









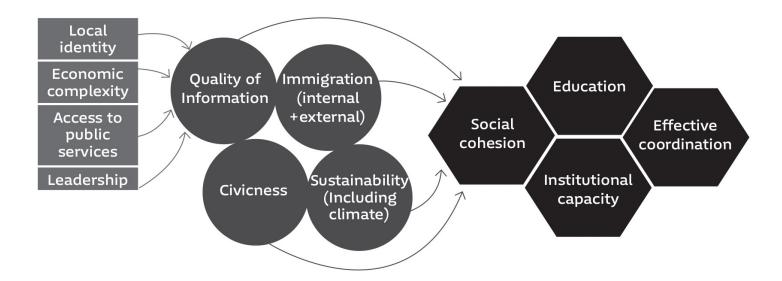
Prof. Clara Volintiru
Bucharest University of Economic Studies (ASE)
clara.volintiru@rei.ase.ro

## LOCAL RESILIENCE

New Metrics in the Current Context



## **Local Resilience**



- ✓ Piloting Local Resilience Metrics in Romania (December 2021) and the Republic of Moldova (February 2022)
- ✓ Novel and comprehensive resilience measurement that identifies capabilities and vulnerabilities at local level.
- ✓ Reveals the socio-economic mechanisms at play in our communities and their challenges in times of crisis.

Local resilience can be defined as the capacity of a community to resist, adapt and recover its functions and structures after a crisis or a disruptive event.





#### **Local Resilience**

**Evaluation** 

EC

**Foresight Process** 

and RRF National

Plans

NATO

organisational

review

## International Organizations Perspective:

Resilience Dimension	Socio-Economic, Health, Geopolitics/ Raw, Materials, Green, Digital	Energy, Health, Transport, Financial, ICT, Water, Food, Public & Legal Order and Safety, Chemical & Nuclear Industry, Space and Research	Pandemics and natural disaster (i.e., climate-related shocks), digitalisation and global markets	Infrastructure, Institutional, Social, Economic	Security, reliability of supply chains, organizations	
Metrics	Publicly available dashboards	Not defined / not publicly available	Selected thematic indicators	Selected thematic indicators	To be defined under the new ISO/TC 292	
Measurement Unit	Member states— public sector (e.g., governance) and markets (e.g. competitiveness)	Countries— particularly in terms of public bodies (i.e., security capabilities)	Business Sectors and Countries	Public Institutions and Cities	Public and Private Organisations	
Primary Function of Foresight Process	Structural Cohesion and Economic Recovery	Security & Emergency Response (Civilian Preparedness)	Global Markets	Institutional Resilience	Horizontal Harmonization, Standardization	
Monitorization and	Annual Strategic	Internal	Thematic reports	Thematic reports	Integrated in the	

OECD

WB

ISO

ISO implementation

and adoption







## Socio-Economic Resilience

#### SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE SOCIO-ECONOMIC POLICIES

_					
	AFFECE	TO	DACIE	CEDVACEC	
_	MULESS	10	DASIL	SERVICES	

Key dimensions

DETERMINANTS

Existence of adaptive policy in economics

Targeted social policies at local level

Intra- and Inter-community connectedness (e.g. distance to services, territorial sprawl)

Endowments (e.g hospital facilities, no. of hospital beds)

Endowments (e.g., staff per capita / number of units per capita, school transport)

Individual mobility

Availability of financial resources

Availability of support measures

INDICATORS

Number of assets per capita (active, assets, available sums)

**ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES** 

CRITICAL

Education inclusion

System continuity

Energy efficiency

sexual minorities)

Energy poverty

Alternative sources of information

Availability and use of public transportation

Social cleavages (ethic, religious, marginalised,

Availability of green spaces

Waste management facilities

Contentious politics (protest) Repression (experience with)

Law enforcement capacity

Share of vulnerable people in the population (health, finances)

Access to utilities (energy, sewage)

Access to health services

Access to education

Unemployment

GDP / capita

Poverty

Number of private companies Personal Income Tax Collected

Security Resilience

SAFETY

### Democratic Resilience

DEMOCRATIC RESILIENCE								
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY	SOCIAL CAPITAL	GOVERNANCE INEQUITY	TRUST					

#### DETERMINANTS

Continuity in office

Quality of local planning

Frequency of reporting

Civic culture

Clientelism

Politicization

Corruption

Trust in elected officials

Trust in public institution

Interpersonal trust

#### INDICATORS

Capacity to monitor

Capacity to control

Continuity of public goods and service delivery

Reliable communication

Civic action

Civic capabilities

Compliant civic behaviour

#### INFRASTRUCTURE THREATS DETERMINANTS INDICATORS Administrative reforms Service digitisation (e.g. number of devices/public services online/internet penetration) Continuous access to global supply chains

