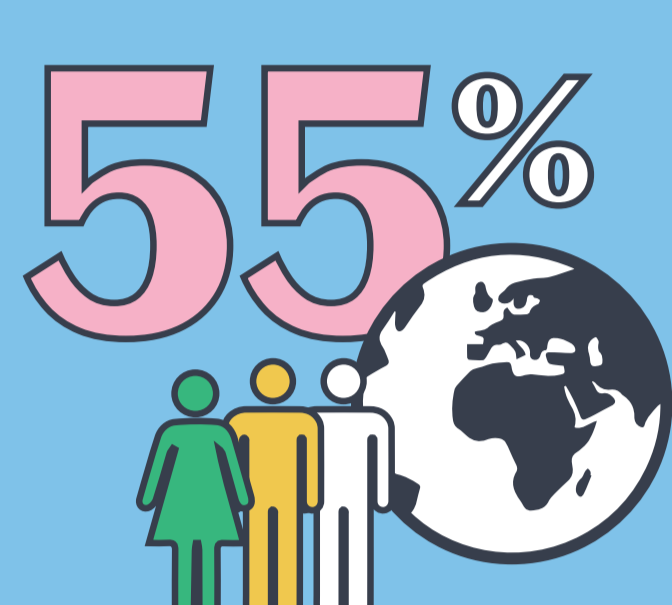


Urban resilience is the measurable ability of any urban system, with its inhabitants, to maintain continuity through all shocks and stresses, while positively adapting and transforming toward sustainability.

A **resilient city** evaluates, plans and acts to prepare and respond to threats in order to protect and improve the lives of people, to ensure development, foster an investment environment and drive positive change.

Why urban metropolitan resilience?



More than **55%** of the world's population lives in cities. By 2050, it will rise to **70%**.

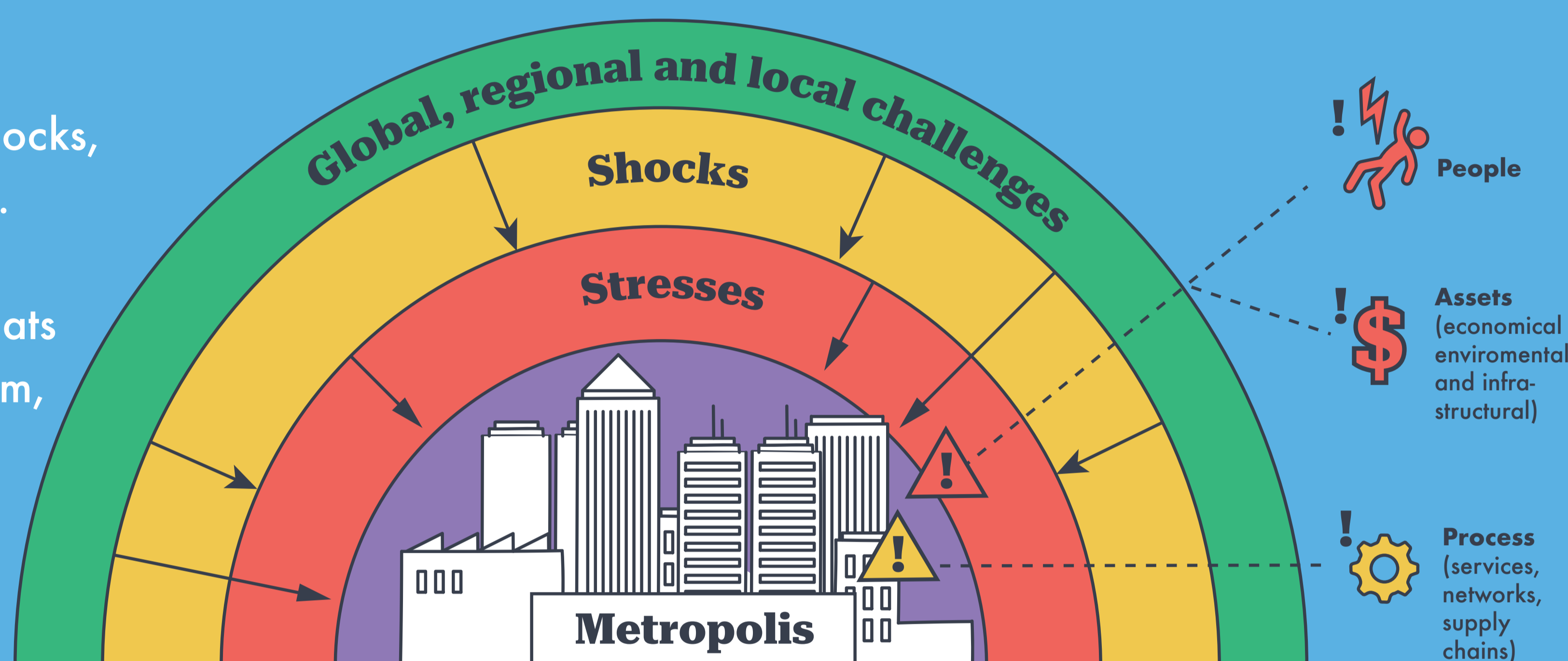
Cities are places where people, assets and economic activity are concentrated and are at risk.



