



Resilience

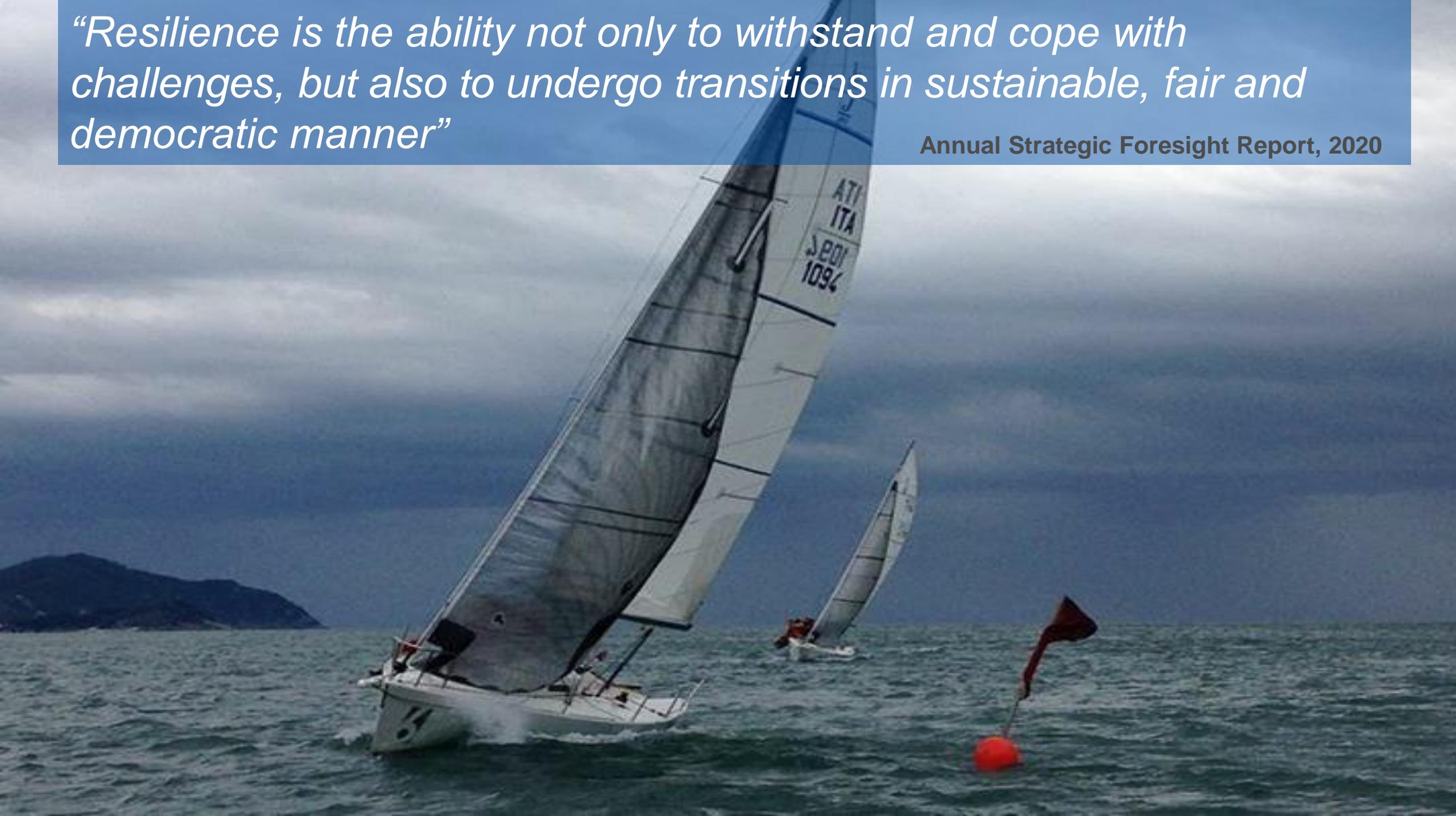
as a compass for navigating the green transition

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*Congrès Résilience
Le développement durable en Wallonie, 23.09.2021*

“Resilience is the ability not only to withstand and cope with challenges, but also to undergo transitions in sustainable, fair and democratic manner”

