



Economic resilience is the capacity and related capabilities of urban communities to plan for, anticipate negative shocks, including long-term stresses, to their economies, reallocate and mobilize resources to withstand those shocks, recover from the shocks, and rebuild at least to pre-crisis levels, while placing their economies on the path to sustainable economic growth and simultaneously strengthening their capacity to deal with any future shocks.

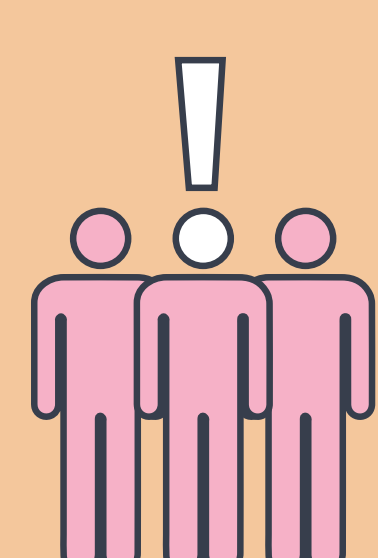
Why is urban economic resilience important?



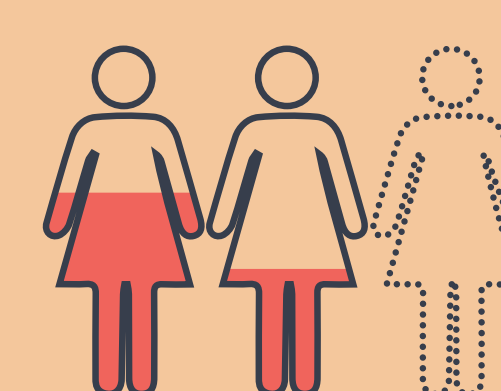
Cities generate more than **80%** of the global GDP.



The world economy depends on the unpaid care work performed mainly by women. Yet, despite its essential nature, this work is undervalued.



2 out of every **3** people are employed by small and medium-sized enterprises which are vulnerable to changes in policies, consumer habits and to the impact of environmental or socio-economic risks.



Globally, between 2019 and 2020, women lost **54 million** jobs. By the end of 2021, men's jobs will have recovered, but there will still be **13 million** fewer women in employment.



60% of the world's working population are in the informal economy.

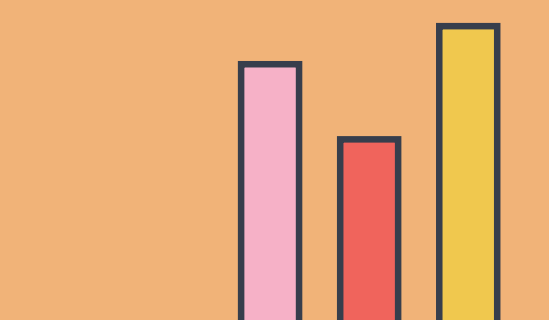
Cities and metropolitan spaces face different shocks, stresses and challenges. When one of these threats impacts the urban system it overburdens economy.



Building Urban Economic Resilience can help us achieve inclusive development, stronger social protection, better global health, embrace digital and innovative processes and stir climate adaptation, productivity growth and sustainability.

A resilient local economy is key to achieving a cohesive and robust society in the context of uncertainty.

In the process of building economic urban resilience, city officers must analyse 5 dimensions:



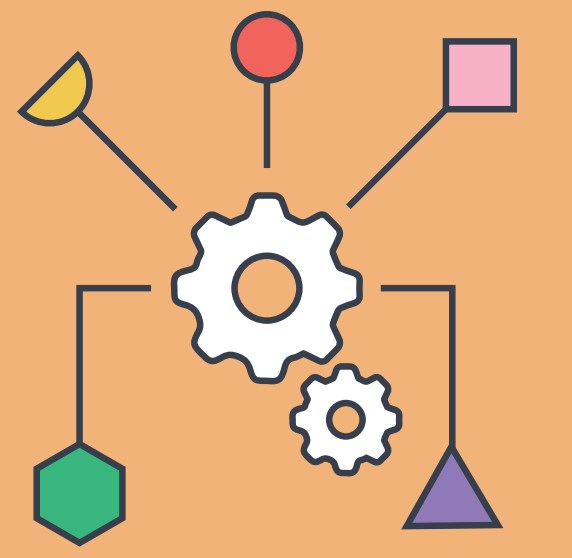
Business environment

The capacity of local businesses including the public sector) to sustain growth and respond to demographic, technological and market conditions.



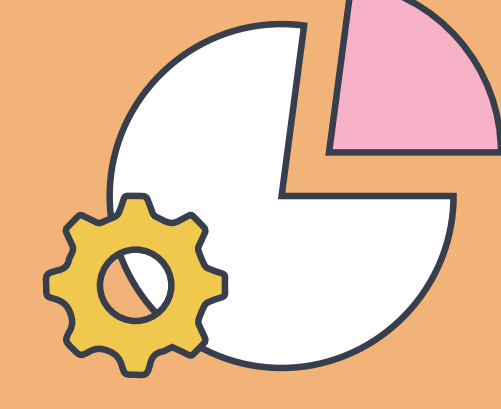
Labour market

The capacity of the local labour market to adjust to changes in economic activities and reallocate labour while minimizing unemployment.



Infrastructure and connectivity

The capacity of basic infrastructure and connectivity systems to enable and facilitate continued operation of the other four dimensions of urban economy under stressful conditions.



Financial environment

The capacity of the local financial system to maintain adequate and continuous supply of finance to economic activities with appropriate instruments



Economic governance

The capacity of local economic governance to plan, allocate and mobilize resources and coordinate public and private economic activities.

The diagnostic will reveal the resilience areas where the performance is low. This should guide the city in formulating a vision for economic resilience that summarizes the future state of city's resilience highlighting the desired improvement in the least performing areas and to specify the actions that lead to the desired improvement.

When building urban economic resilience, cities and metropolitan spaces have to...

- Implement entrepreneurial governance approaches and sustainable and focused in care perspectives
- ⌘ Foster circular economy, innovation and social dialogue
- Generate decent employment that guarantees a liveable income.
- ▣ Safeguard the right to social protection and job security.
- ◊ Create the necessary opportunities for people and ecological systems to thrive.
- ▵ Ensure women's access to decent work, social protection and food as part of a people-centred economy that addresses inequalities
- Ensure public investments in the care economy as a key pillar of economic recovery.
- ▢ Give access to affordable financing and informal SMEs, start-ups and create additional funding channels, particularly for women-led and sustainable businesses.
- ▲ Remove barriers to the creation and formalization of businesses.
- ◐ Strengthen public financial management and performance through consistent monitoring and reporting of financial information.
- ◊ Apply digital technologies and data analytics to city services while fostering technology-based economies.
- ◆ Create adequate fiscal space.
- ◊ Diversify local economies and reduce dependence on external markets by promoting policies that promote research and innovation and build local capacity.