Global Virtual Workshop

Building Urban Economic Resilience during and after COVID-19

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Shaping the future

**TRIS development model**

- **Transparent governance**
- **Inclusive economy**
- **Responsible living**
- **Sustainable energy and environment**

**Global Context**

- **Globalisation**
- **Digitalisation**
- **Automation**
- **Global Pandemics: Covid-19**
- **Globotics**
- **Blockchain**
- **Pan-Industrialisation**
Strategic Framework towards TRIS

Who’s for it?
Stakeholders, and public engagement foreseen “the future we want”

Horizon Scenarios

H1: Inertial scenario, where the system will stand in 2050 if current drivers and trends will continue unchanged

H2: Window of opportunity, what can be done until 2030 to adapt the best future outcome

H3: Transformative scenario, how the system will look in 2050 if new emerging paradigms will become dominant

Defining the Blue Transition Scenario (BTS) for 2050

Looking to the future of the Mediterranean

- Dialogue across the different civilisations
- A common project – a Mediterranean partnership built on the inclusive society principle
- Regional strategies and shared action plans for TRIS development

The Blue Transition Scenario is a process-potentially never-ending

In partnership with:
TRIS development and resilience

TRIS model in a real context, delivering a Responsible Innovation Strategy (policy roadmap) as a result of a short/medium/long term foresight and backcasting analysis.

The outcome is a RIS for trustworthy governance, climate neutral investment and inclusive economic progress, including citizens empowerment, inclusive innovation and value sharing measures that enable responsible citizens’ behaviours, fostering the TRIS transition.
Resilience: rooted in the Latin word *resilire* (which means “jump back”, “rebound”), is the capacity of a system to recover from adversity - from temporary shocks or from continuous threats/slow-burn processes – returning to its original state or moving to a new steady state. The two main dimensions of shocks that determine how the system responds to them are **intensity and persistence**.

These variables determine the intensity of the response needed for the system to bounce back: to absorb the change (when the shock is limited), to adapt to the change (when the shock is significant but not disruptive) and to transform the system itself (when the shock is disruptive).
TRIS development and resilience: Three pillars system

1) Early Warning System (EWS)
   > Prevention, measure the risks and prepare the optimal policy response

2) Crisis Management System (CMS)
   > Effectiveness to manage the risks

3) Recovery and Adaptation System (RAS)
   > Short and long-term solutions to bounce back
Cities face extreme stress conditions (natural disasters, pandemics, massive tourism)

1630 – 1631 the city of Venice was severely affected by black death pandemic, 46,000 casualties from a population of 140,000.
Resilient cities need to be prepared
To face the shock and to ensure their response maintains well-being & inclusiveness

Early Warning Systems +
Crisis Management System +
Recovery and Adaptation System

Costs assessed and allocated
Physical structure adapted
Policy measures response
Prepared and skilled communities
Transparency

Pandemic Open Data, to learn and aware together
Responsible

Citizen’s awareness raising for preventing sanitary measures
Inclusive

No one left behind

Measures must include people vulnerable to social exclusion:
Homeless
Elderly
Poverty
Disabled
Sustainable

Enhance reduction of impacts and environment protection:
- Sustainable tourism
- Sustainable mobility
- Sustainable consumption
- Sustainable lifestyles
Shocks, hazards and disasters may offer an opportunity to reinvigorate regional economies by introducing new goods or services or adopting innovative technologies (Desmet and Rossi-Hansberg, 2009).

Increase capacity for responding to a negative event with a **transformative and creative way**, generating positive outcomes (L.Figuereido, OECD 2018)
COVID-19 restrictions
Physical distancing

Space adaptation
Crisis as an opportunity to promote changes for the better.
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COVID-19 restrictions
Hygiene and cleaning

Habitation time on surfaces (hours)

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<th>Material</th>
<th>Time (hours)</th>
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R&D construction materials
Building and Urban planning Codes

Innovation materials
Crisis as an opportunity to promote changes for the better.
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COVID-19 restrictions
Uncertainty lockdowns

e-schooling
Smart working
Health care online
Urban services

Digital policies
Crisis as an opportunity to promote changes for the better.
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COVID-19 restrictions
Uncertainty lockdowns

Crisis as an opportunity to promote changes for the better.

Leisure with small groups

Adaptation of architecture and exploring new community spaces

Community spaces

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COVID-19 restrictions
Uncertainty lockdowns

Resources supply
Crisis as an opportunity to promote changes for the better.

Food supply
Self production
Urban gardening
Sharing systems
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Climate change adaptation
Not to forget environmental and biodiversity protection targets
Thank you for your attention