

Study on Post-Disaster Settlement and Housing Modifications Research - A case study of Hao-Cha community in Rinari settlement, Taiwan

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1. Summary

In recent year, the unusual climate phenomenon and the massive natural disasters are happening more and more often than before because of the climate change. According to the metrology bureau of Taiwan, the flood had happened more often in the recent 20 years. Especially the flood that caused by Typhoon Morakot in 2009 had been considered as the most severe natural disaster in the history of Taiwan. Right after the Typhoon Morakot, the government organized a Typhoon Morakot Reconstruction Committee, the committee conducted an investigation at the disaster affected areas and identified whether the areas were safe or not. Also, the committee decided to distribute the permanent house for those who house had been destroyed by the flood or land slide. It was more than 3,000 households, 17 settlements had been established after the disaster. More than half of them were indigenous family. The target of this research is Rinari settlement, which is one of the new-built resettlement after the disaster. There are 476 households live in Rinari settlement and 177 households are Hao-Cha people. The goal of the research is to understand the situation, function, characteristic of the housing extension by the literature collection, housing measurement and interview.

Hao-Cha is one of the tribe of Rukai indigenous ethnic group. The government moved them from the original Old Hao-Cha settlement to New Hao-Cha in 1977. However, because of the Typhoon Morakot, they had been moved to the temporary housing for three years than eventually moved to Rinari settlement by the help of NGO. The permanent houses in Rinari settlement were provided in single type and duplex type, the floor area for the single household was 105.6m².

By the interview, the reconstruction process of Typhoon Morakot did not have ideal communication platform between NGO, government and local resident because of the time limitation and the top-down process. By the filed work of the housing extension. It shows that the number and area of extension increased according to the timeline. Moreover, because of the compact layout in the Rinari settlement, some households had 2F and 3F extension. By the detail housing measurement of 28 households, it shows that the households with the interior renovation had more extension functions. The households with more family member had more extension area. Also, the households with more extension area tend to had more extension functions as well. By the analysis of the extension patterns, it could be categorized to 1) The extension on the backside: The extensions were mainly for the extend of the living space. 2) The extension on the backside and right/left side: The right/left side extensions were mainly for the non-living space. For example, the garage, working space and guest houses. 3) The interior renovation: this kind of extension usually changed the original kitchen to the working space, the extension served as non-living space as well. Moreover, because Hao-Cha people have agricultural culture, the agricultural storage and the kitchen had been extended the most.