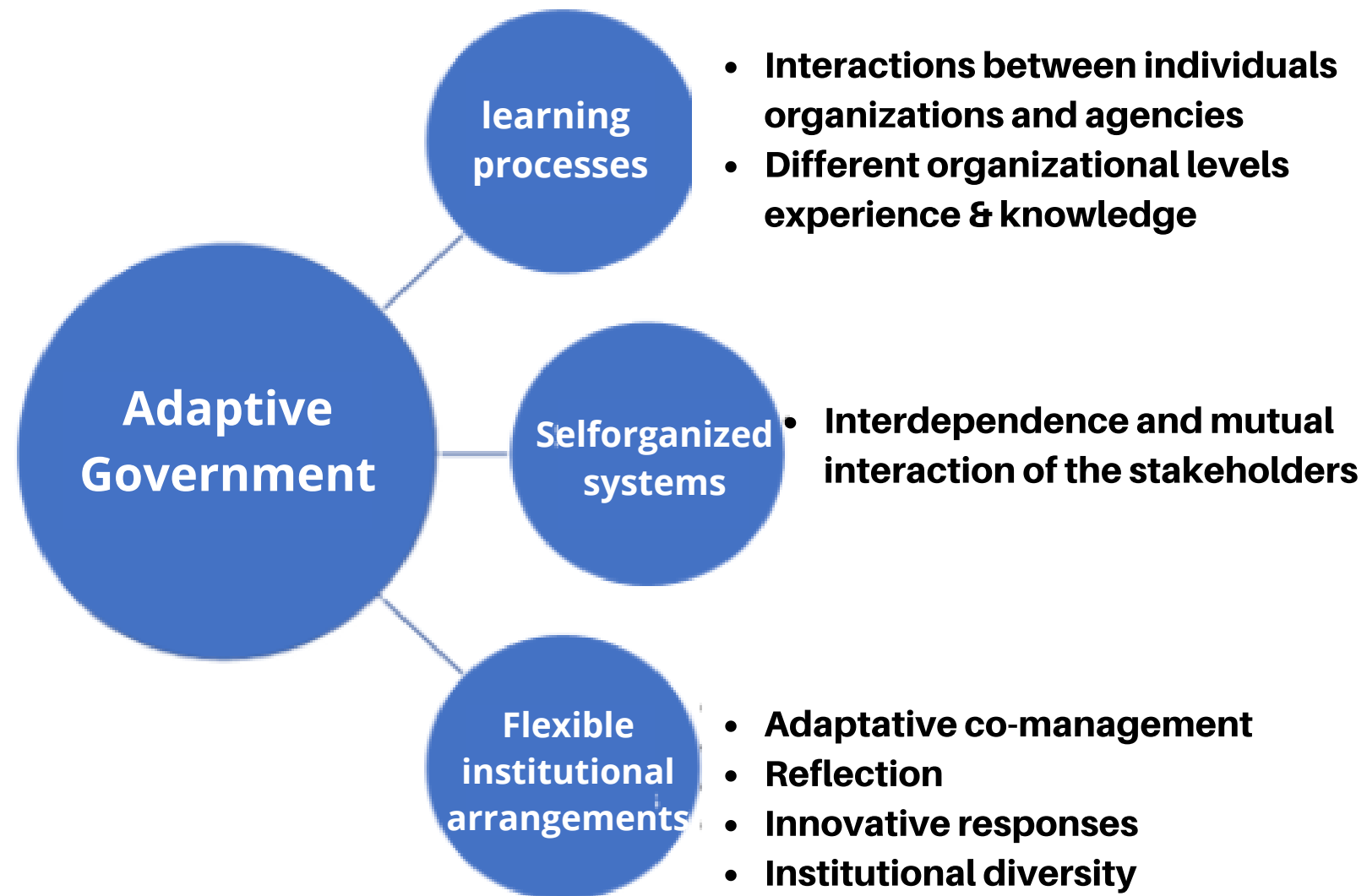
COVID-19 requires a paradigm shift in the way Rotterdam is governed. Infrastructure-led change is not enough, because (1) it is unable to deal with social problems such as loneliness; (2) it leaves no room for enough flexibility to deal with uncertainty; and (3) it does not release innovation and creativity. Climate change is already causing a paradigm shift. This policy letter outlines an adaptive, bottom-up and resilient alternative. In addition to stating what can be done, it also states what should not be done.

