Proposed Tacloban Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan

March 2014

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH:

Tacloban Recovery and Sustainable Development Group

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH: UN-HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE
The Tacloban Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan (TRRP) identifies the immediate actions and operational strategies that will lead our city and our people towards recovery, rehabilitation, and sustainable development.

Considering the ‘unique character of our city’, the TRRP emphasizes on the building back better principle and actions consistent with our long-term development vision, policies and plans.
Guiding Principles

Inclusive and holistic—socially, environmentally, economically and culturally balanced redevelopment; disaster recovery as an “opportunity”

Building back better and safer—exposure to future risk would be reduced; long-term city benefits will not be sacrificed for short-term individual gains; Actions shall address vulnerabilities and promote DRR

Multiple resource generation/financial sources to achieve broad base impacts

Needs-based and results oriented—considerate of both pre and post disaster realities and complements existing capacities

Uses emergency responses/actions as building blocks for long-term recovery

Collaborative, multi-sector, participatory—national and local ownership and engaging all stakeholders especially the communities
Our Key Planning Considerations
Key Considerations

• On 08 November 2014, Super Typhoon Haiyan (Philippine Name: Yolanda) hit the country with winds of more than 378 km/hr and storm surges of 4 to 6 meters high.

• Our city is the regional hub of Eastern Visayas (Region VIII) and the fastest growing city in the country, sustained the greatest damage to housing, business, and infrastructure.

• After 3 months, the city is still reeling from the aftermath of the disaster.
Key Considerations

1. Our Geographic realities

- Tacloban’s geographic location lies in the path of the 20 typhoons on average that hit the country every year.
- It is also situated in that part of Leyte island where a “funnel” effect occurs and which tends to invite the strongest storm surges.
- Its physiographic characteristics makes it vulnerable to many forms of natural disasters.
Key Considerations

2. Yolanda’s impact on Shelter and Livelihood

- Of the 28,734 totally damaged houses in our city, 90% are along the coast. The number of partially damaged houses is 17,643.

- 28 of the city’s 136 barangays have coasts and lowlands considered as danger zones. These danger zones are mostly occupied by informal settler families.

- Of houses totally damaged, about 10,000 belong to the urban poor. Most of their sources of livelihood have been destroyed by the typhoon.
Key Considerations

3. Yolanda’s impact on Social Facilities and Services

- Over 6,000 people still stay in tents, schools and other evacuation centers which disrupted classes and other functions.

- All the city’s 7 hospitals (2 gov’t, 5 private) and 17 barangay health centers have sustained major structural and equipment damage.

- 90% of all pre-schools, elementary and high schools, and universities were badly damaged; a few are not planning to re-open.

- Some 36 public buildings incurred major damage to roofs, ceilings, windows, electrical and plumbing systems.
Key Considerations

4. State of lifeline Infrastructure and Utilities

- Around 60% of the city’s electric power has been restored (some buildings are still using generator sets).

- The city’s traditional water supply (mostly in the south) has been restored but this is only 40% of the real requirement of the city.

- While major drainage channels have been cleared, they will require upgrading and security to keep them permanently functional.

- Communication land-lines are not yet fully restored.
5. State of Commerce and Industry

- The majority of the city’s business establishments were damaged and suffered interrupted operations. **Less than 5%** of the city’s total establishments have renewed their business licenses *(as of Jan. 2014)*.

- **Fish and produce trading** has been disrupted (affecting mainly poor fishermen and small traders).

- Many **commercial activities** are hampered or have not reopened (lack of electric power has forced businesses to shorten working hours).

*Source: www.philstar.com*
Key Considerations

6. Condition of Natural Environment

- Informal settlers, commercial and industrial establishments traditionally occupy coastal danger zones (which compromise the natural state of the coast).

- Natural siltation and man-made obstructions affect rivers, creeks and other natural drainage channels.

- Developments are encroaching into timberlands
Potentials & Opportunities
*(Pre and Post Disaster)*
Our Human Resources

• Taclobanons are highly educated (221,174 population; NSO 2010).

• Our city’s population expands to around 1.2M during the day.

