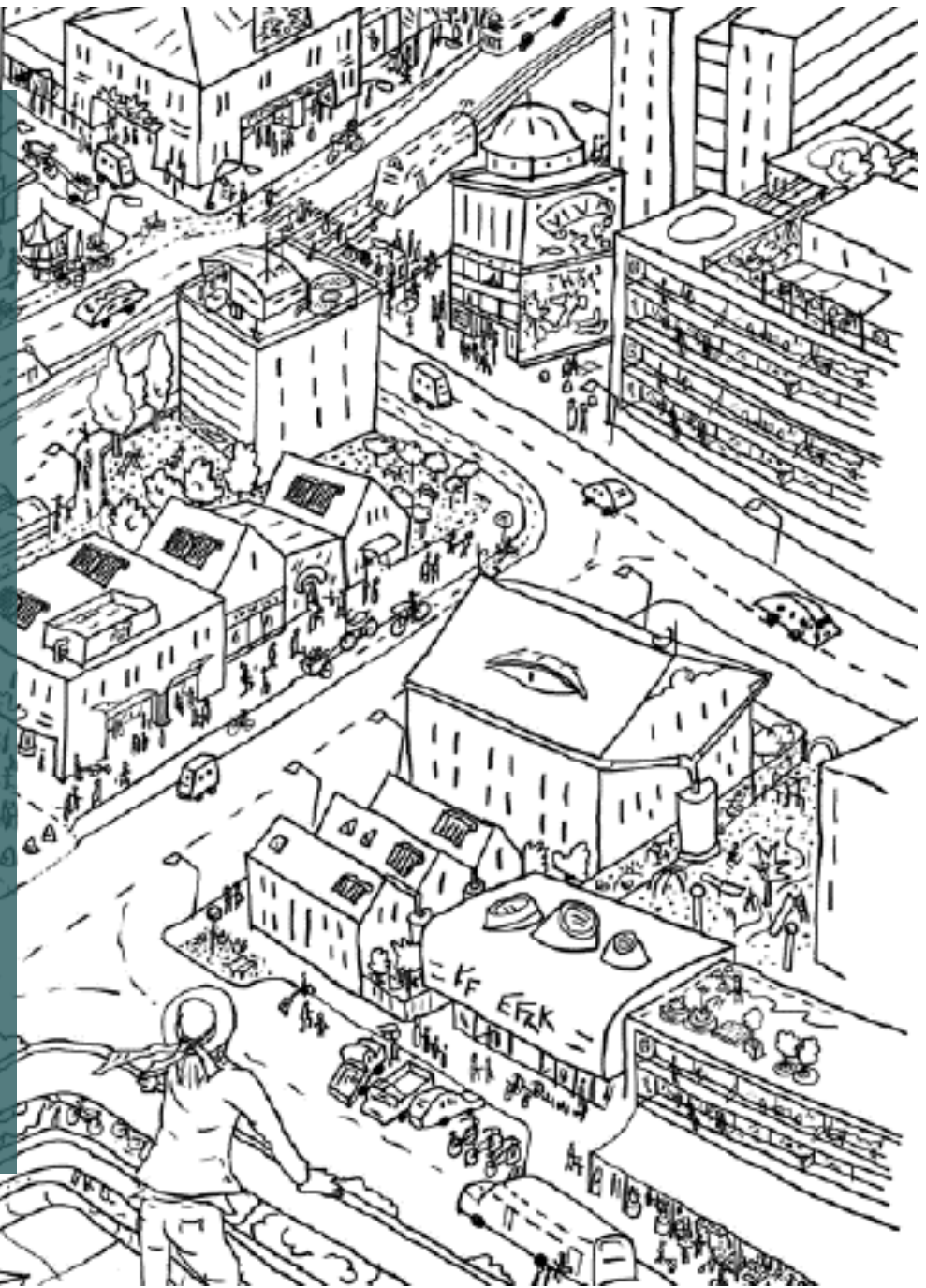




URBAN ECONOMY & SOCIETY

**A vibrant and diversified
economy and a system of
inclusive social protection
provides urban society
with livelihoods and
quality of life ensuring its
resilience toward shocks
and stresses.**



URBAN ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

**Urban
economy**

Urban safety

Food security

Public health

Urban economy is the sum of the interactions that aim at satisfying the needs of the urban society.

Urban society is the sum of the city's dwellers, users and institutions and of their relations, which frame the urban everyday life.