Often, a city's most intransigent shocks and stresses transcend municipal boundaries and must be examined, explored and managed with **metropolitan lenses**.

Cities and metropolitan spaces face different shocks, stresses and challenges.

When one of these threats impacts the urban system, it affects people, assets and processes



By building urban resilience, we prepare urban systems for shocks & reduce chronic stresses.

The building blocks of a resilient urban future are:

- A Economic resilience** with new fiscal sustainability frameworks.
- B Social resilience** with universal social protection schemes.
- C Climate resilience** with greener investments and stronger multilevel collaboration to confront future shocks.



In order to enhance urban resilience cities and metropolitan spaces have to:

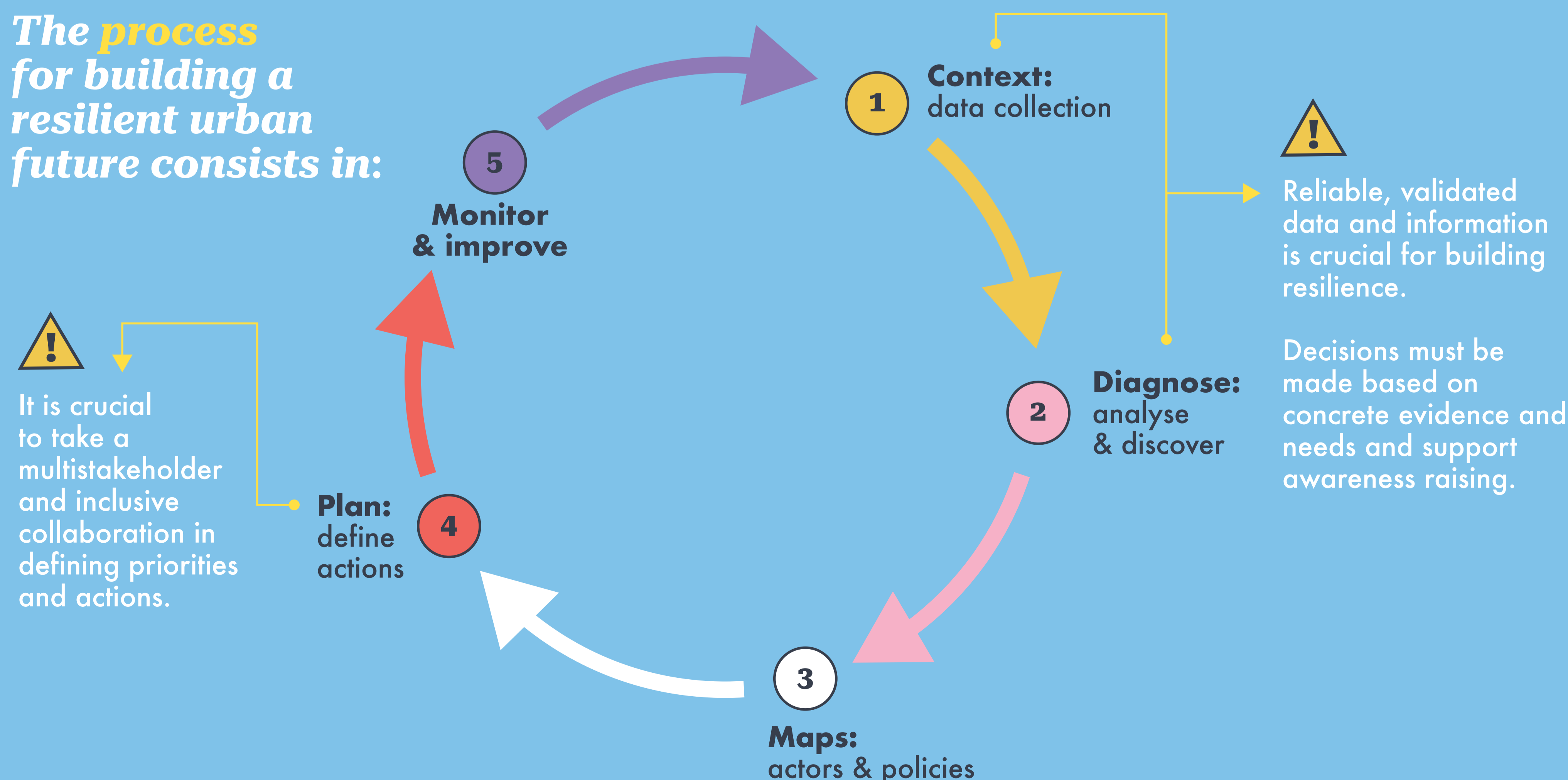
- Implement**
 - Humanitarian action
 - Human rights-based approach as well as a perspective that leaves no one behind.
 - Gender-sensitive policies
 - A perspective that protects local identity
 - Special attention on the most vulnerable segments of the population.
 - New Urban Agenda (NUA) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Agenda.