[Read the policy brief here](#)

More info about Vital Cities & Citizens: [click here](#)



Characteristics of adaptive governance



What else do you find in the policy brief

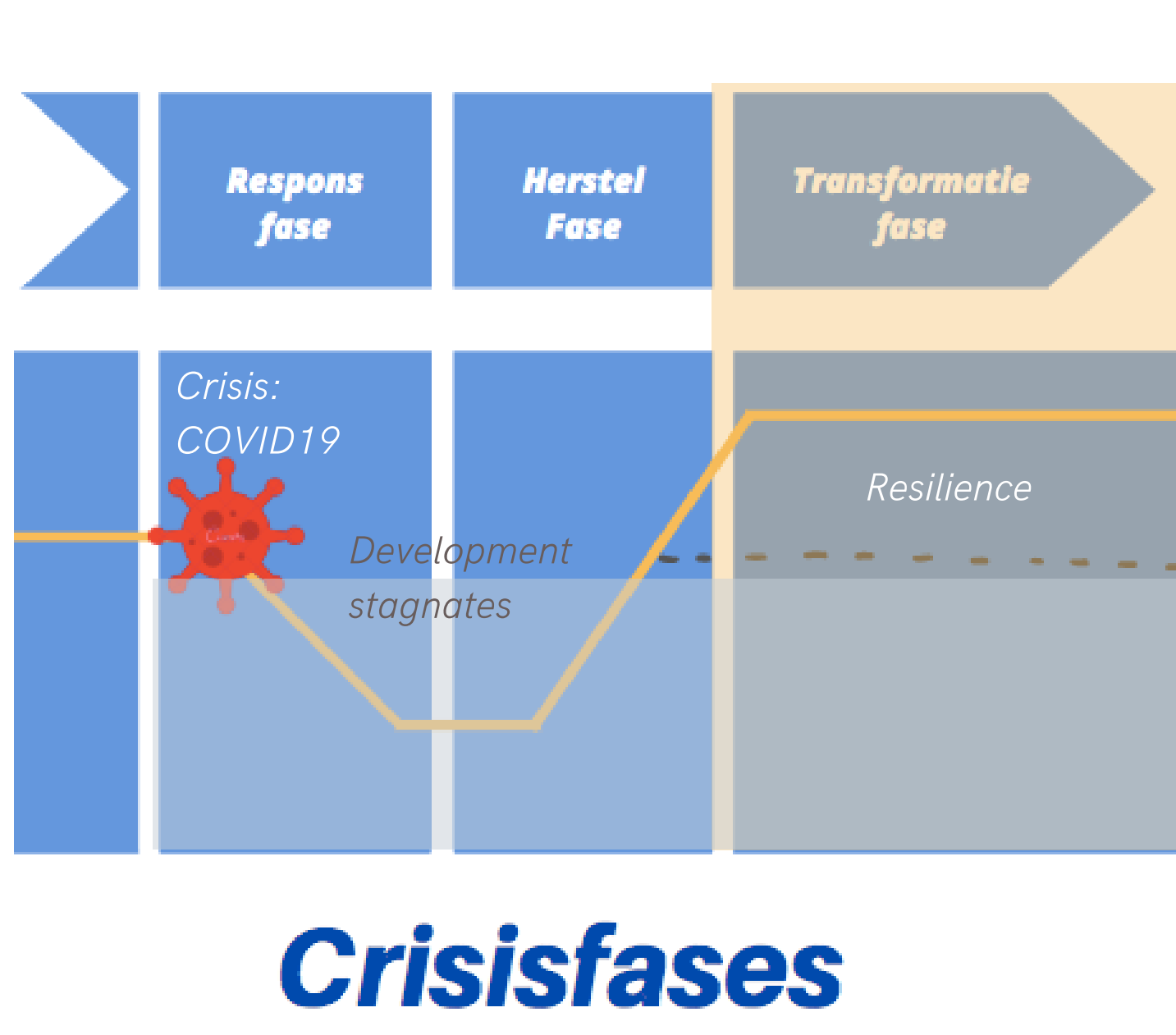
- Requirements to maintain CBIs
- Overview of the role of local authorities

What local government should NOT do

Supporting Community Based Initiatives (CBIs), even if well-intentioned, can easily harm the local initiative and lead to participation fatigue. A local authority should refrain from the following:

- Steering Committee: Local authorities are not well equipped to act as one of the steering bodies of urban polycentric governance. This particularly applies to dealing with initiatives of (non-professional) urban self-organising entities, such as collectives of proactive citizens (Voorberg et al., 2015).
- Overactive: Negative effects arise when public authorities become overactive and "demand their own programmes or services instead of cooperating with cooperatives" (Gonzales, 2010).
- Take over: Avoiding the tendency to 'take the initiative and pour it into bureaucratic rationales' (Brandsen, 2016).
- Red tape: local government support in the form of funding can have a negative impact on results if it misaligns the timing of outputs, adds red tape and leads to local competition and participation fatigue (Creamer, 2015).
- Political interference: This way of acting by local authorities should not be a question of political preferences changing every four years when a new government takes office.

