1 2 3 4

Economic resilience refers to the extents to which an economy can withstand or bounce back from the negative effects of external shocks. Resilience planning promotes economic development using tools to help communities achieve economic recovery following disasters, long-term stability, and future growth.

KNOW YOUR RISK

Flexibility – People, businesses, and communities must plan for the unexpected, be ready for surprises; flexibility at all levels is necessary.

Take the lead - Communities that take the lead will have more control over the prioritization and implementation of recovery efforts and their funding...federal disaster assistance agencies tend to follow the local community's lead and are there to support local and state priorities.

PEOPLE - Anticipate

ELEVATE AND INTEGRATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Communication and coordination – Effective and redundant communications; inclusive informal and formal networks that reach all segments of population.

Ongoing preparation and training - Long-term planning, training new leaders, information sharing.

BUSINESS - Withstands

ALIGN RULES AND INVESTMENTS FOR STRONGER COMMUNITIES

Leadership – Effective and trusted leadership is vital before and after economic shocks. Leaders must understand their roles and relationships; be responsive to constituents; cooperate with counterparts; be responsive to changing circumstances and learn from past experiences.

PLACE - Recovers

WORK TOGETHER AND LEARN MORE

Community engagement - Communities need motivation to engage in community planning; we should be mindful that lower-income groups always have the weakest voice in recovery decisions. Vulnerable populations have to be part of the deliberation and planning stages, both to ensure they are not neglected but also to tap into their knowledge and networks. Resilience is about relationships.

COMMUNITY - Evolves

Sources: Institute for Sustainable Communities/Resilient Vermont; Louisiana Resiliency Assistance Program; Rural Futures Lab; all photos ©First Light Studios