

## Key Findings II: *Extension from Core Unit in limited Land Space*

- Observed adaptable modification of core houses in Pinatubo eruption after 20 years and in Basey in short term recovery



Previous External Wall



Facade Extension in Porac



Simple Facade Extension in Basey

Residents modify the house to accordance with their needs and style of family

## Key Findings III: *Lack of Layout Plan for permanent Housing*

- Limited modification of the house  
(Different open space among houses)

Different distance  
between houses in 1<sup>st</sup>  
and 2<sup>nd</sup> batch of  
construction



# Root cause and effect

Many actors build permanent housing in affected area  
**without coordination system**

- 8 donors (5 international NGOs, 3 domestic NGOs) and 1 government (NHA) in Basey city
- Out of 8 NGO donors, 2 donors only coordinate with LGU, and some NGOs not followed policy (BP220)



- ① Causes inequality for extensional space
- ② Possibility of returning to previous high risk zones
- ③ Degradation of the natural environment due to the ineffectual resettlement projects

Housing Recovery planning and layout plans can be prepared pre-disaster condition



# Tentative Conclusion

- Legislative setting has been improved in particularly disaster prone countries in 2000s
- Although some policies after Pinatubo eruption contributed better recovery such as Community Mortgage Program, **coordination among government and donors is required** for effective and efficient resettlement projects. i.e; development plan, layout plan, and instruction of housing policy **in pre-disaster phase**



# The Way Forward and future research

1. Intensive Household survey to identify the settlement in Tacloban and Basey
2. Potential of collaborative Research in Myanmar with WP2 (Environment & Energy)
  - Community renewable energy in flood prone area
  - How we balance development and natural environment conservation from pre-disaster



Thank you very much for  
your listening!



# Appendix





# 地域の資源と脆弱性評価

## 地域資源の活用

- 産廃業者との事前契約締結(図4)
- 多様なグループの計画段階からの参画  
(行政、商業グループ、大学、宗教チャリティーグループ、アメリカ赤十字、電力会社、空軍基地、空港、等)
- 情報提供としての地元新聞社、ラジオ活用

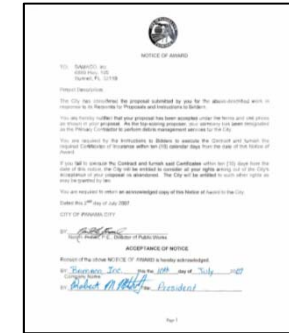


図4 事前契約書

## 脆弱性評価

- 浸水地域特定(前掲図3)
- 貧困世帯密集地、高齢化率特定(図5)
- 住宅ストック評価(図5)
  - フロリダ州の建築基準以降(2002年3月～)、1994年から2001年、1994年以前の3種類に分類し、1994年以前をハイリスクと認定。1994年以前の住宅は全体の約83%

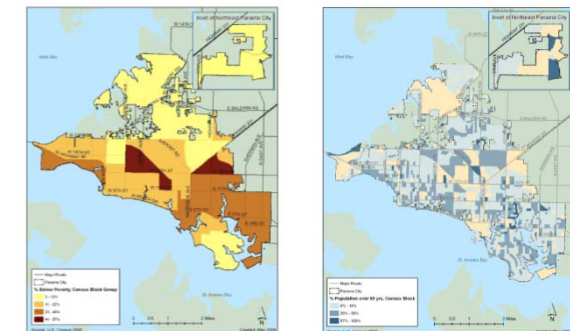


図5 パナマ市における貧困世帯、高齢化率の分布

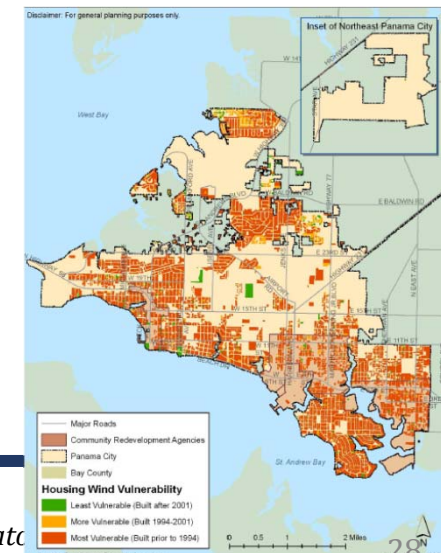


図5 年代ごとの住宅ストックの分布

- 組織や企業の参画があるが、住民の直接参加は見られない
- 被害想定と社会的要素を組み合わせ脆弱性評価を行っている



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Source: Panama City planning & land use services. (2008). Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan City of Panama City, Florida.



