

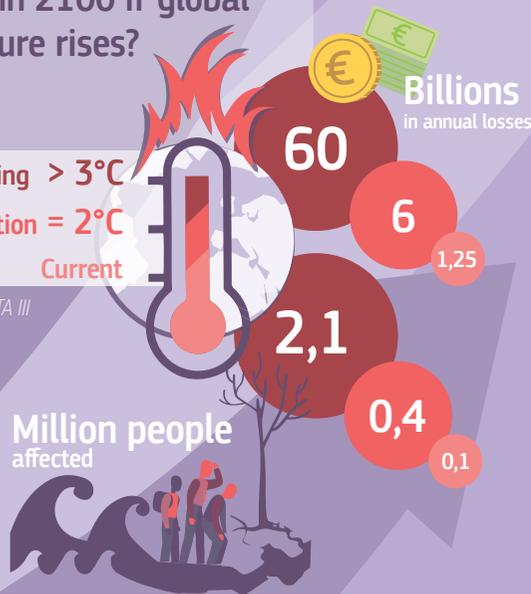
A RESILIENT SOCIETY CAN COPE WITH DISASTERS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change due to human-induced global warming will induce a broad range of environmental and socio-economic impacts across Europe, including disasters.

How would coastal flooding affect us in 2100 if global temperature rises?

High-warming > 3°C
Mitigation = 2°C
Current

Source: JRC PESETA III



Climate resilient pathways as stipulated in the Paris climate agreement can substantially reduce the impact of global warming.

The EU has moved from disaster management (a reactive approach) to risk management (an anticipatory approach). But not all disasters can be prevented. When disasters strike, society relies on the resilience of its people and businesses.

Conflict and instability outside of Europe have a big impact on citizens, also in the EU.

To help foster a sustainable and resilient world the EU developed its **Strategic Approach to Resilience in the EU's external action**.

Understanding the drivers of conflict resilience is a key part of the EU's peacebuilding capacity.

For more information: JRC-RESILIENCE@ec.europa.eu



European Commission

TOWARDS A MORE RESILIENT SOCIETY

NAVIGATING A CHALLENGING FUTURE TOGETHER

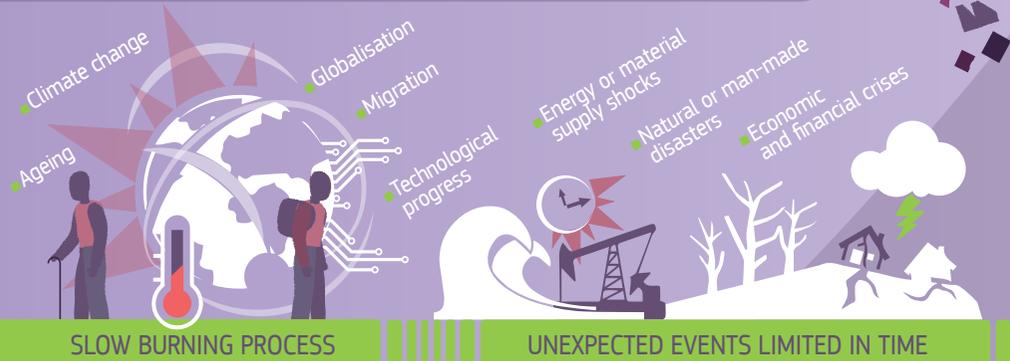


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Joint Research Centre

CHALLENGES

OUR SOCIETY IS FACING MANY CHALLENGES, WHICH DRIVE CHANGES AT A FASTER RATE THAN EVER BEFORE



WHAT IS RESILIENCE?

RESILIENT SOCIETIES CAN RESPOND TO CHALLENGES WITHOUT JEOPARDIZING ITS CURRENT AND FUTURE WELLBEING.



Resilience means complementing, and sometimes even substituting, strength with flexibility.



Resilience builds on a renewed interaction between people and policies.



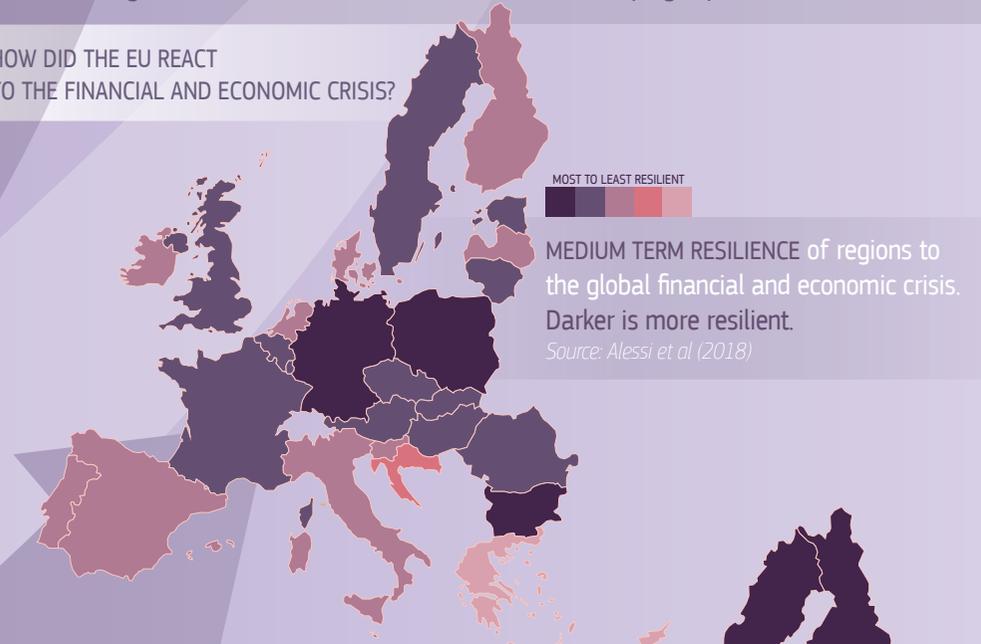
Building resilience and reinvigorating the EU project are two faces of the same coin. The challenges are global. Individual initiatives are not enough. Resilience must be reinforced with actions at the EU and global level.

Looking back at our history, changes and transformation have been at the core of human and societal evolution. Is there a way to learn from history, avoid collapses, mobilise such changes and harness them to the benefit of our societies?

MEASUREMENT WITHOUT POLICY IS DUMB, POLICY WITHOUT MEASUREMENT IS BLIND

Measuring resilience – at different time horizons – is essential to have a deeper understanding of the nature and determinants of societies coping capacities.

HOW DID THE EU REACT TO THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CRISIS?



A RESILIENT SOCIETY NEEDS RESILIENT INDIVIDUALS

Individual resilience is an important determinant of aggregate, society-level resilience. It is determined by a combination of personal traits, such as happiness, loneliness, health, optimism, cultural factors, and the interaction with the socio-economic environment.

