

# Global Compendium of Practices on Local Economic and Financial Recovery

...

Building Urban Economic Resilience during and after COVID-19



# Global Compendium of Practices on Local Economic and Financial Recovery

• • •

Building Urban Economic Resilience during and after COVID-19

3 March 2021

## Acknowledgements

The Global Compendium of Practices was prepared by the UN-Habitat City Resilience Global Programme (CRGP) and UNCDF with the support of the UN Regional Economic Commissions (UNECE, UNECA, UNESCWA, UNESCAP, and UNECLAC) as part of the joint UN project on Building Urban Resilience during and after COVID-19.

This publication would not be possible without the contributions of the cities for the case studies in this Compendium, and without all those who participated in the Questionnaire on Local Economic and Financial Response and Recovery from COVID-19 and the Global Virtual Workshops on Knowledge, Practices and Methods held in August 2020.

We would like thank the following local governments for their valuable contributions:

|                     |                      |                                  |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Accra, Ghana        | Harare, Zimbabwe     | Sto. Domingo, Dominican Republic |
| Arua, Uganda        | Hargeisa, Somaliland | Subang Jaya, Malaysia            |
| Alexandria, Egypt   | Hoi An, Vietnam      | Suva, Fiji                       |
| Barcelona, Spain    | Kharkiv, Ukraine     | Teresina, Brazil                 |
| Beirut, Lebanon     | Kuwait City, Kuwait  | Tirana, Albania                  |
| Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan | Lima, Peru           | Yaoundé, Cameroon                |
| Guayaquil, Ecuador  | Pune, India          | Yakutsk, Russia                  |

# Contents

---

|                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| <b>1. Introduction</b>         | <b>7</b> |
| 1.1 Background                 | 8        |
| 1.2 Conceptual Framework       | 9        |
| 1.3 Methodology and Process    | 15       |
| 1.4 Overview of Survey Results | 16       |

---

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| <b>2. City Case Studies</b>                         | <b>24</b>  |
| ■ <b>2.1 African Region</b>                         | <b>26</b>  |
| Accra, Ghana  | 28         |
| Arua, Uganda  | 32         |
| Harare, Zimbabwe                                    | 36         |
| Hargeisa, Somaliland                                | 40         |
| Yaoundé, Cameroon                                   | 44         |
| ■ <b>2.2 Arab Region</b>                            | <b>48</b>  |
| Alexandria, Egypt                                   | 50         |
| Beirut, Lebanon                                     | 54         |
| Kuwait City, Kuwait                                 | 58         |
| ■ <b>2.3 Asia and the Pacific Region</b>            | <b>62</b>  |
| Hoi An, Vietnam                                     | 64         |
| Pune, India   | 68         |
| Subang Jaya, Malaysia                               | 72         |
| Suva, Fiji  | 77         |
| ■ <b>2.4 Europe Region</b>                          | <b>81</b>  |
| Barcelona, Spain                                    | 83         |
| Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan                                 | 89         |
| Kharkiv, Ukraine                                    | 93         |
| Tirana, Albania                                     | 98         |
| Yakutsk, Russia                                     | 103        |
| ■ <b>2.5 Latin America and the Caribbean Region</b> | <b>107</b> |
| Guayaquil, Ecuador                                  | 109        |
| Lima, Peru  | 113        |
| Teresina, Brazil                                    | 118        |

---

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| <b>3. Conclusion: Key lessons from cities</b> | <b>122</b> |
|---|------------|

---

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>4. References</b> | <b>129</b> |
|----------------------|------------|

---

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

---

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>ABA</b>      | Alexandria Business Association   |
| <b>AIMF</b>     | Association Internationale des Maires Francophones / Association of Francophone Mayors                                  |
| <b>APG</b>      | Guayaquil Port Authority  |
| <b>BNDES</b>    | Brazilian Development Bank  |
| <b>CBE</b>      | Central Bank of Egypt   |
| <b>CCG</b>      | Guayaquil Chamber of Commerce   |
| <b>CCL</b>      | Lima Chamber of Commerce  |
| <b>CECORE</b>   | Centre de Coordinació de la Resposta Econòmica / Coordination Centre for the Economic Response, Barcelona               |
| <b>COE</b>      | Emergency Operations Committee, Guayaquil   |
| <b>COVID-19</b> | 2019 novel coronavirus disease  |
| <b>CRGP</b>     | UN-Habitat City Resilience Global Programme   |
| <b>CSO(s)</b>   | Civil Society Organization(s)   |
| <b>CZI</b>      | Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries'   |
| <b>EPRP</b>     | Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan  |
| <b>FAE-Mype</b> | Fondo de Apoyo Empresarial a las Micro y Pequeñas Empresas / Business Support Fund for micro and small businesses, Lima |
| <b>FNPF</b>     | Fiji National Provident Fund  |
| <b>GAD</b>      | Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado / Decentralized Autonomous Government, Guayaquil                                      |
| <b>G2G</b>      | Government to Government  |
| <b>GBV</b>      | Gender-based violence   |
| <b>GDP</b>      | Gross Domestic Product  |
| <b>ICU</b>      | Intensive Care Unit   |
| <b>IESS</b>     | Ecuadorian Social Security Institute  |
| <b>IGF</b>      | Internally Generated Fund   |
| <b>ILO</b>      | International Labour Organization   |
| <b>IMF</b>      | International Monetary Fund   |
| <b>INEC</b>     | Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos / National Institute of Statistics and Censuses, Guayaquil                  |
| <b>JSC</b>      | Joint-stock company   |
| <b>LAC</b>      | Latin America and the Caribbean   |