# Typhoon Yolanda (*International Name: Haien*)



2013 Nov. 8

Typhoon Yolanda landed  
(Largest Typhoon in Philippines  
History)

Max Wind Speed; 300km/h

Lowest Pressure; 895 hPa

Casualty; 6,201人

Missing; 1,785人

Affected people; 16.08 Million

Damaged House; 1.14 million Houses

Economic Loss; 0.96 Billion \$

Cause; Strong Wind & Storm Surge  
5~6m

Photo: Yolanda Comprehensive  
Rehabilitation & Recovery Plan



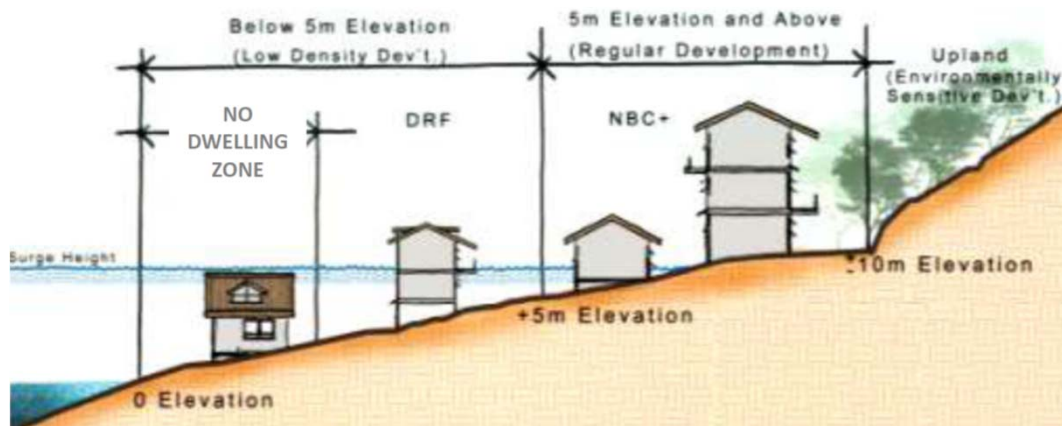
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# タクロバン市の復興計画案

- 居住区域と危険区域の分離
- 海岸から40m は建築制限
- 北部移住計画
- 家屋の建築指導





# タクロバン市における建築規制の現状



40M建物禁止  
の表示



規制後も居住を継続している理由

- 恒久住宅の完成待ち
- 恒久住宅が完成しても仕事場への  
交通費(一日約90円)ねん出が困難
- 移転地のライフライン未整備



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# 非構造化インタビュー調査

- City Housing & Community Development Office  
(タクロバン市 住宅コミュニティ開発局),  
*Mr. Leonard Tedence Jopson* (2016年10月28日実施)
  - 移転先の上水供給が整備されておらず、恒久住宅が完成しても水の供給ができない→一時的に恒久住宅入居者の募集を停止

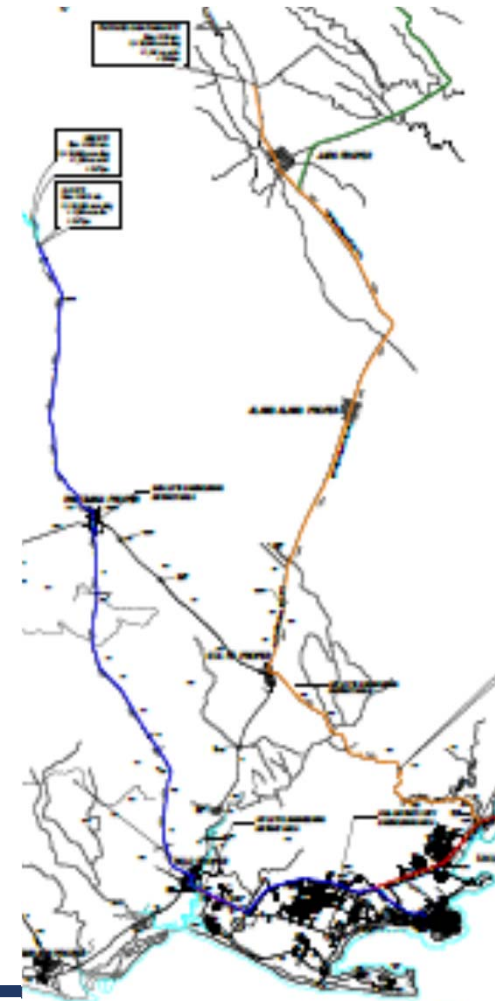


# 非構造化インタビュー調査

City Government of Tacloban,  
Office of the City Architecture  
(タクロバン市 建築局)

