

Fostering Community Resilience Through Social Capital

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Abstract

An experienced and resilient community has become a much-studied discourse after COVID-19. Strengthening the ability to self-organize post-crisis events encountered difficulties around changing local risk perspectives. In addition, they are increasing the capacity of individuals as a whole to form the expected community resilience. This study explains the importance of leveraging social capital to increase community capacity, affecting the ability to survive future crises. This study used a literature review to explore prior conceptions and conclusions about fostering community resilience and essential agreement of social capital. In this research, we seek a contribution through the following arguments a) Community resilience is the outcome of reciprocity social relationships; b) Social capital is an endeavor to cultivate relationships that encourage shared-value advantages between community members; c) Intellectual capital is the valuable sources in representing action-based of knowledge. The result shows it is necessary to build community resilience through a robust social approach, maintaining and reconstructing social capital to present community advantage and shared value embedded in each community member.

Keywords: Literature Review, Resilience, Social Capital



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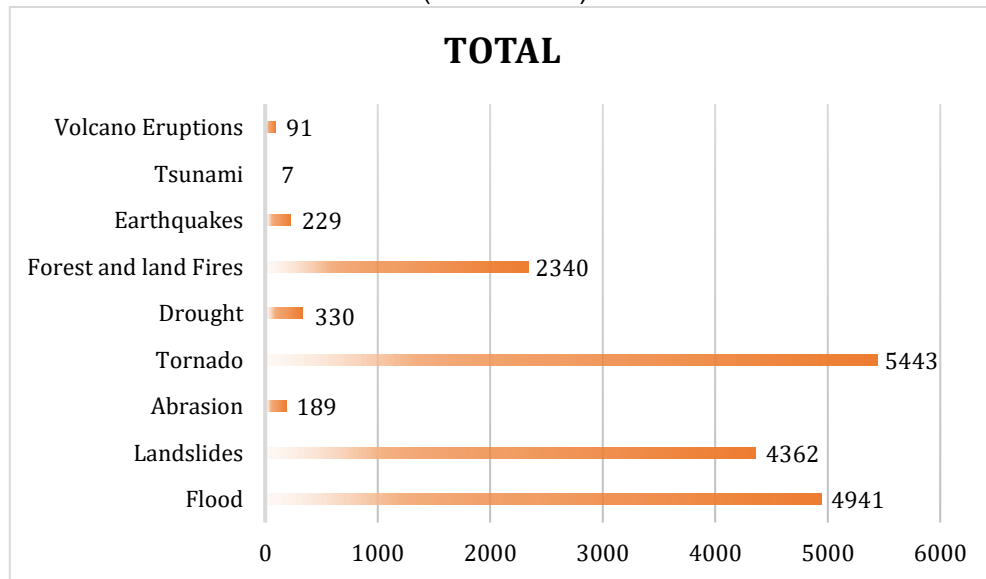
Introduction

Community resilience encourages the community to respond proactively to various risks and the ability to face disasters and crises. The concept of resilience continues to gain influence and importance in national and global programs aimed at improving the capacity of individuals and groups to prepare for and respond to disasters. Community disaster resilience is essential as a guiding concept for reducing disaster risk and enabling disaster recovery through awareness and investment in local capacity to adapt to a dynamic and uncertain world (Mayer, 2019). Certain studies have recognized traits and abilities regarding how to be resilient. Still, half of them only saw this concept as a static feature of man and failed to uncover the complex relationships causing it (Faulkner et al., 2018).

Resilient communities are more likely to suffer fewer victims and recover faster in the face of adverse events. Research on community resilience suggests that community development practitioners can extend their practices to help communities cope with dynamically changing systems (Cavaye & Ross, 2019). In addition, the correct concept of community resilience allows us to emphasize adaptive building capacity, managing complexity, enhancing community value and identity, managing multi-level systems, and supporting community agency. According to (Mayer, 2019) there are three trends can be seen in the literature on disaster resilience consist of:

- 1) Advances in resilience measures continue to refine concepts and associated mechanisms using primary and secondary data;
- 2) Social capital remains an essential mechanism for community resilience to reduce the impact of disasters and improve recovery; and
- 3) Worldwide programs encourage practices that strengthen resilience through community interventions to improve adaptability.

Table 1. Indonesia Disaster Statistics in 5 Years (2018- 2022)



Source: Authors (2022).

