

**THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
PROJECT DOCUMENT**

**Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Management Program
Sichuan Earthquake, China, July 2008**

Country: CHINA

UNDAF Outcome 1: Social and economic policies are developed and improved to be more scientifically-based, human-centered and sustainable.

UNDAF Outcome 3: By the end of 2010, more efficient management of natural resources and development of environmentally-friendly behavior in order to ensure environmental sustainability.

Country Programme Output 7.5: Capacity to analyze and manage risks at the national and selected communities strengthened.

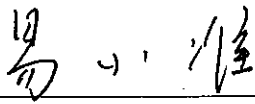


Overall National Coordinating Partner: Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM)

Leading National Implementing Agency: The State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development (LGOP)

Other Collaborating Partners: National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), Ministry of Civil Affairs (MOCA), Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Provincial Environmental Protection Bureau (EPB), China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE), All China Woman's Federation (ACWF), China Aging Development Foundation (CADF), China Law Society (CLS), ActionAid (China), Handicap International

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Programme Component: Achieving MDGs and reducing human poverty; Energy and environment for sustainable human development.
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 ○ Donor _____
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Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Management Program Sichuan Earthquake, China, July 2008

On 12 May 2008 a major earthquake measuring 8.0 on the Richter scale (RS) jolted Wenchuan County, Aba Prefecture some 92km northwest of Chengdu City, the capital of Sichuan Province. As of end of June, the earthquake claimed more than 69,000 lives, while over 374,000 people were injured and over 18,000 people were missing. More than 45 million people have been affected, including many evacuated from their homes and living in temporary shelters. Nearly 2 million livelihoods have been lost, more than half of which in agriculture, and 30 million people in rural communities have lost most of their assets. The Ministry of Commerce, Government of China has announced that up to 10 million additional people are now living below the poverty line as a result of the earthquake. A total number of 6.5 million homes were destroyed in the earthquake. Aftershocks, quake lakes, landslides and rain have aggravated the situation. The total economic loss has been estimated at nearly US\$ 200 billion by Chinese authorities.

In responding to the sudden emergency, the government of China is mounting all-out efforts in rescuing lives and allocating relief materials. MOFA has officially requested UN to provide contribution on emergency response as well as long-term reconstruction work. The UN system responded to the disaster immediately with an assistance of US\$ 8 million provided through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). As part of this, UNDP has provided relief support of US\$ 2 million by distribution of tents, quilts, and emergency lights. In addition, UNDP participated in several assessments conducted after the earthquake, which included the impact of the earthquake on education and environment. It is also planning to undertake more assessments on arising legal issues, rural energy and impact on poverty.

Building on above initial interventions, as well as other ongoing government and donor-supported recovery efforts, UNDP has planned for early recovery interventions in shelter, livelihoods, and environment sectors. Consistent with its mandate of poverty alleviation. In line with the overall recovery planning at national and local level, UNDP has planned to implement an early recovery and disaster risk reduction program in 19 poorest villages affected by the earthquake. The outputs proposed for the early recovery program are as follows:

- Output 1: Support to Impact Assessment and community-based integrated rural recovery planning process for the poorest villages through provision of technical assistance and introduction of international best practices.
- Output 2: Livelihoods Assistance to the most affected and vulnerable populations to rebuild and recover from the impact for of the earthquake.
- Output 3: Provision of psycho-social and legal support to the most affected people, especially people with vulnerabilities, to participate in the recovery and reconstruction process
- Output 4: Community-based approach to energy and environment planning based on use of renewable energy sources and local natural resource management so that the resettled communities have access to clean and improved habitable conditions.
- Output 5: Mainstreaming of community-based disaster risk management in other sectors through provision of technical assistance to capacity building and knowledge sharing
- Output 6: Research, collation and dissemination of best practice and knowledge, and strengthening of internal capacity.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACWF	All China Women's Federation
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, UNDP
CADF	China Aging Development Fund
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CICETE	China International Centre for Economic & Technical Exchange
CLS	China Law Society
DEX	Direct Execution
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EPB	Environment Protection Bureau
ER	Early Recovery
FAO	Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HQ	Headquarters
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPRCC	International Poverty Reduction Center in China
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
LGOP	State Council Leading Group Office for Poverty Alleviation and Development
MOCA	Ministry of Civil Affairs
MOFCOM	Ministry of Commerce
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission
OCHA	The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SBAA	Standard Basic Agreement
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNV	United Nations Volunteers

Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Management Program

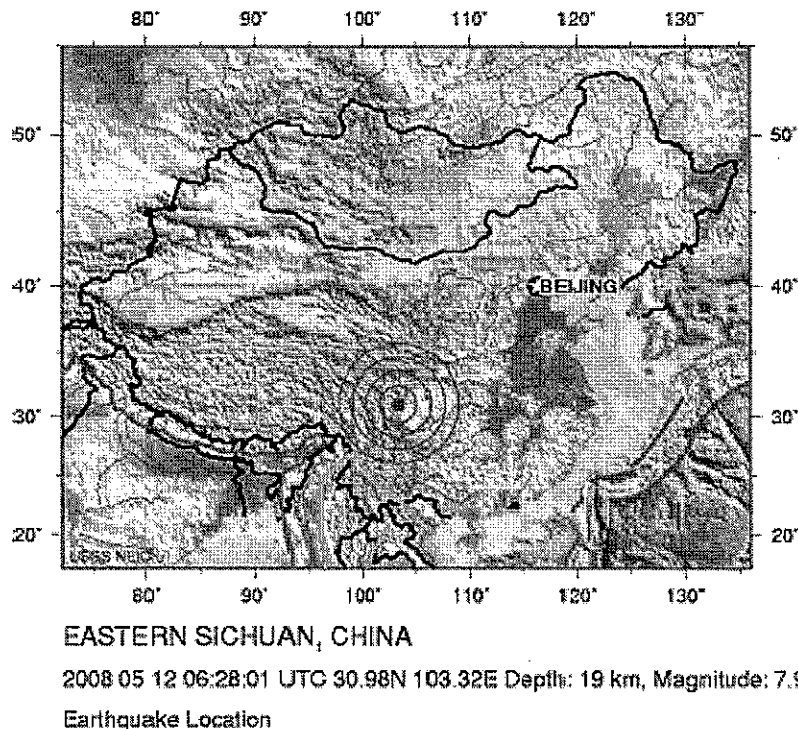
Sichuan Earthquake, China, June 2008

1. Situation Analysis

1.1 The Earthquake: Losses and Damages

On 12 May 2008 a major earthquake measuring 8.0 on the Richter scale (RS) jolted Wenchuan County, Aba Prefecture some 92km northwest of Chengdu City, the capital of Sichuan Province. The earthquake occurred at 14.28 Beijing-time and tremors were felt as far as Wuhan, Shanghai and Beijing. As of end of June, 14,325 aftershocks measuring 3.9 or higher on the Richter scale have been recorded including an aftershock on 25 May measuring 5.4 on the RS in Qingchuan county which killed eight people. The earthquake devastated eight provinces; Sichuan, (the most severely affected), Gansu, Shaanxi, Chongqing, Yunnan, Shanxi, Guizhou and Hubei.

According to the latest report, the earthquake claimed more than 69,000 lives, while over 374,000 people were injured and over 18,000 people were missing. More than 45 million people have been affected, including many evacuated from their homes and living in temporary shelters. The Ministry of Commerce, Government of China has announced that up to 10 million additional people are now living below the poverty line as a result of the earthquake.



More than 1.47 million people were rescued by relief workers. 6.5 million homes were destroyed. Aftershocks, quake lakes, landslides and rain have aggravated the situation. The total economic loss has been estimated at nearly US\$ 200 billion by Chinese authorities. According to the government, industrial units suffered a loss of over US\$ 104.87 billion. About 50% of the over 20,000 units in Sichuan would resume production by June end. China Mobile companies suffered a loss of about \$1 billion as nearly 28000 base stations and thousands of kilometres of cable were damaged.

The State Grid Corporation of China, which supplies power to about 88% of the country, will have to spend nearly US\$ 35 billion to repair its distribution network in the quake area. Coupled with losses earlier this year due to snowstorms, this would lead to a US\$ 39 billion kilowatts shortfall in power supply next summer.

Sichuan is a major agricultural province, producing about 9.2% of the nation's grain. Agricultural output makes up about 20% of Sichuan's GDP, higher than the 12% national average. Sichuan is also China's biggest supplier of pork, a Chinese staple. It has 60 million pigs of which an estimated 3 million perished in the quake. Grain and livestock production has not suffered much as the major devastation was caused in mountainous regions. But destruction of roads, cold chains and warehouses could affect transportation, and hence prices. The total damage to agriculture sector is about US\$ 6 billion, according to FAO's projection.

Nearly 2 million livelihoods have been lost, including 1.2 million in agriculture. FAO estimates 30 million people in rural communities have lost most of their assets. Nearly 70,000 retail outlets were affected by the earthquake, suffering a total loss of nearly US\$ 5 billion. Over 21,000 shops were totally destroyed. Home to five World Heritage Sites, tourism was Sichuan's major sources of income. According to the provincial tourist bureau, the quake has meant a loss of nearly \$10 billion, as May was the peak season. Last year, Sichuan earned over US \$20 billion from tourists, nearly 12% of the province's GDP. Over 300,000 persons in the province work in the tourism industry.

1.2 Secondary Disasters and Their Impacts

The massive impact of the earthquake has led to a large number of secondary disasters which could continue to affect the people for a long time. Since the earthquake struck, Wenchuan County alone had experienced nearly 5,000 "secondary geological disasters", including hundreds of major landslides and mudslides.

As the result of the magnitude 8.0 earthquake and the many strong aftershocks, many rivers became blocked by large landslides, which resulted in the formation of "quake lakes"; these are massive amounts of water pooling up at a very high rate behind the landslide dams which would eventually crumble under the weight of the ever-increasing water mass, potentially endangering the lives of millions of people if the water is to build up, and then break downstream. As of end of June 2008, 31 of the 35 lakes that formed in nine earthquake-affected counties have been cleared of danger. The rest still threatens the local people. Recent heavy rains and floods have further complicated the humanitarian situation. Therefore local authorities have evacuated 72,000 people from "highly dangerous terrain" to safer areas to avoid further casualties from landslides and other disasters.