MARKETS OF MY CITY

Markets are the places where the demand for a good or a service meet the supply of this good or service

Men selling their fish



Woman buying fish



Community lending money



Woman obtaining microcredit

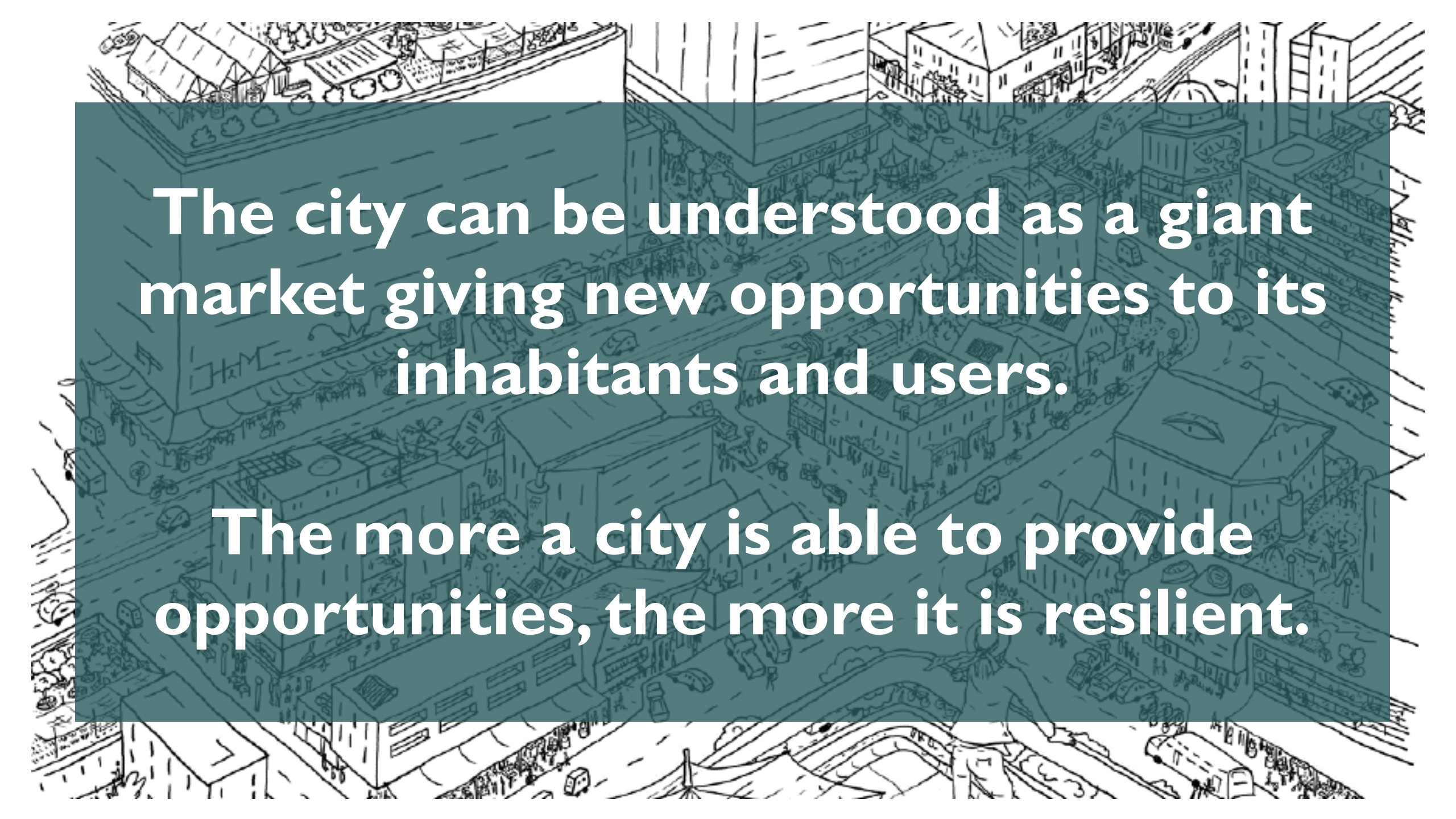


People looking for jobs



Firms looking for employees





The city can be understood as a giant market giving new opportunities to its inhabitants and users.

The more a city is able to provide opportunities, the more it is resilient.

