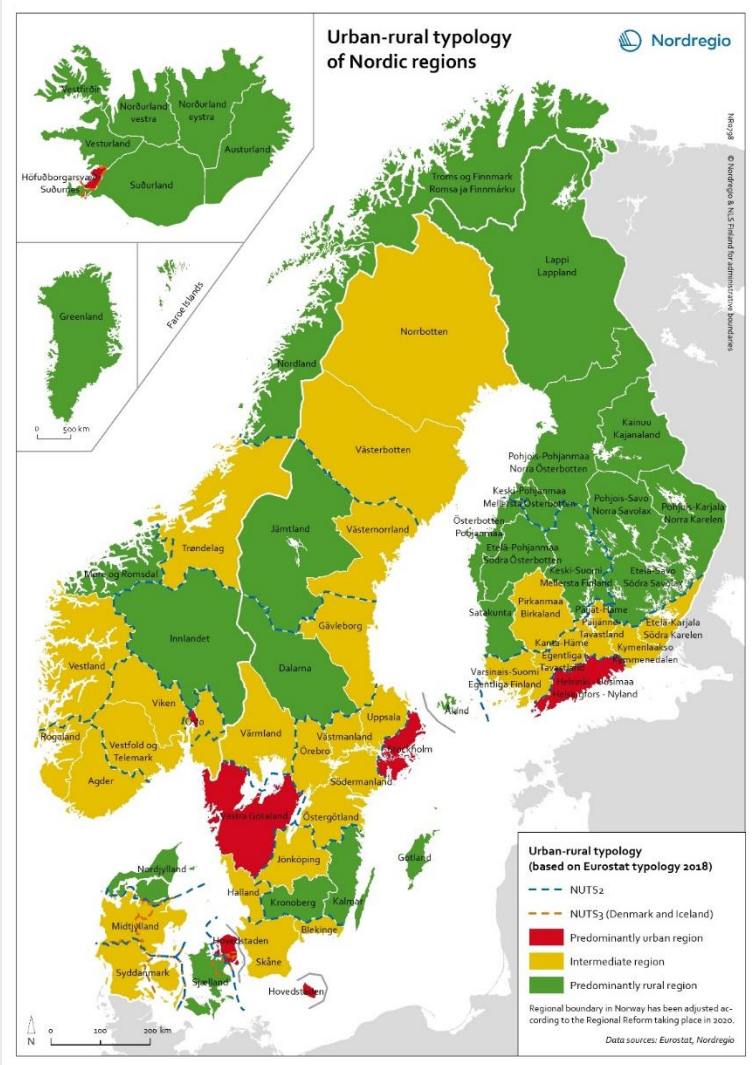
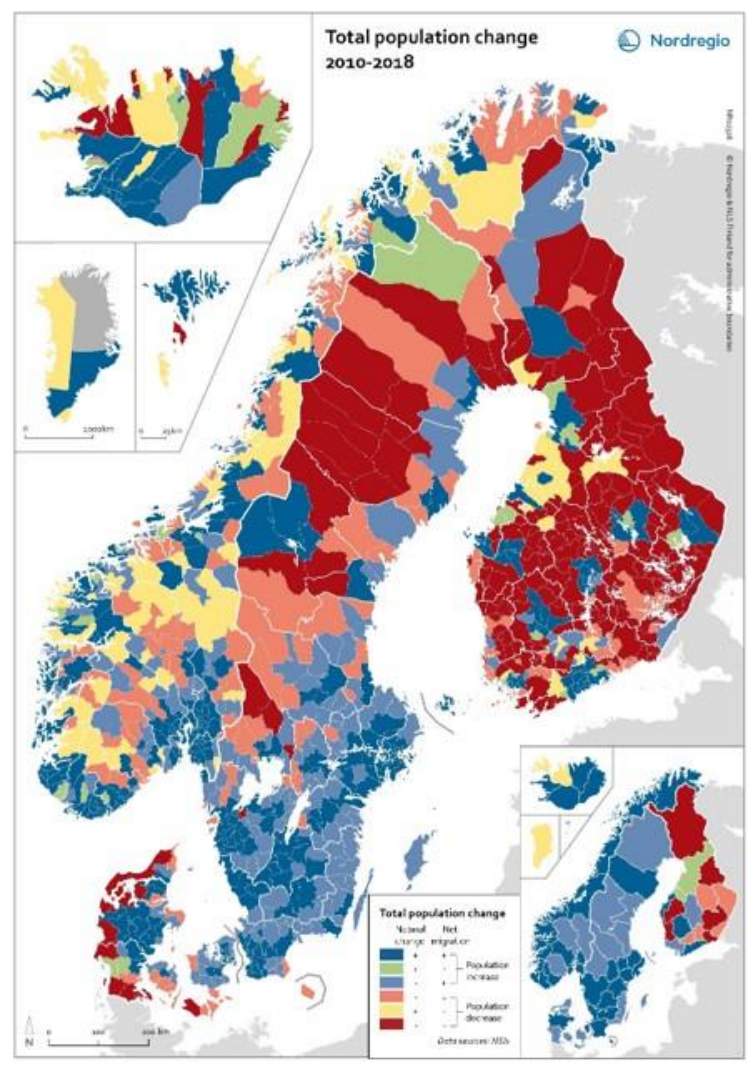