Crisis phases



Response phase

Focus on limiting the impact of the pandemic as much as possible.

Recovery phase

Focus on restoring the functioning of the city within the shortest possible time.

Transformation phase

Focus on the "building back stronger"; a city that is stronger after the crisis than before (learning & growing).

Resilience

The ability of people, communities, organizations, businesses and systems to survive, adapt and grow, regardless of the nature and scale of long-term stresses and crises.

Knowledge Response

Artists in Quarantine | The Festival Academy

This initiative follows the impact on artists and the cultural field worldwide. Many artists, festival and art organisers have to cancel their events, festivals and performances. It seems that this crisis will have even more unprecedented consequences for the cultural sector, especially for the smaller players. On the website you will find inspiring examples of how the cultural field is coming up with creative solutions at this stage. [Go to the website](#)

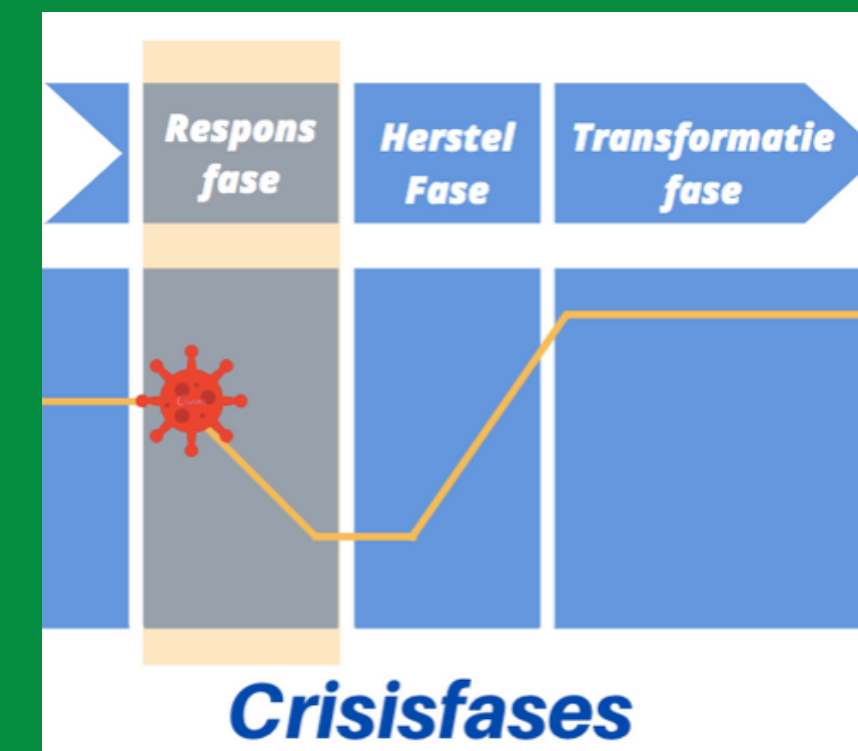
Webinar 'Learning from crises and past pandemics' | National Operational Team - Corona

History helps to study major crises because of 'contextualization' and 'sense and meaning-making'. Policy should be differentiated according to LOT-C, taking into account the vulnerable and risk groups. The advice given to the mayors and advisors:

1) Learn from local history, look for stories of experiences and let people talk about them. History gives comfort. 2) Encourage collective responsibility, set up new togetherness rituals and, for example, organise silent tours or monuments for the bereaved to be able to close and mourn. 3) Conduct a social debate about which risks should be taken and what kind of 'normal' we want to create. [Click here to read the summary of the webinar in Dutch](#)

Scenarioplanning in a pandemic | Harvard

Scenario planning is a method for identifying and analysing uncertainties in order to build possible future scenarios that form the basis for planning. Scenario planning ensures that you are strategically prepared and builds an organization that supports the strategy. It also helps to structure uncertainties, convince your team to prepare for different opportunities, and make better decisions. The goal is not to predict the future but to make clear how scenarios relate to processes in an organization. [Read here mor about the methodology](#)