In the meantime, government is assigning public health teams from nationwide to go to the affected areas in rotation assisting local authorities in disease control and prevention. So far, there has been no report of major outbreaks of infectious disease. But the water safety, sanitation and hygiene remain to be challenges at massive resettlement sites and rural affected areas given the prolonged transitional period of 8 to 18 months.

1.3 The Government of China's Response and Recovery Planning

The response of the Chinese government is characterized by large-scale of its armed forces and rescue personnel. For immediate rescue and relief 137,000 soldiers moved into the area. As of end of June, 139,642 medical workers have been mobilized. Over 150,000 volunteers, mostly students and young people, have converged into the affected region from across China to assist local authorities.

According to the Ministry of Health (MoH), hospitals have taken over 88,000 injured people since the quake, over 58,000 of whom have now been discharged. The MoH's Director of Disease Prevention stated that the quake had knocked out much of the region's health infrastructure. The Government has erected 12 field hospitals to help re-establish medical capacities.

As of end of June, 1.57 million tents, 4.86 million blankets, 14.1 million sets of clothes, 1.46 million tons of fuel and 3.13 million tons of coals have been sent to affected areas. The Government of China also mobilized state-owned enterprises to build one million prefabricated houses in three months for survivors of last month's devastating earthquake. State-owned polystyrene and steel producers, been ordered to increase output of the materials needed to build the temporary houses.

The earthquake relief headquarters of the State Council reported that rehabilitation would take a long time as a number of towns and villages would be reconstructed in new sites. The NDRC has set up the National Post-earthquake Reconstruction Planning Group with the responsibility for the development of post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction planning and related policy studies. A three-year master plan for rehabilitation and reconstruction has been designed by the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) three months after the earthquake.

2. The Response of the UN System in China

UN system responded to the disaster immediately with an assistance of US\$ 8 million provided through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). Nearly 9,000 tents, 62,000 quilts and 162 tons of food have been delivered with more tents, medicines, water purification tablets and emergency lights on the way. An emergency shipment containing 100 tons of health and nutritional supplies for children and pregnant women was made available in the thirteen counties worst hit by the earthquake.

Although a joint multi-sectoral assessment has not yet been in place, several small UN teams have conducted assessment of relief and rehabilitation needs. The information provided through these assessments have been shared with the United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT). UNDMT has convened several meetings to review the situation and develop an early recovery programme. The UN system in China has come up with an appeal for supporting early recovery, which would be implemented in the next six months, and it would request donor support for these proposals. In response to the UN Appeal, the Canadian Government has made a contribution of 2 million in Canadian Dollars to support the sectors of shelter and livelihoods...

The response of UN system to the tragedy of the earthquake got further impetus by the Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's visit to one of the towns in China's Sichuan province on May 24. He pledged the United Nations' support for China in its recovery and reconstruction efforts. During his visit to the earthquake-affected areas, Secretary-General underscored the importance of a two-track approach that addressed both shorter-term relief and longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction in China. Several initiatives that are being planned by the UN system to assist the Government of China in its recovery and reconstruction efforts reflect the solidarity that was expressed by the Secretary-General for the earthquake recovery and reconstruction efforts during his visit to China.

2.1 UNDP's Relief and Early Recovery Interventions

UNDP has taken initiatives to assist the Government of China in its relief, recovery and reconstruction efforts. For its relief operations, and using the US\$ 2 million made available through CERF, UNDP has procured 3,158 tents, 62,000 quilts, and 1,000 emergency lights and dispatched them to the earthquake-affected areas by mid of June.

UNDP also organized several mission trips to the affected areas to join several quick assessments, understand the field situation as well as utilization of UNDP relief support. By end of June UNDP has participated an assessment of the quake impact on education and another rapid assessment on

ecosystem in quake affected areas. A group of legal experts was dispatched to the affected areas in mid July to assess the legal issues arising after the earthquake. Together with local government partner, UNDP is also preparing for an assessment on the impact of the earthquake on the poorest in the rural areas.

UNDP has prepared proposals for improving environmental conditions for the earthquake-affected communities through improving the immediate habitable conditions for the people engaged in the process of reconstruction and resettlement. It has provided another proposal for emergency assistance to the earthquake-affected communities for restoration of their livelihoods. UNDP has also proposed to provide technical assistance to the Government of China and other agencies for setting up and implementing the earthquake reconstruction program. In some of these proposals, UNDP is working with other UN agencies such as UN-Habitat, UNEP, ILO, and FAO. However, all these proposals are meant for emergency assistance, and the services would be delivered within the next six months. These proposals have been submitted to the office of UN Resident Coordinator, which is taking the lead in donor coordination and resource mobilization.

UNDP has also decided to seek private sector participation in its earthquake recovery efforts. It organized a presentation by Microsoft where the possible provision of hardware and technical support in support of recovery efforts, based on its past experiences of assistance in disaster situations, was discussed. Nokia-Siemens Network has confirmed making a financial contribution of RMB 600,000 (about US\$ 88,000) to UNDP to support a new school project in Pingwu County in Sichuan. UNDP is also actively working on reprogramming its existing portfolio so that it could better assist the earthquake-affected people.

Based on its strong involvement with relief and early recovery activities as mentioned above, UNDP is in midst of developing a long-term strategy for assisting the Government of China for early recovery and reconstruction. Almost 35 government departments have been designated to develop recovery and reconstruction plan in their own sectors. State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development (LGOP), mandated with poverty alleviation, has been assigned as one of the leading agencies working on rural post-quake planning and reconstruction (Annex I). LGOP would take this opportunity to broaden its agenda of poverty reduction. It would undertake an integrated village planning through impact assessment, coordination among the government departments, mobilization of funds, and social empowerment. As a long-standing partner, UNDP has been officially requested by the LGOP to participate in the full course of the planning and implementation in the 4000 poorest villages most affected by the earthquake. Since UNDP has been working in these priority areas with poverty reduction as one of its main concern, its assistance focusing on poorest villages would serve its strategic objectives most appropriately.

UNDP is in preparation of an umbrella programme to bring disaster related programme and projects under one common framework, with each programme/project focusing on different areas and complementary to each other to maximize the gains.

2.2 Socio-economic Context of UNDP's Assistance¹

Even before the earthquake, Sichuan was home to around 15% of China's absolute poor and 21% of the people under the national low-income line; a total of 10.41 million people living on less than 944 yuan per year. There were about 8,000 officially designated poor villages, mostly of which about 4,000 villages affected by the earthquake. Extremely poor villages located in remote mountainous areas have been struck particularly hard.

Also looking at non-income indicators, these areas are among the more challenging in China;

- 43 of every 1,000 children in Sichuan die before the age of five—81% higher than the national average and nearly ten times as high as in Shanghai.
- One in four women still give birth without skilled medical staff, making maternal mortality 64% higher than the national average and 840% higher than in Shanghai.

¹ Poverty data from Sichuan provincial poverty alleviation office; others from UN sources

- On average, Sichuan ranks 24th of 31 provinces in terms of adult literacy, with 50% higher illiteracy than the national average—and full 23% illiteracy rate among women.
- On the UN Human Development Index, Sichuan ranks 24th with HDI 20% lower than Shanghai.²

Based on recent field missions, it is estimated that at least 3 million villagers already living in extreme poverty have been directly affected by the earthquake, and government officials expect the total number of Chinese people living in poverty may have been raised by 10 million people as a result of it, increasing national poverty by as much as 50% only by the impact in the quake-affected areas. The direct loss per household is estimated to an average of US\$ 3,500—10 to 15 times their annual income.

The assessments mission also revealed that a lot of legal issues arising after the earthquake. Many are around the rights of vulnerable populations in recovery and rehabilitation, government subsidy and compensation, land and property rights, relocation and employment, etc. These significant and cut-cross issues need to be taken into consideration from the planning stage to ensure orderly and efficient operation of reconstruction. However, solutions to these issues may not be ready within the existing legal framework and will require additional efforts to deal with.

Due to difficulties in transportation, communication and access to information, villages that are worse-hit reportedly have not received equal attention and resources. Within the framework of the ongoing overall recovery/reconstruction planning, there is not yet a clear strategy for integrated reconstruction and development for the extremely poor in rural areas. Poorer areas also have less resilience in both human and institutional capacity needed for rapid recovery therefore may be further left behind in reconstruction.

2.3 Woman and other vulnerable groups

Every year, Sichuan is exporting large number of labour to other parts of China and overseas, many of whom are men, leaving women to bear the majority of work in farming, forestry and animal husbandry. The earthquake further burdens these women through loss of farm land, tools, livestock and irrigation. In addition, it left a large number of orphan, elderly and disabled people that are particularly vulnerable and will need external help during reconstruction. However, LGOP projects that there will be huge gaps in terms of manpower, capacity and funding for early recovery and reconstruction targeting poor areas, increasing the urgency of UN support to those left most vulnerable by the earthquake.

2.4 Ongoing efforts and Requests for Support

The enormous scale of planning and implementation would require a huge amount of technical services, which need to be organized and provided to the Government of China at all levels and other agencies participating in reconstruction and resettlement.

As part of its preparation for earthquake recovery and rehabilitation, LGOP has proposed following set of activities and officially requested UNDP for help:

- a. Conduct an assessment of the impacts of the earthquake on poverty in the affected areas, and develop a model of assessment with a set of methodologies and indicators.
- b. Work out a recovery plan for poorest villages after the earthquake. More than 4,800 poverty villages (3,000 ones in Sichuan and 1,000 in Shaanxi and Gansu provinces) with 3 million poor people were affected in the earthquake.
- c. Choose appropriate rebuilding pilot programs. Rebuilding should consist of all aspects of socio-economic development: livelihoods, economic activities, shelter, environment, and human resources development.

² For more on the Human Development Index, visit hdr.undp.org

- d. Initiate immediate income-generation activities. More employment opportunities should be created, especially job opportunities for the local labour in infrastructure reconstruction in the area. Agricultural production needs to be restored and leading enterprises should get special support.
- e. Propose relevant policy recommendations. Severely damaged counties and, poorer ones, should be specially favoured. Financial support from government should go first to poverty villages.