FOSTER INCLUSIVE URBAN ECONOMIC GROWTH

1. **Diversifying and greening the economy** will provide more opportunities and enhance urban resilience toward shocks and stresses
2. **Job creation, access to microcredit and support to small and medium-sized firms** increases coping capacities of vulnerable populations
3. **Improved tax collection** contributes to resilience building by increasing resources for infrastructure maintenance and reducing existing inequalities

Inclusion of homeless in urban farming in
Capetown, South Africa

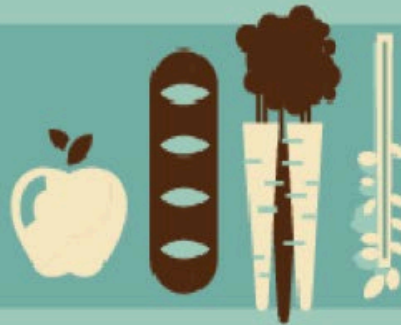
STRATEGY TO REDUCE INEQUALITY

SOCIAL SAFETY NETS KEEP MILLIONS OUT OF POVERTY

Social safety nets programs are targeted at poor and vulnerable households to protect them from economic shocks and natural disasters.



Conditional or unconditional cash transfers where families receive cash when their children attend schools and visit health clinics.



Nutritional feeding programs provide vitamin supplements for pregnant and nursing mothers, and school meals for children.



Public works programs generate temporary jobs and income.