Indonesia is the epicenter of natural disasters such as volcanoes, earthquakes, landslides, eruptions, tsunamis, etc. (as shown in Fig. 1). When these disasters occur, vulnerable groups like marginalized people and animals are hit hardest and tend to feel the effects of the catastrophe longer. Remote communities are often left to their own devices to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters but rarely have access to the resources and support to do so. Many local communities were displaced months or years later and have yet to recover fully. Meanwhile, disaster strikes again. Therefore, community-based projects are the preferred option for improving community life through the collaborative aspects of resource management. The role of social capital in building community resilience is well-known from community-based natural resource stewardship projects (Musavengane & Kloppers, 2020). In this context, community resilience has elements such as community resources, adaptability, and capacity to absorb disruption (Holling, 1973; Folke et al., 2010; Skerratt, 2013; Musavengane & Kloppers, 2020). It points out that durable social capital can collectively foster community resilience in managing natural resources and unpredictable phenomena.

Exploring community resilience seeks to identify the ability of communities to survive disasters, disruptions, and uncertain phenomena. In essence, communities already have raw materials such as natural resources, human resources, social capital, culture, politics, and orientation towards symbiosis. Aside from the direction of allocation of these resources, it is still being determined whether they can contribute to community resilience. Concerning the discussion above, this study highlights the feasibility and urgency of community resilience through social capital in Indonesia.

Literature Review

a) Community Resilience: Opportunities and Challenges

Resilience is a local environment perception that provides various risks and protective factors affecting the well-being of community members. It can be seen within themselves by organizing and reacting to adversity (Chaskin, 2008). Furthermore, Chaskin (2008) defines resilience as using personal, social, or environmental resources to adapt successfully, thus reducing or avoiding the adverse impacts of similar threats on less adaptive or resilient individuals. Resilience was initially introduced as a concept to understand the ability of

ecosystems with alternative attractors to remain pristine despite disturbance (Folke et al., 2010). A capable and resilient community is, therefore, one that has successfully adapted its robust and redundant resources rapidly to new needs and challenges created by adversity (Rapaport et al., 2018). The ability of communities to self-organize around past crisis events is an additional catalyst for building resilience. How it interacts with other competencies changes local risk perceptions. This increases the community's perceived level of resilience as a whole but also the capacity of individuals (Faulkner et al., 2018).

The concept of resilience to social systems is defined by Timmerman in 1981, which is resilience as a measure of a system's ability to absorb and recover from catastrophic events (Qiang et al., 2020). Community resilience is often associated with two skills: 1) the ability to absorb/resist/endure disturbances and 2) the ability to respond and recover to acceptable levels of function and structure (Qiang et al., 2020). A community resilience measurement focused on six factors: leadership, collective effectiveness, preparedness, attachment to place, social trust, and social relationships (Bento & Couto, 2021). Based on the overview above, community resilience is the empowerment of individuals, the development of social networks, and partnerships between organizations. A key component of community resilience is disaster resilience (Yang et al., 2021; Yip et al., 2021).

b) Opportunities

Resilience is a form of system capability (Bento & Couto, 2021), so it is necessary to consider the complex interactions of physical, social, and economic dimensions to build it. In line with the focus of the social perspective of this study, previous studies identified several roles of social interaction that influence community resilience, such as leadership, preparedness, place attachment, social trust, and social efficacy (Cohen et al., 2017) all of which are acquired through the usual community connectedness called social capital. The pioneering emergence of discussion on community resilience is generally divided into two aspects of need. The initial element is intended to support the community so that they can adapt while maintaining essential services during crisis conditions. The next part relates to preparedness and learning to deal with future crises to reduce disaster risks (Bento & Couto, 2021).

