

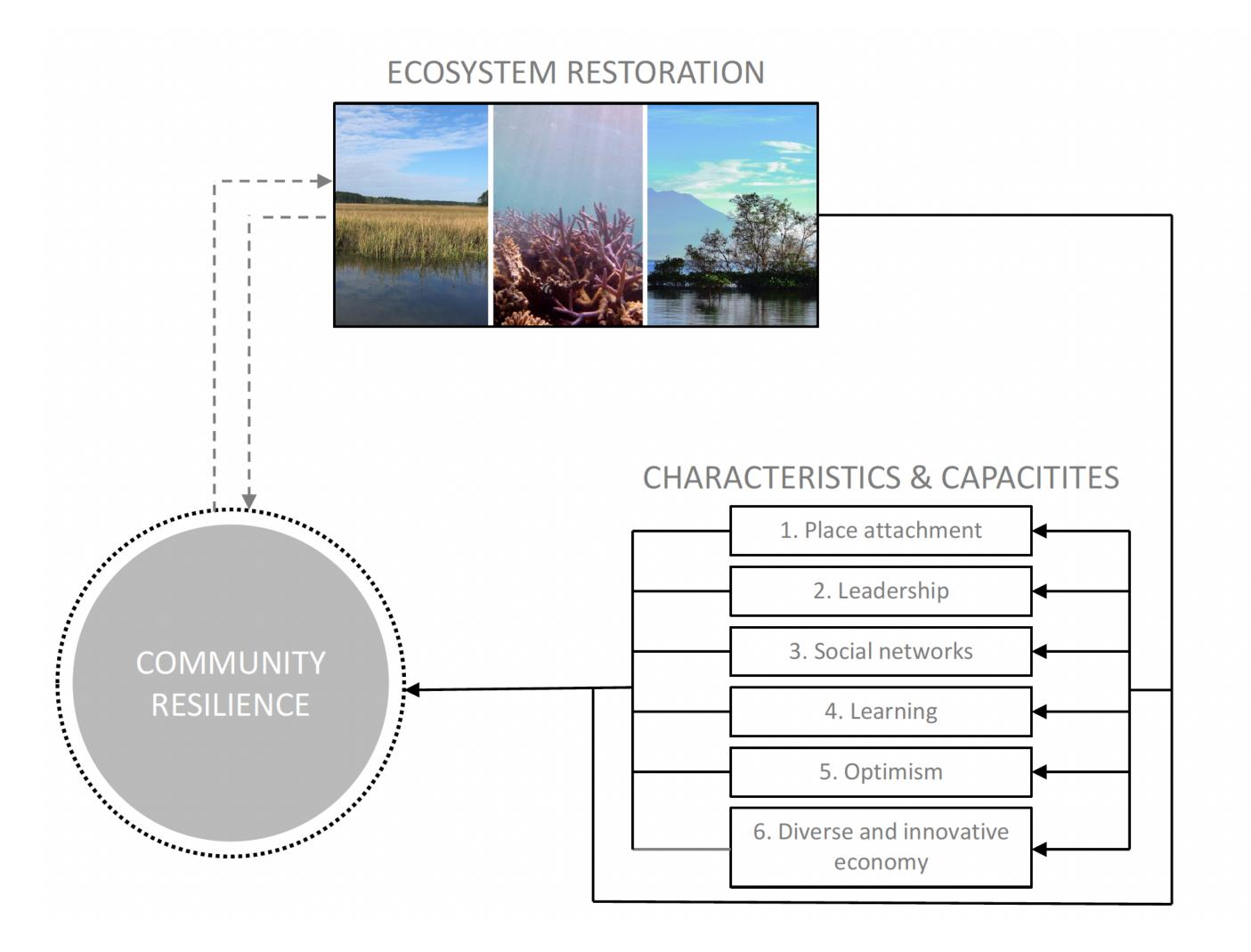
EXPLORING LINKS AMONG ECOLOGICAL, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL RESILIENCE