By mid-July, LGOP has developed pilot plans for integrated village planning for recovery and reconstruction, and submit it to the National Development Reform Commission as part of its contribution to the development of the National Overall Plan for Post-Wenchuan Earthquake Restoration and Rehabilitation. With the support of DFID, LGOP has launched in August the first round of training for trainers on the rural reconstruction planning at poor village level. Reflecting the guiding principles and methodologies outlined in the National Overall Plan, the existing planning focus on the reconstruction of physical infrastructures, restoration of public service and housing. In line with its long-term poverty alleviation role, the LGOP has asked UNDP to provide immediate technical assistance for the further development and implementation of these pilot plans through embracing international best practices to enable more efforts to be made on other important issues such as gender, equity and environment.

As its implementation would begin, UNDP would collaborate with LGOP and other partners on a long-term basis. Given that the Government will be the major planner and implementer of the overall rehabilitation and reconstruction, UNDP would strengthen coordination and gather information from all possible channels the ongoing and completed efforts supported by various levels of government and organizations, so that UNDP's early recovery strategy would be in line with the updated national and local plans and will keep abreast with the changing priorities with time. Detailed flexibility practices would be discussed in the Management Arrangement part.

2.5 UNDP's value added

According to the National Overall Planning for Post-Wenchuan Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction, the Government will focus its efforts on the reconstruction of physical infrastructures, restoration of public service and housing. Therefore, the rural recovery efforts that UNDP would engage will on one hand keep in line with the national and local reconstruction plans to avoid overlapping. On the other hand, consistent to its mandate and priorities, UNDP would contribute to the 'softer' aspects of the building-back-better process, for examples, environmental protection and energy efficiency, institutional and individual capacity building in livelihood restoration, protection of rights of woman and vulnerable groups, social-aspects assistance to those in need, etc. Based in community but partnering broadly, UNDP also aims to create an impact and disseminate experience for wider replication, in order to supplement and leverage Government inputs towards social equity and long-term sustainable development.

Building on its global experience in crisis prevention and recovery, It is important that UNDP set a clear target strategy that will take advantage of its expertise and experience to add value to the process at both national and local levels. Technical assistance would be provided in various formalities adapting to the needs and local situation, i.e., workshops, seminars, trainings, conference, field studies, publication and etc. It is also necessary to emphasize that this process should be conducted in both ways. China has been praised for its success and efficiency in disaster relief and response, it is therefore important that the world is also learning from the experience of China. UNDP would also encourage Government and people of China to contribute to the world best practice and experience in dealing with disasters, through the platform of international conference, exchange activities, documentations and dissemination. Detailed arrangement on knowledge management will be discussed in description of Output 6 and Dissemination Strategy.

3. UNDP's Recovery & Reconstruction Strategy

UNDP would, to the extent possible, avoid implementing the construction activities. The actual construction would be supported largely through the resources of the Government of China or other implementing partners. The UNDP assistance is directed towards improving the qualitative aspects of the early recovery program. It would be achieved through pursuing the following strategies:

1. UNDP would provide assistance for the recovery planning of the poorest villages and most vulnerable communities. It would emphasize poverty-disaster linkages in its programs and would aim to reduce the present and future vulnerability of the affected poor, particularly those located in difficult and inaccessible areas.
2. UNDP would use its resources and expertise for positively influencing and improving the implementation of the Government of China's earthquake recovery and reconstruction program. It would introduce best international practices in post-disaster recovery through piloting as well as ongoing capacity building for local and national officials, aiming for wide replication and integration of international experiences into the national effort.
3. UNDP would pursue and promote an integrated approach to community-level earthquake recovery planning, which would include shelter, livelihoods, employment, social and psychosocial services and community infrastructure. The overall objective is to improve the livelihoods living conditions and resilience of the earthquake-affected populations, as well as to provide useful references for ongoing and future poverty programmes implemented by the government.
4. UNDP would promote risk reduction through safe construction, better land use planning, and disaster preparedness in all the sectors. It would aim to mainstream disaster risk reduction in both planning and implementation of the recovery and reconstruction, so as to strengthen safeguards against future disasters.
5. UNDP would work with all the other UN agencies, NGOs and CSOs in a collaborative way, recognizing the strengths and competencies of each agency, and leveraging the resources of UN system for maximizing the gains from recovery program. Wherever feasible, it would also develop a partnership with the thriving private sector in China so that their technology and other capabilities reach the poorest areas of China.
6. UNDP would develop its own internal capacity for early recovery implementation and disaster risk reduction in course of implementing this program so that it could work on these issues in China on a long-term basis.
7. UNDP would design evidence-based interventions based on factual assessments of conditions in the affected areas, taking into account cultural differences in minority areas and the different needs of women and men as well as the special needs of orphans, elderly, disabled, people living with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups.
8. UNDP would promote gender equality in disaster risk reduction and ensure gender-mainstreaming recovery in support women and men to build back better. Efforts will be made to ensure women's unique interests be incorporated and equal opportunity to reconstruction materials be given to woman.

Reference:

1. UNDP Guiding Notes on Early Recovery
2. UNDP's Eight Point Agenda for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality in Crisis Prevention and Recovery.

3.1 Scope of UNDP-supported Early Recovery Program

In collaboration with a range of partners at national and local levels, UNDP would implement the early recovery program in 19 pilot poorest villages (Annex III). These villages would be identified in consultation with the LGOP based on criteria including social economic situation, level of damage and vulnerability status. Through the programme, UNDP would provide financial and technical support to these 19 villages in their early recovery activities, though a certain amount of the project fund would be spent on a broader national level for capacity-building, disaster risk reduction activities, and administrative issues.

Given that the Government is the principal party of the reconstruction, UNDP contributes mainly in concepts, methodologies, expertise and management. It is believed that with capacity building initiatives properly designed implemented, the programme is not likely to generate difficulties in replication. In addition, LGOP together with local Government would make adjustment to the total amount of investment made to pilot villages to ensure that equitable inputs are made to the pilot and non-pilot villages, to avoid inequity that may result from extra programme supports.

The 19 pilot villages selected would be representative and embody various situations and needs in rural recovery. Mechanism explored out of these pilots would be applied for next-step replications. Based on this, the programme would also allow adjustment to be made to the selection and number of the programme villages upon approval of the project steering committee to ensure that resource be targeted to those in the most needs, i.e. villages located in the remote, difficult-to-reach areas with limited access to external assistance.

UNDP and partners would also pay attention that the programme will not create dependency among the recipients and will support and encourage self-initiated recovery efforts. The implementation plan and budget allocation would enable a smooth transition to the continuing reconstruction of local communities.

Attention should be paid to ensure that interventions designed and implemented through the programme shall be driven by the interests of the communities rather than by agencies and experts from outside. A build-in mechanism would keep monitoring the needs of the communities and ensure that the information be fed back to the programme for proper adjustment.

The program would also draw upon other resources available to UNDP through donors' response to its early recovery proposals. Upon commitment of additional contributions UNDP would bring the issue to the Project Steering Committee for decisions on how to integrate the resource into the planned efforts and what actions to take in implementation.

3.2 Time-Frame

The program would be implemented in a time-frame of 24 months. It is expected that UNDP would start implementing the program from September 1, 2008 and it would conclude on August 31, 2010.

4. Program Outputs

In partnership with the LGOP, UNDP would like to implement a program which would include the following outputs:

Output 1: Support to impact assessment and community-based integrated rural recovery planning process for the poorest villages through provision of technical assistance and introduction of international best practices.

Output 2: Livelihoods assistance to the most affected and vulnerable populations to rebuild and recover from the impact for of the earthquake.

Output 3: Provision of psycho-social and legal support to the most affected people, especially people with vulnerabilities, to participate in the recovery and reconstruction process.

Output 4: Community-based approach to energy and environment planning based on use of renewable energy sources and local natural resource management so that the resettled communities have access to clean and improved habitable conditions.

Output 5: Mainstreaming of community-based disaster risk management in other sectors through provision of technical assistance to capacity building and knowledge sharing

Output 6: Research, collation and dissemination of best practice and knowledge. and strengthening of internal capacity.

4.1 Description of Program Outputs

UNDP will use existing modes of operation and delivery mechanisms to undertake the above initiatives. Given the rapid evolution of the recovery process, the outputs and activities listed below may be subject to further adjustment. Such adjustment would be made in compliance with rules and procedures of UNDP programme management.

The outputs and activities are detailed below:

Output 1: Support to impact assessment and community-based integrated rural recovery planning process for the poorest villages through provision of technical assistance and introduction of international best practices.

As part of this program, UNDP would provide technical assistance to the LGOP for conducting an assessment of the impact of the earthquake on the poverty level in the affected areas and organizing a workshop to discuss its findings. The assessment would provide essential inputs for the development of community-based integrated recovery and reconstruction plan. UNDP would also support the development of indicators and methods for evaluating impact of disaster on poverty, providing the best practices which are available internationally in the area of rural community-level planning and reconstruction.

An important component of UNDP's technical assistance would be building capacity at local level to apply the principles and methodologies in undertaking integrated rural recovery planning. Building on the joint capacity building collaboration between DFID and LGOP in training local LGOP staff on rural recovery planning, UNDP would support to trainings for trainers targeting other local-level government officials of the identified poorest villages, and technical assistance for possible scale-up to more poor villages.

UNDP would also work closely with the LGOP to promote participation of NGOs and private partners in both planning and implementation phase of the program. UNDP would facilitate consultations with the communities through which the process of planning could be organized. It would especially address women's issues and concerns in planning for new resettlements. In consultation with the LGOP, it would support mechanisms / services for ensuring the quality standards in the delivery of program components.

Output 2: Livelihoods assistance to the most affected and vulnerable populations to rebuild and recover from the impact for of the earthquake.

As part of an integrated early rural recovery planning, UNDP would undertake planning and implementing livelihoods-based interventions in partnership with LGOP, Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and private sector partners. UNDP would take advantage of existing collaboration with MOS and the mechanism of Technical Task Force(TTF) led by MOST in partnership with UNDP. It would provide small grants to the communities (not exceeding \$200 per family for raw materials and toolkits to the poor villagers) to revive their livelihoods. It would also identify rural financial institutions, banks and cooperatives in the area which could provide further support by way of working capital to the earthquake-affected families.

UNDP would arrange the following trainings with a view to provide a certain level of skills which would make them employable:

- a. Training to informal sector workers for starting / resuming their own activities, with gender-sensitive components to be organized on a group basis.
- b. Training to villagers in IT, communications, and other technology needed for agricultural recovery in partnership with corporate groups and private sector companies.
- c. Training in skills related to construction sector. In view of a large-scale reconstruction program that would be implemented in the area, these skills such as masonry, carpentry, and plumbing would be in huge demand in the area.
- d. Training to farmers in agri-processing and other agri-business activities for reviving their farm operations.
- e. Targeted trainings to women, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups, enhancing their capacity and participation in planning and recovery activities.

