REGIONAL TRAINING ON THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS (NSDS) AND ADVANCED DATA PLANNING TOOL (ADAPT)

FRAGILITY, CRISIS AND STATISTICAL STRATEGIC PLANNING

Virtual Training
15-18 June, 2021
AGENDA

• What is a Crisis?
• What is Fragility?
• Crisis management
• NSDS process
• Discussion
What is a crisis?

- A disruption that physically affects a system as a whole and threatens its basic assumptions, its subjective sense of self, and its existential core.
- “...a situation faced by an individual, group or organization which they are unable to cope with by the use of normal routine procedures and in which stress is created by sudden change.”
- “...a critical situation that threatens the functioning or survival of an individual, community, organization, or state. It can strike anyone, anytime, and anywhere. A crisis has three key features: it is unexpected, unique, and largely uncontrollable. It affects something or someone’s ability to function or survive. Some crises occur from natural disturbances, others arise out of technological breakdown or human misconduct.”
What is fragility?

• the combination of exposure to risk and insufficient coping capacity of the state, systems and/or communities to manage, absorb or mitigate those risks.
• can lead to negative outcomes including violence, poverty, inequality, displacement, and environmental and political degradation.
• is measured on a spectrum of intensity and expressed in different ways across the economic, environmental, political, security and societal dimensions.

What about the NSS?

• Losses or damages of statistical resources
• Competition with other government priorities
Crisis management

NSSs in developing countries, including SIDS, fragile states, and least-developed and low-income countries are expectedly more vulnerable.

It is essential for NSSs to have a more specific and comprehensive preparedness and response plan in place

• A plan not limited to disaster-related risks and must also address a wide range of crises and emergencies.
• The plan should provide adequate guidance for the NSO and other members of the NSS in mitigating impact and in managing appropriate recovery, restoration, and/or rebuilding measures.

A modern NSDS must therefore include a risk-informed preparedness and response strategy as one of its key outputs and a comprehensive risk mitigation plan that includes such strategy to be launched into action when needed.

The strategy may include disaster and emergency response, recovery, business continuity plan, crisis management and communication, and change management as key components.

One potential challenge: statistics may not be among the immediate spending priorities of the government and may not receive proportionate funding. Therefore, it is crucial to mobilize support from the top political players, policy decision-makers and development partners.
NSDS : strategic planning in times of crisis

Challenges for the NSS:
- Increased data demand
- Change in procedures: innovation
- Decreased capacity
- Rising competition from the data ecosystem
- Advocacy/communication to raise the profile of statistics

NSDS for countries in fragile OR crisis situation:
PREPAREDNESS & FLEXIBILITY:
RISK ANALYSIS, MITIGATION PLAN, SCENARIOS,
At stake:
EXISTENTIAL CORE OF THE NSS; FUNDING; DEVELOPMENT; LNOB (SDGs)
Where to tap in the NSDS process?

Assess the NSS in relation to risks associated with known disaster hazards and other possible sources of risks.

Identify realistic and priority strategic goals and key outputs for the NSS.

Identify specific actions and corresponding costs, key risk factors and mitigating measures for the NSS and in priority sectors and/or subject-matter areas.

Monitoring and evaluation
Discussion

Lessons learnt from crises situation: Sharing experiences

• Increased data demand – timely and targeted
• Rising competition from the data ecosystem
• Coordination of the NSS – aligning NSDS to short term priorities vs. medium to long term
• Dissemination & communication,
• Funding