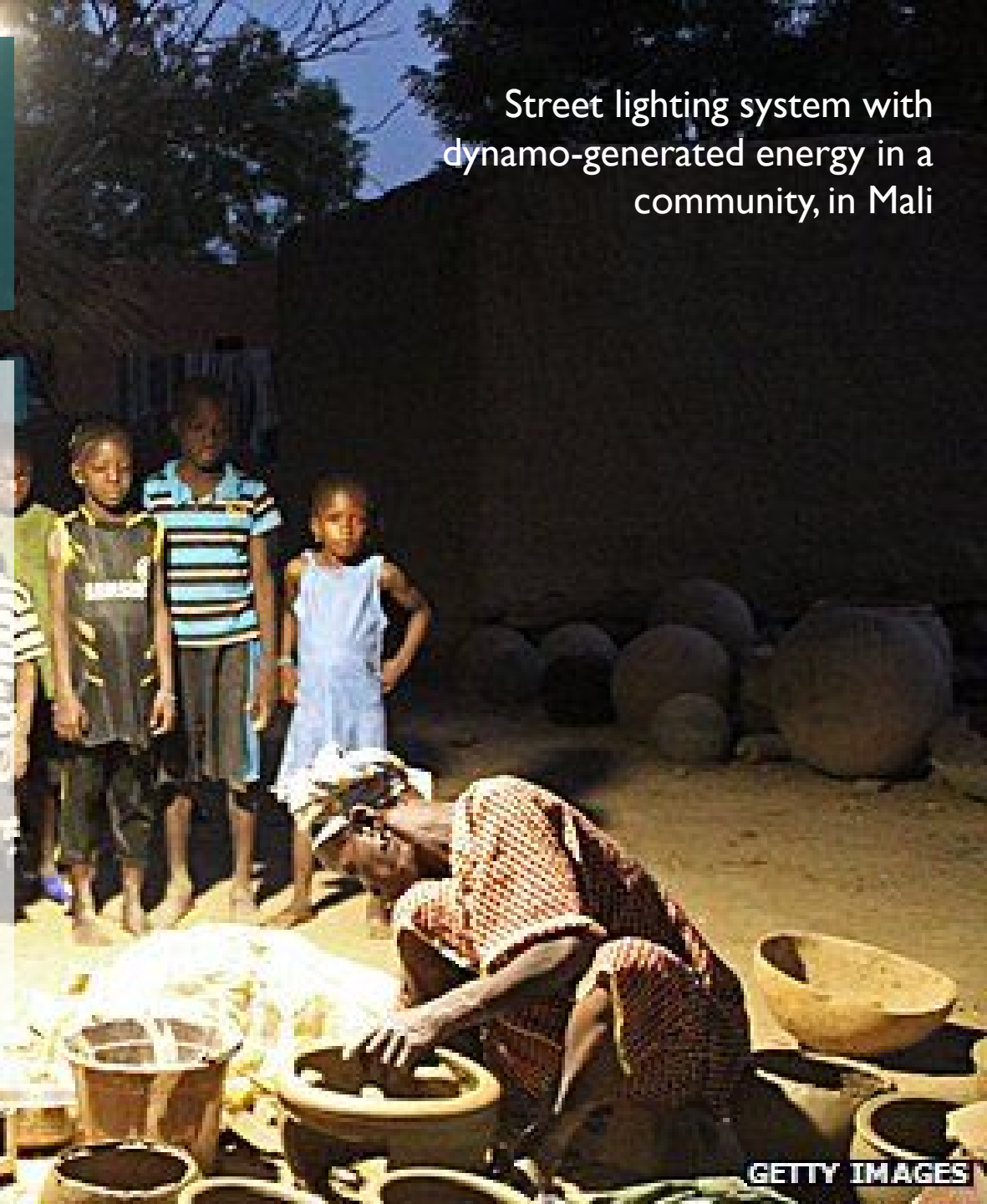


Fee waivers assist with the costs of housing, health care and education.

IMPROVE PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

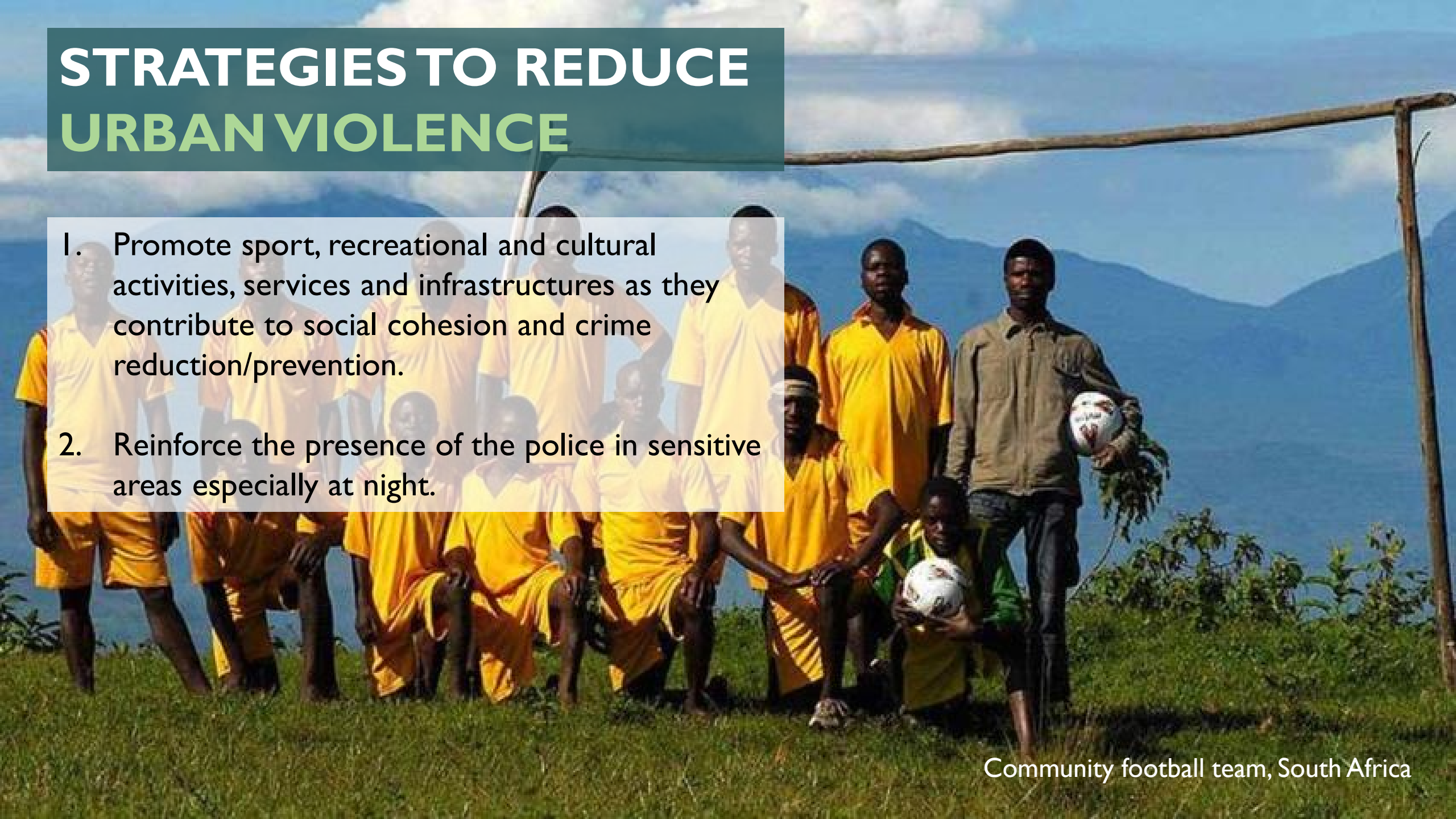
Street lighting system with
dynamo-generated energy in a
community, in Mali

