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# China

## National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011) - interim

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## Strategic goals

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### Area 1

*The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.*

#### **Strategic Goal Statement:**

China's government has integrated disaster reduction and relief into sustainable development strategy both at national and local level, the government has taken the disaster prevention and reduction as the crucial guarantee to attain comprehensive target of national social-economic sustainable development. In 2007 August, the china's government issued the << National 11th Five-year Plan on Comprehensive Disaster Reduction >>, which presented the medium-long-term objective of comprehensive disaster reduction strategy including: establishment of sound disaster management system and operation mechanism; capacity improvement of disaster early-warning and forecasting, disaster prevention and preparedness, emergency response, recovery and rehabilitation, increase of public's awareness and skills, decrease of casualties and direct losses. The major task of china's disaster reduction effort proves to be 1) strengthen the capacity building of risk and information management; 2) strengthen the capacity-building of monitoring, forecasting and early-warning; 3) strengthen the integrated prevention and precaution capacity-building; 4) strengthen the capacity-building of emergency rescue; 5) strengthen the flood prevention system building; 6) strengthen the capacity-building to deal with the catastrophic disasters; 7) strengthen the community capacity-building; 8) strengthen the capacity of application of science and technology in disaster reduction; 9) strengthen the advocacy and education.

The central government also requires all local governments to include disaster reduction into local social-economic development plan. All regions, all departments, all sectors should enhance the effort for constructing structural and non-structural projects of disaster reduction to visibly raise the capacity for disaster prevention and to depress the losses inflicted. The governments of all levels need to make the progress in the following areas: 1) disaster management system building, mechanism-building, and legislation building; 2) disaster monitoring, early-warning and forecasting systems building; 3) disaster reduction projects building; 4) disaster emergency system building 5) education and advocacy and international cooperation.

### Area 2

*The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.*

#### **Strategic Goal Statement:**

China implements the disaster reduction and relief system featuring unified leadership, departmental accountability and graded local management. Under the unified leadership, the National Committee for Disaster Reduction was established to discharge the coordination and organization of disaster reduction and relief effort. The similarly functional organizations also were set up at the local level. The army, people's assembly, NGOs and volunteers play important roles in disaster relief operation. China built disaster reduction and relief working mechanism with china's specific characteristics in accordance to china's national conditions during long-term practice in combating nature disasters. The central government set up mechanisms of emergency response, information release, materials reserve, early-warning and information sharing, large cooperative rescue operation, social mobilization. Local governments at all levels in response also built the relevant mechanisms. All governments are working on improvement and transformation of above-mentioned mechanisms and systems. meanwhile,

governments regard this work as the priority for progressing the disaster reduction and relief work. In addition, the china's government pins great attention to capacity-building of DRR and has committed great effort in the aspects of disaster reduction projects, early-warning, emergency response, scientific and technology transfer, personnel training and community disaster reduction. The china's government has largely operated following work in terms of capacity-building:

1) DRR projects; 2) enhance capacity of monitoring, early-warning to create dynamic monitoring system; 3) emergency rescue system; 4) scientific and technology transfer system; 5) personnel training; 6) community disaster reduction;

All that effort is dedicated to uplift the community's capacity in addressing nature disasters.

### **Area 3**

*The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.*

#### **Strategic Goal Statement:**

<< National 11th Five-year Plan on Comprehensive Disaster Reduction >>,put forwarded the guidelines and basic principle for disaster reduction and relief, it is mentioned: "promote the transit of disaster reduction from losses mitigation to DRR and comprehensively increase the capacity of disaster reduction and risk management", based on this, another objective was raised in <<National eleventh-five year plan for disaster reduction>>: the rebuilt and renovated houses damaged by nature disasters should meet the safety standards, to set-up shelters in the communities subject to disasters and create disaster information liaison teams to be fully prepared to tackle the disasters.

### **Priority for action 1**

*Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.*

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#### **Priority for action 1: Core indicator 1**

*National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.*

#### **Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

#### **Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?**

Yes

#### **Means of verification:**

\* Yes: National development plan

> &lt;&lt;National eleventh-five year plan for disaster reduction&gt;&gt; (2006)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14303\\_22269234783250821512209432879821313.doc](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14303_22269234783250821512209432879821313.doc) [DOC 33.00 KB]

\* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

\* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

\* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

\* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

**Description:**

China has paid great attention to legislation building; it has issued and enforced a series of laws, regulations to incorporate DRR into legislation framework. Since 80th of 20 century it promulgated laws in terms of unexpected accidents, water reservation, earthquake-resistance, flood, forest protection, sand prevention, grassland protection, water pollution, sea protection, firefighting, pests and disease prevention, geographic disasters prevention, public health accidents and altogether more than 30 laws in the respective areas. The government will further strengthen the legislation work in the filed of disaster reduction and relief according to the tangible working requirements.

