Challenges to the Recovery

- Lack of local knowledge to cope with recovery
- Lack of funds for the rebuilding
- Lack of policies to address the complexity
- No recovery or reconstruction plan

Actions taken to respond to the Challenges

- Knowledge (good experience and practice): learn from workshops, advice by experts...
- Funding: twin the affected with the economically stronger, eliminate or reduce tax and fees, charity...
- Policies: design, review, test, improve...
- Plan: prepare the plan with broad consultation, collaboration and participation...

Plan for Recovery

- Provided basic principles for recovery.
- In addition to the central and local government participation, best practices and commentary from the international community was solicited and incorporated.
- The plan was widely disseminated before finalization

The Overall Planning for Post-Wenchuan Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction

Basic principles:
- People first, with top priority to people’s well-being by protecting their basic interests
- Respect of nature by conducting a scientific study to understand the resources and environmental carrying capacity, as well as the threats posed by disasters to the area
- Place safety first and strictly enforce the requirements for seismic reinforcement, especially for public buildings
- Closely supervise and control quality of reconstruction projects.
- Avoid zones of potential hazards when selecting locations for reconstruction projects.
The Overall Planning for Post-Wenchuan Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction

- **Reconstruction Objectives**:
  - Housing shall be available to each family.
  - Ensure employment for household of working population.
  - Ensure development in economy.
  - Ensure improvement in ecology.

- **Completion time**: Complete 3 years plan in 2 years!

Rural Housing Reconstruction

- Construction of new villages by twin
- Support self-construction with a combination of *subsidy and twining assistance*
- Improve construction quality and conform to requirements of *seismic fortification*
- Provide rural inhabitants with diversified *housing design samples* and technical guidance

Case: Jina Qiang Ethnic Village

- 70 households move into new houses.
- Preserving the unique Qiang ethnic culture
- Develop new life based on tourism business

Jina Qiang Ethnic Village

Land Use Policy

- Example: New Beichuan Area
- Basic Principle: Use science to help relocation decision – do not reconstruct in unsafe areas
- Location: 23 kilometers from former Beichuan area
- Reconstruction standard: Level 8 of seismic standard

Former Beichuan, Qiang Autonomous Town
Twinning Assistance

- Pairs cities of differing economic status.
- This has helped in providing badly needed financial and technical assistance to disaster-affected areas from a pre-established partner province or municipality.
- Pairs a more affluent province with a county of lower economic status.
- Involves the diversion of one percent of the annual GDP and technical capacity of the wealthier province to fund recovery projects in the disaster affected province for a period of three years.
- Ultimately, this serves a mutually beneficial purpose in that it bolsters the recovery of the disaster affected province while using the surplus capacity in the donor province.
- Supports sustainable development
- Helps meet surge requirements

Twinning Assistance Mechanism

- Providing services of planning, architectural design, buildings and facilities’ construction, control and supervision of industrial projects
- Building and repairing houses
- Building and repairing public facilities
- Building and repairing roads, basic facilities for water and gas supply, drainage, sewage, etc.
- Building and repairing basic facilities for agriculture and rural areas
- Providing relevant machines, equipments, tools, building materials, etc.
- Following the market mechanism, encouraging investment and new business

Upgrading School Buildings for Safety

- Identify local disaster risks to buildings of all primary and middle schools in the country – national assessment
- Provide solutions to reduce the identified risks by upgrading school buildings to protect the children

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

- Establishment of professional rescue teams
  - Emergency rescue teams: 15
  - Volunteer teams: 21
Good Practices

- Early **planning for recovery**, involving all key stakeholders and led by government is critical – do not rush into recovery
- Economically developed areas can assist impacted areas with recovery – both infrastructure and services – **twinning assistance**
- **School and hospital reconstruction** should include resilience building – training, drills, etc.
- **National assessment** of schools

Good Practices

- Opportunity used to upgrade building standards – **public infrastructure** built to a level of resilience (seismic standards) higher than mandated by building code
- **Livelihoods** recovery needs **skill upgradation and redeployment**
- **Resettlement** has to be a **package** – subsidies, economic incentives, skill training, land use package

Thank you