Resilience is sensitive and facilitates recovery from certain traumatic life events, such as the sudden death of a parent or victim (Chaskin, 2008a). Resilience thinking focuses on three dimensions of the social-ecological system (SES). Resilience is persistence, adaptability, and mutability (Folke et al., 2010). This includes investing in human capital (skills, knowledge), social capital (relationships, trust), and organizational infrastructure (organizational capabilities, relationships between organizations). These signs of resilience work for her in two directions as a resource available to support individual resilience and well-being and as a "community capacity" to collaborate in the face of adversity that affects the entire community (Chaskin, 2008). The ability to transform at scale depends on multiscale resilience, using crises as windows of opportunity for novelty and innovation, and recombining sources of experience and knowledge to guide socio-ecological transitions. After COVID-19, South et al. (2020) explained how social responsibility could influence and maintain the sustainability of community resilience by forming community benefits that groups in need feel.

c) Challenges

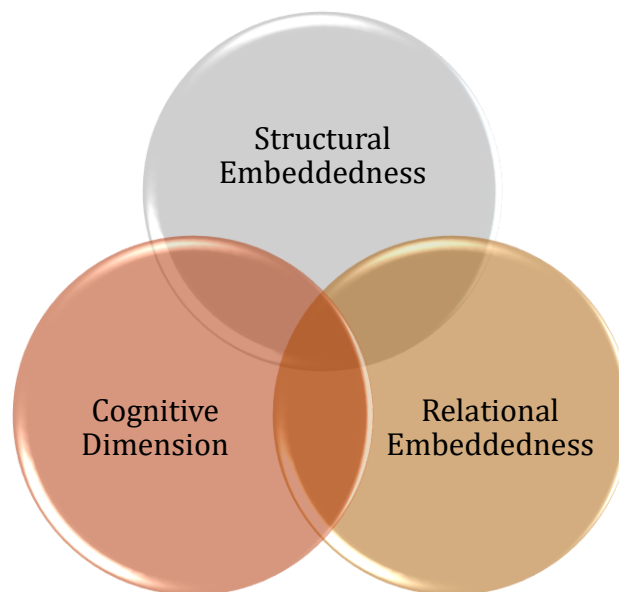
We must recognize that the community is not monolithic. They include people from different backgrounds, interests, values, and orientations regarding community issues (Chaskin, 2008). That challenge us to be prepared to ask ourselves, 'Resilience for what and for whom?'. Then, the COVID-19 pandemic unlocks unusual valuations of what influences societal cooperation in a time of widespread crisis as Carter & Cordero (2022) acknowledge that in the term of social science study, the pandemic has induced people to consider social

cohesion and coping management. It is supported by prior research established that societies with high social cohesion prospered better during the pandemic (Carter & Cordero, 2022). However, building social cohesion is a challenging matter when social cohesion is difficult to identify and take into account.

There are similarities between social cohesion and community resilience in that both provide critical sources of the predisaster, acute, and postdisaster recovery phases (Jewett et al., 2021). Later Jewett et al. (2021) describe social cohesion as "the degree of social connectedness and solidarity between different community groups within a society, as well as the level of trust and connectedness between individuals and across community groups". These indicators of social cohesion were social capital features within the network and norms that led to mutual benefit. On the other hand, programs and funding held by the government are often forced to prioritize broad geological needs, which reduces the share for vulnerable and marginalized groups. Communities with low levels of social cohesion and resilience will quickly erode trust in the government after knowing this gap because of their dependence. Thus, it can be concluded that social capital is a critical factor for recovery plans because it is a compound process that requires extensive community participation (Jewett et al., 2021).

d) The Role of Social Capital in Evoking Society Resilient Attitudes

Social capital is about relationships between organization members based on trust, respect, effective communication, and reciprocity, leading to an organizational advantage and shared value. Those outcomes, indeed, are followed by certain affinities like cooperation, teamwork, coordination, knowledge-sharing, and new knowledge creation (Nahapiet & Ghoshal, 1998). In its early years of appearance within community studies, social capital highlights two types of social relations, namely the functioning of a network of personal relationships in a community through repeated interactions from time to time to form trust, cooperation, and collective action. In addition, it also highlights the importance of social capital for individuals as a resource attached to family relationships and social organizations for the development of young people (Nahapiet & Ghoshal, 1998). However, the most important thing is that social capital provides a set of values for carrying out social affairs that are owned collectively; this is embedded in a network of mutual acquaintance and recognition of each other in community members.



Source: Authors (2022).

