

# **The Mechanism and Practices of Post-Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction of Damaged Residential Buildings in China**

**Li Qun, Department of Disaster Relief & Supplies Support,  
Ministry of Emergency Management, P.R.China**



**earthquake**



**landslide**



**typhoon**



**flood**





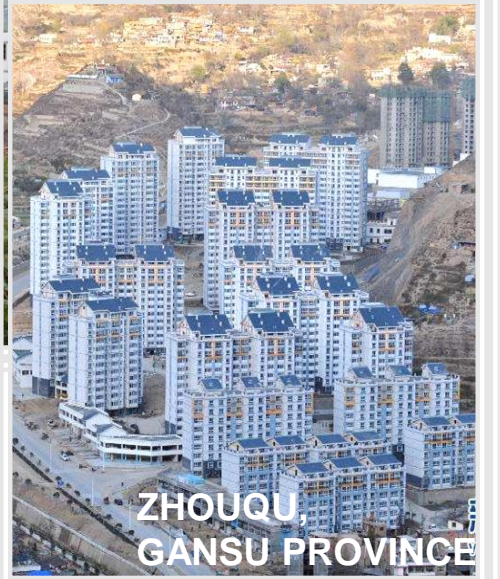
**WENCHUAN,  
SICHUAN PROVINCE**



**LUDIAN,  
YUNNAN PROVINCE**



**LUSHAN,  
SICHUAN**



**ZHOUQU,  
GANSU PROVINCE**

# LUSHAN COUNTY, SICHUAN PROVINCE



A new path of  
recovery & reconstruction:

