consultations occurred despite opposition from the Guatemalan government and despite a lack of knowledge on the scale and impacts of the proposed project. In the face of these adversities, the people of the municipality of Sipakapa organized a municipal-wide community consultation where ninety-eight percent of voters rejected the project. This paper uses the community consultations as a point of departure to argue that the defense of community constitutes an appropriation of government by local peoples acting in the interests of the community to wrest control over development and promote sustainable livelihoods for the area's residents. Community's organization and control over the consultations exemplifies the idea of social resilience as people act in ways that maintain the social structures, organization, and logic of the community despite the penetration of capitalist values and logics into the region.

Community Resilience and Hurricane Ida: How Marginalized Salvadorans Lacking NGO and Governmental Support Cope with Climate Shock

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El Salvador is extremely vulnerable to disasters due to many factors, including poverty, deforestation, urbanization, and mass internal migration during the Civil War (1980 – 1992). The low capacity of the national and local governments to address social vulnerability and respond to disasters left El Salvador again exposed to Hurricane Ida in 2009. This paper explores vulnerability and capacity in response to the landslides caused by Ida. It does so using three nested scales: national, municipal, and communal. The case study highlights the lack of both governmental and non-governmental response in two communities forced to rely on their own resources of social capital and emergent organization in the aftermath of Ida. Comparative quantitative analysis of the two communities identifies the social factors of the more resilient community, as well as the roles of remittances and migration for post-Ida reconstruction. El Salvador must foster and replicate local and international good practices in Community-Based Disaster Management to successfully adapt to climate change.

Building resilience thinking into protected area management evaluation

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The concept of resilience has emerged as a major focus of attention for the management of social-ecological systems, particularly given the inherent complexity of such systems and widespread trends of environmental change. Protected areas constitute a key element of conservation strategies within social-ecological systems, but there is growing recognition of the need to evaluate the extent to which such conservation areas are successfully meeting their goals, based on substantial evidence that there are often significant management shortcomings. This research explores the extent to which key resilience concepts are incorporated within Protected Area Management Evaluation (PAME) methodologies, through a review of selected assessment approaches. The aim of the study is to identify any 'gaps' in addressing resilience within PAME methodologies, and to develop indicators/scoring criteria to address such gaps. Resilience assessment and PAME methodologies were evaluated with reference to a case study park in Tuscany, Italy (Parco Regionale della Maremma), where the extent of environmental change is known to be significant. Preliminary results indicate that the spatial and temporal scope of PAME methodologies tends to be more limited than that of resilience assessment, and that there are also notable differences in the consideration of disturbance and in the boundary of analysis. Overall, PAME methodologies appear to approach protected areas as predominantly static systems, whereas resilience thinking calls for management approaches that embrace ideas of dynamicity and change. These results have implications for the successful long-term management of protected areas, particularly where these are nested within larger systems which are subject to significant anthropogenic influence and where such protected areas are susceptible to phenomena such as climate change.

'The system is a house of cards': Theorizing environmental resistance from the margins

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Communities throughout the east coast are organizing to resist hydraulic fracturing, a process that is despoiling their watersheds, while tens of thousands are protesting the development of the Keystone XL pipeline, which will flood US markets with tar sands oil. At the same time, native communities in Arizona are organizing against Peabody Coal, a company that is stealing their water resources and polluting their air, and Oregonians are setting up road blockades to stop the logging of some of the last old growth forests left in the United States. Throughout the country, countless activists and community members are working to stop global capitalism from destroying their local land bases and stealing local resources. While ecological resistance has become a mainstay of contemporary life, the field of political ecology has provided few tools to help examine ecological political action. The field of political ecology has constructed useful frames to help critically examine a range of different ecological behaviors: urban sprawl, "green" consumerism, and the privatization of commons. Our research expands this use of political ecology to draw together multiple political responses by mapping these forms of resistance within a theoretical framework. This project enables consideration of agency and responsibility in environmentalism, particularly as those are exercised in radical and non-mainstream ways. This paper uses the tools, frames, and technique developed by political ecology to construct a "political ecology of resistance." We propose a framework to analyze these various resistances, how they speak to current states of environmentalism, and what it means to respond to environmental and social crises. This paper surveys literature in environmental activism and theories of responsibility and connects them to real life situations for a grounded exploration of radical responsibility in environmentalism.