**Context & Constraints:**

disaster reduction capacity at grass-root level needs to be strengthened, and supportive policies should be developed, some localities are seeing uneven development; the disaster reduction awareness of the public should be enhanced.

**Priority for action 1: Core indicator 2**

*Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* 0 % allocated from national budget

\* 88540000 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

\* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

\* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

\* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

**Description:**

The china's government continuously scales up the input into disaster reduction projects, early-warning, emergency response, scientific transfer, personnel training and community-based DRR. 1) input the resources to building Variety of DRR projects such as river management, dangerous houses conversion, water and soil erosion projects; 2) commit the finance resources to build dynamic monitoring systems such as metrological monitoring network, hydrogeology, earthquake, and others;3) rescue and relief

system to create emergency fund allocation mechanism; 4) scientific projects and institutions establishment; 5) personnel training programs; 5) community-based disaster reduction.

**Context & Constraints:**

China has the specific funds for DRR, however the increasing risks and worsening consequences of nature disasters necessitate increasing effort and resources.

**Priority for action 1: Core indicator 3**

*Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

**Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* Yes: Legislation

\* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

**Description:**

China implements the disaster reduction and relief system featuring unified leadership, departmental accountability and graded local management. The local governments take the major responsibility in dealing with disasters, which the central government provides the support and guidance. The fund for emergency response and relief is available.

**Context & Constraints:**

The local governments should reinforce the effort to involve the society and public into DRR.

**Priority for action 1: Core indicator 4**

*A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

**Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* 1 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 33 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

\* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

**Description:**

China implements the disaster reduction and relief system featuring unified leadership, departmental accountability and graded local management. Under the unified leadership, the National Committee for Disaster Reduction was established to discharge the coordination and organization of disaster reduction and relief effort. The similarly functional organizations also were set up at the local level. The army, people's assembly, NGOs and volunteers play important roles in disaster relief operation.

Meanwhile, china place an emphasis on social forces in disaster reduction and relief, proactively support and uphold the social forces into the disaster reduction effort, increase the public awareness and capacity. The social force comprises NGO, enterprises, individual.

The china's government timely releases disaster-related information and requirements information of affected areas for effective governance, regulative management and service provision. it also continues to improve social mobilization mechanism in arranging government resources and social forces to form disaster relief pattern in collaboration by applying advantages.

**Context & Constraints:**

nothing

**Priority for action 2**

*Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*

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**Priority for action 2: Core indicator 1**

*National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment available to inform planning and development decisions?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* Yes: Multi-hazard risk assessment

\* 0 % of schools and hospitals assessed

\* 0 schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)

\* No: Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments

\* No: Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments

**Description:**

The china's government has built nature disaster dynamic monitoring and early-warning systems including three dimensions: ground observation, sea observation and space-sky-ground observation. The network of disaster monitoring and early-warning has been primarily shaped encompassing: remote sensing monitoring, geographic monitoring, flood monitoring, earthquake monitoring, geo-disasters monitoring, environment monitoring, wild animals inspection, pets and diseases control, marine disasters

observation, forest and grassland fire monitoring, sand storm monitoring and other suchlike. The government has set sound information release mechanism including authorized publicity, news texts, interviews, press conference and other channels. The government ensures the public's rights of information and supervision through timely, accurately spreading the disaster information, emergency response and disaster prevention knowledge.

**Context & Constraints:**

Government has created multi-disasters assessment mechanism while lack of unified and standard risk evaluation norms.

**Priority for action 2: Core indicator 2**

*Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Are disaster losses systematically reported, monitored and analysed?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* Yes: Disaster loss database

\* Yes: Reports generated and used in planning

**Description:**

The china's government has built nature disaster dynamic monitoring and early-warning systems including three dimensions: ground observation, sea observation and space-sky-ground observation. The network of disaster monitoring and early-warning has been primarily shaped encompassing: remote sensing monitoring, geographic monitoring, flood monitoring, earthquake monitoring, geo-disasters monitoring, environment monitoring, wild animals inspection, pets and diseases control, marine disasters observation, forest and grassland fire monitoring, sand storm monitoring and other suchlike. In the regard to medical service, the government has established four-grade (county-city-province-central government) disease prevention information report system based on internet access covering whole country, which has been put into use.

Meanwhile, the government has built sound disaster information statistic data platform. Within 24 hour after the disaster occurrence, the disaster information liaison officers of affected areas will rapidly report the disaster information and transmit the data to the platform. The platform could automatically update the information and produce the analysis chart to support the decision-making based on the data received.

**Context & Constraints:**

Now the disaster information statistic data platform has been put in place at provincial, city, prefecture levels, the county level has not set it up yet. The government should work on improvement of the system to enable the full coverage.

