State and Issues of Relocation Reconstruction after Morakot Typhoon: In a Case of Changchi-Lily Community

Pei-Chun SHAO

Chang Jung Christian University, Taiwan

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Introduction

• How to make the proper policies for processing the relocating recovery smoothly and efficiently usually become a difficult mission.
• After Morakot typhoon, relocating recovery was held and we choose changchi-lily community as research subject.
• The objective of study is to understand the difference and issues from residents who are in and in mountains; besides, communication among the public sectors, NGOs and residents is discussed as well.
Damages of Typhoon Morakot

- The Typhoon hit Taiwan on 8th, August in 2009, and brought the extreme rainfall in southern areas of Taiwan.
- It caused serious collapse of mountain and watershed, flood, break of connected road, and villages were buried and destroyed.
- 146.739 thousand households took the evacuation, and caused 510,668 people taking refuge, 699 people died and lost contact, and 4 persons got injured.
- Total loss is 199.8 billion Taiwan Dollars.
Reconstruction strategy

- The measures are involved with land preservation against second damage to facilitate reconstruction and relocation.
- The policy was based on disaster-management and relief act to adopt measures for short-term and mid-term emergent accommodation.
- 291 locations were evaluated and 160 ones among all were considered dangerous places regarded as special zones and previewed dangerous ones.
Proximately 90% of permanent-housing community constructed by World vision, TW red cross and Tzuchi Buddhist org.
Countermeasure of permanent housing for relocating recovery

- The permanent housings were built in **townhouse** or cabin style and **3,452 units were constructed in 40 sites and mainly** supported by religious and relief groups.
- **Types:** (1) **A** : family under 2 people with 46.28m² (2) **B** : family with 3~5 people in 3 rooms with 92.56m² (3) **C** : family under 6 people in 4 rooms with 112.4m².
- **Qualification:** (1) the house was broken completely (2) living area is in special zone or classified as previewed dangerous ones (3) The family losing the original house with the special statute of land-ownership.
Methodology

- **Literature review**: organization and leadership for reconstruction, participation and negotiation for residents, connection and development for reconstruction topics, communication with public section and flexible system are important factors.
- **Interview**: 10 persons who are the public officers(2), the private sectors(2) and residents(3 of relocation, 3 of original site) were interviewed.
Location of Changchi-lily Community

Site plan of Changchi-lily Community
Changchi-lily Community : 1\textsuperscript{st} stage

1\textsuperscript{st} stage: 164 units were constructed by Buddhist org. (Tzu-Chi Foundation), and the government of Ping Tung County support the construction from 26\textsuperscript{th}, April to 6\textsuperscript{th}, August in 2010.

3 types (46.28m\textsuperscript{2}, 92.56m\textsuperscript{2}, and 112.4m\textsuperscript{2}) of housings affordable to 6 tribes but with no common facilities, such as meeting halls and churches in June 2011.
Feedback from survey at 1st stage

- Buddhist org. (Tzu-Chi Foundation) did a visit with native residents to permanent housing in San-Lin Community (Kaohsiung); However, residents do not have enough mutual communication with NGO on the design, style, and internal arrangement of space.
- The local government persuaded the residents many times by culture conservation, living safety, and tribe-coordination to deal with the relocation.
- Common facility is necessary, such as: church..., and some problems occurred such as drainage, low-quality materials broken and religion’s cognition....
- Due to numbers of family, residents want more flexible way for living-space improvement.
- Working style is changed and life-fee is too higher currently to support living.
Changchi-lily Community : 2\textsuperscript{nd} stage

- 2\textsuperscript{nd} stage: constructed by Tw red cross & Christian org. , and the government of Ping Tung County support the construction from 17\textsuperscript{th}, April to 17\textsuperscript{th}, October in 2011.
- Almost 2 types of housings(92.56m\textsuperscript{2} and 112.4m\textsuperscript{2}) are affordable. 106 units were constructed and public facilities including churches and elementary school are provided.
What works the NGOs have done

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life-reconstruction center</td>
<td>To support the service including emotional health, obtaining employment, school attendance and</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lily tribal cultural studio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Industry consultant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for aboriginal culture and education of Pingtung County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To support cultural inheritance, to undertake human and tribal research, to develop human resource, to publish book, to support social welfare</td>
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States of original site in the mountains
Comparison of residents relocated and in the mountain

- People remaining in the mountain do not get more subsidies due to their agricultural industry and out of qualification for
- Only have the funds for ecological maintaining work
- Private organizations only support people living in the permanent-housing community to empower human resource for industry development
- People remaining in the mountain usually contact friends or relatives stay in the new community by participating in festival or eco-tourism
Conclusion

• The residents participate in the program passively. Trust, communication and open information would affect implementation of relocation reconstruction program.

• Relocation of residents would depends on the leader of tribe. People unwilling to be relocated are due to out of application qualify and narrow space of permanent housing.

• Residents separated into original site and relocation one would have interchange of culture and life by tribe meeting and festivals now.

• cultural mountainous and human education, environmental empowerment and revitalizing industry is necessary to residents relocated; however, safer and more convenient public infrastructure is to people in the mountain.
Thank you for your attention!!