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

---

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>MINSANTE</b>   | Ministère de la Santé Publique / Health Ministry of Cameroon              |
| <b>MEF</b>        | Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas / Ministry of Economy and Finance, Peru |
| <b>NADMO</b>      | National Disaster Management Organization                                 |
| <b>NGO(s)</b>     | Non-Governmental Organization   |
| <b>NUA</b>        | New Urban Agenda  |
| <b>OPEC</b>       | Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries                         |
| <b>PCR</b>        | Polymerase chain reaction   |
| <b>PPE</b>        | Personal Protective Equipment   |
| <b>SDG(s)</b>     | Sustainable Development Goal(s)   |
| <b>SMEs</b>       | Small and mid-size enterprises  |
| <b>SOP(s)</b>     | Standard Operating Procedure(s)   |
| <b>SCC</b>        | Suva City Council   |
| <b>UNCDF</b>      | United Nations Capital Development Fund                                   |
| <b>UNDP</b>       | United Nations Development Programme                                      |
| <b>UNECA</b>      | United Nations Economic Commission for Africa                             |
| <b>UNECLAC</b>    | United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean    |
| <b>UNECE</b>      | United Nations Economic Commission for Europe                             |
| <b>UNESCAP</b>    | United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific    |
| <b>UNESCWA</b>    | United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia            |
| <b>UN-Habitat</b> | UN Human Settlements Programme  |
| <b>UNICEF</b>     | United Nations Children's Fund  |
| <b>VAT</b>        | Value Added Tax   |
| <b>WHO</b>        | World Health Organization   |
| <b>YCC</b>        | Yaoundé City Council  |

# 1

## Introduction



# 1. Introduction

---

## 1.1. Background

The COVID-19 pandemic has been affecting cities far beyond its commonly associated health impacts. Urban areas produce over 80% of global economic output, but with over 95% of COVID-19 cases located in these areas, much of the economic activities in cities have been placed at a standstill due to the measures needed to control the pandemic. This has resulted in severe urban economic and financial impacts such as massive loss of jobs and rising unemployment, dwindling local government revenues, and enormous losses in productivity and business activity. The crisis has set back the progress from the fight against poverty. An estimated 71 to 100 million people have been pushed below the extreme poverty line in 2020, and inequality has increased particularly in developing countries.

While the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have hit urban areas particularly hard, cities as engines of growth are still expected to play a leading role in the recovery from the crisis. The United Nations developed A UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19 <sup>1</sup>, which highlights the need to ‘empower local governments; scale community and city level resilience’ as core components in attaining better recovery that strives for the achievement of the sustainable development goals of UN’s 2030 Agenda. This ensures that no one is left behind in the process of recovery, and orients policymakers at all levels towards ‘the transition to a healthier, resource efficient green and circular economy, founded on sustainable consumption and production patterns anchored to sustainable value chains’. The UN Secretary-General’s Policy Brief on COVID-19 in an Urban World <sup>2</sup> also highlights the importance of pursuing a resilient, inclusive and green economic recovery moving forward.

Taking off from these directives, the UN Regional Economic Commissions—United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), and United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)—together with the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) are collaborating on a joint UN project on Building Urban Economic Resilience during and after COVID-19. This project promotes the “recovering better” principle of the UN framework by developing measures for planning and building resilient cities; advocating for an approach that is multi-hazard, multi-sectorial, and multi-stakeholder; promoting the green and circular economy; overcoming inequalities; and assisting the most vulnerable groups.

The project focuses on strengthening the capacities of local governments globally—starting with 16 partner cities—to design, implement, and monitor sustainable, resilient, and inclusive COVID-19 economic responses, recovery, and rebuilding plans. It aims to contribute to planning for more resilient cities and local governments that are better

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_17503](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_17503)