NON CONVENTIONAL

SECURITY RESILIENCE

Surveillance capacity (e.g. number of surveillance units)

Disruption in critical supplies

SOCIAL POLARIZATION

Affected by disinformation

Cyber-attacks vulnerability

Climate change effects (e.g. CO2 emissions/ pollution levels, heat waves / desertification / extreme weather events)

Local inequalities (e.g. socio-economic, ethnic)

Crime rates



Category

Key dimensions

Socio-Economic Local Resilience Matrix

Impact of COVID-19

Difference Before - After March 2020	High personal income	Job security	Community belonging sentiment	Easy access to local public services	Access to Utilities	Access to Energy	Access to Healthcare	Access to Education	GDP per capita	Unemployment rate	Companies at 1000 persons
ALBA	-14.0%	-16.6%	-8.9%	-25.4%	-3.6%	-1.1%	-10.4%	-11.9%	0.0%	22.6%	7.1%
ARAD	-16.5%	-17.9%	-17.5%	-28.6%	-5.5%	-5.3%	-11.1%	-20.6%	-3.0%	83.3%	4.1%
ARGES	-6.9%	-11.4%	-4.2%	-19.7%	-1.9%	-0.6%	-14.2%	-8.3%	-6.1%	26.7%	5.8%
BACAU	-11.0%	-12.1%	-9.8%	-20.3%	-1.9%	-3.4%	-9.7%	-11.6%	1.7%	3.8%	6.7%
BIHOR	-17.8%	-27.3%	-20.9%	-27.7%	-6.1%	-4.6%	-14.9%	-19.3%	-5.0%	64.3%	4.7%
BISTRITA-NASAUD	-2.8%	-9.2%	-11.7%	-10.9%	-7.7%	-6.9%	-19.4%	-18.6%	-5.2%	30.8%	9.8%
BOTOSANI	-11.0%	-18.7%	-11.2%	-15.8%	-0.2%	-4.7%	-12.8%	-8.0%	-3.3%	11.5%	8.3%
BRAILA	-8.3%	-15.3%	-14.3%	-23.8%	-5.6%	-5.9%	-20.5%	-12.5%	-3.8%	22.9%	4.5%
BRASOV	-22.3%	-27.9%	-18.2%	-21.0%	-7.1%	-6.7%	-15.8%	-22.6%	-1.5%	30.0%	5.3%
BUCURESTI	-7.7%	-13.3%	-14.4%	-18.6%	-8.1%	-5.2%	-16.9%	-10.7%	-0.6%	0.0%	2.0%
BUZAU	-13.3%	-17.1%	-15.4%	-24.4%	-2.3%	-1.9%	-14.4%	-18.8%	3.7%	19.7%	4.6%
CALARASI	5.2%	-5.0%	-5.3%	-17.4%	-0.8%	-2.6%	-12.1%	-6.9%	-1.2%	19.4%	5.1%
CARAS-SEVERIN	-11.8%	-22.9%	-14.1%	-20.5%	0.6%	-0.8%	-10.7%	-9.7%	-2.7%	9.7%	5.0%
CLUJ	-11.7%	-10.1%	-10.9%	-15.7%	-1.2%	-2.5%	-8.2%	-9.8%	1.4%	33.3%	3.4%
CONSTANTA	-14.2%	-22.0%	-13.2%	-24.9%	-6.8%	-5.8%	-20.6%	-14.5%	-4.2%	20.0%	4.7%