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IMPORTANCE

- Climate change is affecting ecosystems that can buffer against environmental disturbances
- Restoration of ecosystems is seen as a tool that can help buffer communities from climate change (UN decade of restoration)
- "Resilience" is a term that is being increasingly used as a goal for communities and ecosystems without a clear definition



OBJECTIVES

- Develop an interdisciplinary and multi-level learner environment
- Synthesize the topic of resilience across social, ecological, and educational disciplines
- Create a template for community-based restoration projects to increase community resilience

SIX KEY CHARACTERISTICS AND CAPACITIES OF COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Our definition of community resilience: the ability of a community, or individuals within a community to bounce back from or adjust flexinly to a variety of shocks and stressors



ADAPTIVE LEARNING

Refers to acquisition and integration of knowledge and skills to cope with and successfully respond to challenges and disruptions and to produce new knowledge to inform future action.



EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP

Emphasizes the empowerment of diverse individuals in the community in problem-solving through building trust, providing guidance, forming a unifying purpose, and envisioning the future together.



PLACE IDENTITY

Encompasses the emotions, feelings, memories, and beliefs associated with a certain location and context. Place identity fosters an interconnectedness and belonging that gives agency to both the place and the self.



OPTIMISM

Involves anticipating positive outcomes through perseverance and effort and focuses on increasing the positives under our collective control, including our response to certain scenarios.



SOCIAL NETWORK

Involves the connections and relationships that leverage the social capital and resources within the community to facilitate trust and empowerment to work toward shared goals.



DIVERSE & INNOVATIVE ECONOMY

Emphasizes an economy with both local economic selfsufficiency and interconnectedness across varying scales and geographies.

TOOLKIT

Goal: to stimulate discussion about the process of ecological restoration and connecting ecosystem restoration directly to community outcomes

Target audience: anyone interested in using ecological restoration to enhance community resilience

Toolkit description: the toolkit has a two page description for each characteristic that includes the following sections:

First Page:

- Definition of Attribute
- Description of Attribute
- How to Incorporate into Restoration

Scholars now categorize social capital into three main types according to strength of relationships and composition of networks (Aldrich, 2012). 1. Bonding social capital describes the connections among homogenous community members who are emotionally close, such as friends, family, and neighbors (Woolcock, 2001; Adler & Kwon, 2002). 2. Bridging capital refers to relations between individuals or groups from heterogenous socio-demographic groups (for example, ethnicity, culture, age), yet share broadly similar social or economic status (Aldrich & Meyer, 2015; MacGillivray, 2018). 3. Linking social capital encompasses power dynamics and institutional relationship, which connects regular citizens with those in power (Aldrich & Meyer, 2015). An example of linking social capital is the connections among communities, NGOs, and the local government, which cuts across power gradient and authority and connects individuals to governors and other changing agents (MacGillivray, 2018). Social capitals are considered embedded resources in social networks, which gives community the capacity to increase its socio-ecological resilience (Lin, 2001; MacGillivray, 2017). Even when disasters can devastate community that positively contributes to its recovery (Carpenter, 2014). Social networks provide financial (e.g., loans and gifts for property repair) and nonfinancial resources (e.g., search and rescue, debris removal, child care during recovery, emotional support, sheltering, and information) (Aldrich & Meyer, 2015). These norms, practices, and beliefs within social networks are critical for achieving community resilience (MacGillivray, 2017). To leverage social networks to build community resilience, researchers should not only examine the capacity of social acpitals but also clarify the structure of social networks as a whole. This requires active engagement among stakeholder groups, promoting collaborative participation and learning, and sharing environmental knowledge and members and stakeh impacted in the projection.

Second Page:

- Case Study Example
- Questions for Practitioners
- References



NEXT STEPS

Finalizing the toolkit and working on a draft of a peer-reviewed publication

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