

Fostering Community Resilience:

Taiwan's Community-Based Strategy for Disaster Reduction



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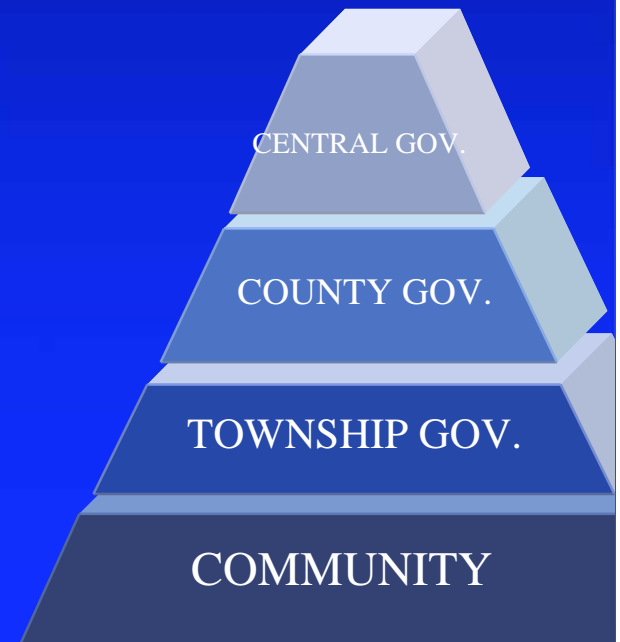
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OVERVIEW

- Introduction
- Disasters impacts in communities
- Community recovery from earthquake
- CBDM for preparedness
- Challenge for future development

Introduction

- The 921 earthquake in 1999 was the “window of opportunity “
- The bottom-up approach of Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) became very popular after 921 earthquake



Introduction

- The rise and development of CBDM
 - Community empowerment program started in 1990
 - The community recovery experience from the Great Hanshin earthquake in 1995
 - Assistances from NGOs and professional groups
 - Central government recovery policy

Disasters impacts in community

- The 921 earthquake impact the rural village in the central of Taiwan
- After 921 earthquake, heavy rainfall caused lots of debris flows



敏督利颱風松鶴部落土石流災害

1,080位居民撤離，68棟房屋毀損，1人死亡。

松鶴一溪

河道拓寬由30m至450m

松鶴二溪

河道拓寬由8m至325m

博愛國小

資料來源：中興大學水保系

大甲溪

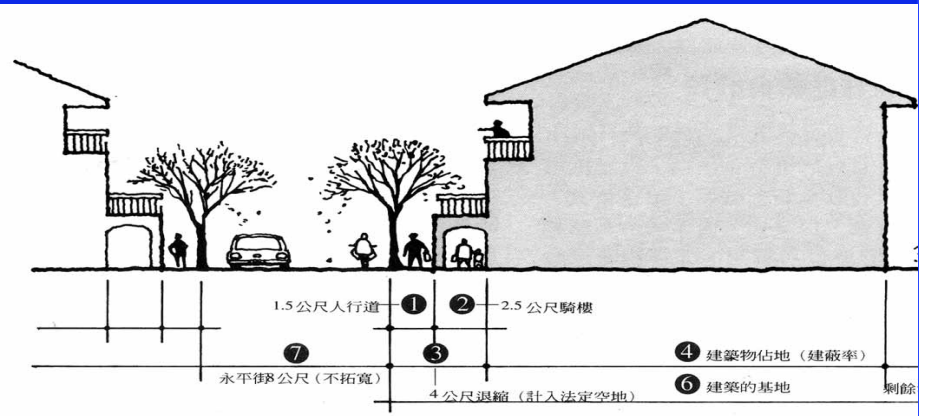
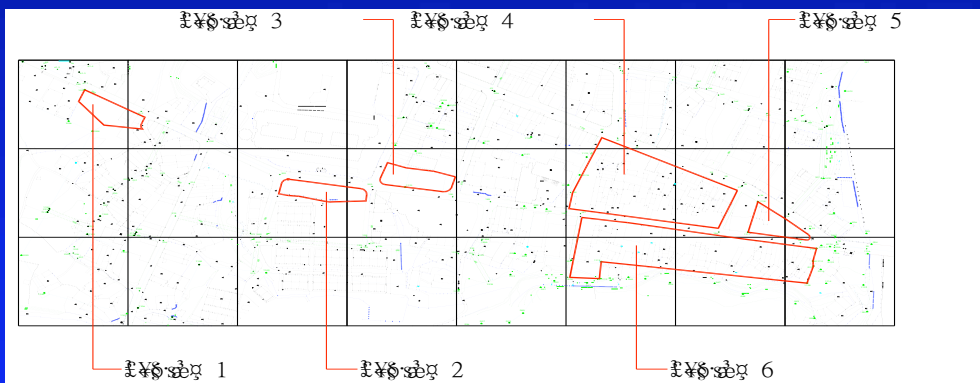


Community recovery from earthquake

The case of Young-pin Village



Community recovery from earthquake



Community recovery from earthquake



Community recovery from earthquake

The case of Tao-mi Village

- Population: 1,264; 369 households
- Industry : agriculture
- 60% of buildings were collapsed in 921 earthquake



Community recovery from earthquake

■ Recovery Strategies

- From traditional agriculture village to Eco-village
 - ✓ Organic agriculture, Ecology preservation, Leisure experien
- From **learning** to **change**, and to **action**
- Residents, local NGOs, professional groups and government works together

Community recovery from earthquake

- Investigate special species in the community
- Establish Proto-plant nursery garden
- Nurture wetland



Community recovery from earthquake

- Environmental reform by local workers



Community recovery from earthquake

■ 921 Earthquake Memorial Hall



Community recovery from earthquake

- Training Eco-village tour guides
- Tour guides are local residents
- Develop B&B with local distinguishing features



CBDM for preparedness

The case of Min-Hsing in Taipei City



Ming-Hsing Community

- total area: 0.134 km²
- households: 2,729
- population : 7,330 persons



CBDM for preparedness

Hazards identification

Residents worked together to identify high risk spots



CBDM for preparedness

Vulnerability analysis

Find out the places where might become a problems during emergency response phase.