The earthquake has been a serious blow to agriculture and informal business – two sectors that women engage traditionally. As a result, women in affected areas are more likely to lose their jobs as a result of their education, background, working experience, and the additional burden of being responsible household chores. Shortly after the earthquake, UNIFEM disseminated a paper calling for attention on women's equal rights to land use, access to resources and education.

In its assistance to rural community recovery and reconstruction, UNDP will focus on needs and interests that concern women and other vulnerable groups in the process of recovery. For livelihoods assistance, at least 40 percent of the training efforts will to be directed at women. If necessary, villagers particularly women who go through the training workshops would also be provided small grants to develop their own enterprises. In the process UNDP would actively pursue collaboration with other agencies and organizations in addressing woman's role and contribution in rural recovery process.

Output 3: Provision of psycho-social and legal support to the most affected people, especially people with vulnerabilities, to participate in the recovery process.

Psycho-social support for the earthquake-affected people has emerged as a well-identified need in all the impact assessments that have been conducted so far. The trauma of widespread collapse and deaths has been so severe that the families affected by the tragedy would need such support for a long time.

UNDP would play an advisory role in helping the local government address issues concerning vulnerable groups. It would set up programs to protect the rights of vulnerable people to basic social services, including elderly people losing family support and people with disabilities because of the earthquake. Much of these services and support would be delivered through specialized institutions identified for this purpose.

In consultation and partnership with specialized institutions as well as other UN agencies such as UNFPA and UNICEF, UNDP will organize necessary psycho-social support including professional counselling services, workshops to discuss the needs and strategies for proper interventions, and if necessary counselling centres would be set up where people could go and talk to counsellors about their personal and family issues. UNDP would also work closely with partners on how to integrate these psycho-social components into rehabilitation efforts such as shelter reconstruction and livelihoods, and how the families could participate in these programs and secure maximum benefits.

In addition to heavy losses of lives and property damage, the earthquake also sees arising legal issues include land rights, inheritance, adoption, entitlements and etc. UNDP has organized a group of legal experts who will travel to the affected areas to assess the needs for legal aid in the field. Based on the

findings of the assessment, and through specialized agency and experts, UNDP would deliver legal assistance in villages to address these issues.

In the provision of psycho-social and legal services, women need to be important target group. Also, gender-sensitive approaches will be adopted in due course.

Output 4: Community-based approach to energy and environment planning based on use of renewable energy sources and local natural resource management so that the resettled communities have access to clean and improved habitable conditions.

The widespread collapse of buildings and houses has generated a huge amount of debris, which could become an environmental hazard. UNDP would assist the local authorities in removing the debris and disposing of the waste in an environmentally safe manner. It would identify landfills where the waste could be dumped.

UNDP's approach to waste disposal would be guided by the priorities of resettlement planning. The sites need to be cleaned up and improved, so that new construction could be started. UNDP would provide technical assistance for improving environmental conditions and restoring common property resources of the community. UNDP would support waste disposal and environmental improvements on certain sites through its own resources as a demonstration initiative.

As part of integrated rural recovery planning, UNDP would also provide assistance for repairing existing water bodies. These repair works would be undertaken in the villages by strengthening banks and cleaning beds to improve the efficiency of water recharge and storage. It would try to improve the vegetation cover in the villages by promoting community and homestead plantations. It would also encourage the use of renewable energy through the installation of solar energy panels so that the transitional shelters are provided with clean energy. Supporting activities which encourage bio-diversity and environmental awareness among the people would also be supported by UNDP. In planning these environmental improvements in villages, the implementing agencies would consult women and seek their participation.

UNDP is supporting a number of these activities in the rural areas through its regular programs. It would use its experience and learning to implement these programs.

Output 5: Mainstreaming of community-based disaster risk management in other sectors through provision of technical assistance to capacity building and knowledge sharing.

UNDP would, in line with national strategies, mainstream community-based disaster risk management in the identified 19 poorest villages. The earthquake has focused the attention of national and local authorities on disaster preparedness. It is important to undertake a program which advocated risk reduction and increases the capacity of the Government to deal with disasters. Though UNDP has implemented a large number of community-based programs in many countries, its intervention in this area in China has been small. The program would be undertaken in partnership with the LGOP and other departments responsible for disaster management at the national and local levels.

UNDP would undertake the context of recovery and reconstruction to promote a broader agenda of disaster risk reduction. It would include a number of activities which would be taken at the community and local levels, but which would be scaled up in course of time.

UNDP's program would promote disaster risk reduction in all the sectors. It would advocate dissemination of earthquake-resistant technology and other safe practices in all the other sectors such as health, education, and infrastructure building. UNDP would work with the agencies in the health sector to undertake public health preparedness as an essential part of disaster risk management. It would work with the relevant agencies in the education sector to ensure the application of earthquake-resistant technology in school construction, and make it mandatory to follow other disaster management practices.

It would assist in the development of guidelines for shelter and infrastructure projects so that all the land use regulations are followed and hazard-resistant technologies are applied.

Within the disaster risk management program, UNDP would support activities related to risk assessment, developing an early warning system, and preparing a disaster management plan dealing with response and preparedness. Such a program would be taken up on a demonstration basis in the 19 villages. UNDP would develop a mitigation strategy at the local level, suggesting land use planning and safer construction practices, and support the local government for capacity-building in disaster management. UNDP would use the program to scale up community-based disaster risk management programs on a larger-scale in Sichuan province and elsewhere and support capacity-building and knowledge-sharing activities at the provincial and national levels. In all the activities related to community-based disaster risk management, women would be actively involved.

Output 6: Research, collation and dissemination of best practice and knowledge and strengthening of internal capacity.

Natural disasters have been recognized as a significant contributing factor to poverty in China, and the process of recovery should focus on poverty alleviation. The devastating earthquake has brought out that the poor suffer the most, while they take a long time to recover. According to LGOP's statistics, about 50 percent of poor villages are severely affected by the earthquake in Sichuan, five times the average number of villages affected. There is a clear understanding at the policy-making level that the disaster recovery, preparedness and mitigation should be linked to poverty alleviation through various interventions. UNDP would, in close consultation with LGOP and Ministry of Civil Affairs (MOCA), undertake a study on long-term strategy integrating disaster risk management with poverty alleviation. The experience and lessons learned during the implementation of the recovery and reconstruction programme will also provide the data and evidence for the planned study. Attention would also be focused on documentation and dissemination of the knowledge and experience gained in China in dealing with disasters so that the rest of the world could benefit it in response and preparedness to future potential disasters

Dissemination Strategy

Building on the previous and existing Disaster Risk Management Programmes, the programme would support development and dissemination of knowledge products such as brochures, ICT materials, and compendium. The programme would also organize workshops and exchanges activities on specific themes targeting at different audience at the national, provincial, and local levels. These activities would address issues related to community-level early recovery, reconstruction, disaster preparedness and management, etc. Through multi-strand approaches, the dissemination aims at achieving a three-fold purpose:

- Creating broader awareness of the programme
- Engaging understanding and strengthening partnership
- Disseminate learning and transferring knowledge into action

The Table 1 gives an illustration of how the programme would engage in various activities together with its implementing partners to increase the impact of the dissemination.

In the process of programme implementation, UNDP together with partners will jointly review the dissemination strategies and make appropriate adjustment in order to meet practical needs and maximize the effectiveness of dissemination.

Internal Capacity Building

UNDP would seek to enhance its own capacity for implementing all the components of the program as well as other activities which have been initiated in support of the recovery and reconstruction program. Such a capacity would be created only through setting up an internal facility within the UNDP. It is proposed to set up a project unit, Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction Unit, in the country office with a small team providing implementation support for the program. The project unit would coordinate

with the Government, other UN agencies, and donors. It would also, at a later stage, set up a field office in Sichuan to supervise all the activities related to early recovery. The details of project unit and the field office are mentioned in the section on implementation arrangements for the program.

Table 1 Dissemination Strategy

Purpose	Targeted Groups	Vehicle	Timing
Raise awareness of the work of the programme	Public, Media, Academic, interest groups, existing and potential partners	Email, website, press release, brochure, newsletter, ICT material	September to December 2008 Website updating regularly
Build partnership and commitment	Government at all level sister UN agency, development organization, NGO, CSO beneficiary group and other stakeholders	Formal & informal meetings, emails, telephone, face-to-face contacts, joint missions, participatory research, conference, exchange	Entire programme duration with an emphasize during September to December 2008
Update progress and progress of the programme	HQ, Regional Office, Programme stakeholder, beneficiaries, UN system, other development organizations	Briefings, reports, newsletter, workshop, presentations, brochure, written project case studies	Periodically, regular briefings and reports in every 3-6 months
Promote findings and transferring into action	Public, media, academic, Professional network	Website, paper, publications, case studies, presentations/reports, Workshop, seminars	January 2009 to August 2010

5. Management Arrangements

5.1 Institutional Arrangements

The project would be executed by the UNDP China Country Office, which would be responsible and accountable for the overall use of resources and achievement of project objectives. The UNDP Country Director would provide overall supervision and guidance on project policy and implementation issues, supported by the Programme Coordinator, would be directly responsible for achievement of results.

In view of UNDP's long-term engagement with earthquake recovery and disaster risk reduction issues in Sichuan province, it is proposed to set up an Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Management Unit (ER & DRM) Unit in the Country Office, and at a later stage, a field office in the affected areas. The ER & DRM Unit would serve as a specialized technical and project management unit in the CO, and support a portfolio of projects to address post-disaster social and economic recovery and natural disaster risk reduction in a transitional and development context. ER & DRM Unit would comprise of the Program Coordinator (Team Leader) and a Program Associate. The Project Management Office will be staffed by a Disaster Reduction and Livelihoods Analyst, a Gender Specialist, and two UNVs focus on community mobilisations.