Annual Strategic Foresight Report, 2020





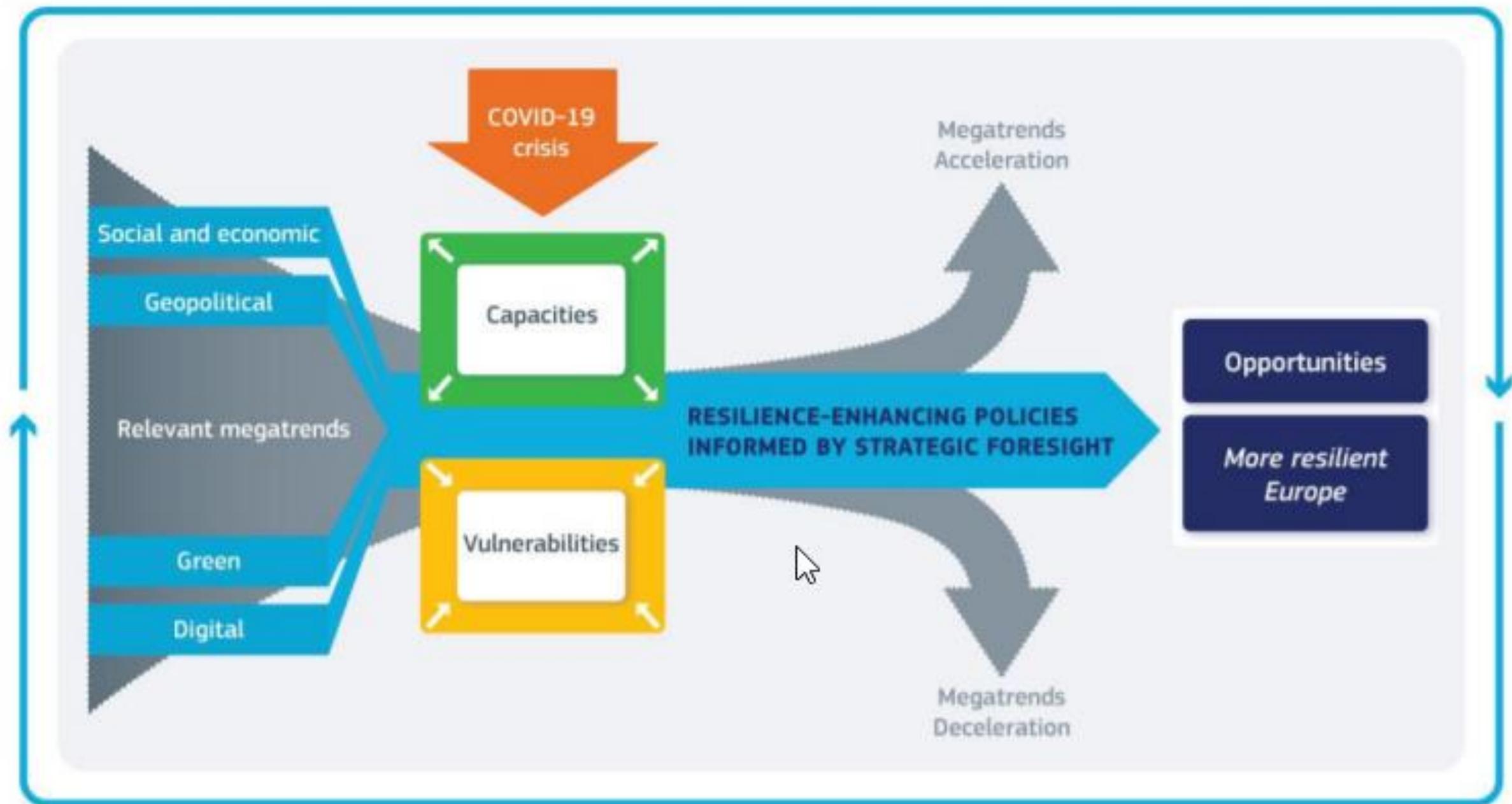
2020 Strategic Foresight Report

CHARTING THE COURSE TOWARDS
A MORE RESILIENT EUROPE





*...“about reaching climate neutrality by 2050, while mitigating and adapting to climate change, reducing pollution and restoring the capacity of ecological systems to sustain our ability to live well **within planetary boundaries**”.*



