

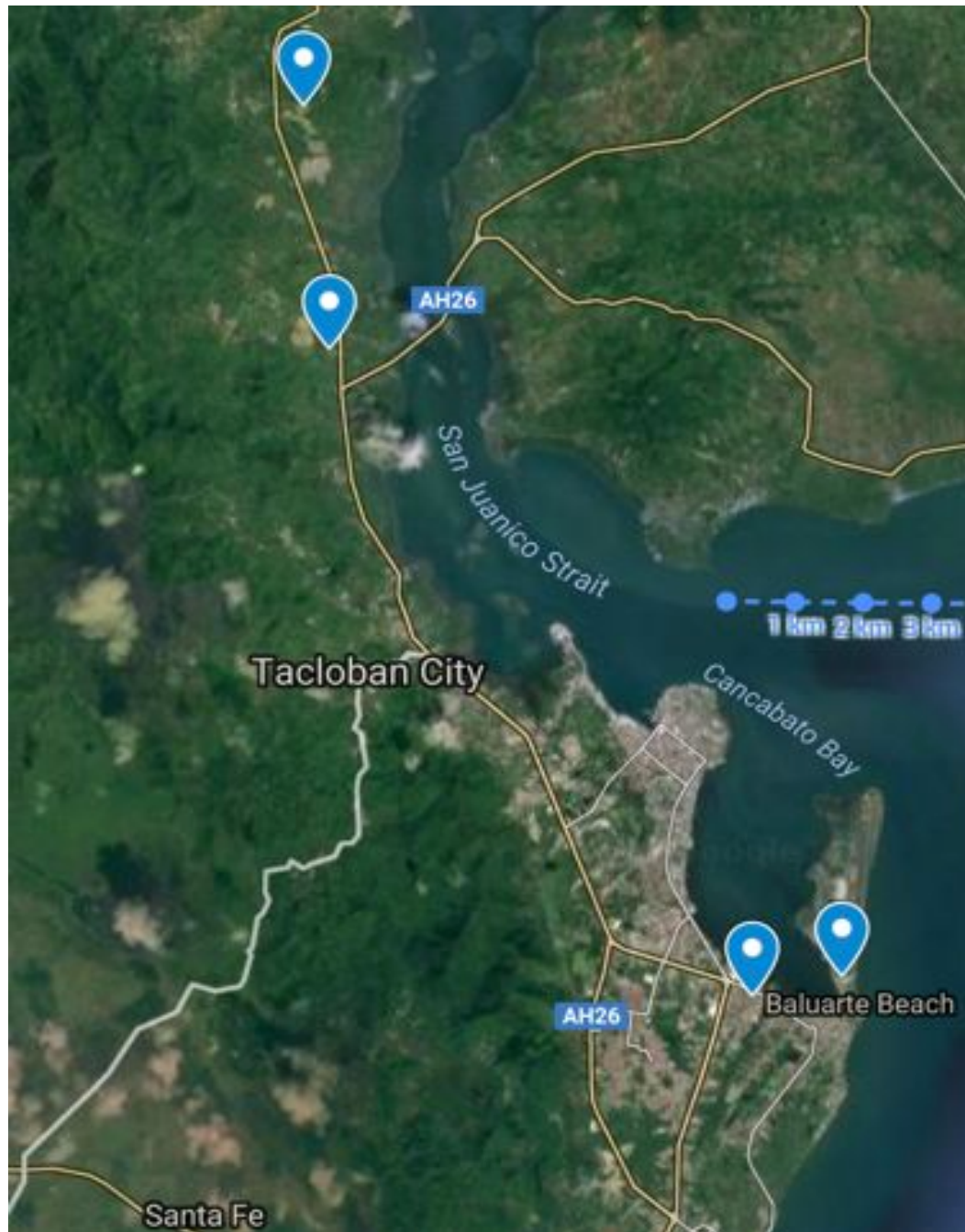
Resettlement in Tacloban: Vulnerability and Values Formation in post-Typhoon Reconstruction.



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Data gathered through semi-structured interviews with citizens of Tacloban, City Government Officials and NGOs.