COVASNA	-14.4%	-22.0%	-15.0%	-26.3%	-5.1%	-3.8%	-20.3%	-12.0%	-1.7%	54.5%	4.2%
DAMBOVITA	-7.7%	-20.5%	-8.4%	-13.2%	-2.7%	-2.6%	-13.3%	-15.2%	-4.7%	-5.9%	7.2%
DOLJ	2.9%	-3.6%	-8.6%	-10.4%	-2.3%	-3.8%	-3.8%	-16.0%	-0.7%	6.0%	6.3%
GALATI	-11.6%	-10.4%	-4.0%	-11.7%	-3.5%	-4.0%	-15.4%	-13.7%	0.0%	16.1%	4.0%
GIURGIU	-7.7%	-16.3%	-12.6%	-23.4%	-3.5%	-1.7%	-11.9%	-9.9%	-0.1%	30.0%	9.7%
GORJ	-14.5%	-21.6%	-14.2%	-20.2%	-2.9%	-5.5%	-13.2%	-11.7%	-3.4%	8.6%	6.3%
HARGHITA	-9.1%	-12.6%	-16.6%	-15.6%	-4.3%	-2.8%	-11.5%	-19.5%	-1.2%	18.4%	2.0%
HUNEDOARA	-8.8%	-16.9%	-13.9%	-21.9%	0.4%	-4.4%	-13.8%	-14.9%	-0.3%	13.3%	6.0%
IALOMITA	-19.5%	-23.3%	-14.0%	-21.9%	-9.2%	-7.7%	-18.8%	-17.2%	0.9%	8.9%	4.4%
IASI	-2.0%	-9.9%	-9.2%	-20.5%	-7.4%	-5.3%	-11.7%			14.8%	7.1%
ILFOV	-8.9%	-10.6%	-2.3%	-13.1%	-1.3%	-1.8%	-14.7%			75.0%	5.2%
MARAMURES	-11.9%	-21.5%	-22.8%	-21.7%	-4.1%	-4.3%	-14.3%			-11.5%	6.8%
MEHEDINTI	-7.1%	-11.8%	-16.3%	-15.4%	-3.9%	-4.5%	-19.2%			-5.9%	7.3%
MURES	-10.9%	-11.1%	-13.5%	-15.9%	0.0%	-2.7%	-12.0%	-9.0%	1.4%	0.0%	4.9%
NEAMT	-12.3%	-18.1%	-13.4%	-18.7%	-1.0%	-1.9%	-15.9%	-14.8%	-2.5%	25.0%	
OLT	-12.9%	-17.2%	-17.2%	-24.0%	4.4%	-3.9%	-10.8%			7.3%	4.5%
PRAHOVA	4.1%	-19.2%	-11.8%	-16.6%	1.6%	-3.8%	-16.6%			20.8%	
SALAJ	0.7%	-10.9%	-1.2%	-13.2%	-6.6%	-9.7%	-11.3%	-14.7%	-1.2%	23.8%	
SATU MARE	-9.5%	-12.4%	-13.8%	-22.6%	-2.0%	-4.2%	-13.5%			48.0%	5.4%
SIBIU	-13.7%	-14.5%	-7.9%	-14.6%	-4.7%	-11.0%	-15.0%			55.6%	5.7%
SUCEAVA	-14.8%	-17.4%	-21.9%	-26.5%	-8.5%	-8.1%	-23.5%			6.3%	5.4%
TELEORMAN	-4.1%	-13.0%	-17.0%	-13.9%	-9.2%	-7.5%	-18.4%			4.8%	6.4%
TIMIS	-10.6%	-9.0%	-17.0%	-22.0%	-3.8%	-5.9%	-15.2%			62.5%	4.7%
TULCEA	-11.5%	-7.5%	-3.0%	-17.3%	-6.9%	-8.8%	-16.3%			-14.3%	7.9%
VALCEA	-20.1%	-22.0%	-18.6%	-22.3%	-4.6%	-6.2%	-9.6%			28.6%	
VASLUI	-15.4%	-15.8%	-14.0%	-20.3%	-2.9%	-4.9%	-11.7%			-1.3%	6.4%
VRANCEA	-10.5%	-17.1%	-12.1%	-19.8%	-11.8%	-11.1%	-20.3%			16.7%	6.1%