ER & DRM Unit would interact with the national and local counterpart agencies in setting up early recovery and disaster risk reduction programs, contracting local partners for the implementation of these programs, and releasing and managing funds. It would mobilize resources as per the program needs and coordinate with donors for securing financial support for UNDP's initiatives in these areas. It would maintain a roster of experts and consultants, both national and international, and contract their services

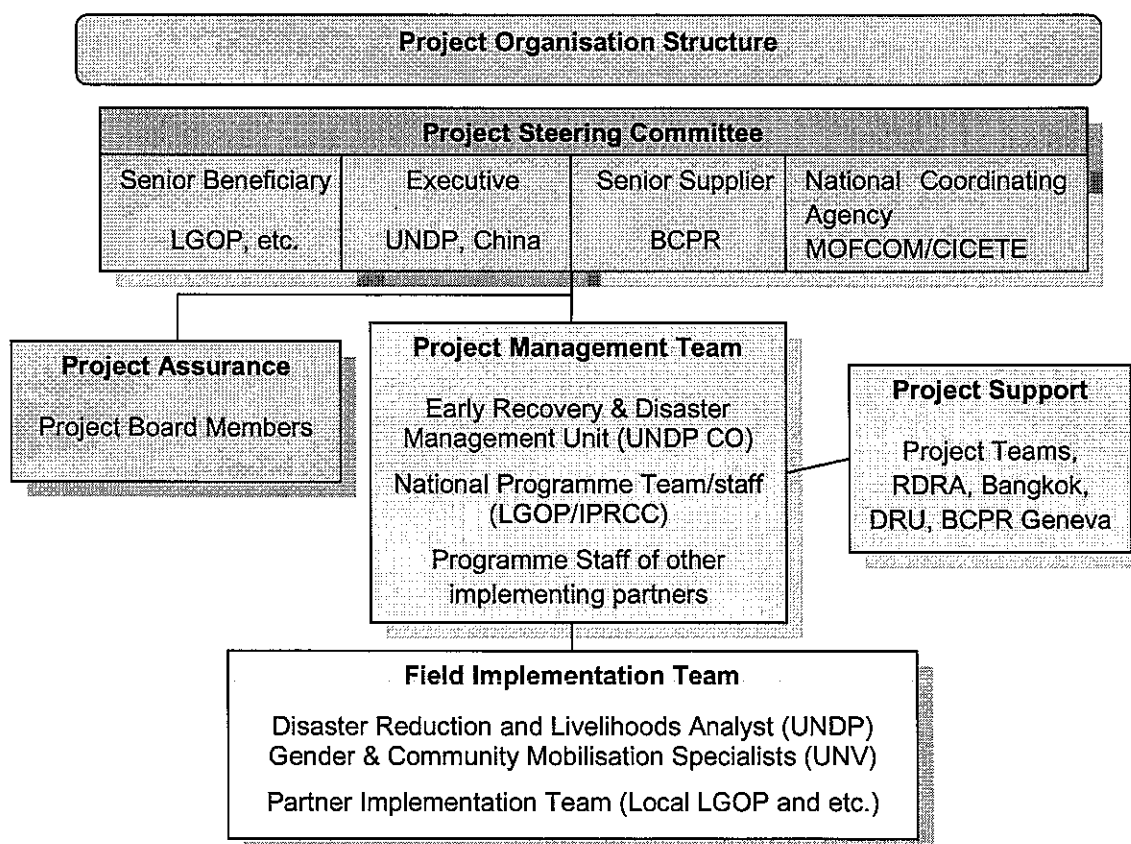
for providing specialized services for earthquake recovery and reconstruction. Further, it would provide capacity-building support to the Government of China and its agencies as per their requirements, which may include technical assistance, specialized services, information technology and coordination support. A detailed note on the composition and roles and responsibilities of ER & DRM Unit is included in the Annex IV.

UNDP would, at a later stage, consider setting up a field office in the affected areas, depending upon the operational needs. The field unit would provide support to the implementing agencies and coordinate with other UN agencies in the field. The field unit may continue to function for the entire project period. UNDP would also use the UNV mechanism to recruit national and international UN Volunteers to base in affected areas in support of the local coordination and implementation.

Staffing needs may change in the upcoming weeks and months, and they would be dependent on the mobilization of funds through other resources and scale of programming. As UNDP would like to start a DRM program on the lines of other countries in Asia, it would continue to review its staff requirements and strengthen its unit. It may also strengthen the volunteer-based outreach team for its early recovery and DRM programs.

The Information and Communication section of the UNDP Country Office will provide support to the project in setting up information systems hardware and software. UNDP would invest in the information management systems so that the flow of information related to early recovery and disaster risk reduction is smooth and efficient. UNDP would also place special emphasis on accountability to the stated beneficiaries of the initiative.

Standard procedures for the procurement of goods and services would apply wherever possible. Waivers would be obtained for any circumstances in which it is not possible to follow the standard operating procedures due to specific realities on the ground. These would result in the efficient use of human financial resources, and uniformity of administrative, operational and logistics services. UNDP would support the identification, selection and contracting of national project staff as well as of local persons or institutions needed by the projects. The UNDP Country Office will also provide financial services, including the processing of transactions and payments as well as preparation of delivery reports.



5.2 Coordination Arrangements

The UNDP Country Office would be responsible for liaising and coordinating with external partners, including the counterpart department and national agencies, other UN agencies, donors, and NGOs, on matters related to the project's policy and implementation. Where appropriate or necessary, the Country Director may delegate such consultation and coordination to project staff.

Though the cluster system has not been made operational in China, UNDP being the cluster lead for early recovery has a special responsibility for coordinating with all the other UN agencies and NGOs in implementing early recovery programs. UNDP CO would provide the necessary logistical and programme support to all the implementing agencies engaged in early recovery activities. There will be a strong focus on building partnerships with relevant UN and NGO partners to implement the programme.

Within the Government, Ministry of Commerce will be the overall national-level coordinating partners. The program implementation would be coordinated by the State Leading Council Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development (LGOP) and other national-level partners including Ministry of Civil Affairs (MOCA) and Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST). The program would provide necessary support to the ministries and its offices at the provincial and local levels for implementing activities and building their capacity.

The LGOP plays a central role in issues related to rural planning, poverty alleviation, and development. The UNDP country team would provide support to the LGOP and the other agencies in managing the program in the following ways:

- Signing MOUs with the partner agencies;
- Procurement of services for the delivery of the program;
- Support for overall financial management and
- Support for monitoring and reporting system.

As the leading implementing agency, LGOP would also identify a team of staff at national and local level to be responsible for the coordination and implementation of this programme. Other implementing partner may also do so if it is found necessary.

The program team would receive technical support and assistance from the UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (including, amongst others, Regional Disaster Reduction Advisor, Bangkok, and the Disaster Reduction Unit of BCPR, Geneva). As per request or needs, UNDP would also identify and contract short-term international and national experts from its global and local rosters of expertise.

5.3 Partnership Strategy

UNDP would have LGOP as its leading national implementing partner. In consultation with LGOP, UNDP would work with a number of other partners including Ministries at the national level and government bodies at local levels on the basis of their mandate and responsibility, as well as presence in the program areas. UNDP would also collaborate with other civil organizations, technical institutions, international and national NGOs, CSOs, as well as private sector companies. The selection of these partners is guided by their roles and capacities through proper assessment procedures, and it would be ensured that these partnership arrangements are not in conflict with procurement procedures. Table 2 is a partnership mapping matrix illustrating the partnership strategies.

The oversight mechanism would be provided by a Project Steering Committee, which would be co-chaired by the Heads of UNDP/BCPR, MOFCOM/CICETE and LGOP. NDRC and ACWF will also be invited as the members of the Committee. The responsibilities and functioning of the Steering Committee is described in the Terms of Reference (Annex III). All the stakeholders would be invited to important programme meetings called by the Steering Committee. The Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Management Unit would report to the Steering Committee, which would in turn provide strategic policy guidance and advice to ensure that the program is consistent with the Government's policies and it is being implemented properly in accordance with the program proposal.

It needs to be made clear that the UNDP would not participate in the program as a grant-making agency. It would at all stages seek cooperation and partnership of other UN agencies and NGOs not only in terms of the program implementation, but also resource mobilization.

5.4 DEX Modality

The DEX modality has been proposed for this program in view of the speed of delivery and decision-making that is required for the early recovery components. The DEX, combined with sound program design and good country office support, can provide an effective mechanism to meet national and donor demands for quick response and implementation. Further, such a modality would not be detrimental to the national ownership of the program.

5.5 Delivery Arrangements and Flexibility

Modalities for delivery arrangements would be tailored as the context requires (such as Letters of Agreement for implementation of specific components or activities by Government departments and UN partners; provision of technical assistance and capacity building to Government and civil society; and implementation of services through international NGOs, national and local NGOs, the private sector, others).

Keeping in line with government recovery principles and efforts, the current programme framework may subject to further adjustment with time to avoid repetition and waste of resources. Revisions related to up to 10% of allocated budget would be processed according to DEX project implementing guidance. Any adjustment related to more than 10% of allocated budget will be duly reported to the Project Steering Committee for joint decisions.

5.6 Assets and Equipment

UNDP would keep separate records for equipment and vehicles purchased for the purposes of this program. As per UNDP rules and regulations, equipment purchased with program funds would remain UNDP property until formally transferred or otherwise disposed of at the end of the program. Transfer/disposal of equipment at the completion of the program would be decided following joint consultation between the NDRC and the UNDP.

Table 2 Partnership Strategy – role and focused areas

Partners	NDRC	LGOP	MOFCOM /CICETE	MOST	MOCA	Local Gov't	EPB	ACWF	CADF	ACL	NGO /CSO
Focused Areas											
Steering Committee	√	√	√					√			
Overall coordination		√	√			√					
Rural recovery planning		√				√					
Livelihoods assistance		√	√	√							√
Psycho-social/legal support		√						√	√	√	√
Environmental improvement		√	√				√				√
Mainstreaming DRM		√			√	√					√
Policy study		√									
Knowledge management		√	√					√			

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation processes are established and practiced by UNDP at various levels (from field offices to UNDP Country Office) to meet the following objectives to:

- Ensure that all the program activities are in total conformity with the relevant provisions of the Steering Committee decisions
- Produce expected outputs and outcomes set by the project document
- Ensure that financial disbursements are done in a transparent and accountable manner in the line and spirit of the project document.

Programme review and assessment: UNDP will field annual Independent Assessment Missions (IAMs) to monitor and evaluate all the activities included in the project. The missions would advise the CO to identify early recovery interventions that have worked well and those that are less effective, and recommend improvements for enhancing the impact. As part of its corporate requirements, UNDP would also prepare a comprehensive report of results achieved each year under the early recovery programme, and the CO would be expected to contribute to this report.