CBDM for preparedness

Capacity analysis

【resources for emergency planning】

- critical facilities or important spaces
- emergency services facilities or equipment



CBDM for preparedness

Produce Hazards m



CBDM for preparedness

CBDM 《Methods》



lecture



field survey



group meeting



activity

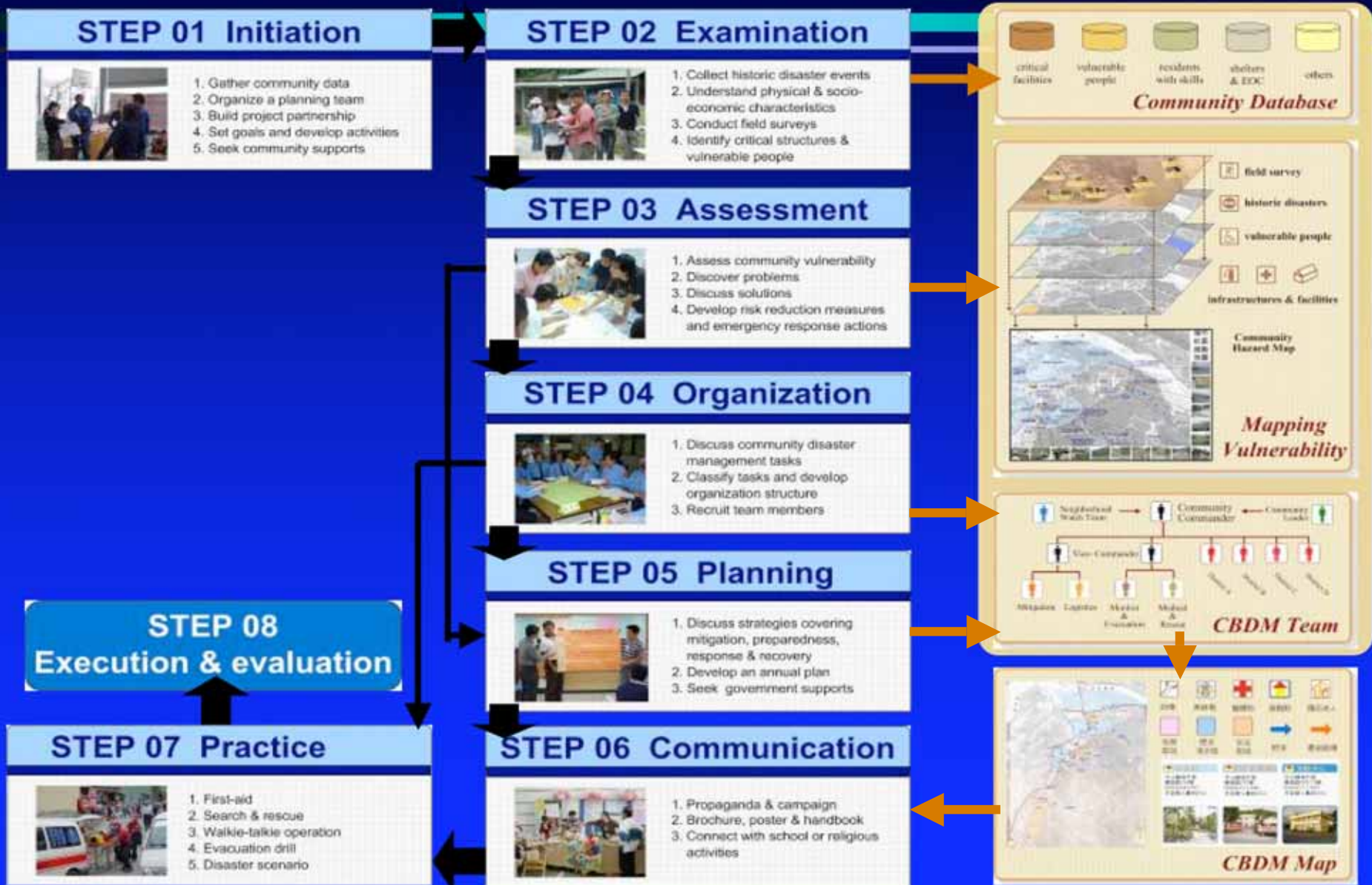


operation



drill

CBDM 《Participatory Process》



Challenge for future development

- Local governments was almost absent in CBDM
- Most of the communities groups feel hazard preparedness and response issues are more interesting than hazard mitigation.
- It is a challenge to keep community partners having momentum in the mitigation approach of CBDM program, because the benefit of actions can not be assessed until after a disaster strike.

Thank you for listening