Category

Key dimensions

Socio-Economic Local Resilience Matrix

Current Context

After March 2020	High personal income	Job security	Community belonging sentiment	Easy access to local public services	Access to Utilities	Access to Energy	Access to Healthcare	Access to Education	GDP per capita	Unemployment rate	Companies at 1000 persons
ALBA	0.80	0.86	0.80	0.78	0.84	0.89	0.89	0.95	0.41	3.80	0.42
ARAD	0.74	0.77	0.67	0.70	0.86	0.88	0.85	0.84	0.39	2.20	0.46
ARGES	0.85	0.84	0.82	0.84	0.96	1.00	0.79	0.85	0.35	3.80	0.47
BACAU	0.81	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.93	0.94	0.84	0.86	0.26	5.40	0.28
BIHOR	0.80	0.68	0.72	0.81	0.85	0.88	0.79	0.74	0.31	2.30	0.54
BISTRITA-NASAUD	0.83	0.83	0.79	0.86	0.83	0.90	0.79	0.99	0.26	3.40	0.42
BOTOSANI	0.80	0.73	0.80	0.88	0.85	0.90	0.83	0.82	0.20	2.90	0.18
BRAILA	0.84	0.82	0.77	0.77	0.96	0.92	0.79	0.91	0.28	4.30	0.33
BRASOV	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.80	0.92	0.91	0.83	0.88	0.47	2.60	0.58
BUCURESTI	0.88	0.84	0.80	0.83	0.85	0.89	0.86	0.99	1.00	1.20	0.89
BUZAU	0.84	0.82	0.74	0.80	0.93	0.94	0.84	0.84	0.28	7.90	0.37
CALARASI	0.81	0.87	0.75	0.78	0.94	0.95	0.83	0.93	0.21	4.30	0.28
CARAS-SEVERIN	0.85	0.76	0.74	0.77	0.96	0.95	0.76	0.90	0.29	3.40	0.26
CLUJ	0.84	0.89	0.87	0.88	1.00	0.98	0.94	0.89	0.56	1.60	0.80
CONSTANTA	0.83	0.75	0.75	0.68	0.87	0.88	0.69	0.77	0.45	3.00	0.51
COVASNA	0.73	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.88	0.87	0.76	0.78	0.28	5.10	0.32
DAMBOVITA	0.82	0.73	0.80	0.84	0.93	0.93	0.81	0.83	0.25	3.20	0.29
DOLI	0.97	1.00	0.86	0.85	0.96	0.98	1.00	0.81	0.30	7.10	0.40
GALATI	0.82	0.86	0.81	0.87	0.96	0.97	0.82	0.97	0.27	6.50	0.33
GIURGIU	0.70	0.69	0.67	0.72	0.83	0.92	0.84	0.92	0.24	2.60	0.35
GORJ	0.73	0.69	0.73	0.72	0.84	0.85	0.80	0.89	0.39	3.80	0.33
HARGHITA	0.67	0.74	0.69	0.75	0.89	0.86	0.80	0.83	0.28	4.50	0.39
HUNEDOARA	0.84	0.82	0.76	0.83	0.97	0.97	0.87	0.86	0.31	3.40	0.35
IALOMITA	0.64	0.66	0.73	0.76	0.79	0.83	0.69	0.78	0.26	4.90	0.28
IASI	1.00	0.89	1.00	0.97	0.90	0.91	0.89	0.97	0.32	3.10	0.33
ILFOV	0.78	0.94	0.79	0.85	0.88	0.96	0.74	0.78	0.45	0.70	1.00
MARAMURES	0.86	0.81	0.76	0.85	0.96	0.98	0.93	0.86	0.28	2.30	0.38
MEHEDINTI	0.82	0.81	0.69	0.75	0.96	0.94	0.76	0.85	0.27	6.40	0.22
MURES	0.75	0.84	0.72	0.77	0.95	0.97	0.88	0.99	0.32	2.70	0.43
NEAMT	0.81	0.80	0.77	0.84	0.94	0.96	0.78	0.92	0.25	5.00	0.27
OLT	0.77	0.77	0.80	0.78	0.92	0.94	0.82	0.87	0.25	5.90	0.29
PRAHOVA	0.89	0.74	0.72	0.80	0.89	0.91	0.77	0.89	0.41	2.90	0.41
SALAJ	0.90	0.88	0.91	0.89	0.76	0.80	0.82	0.85	0.32	5.20	0.40
SATU MARE	0.76	0.83	0.81	0.82	0.93	0.91	0.78	0.82	0.27	3.70	0.35
SIBIU	0.90	0.93	0.94	1.00	0.93	0.88	0.85	0.84	0.43	2.80	0.46
SUCEAVA	0.84	0.86	0.68	0.78	0.90	0.91	0.78	0.71	0.22	5.10	0.29
TELEORMAN	0.84	0.81	0.71	0.82	0.90	0.91	0.80	0.79	0.23	6.60	0.27
TIMIS	0.86	0.94	0.84	0.85	0.88	0.87	0.81	0.84	0.48	1.30	0.58
TULCEA	0.87	0.86	0.81	0.83	0.93	0.91	0.79	0.86	0.31	3.00	0.35
VALCEA	0.77	0.76	0.83	0.88	0.95	0.93	0.83	1.00	0.32	3.60	0.36
VASLUI	0.82	0.79	0.79	0.83	0.89	0.93	0.87	0.89	0.18	7.40	0.19
VRANCEA	0.78	0.76	0.77	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.74	0.73	0.24	4.20	0.32