Linking Innovation and Resilience: Synergy Effects for Regional Development

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Northern Periphery Programme
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Some of the challenges regions have to cope with



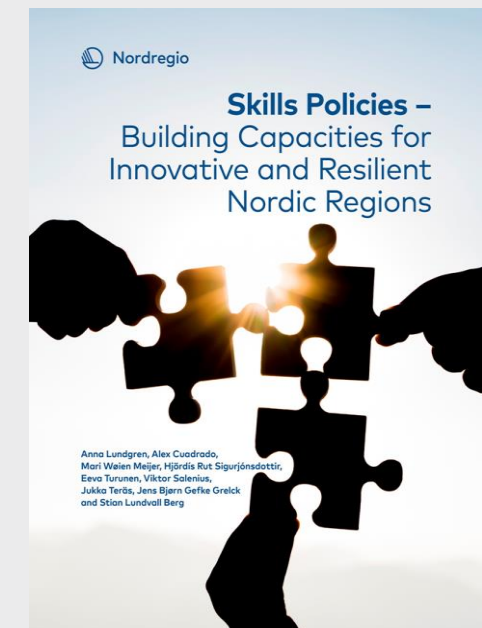
STATE OF THE NORDIC REGION 2020



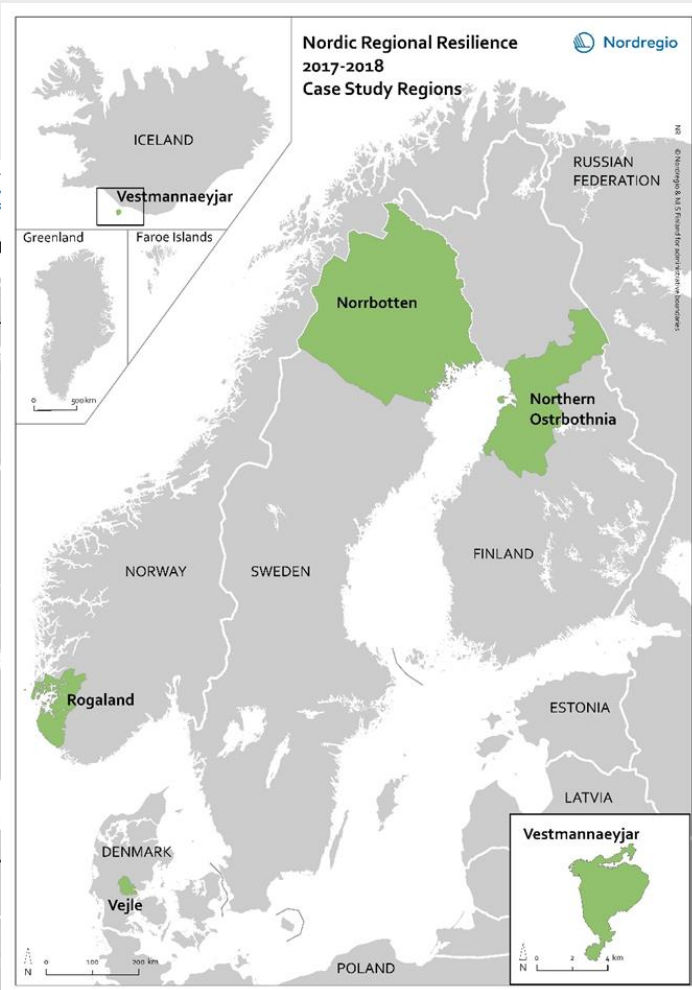
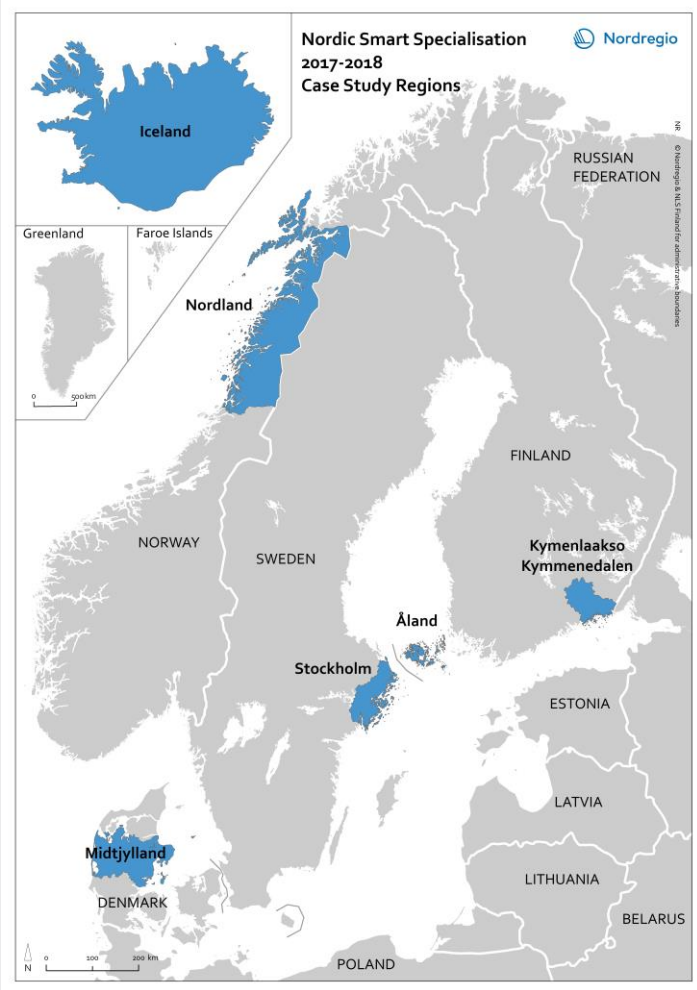
