



Instituto LimiteBuilding strategies to respond to Climate Change

Our Mission

To provide the data and tools necessary to make decisions under uncertainty. Provide strategic intelligence to drive long-term incentives and investments for more adaptable and resilient institutions.

-Our Team

Stefanie M. Falconi, Ph.D.
Gonzalo L. Pita, Ph.D.
Manuela Powidayko Alberici Souza, M.S.
Marina Corona Cosmo, B.Arch.

You can learn more and get in touch with us at **www.institutolimite.com** or via the *QR Code*.





INNOVATION WEEK 2020

(RE)IMAGINING AND BUILDING FUTURES

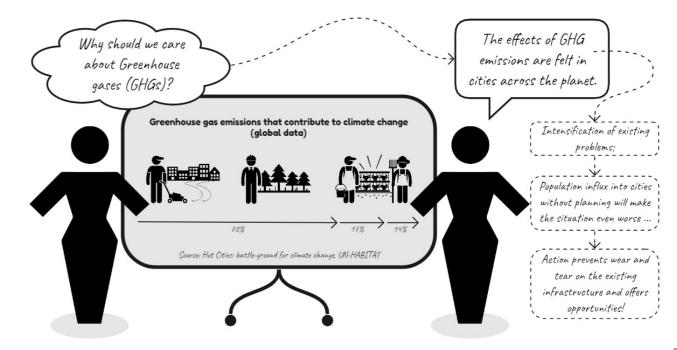
The *Co-designing cities for the future* workshop was part of the Innovation Week 2020, the 6th edition of the biggest government innovation event in Latin America. The program was organized by ENAP and was part of the OECD virtual forum #GovAfterShock. It proposed to answer the challenge: what new futures do we want to build?

To learn more, visit the websites **gov-after-shock.oecd-opsi.org** and **semanadeinovacao.enap.gov.br**

CO-DESIGNING CITIES FOR THE FUTURE

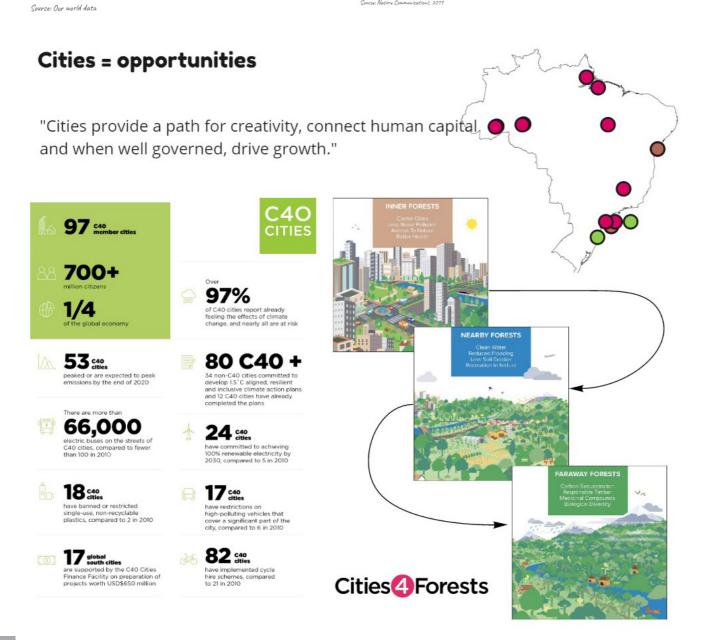
Cities contribute with 70% of greenhouse gas emissions. They are also at the forefront of the fight against climate change and its impacts on the physical and social infrastructure, economy, and public health. By 2050, over 75% of the world's population is expected to live in cities and green spaces become crucial in battling climate change while building social cohesion.

Through a participatory approach, participants of this workshop will co-design prototypes to re-imagine cities post-pandemic through the lens of their social capital as a way to keep cities safe, cooler, and more resilient to shocks. Our aim is to reinvent community spaces as a gateway to climate-resilient cities.



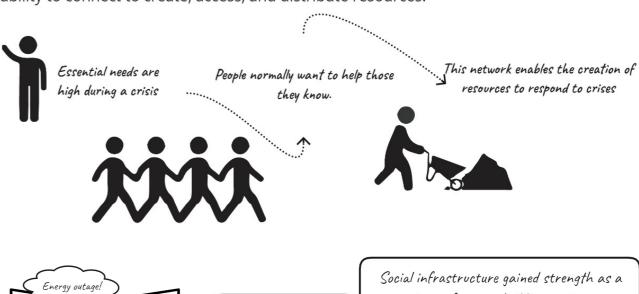
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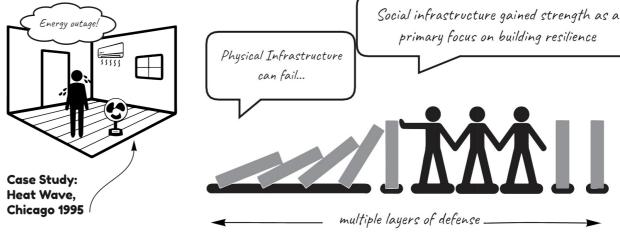
Brazil's Vulnerabilities Top 20 countries most 1. affected by disasters Japai with multiple risks Indonesia Natural disasters affected 40.9% USA Vietnam of Brazilian municipalities Phillipines between 2008 and 2013 Brazil Heat Waves India Mexico Turkey Taiwan Bolivia Thailand France Economias de Chile 0.1 1.0 2050 Expected Annual Damages in billion USD