*Mr. Danilo Fuentebella* (2016年10月26日実施)

- 災害前から準備していた開発計画を踏まえ、復興計画を作成
- 人口増加に対応するため北部移転は計画されており、それが前倒された
- 上水整備の計画も現在進んでおり、数年の間には完成予定(約25Km)



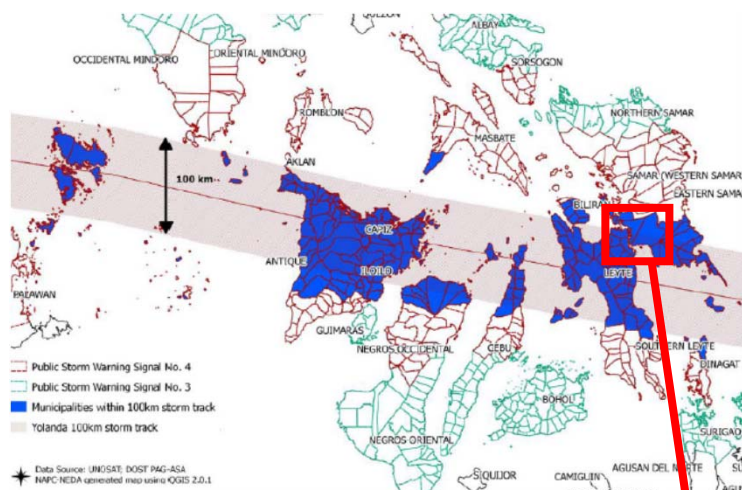
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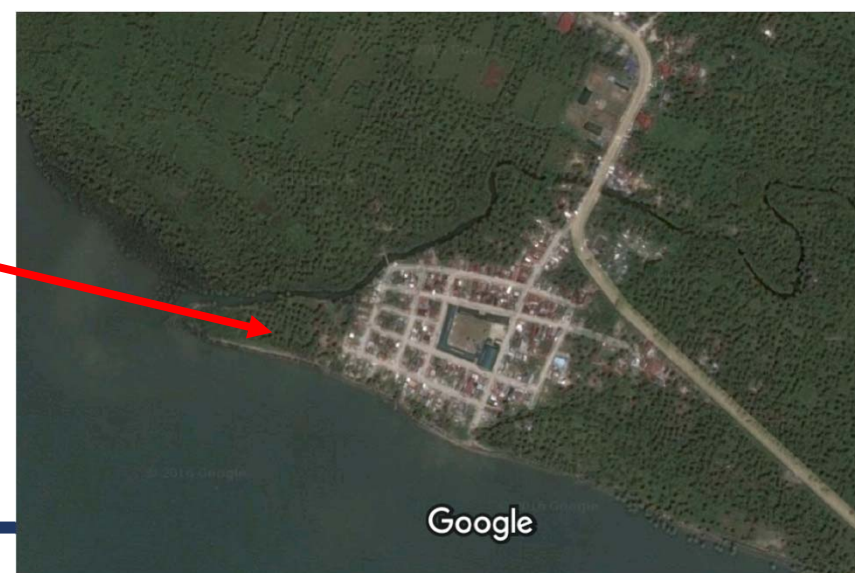




# バセイ市 サンフェルナンド・バランガイ



- 災害前: 人口2,023人(526世帯)
- 17歳以下人口631人
- 公共施設: 小学校(1)、教会(1)
- 主な被害: 高潮 約10m
- 死者14名(高台へ避難したため最小限)
- 建物被害: 学校・教会含む97.5%が全壊(約200件中5件しか残らなかった)



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Graduate School of Engineering / Reference: Yolanda Comprehensive Rehabilitation & Recovery Plan  
Disaster Prevention Research Institute (DPRI)  
Photo by Google Earth