★ Central planning and  
guidance

★ Local government as the  
main body

★ Extensive participation of  
the affected people

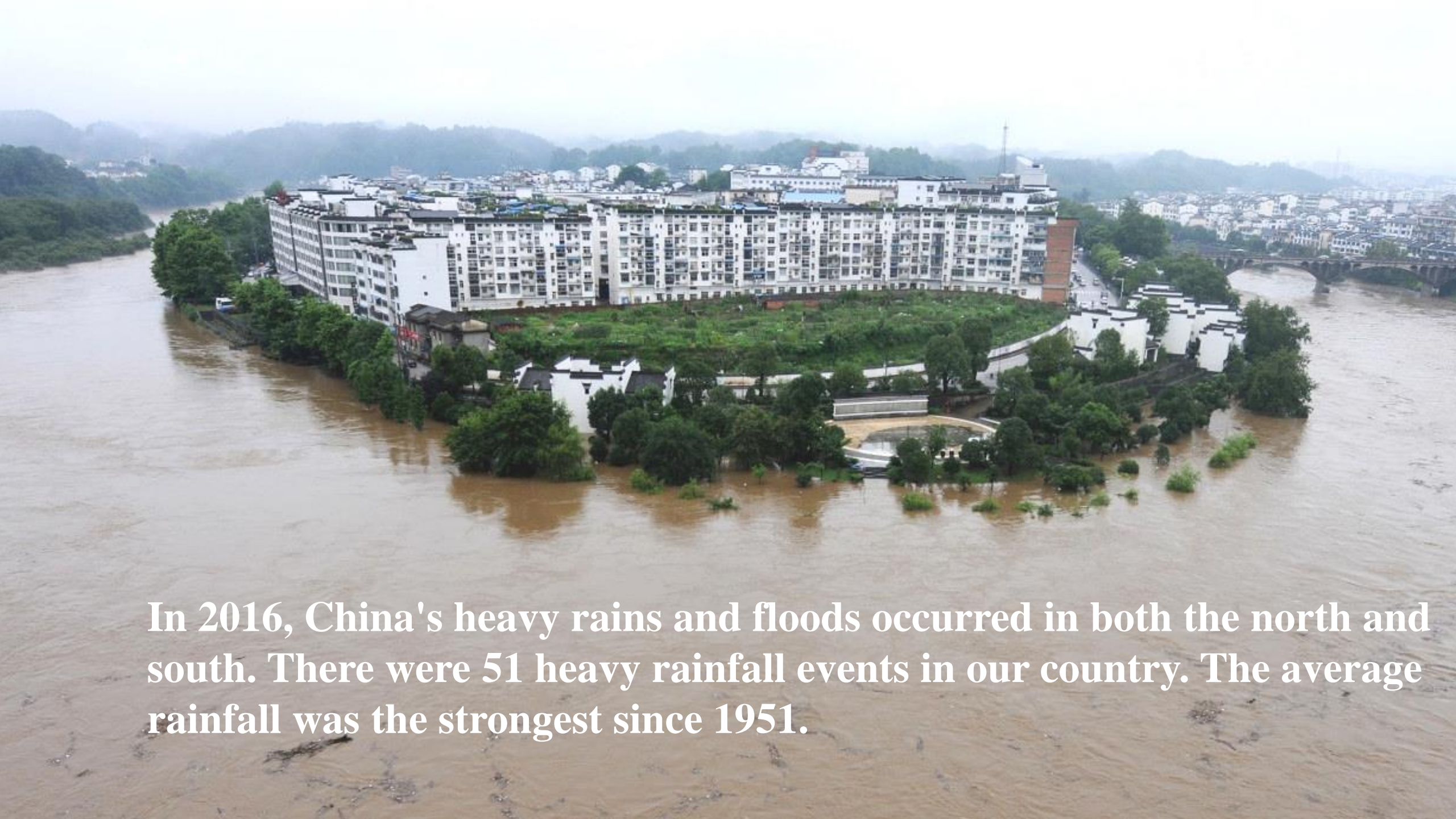


Part

ONE

**Disaster background in 2016**





**In 2016, China's heavy rains and floods occurred in both the north and south. There were 51 heavy rainfall events in our country. The average rainfall was the strongest since 1951.**



**The Yangtze River Basin suffered from the largest floods since the beginning of this century, and the Taihu Lake Basin and the Haihe River Basin have experienced unprecedented floods.**



The disasters in Hebei, Hubei, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hunan and other provinces are severe. Serious urban waterlogging occurred Wuhan, Nanjing, Hefei, Shijiazhuang, Taiyuan and other cities in the north and south.





**in 2016, floods affected 99.9 million people in the country, 968 people died due to disasters, 214 people were missing; 440,000 houses collapsed, 2.15 million houses were damaged to varying degrees; direct economic losses were 313.4 billion yuan.**



144,000 damaged or collapsed houses need to be rebuilt in the country,  
459,000 houses need to be repaired.

