Global Virtual Workshop

Building Urban Economic Resilience during and after COVID-19

Broad overview of global practices for local economic recovery and resilience-building

August 12, 2020 – Amaia Celaya Alvarez -
Global Virtual Workshop
Building Urban Economic Resilience during and after COVID-19

1. Questionnaire

2. Global Virtual Workshop (s)
   - Initial findings
   - Open till September
   - October

3. Global Compendium of Practices

Phase 1 / 3
Cities questionnaire

- Alexandria
- Arua
- Barcelona
- Bishkek (Бишкек)
- Corovode
- Guayaquil
- Gulu
- Harare
- Hargeisa
- Hoi An
- Jinja
- Lima
- Mosul (الموصل)
- Permet
- Santo Domingo
- Subang Jaya
- Tirana
City classification

- **Primary**: 15x chosen (71.43%)
- **Secondary**: 6x chosen (28.57%)
1. Briefly describe the COVID-19 crisis timeline in the city.
2. Briefly describe other significant challenges faced by the city in advance of the COVID-19 crisis.
3. Main economic and financial impacts of this crisis in your city?
4. Did the city have a well-conceived crisis management plan in place in advance of COVID-19?
5. What was the role of the local government in the crisis management?
6. Contributions of the local government, central government and local private stakeholders to address the impacts of COVID-19.
7. What were the challenges in coordination among actors, if any? How were these challenges addressed?
8. What measures has the city taken and/or is planning to manage the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis?
9. At least one economic response and recovery intervention implemented by the public sector which has worked best?
10. At least one economic response and recovery intervention implemented by other local stakeholders?
11. Does the city have or is the city developing mid- to long-term recovery measures for the crisis?
12. To what extent do you agree the response and recovery measures of the city have prioritised the New Urban Agenda principles?
13. About any other crisis previously faced by the city, key measures or strategy taken to ensure an inclusive and sustainable economic recovery?
14. Any other comments/feedback.
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ARTICULATION WITH THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

ACTIONS FOR RESILIENCE

LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION
- Identify Implementable Actions
- Identify Barriers to Sustainable Urban Development

FINANCING URBANIZATION
- Strengthen Municipal Finance
  - Increase Creditworthiness
  - Identify PPP Investment

PLANNING AND DESIGN
- Thematic Strategies
- Resilience-Based Planning

NATIONAL URBAN PLANNING
- Multi-Stakeholder Decision Making
- Align Actions with SDG Indicators and International Agenda

RULES AND REGULATION
- Integrate with Existing Legal Frameworks
- Create Monitoring Strategy

UN-Habitat
For a Better Urban Future

In partnership with:
WHAT IS URBAN RESILIENCE?

Urban resilience is the measurable ability of any urban system, with its inhabitants, to maintain continuity through all shocks and stresses, while positively adapting and transforming toward sustainability.
For most of the cities the COVID-19 crisis represented the challenge of unscalable and unprecedented dimensions they were not prepared to face. According to the results, around 55% of the cities did not have any emergency response plan in place before the COVID-19 crisis took place.

In some regions, lack of timely response for economic measures to help the most vulnerable population has led to a failure to abide restrictive measures by the population and resulted in even heavier burden on already overloaded healthcare systems.

Most of the cities are now developing the economic reanimation plan for at least 2020 horizon and it is increasingly common for local governments to search for innovative sources of finance together with citizens, businesses and organisations.
6. Contribution of LG, Central Government and local private stakeholders in addressing COVID impacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Local government more important</th>
<th>Central government more important</th>
<th>Private stakeholders more important</th>
<th>All partners contribute equally</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labour markets</td>
<td>3 (13.64%)</td>
<td>8 (36.36%)</td>
<td>2 (9.09%)</td>
<td>5 (22.73%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business environment</td>
<td>5 (22.73%)</td>
<td>9 (40.91%)</td>
<td>3 (13.64%)</td>
<td>5 (22.73%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial environment</td>
<td>1 (4.55%)</td>
<td>14 (63.64%)</td>
<td>3 (13.64%)</td>
<td>4 (18.18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic governance arrangements</td>
<td>5 (22.73%)</td>
<td>11 (50%)</td>
<td>2 (9.09%)</td>
<td>4 (18.18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local government business continuity, adequate fiscal space, and uninterrupted delivery of key public services</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>11 (50%)</td>
<td>5 (22.73%)</td>
<td>6 (27.27%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. What measures has the city taken and/or is planning to manage the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis?