Knowledge Recovery Phase

➤ Now is the time for a 'great reset' | World Economic Forum

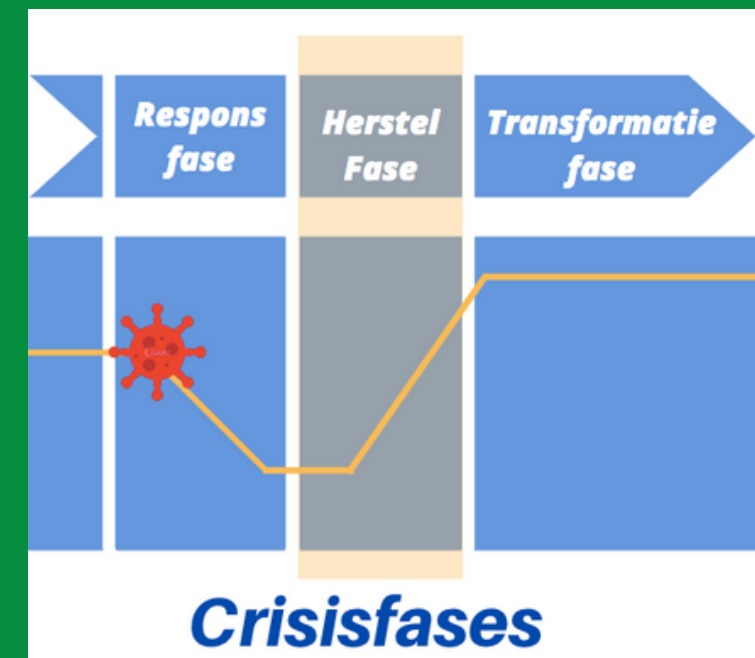
This opinion paper discusses why a 'reset' of the capitalist system is needed in the current crisis. The impact of the corona crisis on the economy will only increase and thus other crises, such as climate change, will worsen as well. It is therefore necessary to set up completely new systems for our societies. The 'Great Reset' will have to consist of three components: (1) The outcomes of the economic market should be fairer, (2) Investment should be aimed at a common goal, such as equality and sustainability, (3) Innovations from the 'Fourth Industrial Revolution' should be used to serve the common good. [Read more here](#)

➤ Woningprijzen in een pandemie: lessen uit het verleden | MeJudice

Marc Francke and Matthijs Korevaar investigated how major historical epidemics affected urban housing markets. The researchers looked at the effects of the outbreak of cholera (1832 and 1849) and the plague (16th and 17th centuries) in Paris and Amsterdam respectively. They also looked at more recent outbreaks, such as SARS. The analysis shows that on average an outbreak was accompanied by a significant drop in house prices of 5 to 6 percent per year and a drop in rents of about 3 percent per year. This decline continued until about a year after the end of an epidemic. The less severe SARS outbreak in Hong Kong (2003) had only a very small effect on house prices. From a historical perspective, the current pandemic therefore gives little reason to expect that it will have structural effects on the large housing shortages in the large cities in the west of the Netherlands. However, the historical pandemics do show that it is precisely in such cities that housing policy could play an important role in the development of a city after a pandemic. Not only by continuing to spend building land, but also by looking at what is needed to make the city future-proof. [Read more here](#)

➤ COVID 19 - local response initiative | Bloomberg Harvard City Leader Initiative

In the corona crisis a next phase begins, more difficult than the first reaction period. We have to figure out how to live with this virus, how to recover and respond at the same time. For leaders, that means that trust in society is constantly important, and we need to work towards a new way of dealing with the virus, while putting yourself less and less at the center of the action. Advice for leaders includes: increase your capacity to innovate and respond, stay prepared and on your guard, develop an alert system. Also be prepared for the arrival of a vaccine and the initial shortage, think about distribution, priority and sequencing, and a communication plan. [Lees hier meer.](#)