- Reduce**
 - Informality
 - Poor infrastructure
 - Lack of access to land and land tenure
 - Gender gap

- Foster**
 - Inter-city cooperation for risk reduction and resilience building.



The process for building a resilient urban future consists in:



Recent global shocks such as COVID-19 evidence the multidimensional impact of risks, underlining the need to prepare and strengthen urban systems for faster response and recovery.




Social resilience is the capacity of a social entity, community, or society to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, and recover from the effects of hazards, shocks and stresses in an agile, caring, and efficient manner.

It recognizes the importance of human and social capacities to access and make use of resources and services, adapt, collaborate, express themselves, and participate in decision-making.

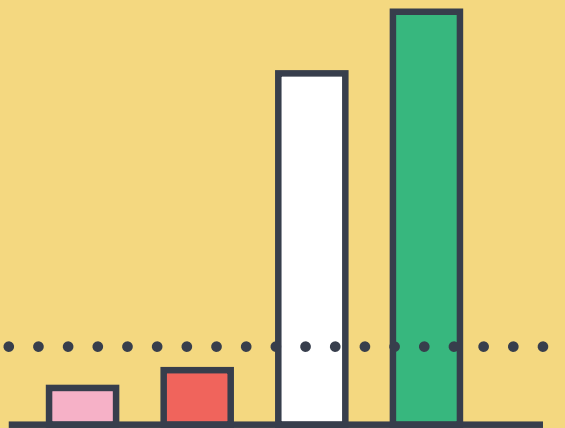
A resilient society requires the equal valuing of all people

Why is social resilience important?



Communities are often forced to manage emergencies themselves.

In these situations, their capacity to respond and collaborate with each other can vastly affect the impact a hazard has on them.

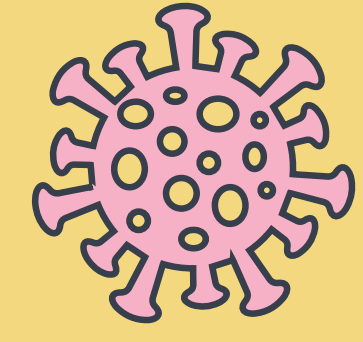


The rising inequality and the prevalence of slums are symptoms of a larger deficit to respect human rights in cities.



Women are constrained from achieving the highest leadership positions.