**Labour markets**

- Regulation of working conditions in compliance with health guidelines: 21 (95.45%)
- Creation of adequate working conditions (e.g. provision of personal protective equipment): 10 (45.45%)
- Provision of PPE and public disinfection services to formal and informal workers: 17 (77.27%)
- Dissemination of relevant health information to workers: 20 (90.91%)
- Activation of social protection measures, including unemployment benefits: 17 (77.27%)
- Launching public works projects and creating temporary public employment: 8 (36.36%)
- Price controls for essential goods: 7 (31.82%)
- Collection of related data: 13 (59.09%)
- Other: 3 (13.64%)

*Times Chosen*
8. What measures has the city taken and/or is planning to manage the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis?

**Business environment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Times Chosen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regulations to facilitate business registration</td>
<td>12 (54.55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief measures for businesses (wavering or...)</td>
<td>18 (81.82%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy with landowners or regulation of ...</td>
<td>11 (50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance and disinfection of public spaces</td>
<td>21 (95.45%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of free or subsidized inputs to crit...</td>
<td>2 (9.09%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New public-private partnerships in critical e...</td>
<td>9 (40.91%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification and arrangement of new sup...</td>
<td>8 (36.36%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeted support in the form of grants or te...</td>
<td>9 (40.91%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection of related data</td>
<td>13 (59.09%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1 (4.55%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The number in parentheses represents the percentage of responses.*
8. What measures has the city taken and/or is planning to manage the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis?

Financial environment

- Establishment and/or expansion of public financial institutions: 10 times chosen (45.45%)
- Advocacy with financial institutions for continued liquidity supply: 9 times chosen (40.91%)
- Support to non-deposit microfinance institutions (grants, guarantees or technical assistance) for continued liquidity supply: 6 times chosen (27.27%)
- Support and promotion of mobile money/digital financial transactions: 13 times chosen (59.09%)
- Collection of related data: 13 times chosen (59.09%)
- Other: 2 times chosen (9.09%)
8. What measures has the city taken and/or is planning to manage the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis?

Economic governance arrangement

- Establishment of institutional structures: 17 times (77.27%)
- Revision of the existing public financial regulations: 11 times (50%)
- Revision of the existing public financial regulations: 15 times (68.18%)
- Adoption and/or revision of policies and regulations for the development of master plans: 11 times (50%)
- Collection of related data: 12 times (54.55%)
8. What measures has the city taken and/or is planning to manage the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis?

Local government business continuity, adequate fiscal space, and uninterrupted delivery of key public services

- Development of business continuity plans: 13 (59.09%)
- Provision of PPE and ensuring adequate health: 19 (86.36%)
- Restructuring of existing services to reduce costs: 19 (86.36%)
- New public-private arrangements for delivery: 11 (50%)
- Reprioritization and reprogramming of existing services: 20 (90.91%)
- Restructuring of the own-source revenue: 14 (63.64%)
- Advocating for additional central government support: 14 (63.64%)
- New borrowing and/or restructuring the existing debt: 7 (31.82%)
- Creation of city donation funds to attract volunteer support: 13 (59.09%)
- Requesting funds directly from development partners: 16 (72.73%)
- Launching a municipal financing facility (microfinance): 7 (31.82%)
- Launching a subnational pooled financing facility: 3 (13.64%)
- Collection of related data: 12 (54.55%)
- Other: 1 (4.55%)
12. To what extent do you agree the response and recovery measures of the city have prioritised the following principles (from the New Urban Agenda):

Leave no one behind
12. To what extent do you agree the response and recovery measures of the city have prioritised the following principles (from the New Urban Agenda):

Ensure sustainable and inclusive urban economies
12. To what extent do you agree the response and recovery measures of the city have prioritised the following principles (from the New Urban Agenda):

Ensure environmental sustainability
### General data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Responses</th>
<th>Participation Rate</th>
<th>Completion Rate</th>
<th>Avg Completion Time (Trimmed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>58.3%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>1242:40 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Views</th>
<th>Completed</th>
<th>Not Finished</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>218</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Waiting for (at least):
- Accra
- Beirut
- Bilbao
- Kharkiv
- Kuwait
- Pune
- Suva
- Teresina
- Yaounde
Thank you for your attention

We are waiting for more cities...