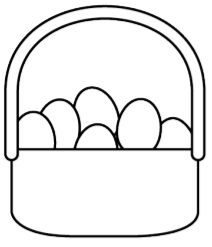
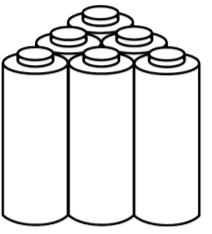


Guiding principles for building resilience



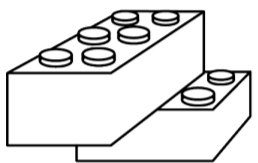
Diversity: Not everything is affected equally.

- Find different ways to meet the same outcome.
- Find solutions that aren't vulnerable to the same hazards.
- Focus on what is being delivered, not how. What function is essential?



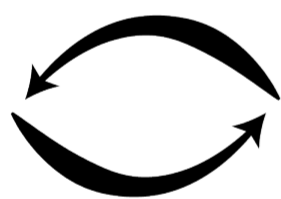
Redundancy: Spare supply and functional capacity exists.

- Build-in or build-up buffers.
- Create 'just in case' options.
- Consider: if something runs out where else and how else can you get it?



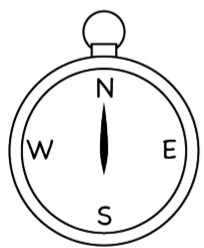
Modularity: Autonomous building blocks that augment each other.

- Build capacity in incremental modules.
- Make sure module failure isn't contagious.
- Build networks that work across scales (individual, neighbourhood, regional).
- Find new ways to share (information and resources).



Rapid feedback: Consequences of actions and changes are detected and responded to quickly.

- Build awareness to new hazards – using different 'channels'.
- Consider: how long will it take to know what the consequences of an action are?
- Consider: who needs to talk to each other and how are they talking to each other?



Adaptive capacity: The ability to choose how to prepare and respond.

- Target the allocation of power and capacity where vulnerability exists
- Stress-test – having small failures can help identify weaknesses
- Consider: how can knowledge and skills be built and shared?
- Consider: what can help people's ability to organise?



Impact avoidance: Minimising exposure to hazards.

- Identify which places, functions and assets that are not exposed and ask why?
- Identify decisions that have led to exposure. Why were they taken?
- Consider...how could mitigating one risk act to exacerbate others?