Figure 1. Clusters in Social Capital Dimension

A set of resources is contained in the existing relationships because social capital has several attributes. Nahapiet & Ghoshal (1998) classify it in the dimensions of social capital. There are three clusters in the dimension of social capital; structural embeddedness, relational embeddedness, and cognitive dimensions. Granovetter (1992) (Nahapiet & Ghoshal, 1998) describes the first two clusters in the dimensions of social capital, structural embeddedness and relational embeddedness. Structural embeddedness concerns the properties of a social system in the network of relationships as a whole, which describes the composition of the relationships that are bound between people or units in a pattern, such as connectivity and hierarchy, whose existence is used for one purpose or another. Relational embeddedness is more to the nature of the relationship that develops from one person to another through a history of repeated interactions, the composition of the relationship that is manifested is more to personal relationships such as respect and friendship. The last dimension is the cognitive dimension which refers to the composition of resources that provide representations, interpretations, and shared meaning systems among community members.

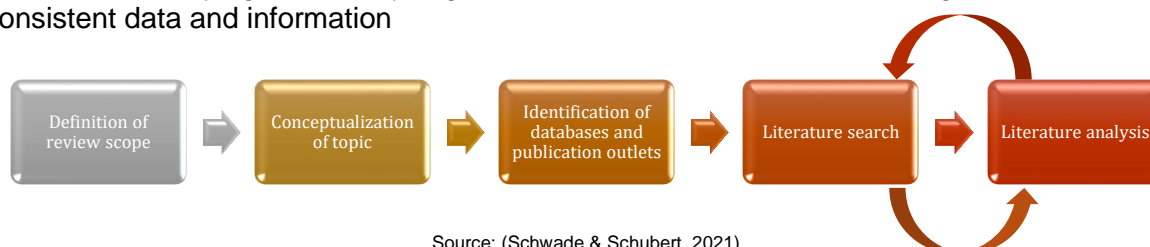
These three clusters of social capital resources influence building the level of relationship within the community because when the three reach a certain level of connection, they can facilitate mutually beneficial actions and cooperation, which is needed in the disaster recovery process. Jewett et al. (2021) argue that social capital is the primary driver of sustainable disaster recovery, even though this concept is very dependent on the manifestation of positive relationships that had grown and existed before a disaster occurred in a community. Society needs to seriously consider how to foster resilience in smaller and more manageable (Folke et al., 2010). This improves interdisciplinary dialogue and rigor on rural community resilience, including bridging concepts such as social capital, leading to better analysis and understanding (Skerratt, 2013). Social capital and community capacities enable community resilience to specific hazards by restoring them collectively in various ways, and that individual capacities do not function as separate entities (Faulkner et al., 2018).

Social capital and community institutions work both ways. It creates a context that promotes resilience for community members and responds to threats and opportunities that collectively affect community well-being. Through community capacity, the interplay of human capital, organizational resources, and social capital within a particular community can be used to solve collective problems and improve or maintain the well-being of that particular community (Chaskin, 2008). This includes human capital (skills, knowledge), social capital (relationships, trust), and organizational infrastructure (organizational capabilities, relationships between organizations). These signs of resilience work on him in two directions: a resource available to support individual resilience and well-being and a “community capacity” to collaborate in the face of adversity that affects the entire community (Chaskin, 2008). Then we believe that strengthening the three clusters of social capital dimensions could embody the terms community capacity. Social capital represents connecting and caring, improving resident knowledge, preparing skills, and preparing for disasters. In this way, residents are more supportive of each other and believe they can withstand the impacts of large-scale disasters (Ma et al., 2021). This significantly increases motivation to deal with problems, improves behavior, and improves the quality of life (Sumardi & Wahyudiati, 2021).

Method

The methodology used is a literature review conducted through recently written sources such as scientific publications, reports, news, and documents to help explore community resilience by building social capital in Indonesia. Data collection and analysis, led by Schwade & Schubert (2021), studies the design of literature surveys in a continuous and intertwined process. First, define the scope of the assessment based on your research goals as the phases that help narrow your focus. The second step is to design priority topics and previous link findings to the research framework. The third step is identifying the current database to retrieve

relevant information sources. Furthermore, as a final step, a literature analysis was performed. Note that identifying and analyzing the literature is an iterative task, given the need for consistent data and information



Source: (Schwade & Schubert, 2021).

