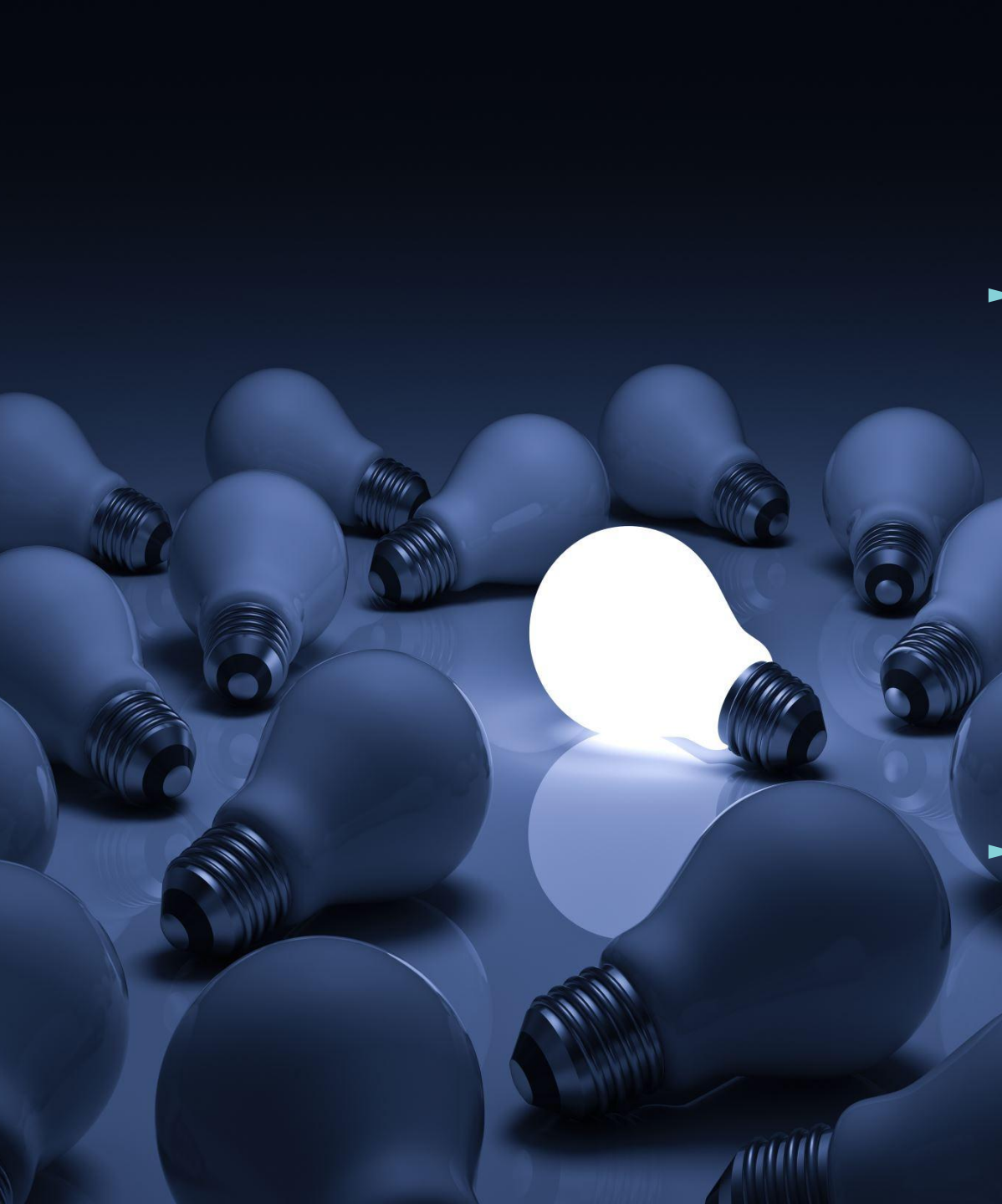


# Personal, Community, and National Resilience During Times of War

DR. SHLOMIT WEISS-DAGAN

# Resilience

- 
- A photograph of numerous incandescent light bulbs scattered on a dark, reflective surface. One bulb in the center is turned on, glowing brightly with a warm white light, while all the other bulbs around it are unlit and appear as dark, matte objects. The scene is dimly lit, with the primary light source being the single glowing bulb, which creates a soft reflection on the surface below it.
- ▶ Resilience is a term taken from engineering. It refers to material that goes back to its original form after pressure is applied and then released. It represents the ability to bounce back and return to baseline.
  - ▶ Resilience is an ability and a process, not an outcome.



# Resilience

- ▶ Professor George Bonanno is one of the key researchers and developers of the resilience concept. He has contributed to the understanding that resilience is a common and natural response to loss or trauma.





October 7<sup>th</sup>, 2023





*"Here am I floating  
'round my tin can  
Far above the Moon  
Planet Earth is blue  
And there's nothing I  
can do"*



# TRAUMA





# Lahad's Basic-Ph

- **B- belief**
- **A- affect**
- **S- social**
- **I- imagination**
- **C- cognitive**
- **Ph- physical**





# Three forms of Resilience

**Reconfiguration**

**Resistance**

**Recovery**

**“He who has a why to live for  
can bear almost any how.”**

(Friedrich Nietzsche)



# War dictionary for social workers

Since October 7th, the reality of our lives has changed, and with it words and concepts • have taken on new meaning. The School of Social Work at Bar-Ilan University launched the project, *Dictionary of War for Social Work*, the purpose of which was to make relevant knowledge accumulated by researchers from the School accessible to students and attorneys in the field

- **The dictionary has 17 categories divided into three clusters:**
- Therapeutic interventions during times of war