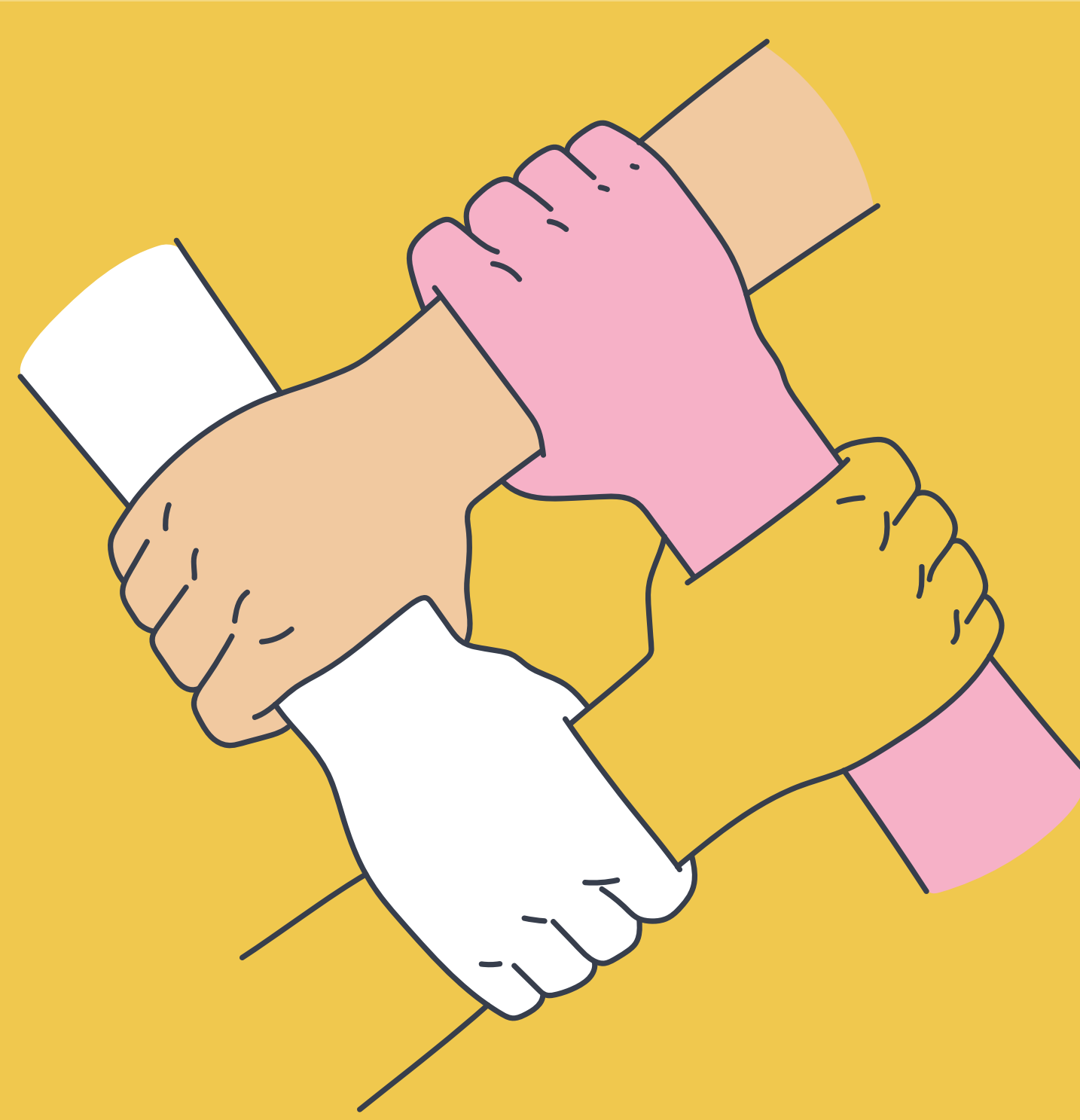
Only the **36%** of elected members in local deliberative bodies are women.



In 2020, the pandemic-induced new poor globally was between **119** and **124** million people.

A majority of the new poor will be living in urban areas; thereby, presenting an additional burden to local governments especially in the global south.

Cities and metropolitan spaces face different shocks, stresses and challenges. When one of these threats impacts the urban system it increases poverty and exacerbates existing inequalities.



