Fostering Community Resilience:

Taiwan's Community-Based Strategy for Disaster Reduction



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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

COUNTY GOV.

CENTRAL GO

TOWNSHIP GOV.

COMMUNITY

Introduction

- The rise and development of CBDM
 - Community empowerment program started in 199
 - 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





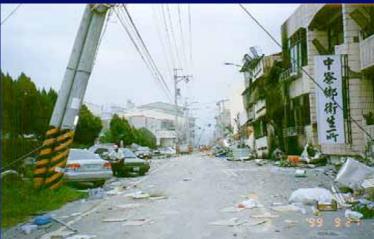






The case of Young-pin Village

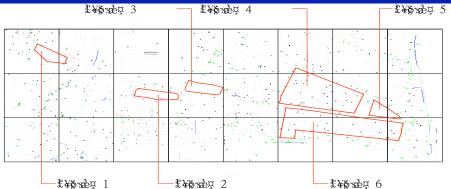




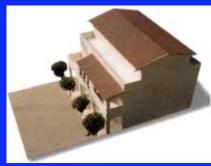




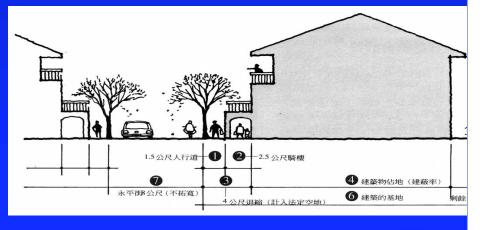






















The case of Tao-mi Village

- Population: 1,264; 369 households
- Industry : agriculture
- 60% of buildings were collapsed in921 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

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













Environmental reform by local workers



















■ 921 Earthquake Memorial Hall













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













The case of Min-Hsing in Taipei City





Hazards identificat

Residents worked together to identify high risk spots



















Vulnerability analy

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















Capacity analy

(resources for emergency planning)

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



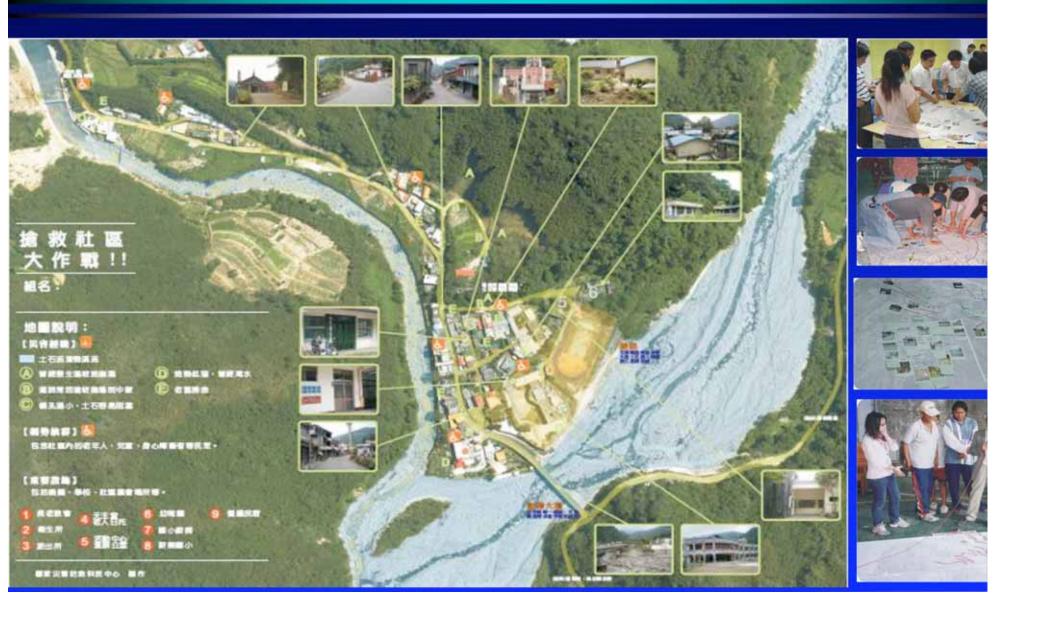








Produce Hazards m



CBDM 《Methods》



lecture



field survey



group meeting



activity



operation



drill

CBDM 《Participatory Process》

STEP 01 Initiation



- 1. Gather community data
- 2. Organize a planning team
- 3. Build project partnership
- 4. Set goals and develop activities
- 5. Seek community supports

STEP 02 Examination



- 1. Collect historic disaster events
- Understand physical & socioeconomic characteristics
- 3. Conduct field surveys
- Identify critical structures & vulnerable people

STEP 03 Assessment



- 1. Assess community vulnerability
- 2. Discover problems
- 3. Discuss solutions
- Develop risk reduction measures and emergency response actions

STEP 04 Organization



- Discuss community disaster management tasks
- Classify tasks and develop organization structure
- 3. Recruit team members

STEP 05 Planning



- Discuss strategies covering mitigation, preparedness, response & recovery
- 2. Develop an annual plan
- 3. Seek government supports

STEP 07 Practice



1. First-sid

STEP 08

Execution & evaluation

- 2. Search & rescue
- 3. Walkie-talkie operation
- 4. Evacuation drill
- 5. Disaster scenario

STEP 06 Communication



- Propaganda & campaign
- 2. Brochure, poster & handbook
- Connect with school or religious activities



Challenge for future development

- Local governments was almost absent in CBDN
- 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