



Citizens on the Move: Accessibility and Mobility in the Global South

**Measuring accessibility: equitable access to resources, places, and opportunities
in urban areas**

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Accessibility and the “Everyday Mobility – Work – Household” Triad: An Exploration during the Covid-19 Crisis in Lima and Bogota

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Introduction

Accessibility and the “Everyday Mobility – Work – Household” Triad: An Exploration during the Covid-19 Crisis in Lima and Bogota

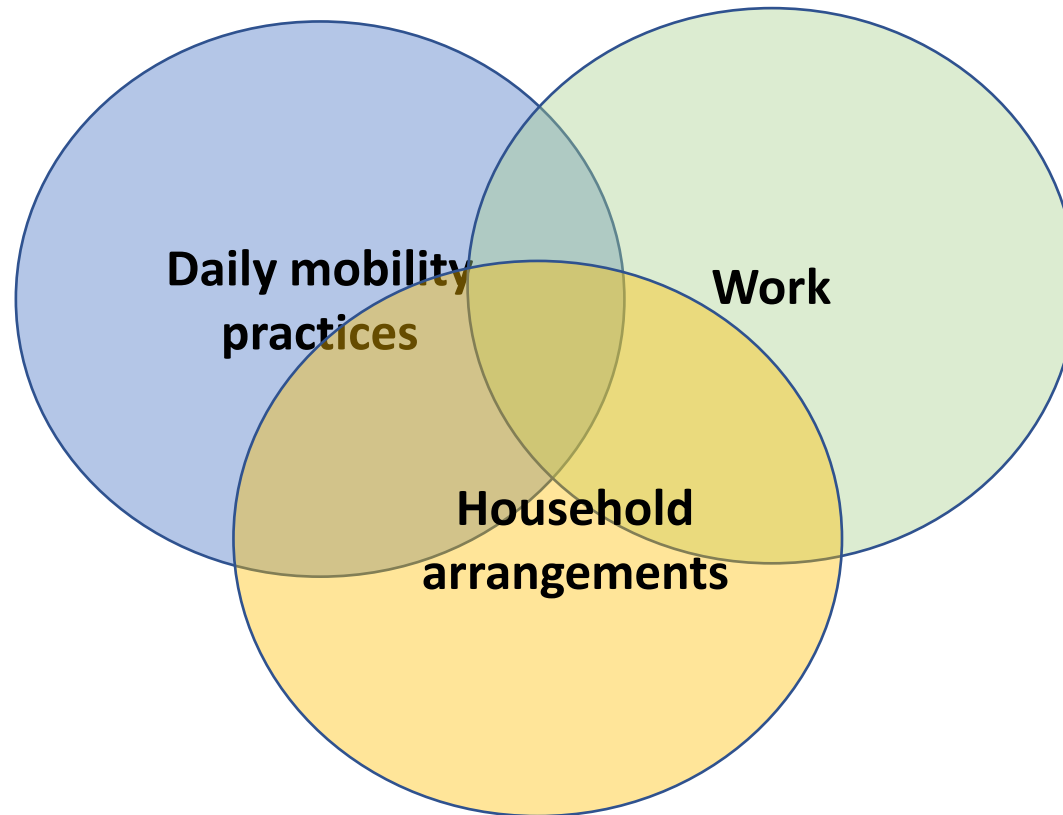
Modural Project (<https://modural.hypotheses.org/>)

Exploratory fieldwork during Covid in Lima and Bogota (September 2020 – September 2021)

How accessibility problems during the pandemic period show structural phenomena?

Research issues and conceptual framework (1)

Link between 3 components of the mobility system



Hypothesis

→ linkage between these 3 components define accessibility of individuals

Research issues and conceptual framework (2)

Accessibility defined as: “the capacity of people to access places that offer some services and opportunities which are needed –or desired- by people” (Hernández, 2012, p. 119).

Accessibility as an intermediary resource to understand the wellbeing of households. Defined as:

- Household’s capital (including household’s configurations)
- Resources that allow to take advantage of opportunities

Goal:

- Analyze the level of vulnerability in terms of accessibility based on the relationships among mobility, work and households’ arrangements (or as specific configurations of these 3 components),
- and how it evolves across time (change produced by covid crisis) ?

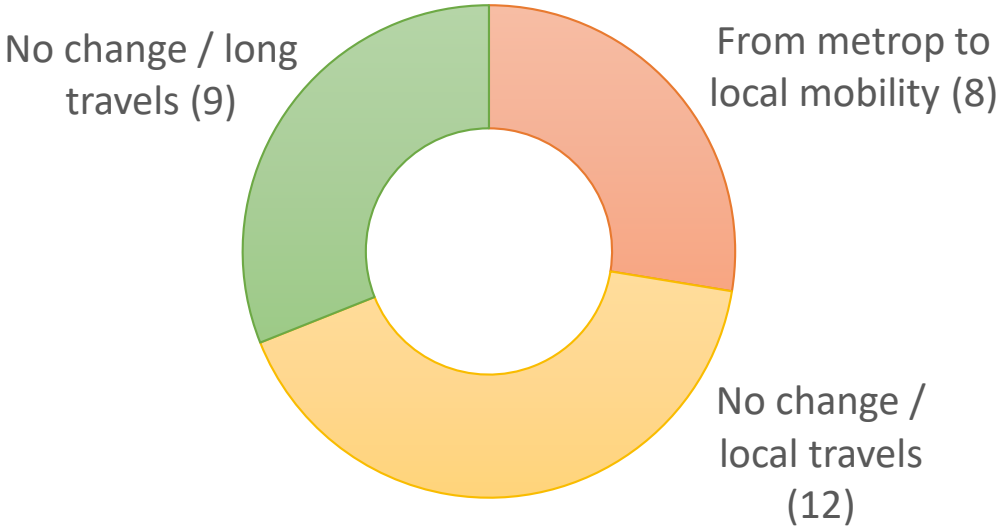
Impacts of the Covid-19 crisis

- Lockdown policies
 - Loss of employments ==> Increasing poverty
 - Home-office
 - Virtual education
- Increasing costs / prices / bus-fares
- Contraction of mobility (15 minute-cities? / isolation? / segregation?)

Dislocation of opportunities / Contraction of mobility / Mushrooming of new local enterprises (Lima)

Job changes and the contraction of mobility

3 tendencies:



In all cases:

Worsening of employment conditions

Worsening of mobility conditions

New services and local activities

(mobility-jobs and local deliveries as a new source of income)



Changes in intra-family arrangements (Bogota)

Increase of care-work

- Changes in household configuration (grouping / reunification of families)
- Increasing house-work
- Virtual-education
- Health-care activities

Changes in intra-family arrangements

- Women leave their jobs more often than men
- Women look for more flexible jobs
- Men go to work and buy groceries
- Women stay at home and take care of children and the elderly

In summary