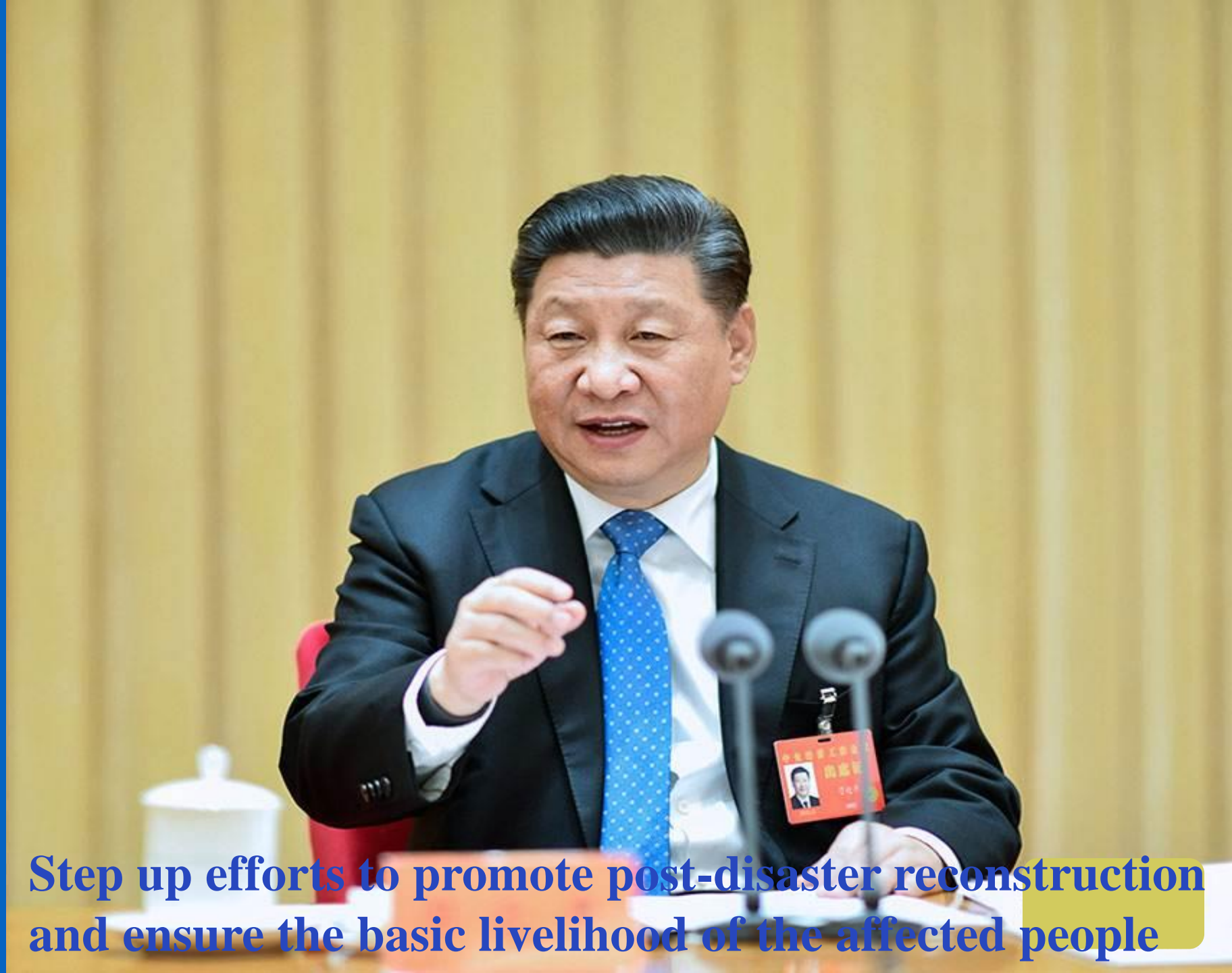


# Part

**practices & achievements of the house rehabilitation & reconstruction after the flood**



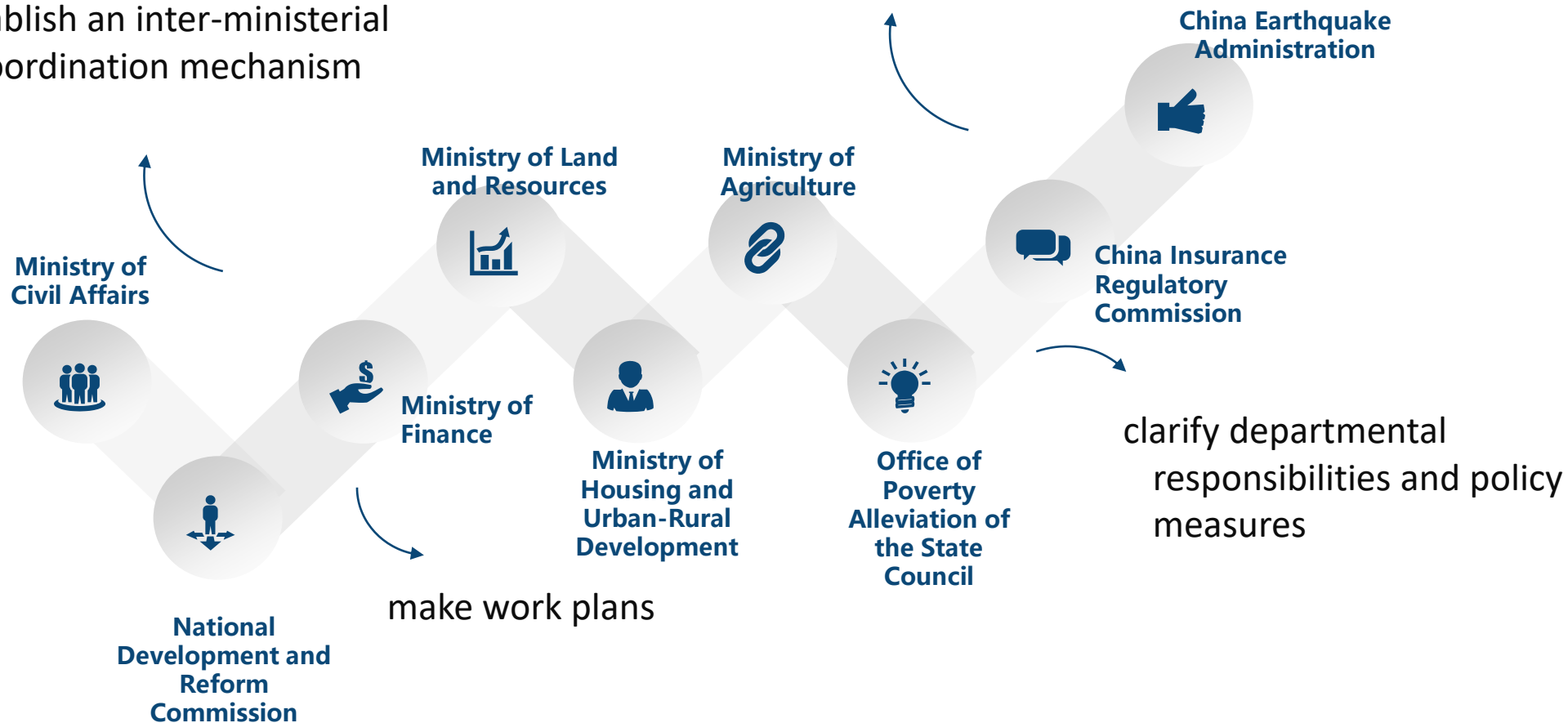
# TWO



**Step up efforts to promote post-disaster reconstruction and ensure the basic livelihood of the affected people**

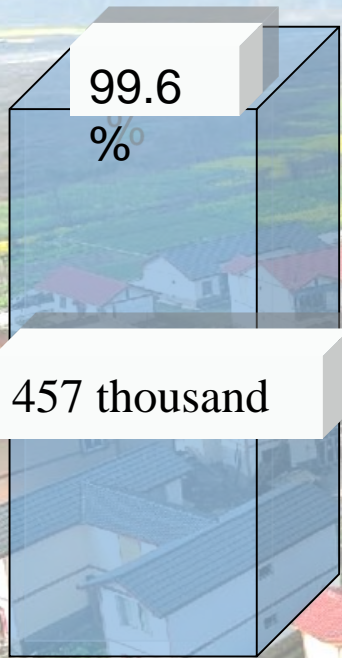
establish an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism

strengthen resource pooling and information sharing





house reconstructed



house repaired

1

# Strengthening the leadership

of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of residential houses after the disaster.



**Set up  
specialized  
agency**

**Arrange the  
Deployment  
Carefully**

**Tighten up  
accountability  
mechanism**

2

# Improving the working mechanism

for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction of residential housing



improve the working mechanism



develop the work plan



strengthen performance evaluation





2

# Improving the working mechanism

for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction of residential housing



**democratic appraisal  
by villagers committee**

**verification  
by town  
government**

**the affected  
people apply**

**approval by  
county  
government**



2

## Improving the working mechanism

for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction of residential housing

---

### **collapsed or seriously damaged houses**

---

**general affected areas:**

**20,000 yuan per household**

**alpine and cold areas:**

**28,000 yuan per household**

---

### **moderately damaged houses**

---