COVID-19
crisis

Social and economic

Geopolitical

Relevant megatrends

Green

Digital

Capacities

Vulnerabilities

RESILIENCE-ENHANCING POLICIES
INFORMED BY STRATEGIC FORESIGHT

Megatrends
Acceleration

Megatrends
Deceleration

Opportunities

More resilient
Europe



Green



Social and economic



Digital

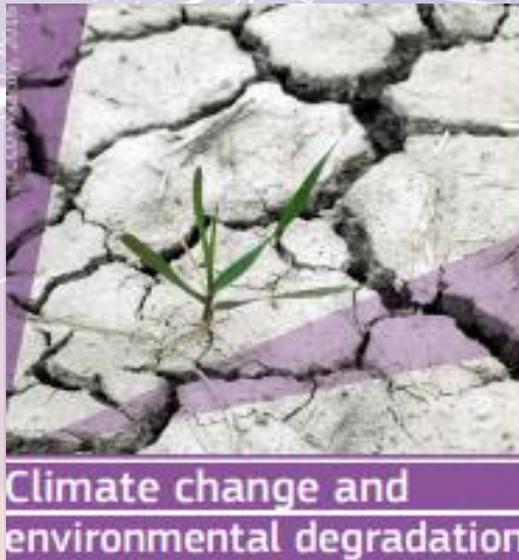
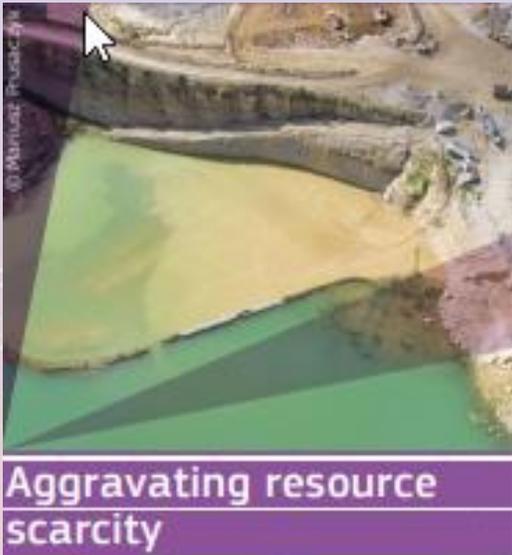


Geopolitical

Megatrends and resilience



Megatrends and resilience



- Inequalities and social impact of the transitions
- Health, education and work
- Economic and financial stability and sustainability

Social and Economic

- Climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Sustainable use of resources
- Ecosystems, biodiversity and sustainable agriculture

Green

- Digital for personal space
- Digital for industry
- Digital for public space
- Cybersecurity

Digital

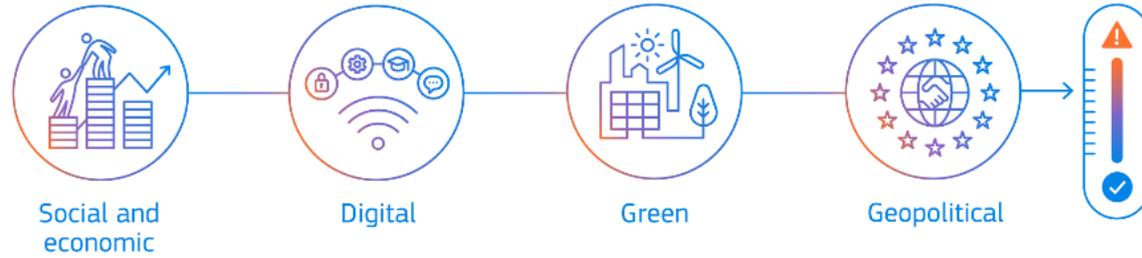
- Raw material and energy supply
- Value chains and trade
- Financial globalization
- Security and demography
- Values and standards
- International cooperation
- Global role

Geopolitical

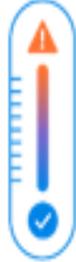
} Only global analysis



Monitoring resilience using the resilience dashboards



vulnerabilities
(obstacles, challenges)