- Society and community perspectives of the war
- Spotlight on specific populations during times of war (disabilities, gender, etc.)

# Post-Traumatic Growth

“I am more vulnerable than I thought,  
but much stronger than I ever  
imagined.”

(Calhoun & Tedeschi, ***PTG as  
Process and Outcome***, 2006 ,  
p. 5)



1967 René Magritte

# Community resilience

Community resilience is defined as a community's ability to withstand loss or recover from damage. It is the sum of its members' collective efforts and activities to return to routine (even if new) and function effectively after a disaster. A community is resilient if it is flexible, able to adapt to the circumstances, and able to continue operating effectively.





# Community resilience

***”,When I rebuild the city I feel like I'm rebuilding myself”***

said Cassandra Andrews, a resident of New Orleans, after Hurricane  
Katrina

(Shock Doctrine/ Naomi Klein)

# The resilience of my community

- On October 7th, intensive community interventions began, like nothing we've ever seen before:
- From that day and throughout the next months, my community organized cooked meals for the families of soldiers who went off to fight on October 7th
- Arranged babysitters for soldiers' children when needed
- Held regular community meetings once a week
- Arranged activities for children
- Hosted/invited families to eat Shabbat meals together every week
- Held discussion circles to process feelings
- Provided permanent telephone support for soldiers' spouses

# Strong communities can share their resilience

- We focused not only on our community's internal needs, but also on needs outside our community: food packages for soldiers, helping evacuees in hotels, and distributing financial donations for kibbutzim and hostage families.
- What accounts for the variance in resilience between different communities? Why are some more resilient?
- One theoretical explanation for this phenomenon is the conservation of resources (COR) theory, by Hobfoll (1989).