1. **Diverse and inclusive public spaces** reinforce the productivity of cities, their social cohesion and their resilience.
2. **Street lighting, community policing and road safety** reduce urban violence and improve disaster recovery conditions.
3. **Inclusion and safety of women, youth and minorities** reduces their vulnerability to disasters.



STRATEGIES TO REDUCE URBAN VIOLENCE

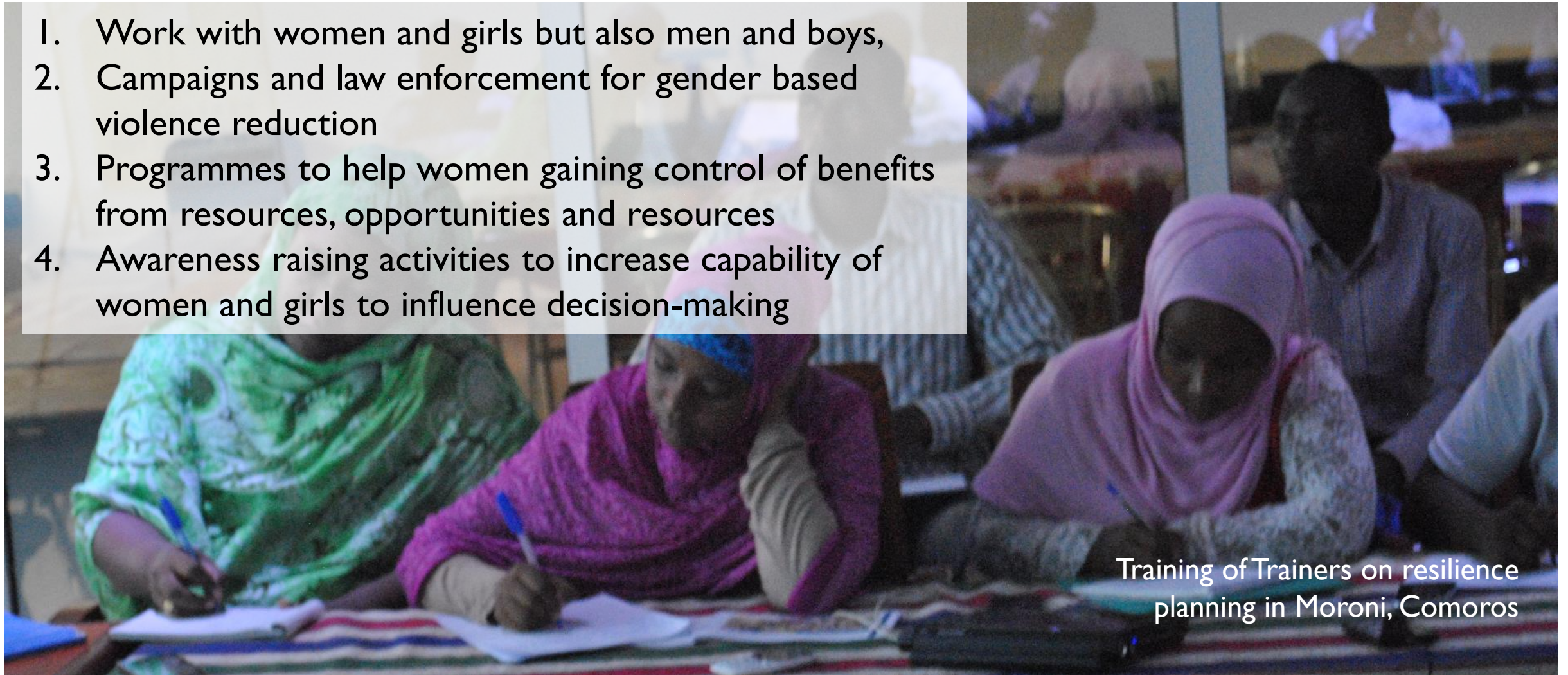
1. Promote sport, recreational and cultural activities, services and infrastructures as they contribute to social cohesion and crime reduction/prevention.
2. Reinforce the presence of the police in sensitive areas especially at night.



