

Public Space and COVID-19 公共空间与COVID-19:

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The COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions on movement have changed the relationship of citizens to their streets, public spaces and public facilities. Clearly public spaces must be part of the response to the virus whether to limit the spread of the virus, or to provide ways for people to relax or carry out their livelihood.

新冠病毒（COVID-19）大流行和出行禁令已改变了城市居民与街道、公共空间和公共设施之间的关系。显然，公共空间是应对病毒大流行的一个手段，必须采取一定的措施，限制病毒的传播，或为人们提供休憩或谋生的途径。

Physical distancing requires people to have adequate space between them in public spaces. The expansion of streets can ensure physical distancing is possible on pavements, particularly in developing countries where the majority of the people walk. In slums and informal settlements the often inadequate and overcrowded footpaths make it difficult to adhere to the physical distancing requirements and solutions such as placing water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in strategic places and educating people to stand as far as possible apart while queuing are important steps.

保持物理距离要求在公共空间中人与人保持足够的距离。通过拓宽街道可以确保在人行道上保持物理距离，特别是在大多数人采用步行交通方式的发展中国家。在贫民窟和非正式居民点，人行道往往不足或过于拥挤，导致保持物理距离的要求和解决方案难以被遵循，包括在重要位置放置水、公共和个人卫生设施，以及教育人们在排队时尽量分开站立。

Vehicle traffic has reduced dramatically on the streets and the volume of passengers on public transport has dropped by up to 80 per cent in some cities. Cities are temporarily or even permanently re-allocating road space from cars to provide more space for bicycles and people to move around safely, easing movement and respecting physical distancing rules. Some cities are expanding pavements to facilitate safe walking, skating and jogging. Such measures result in reduced CO2 emissions and better air quality improving people's health and well-being.

车辆交通急剧减少，在某些城市，公共交通的乘客数量下降了 80%。一些城市正在暂时甚至永久地重新分配道路空间，为自行车和行人提供更多的安全空间，使人们的活动更轻松，并遵循物理距离规则。一些城市正在扩建人行道，以提升步行、溜冰和慢跑的安全性。这些措施减少了二氧化碳排放，改善了空气质量，改善了人民的健康和福祉。

Public spaces need to be multi-functional and adaptable. For example temporary food markets can be set up in spaces such as parking areas to decongest existing markets. Small neighbourhood spaces can be transformed into pop-up community health centres areas for food distribution or food gardens. The shared use of streets and spaces can allow for organized street vending on select days or times of day or for leisure activities such as showing films or plays or holding exercise classes.

公共空间必须具有多功能性和适应性。例如，可以在停车场等地设立临时食品市场，以减轻现有市场的人流压力。小型社区公共空间可以转变为临时社区健康中心，用于分发食物或种植食物。共享街道和空间可以让人们在特定的日子或时段有组织地设点摆摊，或者进行休闲活动，比如放映电影、戏剧，或举行健身课程。

Public spaces and facilities can provide essential services for marginalized communities during a pandemic such as providing clean bathrooms, water points and/or appropriate cleaning products for the urban poor or those without housing. Open spaces in informal settlements can offer handwashing facilities to ensure that families without running water stay safe. They can also be used for safe street vending providing an essential living for poor families.

公共空间和公共设施可在疾病大流行期间为边缘人群提供基本服务，如为城市贫民或无家可归者提供清洁的卫生间、供水点和/或适当的清洁产品。非正式居民点的开放空间可以提供洗手设施，为没有自来水的家庭提供安全用水。开放空间也可以用于街头摆摊售卖，为贫困家庭提供基本生活用品。

The pandemic has demonstrated how unevenly public space is distributed throughout many cities, especially in poor neighbourhoods, where there are few shared spaces such as green spaces, parks or playgrounds. These are important in contributing to reducing stress levels, improving mental health and wellbeing and contributing to children's development.

这一流行病暴露了许多城市公共空间分布不均的问题，特别是在贫困社区，那里很少有共享空间，如绿地、公园、活动场地。这些公共空间对于人们降低压力水平、改善心理健康，以及促进儿童成长等具有重要意义。

The design, materials used and management and maintenance of public space is key in fighting the spread of the COVID-19 virus. Public space should be designed to allow for physical distancing and public space managers need to ensure that they can be cleaned frequently and thoroughly including high-touch surfaces like doors, handles, and furniture.

公共空间的设计、材料使用以及管理维护是抗击新冠病毒（COVID-19）病毒传播的关键。公共空间的设计应该确保遵循物理距离，公共空间管理者应确保公共空间经常被彻底地清洁，包括门、把手和家具等多人接触的表面。

The COVID-19 crisis has highlighted several gaps in public space including accessibility, flexibility, design, management and maintenance, connectivity and equitable distribution across a city. Going forward we need to create a shared policy agenda bringing together urban planning, community development, architecture, green building and public health.

新冠病毒（COVID-19）危机突出了目前公共空间存在的差距，包括可达性、灵活性、设计水平、管理维护、连通性以及城市层面的公平分配。展望未来，我们需要建立一个共同的政策议程，将城市规划、社区发展、建筑、绿色建筑和公共卫生结合起来。