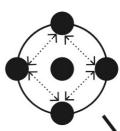
Social Capital

Communities with a high level of social capital are more resilient, as they have the ability to connect to create, access, and distribute resources.





The ability to find solutions is directly linked to people's ability to connect to all levels of social capital: bonding, bridging and linking.



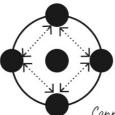
Connections with people or entities that have power or

LINKING

entities that have power or resources, such as government representatives, NGOs, or authorities

BONDING

Connections between individuals, groups with similar interests and goals



BRIDGING

Connections between individuals, different groups, with different interests (often different people demographically)

Source: Aldrich, 2012

RESILIENCE AND PROCESS TO RESPOND TO IMPACTS



Shocks such as the pandemic or weather events are causing major changes. To ignore the crisis is to run the risk of not being prepared the next time. It is also missing the opportunity to reinvent ourselves and grow. Respond immediately to the consequences of the impact.



Resilience

Proceed with the restoration plan, always recapitulating what happened. Constant communication with those affected is crucial. Remember the purpose that mobilized everyone to action and build trust. When completed, identify what you have learned in the process.



In the restoration process, do not focus on recovering what was lost. Look for what opportunities were created during the crisis. Focus on strategies that use them as a gateway to innovation and growth.



Crises can last for a few days, several months, or even several years. Once the crisis is over, identify what requires medium and long-term solutions. Diversify your partnerships and formulate a response plan. Build a vision, a purpose. Prioritize actions.

RESULTS | ACTIVITY #1A

What was the impact of the pandemic in the Social Capital of cities

PART A

How has the pandemic affected our ability to interact?



What we want to live behind

Falta de visão do coletivo

Aglomerações em busca de atendimento nos serviços públicos

Serviços presenciais, com grande tempo de deslocamento

Limitações nos horários de atendimento ao público

Visão individualista de como lidar com crises

Falta de interação presencial entre os colegas de trabalho

Predominância das relações virtuais.

Reuniões presenciais como padrão no trabalho

Falta de espaços verdes e coletivos ao ar livre.

What do we want to keep

Valorização da interação social ao ar livre (contato com a natureza)

A distância que foi diminuída por meio das ferramentas de interação virtual

Consciência

Novo alcance na oferta de serviços/capacitação além do espaço geográfico onde ele é realizado.

Maior disponibilidade que facilita acesso a informações.

Mobilização para apoiar as pessoas vulneráveis

Nos deixou mais abertos a novos formatos de interação e espaços que os facilitão

Novas perspectivas de interação remota/ online (realidade virtual)

de interação online (e.g., serviços públicos)

Aprimoramento das plataformas

RESULTS | ACTIVITY #1B

What was the impact of the pandemic in the Social Capital of cities

PART B

How did the urban fabric contribute to these changes?



What we want to live behind

Falta de espaços abertos e com infraestrutura para prática de atividades físicas ou reuniões ao ar livre

Congestionamentos

Carência de áreas verdes nas cidades

Lixões a céu aberto.

Pouco uso das formas coletivas de transporte.

Baixa qualidade dos espaços públicos

Superlotação e trajetos longos.

What do we want to keep

Organização do espaço das cidades de maneira mais racional.

A capacidade de espaços se adequarem a exigências e normas que prezam por segurança

Maior interação entre vizinhos

Grupos de leitura e interpretação de peças de teatro e a exibição de peças online.

Ambientes e espaços urbanos interativos, abertos

Uso de bicicletas e caminhadas para evitar o uso de transporte motorizado

Sessão de filmes com posterior grupos de discussão.

BEFORE | ACTIVITY #2

What do we want to do differently so that our cities are more resilient to disasters?



Scenario 1: Very dense urban network, closed condominium and large avenue with heavy traffic. Mixed uses, industries, businesses and homes. This neighborhood has been showing a high number of deaths during the summer months each year, due to the effect of heat weaves that cause heat islands. The population has also been showing a high number of respiratory diseases, such as asthma.

BEFORE

AFTER | ACTIVITY #2

What do we want to do differently so that our cities are more resilient to disasters?



Proposed changes for scenario 1 designed by the participants during the workshop.

AFTER

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