• Taclobanons are self-reliant and hopeful as evidenced by our unanimous vote to convert the city into a Highly Urbanized City.

• Taclobanons are resilient and able to rise above serious difficulties; they immediately started rebuilding their lives and economy after the typhoon.

Source: flicker.com
Wikipedia.com
Our Land and Water Resources

• Tacloban has areas on high ground that are safe from disasters; these lands are suitable for urban development and other productive uses.

• Lands suitable for agriculture and agro-industrial development are available especially in the northern part of our city.

• The timberland area offers possible water sources and eco-tourism opportunities.

• The coastal areas offer possibilities for productive uses (subject to DRR considerations).
Our City is the Regional Commercial Center

- Due to our strategic location, Tacloban City is the premier city of Eastern Visayas - the gateway to the region, and the center of trade, commerce, industry, education, communication and technology.

- Our city is the home to the Daniel Z. Romualdez Airport, the seaport in San Pedro Bay, and the Eastern Visayas Agri-Industrial Growth Center (EVRGC) Economic Zone.

- The economy of Region VIII and other neighboring Regions are extensively linked with Tacloban’s services and urban facilities.
Potentials & Opportunities

Center of Culture, Arts and Education

• Tacloban is at the core of the unique Waray-Waray culture and tradition

• Our city is the center for education in the Region:
  -- 35 private and public Pre-Schools
  -- 58 Elementary Schools
  -- 27 High Schools
  -- 19 Tertiary Schools
  (including the University of the Philippines)

Source: CBD Historical Mapping taclobancityguide.blogspot.com
Historical Significance and Heritage Resources

• Tacloban played a significant role in Philippine history (the landing of the Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his forces that liberated the country during WWII)

• General MacArthur set up his headquarters at the Joseph Price Mansion which is now a heritage landmark.

• Tacloban served as the temporary seat and capital of the country’s Commonwealth Government until its final liberation.

• Our city’s heritage resources provide Tacloban with its unique identity that brings about pride of place for the people.

Source: CBD Historical Mapping noelizm.blogspot.com
Post Disaster Potentials & Opportunities

Economic & Livelihood Anchors

**Short-Term**

1. Construction
2. Trading
3. Agricultural Diversification

**Medium to Long Term**

1. Industrial Development
2. Tourism
3. Business Process Outsourcing
4. Economic Infrastructure Development
1. Construction

- Tacloban will rebuild (houses, institutions, infrastructure). This will require construction labor, which the currently unemployed can provide, with some skills adjustment.

- The rebuilding will spur ancillary industries and create a huge demand for a wide range of construction supplies as well as services.

- The construction of the 7,000 houses in the north will serve as the catalyst. This may generate about P300-500M labor cost. This amount can boost the purchasing power of the families and create an impact on the economy.
2. Trading

- Tacloban has a huge market of 4 million people; it has to redeem its role as the region’s trading hub.

- A trading center can provide an impetus to the reemergence of Tacloban as the regional trading hub.

- Traders can establish a wide range of wholesale stores at the trading center which can also accommodate ancillary facilities such as a slaughterhouse, warehouses, cold storage, restaurants, and a transport terminal.
3. Agricultural Diversification

• In addition to traditional means of support to fisher folks and rice and corn producers, new crops for cultivation and animals for raising will be introduced to create new opportunities for livelihood and food security.

• Areas for vegetable farms and for free-range poultry will be set aside in the government property in the north in collaboration with major supermarket chains in a contract farming arrangement.

Source: www.ph.all.biz
3. Agricultural Diversification (long term)

- Another area can be set aside for raising goats which has a huge market in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and the USA.

- Agriculture and fisheries trigger a demand for other industries such as seed production, farm and fish farm equipment, implements and tools, farm and fish farm supplies, agro-processing, fish processing, feed mills, marketing, packaging and cold storage.