Building Urban social Resilience reduces patterns of inequality, improves the well-being of the population and contributes to improving the communities' ability to cope with various stresses and shocks.

Creating enabling environments for communities to have a level of trust, familiarity, and social cohesion, alongside some knowledge of the risks they face is essential to ensure peoples' wellbeing and ability to thrive.

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



Guarantee equitable access to public space and contribute to reducing air pollution and congestion.



Identify neglected groups and address vulnerabilities within specific segments of the population.



Ensure cultural rights and promote artistic expression and innovation.



Safeguard the right to basic urban services (drinking water, sanitation, education, public housing, universal health care and welfare benefits, energy, telecommunications).



Promote children's development.



Build trust through transparency and efficient risk communication strategies.



Implement a socially inclusive perspective that stimulates political and civic participation, while promoting feminist leadership across institutional spaces.




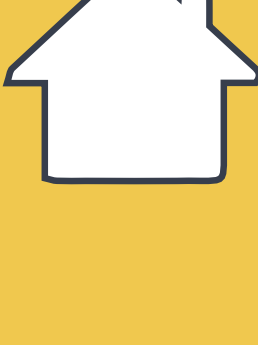
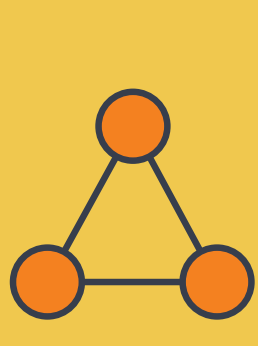
Foster cohesion, social protection, social interaction, empowerment, participation and inclusiveness, as they can enhance populations' ability to negotiate a variety of economic, ecological, social and cultural challenges in a more coordinated, cooperative, and supportive manner.



Safeguard human rights, specially women and girls' equal rights and opportunities, so they can live free of violence and discrimination.

To build social resilience, it is essential for local and metropolitan governments to conduct multi-sectoral diagnostics on issues that may weaken social cohesion.

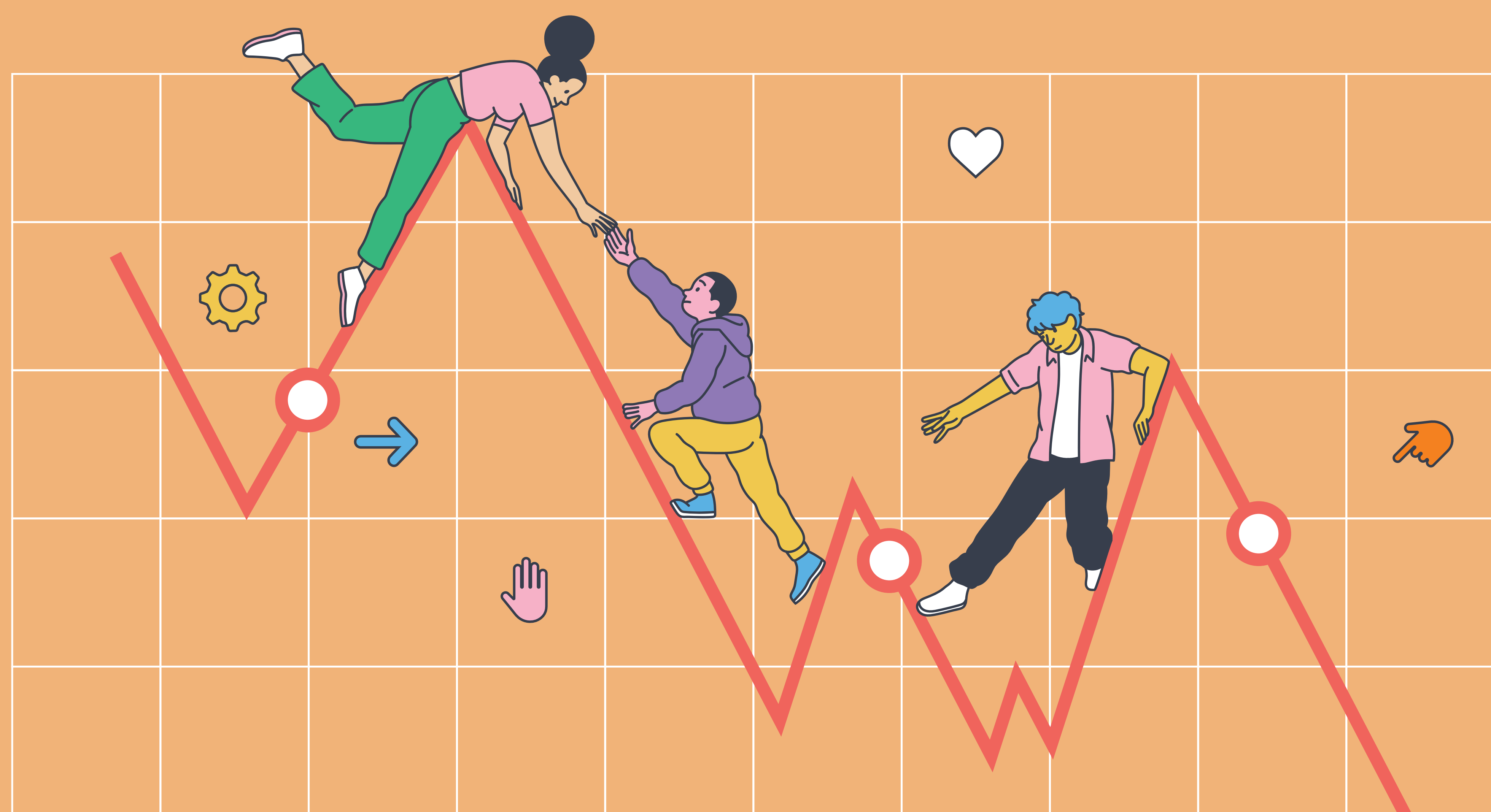
Local and metropolitan governments need a deep understanding of the socio-demographic dynamics of local communities with a detailed analysis of