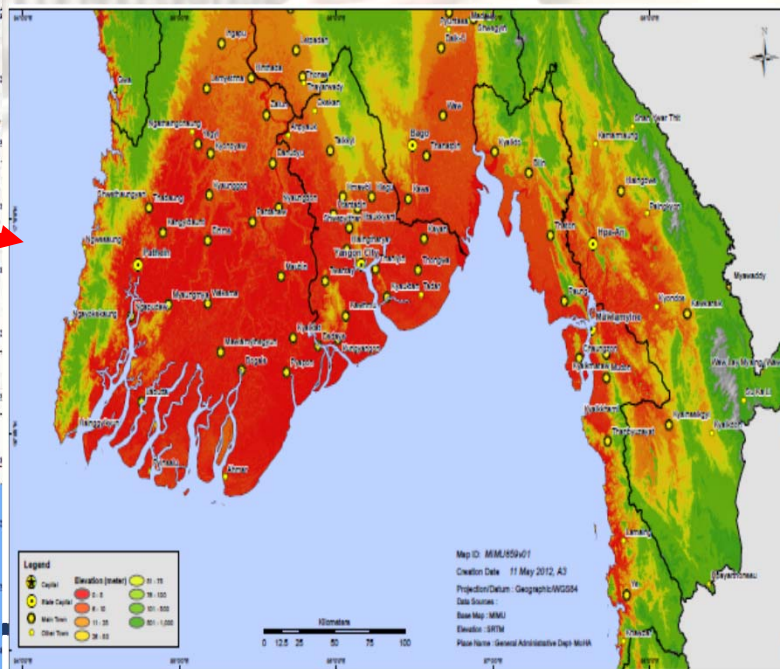
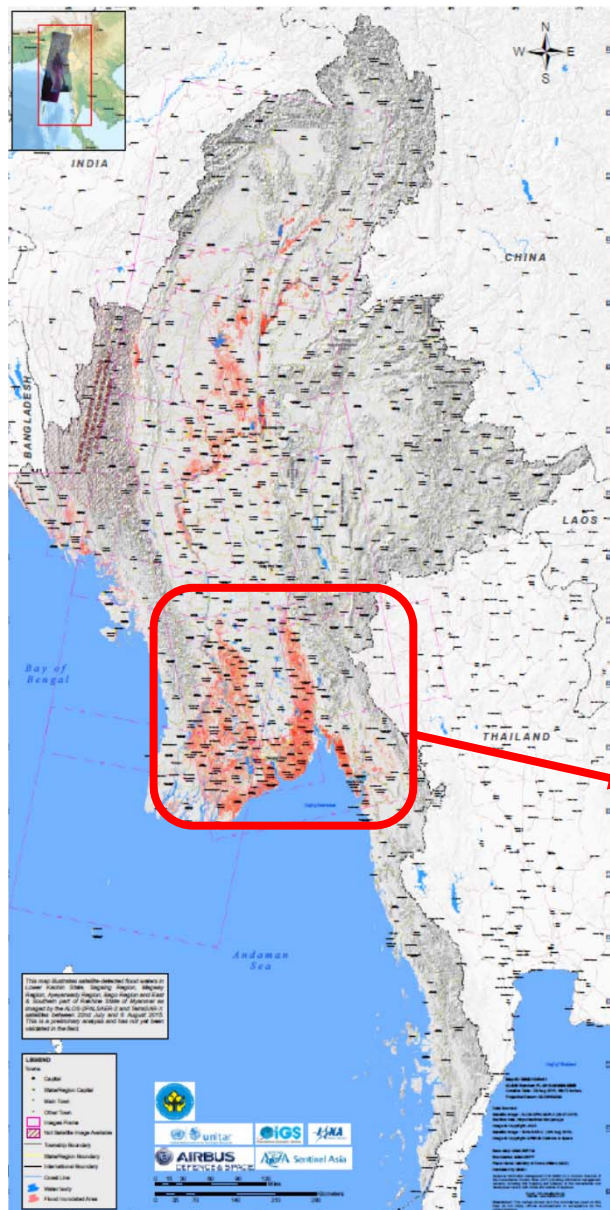


# 周辺調査と非構造化インタビュー調査

- 40M建築禁止の杭はなく、居住も継続している
- 仮設住宅の支給はなく、材料の継ぎ接ぎで建築している
- 公的なサポートはほとんどなく、学校の再建も外部機関が実施した



# Myanmar, Flood 2015



2015年7月～8月  
 継続的な降雨による洪水と土砂災害  
 死者数; 132人  
 被災者; 約167.6万人  
 主な被災地域: Ayeyarwady Region  
 海拔1.5m以下のデルタ地帯の為