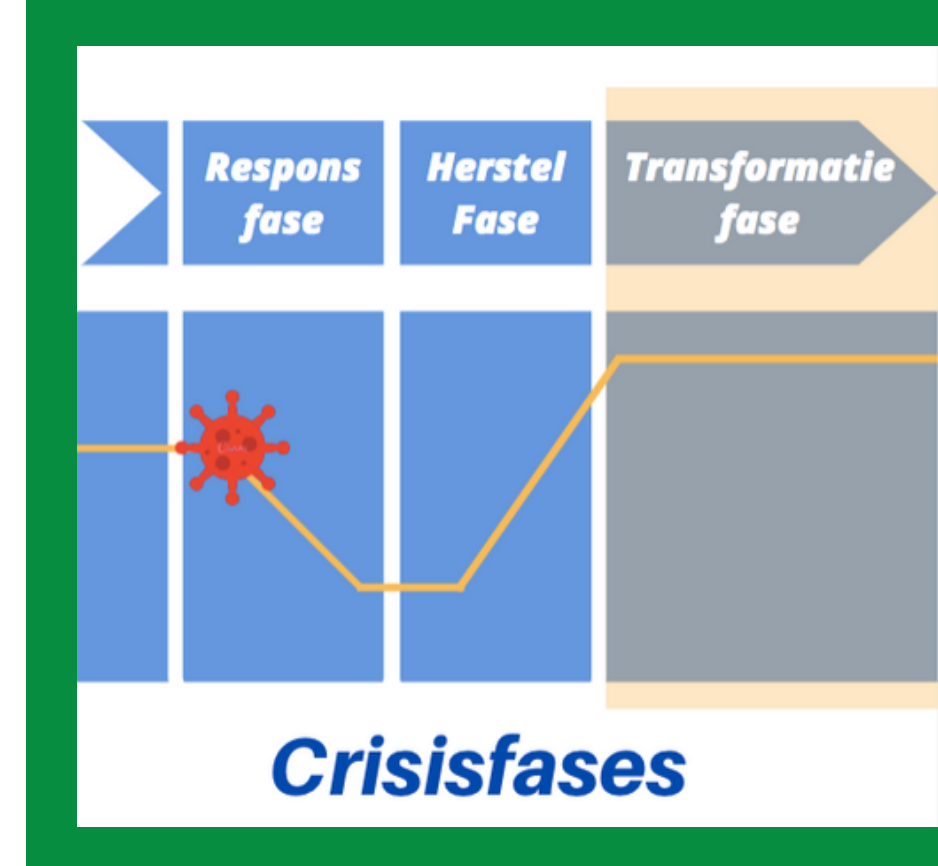
Knowledge Transformation Phase

We entered the corona crisis intelligently, but we come out stupidly

We stumble from one crisis to the next, one day the moment will come when we will have to change course radically. The current crisis exposes systemic errors. However, a crisis will only lead to a change in behaviour when it really can't be otherwise and the urgency is really felt. The group that does change their behaviour, however, is getting bigger and bigger. When about 25% of the population's mentality and behaviour changes, the remaining 75% will also change relatively quickly. After this crisis, there will probably be a much bigger crisis in the social or climate field. Only then will people start to change. Jan Rotmans has started a 'Break Out Team', a club of sycophants and cross-thinkers, as an alternative Outbreak Management Team. To get out of the corona crisis, we need to differentiate on time, place and age. We don't do this now. We entered the crisis intelligently, but we are going out stupid. [Read more here](#)