-  **1 Demographic indicators** (gender, age, ethnicity, households with disabilities)
-  **2 Complex indicators** (accessibility, education, housing tenure, employment, income equality, health coverage, access to socio-cultural services and nutritious food, public transport, etc.)
-  **3** Communication networks, language skills and many others, clearly identified challenges faced at a local context.



This information, when integrated into georeferenced databases, can also map the concentration of risks and vulnerabilities.

From the results of the diagnostic, it is necessary to develop a design proposal and implementation of actions targeted to mitigate risks and reinforce inclusion in a viable, visible and sustained manner.



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.

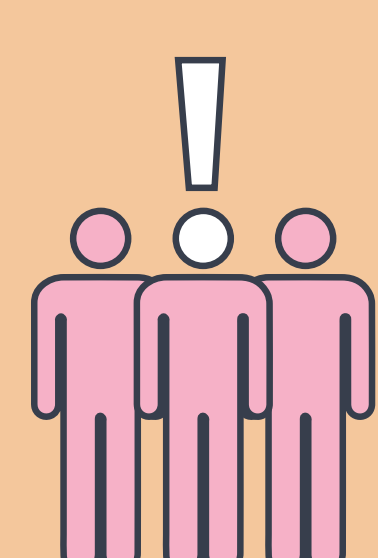
Why is urban economic resilience important?



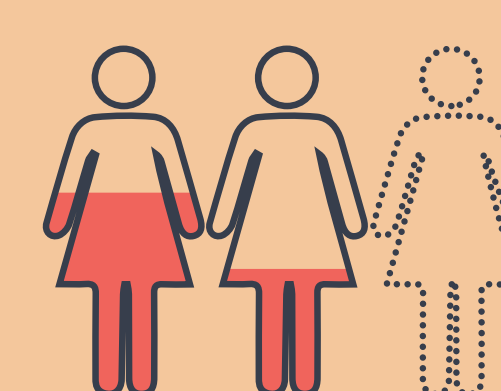
Cities generate more than **80%** of the global GDP.



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.