# Conservation of resources theory at the community level

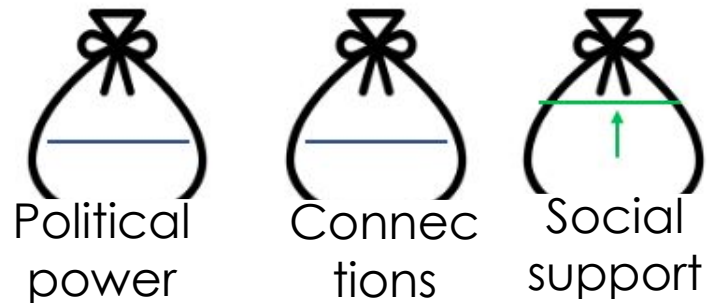
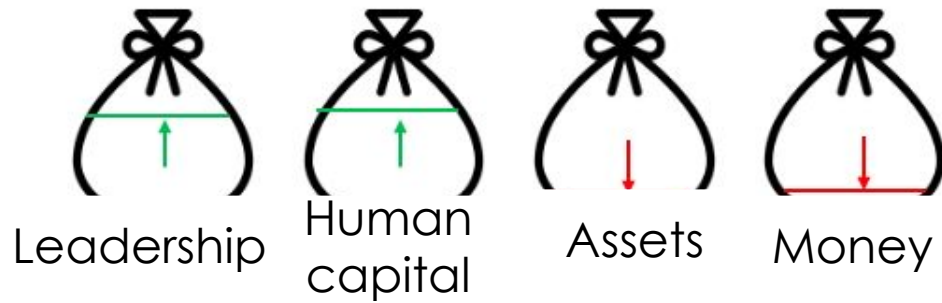
Conservation of resources theory is a central theory in the field of trauma and resilience (Hobfoll, 1989).

Disaster events threaten resources such as one's home; personal resources (optimism, confidence, self-efficacy); social resources (support, solidarity, friendship); and energy resources (time and money).

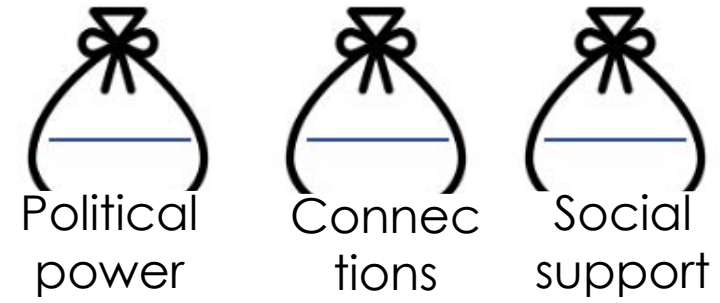
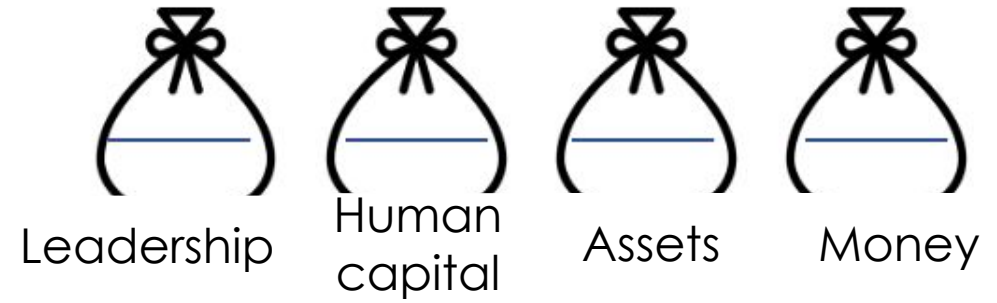
Resilience is a function of the individual/community resources available to them before, during, and after the .traumatic event