Nordic Council
of Ministers

Four in-depth studies initiated by the Nordic thematic group for innovative and resilient regions 2017-2020

1. Economic and social resilience
2. Smart specialisation
3. Digitalisation
4. Skills (up-coming)



Case study regions



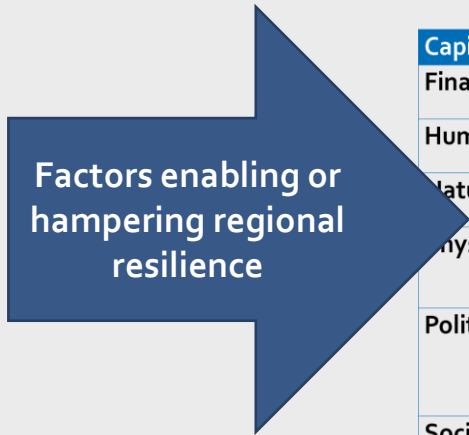
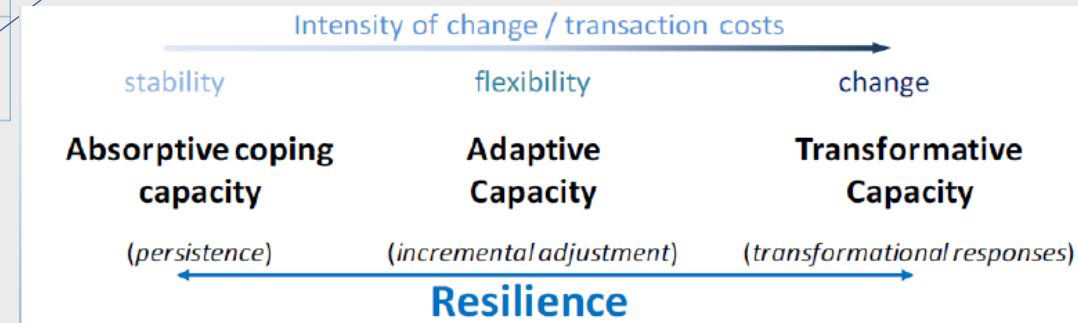
Regional economic and social resilience