Source: makaragroup.blogspot.com
www.foodpolitics.com
Our “Vision” for our city and people...
Vision

TACLOBAN CITY: Resilient, Vibrant, Livable

Resilient:
- WE will have the capacity to “bounce back” from disaster impacts
- WE will be able to manage the un-avoidable (e.g. Typhoons)
- WE will be able to accommodate and adapt to new development demands

Vibrant:
- WE will have a bustling economy
- WE will be attractive to tourists and investors

Livable:
- WE will be living in peaceful, safe, and sustainable environment
- WE will have access to prime social services
- WE will have continued jobs and livelihood opportunities
- We will sustain our transparent and accountable governance system that listens and works with all of the city’s constituencies
Overall Strategic Framework
Recovery and Rehabilitation

Core Drivers of the City (what makes the city going?)

- **SOCIAL and SHELTER** (Land, Housing, Access to Electricity, Water, Education & Health Services)
- **ECONOMIC** (Livelihood, Agriculture, Trade/Commerce, Services)
- **INFRASTRUCTURE** (Roads, Bridges, Public Buildings)
- **ENVIRONMENT** (Protected Zones, Waste Manage, Water Source)

Actions would be
- For whom?
- Where?
- What would be done?
- How?
- When?
Recovery and Rehabilitation Framework

LAND USE

SOCIAL and SHELTER
(Land, Housing, Access to Electricity, Water, Education & Health Services)

ECONOMIC
(Livelihood, Agriculture, Trade/Commerce, Services)

INFRASTRUCTURE
(Roads, Bridges, Public Buildings)

ENVIRONMENT
(Protected Zones, Waste Manage, Water Source)
Recovery and Rehabilitation Planning

**Strategy Components**
- Economic Revitalization
- Physical Asset Optimization
- Human Resource Mobilization
- Governance Initiatives

**Plan Elements**
- Land Use & Disaster Resiliency
- Shelter and Livelihood
- Social Services and Institutional Facilities
- Infrastructure and Utilities
- Commerce and Industry
- Natural Environment

**Safe Zones**
- Planned Urban Expansion

**Danger & High Risk Zones**
- Controlled, low-density growth
District Development Strategies & Policies
North Coast: satellite urban center
Mid Coast: urban expansion and trading area
South Coast: redevelopment with urban expansion in lower risk inland areas
Upland: conservation and protection area
Proposed Development Strategies

- New Employment and Residential Area (light manufacturing/ agri business)

- Transit and Trading Area and Satellite Government Center (Institutional)

- Tourist Oriented Commercial and Historic District (old CBD)

- New Central Business District
Proposed Movement Network

Parallel Diversion Road (North – South)

Public Transit System (Linking North, Mid and South Tacloban)

New Causeway from Airport to mainland (Transportation and Flood Control)

New East-West Connectors (Airport to Highway)

Biking and Walking
North Coast

- Aquaculture
- Light industry or agri business
- New housing developments (mixed housing types)
  - Township center with mixed use commercial
- New water supply system
- Coastal protection and conservation zone (mangroves)

*Potential new shipping port in Babatngon

Fish port
Mid Coast

- Institutional
- Trading Area
- Mixed use (dominant commercial)
- Coastal Protection and Agriculture
South Coast

Revitalized and protected downtown and harbor

CBD Extension (higher density)

Revitalized and protected airport

Mixed-use (dominant commercial)
Resilience Strategies
Haiyan Storm surge simulation & scenario
Storm surge simulation & scenario
(+ 0.5° north; simulated water levels; uncalibrated model)
Storm surge simulation & scenario

(- 0.5° north; simulated water levels; uncalibrated model)
Resilience strategies

1. Development regulation for new building

- **Direct growth to the safer areas** of the city.