# Conservation of resources- community level

Emergency

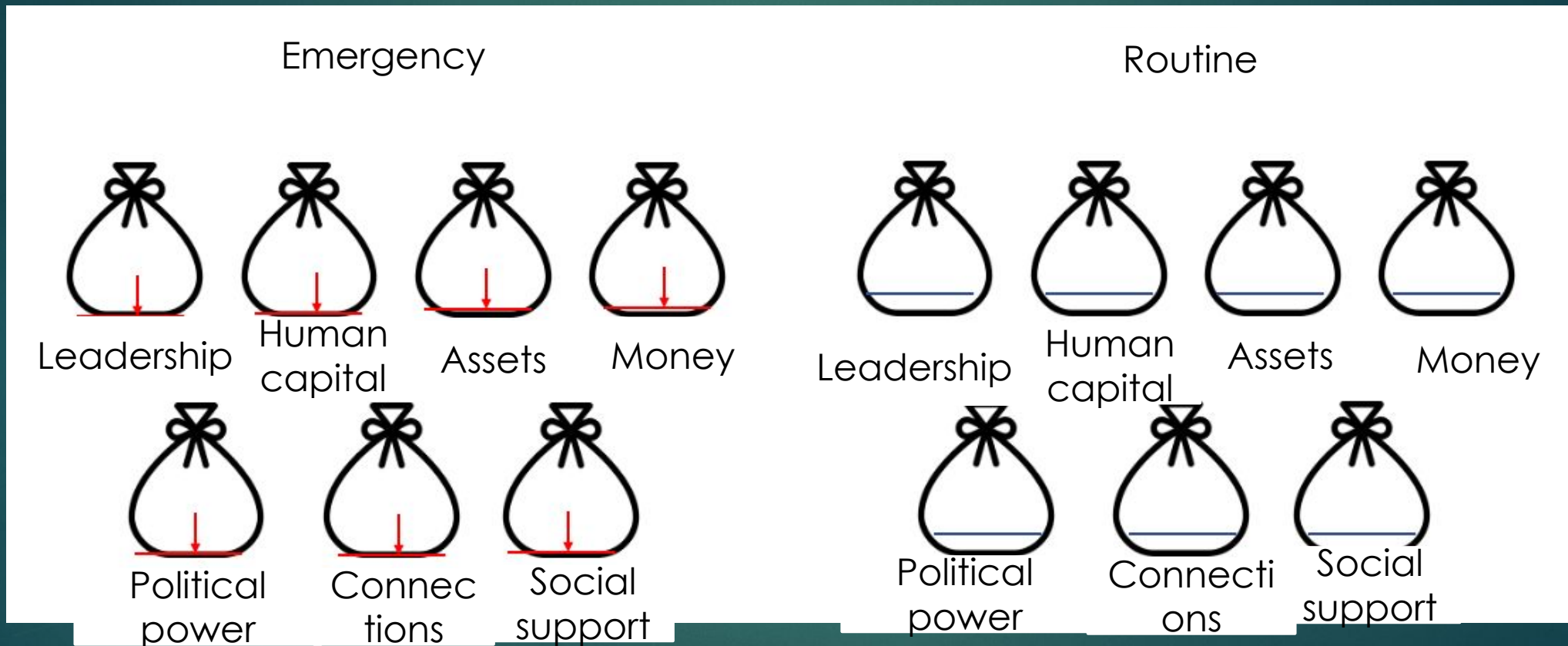


Routine





# Conservation of resources- community level



Communities under-resourced during routine times will have more difficulty maintaining resilience in an emergency situation



## strategies to promote 5 community resilience

1. Promote sense of safety
2. Promote calm
3. Promote sense of collective efficacy
4. Promote connectedness
5. Instill hope

Hobfoll, S. et al. (2007)

# 1. Promote sense of safety



## 2. PROMOTE CALM





# PROMOTE COLLECTIVE EFFICACY



# PROMOTE CONNECTEDNESS



# INSTILL HOPE





## strategies to promote 5 community resilience

1. Promote sense of safety
2. Promote calm
3. Promote sense of collective efficacy
4. Promote connectedness
5. Instill hope
6. Hobfoll, S. et al. (2007)



# National resilience

- The rapid organization of more than 1,000 initiatives to help the injured, soldiers, and families began.
- The rate of volunteering was very high, almost 50% among the Jewish population. We have never seen such volunteering rates before. There was also a significant increase in volunteering among the Arab population.

*Everything can be taken from a man but one thing: “  
the last of the human freedoms—to choose one’s  
attitude in any given set of circumstances, to choose  
”one’s own way*

Viktor E. Frankl, *Man’s Search for Meaning*



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