**Priority for action 2: Core indicator 3**

*Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**



4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* Yes: Early warnings acted on effectively

\* Yes: Local level preparedness

\* Yes: Communication systems and protocols

\* Yes: Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination

**Description:**

The disaster monitoring and early-warning system has been created including metrology, marine, hydrology, geography, earthquake, agriculture pests, forest and grassland fire. The coverage and time of information circulation have been enhanced. The emergency response has been primarily formed. 31 provinces, 93% cities, 82% prefectures formulated disaster emergency relief plans, the disaster relief materials reserve system has been built with disaster relief materials warehouses of central level available in 10 cities. The communication systems have been structured which allow the information timely, promptly to be communicated through mobile phones, TV, radio and information liaison officers as well as other channels.

**Context & Constraints:**

Remote mountainous area and some islands still lack the coverage of information, some governments of remote areas face the shortage of emergency communication facilities, they could not effectively transfer the information upon disaster occurrence.

**Priority for action 2: Core indicator 4**

*National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

\* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

\* No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

\* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

**Description:**

China plays active role in regional disaster reduction cooperation and gives close attention to cross-border risk. China also represents dynamic force in the field of disaster reduction cooperation under the framework of Shanghai's cooperation organization and APEC. China joined Asia Ministers Conference on Disaster Reduction mechanism; widely launch the cooperation with ASEAN member countries and south Asia countries by attending various disaster management activities, workshops, exercises. China also hosted many training courses and workshops for ASEAM member countries and SCO member countries. China implements Ministers Conference mechanism of SCO, signed the <<SCO member countries disaster relief mutual assistance agreement >> and every year join the compilation of joint working plan. Under the SCO framework, china also engage in border cooperation of disaster relief, together with member countries set the meeting mechanism of border leaders of disaster management department, regularly held and participated in the meetings for discussing the cooperation issues. China actively promotes the establishment of joint disaster relief action mechanism in the border region, and actively undertakes the activities such as information exchange and training courses, working together with member countries to organize exercises.

**Context & Constraints:**

The disaster relief cooperation in the border regions should be detailed and deepened.

**Priority for action 3**

*Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels*

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**Priority for action 3: Core indicator 1**

*Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

\* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

**Description:**

China is making effort to reinforce the capacity-building of identification of underlying disaster risks and information management. The government has conducted the survey on all types of disaster risks and disaster reduction capacity to investigate major risks and determine the basic disaster reduction capacity in order to build the database of nature disaster risk. The government has been assessing the nature disaster risks in major areas to draw the risk map of high risks areas and key areas risk chart. Based on this to launch the comprehensive risk assessment pilot program of major projects. China has improved the disaster information statistic standardization system with the sound disaster information statistic data

platform in place covering national, provincial, and city and prefecture level. Now the government is working to refine information report and verification working mechanism. The government also developed the disaster information communication, consultation and circulation system under the coordination of the National Committee for Disaster Reduction with other relevant agencies. Fully employ the basic geographic information, economic-social information and disaster information of relevant agencies at all level to create the platform of information sharing and disseminating to enhance the work of information analysis, process and application.

**Context & Constraints:**

Disaster information standardization management should be underpinned.

**Priority for action 3: Core indicator 2**

*School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

- \* Yes: Primary school curriculum
- \* Yes: Secondary school curriculum
- \* Yes: University curriculum
- \* Yes: Professional DRR education programmes

**Description:**

The china's government has incorporated disaster reduction and prevention knowledge into the school's curriculum by combing the school's subjects of geography, science, moral education, history and social study.

Since autumn 2006, course books <<moral education and life>>.<<moral education and society>><<moral education>> in the primary and middle schools have the illustration pictures of school students safety knowledge introduction printed on the covers. <<Regulation on safety management of primary and middle schools and kid garden >> issued in 2006 stipulated "schools should incorporate the safety education into the curriculums according to the requirements of national and local standards of subjects design" and provide safety education to the students.

**Context & Constraints:**

nothing

**Priority for action 3: Core indicator 3**

*Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strenghtened.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

**Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget?**

Yes

\* Yes: Research outputs, products or studies

\* Yes: Research programmes and projects

\* No: Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR

**Description:**

nothing

**Context & Constraints:**

nothing

**Priority for action 3: Core indicator 4**

*Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

**Do public education campaigns on DRR reach risk-prone communities?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* Yes: Public education campaigns.