Reference: MIMU



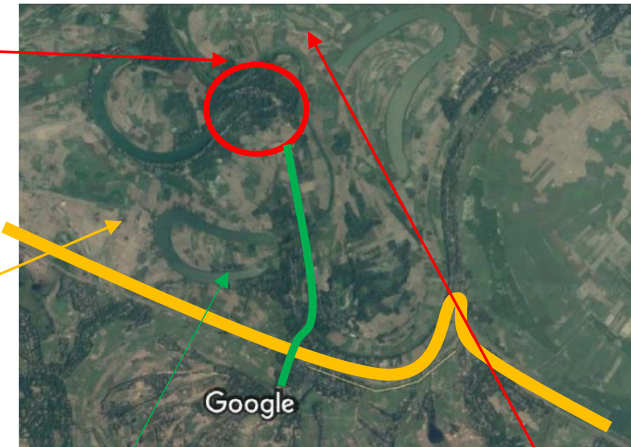
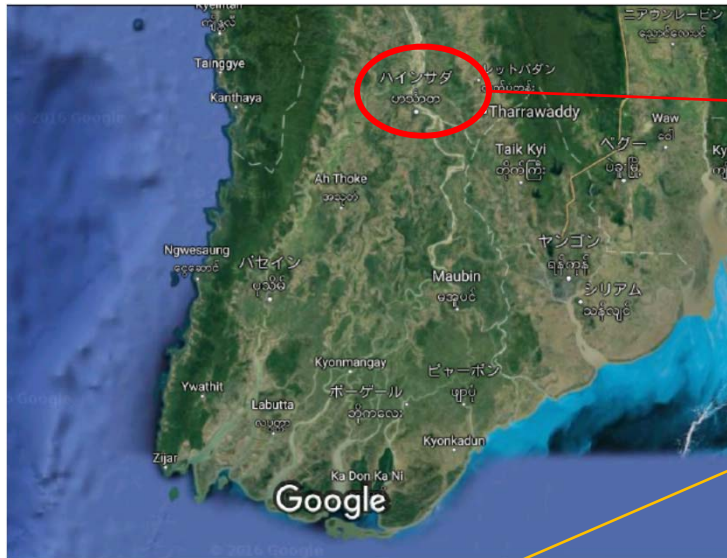
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# 洪水の被災を受けた村



堤防

車の通れない唯一の道路

約1.7Mの高床式住居



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# PDRP in U.S

Table. List of PDRP in U.S

State	Stakeholder	Name of Plan	Note
California	Los Angeles-City	<b>Recovery and Reconstruction Plan</b> (1994)	研究発表"Pre-Earthquake Planning for Post-Earthquake Rebuilding" (1987) を参考に作成
Florida	Whole State	<b>Post-Disaster Redevelopment Planning-A Guide for Florida Communities</b> (2010)	下部自治体へ実施を促すためのガイドライン
		Post-Disaster Redevelopment Planning-Addressing Adaptation During Long-term Recovery	主に気候変動の影響を受ける南東部沿岸自治体のためのガイドライン
	Palm Beach County	Palm Beach County Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan (2006)	フロリダ州南東部の沿岸自治体、台風、洪水対策
	Pork County	Pork County's Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan (2009)	フロリダ州内陸部の自治体、低地のため長期にわたる洪水
	Hillsborough County	Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan-Documents and Meeting Summaries (2010)	フロリダ州西部の沿岸自治体、高潮、洪水対策
	Sarasota County	Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan (2016)	フロリダ州西部の沿岸自治体、台風対策
Oregon	Tillamook-City	Tilamook Flood Mitigation Plan (2006)	オレゴン州沿岸自治体 5つの河川の集約地。洪水対策
Washington	Seattle-City	Disaster Recovery Framework (2015)	アメリカ西海岸の都市。主に地震、雪害対策
Colorado	Whole State	Recovery Plan (2015)	州政府として、短・中・長期の復興オペレーションの明確化を狙う
N. Carolina	Whole State	North Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (NCEOP) (2012)	緊急対応から復興を包括。自然災害だけでなく、テロ、科学事故、疫病、放射線災害にも対応
S. Carolina	Whole State	South Carolina Recovery Plan (2013)	主に下部自治体、ボランティア活動のコーディネーションのために策定
		State of South Carolina: Action Plan for Disaster Recovery (改定中)	16年6月ドラフトとして公開中
	Beaufort County	2011-2012 Disaster Recovery Plan (2011)	サウスカロライナ州南東部 台風、洪水対策
Virginia	Fairfax County	Fairfax County <b>Pre-Disaster Recovery</b> Plan (2012)	ワシントンDCに西側に隣接する郡。ハザードは洪水・トルネードを見込むが自然災害は比較的少ない

