What does a resilient community looks like?

Resilient communities share some of the following characteristics:

- Community members are physically and mentally well
- People can access health care, healthy foods and a range of social and economic services they need.
- Residents are self-sufficient and can take care of each other during tough times.
- Residents and organizations are engaged in the community and connected to each other.
- The community is able to use existing resources to become stronger in the face of threats and risks.
- The community is able to learn from prior events to better deal with future emergencies and disaster better.

What are the community resilience levers?

There are several areas that together contribute to and increase a community's capacity to be resilient. These areas or levers of community resilience form the building blocks that strengthen resilience. With these levers, communities can improve their ability to withstand and recover from emergencies and their overall capacity to improve community resilience.

How will it be implemented?

The Ministry of Health and Social Development, through the Public Health Unit will spearhead the Community Resilience initiative as a special project.

The special project is funded through the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and facilitated by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). RAND Corporation, with expertise in community resilience will provide technical support for this project.

Want to learn more about Community Resilience? Follow us on:



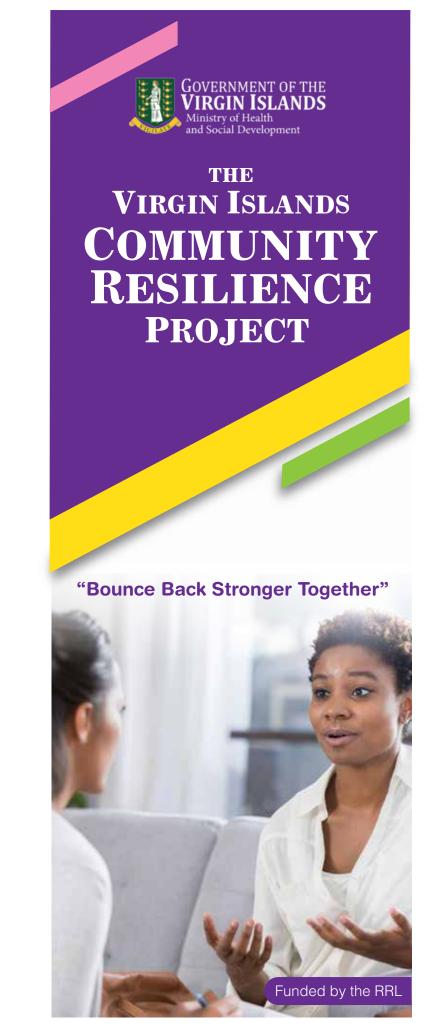
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What is Community Resilience?

Community resilience is the capacity of a community to prepare for , respond to and recover from adverse events.

Community resilience uses community engagement for planning, preparedness and response activities. It also promotes the inclusion of populations that may need additional support. Finally, community resilience emphasises community members, community based organisations, and faith-based organisations working together with public health, first responders and other government agencies to prepare, respond and recover.

Objectives

- 1. To train local agencies and community leaders in areas related to the disaster preparedness and response cycle and enhance collaboration at the community level in community resilience and community development using heath in all policies principles.
- **2.** To help communities to develop community resilience action plans for which they will seek funding to implement.
- **3.** To training a cadre of peer supporter in non-clinical psychosocial support in the community.
- **4.** To develop and implement a community education campaign to better prepare the community to "Bounce Back Stronger Together".

Traditional Disaster Preparedness V	S Community Resilience Approach
Individual households and their readiness to respond to emergencies	Community members working together to respond to and recover from emergencies
Disaster-specific functions (eg. Earthquake building codes, training staff to provide first aid)	Merging of other community efforts that build social, economic, and health well-being
Government's response in the first few days and weeks after a disaster	Diverse network of government and nongovernmental organizations in preparing for responding to and recovering from disaster
Emergency plans and supplies only	Collaboration and engagement and nongovernmental organizations in preparing for responding to and recovering from disaster
Self-sufficient individuals or households	Self-sufficient community through neighbor-to –neighbor connections and strong social networks.

Virgin Islands Communities for Resilience Project implementation