To timely measure the progress and success of the programme, UNDP would, in consultation with key implementing partners, set up benchmarks for each output in Annual Work Plans which would be used as one of the indicators for mid-term/annual review and assessment missions.

An overall monitoring framework would be designed to ensure effective multi-stakeholder (UNDP, Government, civil society, community, donors) monitoring of activities supported through the programme, through on-site monitoring, regular reporting, and financial expenditure tracking. These functions would be supported by the DRM. The monitoring framework for the early recovery program is intended to achieve the following purposes.

- **Results-Oriented:** Ensure appropriate measurement and assessment of programme performance in order to more effectively improve performance and achieve results.
- **Quality Assurance:** Ensure quality in program activities supported through external quality monitors to ensure best possible benefit for beneficiaries, through monitoring programme delivery and identifying issues that need corrective action and ensure that additional assistance is provided early.
- **Accountability:** Ensure accountability in the use of programme resources through heavy emphasis on financial reviews to make sure that funds are being appropriately used to achieve program outputs, and that the implementing agents have sufficient controls in place to demonstrate that funds are being used appropriately.
- **Transparency:** Ensure transparency in programme activities, finances, and results to all stakeholders.
- **Learning:** Ensure that the programme has mechanisms to ensure learning for purposes of improving ongoing implementation and guiding new initiatives, and to identify key lessons learned and successes stories from programme implementation in relation to post-earthquake recovery to feedback into planning and implementation processes of UNDP, the Government and development partners.

6.1 Financial Monitoring

The programme's financial resources would be managed through a series of controls at various levels. All financial transactions are monitored, recorded, analyzed and reported through UNDP's newly introduced ATLAS Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system. Approved program budget and expenditures would be publicly posted in program areas, as well as on the UNDP website.

Payments to the implementing partner and delivery agents / responsible partners would generally be made directly by UNDP. Payments are made on the basis of payment schedules articulated in the contract or partnership agreement with the implementing partners. Payment schedules are linked into achievement of agreed deliverables and outputs.

Implementing partners are closely monitored in the field through UNDP ER & DRM Unit. If necessary, UNDP may appoint external field monitors for assessing the program. The ER & DRM Unit staff members / field monitors confirm delivery of activities and outputs against agreed schedules, and review and confirm whether by implementing agents have appropriate control mechanisms in place. All partners and contractors receiving funds from UNDP are subject to financial monitoring by the UNDP programme support team, which includes qualified auditors who serve as finance monitors. Financial monitoring includes:

- Monitoring and reviewing financial reports of implementing agents against agreed program budgets to ensure fairness of expenditure;
- Verifying accuracy and completeness of financial information, including review of supporting documents and test of expenditure details;
- Requesting clarification or additional information as required to verify and justify expenditures;
- Providing advice and technical assistance to implementing partners and contractors on measures necessary to enhance their program financial management in line with UNDP standards and norms;
- Payments by implementing agents that are not in line with approved expenditures and which do not have adequate supporting details and documentation can be rejected for reimbursement by UNDP.

6.2 Audit and Evaluation

The programme would be audited in line with the rules and regulations of UNDP for directly executed programs. An external audit and evaluation team will carry out these activities as per the plan shown below:

Table 4 Audit & Evaluation

ID	Event	Description	Schedule
1	Field implementation monitoring	Ongoing monitoring of field implementation by implementing partners and grantees, including field verification, review of progress reporting, and analysis of financial expenditure.	Ongoing / Continuous
1	Quarterly Reviews	Quarterly Meetings of the Steering Committee to review progress, address issues, and provide programme and policy guidance	Quarterly
2	Mid-Term Evaluation	Mid-term evaluation to assess progress towards programme results articulated in the Results Framework and provide recommendations.	50% program completion.
3	Final Program Evaluation	Final program evaluation to assess achievement of programme results articulated in the Results Framework and document lessons learned.	100% program completion.
4	Audit	Annual audit in line with UNDP and Government rules and regulations.	Annual.

Legal Context

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the United National Development Programme, signed by the parties on June 29, 1979. The reference to "Implementing Partner (s)" shall mean "Executing Agency (ies) as used in the SBAA.

The following types of revisions may be made to this project document with the signature of the UNDP Country Director only, provided he or she is assured that the other signatories of the Project document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- a) Revisions in, or addition of, any of the annexes of the project document.
- b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs and activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangements of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation.
- c) Mandatory annual revisions that rephrase the delivery of agreed inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility.

The Project will be subject to audit according to UNDP rules and procedures.

PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Results Framework:

Project outcomes:

- Outcome 1: Integrated early recovery in poor villages through various instruments and capacity-building initiatives.
- Outcome 2: National efforts to incorporate disaster risk reduction into sustainable development and poverty reduction.
- Outcome 3: Enabling environment for civil society participation and its effective engagement in MDG priority issues supported

Applicable Strategic Area of Support: Access to productive resources and assets

Partnership Strategy: UNDP has proposed to partner with the State Leading Council Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development (LGOP) in view of its shared mandate of poverty alleviation focusing on rural areas. In addition, UNDP proposes to partner with other government bodies, NGOs and CSOs for working with the communities.

Project title: Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Management Programme

Expected Output	Act. ID	BCPR Funded Deliverable / Activity Description	Leading Coord. Pky	Collaborating Pky	Fund /Donor	Description	Account	Amount	2008	2009	2010
Output 1: Support to Impact Assessment and community-based integrated recovery planning process for the poorest villages through provision of technical assistance and introduction of international best practices.	1.1	Support to conduct an earthquake impact assessment, development of indicators and methods for evaluating impact of disaster on poverty.	LGOP		TRAC3 /BCPR	International & National Consultants	71300	25,000	5,000	15,000	5,000
	1.2	Support to the development of integrated recovery plan through a participatory approach, encouraging people's participation in the program, including women's issues and concerns.	LGOP		TRAC3 /BCPR	Grants to Institutions: NGO and CSOs	72600	250,000	100,000	100,000	50,000
						Monitoring & Evaluation		20,000	5,000	10,000	5,000

1.3	Technical assistance to Training for Trainers targeted on local government officials and dissemination of international best practices in integrated recovery planning.	LGOP	TRAC3 /BCPR	Procurement of Goods and Services through Competitive bidding	72100	100,000	50,000	30,000	20,000				
					71600	10,000	3,000	5,000	2,000				
										480,000	183,000	190,000	107,000
1.4	Technical assistance with the application of post-earthquake reconstruction technology, introduce quality standards for the recovery and reconstruction program	LGOP	TRAC3 /BCPR	Travel costs	71600	10,000	3,000	5,000	2,000				
					480,000	183,000	190,000	107,000					
									International & National Consultants	25,000	5,000	15,000	5,000
72600	580,000	150,000	280,000	150,000									
2.1	Output 2: Livelihoods assistance to the most affected and vulnerable populations to rebuild and recover from the impact of the earthquake.	LGOP	TRAC3 /BCPR	International & National Consultants	71300	25,000	5,000	15,000	5,000				
					72600	580,000	150,000	280,000	150,000				
2.2	Provision of livelihoods training programs, particularly for women.	LGOP	TRAC3 /BCPR	Grants to Institutions: NGO and CSOs						72600	580,000	150,000	280,000
					ACWF	ACWF	ACWF	ACWF	ACWF				

Output 3: Provision of legal and psycho-social and support to the most affected people, especially people with vulnerabilities, to participate in the recovery and reconstruction process.	2.3	Identifying needs in local reconstruction process, and organizing skill trainings in partnership with local authorities and technical institutes.	LGOP	MOST	TRAC3 /BCPR	Monitoring & Evaluation	25,000	10,000	10,000	5,000
	2.4	Support to farmers for reviving their farm operations including training in agri-processing or other agri-business skills as well as advice and inputs to restart farm production in current circumstances.	LGOP	MOST	TRAC3 /BCPR	Procurement of Goods and Services through Competitive bidding Travel costs Sub-total	200,000 50,000 955,000	100,000 15,000 300,000	50,000 25,000 410,000	50,000 10,000 245,000
	3.1	Provide legal assistance through existing legal aid facilities and legal assistance outreach activities.	LGOP	CLS	TRAC3 /BCPR	International & National Consultants Grants to Institutions: NGO and CSOs	71300 25,000	5,000	15,000	5,000
	3.2	Setting up Counselling Centres and mobile counselling teams, linked to and coordinated with legal aid facilities.	LGOP	ACWF	TRAC3 /BCPR	Monitoring & Evaluation Procurement of Goods and Services through Competitive bidding	72600 300,000	100,000	150,000	50,000
	3.3	Set up a Counselling Program through identifying and setting up a group of qualified counsellors.	LGOP	ACWF	TRAC3 /BCPR	25,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	
3.4	Support to the vulnerable groups such as elderly	LGOP	CADF	TRAC3 /BCPR	72100	50,000	15,000	25,000	10,000	

Output 4: Community-based approach to energy and environment planning based on use of renewable energy sources and local natural resource management so that the resettled communities have access to clean and improved habitable conditions.	3.5	people and disabled with the provision of basic services	Development of booklets, brochures, policy papers etc. knowledge sharing and dissemination activities	LGOP	CLS, ACWF	TRAC3 /BCPR	Travel costs	71600	25,000	10,000	10,000	5,000							
									475,000	155,000	230,000	90,000							
								4.1	Remove the debris in those settlements and dispose of rubble and waste	LGOP	EPB	TRAC3 /BCPR	International & National Consultants	71300	25,000	5,000	15,000	5,000	
								4.2	Improve vegetation cover for resettlements.	LGOP	EPB	TRAC3 /BCPR	Grants to Institutions: NGO and CSOs	72600	300,000	100,000	150,000	50,000	
								4.3	Assist to repair existing water bodies in these settlements	LGOP	EPB	TRAC3 /BCPR	Monitoring & Evaluation		25,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	
								4.4	Encourage renewable energy use in resettlement sites and help install renewable energy facilities in these villages	LGOP	EPB,	TRAC3 /BCPR	Procurement of Goods and Services through Competitive bidding	72100	80,000	30,000	40,000	10,000	
	4.5	Environmental education and awareness activities	LGOP	EPB,	TRAC3 /BCPR	Travel costs	71600	10,000	3,000	5,000	2,000								
						Sub-total		475,000	161,000	235,000	79,000								