**general affected areas:**

**2,000 yuan per household**

**alpine and cold areas:**

**2,800 yuan per household**

---



**The criteria for subsidy  
provided by the central  
government for localities:**

3

## Developing scientifically the plan

for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction of residential housing



**strengthen guiding plan**

**clarify the requirements  
for disaster prevention**

**strengthen project  
integration**



# 3

## Developing scientifically the plan

for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction of residential housing

clearly  
requirements for  
disaster prevention

avoid areas prone to  
and affected by  
disasters such as floods,  
mudslides and  
landslides



# 4 Increase capital investment and policy coordination



new countryside construction,  
poverty alleviation relocation,  
renovation of rural dilapidated housing,  
rural safe housing,  
demonstration well-off border villages,  
nomadic settlement,  
geological disaster avoidance allowance,  
and housing disaster insurance



# Strengthening supervision & inspection

to ensure progress in the reconstruction

序号	乡镇	总户数	入集居 点户数	拆除 老宅	基础正负零		主体工程		装修工程		竣工 验收	入住 户数	未启动
					启动	完成	启动	完成	启动	完成			
9	煤炭坝镇	4	/	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
10	回龙铺镇	18	/	18	0	0	3	1	3	0	0	10	0
11	坝塘镇	116	/	114	0	0	22	12	20	16	7	35	0
12	资福镇	40	/	35	0	0	3	2	12	6	0	10	0
13	灰汤镇	205	75	190	14	3	23	16	23	12	0	34	0
14	双兔铺镇	30	/	16	1	0	1	10	6	0	0	10	0
15	大成桥镇	8	/	8	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	2	0
16	喻家垭乡	3	/	3	0	0	0	0	1	1		0	0
17	老粮仓镇	88	17	86	0	0	4	25	9	2	0	29	0
18	流沙河镇	200	50	150	0	0	35	30	15	4	23	25	0