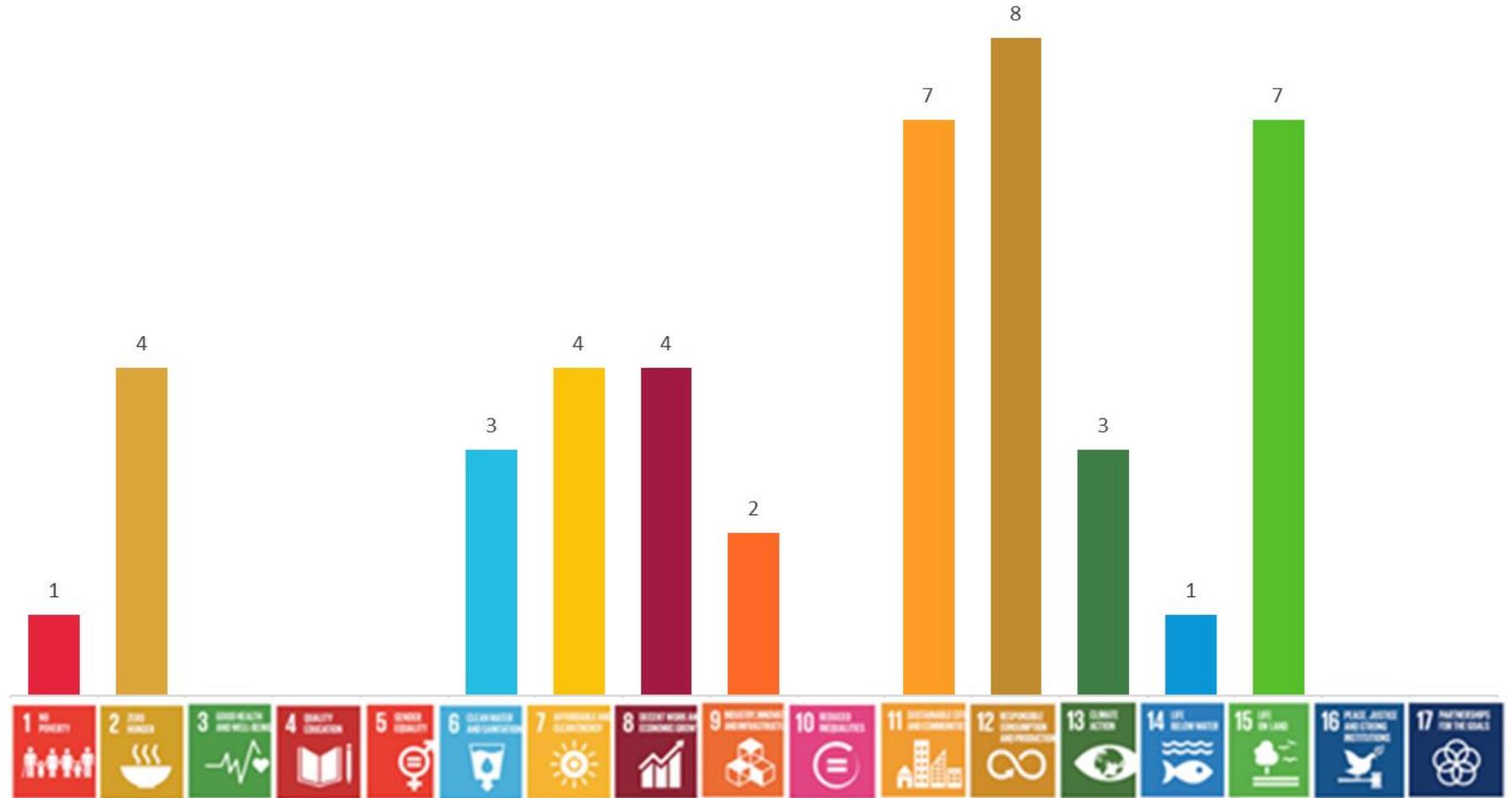


capacities
(enablers, opportunities)