- **Disaster-resilient rebuilding policies** (architecture and engineering provisions for future construction)
Resilience strategies

1. Development regulation for new building
## Resilience strategies

### 1. Development regulation for new building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Uses</th>
<th>Unsafe areas in Immediate Coast / No Dwelling Zone (allowed uses within No Dwelling Zone)</th>
<th>Below Elev 5M</th>
<th>Elev 5M &amp; above</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>No Dwelling Zone especially for houses, hotels, dorms, hospitals and places of domicile for people.</td>
<td>Low density and low rise development</td>
<td>Regular developments and MRBs.</td>
<td>Existing buildings of areas shall be allowed to remain subject to compliance with the city's DRR retrofit requirement. New buildings shall be required to observe the city's new building code from the onset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Restricted to Tourism related commercial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>Restricted to Tourism support offices &amp; utilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Restricted to Port oriented facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational</td>
<td>Restricted to Coast project facility</td>
<td>Low density and low rise development for required structures.</td>
<td>Regular developments subject to restrictions on slope development.</td>
<td>Includes DENR protection lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture &amp; livestock raising</td>
<td>Restricted to farm facility except residential</td>
<td>Low rise facility (for existing and new developments)</td>
<td>Regular development</td>
<td>Subject to the city's new building code DRR provision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine &amp; fisheries</td>
<td>Restricted to dock facility &amp; sea farms</td>
<td>Low rise development for affiliated structures.</td>
<td>Upland fish farming and low rise development for affiliated structures.</td>
<td>Includes fishpond, market structures and marina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Infrastructure</td>
<td>Accessibility &amp; coast protection projects (roads, bridges, causeways, breakwater, reclamation, etc.)</td>
<td>Roads and bridges including existing utilities and retaining structures.</td>
<td>Accessibility &amp; utility projects (roads, bridges, dams, impounding ponds, retaining structures, revetments, etc.)</td>
<td>City improvements mainly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Infrastructure</td>
<td>Existing public buildings subject to DRR consideration retrofit.</td>
<td>Existing public buildings subject to DRR consideration retrofit.</td>
<td>Public buildings such as: civic centers, schools, clinics, city offices, hospitals, fire and police stations, museums, arenas, etc.</td>
<td>Retention of existing city investments in the old area and deployment of new investments to the appointed new development area of the city.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Revitalization & Rebuilding of Existing Assets

- Existing valuable assets of the city can remain and exist where they are but must be subject to DRR and CCA measures including policies for limited growth.

Source: http://www.skyscrapercity.com/
www.panoramio.com
Resilience strategies

3. Synergies with the private sector

• Today, Tacloban is rebuilding with available resources but will need **important investments from the private sector.**

• Directed to strategic locations by effective land use policies, **public and private investments together can ultimately support each other** in a synergistic way under viable disaster-free settings.
Resilience strategies

4. Economic revitalization and Development

Potential drivers of post-disaster growth:

1. Construction
2. Trading
3. Agricultural Diversification
4. Industrial Development
5. Tourism
7. Economic Infrastructure Development
Resilience strategies

5. Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Plan

- Develop a culture of disaster preparedness in its constituents and those wishing to locate and do business in the city.

- To achieve this, the City Government shall prepare its Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (TCDRRMP) with the following:
  - Early warning and evacuation strategy
  - Contingency plans
  - Emergency response procedures
Resilience strategies

5. Coastal buffer zones

Coastal Zones (along Bays & the San Juanico Strait)

- Coastal edges shall be replanted by Mangrove.
- Selected coastal areas shall be designated as water recreation zones or mariculture economic zones.
- Designed groynes (breakers) in the sea are proposed to mitigate damage to the ports by surges.
- The causeway linking the airport to seaport is under consideration.
Resiliency strategies

6. Urban design
6. Coastal buffer zones
Programs, Projects & Activities
Shelter

We will provide housing options; ensure supply of adequate land; prepare supportive plans and policies; and ensure provision of basic services and economic opportunities.
Proposed shelter strategies

New building in “safe” areas

On-site repair and retrofitting in “unsafe” areas

Relocation for no dwelling zones

• House and lot (right to use)
• Community Mortgage Program (lot)
**EVRG**

**Location of Shelter Projects**

- **2,248 temporary shelters** for IDPs still in tents and schools (Donor commitments: 1,000)
- **39,798 on-site shelter repair/reconstruction assistance** to households in “Can Build Zones” (December figure)
- **4,800 temporary shelters** to the IDPs living in makeshift houses in Anibong and Sagkahan
- **Profile of households** in urban coastal areas at risk

**Immediate/Short-Term**

**Medium Term**
Immediate/Short-Term:

- Acquisition of additional land (30-50 hectares) for new housing

Medium Term:

- Target of about 10,000 permanent housing (Total donor housing commitments: 6,661)
- Target of about 3,000 for Community Mortgage Program in Diit, Bagacay, Cabalawan

Locations of Shelter Projects:

- EVRG
- EVRG
- Evrg
- EVRG
- EVRG
- Area

Development Sector Map:

- Tacloban
- Development sector map
- Location of Shelter Projects
- Upland
- South Coast
- North Coast
Enhance City Shelter Plan

- Immediate/Short-Term
  - Construction Training Programs
- Medium Term
  - Site development, community facilities for new housing sites
  - Basic services in new housing sites
  - Livelihood opportunities in new housing sites

Other support activities to shelter projects

Activate Tacloban Shelter Cluster
Initial Plans for Tacloban North New Settlement Site


Legend:
- Existing Roads
- Proposed Roads
- Agricultural
- Resettlement Projects
- Other Areas
Initial Plans for Tacloban North New Settlement Site

Capacity of Buildable Land in 86 Ha.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resettlement Project</th>
<th>No. of housing Units</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phase 1- NHA (10 has)</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>Duplex &amp; Rowhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 2a (8.7 has)</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>40sqm lots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 2b (2.3 has)</td>
<td>580</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 3 (7 has)</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total no. of Units</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,380</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tacloban North New Settlement Site

Aerial Perspective of the 80 Ha. Resettlement Site Vicinity (with road alignment)
Tacloban North New Settlement Site

Phase 1: Approx. 1000 units
(from GMA Kapuso & Habitat for Humanity)
Tacloban North New Settlement Site

Phase 1: Initial beneficiaries from San Jose

View of Hill Park (at the other entrance)
Tacloban North New Settlement Site

Phase 1 status: Under land development and initial house building; to be finished in 2014
# Projected Impacts and Results of Housing Construction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTALLY DESTROYED</th>
<th>PARTIALLY DAMAGED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUMBER OF UNITS</strong></td>
<td>30,513</td>
<td>23,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost (200,000 per Unit)</strong></td>
<td>Php6,102,600,000</td>
<td>Php2,371,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Labour</strong></td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Labour cost</strong></td>
<td>Php2,135,910,000</td>
<td>Php2,441,040,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jobs created (working days)</strong></td>
<td>8,215,038</td>
<td>9,388,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jobs created (person/weeks)</strong></td>
<td>1,643,008</td>
<td>1,877,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jobs created (person/years)</strong></td>
<td>31,596</td>
<td>36,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local jobs created (person/years @ 70% minimum)</strong></td>
<td>Php22,117</td>
<td>Php25,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Php8,596</td>
<td>Php9,824</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Daily rate: Php260,00 (Tacloban)  
Hourly rate: Php53,25 (Manila)  
Daily rate: Ph426,00 (Manila)
Social Services

We will improve our quality of life through restoration of essential community services for health, education, social welfare, and peace and order.
Health Facility Enhancement & Development

Construction, repair, rehabilitation and provision of equipment package.

- **Upgrading of Suhi Health Center to Infirmary (P1.2M)**
- Construction of new EVRMC (c/o National Gov’t)
- Diit District Health Center (c/o Heinrichsdorff/ USAID)
- **Construction of New District Health and Birthing Center at Abucay (P7M)**
  - MASA Health Service Unit (c/o Kimse Yok Mu)
  - Tacloban City Health (c/o WHO/ DOH)
  - Sagkahan District Health and Birthing Facility (c/o ICAD Foundation/ Kimse Yok Mu)
- **V&G District Health Center (P0.7M)**
- Tacloban City Hospital (c/o SM Foundation & Americares)
- San Jose District Health and Birthing Facility (DOH & Association of Filipinos @ Texas USA)

**LEGEND**
- Unfunded
- Funded
Health

1. Service Delivery
   - Basic health care services and health promotion
   - Nutrition
   - Reproductive health
   - Mental health and psychosocial support
   - Technical assistance on gender-based violence