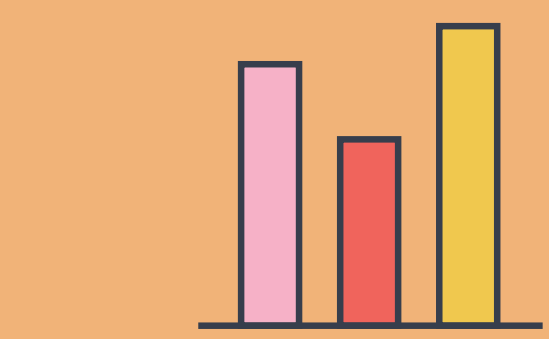
Cities and metropolitan spaces face different shocks, stresses and challenges. When one of these threats impacts the urban system it overburdens economy.



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:



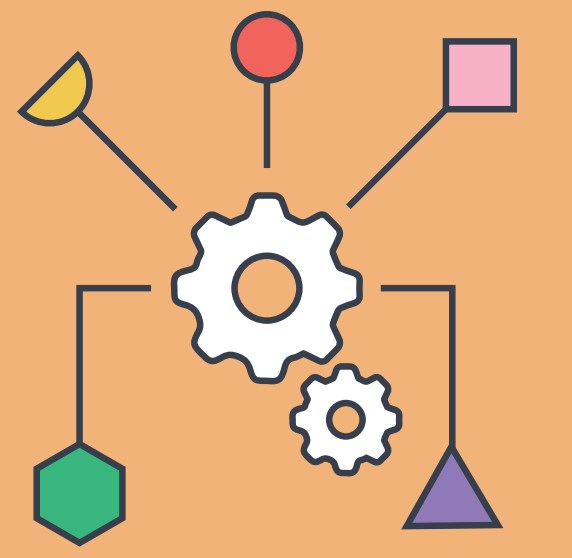
Business environment

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



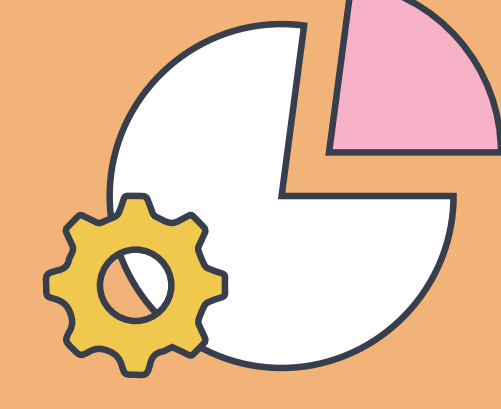
Labour market

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 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.



Climate resilience is the capacity of social, economic and ecosystems to cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance, responding or reorganising in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure as well as biodiversity in case of ecosystems while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation.

Resilience is a positive attribute when it maintains such a capacity for adaptation, learning, and/or transformation.

Why is urban climate resilience important?



Climate change, through hazards, exposure and vulnerability generates impacts and risks that can surpass the limits to adaptation and result in losses and damages.



Cities worldwide are increasingly suffering the effects of climate-related and other challenges and hazards such as floods, droughts, sea level rise, heat waves, landslides, and storms.



Cities account for about **75 percent** of the world's energy consumption and are responsible for over **70 percent** of global greenhouse gas emissions. Every year, **3.8 million** people, most of them women and children, are killed by air pollution.