- The Latin root *resilire*, to leap back or to rebound
- The ability of a region to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from a disturbance (Foster, 2007)
- Four interrelated dimensions of regional economic resilience: resistance, recovery, re-orientation, and renewal (Martin, 2012)



How can regions work with resilience?

Hazard type	Findings
Financial	Small and unstable currency (VME) Financial crises – past and future (NO, VME, RL, NB, V)
Technological	Smartphones introduced in the market, collapse of Nokia (NO), impact on Telia and Ericsson (NB); Shale gas technological 'revolution', leading to price shock (RL); automation and digitalisation: impact on jobs and skills (NO, VME, RL, NB, V) Cybersecurity, social exclusion and competitiveness (V)
Commodity price	Iron-ore and other minerals (NO, NB) Forest-based products (NO, NB) Fish (VME) Oil and gas (RL)
Demand-driven	Decline in paper consumption (NO, NB) Loss of Russian market in fish and dairy products, due to economic crisis and sanctions (VME, NO)
Policy-induced and regulatory	Regional reforms (NO, V) Fishing quota system and fees (VME) Centralisation of services (VME) The green transition (RL)
Geopolitical	Repercussions of international sanctions on Russia (NO, VME) Brexit vote (NO, NB, VME, V) OPEC's internal challenges and upsurge of alternative energy mixes (RL) USA's increasing protectionism (NB, V)
Environmental	Volcanic activity, Extreme weather conditions, potential collapse of fish stocks (VME) Flooding and climate change (V) Impact of the green transition on oil and gas industry (RL) Impact of climate change on reindeer herding (NB) Food security and peace (NB)

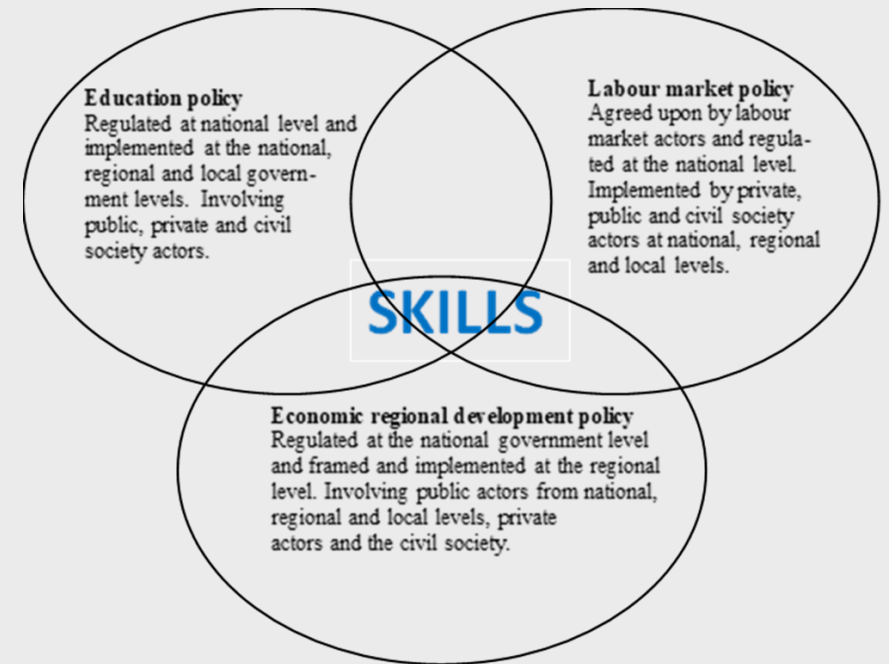


Capital	Capabilities/Assets
Financial	e.g. Functioning/stable markets, emergency funds, savings, credit, banking facilities, etc...
Human	e.g. vocational skills, attainment of education, knowledge, practices, etc...
Natural	e.g. forest, agricultural land, livestock, minerals, water resources, etc..
Physical	e.g. commodities, electricity, transport infrastructure, telecommunication infrastructures, productive land/capital, social infrastructure, etc...
Political	e.g. functioning institutions, trust in institutions, participatory processes, political participation in community gatherings, community organisations influencing local power structures, etc..
Social	e.g. community organisations and their capacity to get organised, informal/formal conflict management mechanisms, engaged citizens, minorities participation and integration, trust among actors, security, etc.

