



Thinking Teams

Self-Governance, Communities of Practice, and Resilience

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Outline



Thinking Teams

- Need for Local Disaster Resilience
- Global Support to Local Disaster Response
- Barriers to Effective Global Disaster Response
- Two Practices Whose Broader Use Can Improve Global Resilience:
 - Self-Governance
 - Communities of Practice
- Implications for Global Educational Initiatives

Increasing Need for Disaster Resilience



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- Extreme events will happen every five years instead of every 20
- Between 2010 and 2040 the number of people over 65 in less developed countries is expected to triple
- 80% of the most populous cities in the world are at risk of being severely affected by an earthquake
- 60% are vulnerable to storm surge and tsunamis

Global Disaster Support



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- Haiti 1/12/2010 earthquake (through 2012):
 - \$6.43 billion aid from international governments
 - \$3.06 billion aid contributed through UN and NGOs
 - \$3.17 billion – revenue of Government of Haiti
 - Over 100 NGOs involved



Two Earthquakes*



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	Haiti: January 2010	California: October 1989
Quake magnitude	7.0	6.9
Economic profile	Poorest country in Western Hemisphere	10 th wealthiest state in world's wealthiest nation
Sociopolitical Conditions	History of violence, economic instability, government corruption	Democratic, economic stability, high standard of living
Protective Infrastructure	No national building codes	Strict earthquake-resistant building codes
Fatalities	316,000 **	63
Injuries	300,500	4,000
People Displaced	1.5 million	12,000

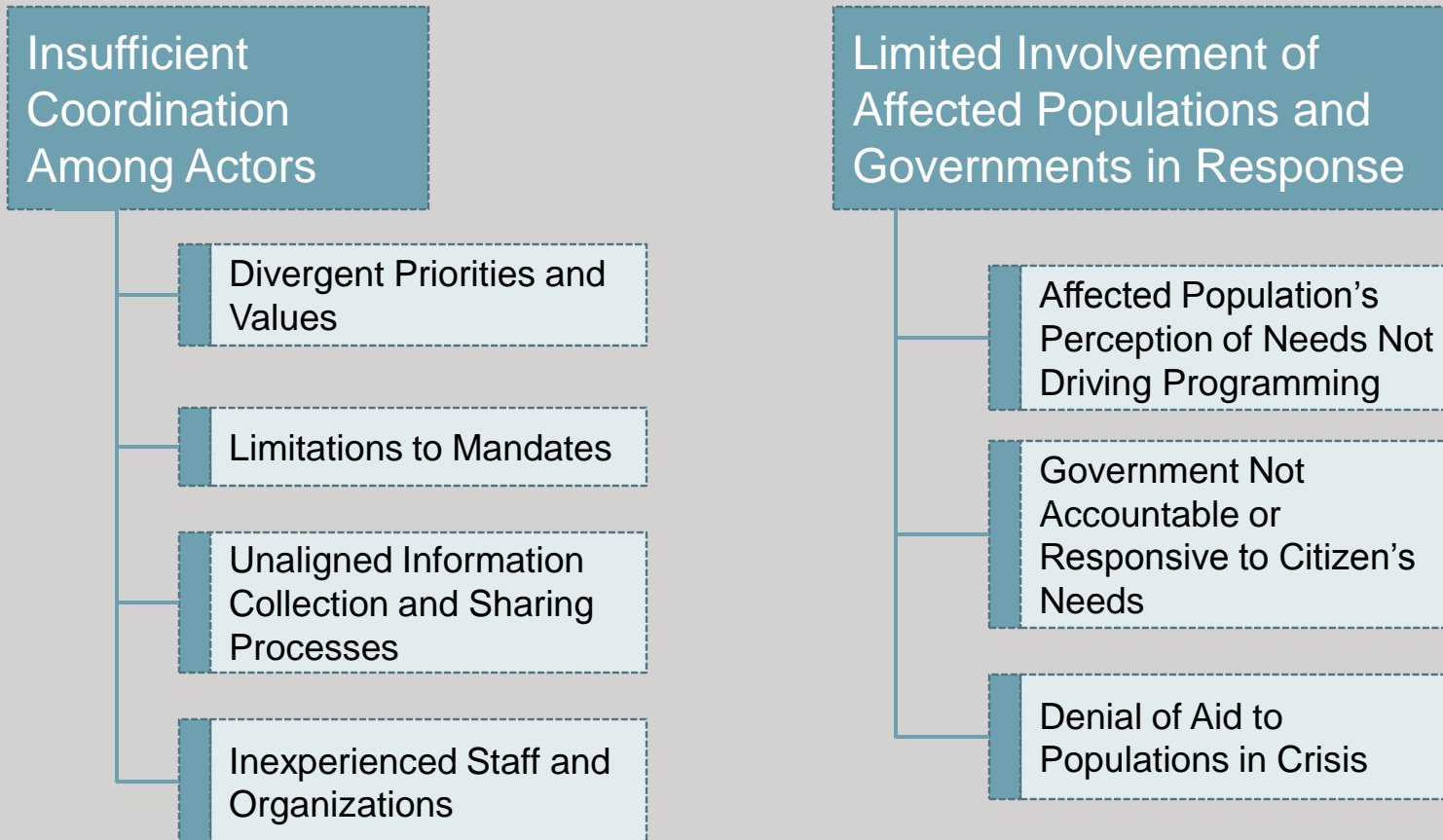
* Jaurequi, C., Sholk, J., Radday, A., & Stanzler, C. (2011). *International Disaster Response*. Boston: Social Impact Research

** Government of Haiti estimate

Barriers to Successful Global Response*



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* Jaurequi, C., Sholk, J., Radday, A., & Stanzler, C. (2011). *International Disaster Response*. Boston: Social Impact Research

Participatory Governance Example



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- Action plan in Science in Society in Epidemics and Total Pandemics (ASSET)
- Sponsored by the European Union
- 2009 H1N1 – mistrust between citizens, public authorities, experts, industries
- Four-year program, 14 partner organizations, to
 - Identify and analyze examples of participatory governance in EM, throughout the world
 - Develop action plan and tools, engaging citizens and high-level policy makers
 - Have a sustainable impact on communications during emergencies
- **TIEMS is participating throughout, and will lead**
 - Analysis of participatory governance
 - Development of a tool box to implement action plan
 - High-level policy forum

Community of Practice*



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Communities of Practice



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- Concept has evolved from “situated learning” to “agile, cross-disciplinary networks”
- CoPs good for ambiguity, uncertainty, and volatility
- CoPs can enhance communities of specialists, however, they can also mobilize local populations
- Members of community become part-time EM practitioners
- Adaptable complement to formal, structured governance for EM
- Supported by technologies such as social media

Implications for Global Educational Initiatives



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- Local mobilization is a critical component of preparedness and response
- Teaching CoP and Participatory Governance frameworks is a high-potential enabler
- Body of knowledge consists of core principles, enriched by an evolving body of best practices
- Educational goal is to enable local auxiliary communities that complement EM professionals

Summary



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- Disaster resilience is increasingly critical, especially in vulnerable societies
- The global community is eager to help, however resilience is inherently local
- Training in CoP and Participatory Governance can "teach the hungry man to fish"