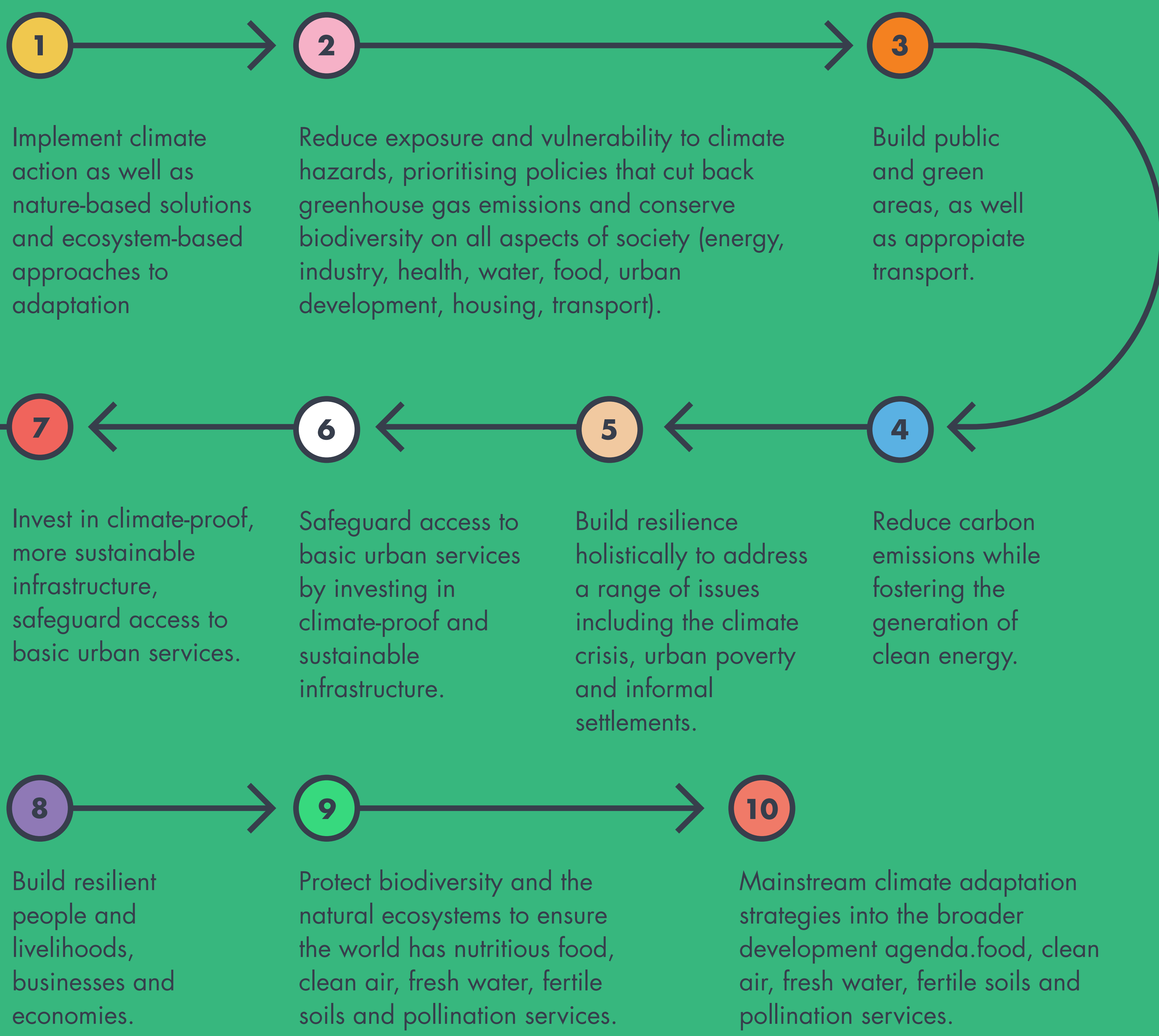
The way cities are planned, built and managed, is key to reducing carbon emissions and keeping global warming within the limits set by the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change.



Cities and metropolitan spaces face different shocks, stresses and challenges. When one of these threats impacts the urban system, it damages the environment and destroys the critical infrastructure services that sustain the lives and livelihoods of all societies.

Well-designed policies and actions to adapt toward **climate resilience** contribute to helping cities and inhabitants prepare for, mitigate, and respond to risks posed by both predictable and unpredictable shocks and stresses, while generating significant additional economic, social, and environmental benefits.

When building climate resilience, cities and metropolitan spaces have to...



Contextualised data and diverse forms of knowledge (scientific, indigenous, local) in understanding and evaluating climate adaptation processes and actions to reduce risks from human-induced climate change is crucial.

The assessment of climate change impacts and risks as well as adaptation must be set against concurrently unfolding non-climatic global trends (biodiversity loss, unsustainable consumption of natural resources, rapid urbanisation, human demographic shifts, inequalities, etc.)

Reducing vulnerability and exposure to climate-related risks is a continuous process which requires the engagement of all stakeholders (governments, communities and businesses).

National and local governments play a key role in putting in place ambitious and credible plans and setting out the guidelines for transformative change, increasing the capacity to anticipate climate risks and hazards, absorb shocks and stresses, and transform development pathways in the longer term.