Figure 2. The Process of Literature Review Analysis

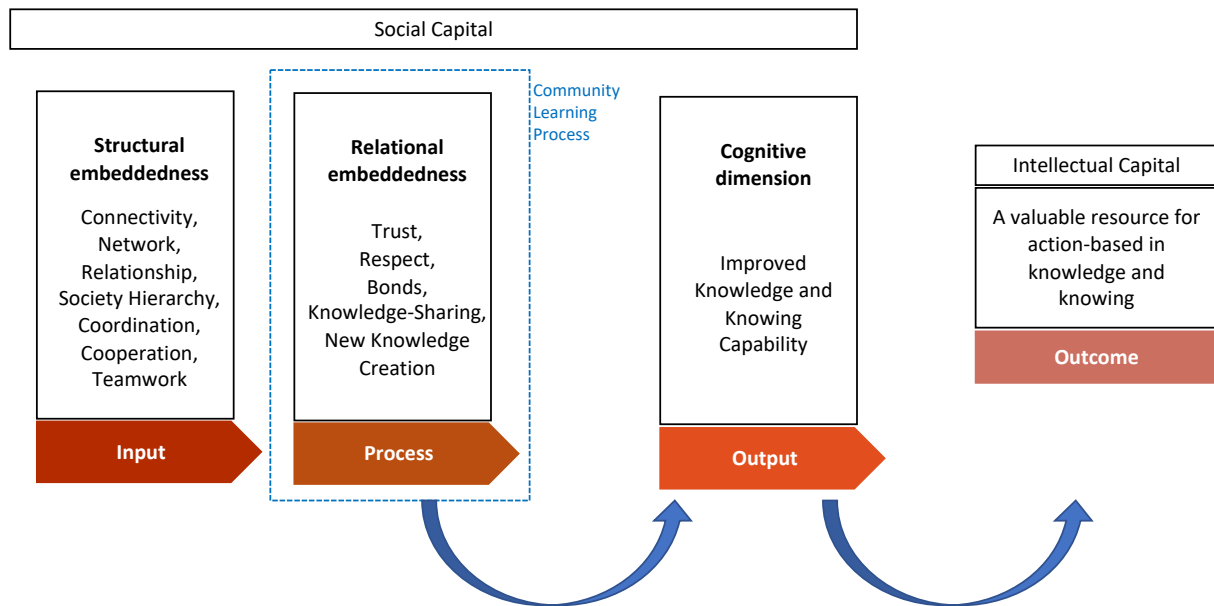
Result and Discussion

a) Proposed Approach Representing How Community Resilience Could Be Accomplished Through Social Capital

We try to elaborate on the results of previous research regarding the relationship between community resilience and social capital by elaborating a process approach that focuses on developing social capital itself, as shown in Fig. 4. Each stage, as stated by Granovetter (1992) is associated with the three clusters in the social capital dimension (Nahapiet & Ghoshal, 1998). We map out four stages: input, process, output, and outcome. The input consists of structural embeddedness dimensions related to initiating connectivity and network intersections, resulting in the emergence of coordination, cooperation, and collaboration between individuals in a community. The next stage is a process that contains support from resources in relational embeddedness, namely, building trust, respect, and personal closeness. This stage allows for the exchange of knowledge, which, if the previous stage is strong enough to construct impersonal likeness, can pave the way for creating new knowledge and abilities in the community.

These emotional traits and facets are the primary sources of raising resilience to crisis conditions and reducing stress's impact on people's lives (Carter & Cordero, 2022). Research on the importance of social capital on health outcomes in the environment states that the physical and social structure of an environment is the key that influences the health and well-being of its inhabitants. Some even show that environments with high levels of social capital have better health outcomes than environments with low social capital (Carter & Cordero, 2022). Concerning the COVID-19 pandemic, resilience is related to personal and collective responses to change old habits into new habits forcibly. Through Carter & Cordero (2022), we conclude that social engagement is closely related to personal competence when dealing with a pandemic, as the findings are consistent with other research regarding the background to resilience:

- 1) The close social environment where neighbors tend to know each other and interact with each other;
- 2) The existence of a "shared fate" bond that was formed accidentally increases trust among community members so that each individual tends to be willing to make sacrifices and act together;
- 3) Being able to self-manage, for example, in providing direct assistance to its members affected by the crisis, fulfilling each other's needs through good reciprocity for a while until assistance from the government arrives;
- 4) Embedded social cohesion makes it easier for them to overcome problems and solve them efficiently.