Breakdown of Interview of Sample by Gender and Place: Tacloban North and Tacloban City

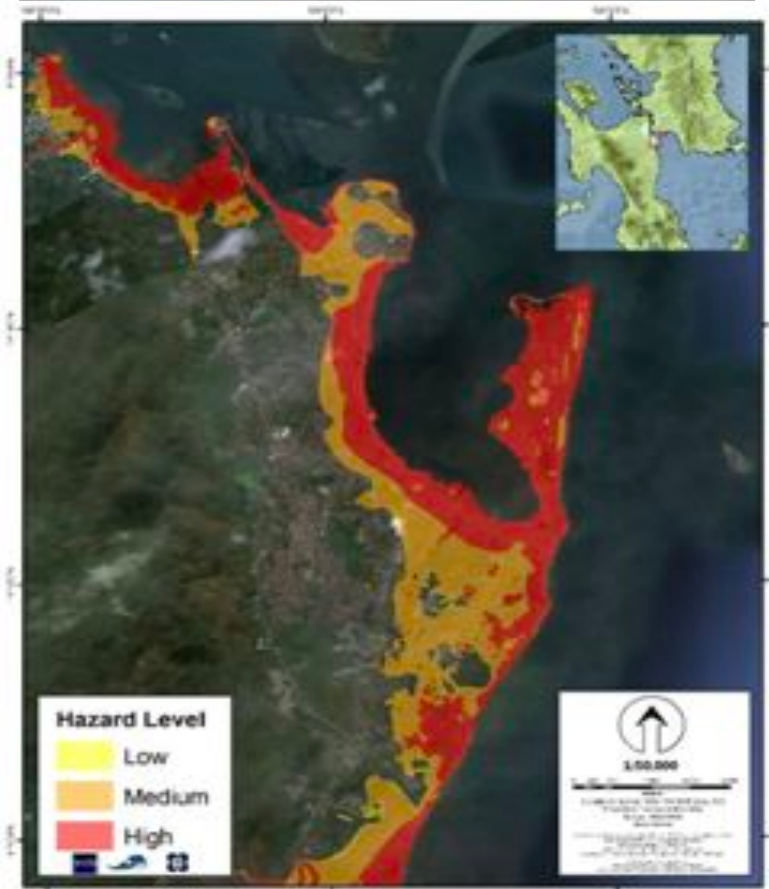
A r e a o f Tacloban	Housing Type	Sites Visited	Interviews Conducted	No. of Interviewees	Males	F e - male
T a c l o b a n North	Permanent	3	7	14	4	10
Tacloban City	No dwell zone.	3	8	12	3	9
	H o u s i n g outside of no dwell zone	1	3	3	2	1
Totals		7	18	29	9	20

Source: Google Maps.

Vulnerability flows from 'ordinary life'.



- City authorities focussed on risks from natural hazard (e.g. hazard maps).
- Vulnerability also encompasses wider social and economic wellbeing.



Citizens of Tacloban engaged in a trade-off to manage their own vulnerability.



- Some citizens feel safer as a result of resettlement.
- Resettlement poses a risk to livelihoods.
- Citizens often spoke of balancing these two concerns.

Authorities managing resettlement had a one-sided perception of vulnerability.



- Officials downplayed the problem of livelihoods and income posed by resettlement.
- Drive to resettle citizens in Tacloban North before basic services (water, electricity) in place.
- Proposed resettlement of fishing community illustrated lack of understanding / consultation.

‘Values formation’ is prevalent as a way of building new communities in Tacloban North.



- Programme of behaviour change for citizens of new housing.
- Aspiration of formalising behaviour/ outlook as part of resettlement.
- Extended to multiple prohibitions / sometimes abstract norms in new housing settlements (e.g. "No Shirtlessness").

Citizens' vulnerability and 'values formation' are linked.



- Values formation work on financial literacy risks being undermined by threats to income and livelihood from resettlement.
- Values formation is an attempt to build new communities, part of building resilience – but replicates top-down approach of resettlement to new housing.

Conclusions

- Resettlement aims to reduce vulnerability – it risks aggravating wider vulnerability through affecting income and livelihoods.
- Values formation aims to build new communities. Approach to physical resettlement is replicated in values formation which attempts formalisation in a top-down way.
- Research is a snapshot. More needed to trace long-term effect of resettlement and values formation work on citizens' vulnerability, and the success of new communities in Tacloban North.