2. Health Policy Planning, Research and Development
   - Establishment of Health Information Management System
   - Establishment of Health Emergency Management System

3. Technical assistance on Health Care Financing

4. Technical assistance on Health Regulation
Social Services Projects

Education

1. Temporary learning spaces
2. School feeding
3. Repair and assessment of schools
4. Water and sanitation facilities
5. Psychosocial support for teachers and students
6. Furniture and equipment
7. Teaching materials and supplies
Repair of Damaged Schools

- Sta. Elena Elementary School (P1.8M)
- Tagpuro Elementary School (P9.45M)
- Lucio Vivero Memorial School (P3.75M)
- Lucio Vivero Old Kawayan Elem. School (P7M)
- Sto. Nino Elementary School (P3.1M)
- Bulante Elementary School (P6.1M)
- Cabalawan Elementary School (P3.9M)
- Bagacay Elementary School (P2.85M)
- Herman Meiner Elementary School (P0.450M)
- Palanog Resettlement Elementary School (P2.7M)
- Panalaron Central School (P3M)
- Cirilo Roy Montejo National High School (P3M)
- Sto. Nino SPED Center (P1.2M)
- Kapangian Central School (P0.75M)
- Rizal Central School (P0.75)
- Leyte National High School (P5.7M)
- San Fernando Elementary School (P3.45M)
- Marasbaras National High School (P4M)
- Marasbaras Community School (P4.8M)
- Caibaan Elementary School (P3M)
- V&G De La Cruz Elementary School (P1.5M)
- Sagkahan National High School (P2.4M)
- San Jose Central School (P3.6M)
- San Jose National High School (P1.35)
- Salvacion Elementary School (P10.2M)
- Boys Town Daycare (TBD)
- Women & Children’s Day Care Center

*Repair costs based on DPWH as of Nov. 29, 2013

- New elementary school
- Need to expand HS to accommodate new settlers
- At risk to storm surge; study possible retrofitting or relocation
Social Services Projects

Protective Services

1. Formulation of Contingency Plan
2. Moral recovery program
3. Stress debriefing
4. Technical assistance on conduct of peace and order
5. Technical assistance on Disaster Preparedness
6. Rehabilitation of police station and city jail
7. Mobility and communication equipment
8. Firefighting equipment
Economic Revitalization

We revive our economic vitality and increase productivity; diversify our economy; increase food security; and maintain security of businesses.
Support rehabilitation of private sector rice mills, warehouses & cold storage facilities

Economic “Marshall Plan” (soft loans to private sector)

Support building of boarding houses and dormitories

Maintain sufficient PNP augmentation

Immediate/Short-Term

Medium Term

Establish City Business Information, Investments Promotion and Coordination Help Desk
Construction of new slaughterhouse

Establishment of Food Terminal (Bagsakan) (for Feasibility Study)

Restoration public market and fishport

Immediate/Short-Term

Medium Term

Economic Projects (Support to trading)
Integrated Food Terminal near San Juanico Bridge
(for further study)
Seedlings, subsidies, and cash assistance to farmers and fisherfolk

Development of Eastern Visayas Regional Growth Area (EVRGC) as light agri-industrial economic zone (for Review/Study)

Establishment of corporate agriculture and aquaculture farms (private or government) (for Study)

Seedlings, subsidies, and cash assistance to farmers and fisherfolk

Training and inputs to potential new settlers on vegetable production, livestock, urban agriculture

Immediate/Short-Term

Medium Term
Construction skills training

Livelihood programs for vulnerable groups (women, PWD, elderly), transport groups, ambulant vendors:
• Sari-sari store
• Handicraft
• Food processing
• Hog fattening
• Nego-carts
• One stop shop for transport groups
• Pedicab, Jeepneys, Tricycles

Livelihood training:
• Construction of livelihood training center
• Dressmaking and horticulture
• Cosmetology
• Reflexology
• Food processing
• Soap making
Economic Projects (Enhancement and diversification)

Develop City Tourism Plan and Tourism Packages
- San Juanico Leisure Cruise
- Voluntourism