Output 5: Mainstreaming of community-based disaster risk management in other sectors through provision of technical assistance to capacity building and knowledge sharing.	5.1	Supporting local Governments for capacity-building in disaster management, mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in all the sectors.	LGOP	MOCA	TRAC3 /BCPR	International & National Consultants	71300	30,000	5,000	15,000	10,000
	5.2	Develop community-level disaster management plans and mitigation strategies for villages, incorporating Risk Assessment Program and multi-hazard early warning system.	LGOP	MOCA	TRAC3 /BCPR	Grants to Institutions: NGO and CSOs	72600	300,000	100,000	150,000	50,000
	5.3	Supporting piloting and development of poverty alleviation mechanism integrating disaster prevention, response and reduction	LGOP	MOCA	TRAC3 /BCPR	Monitoring & Evaluation		25,000	10,000	10,000	5,000
Output 6: Research, collation and dissemination of best practice and knowledge, and strengthening of internal capacity.	6.1	Supporting comparative study on post-earthquake recovery integrated with poverty alleviation, providing successful experience to China from abroad.	LGOP			Procurement of Goods and Services through Competitive bidding	72100	90,000	30,000	50,000	10,000
	6.2	Collating and disseminating lessons				Travel costs	71600	10,000	3,000	5,000	2,000
						Sub-total		475,000	158,000	240,000	77,000

Risk Log

ID	Type	Date Identified / Author	Description	Comments	Status	Owner
1	Physical /environmental	Program Formulation	Aftershocks and/or other natural disasters that affect the implementation of programs in the field.	In consultation with implementing partners in preparation and operation of preparedness and response plan, integrated into the reconstruction planning.	To be factored into project implementation	UNDP
2	Institutional	Program Formulation	Limited capacity of UNDP and implementing partners hinders speed of recovery and reconstruction efforts.	Need to augment the internal capacity of the UNDP by setting up a strong Early Recovery and Disaster Management Unit and establishing a roster of experts / consultants	To be factored into program formulation.	UNDP
3	Political /External	Program Formulation	Restrictions placed by the Government in the implementation of programs	Use of current program implementation modalities through LGOP focusing on the poorest villages would address these issues	To be factored into program formulation and monitored via regular meetings.	UNDP
4	Financial	Program Formulation	Underutilization of funds due to non availability / restrictions on local partners / agencies	Project will rely alternately on a pool of international, national, and local partners / agencies for implementing all the components	To be factored into project implementation	UNDP

ANNEX I

Role and Responsibility of LGOP in the Post-earthquake Reconstruction

1st July 2008

Provided by State Council Leading Group Office for Poverty Alleviation and Development of the State Council (LGOP), translated by UNDP China

1. Participation of LGOP in post-disaster reconstruction is detailed implementation for the guidance of senior party and national leaders

On 13th June 2008, President Hu Jintao pointed out "the reconstruction of disaster affected area needs to be combined with the construction of new socialism countryside and poverty reduction, respecting the will of local farmers, emphasizing the role of participatory reconstruction with supports of necessary government subsidies, social aids to improve livelihood conditions in rural area, facilitate and creates chances for long-term continuous rural socio-economic development."

From 20th to 22nd June, Premier Wen Jiabao also emphasized, in his mission to the affected areas of Shaanxi and Gansu that "combing reconstruction with poverty reduction, strengthen support to poverty areas affected by earthquake, and change from the core their livelihood conditions, facilitate local socio-economic development."

In the noon of 29th May, Mr. Fan Xiao Jian, Director of the LGOP reported to Vice Premier Mr. Hui Liang Yu, initial works that LGOP had completed in the first phase of construction. Mr. Vice Premier response that LGOP needs to take urgent actions to accelerate the making of reconstruction plans, specifically for earthquake affected poor areas. The plan needs to be submitted, after completion towards the State Council Disaster Relief Headquarters.

2. The role and participation of LGOP in post-disaster reconstruction well abides by stipulations of relevance regulations

On 6th June 2008, announcement made by the executive office of the State Council remarks that "Rural construction and plan, the proposals for the location and scale of residential living areas, proposals for the construction of rural road, electricity and water provision infrastructure, waste treatment sides, as well as the proposals for the construction of rural infrastructure are joint responsibilities of Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Agriculture, LGOP and Ministry of Transportation. The provincial government of Gansu, Sichuan and Shaanxi are the leading implementation counterparts with participation of other relevant departments. All the proposals mentioned need to be completed before 20th July 2008."

3. The role and participation of LGOP in post-disaster reconstruction receives support and recognition of relevant government ministries and provinces

On 24th June 2008, Mr. Fan Xiao Jian, Director of the LGOP talked with Mr. Mu Hong, vice minister of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC). Mr. Mu is responsible in NDRC for the post-disaster plan and reconstruction. Mr. Mu clearly confessed his recognition for the participation of LGOP towards the post-disaster reconstruction. He also requested LGOP to continue its works on the making of reconstruction plan for the poor earthquake affected areas.

On the same day, Vice Minister of Ministry of Finance Mr. Liao Xiao Jun also called Mr. Fan Xiao Jian, requiring that poverty reduction needs to be combined with reconstruction, and the reconstruction plan, as well as its implementation for poverty disaster affected areas need to be ensured.

In the meantime, local LGOP offices in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi are also active and swift to participate in reconstruction works of respective provinces. Under the coordination of LGOP, a

general principle for the reconstruction of earthquake affected poverty areas has been worked out also with pilots started in some poor villages. For now, works in this respect are well under way, and a general plan for the reconstruction of poverty earthquake affected areas will be soon completed. In addition, works as such of the three local LGOP offices are well supported and recognized by local provincial governments and party committees.

4. It is the responsibility of LGOP to participate post-disaster reconstruction

Village (thereby refers as the administrative village) is the most basic administrative unit in China, which is also the basis for rural reconstruction and rehabilitation, as well as the starting point for coordinated socio-economic development. The poor villages are often with weak infrastructure level, and high vulnerability towards disasters. Hence, they are often most severely affected by disasters with largest hardship to restore, consuming much longer time than their richer counterparts. With these features, poor villages need to be focus for post-disaster reconstruction but also sector of difficulties. Nevertheless, the rehabilitation of the poor villages directly influences the general post-disaster rehabilitation plan, and is also pivotal towards whether the national made three-year post disaster reconstruction plan can be actually realized. In addition, it is also relevant towards the fulfilment of "National Poverty Alleviation and Development Plan" valid from 2001 towards 2010.

LGOP would like to utilize its experiences on rural poverty alleviation, accumulated through methods such as whole-village progress and participatory poverty reduction modes, to formulate comprehensive reconstruction plans specifically for respective earthquake affected poor villages. The plans would serve as knits to combine construction, infrastructure building and poverty reduction works on the village level with mutual support, strengthen and synergies, enhancing the general reconstruction effects on such poor villages.

In total, poor villages are focus for poverty alleviation and development works. The reconstruction of poor villages is the right participation point for LGOP to enhance best interests of poor people with plans meeting their actual needs. Poor villages are thus also the suitable working forum for LGOP in the course of reconstruction. The making and implementation of poverty village reconstruction plans enriches contents of poverty alleviation and development in China, which brings innovative experiences through active exploration. Its carrying out would surely diversify the Chinese poverty alleviation theory and practices with its unique socialism characteristics.

5. LGOP, in the making and implementation of poor village reconstruction plans, would coordinate, bridge and actively cooperate with other concerned government departments.

ANNEX II

Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Management - List of Pilot Villages Provided by LGOP

Sichuan province (10):

Qinghe village of Bailong town of Jinyang District in Deyang city

Yunti village of Jinfeng town in Zhong jiang county

Guangming village of Fuxing town;

Qianlong village of Lueping town in Luojiang county

Shengli village of Leigu town of Beichuan county in Mianyang city

Daxi village of Yingxin in An county

Tuzuizi village of Baichan town in Youxian District

Muyu village of Muyu town of Qingchuan county in Guangyuan city

Jialin village of Zhangwu town in Jiange county

Makou village of Sandui town in Lizhou district

Shaanxi province (4):

Matiwan village of Matiwan town in Lueyang county

Qinjiaba village of Xujiaping town

Luojiazui village of Guanping town in Ningqiang county

Zizhugou village of Anleheng town

Gansu province (5):

Xiaojiaba village of Zhongmiao in Wen county

Tangping village of Hanlin town in Wudu county

Fuba village of Changba town in Kang county

Panshan village of Jifeng town in Cheng county

Chaping village of Tieba town of Zhouqu county in Gannan autonomous prefecture.

Principles of selection:

- Targeted poverty alleviation or poverty after earthquake
- Reconstruction on original site
- Convenient in transportation
- Rural housing constructions pilots
- With basic leadership structure

Table 5 Pilot Village (Sichuan) and selection criteria

No.	Village	Province	Closest city/county	Poverty		Landform			Damage (percentage of houses collapsed)			Ethnic minority
				Targeted poverty alleviation	poverty after earthquake	Mountain	hill	plain	> 70%	30-70%	< 30%	
1	Qinghe	Sichuan	Deyang		√		√					
2	Yunti	Sichuan	Deyang	√		√				√		
3	Guangming	Sichuan	Deyang	√		√				√		
4	Qianlong	Sichuan	Deyang	√		√				√		
5	Shengli	Sichuan	Mianyang	√		√			√			√
6	Daxi	Sichuan	Mianyang	√			√	√				
7	Tuzuizi	Sichuan	Mianyang	√		√				√		
8	Muyu	Sichuan	Guangyuan	√		√			√			
9	Jialing	Sichuan	Guangyuan	√			√					
10	Makou	Sichuan	Guangyuan	√		√						√

ANNEX III

United Nations Development Programme, China

TOR - Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Management Project Steering Committee

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is an institutionalized body to provide overall guidance and support to project implementation activities. The Government of China and the United Nations Development Programme will establish the PSC upon the signing of the project document. The PSC will meet for the first time once the Project Management Office has been established and work plans prepared for the first year of operation. The PSC will convene every three months thereafter to review progress based on the quarterly reports.