Draft resilience dashboards: the green dimension

			BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU		
Climate change mitigation and adaptation	V	Fatalities from climate extremes																		
		GHG emissions per capita	•	•	•	↗	↗	↗	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	↗	
		CO2 emissions in road transport	•	↘	↘	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	↘	•	•	↘	↘	↗	
		Fossil fuel subsidies	•	↘	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	C	Insured losses from climate extremes																		
		CO2 absorption by forests	•	•	↘	↘	•	↘	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	↗	↘	↘	
		Electric and hydrogen passenger fleet	↗	•	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	•	↗	↗	↗	•	↗	•	↗	↗	↗	
		Inland use of of train, bus and trolleybus	↘	↘	•	↘	•	•	↗	↘	↘	•	•	↘	•	↘	↘	•	•	
		Renewable energy in final energy consumption	•	•	•	↗	•	↗	↗	↗	•	•	•	•	•	↗	•	•	•	
		Environmental technology patents per capita	•	•	•	↗	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ecosystems, biodiversity and sustainable	V	Farmland bird index	↘		↘	↘	•	↘	↗	↗	↗	↘		↘	↗	↘	↘	↘		
		Harmonised risk indicator 1 for pesticides	↗	↘	↗	↗	↗	↘	↗	↗	↗	•	↗	•	↘	↘	↘	↗	↗	
		Soil sealing index	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
		Soil erosion by water																		
		Farm income variability	↘	↘	•	↗	•	↗	↗	↗	•	↘	•	•	↘	↗	↗	↗	•	
	C	Soil carbon content	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
		Organic farming	↗	•	↗	↗	↗	↗	•	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	•	↗	↗	↗	•	
		Urban wastewater treatment	•	↗	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		↗	↗	•	
		Natura 2000 protected areas	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
		National expenditures on environmental protection	•	↘	•	↘	•	↘	↘	↘	↘	•	•	•	•	↘	↘	•	↗	
Sustainable use of resources	V	Water exploitation index +	↘	•	↘	•	•	•	•	•	↘	↘	↘	•	↘	↗	•	↗	•	
		Domestic footprint	•	•	•	•	↗	•	•	•	↗	↗	↗	•	↗	•	•	•	•	
		Domestic material consumption per capita	•	↘	•	•	•	↘	↘	↗	•	•	•	•	•	•	↘	↘	↘	
		Waste generation rate	↘	↗	•	•	•	↗	•	↗	•	•	•	•	↘	•	•	•	•	
		Energy used in ICT	•	•	•	•	•	↗	•	•	↘	•	•	•	•	•	•	↗	↘	↗
	C	Resource productivity	↗	•	↗	•	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	•	↗	•	↗	
		Energy productivity	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	
		Circular material use rate	↗	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	↗	•	↗	•	↗	•	•	•	↘	
		E-waste recycling rate	↗	↘	↗	↗	•	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	•	↗	↗	↘	↗	
		Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	•	•	↘	↗	•	↗	•	•		•	•	•	•		•	↗	↗	

Link to the Sustainable Development Goals



Understanding the complexity of the twin transitions



Towards the resilience monitoring

Home > Strategy > Strategic planning > Strategic foresight > 2020 Strategic Foresight Report > Resilience Dashboards

Resilience Dashboards

PAGE CONTENTS

What are the resilience dashboards?

How are the resilience dashboards built?

Monitoring resilience



Social and economic



Green



Digital



Geopolitical

Further information

The screenshot shows the EU Science Hub website. At the top, there is a search bar and the text "EU SCIENCE HUB" and "The European Commission's science and knowledge service". Below this is a breadcrumb trail: "European Commission > EU Science Hub > Research > Crosscutting activities > Resilience". A navigation menu includes "Home", "About Us", "Research", "Knowledge", "Working With Us", "Procurement", "News & Events", and "Our Communities". On the left, a sidebar menu has "Home", "Reports", and "Resilience dashboards". The main content area is titled "Resilience" and contains the following text:

In the last decades, the European society has been facing many different challenges. Our society is being transformed by climate change, demographic imbalances, migration pressures and lately the Covid-19 pandemic.

Furthermore, the [EU Strategic Agenda 2019-2024](#) pushes for a paradigm shift towards the green and digital transitions, leaving no one behind. In this context, Europe needs to further strengthen its resilience, to be able to be more prepared for future shocks and to emerge stronger by intensifying the transitions.

What is resilience?

The [2020 Strategic Foresight Report](#) puts forward resilience as a new compass for EU policies. Resilience is defined as the *ability not only to withstand and cope with challenges but also to undergo transitions, in a sustainable, fair, and democratic manner.*

This narrative takes a multidisciplinary perspective and adopts a wide, 360-degrees approach. Building a more resilient society calls for strengthening the mechanisms of shock absorption and enhancing the capacity for adaptation and transformation.

On the right side of the page, there is a "Related Publications" section with the following items:

- Smart Specialisation of Blue Economy Desalination Se
- Territorial impact of COVID-19 in La
- INFORM REPORT: evidence for m disasters
- A Linearized Network Steady-State S Networks
- Employment in crisis: from short long terms pro:

<https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/research/crosscutting-activities/resilience>

Disclaimer

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