

**FIGURE 2: Criteria for community selection**

## 1. Risk Level

Secondary data and first-hand knowledge are sufficient to guide you to areas and communities that face high risk and/or multiple sources of risk, and for which you can work through the other criteria in this list. Remember that you will do a thorough assessment in Stage 2.

## 2. Access

If conflict or other issues prevent NS staff and volunteers, etc. from reaching the community, humanitarian assistance may be more urgent than resilience-building. Confirm access and seasonal limitations.

## 3. Interest

It is crucial for community members to want to invest their own time and effort in improving their situation. Resilience is not a quick fix, nor can it be brought about by the RCRC. Confirm action and commitment from the community itself. Be ready to change the list of communities.

## 4. Funding

You may already have funding for certain types of communities or programmes. Confirm that the community meets criteria 1 to 3 above and that the donor is open to using the programme as a holistic entry point for broader work on resilience.

## 5. Current programming

Always build on ongoing work. If your NS is already implementing a health programme, for example, you can build on this by addressing other types of vulnerability. Fostering resilience is easier when the community knows and trusts us. Use this familiarity as a bridge to the resilience Road Map.

## 6. Complementarity

Strengthening resilience requires actions in many sectors. Working with others is key to success, as long as there is no duplication, and other very vulnerable communities nearby are not left unattended.

## 7. Impact potential

Working with groups or clusters of communities, particularly those within the same risk landscape, contributes to a larger impact as it provides an opportunity to examine the many interactions and interdependencies between ecosystems and human socioeconomic systems. This is true of both rural and urban communities.