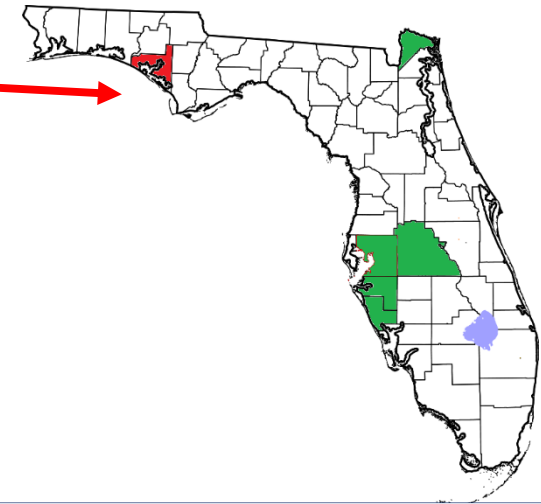
Source: FEMA. (2010) Pre-Disaster Planning for Post-Disaster Recovery Case Studies  
 Florida Department of Economic Opportunity Web site <http://floridajobs.org/community-planning-and-development/programs/community-planning-table-of-contents/post-disaster-redevelopment-planning>



# Pilot Project of PDRP in Florida State

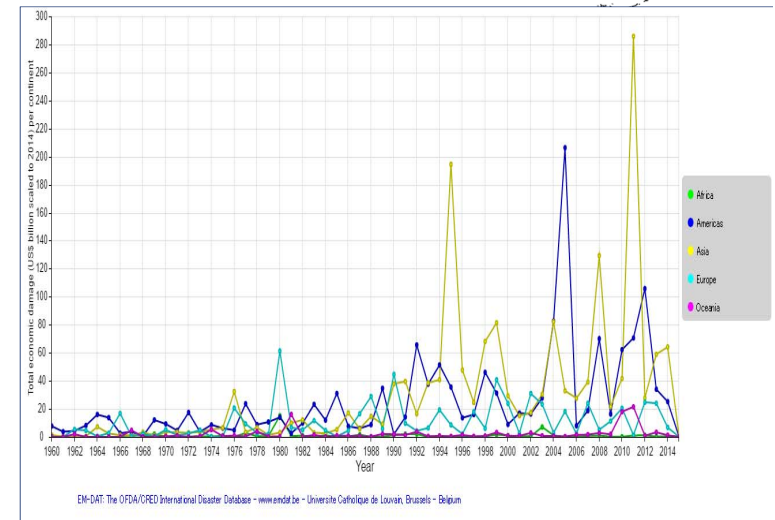
## Panama-City

- Population 36,484 (as of 2010)
- Natural Hazards: Hurricane, Flood, Storm Surge, Tornado
- Major Industry: Sightseeing and Service sector



## Background

- Repeated damage from Hurricane in Florida  
(1995: Hurricane Opal 6 Billion dollar  
2004: Hurricane Ivan 19.2 Billion dollar)
- Panama city has not affected directly, but it has been predicted
- 44% of the land is flood prone area including city central (business center, hospital, and universities)





# Housing Issue

## Identify Open Space and advance selection

- Mapping of the government owned open space
- Action Plan in pre- and post-disaster for housing
  - Temporary housing,
  - Permanent Housing site



Figure 4.16 Vacant Land Outside of Flood and Storm Surge Zones  
These sites could have potential for temporary debris, housing, or business sites after a disaster. They also could be prime areas for sustainable redevelopment.

Action	Role	Timing	Budgfet
Pre			
民間借り上げの確認	計画課、商工会議所	2008～2009年	Housing
高齢者や身体障害者への対応検討	計画課、地域推進課	2008～2009年	Housing
Post			
民間企業への受入確認	計画課、商工会議所	応急時	Housing
仮設から恒久への移設可否検討	計画課、商工会議所、郡計画課	約6か月後	住宅関連

表4 住宅に関するアクションプランの抜粋



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Source: Panama City planning & land use services. (2008). Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan City of Panama City, Florida.

