Lessons from the Process of Regional Reconstruction and Renewal after the 2008 Wenchuan Earthquake in Sichuan
四川大震災の復興から学ぶ

KATO, Takaaki, Associate Professor
Institute of Industrial Science, The University of Tokyo
加藤孝明
東京大學生産技術研究所

Self-Introduction 自己紹介
• Urban Planning 都市計画
• Urban Planning for Disaster Mitigation 防災都市づくり／まちづくり
Commonalities and Differences Between Wenchuan Earthquake and East Japan Earthquake Disaster

• Commonalities 共通点
  – Super large-scale earthquake disaster
    未経験の超広域地震
    • Sichuan Earthquake: M.8 class, length of focal area: 300km
    • East-Japan Earthquake: M.9 class, length of focal area: 450km

• Differences 相違点
  – Trend of time 時代のトレンド
    • Sichuan Earthquake: growing economy - the goal to obtain is clear and the process is unique.
    四川汶川地震：高成長社会－目標明確
    • East-Japan Earthquake: shrinking society - the goals to obtain are multiple.
    東日本大震災：シリンクする経済・地域社会－目標は多様。

Process of Recovery Planning
汶川地震の復興計画の過程

• Rapid and rational response of the central government
  迅速かつ合理的な中央政府の対応
  – 2008.5.11: Occurrence of disaster 発災
  – 2008.6.6: Proposed the road map for disaster recovery
  工作方案（復興対象地域の確定、Hands and Read Map of the 提議）
  – 2008.6.8: Authorized the work order and outlined the recovery plan
  進展方案の法制化
  – 2008.6.8: Establishment of support system in terms of financial and human
    resource for the affected areas
    支援体系の体制設定
    • 2008.6.11: Improvement of building seismic code in the affected areas
    耐震基準の変更
    • 2008.6.29: Establishment of systemized policies to support affected areas and
      victims
    支援方策の体系設定

1 - 1.5 month later

• 2 month later
  – 2008.7.19: Completion of the proposed recovery plan of the central
    government
    中央政府復興マスタープラン案の完成
    ※9.14: Completion

5 month later

• 2008.9.2.: Completion of the proposed recovery plan of a local
  government (Dujiangyan City)
  地方政府（都江堰市）のマスタープラン案の完成
  ※11(Now): Completion
Contents of Recovery Plan
復興計画の基本方針

• Keyword: vision for future
時代の先取り感

• Contents of Visionary Plan 時代を先取りした計画内容
  - Construction of new village 新農村建設（農村生活の近代化と大規模農業）
    • Modernization of life and development of large-scale agriculture industry
  - Removal of small settlements in mountain areas and concentration to a town
    中山間地集落の撤退、村中心地への集約
  - Restructuring of inner city and redevelopment for international tourist city
    都心部の再構築と国際観光都市への再開発

• Methods of Visionary Planning 時代を先取りした計画手法
  - Planning method to reflect the will of the residents 住民の意向を反映する仕組み
    • City and Rural Planning Act 都市農村法（城郷計画法）
  - Introduction of market mechanism and promote investments of private sector
    市場原理の積極的な導入／民間活力の積極的利用

被災地の復興計画( 2008.10, 4 months later)

「都市の器」先行型・・・人の生活は後からついてくる
中国的感覚としては「時代の先取り」感はある
Restructuring of City and Redevelopment for International Tourist City
The Case of Dujianyan City

- Reconstruction policy
  - Redevelopment for international tourist city
    - Central area's re-development into an international tourist city
  - Relocation of population from central to marginal areas
    - Population relocation from central to marginal areas

[Map showing the city's restructuring and population distribution]
Conclusion

まとめ

• Response for super large-scale disaster 超規模災害への対応
  – The special planning scheme for crisis mode is essential.
  – The balance between top-down and bottom-up is important.
  – 統制的な復興計画事業（トップダウン）⇒ ボトムアップ

• Reconfirmation of universal characteristics of the disaster 災害の普通的特性の再確認
  – Disaster makes the trend of society accelerates ⇒ The visionary planning for future is essential.
  – Disaster makes the existing problems more serious.
    • Stronger medicine than the usual is needed.
    – 災害は既存の問題を深刻化させて表現させる
    • 統制の素よりそれを進める必要
  – Most of the difficulties can be explained by the gap of times between the situation (which the existing political institution supposes) and the current situation
    – 災害復興の困難性⇒ 時代の折り返し時点の難しさ⇒ 様々な制度が前提とする状況と時代のギャップ

Thank you for your attention