**BUCURESTI** 

Economic Local Resilience

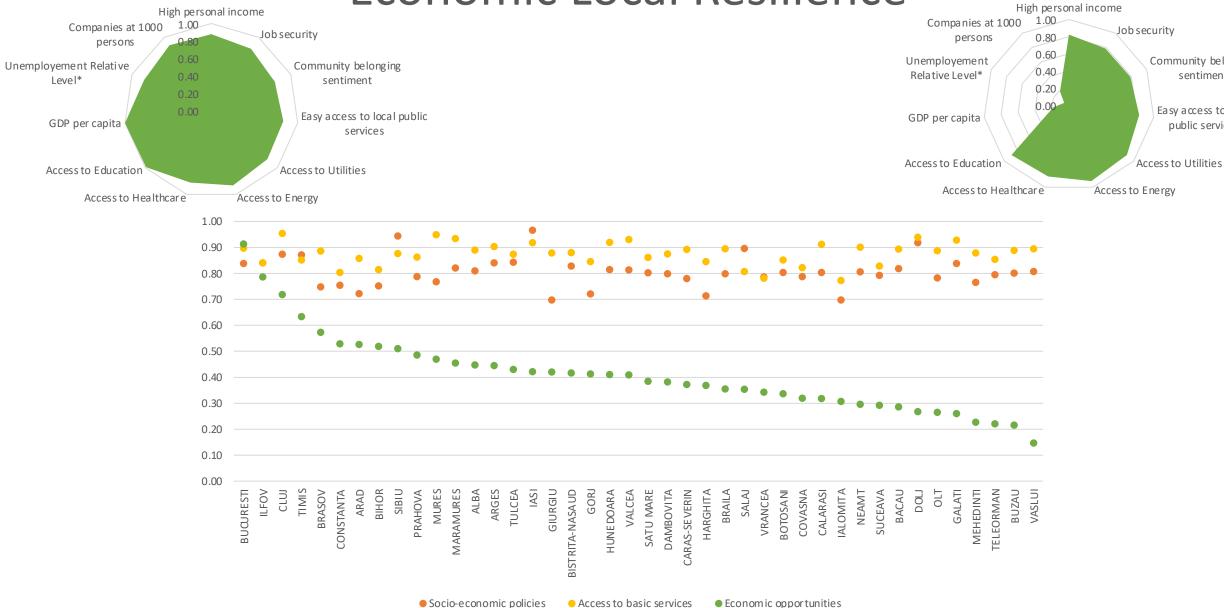


Community belonging

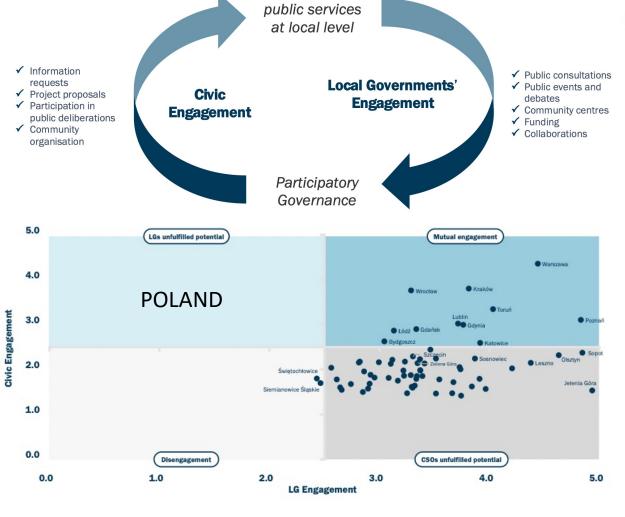
sentiment

Easy access to local

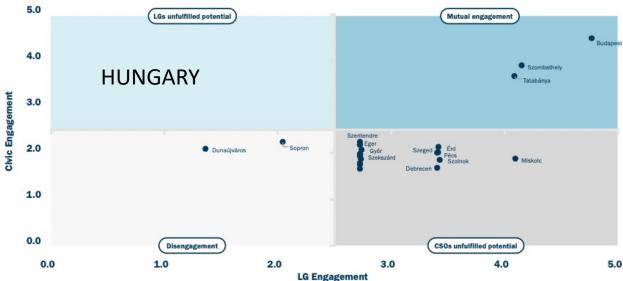
public services

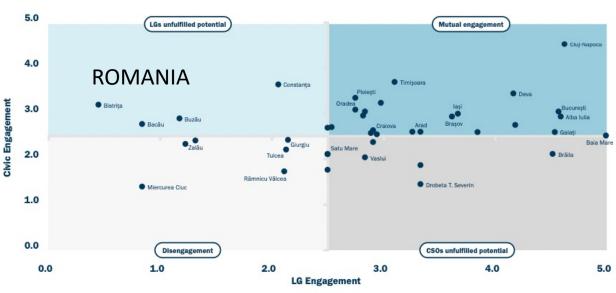


# Local Democratic Resilience in East-Central Europe



Co-production of





G | M | F

The German Marshall Fund of the United States

STRENGTHENING TRANSATLANTIC COOPERATION