



Becoming...
**RESILIENCE
BUILDERS**

S T A R T E R P A C K

R I S K
I S
M O R E
T H A N
T H E
H A Z A R D

What is happening?

Who or what is exposed?

Who is most vulnerable, and why?

Climate risk is shaped by the interaction between the **hazard**, what is **exposed**, how **vulnerable** people and systems are, and their ability to **prepare, cope and adapt**.

Explore: The Climate Dictionary by UNDP

Build a clear understanding of the concepts behind hazards, exposure, vulnerability, adaptation and resilience.

Would everyone experience this extreme event in the same way?

Age, health, income, housing, mobility, infrastructure and access to information can all shape how severely people experience climate impacts. Understanding these differences helps identify **who may need additional support and why**.

R I S K
I S
N O T
S H A R E D
E Q U A L L Y

Explore: Urban Climate Risks by IPCC

See how climate risks interact with inequality, infrastructure and vulnerability to affect people and communities differently.

P R E P A R E
B E F O R E
I T
H I T S

What can be done before an extreme event to reduce its impact?

Preparedness can include strengthening early warning and communication, protecting critical services, planning evacuation and response, and making sure vulnerable groups are included **before a crisis begins.**

Explore: The Sendai Framework by UNDRR

Understand how reducing existing risk and strengthening preparedness can limit the impacts of disasters before they happen.

What would struggle or fail if an extreme event happened tomorrow?

Look across the systems people depend on, including **water, housing, transport, health, energy, communications and ecosystems.** Identify what already works, where the gaps are and what needs strengthening.

F I N D
T H E
W E A K
S P O T S

Explore: Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities by UNDRR

Use a structured assessment to identify a city's resilience strengths, gaps and priorities across different systems and possible hazard scenarios.

PLAN
FOR
WHAT
CHANGES

Will this solution still work if climate conditions change?

Good adaptation should respond to today's risks while remaining flexible enough for different future conditions. It should reduce vulnerability **over the long term**, rather than relying on a single short-term fix.

Explore: The Adaptation Principles by the World Bank

Learn how to design adaptation that can respond to uncertainty and remain effective as climate conditions change.

Could this solution unintentionally create new problems?

An adaptation action can become **maladaptation** if it increases vulnerability, shifts risk elsewhere, damages ecosystems, deepens inequalities or locks people into an unsustainable solution.

DON'T
CREATE
NEW
RISKS

Explore: Summary for Policymakers by IPCC

Read the "Avoiding Maladaptation" section to understand how short-term or poorly designed responses can lock in vulnerability and inequality, and how more flexible and inclusive planning can help avoid this.

PUT
PEOPLE
AT
THE
CENTRE

Whose knowledge are we using to understand the risk and design the response?

Communities experiencing climate impacts hold valuable local knowledge. Involving them in **identifying risks, collecting evidence, designing solutions and monitoring change** can make adaptation more relevant and effective.

Explore: Citizen Science by IUCN

See how public participation in collecting and analysing data can expand local knowledge, strengthen evidence and support better-informed decisions.

What can you do now, together and for the future?

Think at three levels: **protect yourself, support your community, and advocate for longer-term change** in policies, infrastructure, behaviours and systems so that the next extreme event causes less harm.

ACT
NOW.
BUILD
FOR
LATER.

Explore: PreventionWeb Toolkits by UNDRR

Find practical guidance and tools that can help turn disaster-risk and resilience ideas into concrete action across different hazards and contexts.