The corona crisis also offers opportunities for the economy

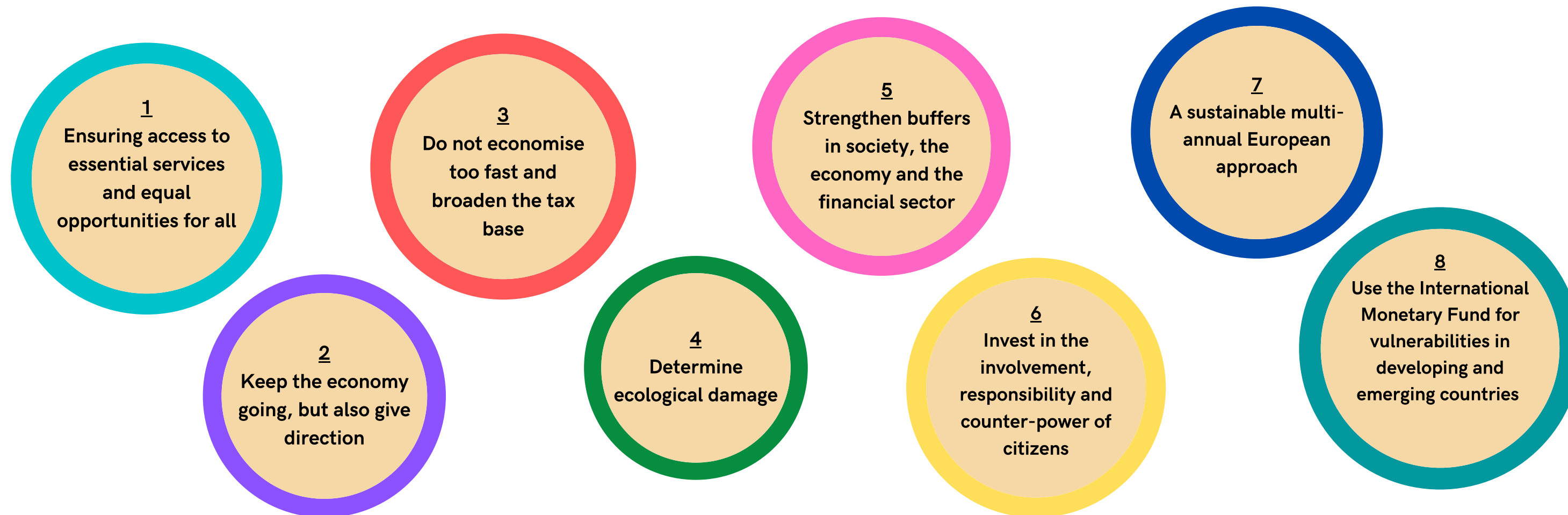
After a crisis, the big risk is to shoot into a short-term rebuilding reflex. The corona crisis exposes far-reaching problems that need to be solved for long-term reconstruction: 1. Ecological problems. We must switch to a circular economy. 2. Financialisation: financial economics and returns determine politics. Prosperity or well-being should determine this. 3. Growing inequality due to cuts in the public sector: private wealth, public poverty. 4. Inaccuracies in prices lead to negative environmental and social consequences. 5. Concentrations of power of companies that organise the digital world and avoid taxes. 6. Psychological consequences become more serious, due to insecurity and burn-outs. The economy needs to be redesigned. The major powers US and China have no interest in something like a social market economy, so it is Europe's turn. Europe is trying to develop a market economy with a sense of human dignity, freedom and common interest. Unfortunately, this ideal is also disappearing within Europe. As one of the 'miserable four', the Netherlands should act quickly, repair damage to its image, forge alliances and sketch out a new European future visionary. If we don't do it right now, it will probably not be right for a very long time, maybe never again. [Read more here](#)





Sustainable Finance Lab puts forward eight proposals for a sustainable recovery after the corona crisis.

The members of the Sustainable Finance Lab (SFL) have offered politicians an open letter with eight proposals to achieve a sustainable recovery from the corona crisis. The SFL focuses on the fact that realizing the energy and circular transition, and strengthening our social resilience, is the only way to maintain our well-being and prosperity.



According to the SFL, it is high time to determine what kind of country we want to live in in the future. Globalization has made us vulnerable to disruptions. A number of disturbances can be reduced, or even prevented entirely, by focusing on a sustainable and circular economy. On the other hand, for unpredictable or preventable crises, we will have to make more meat on the bones. See here the proposal to Dutch politics [See here the proposal to Dutch politics](#)

[The Sustainable Finance Lab](#) is an informal network of mostly academics from different disciplines and universities in the Netherlands who are members in a personal capacity. They are board members of the SFL: Herman Wijffels, Peter Blom, Arnoud Boot and Irene van Staveren.

Rethink Corona



Rethink Capitalism

World Economic Forum



Rethink plastic waste

World Economic Forum



Rethink Equality

World Economic Forum



Other knowledge & inspiration

"How can this crisis provide openings for new ideas to move us into the future?"

Andere bronnen die ons helpen om na te denken over keuzes richting een veerkrachtige en weerbare toekomst:

- [Global Resilient Cities Network](#). Read and listen to the Corona Speaker Series, every week cities around the world share lessons in their fight against the coronavirus.
- [Correspondent Podcast](#): A street doctor and a homeless person tell how corona made life better without a home.
- [Out of the crisis together](#): The choices being made now about the way out of this crisis will affect our lives in the future. The way out of the crisis is too important to leave alone to the powerful lobby of vested interests who easily find their way to policymakers and politicians.

Questions or ideas?



With this biweekly Knowledge & Inspiration document, we would like to respond to your needs. Mail your idea or ask for: impactoprotterdam@rotterdam.nl

We need your
feedback

Help us by filling this [form](#). It will only take few minutes

What can you expect in the next knowledge & inspiration update?

- Interview with Chief Resilience Officer from Houston - Marissa Aho.
- New outpolicy brief from Vital Cities & Citizens - collaboration Municipality of Rotterdam & Vital Cities & Citizens (EUR)
- New International examples
- New featured

Colophon



This document has been compiled by members of the Team Impact & Response + Resilient Rotterdam..

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