Community football team, South Africa

EMPOWERING WOMEN

1. Work with women and girls but also men and boys,
2. Campaigns and law enforcement for gender based violence reduction
3. Programmes to help women gaining control of benefits from resources, opportunities and resources
4. Awareness raising activities to increase capability of women and girls to influence decision-making



Training of Trainers on resilience planning in Moroni, Comoros



REINFORCE FOOD SECURITY

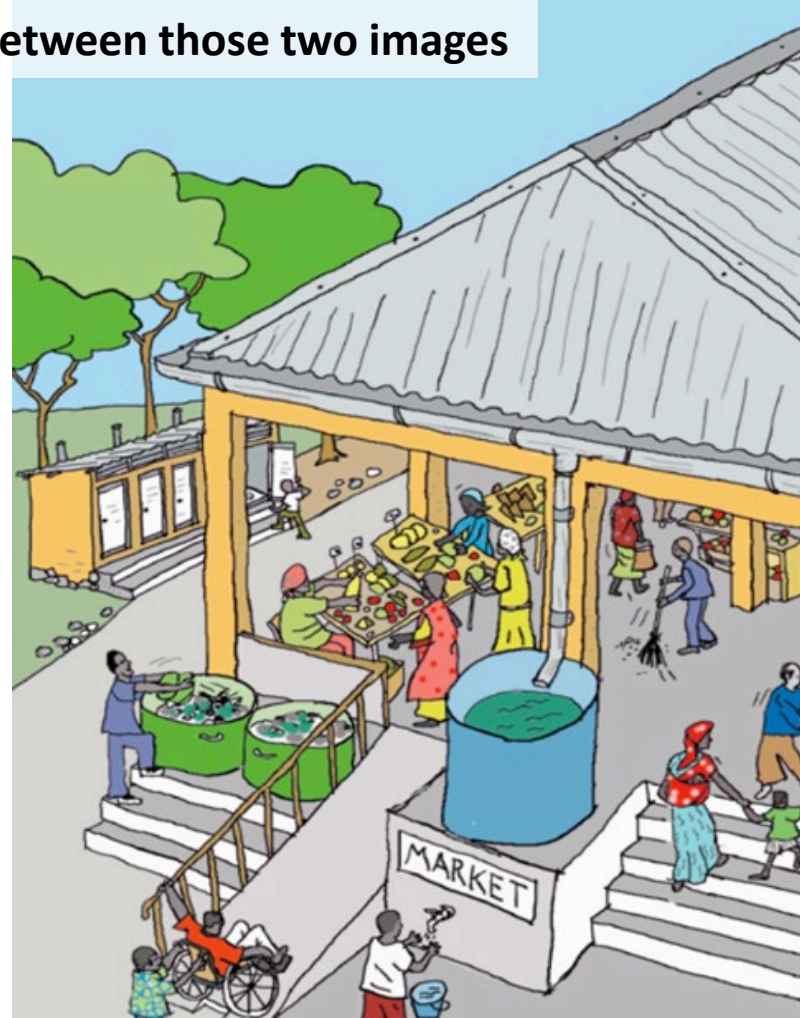
1. **Food insecurity threatens urban resilience:** it fosters urban dwellers' vulnerability and increases the risk of social unrest and violence.
2. **Reinforced urban-rural linkages** can slow down migration to informal neighbourhoods and unplanned urbanisation.
3. **Urban agriculture** contributes to urban resilience by **strengthening food security**, providing additional income to producers and reinforcing the adaptation of the urban landscape to climate change and natural disasters.

Building flood-resilient granaries
in Lumbo, Mozambique

LET'S DISCUSS!


Guaranteeing food safety starts with maintaining markets

Find the 5 differences between those two images



FOSTER PUBLIC HEALTH

1. **Epidemics and addictions contribute to making** populations more vulnerable to natural disasters.
2. Care about **mental health** is crucial for disaster recovery but also for enhancing urban resilience in good times.
3. **Awareness raising campaigns** on spread of diseases and addictions help in preventing damaging practices before, during and after disasters.

A photograph showing a community first aid training session in Kenya. A woman in a red shirt is demonstrating a first aid technique on a person lying on a blue cloth on the ground. A group of people, including children and adults, are standing around, watching the demonstration. The background shows a rural setting with trees and a clear sky.

Community first aid training in Kenya