

**Collaboration Competency:**  
**Whole-Class Speaker: Christina Foard, Artist**

Imagination Squared Website

- Collecting symbols, stories, and sounds of resilience
- Pathways to resilience
- Squares include pieces of art, songs, and stories

How Artists and- Environmental Activists Both do Better Together

By Jenny Kendler and Elizabeth Corr

Art can be a catalyst for social change.

- The imagination squared website shows a collection of symbols, stories, and songs that represent the idea of resilience. This webpage shows that art can be used as a catalyst for social change. Art has the power to bring people together. This project shows how artists and environmental activists can come together to do better. Collaboration competency is used as people from different backgrounds must come together to manage and incorporate their relationships, responsibilities, and culture.

Resilience planning involves 4 core offerings to help cities across the globe build resilience to any social, economic, and physical challenges. It starts with finding a chief resilience officer who then works to craft a resilience strategy. They will eventually access a platform of services and partners and a network of other chief resilience officers to build further resilience. This is important because these resilient cities will be able to find faster solutions to large worldly issues such as climate change, human rights and needs issues, overpopulation, and so much more. Cities and their chief resilience officers must collaborate in order to grow. If we start with 100 resilient cities we can make a significant positive change but with 10,000 resilient cities, we can truly change the world.

Activity 1:

What is 100 Resilient Cities?

- 100 Resilient Cities was pioneered by The Rockefeller Foundation with an ambitious goal: to help cities across the globe build resilience to the mounting social, economic, and physical challenges of the 21st century.
- Help create resilient communities
  - Solve climate change
  - Solve human needs issues
  - Solve overpopulation, crowding issues
  - Want to eventually have 10,000 resilient cities
- Globalization, climate change, urbanization
- 4 core offerings
  - Chief resilience officer (CROs)
  - Crating a resilience strategy for each city
    - See where the city is strong vs weak
    - Where they can solve their challenges

- Access to a platform of services and partners
- Access to a network of other chief resilience officers

#### Atlanta's Resilience Plan: Read Executive Summary

- Actions to build an equitable future
- Vision 1: Preserve and Celebrate Who We Are
- Vision 2: Enable all Metro Atlantans to Prosper
- Vision 3: Build Our Future City Today
- Vision 4: Design Our Systems to Reflect Our Values

#### Activity 2:

How community-led conservation can save wildlife, More Angels Mbiza (TED Talk)

- The death of a lion for trophy hunting brought light to threatened wild animals
- Local people should help their wildlife
- Change can only come when people who are affected get involved
- Local communities must want to protect and co-exist with wildlife, without that conservation efforts will not be as effective
- People should get the chance to connect with wildlife, if they knew the beauty of wildlife they would care to take action
- Local conservationist should be a part of all conservation efforts to build trust and confidence in communities
- Discrimination and barriers to cultural norms are barriers to conservationists

What is Community-Based Conservation?

- Community-based conservation is a conservation movement that emerged in the 1980s through escalating protests and subsequent dialogue with local communities affected by international attempts to protect the biodiversity of the earth.
- Older conservation movements disregarded the interests of local inhabitants. This stems from the Western idea on which the conservation movement was founded, of nature being separate from culture.
- The object of community-based conservation is to incorporate improvement to the lives of local people while conserving areas through the creation of national parks or wildlife refuges.
- The first protected areas: Yosemite in 1864 and Yellowstone National Park in 1872 were founded by the colonial or classical conservation method.
- In 1975 the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the World Parks Congress recognized the rights of indigenous people and to recognize their rights of the protected areas. More policy changes came about that increased the rights of indigenous people. Community-based conservation came into action from these changes.
- One strategy of community-based conservation is co-management or joint management of a protected area.

- Co-management combines local peoples' traditional knowledge of the environment with modern scientific knowledge of scientists. This combination of knowledge can lead to increased biodiversity and better management of the protected area.

#### Of Elephants and People: Community Conservation in the Gourma

- explores the unique relationship between the local Gourma communities and one of the last remaining desert elephant populations left in the world.
- The Mali Elephant Project (MEP) supplied its local brigade members with handheld cameras and asked them to document the project in the way they saw fit.
- The MEP empowers and trains local communities to sustainably manage natural resources for the benefit of both people and elephants.
- This program mobilizes all sectors of society – from youth to elders, to the Malian government – to protect elephants and improve the livelihood of local communities.