establish a  
briefing system



carry out  
spot  
checks

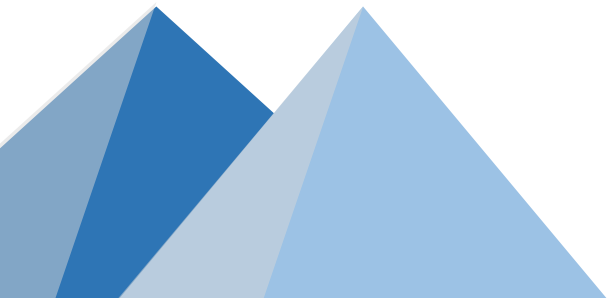


carry out key  
inspections and  
individual talks

**Part**

**THREE**

**Experience summarized  
in the reconstruction process**

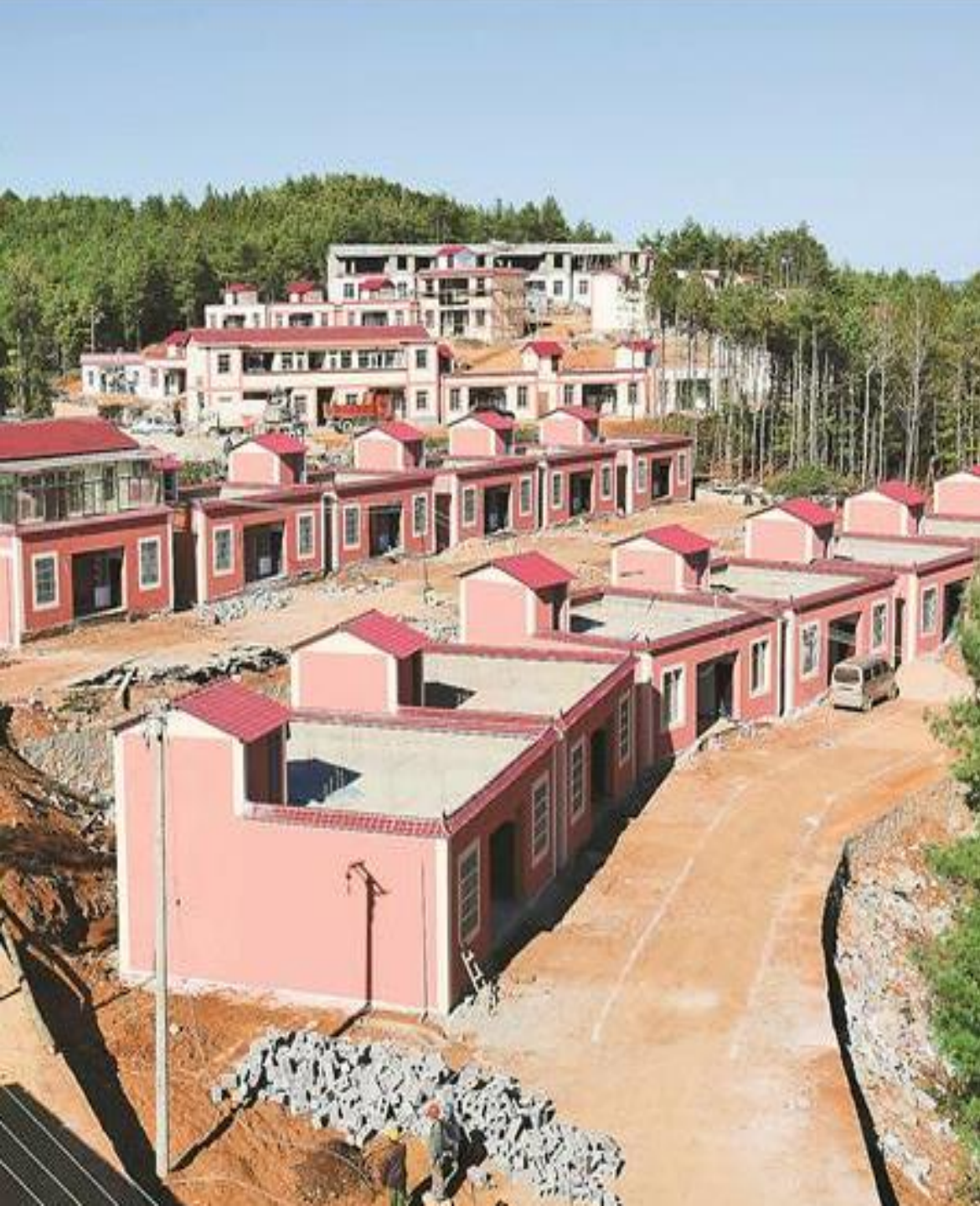


**A new way of post-disaster recovery and reconstruction**

**maximize** the power for recovery and reconstruction







**Solve the most concerned  
problem of housing  
reconstruction  
to safeguard the most  
fundamental interests of the  
people**

**To build better,  
we must act according to  
our capabilities in post-  
disaster recovery and  
construction.**





**Pre-disaster prevention  
is more economical than  
post-disaster reconstruction.**

# THANKS