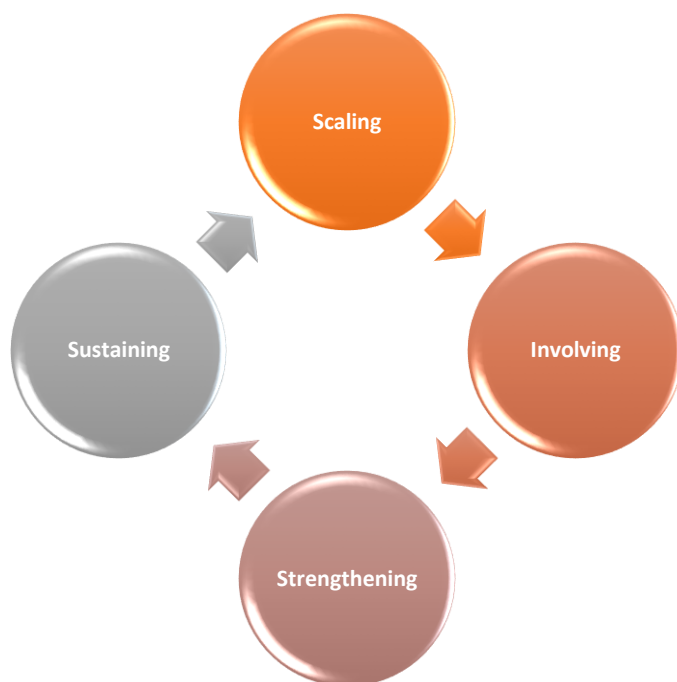
Source: Authors (2022).

Figure 3. Proposed Approach to Develop Social Capital

b) Possible Actions that Embodies Community Resilience

After highlighting the vital role of social capital built through three dimensions of social attachment, Bento & Couto (2021) agreed on the importance of feedback that can strengthen and withstand societal changes. Before discussing community resilience, it is better to understand the activities that cause this to become ingrained in the order of values in society. Jewett refers to the fundamental concept of this activity as community engagement or a series of activities that underlies the building of trust in a community from various communication intermediaries. It has been agreed that trust is the main element of social capital (Bento & Couto, 2021; Carter & Cordero, 2022; Cohen et al., 2017; Nahapiet & Ghoshal, 1998). In the context of a crisis, several disturbances can undermine public trust to the point that they have the potential to damage the entire social capital system that has been built, including consisting of:

- 1) Paternalistic top-down government;
- 2) Deliberately damaging social networks;
- 3) The institutions or social institutions that are involved do not have an efficient impact on society; and
- 4) There is negative incitement to create social disunity (Jewett et al., 2021).



Source: Authors (2022).

Figure 4. A Whole System Approach of Community-Centered Public Health

To avoid potential disruption to social capital during an acute disaster, we can consider the actions recommended by Public Health England (PHE), which describes a whole systems approach to the community (South et al., 2020). This approach consists of four process approaches scaling, involving, strengthening, and sustaining, all of which contain each potential action to embody community resilience. *Scaling* means reducing health inequalities by working across communities. Starting at the "Hyperlocal" level unlocks actions and resources for the local community. Leverage a community-centric system to provide support along with professionally managed services. Community services such as social prescriptions can offer a flexible, people-centered approach to supporting people during and after emergencies. *Involving* is maintaining two-way communication and decision-making between communities and services to understand and address needs and priorities. Establish new ways to gather insights on those hit hardest by the COVID-19 pandemic. Community development methods strengthen people's control over their health and well-being, especially in marginalized communities.

Strengthening is about partnering with local organizations to reach groups in need. In this process, it is essential to find ways to build social capacity so that they can have close ties with vulnerable and marginalized groups. They provide a forum for volunteer interaction to get the proper support, information and training to help the community safely. In addition, the involvement of experts in their fields in the community will also be beneficial, for example, health workers, as a penetration of a scientific-based approach. The final approach is *sustaining*, which means prioritizing meeting basic needs to maintain community resilience, for example, income, housing, food, and education. Developing a long-term strategic plan for community strengthening and recovery is also recommended.

Conclusion

Community resilience is inseparable from the influence of social engagement in society (Carter & Cordero, 2022; Jewett et al., 2021; South et al., 2020). Therefore, social capital is the most critical lever for growing community capability. This study agrees with previous results regarding the importance of social capital as a social infrastructure capable of impacting the health and well-being of its inhabitants. In a broader structure, social capital, through its structural, relational, and cognitive dimensions, is directly proportional to the level of community knowledge so that naturally, it can form intellectual capital as the benefit of the community and the most valuable order of values possessed by humans in facing crisis situations.

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