Building resilient communities

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The Young Foundation
1. Introduction to Young Foundation

2. Our work on community resilience

3. Our work on measuring social progress at local level: Wellbeing and Resilience Measure (WARM)
The Young Foundation

We have a 55-year track record in Innovation.

Our work falls into five areas:

• Research
• Practical innovation
• Advising governments
• Social ventures
• And a growing number of international programmes
How does wellbeing and resilience play out within communities?

How do local institutions influence communities to be resilient in the face of adversity?

If we can understand and quantify this, can this improve targeting of scarce public resources in future?
Defining community resilience
COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

- Natural resources
- Cultural assets
- Social resources
- Human resources
- Built resources
- Financial resources
- Political resources
Survival resilience

Adaptive resilience
Interplay between resilience and wellbeing...

- Are some people resilient but have low levels of wellbeing?
- What are the implications for policy?
The graph shows a scatter plot with two axes labeled 'Resilience' and 'Well-Being'. The graph is divided into four quadrants:

- **Low Well-Being, High Resilience**
- **High Well-being, High Resilience**
- **Low Well-Being, Low Resilience**
- **High Well-being, Low Resilience**

The correlation coefficient, $R^2$ Linear, is 0.236.
Wellbeing and resilience measure (WARM)
A neighbourhood in East London

Figure 3: Resilience analysis map of the NDEMO neighbourhood

Figure 4: Wellbeing map of the NDEMO neighbourhood

[Map of East London with color-coding for wellbeing and resilience analysis]
Does measuring resilience lead to different policy outcomes?