

**TABLE 2: Achieving inclusive resilience**

Vulnerability	What groups may offer to community resilience
<p><b>Women and girls.</b> Many societies limit the access of women and girls to education and information, perpetuating their economic dependence. This affects their ability to anticipate and recover from crises and disasters.</p>	<p>Women have many perspectives on risk given their productive, reproductive, social, political and other roles. They are often key networkers and household managers, and have a good understanding of community dynamics. They are also predominantly carers and are able to reach people who may be more at risk. Draw on these perspectives to make a holistic assessment and develop appropriate resilience-building actions. Ensure that women are actively represented in risk governance.</p>
<p><b>Low-income households</b> are particularly vulnerable to threats (such as ill health) that require resources to address them, because they cannot afford the extra expense. The financial systems in many societies prevent such households from accessing credit.</p> <p>To reduce non-essential investments, poor households adopt negative coping strategies, such as selling assets in order to afford meeting basic crucial needs (such as shelter), adding to their vulnerability.</p>	<p>Those with few resources are often, by necessity, resourceful. Nurture these skills and include them in community learning. Many poor households have strong social capital, with collective action organised to produce mutual benefits.</p>
<p><b>Marginalized (including LGBTQ) and minority groups</b> may be unable to access the information and services they require to manage risk, because they face language, cultural or political barriers.</p>	<p>Include their perspectives in any community risk assessment, as an important objective of resilience action is to remove barriers to inclusion.</p>
<p><b>People living with disabilities.</b> Not all communities are able to ensure that all their members have physical access to services and information. For example, early warning systems may not be coordinated with resources for early action, such as assistance to evacuate.</p>	<p>Every person has important skills to offer and is entitled to be taken into account in community resilience plans. Having a physical impairment does not prevent a person from developing skills that reduce risk. Those who do develop such skills may also be particularly aware of others' vulnerability and capacities, increasing the value of their contribution to risk assessment.</p>
<p><b>Migrants.</b> Often cut off from their social networks and traditional safety nets, migrants can be vulnerable to many threats, from ill health to lack of safe shelter. If they do not know the local language, they may be unable to read information signs or understand radio messages.</p>	<p>Migrants have experience outside of the community and have seen what works and does not work in other societies. If shared, this knowledge can enhance preparedness and response options.</p>
<p><b>Older people, youth and children</b> may be overlooked in public policies, excluded from decision-making, and lack access to the information they need. Their dependence on others may also expose them to violence during a crisis.</p>	<p>The life experience of the elderly, and the fresh perspectives and energy of young people are valuable assets that should be included in discussions and activities to build resilience.</p>