Invite new investors, provide easy access to capital via low-interest soft loans and technical assistance to local businessmen
Physical Infrastructure

We fast track repair and rehabilitation of physical infrastructure considering risk resilience and environmental and social responsiveness.
Infrastructure Projects (restoration of lifelines)

- Repair of City Hall Building and other city government property (P697M)
- Repair of Damaged Roads within the city
- Clearing and declogging of drainage system
- Construction of Tacloban International Airport (c/o National Government)
- Support resilient power & communication systems
Infrastructure Projects (for new housing sites)

- Pilot well(s) for Tacloban Housing Site
- Study of water system for Tacloban North
- Site development, utilities, community facilities for Tacloban North

Immediate/Short-Term
Potential Water Supply Sources for Tacloban North

LEGEND:
- Blue: Proposed Location of Water Tanks
- Light Blue: Potential Location of Productive Well Sites
- Red: Small Water Impounding Basins Sites
- Green Arrow: Surface Water Run-Off from Jaro
Small water impounding with recreational facility
Infrastructure Projects (for resilience & economic development)

- Construction of 4-lane road with sturdy shore protection structure
- San Jose Area
- Initiate talks for Babatngon Port Development
- Road widening of Maharlika Highway & other key routes
- Medium Term
Proposed Road Improvements

**LEGEND:**
- **Red**: Proposed Widening and Upgrading of Maharlika Highway
- **Blue**: Proposed Coastal Road
- **Green**: Proposed Expansion of Urban Road System, including Causeway to Airport
- **Orange**: Proposed Parallel-Diversion Road
Proposed Maharlika Highway Improvement
Infrastructure Projects
(for resilience & economic development)

- Construction of Permanent Evacuation Facilities
- Review of flood control structures along major rivers
- Review masterplan of drainage system
- Introduction of solar-powered street lights

Medium Term

San Jose Area
Environment

We will enhance coastal protection, water resource quality, and waste management; update our land use plan and local building guidelines; and improve early warning and evacuation systems.
Immediate/Short Term:

- Review and updating of Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinance

Medium Term:

- Establishment of early warning and evacuation system
- Vulnerability and risk assessment of urban coastal areas

Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Projects
Proposed Calvary Hill Park and Evacuation Center
Safe closure and rehabilitation of existing dumpsite

Establishment of new sanitary land fill (Possible locations)

San Roque

San Salvacion

Immediate/Short-Term

Medium Term

Review of solid waste management program of city

Review of septage management plan

Feasibility study for city-wide hospital waste management plan
Rainforest development project to cover 4,000 has. including riverbank protection

Establishment of rainwater catchments

Natural resources inventory

Marine and Coastal Resource Assessment Study

Mangrove and beach forest development project, from Payapay to Tagpuro
Coastal Protection Options (for further study)

- Seawater flood and storm surge protection
- Combine safety measures with attractive shores
Coastal Protection Options (for further study)

Soft Protection by Dune Area
- Houses on Stilts
- New Dune Area
- Sand from Dredger
- Width to be Determined

Bay Boulevard
- Bay Hotels, etc.
- Bay Boulevard
- Bayside Park
- Bay

Mangroves
- Mangroves
- Low Protection Levee
- Low Levee
Coastal Protection Options (for further study)

Harbor and Fish Market Fisherman Warf
- Pier Restaurant
- Jetty
- Fishing Boats
- Fish Market and Shops
- Levee +6 meters with flood doors
- Road
- Shophouses

Bay Island and Causeway
- Higher Bridge +10 m.
- Bay Island +6 meter
- Bridge +6 meter

Levee Protecting Airport Area
- Relief road on top
- Slope 1:20
- Rock Surface
Coastal Protection Options (for further study)
Some Anchor Policies, Regulations, and Guidelines

- People’s participation (Urban Development and Housing Act and Tacloban Omnibus Housing Code)
- Land banking
- Building regulations (localization of Building Code)
- Zoning (HLURB Guidelines)
- Investment and Business Confidence Promotion
- “Marshall Plan”
- Local shelter planning
- Agri industry promotion
Salamat!

Waray imposible!
Send feedback and comments to:

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