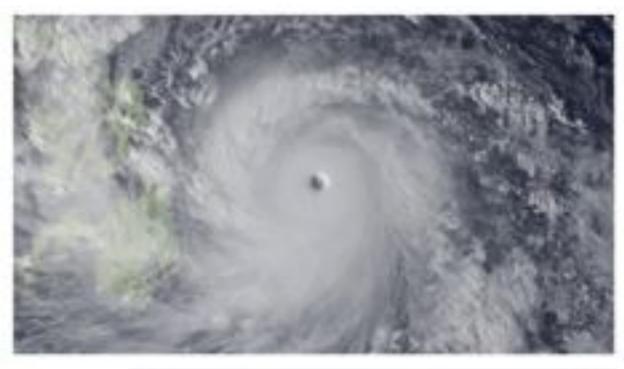
LEARNING FROM TACLOBAN - JAGO BOASE

Rebuilding Tacloban after Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda 2014-2016

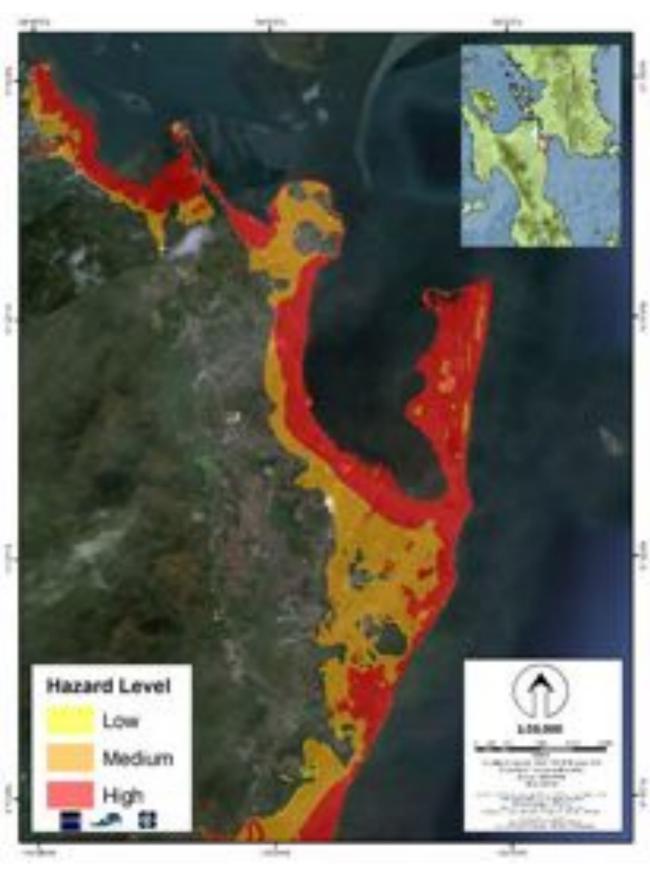


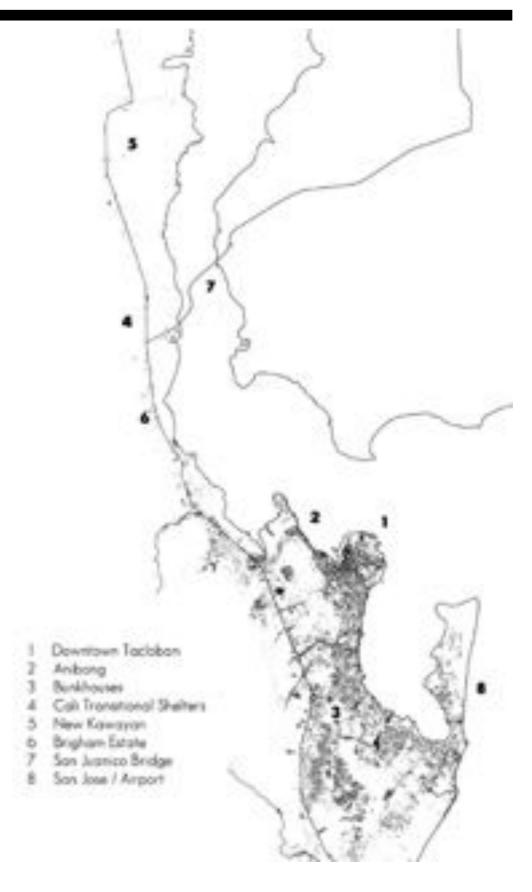






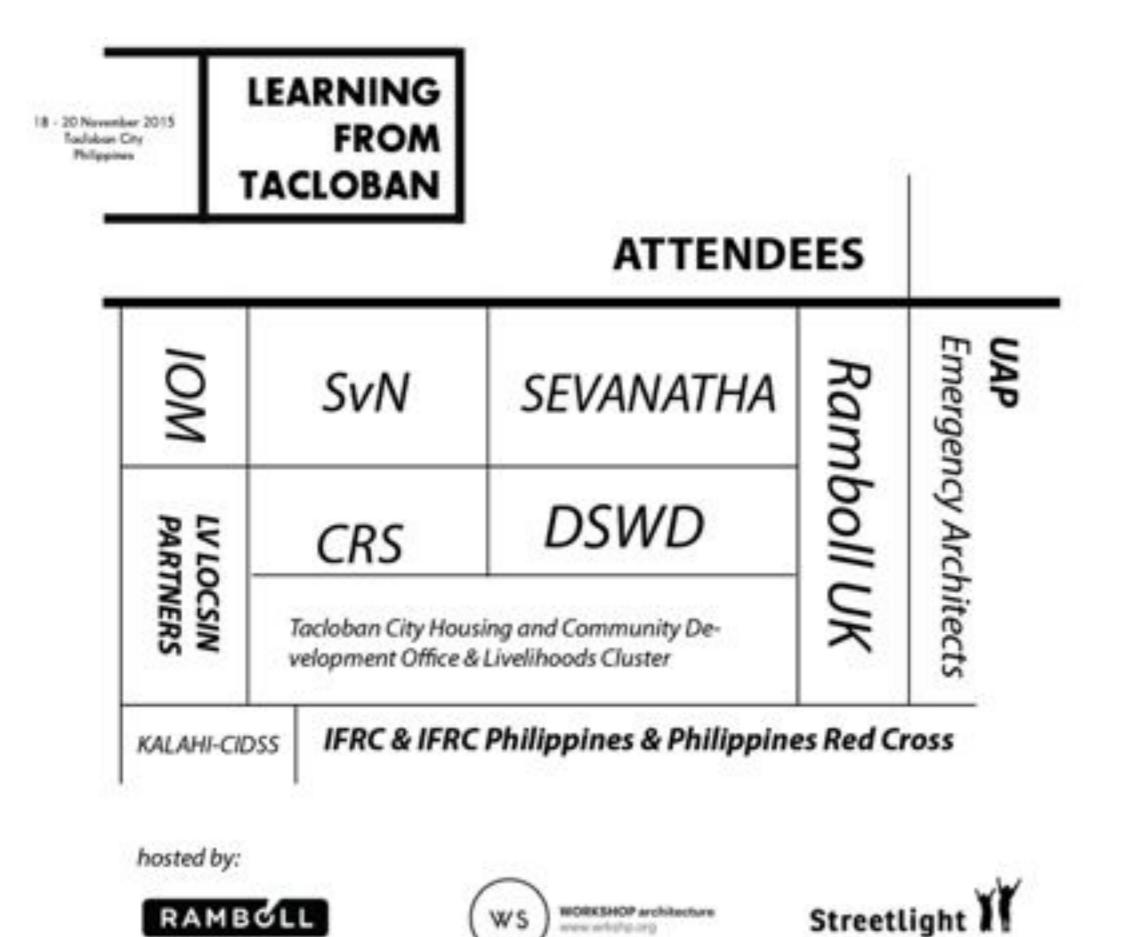
RESETTLEMENT TO TACLOBAN NORTH





TACLOBAN CITY MAP & LfT SITE VISITS

STORM SURGE HAZARD MAP







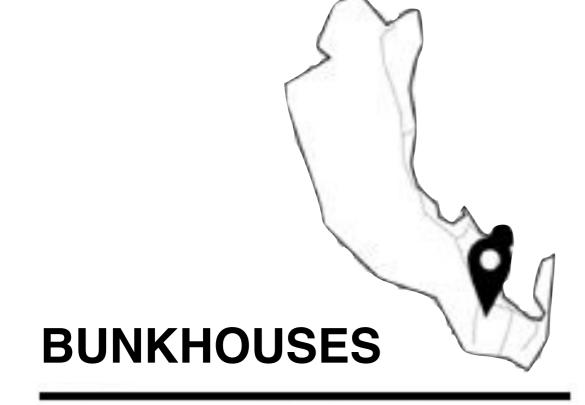


- Inner city informal settlement
- No Build zone
- Rebuilt w/o gov't / NGO assistance
- Due for resettlement
- Vulnerable location
- Poor sanitation
- Increased trauma from being next to sea
- Close to jobs & city centre





- High density inner city transitional housing
- · Houses were "too small, too hot"
- Not built to IOM specification due to post-Yolanda rush
- Kitchens too far away —> fires on doorsteps
- Residents complained of crime and drugs
- High turnover of residents —> poor community cohesion
- Close to jobs & city centre







CALI

- Transitional housing ~10km from city centre
- Good build quality and generous site layout (w. break-out spaces, vegetable patches, etc.)
- Community active in maintaining site
- Men employed on neighbouring construction sites
- Residents able to chose between 4 nearby permanent housing developments
- Provision of water is a problem





- Heart of Tacloban North
- ~15km from city centre
- Transitional and Permanent Housing
- Transitional residents complained of lack of jobs & training
 - Nothing to do but "make babies, make babies!"
 - Poor communication with City Hall
- Permanent residents excited to move in but mood may change (as was case with T-Shelters)
- No mains water & limited electricity









- Self-Build resettlement village & Home Owners' Association
- 'Site & Services' but minimal services
- Poor site planning & coordination
- No effort made to form a community
- 'Architectural playground' with proponents of innovative solutions pushing their product (e.g. Butterfly houses)

CONCLUSIONS

- Housing can't be approached in isolation
 - Infrastructure, Services and Livelihoods must be integrated in the resettlement strategy
- No resettlement without an integrated strategy
 - In situ transitional shelters would be better, if politically acceptable
 - Increased physical vulnerability is outweighed by livelihoods & community cohesion (not possible after an earthquake due to risk of aftershocks)
- Less haste, more patience & coordination
 - Resettlement plan is over-ambitious / timeframe is unrealistic
 - Lack of planning led to poor decisions and lack of coordination
- Communities given little choice or agency in resettlement



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