Although the Steering Committee will have decision-making power as well as an advisory function, it may not alter project objectives or output components. The Steering Committee may alter project activities and/or implementation arrangements, including arrangements for the subcontracts (ensuring due process is followed), but only if there is clear and consistent evidence against project output indicators (based on progress reports and adaptive management outputs) that the project activities are failing to deliver project outputs, or the sub-contracts are failing to meet their obligations under their Terms of Reference.

The National Programme Coordinator, supported by the Early Recovery Unit, will act as Secretary to the Steering Committee.

Co-chaired by UNDP/BCPR, LGOP and MOFCOM/CICETE, the membership of the PSC will be comprised of one DG or DDG level representative from each of the following institutions:

1. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
2. Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM)/China International Centre for Economic & Technical Exchange (CICETE)
3. State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development (LGOP)
4. National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)
5. All-China Women's Federation (ACWF)

The responsibilities of the PSC as a whole and the individual members are to:

- Champion the overall progress of programme activities
- Provide key policy guidance and strategic direction to the programme implementation;
- Ensure necessary mainstreaming of project activities and outcomes into Government plans, policies and actions
- Annually review and assess the progress of the programme and its components;
- Annually review and approve the work plan and updated budgets of the programme and its activities;
- Provide decisions on any proposed adjustments and revisions;
- Facilitate cross-sectoral partnership building and support interaction among stakeholders;
- Continue to seek additional funding to support the outputs and activities of the Project beyond the lifespan of UNDP funding; and
- Disseminate lessons learned and encourage replication of best practices among SC members and other stakeholders.

The membership and responsibility of the PSC may subject to future adjustment, with participation of new partners and incoming resources, as appropriated by the situation.

ANNEX IV
United Nations Development Programme, China
TOR - Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Management Unit

Background

On 12 May 2008 a major earthquake measuring 8.0 on the Richter scale struck Wenchuan County, Aba Prefecture some 92km northwest of Chengdu City, the capital of Sichuan Province. The earthquake devastated eight provinces; Sichuan, (the most severely affected), Gansu, Shaanxi, Chongqing, Yunnan, Shanxi, Guizhou and Hubei.

According to the latest report, the earthquake claimed 69,122 lives, while 373,606 people were injured and 17,991 people were missing. A total of 45.61 million people have been affected, including 15 million people evacuated from their homes; of these, 5 million are living in temporary shelters. The Ministry of Commerce, Government of China has announced that up to 10 million additional people are now living below the poverty line as a result of the earthquake.

China has not experienced such a large-scale in the recent past. Though the Government of China has deployed its vast resources for saving the lives of people and providing them the necessary relief and recovery assistance, the scale of disaster would require a major national effort for helping the people to rebuild their lives and the local economy. The Government of China has also welcomed international assistance for its recovery and reconstruction program.

UNDP's participation in Earthquake Relief and Early Recovery

UN system in China responded swiftly to the unfolding human tragedy. With a support of US\$8 million from CERF, UN agencies have supported a large number of relief activities, including tents and quilts, distribution of food, drinking water, and medicines, and many other essential non-food items. UNDP received US\$ 2 million from CERF which has been used largely for emergency shelter.

UNDP has taken a lead in planning for early recovery and reconstruction. It has prepared a number of proposals related to shelter, livelihoods, and environment sectors, which would be implemented in the next six months. These sectoral activities would help the local authorities and other implementing agencies plan and implement the early recovery and reconstruction program in a way that is technically and environmentally sound. These activities would lay down the foundation of an equitable recovery and reconstruction program, and demonstrate the best practices in this area.

UNDP plans to support the rebuilding efforts of the Government of China on a long-term basis. It has established a partnership with the State Leading Council Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development (LGOP) for developing an early recovery program focusing on the poorest villages in the earthquake-affected areas. UNDP is also in the process of organizing an international workshop which would present the best practices in post-disaster recovery and reconstruction from other countries which suffered similar natural disasters.

UNDP would like to support the Government of China towards planning for disaster risk reduction. Though it has implemented a few DRM projects, these interventions could be considered to be very small in view of China's exposure to natural disaster risks. UNDP would like to increase its support to the Government for its DRM planning, and undertake several other projects in the context of earthquake recovery, and would like to apply lessons learnt in poverty reduction programs, particularly, participatory planning, energy efficiency, legal protection, etc.

UNDP would continue to raise resources for its planned interventions in the area of early recovery, reconstruction, and disaster risk management. It would engage actively with the donors, seek its resources from its own trust funds, and seek the support of private sector for many capacity-building initiatives. It would also reprogram its existing interventions in Sichuan province and other affected areas to make available as much assistance to the victims of the earthquake as possible. UNDP would also seek partnership with other UN agencies, NGOs, and CSOs for developing the broader agenda of equity and participation in the course of recovery and reconstruction.

Setting up Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Management Unit in CO, UNDP

In view of UNDP's long-term engagement with earthquake recovery in Sichuan province, it is proposed to set up an Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Management Unit in the Country Office with a field team in the affected areas. The ER & DRM Unit would serve as a specialized technical and project management unit in the CO, which supports a portfolio of projects to address post-disaster social and economic recovery and natural disaster risk reduction in a transitional and development context.

Role and Responsibilities

The ER & DRM Unit would plan and implement all the field-level interventions being planned by UNDP as part of the early recovery program. Besides, it would implement a long-term disaster risk management program in partnership with the Ministry of Civil Affairs. Its role and responsibilities would comprise of the following activities:

- Interact with the national and local counterpart agencies in setting up early recovery and disaster risk reduction programs, contracting local partners for the implementation of these programs, and releasing and managing funds.
- Mobilize resources as per the program needs and coordinate with donors for securing financial support for UNDP's initiatives in these areas.
- Identify experts and consultants, both national and international, and contract their services for providing specialized services for earthquake recovery and reconstruction.
- Provide capacity-building support to the Government of China and its agencies as per their requirements, which may include technical assistance, specialized services, information technology and coordination support.
- Partner with important stakeholders such as International Federation of Red Cross and Chinese Red Cross and other humanitarian agencies in implementing the earthquake recovery program.
- Work with the local partners in strengthening Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and encourage peoples' participation in the recovery and reconstruction program.
- Demonstrate internationally best practices in the area of early recovery, reconstruction, and disaster risk reduction through coordination with the other UNDP Country Offices in the region.
- Coordinate with other UN agencies for implementing the earthquake recovery program and support the office of Resident Coordinator in presenting UN-level response.

- Complement the work of other program units in the CO for leveraging the existing UNDP programs and initiatives for earthquake recovery and reconstruction and promote the mainstreaming of DRM in development programs.
- Develop a portfolio of new projects in disaster risk management in partnership with the Government of China and its agencies and implement them for reducing disaster risks on a long-term basis.
- Establish a strong working relationship with the Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Response (BCPR), UNDP for technical support and guidance related to early recovery and disaster risk reduction programs.
- Network with UN-OCHA and UN ISDR and their regional offices in developing the thematic area of disaster risk reduction and promote the implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA).
- Develop a community of practice in disaster risk management in China, and organize activities and forums related to knowledge management.
- Prepare progress reports, undertake analytical reviews, and support evaluation of UNDP-supported programs.
- Advise the Senior Management on all aspects of the program formulation and implementation.

ER & DRM Unit Composition: ER & DRM would comprise of the following experts and staff:

- a. 1 National Program Coordinator
- b. 1 National Disaster Reduction Advisor
- c. 1 National Livelihood and Gender Specialist
- d. 2 National Community Mobilisation Specialists, and
- e. 1 Program Associate.

a. Program Coordinator (Unit Leader, NOC): Under the supervision of the Deputy Country Director (Programme), the Program Coordinator acts as a manager of and advisor to Senior Management on all aspects of Sichuan earthquake recovery and reconstruction program and DRM projects in China. His/ her main role is of the Head of Unit to manage the unit's programme including continued monitoring of implementation. S/he would lead the programme team in strategic planning and identifying new programme areas while ensuring consistency with CCF / UNDAF and other priorities as determined by the Country Office. S/he would develop creative responses to emerging challenges and opportunities presented by the earthquake recovery and reconstruction program.

Based in Beijing, the Program Coordinator heads and supervises the programme team within the Unit and works in close collaboration with the other programme Units and the Operations team in the UNDP CO, disaster focal points of other UN agencies and international organizations, UNDP HQs staff and officials in the Government of China, technical advisors and experts from the BCPR, UNDP and OCHA, multilateral and bilateral donors and civil society.

b. Disaster Reduction and Livelihoods Analyst (DRLA, NOB): Under the supervision of Program Coordinator, the DRLA would support the development of the portfolio of disaster risk reduction projects, and provide technical and managerial assistance to the disaster risk reduction projects supported by UNDP. S/He would review the objectives, work priorities and results of these projects, and brief the Senior Management and Program Coordinator on disaster risk reduction issues.

Based in the field, s/he would facilitate the implementation of Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Program and network with the community of practice in disaster risk reduction. S/he would work with the stakeholders in identifying beneficiaries, selecting activities suited to the individual needs and skills, connecting with the financial institutions, facilitating their placement / business development, and providing the bridging support for their full-fledged recovery. Within UNDP, the DRLA would seek technical guidance from CO and the Regional Disaster Reduction Team in Bangkok.

c, Gender Specialist (Short to long-term consultant): Under the supervision of Program Coordinator and DRLA, the Gender Specialist would work with the Government agencies, training institutions, CSOs, and communities to implement the livelihoods program with appropriate gender balance. S/he would design activities for increasing women's participation in these livelihood programs, and address their specific needs and issues in the process of recovery. In the first 6 to 12 months the Gender Specialist will be positioned in the field office in support of the gender-related activities at the community level. Based on needs and performance, the CO would consider setting up a long-term post to be based in CO in order to reinforce the gender-mainstreaming strategy.

d, Community Mobilisation Specialists (2 national UNVs): Two more national UNVs will be recruited to support the project implementation in the field. Under the direct supervision of DRLA, they would provide technical and programmatic assistance to the Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Program with a focus on outreach communication and mobilisation of community-based NGOs, beneficiary groups and individuals.

e, Program Associate: Working as part of the ER & DRM Unit, the Program Associate would base in Beijing and provide administrative and communications support to the team.

All the team members would be recruited by the Country Office. They would be recruited for a period of one year, which could be extended to another year, subject to their satisfactory performance. The ER & DRM Unit would be supported by international experts on the basis of specific professional needs. It would receive technical backstopping from the Regional Disaster Reduction Advisor, BCPR in Bangkok.