What makes a region able to...		
... resist, or prevent negative impacts of shocks and stress?	... adjust to new conditions (without major structural changes)?	...change fundamental structures?

How can regions work with skills?

1. **Skills assessment and anticipation**
Current and future skills needs
2. **Skills development**
Formal and informal education and vocational training (i.e. provision of skills, skills gaps and skills mismatch)
3. **Skills governance**
Collaboration in a cross-sectoral and multi-level governance context



Actors in the regional skills eco-systems:

Regions and regional development actors, Municipalities, Educational actors with responsibility for secondary education, tertiary education and Vocational Education and Training (VET) and life long learning, Labour market actors and employment services, and Business sector, employers (private and public) and employers organisations

Innovative and Resilient Regions in the Global Context

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES



Skills development, smart specialisation and digitalisation reinforce resilience

Economic and social **resilience** defines how capable the regional economies are to cope with change (negative or positive shocks or stress) and continue to develop

The question is what are the factors driving resilience of the regions?

Digitalisation can be a true driver for change in many sectors – if embedded in local and regional strategies

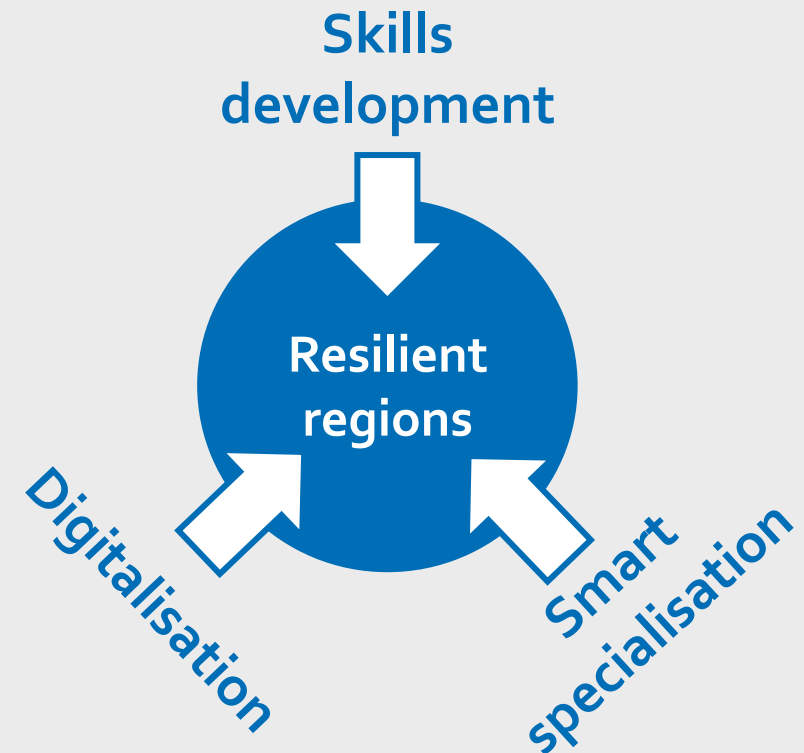
Skills analysis, skills development and skills governance requires good cross-sectoral collaboration between actors on different levels (national, regional, local)



Smart specialisation can provide an “innovation tool” to develop regional strengths, business, and skills, when embedded in real needs and prerequisites of the region

Recommendations for building and strengthening regional resilience

1. **Keep a proactive approach towards opportunities and risks of the region** – a strategic mindset, joint knowledge base for stakeholders and monitor continuously
2. **Work actively with skills analysis, skills development and skills governance** – embrace the cross-sectoral and multi-level governance framework and enhance collaboration with all relevant actors
3. **Empower the region** – mobilise key stakeholders and the social capital by setting inclusive goals, creating a sense of urgency and establishing arenas for co-creation
4. **Build trust and a culture of collaboration** – in formal and informal networks as well as through inclusive planning processes



Thanks.

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