#UrbanEconomicResilience



Urban economic resilience: building and promoting recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and natural and man-made disasters

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Overall Objective

Building Urban Economic Resilience during & after COVID-19

- Capacity Building
- 16 cities globally
- Resilient Sustainable Inclusive
- COVID-19 economic and financial recovery plans

The project will contribute to planning for more resilience cities and local governments better able to withstand shocks such as COVID-19 and urban systems' stresses likely to reoccur in a predominantly urban world. Implementation will consider linkages with other dimensions of urban resilience of specific relevance to the different social, spatial and governance contexts of each region.

(a) UNEC





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Urban Resilience Diagnostic Tool - Performance Indicators

	RA1: Resilience of local business environment	Analysis of the capacity of local businesses (including the public sector) sustain growth and respond to demographic, technological and market conditions.		
	RA2: Resilience of local labour market	Analysis of the capacity of the local labour market to adjust to changes in economic activities and reallocate labour while minimizing unemployment.		
Urban economic resilience	RA3: Resilience of local financial system	Analysis of the capacity of the local financial system to maintain adequate and continuous supply of finance to economic activities with appropriate instruments.		
	RA4: Resilience of economic governance	Analysis of the capacity of local economic governance to plan, allocate and mobilize resources and coordinate public and private economic activities		
	RA5: Resilience of basic service infrastructure and connectivity	Analysis of the capacity of basic service infrastructure and connectivity systems to enable and facilitate continued operation of the other four components o urban economy under stressful conditions		
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Urban Resilience Diagnostic Tool – Result

A	В	С	D	F
 performance associated with a very strong capacity to ensure economic and financial resilience. 	 sound performance associated with a healthy capacity but a rung below the best performing cities. a low to moderate impact and a relatively quick recovery. 	 average performance low to moderate levels of impact and a somewhat longer recovery period. 	 performance associated with a capacity that falls way below the best performers. strong impact and a long recovery period. 	 lack of own resilience capacity such that without substantial support from the central government a city would experience a very strong shock (possibly an economic collapse) and a long recovery period.

Main Activities & Deliverables

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Urban Economic Recovery and Resilience Diagnostic and Planning Tool Regional Policy Briefs on Urban Economic Recovery and Resilience Economic Resilience Building Plans Information packages of sources for financial support to cities for each city e-learning course on urban economic and financial recovery and rebuilding















Policy recommendations - Bishkek

Building Urban Economic Resilience during & after COVID-19



- Pursue compact urban development
- Invest in low-carbon public transport infrastructure
- Improve the water and sanitation infrastructure. Deliver water and sanitation infrastructure to informal settlements.
- Improve the lifespan of the existing water and sanitation infrastructure by investing in its renovation.
- Increase the volume of waste recycled and decrease the amount of waste put into open-air dumps, incinerated, burned, or disposed of into landfills.



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