

Application of the Satoyama Initiative Principles and Resilience in the Post-landslide *Alang Tongan*

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Abstract

In this era of global environmental change, although the international community advocates community-based and nature-based approaches to reduce disaster risk, in Taiwan, the focus of mainstream disaster management remains on strengthening disaster prevention. Therefore, this study explores how indigenous tribes maintain and nurture resilience in the process of post-disaster recovery, and how they cope with and even further reduce disaster risks. Through observation and in-depth interviews, the case of the Alang Tongan in Nantou County is used to understand the topic. Results show that after experiencing land degradation, landslide disasters, and the loss of traditional culture, the Alang Tongan have utilized social learning and improvisation from resilience theory. The spirit of the Satoyama Initiative was applied to rehabilitate the ecosystems and revitalize the culture and the economy. Therefore, not only does the economy and livelihood recover and the community rebuild, but resilient coexistence with risk is also possible.

**Keywords: Indigenous, Landslide, Local Knowledge, Disaster Risk Reduction,
Satoyama Initiative**