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Investigating the role of local governments in establishing urban health to deal with the Covid-19 epidemic

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Introduction

The coronavirus is a global crisis that requires local action to reduce its social and psychological effects, and urban management and the governing system as a front line to deal with its effects is required to anticipate and take appropriate action in the biological field and at the local scale. (Ha'eri, 2020). Local government measures to deal with the corona epidemic are divided into many areas, including communication and awareness, workplace and travel, health, social distance, vulnerable groups, local services, job support, and more (OECD, 2020).

Urban health seems to be one of the main priorities in preventing the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic. The level of local government can be more efficient and highly enforceable. However, the limited number of studies conducted in this field in Iran, as well as the limitations caused by corona, spatial and temporal limitations, and the novelty of the matter have been an obstacle to proving the above hypotheses. In this study, in order to answer the questions 1. What is the role of local governments in dealing with the Corona epidemic? 2. How can urban health help fight the Corona epidemic? 3. What is the role of local governments in establishing urban health? The urban health dimension and the role of local governments in establishing urban health and its possible effects on epidemic prevention and possible solutions to the challenges are examined.

Methodology

This research is a descriptive analytical type and content analysis method is used. This method of combining the results and using previous research as a unit of analysis to obtain a general and clear picture of a research topic is far more effective and useful than defining new research projects in that topic and can be used to make differences in research. Inferred and used to achieve general and practical results, in other words, meta-analysis allows researchers to combine data from several studies. The study data has been collected in the form of libraries and the use of statistics and information and the results of previous research.

Results and Discussion

Cities are highly vulnerable to disease, including epidemics (such as Covid-19). Outbreaks of this type of disease affect the shape and performance of their target cities and in case of improper and unplanned management, they cause irreparable damage from various aspects such as physical, economic, social, health, etc. But at the same time, if prompt intervention at the right time, purposeful and planned management and proper use

of the essential potential of cities, existing threats can be turned into opportunities and at the same time deal with the epidemic, the structural and functional foundations of cities Also strengthened. In this area, urban health is one of the main and most effective pillars of dealing with the epidemic and plays a significant role both in the prevention and control of the epidemic and in the post-corona stage. Urban health, by providing the necessary conditions to strengthen public health (as one of the basic human needs and rights) and environmental health, firstly seeks to resist the formation of an epidemic and secondly seeks to reduce the potential damage in the event of an epidemic. This requires a group or body that, while having legal legitimacy and trustworthiness, has complete control over a variety of city conditions, including health. Local governments, as a non-governmental and legal body, play an important role in this area due to their range of duties and rights. Especially in this critical period, the role of local governments has become much more prominent, so that in crisis areas where central governments are not able to react quickly to specific local conditions, they fill an important gap by producing appropriate solutions. Local governments are quick to identify the effects of COVID-19 on the community, analyze local hazards, and take the lead in urban health and the Covid 19 epidemic. In other words, local governments seek to strengthen public health through urban health, and seek to create a health city with aware and healthy citizens to combat the epidemic.

Conclusion

Municipalities, as a prime example of local government at the city level, have done several times the health to combat the Covid-19 epidemic. The investigation suggests that the local government allows it to play a key role in combating the Covid-19 epidemic, which is affecting the world. The limits of this duty based on the duties and rights of citizens in the codified law cause refusal and most of them in the form of dewatering, waste collection and waste management, nutrition, health, public awareness (public education), antiphonics, cleaning, people Homelessness and measures and restrictions have been done. In developed cities, creative health care is provided by local governments, which is a successful test against the crisis, but in third world cities, such as Iran, due to existing political constraints and lack of full independence from the central government, basic measures are taken. Taken and sometimes left unfinished.

But what is clear is the role of local governments in dealing with the epidemic, as can be seen in most local governments in terms of adaptation and rapid response to the developing cities and finding solutions to the needs arising from the epidemic at one point. They are very important and have been able to take appropriate measures to improve the health of their residents against the covid-19 epidemic, both as the executive arm of the central government and as an independent body.

Keyword: Local Government, Urban Management, Urban Health, Citizen Health, Covid-19.

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