\* Yes: Training of local government

\* Yes: Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level

**Description:**

The china's government attaches great attention to the advocacy and education of disaster reduction and prevention. The government has designated "12 of May" as the national day for disaster reduction and prevention, holds wide range of publicity and education events. The relevant agencies and local governments set up the special bulletin of disaster reduction advocacy in public areas launch the programs or promote public advertisements to spread the disaster reduction knowledge and popularize the disaster prevention and safety skills on news papers, magazines, radio, TV and internet websites. The government also opens the disaster reduction and prevention courses and organizes diverse exercises in the schools. Meanwhile, the relevant agencies have developed a series of disaster reduction advocacy and education products and compiled the science reading materials, maps, audio-video products and case study materials. NGO such as Red Cross and others actively organize emergency rescue trainings to popularize the knowledge and skills. The local governments regularly convinced the trainings, workshops with the participation of relevant government institutions to exchange experiences and good practices for wide duplication. The government also imitated the campaign of "nationwide comprehensive disaster reduction community" with providing the guidance to the

communities in developing the training courses of disaster knowledge to increase the public's awareness.

**Context & Constraints:**

China has great population with big Varsity of local conditions; it proves hard work to enhance the citizen's awareness of DRR.

**Priority for action 4**

*Reduce the underlying risk factors*

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**Priority for action 4: Core indicator 1**

*Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

- \* No: Protected areas legislation
- \* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- \* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- \* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- \* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

**Description:**

no information available

**Context & Constraints:**

no information available

**Priority for action 4: Core indicator 2**

*Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* Yes: Crop and property insurance

\* No: Employment guarantee schemes

\* No: Conditional cash transfers

\* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

\* Yes: Microfinance

\* Yes: Micro insurance

**Description:**

China has pinned great importance to policy research and pilot programs of agriculture insurance for DRR. The government continuously summarizes the lessons and ameliorates agriculture, forest risk prevention and relief mechanism linking the agriculture, forest disaster insurance with government subsidies. It takes comprehensive consideration on agriculture and forest disasters risk transfer mechanism operation and gradually increases subsidies of insurance for disaster impacts on agriculture and enhance the risk transfer. The government is making the effort to improve the affected communities' and households' resilience through the supportive policies including relief campaign, employment and income increase. The government also offers the assistance to restore the production such as small-loan and small financing. Meanwhile the government promotes the disaster insurance by integrating crops and people's property into the coverage of insurance program to help the affected people receive subsidies which enable them immediately start the post-disaster livelihood restoration. The government provides the basic living conditions to the afflicted people in terms of food, drinking water, clothes, shelters and medical treatment.

**Context & Constraints:**

The existing social relief systems should be further implemented and introduced for replication across the country.

**Priority for action 4: Core indicator 3**

*Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

**Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

no information available

**Context & Constraints:**

No specific funds available for affected hospitals restoration.

**Priority for action 4: Core indicator 4**

*Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

- \* No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- \* Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- \* Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- \* Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

**Description:**

The ministry of land resource, ministry of construction, ministry of water resource and other relevant ministries have undertaken a great amount of work to reduce the risks of inhabitants: unified design for residents communities construction; disaster risk management on residents communities; rectification of construction standards targeting different areas with risks; adopt the policies of providing the low-cost rent houses, economic houses, allotted houses for low-income households. All those houses are built under the survey and verification conducted by relevant national agencies to ensure the minimum risks of disasters.

**Context & Constraints:**

Due to the high population, part of the population is living in the areas highly prone to the risks.

**Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5**

*Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

\* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

**Description:**

After the 12 May “Wenchuan earthquake”, china’s government immediately started the post-disaster recovery work with special focus on strengthening disaster resilience building and DRR, the government has closely align the above-mentioned priority with the reconstruction. According to <<Specific planning for Wenchuan earthquake recovery and reconstruction and disaster prevention and reduction >>, about 30 billion has been earmarked for DRR.

During the reconstruction and rehabilitation, the requirements of vulnerable groups such as the older, women and children, the disabled have been fully taken into the consideration and special assistance to them have been performed. The gender issue also has been embedded into the comprehensive plan, for example, the women’s damaged houses were rebuilt or repaired collectively by the local government to address the difficulties of insufficient labor forces.

**Context & Constraints:**

Disaster reduction factors should be further considered.

**Priority for action 4: Core indicator 6**

*Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

\* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

**Description:**

In the construction, the pre-disaster risk evaluation is conducted on projects or structures such as dams, irrigation projects and tourism areas and based on the result of evaluation the responsive measures will be undertaken to reinforce the capacity to resist nature disasters.

After the disaster, post-disaster impacts assessments on those projects or structures are expected to provide the information for consolidating the projects or structures for better resistance capacity-building.

**Context & Constraints:**

Lack of precise pre-disaster comprehensive risk assessment.

**Priority for action 5**

*Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels*

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## **Priority for action 5: Core indicator 1**

*Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.*

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

### **Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?**

Yes

### **Means of verification:**

\* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

\* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

### **Description:**

China has built and continuously improved disaster management policies, strengthen legislation and legalization building. The government has put disaster emergency mechanism, information release mechanism, reserve mechanism and other working mechanisms involving disaster management. At the same time, the government focuses on capacity building by applying innovative models and advanced technologies to raise the capacities in the filed of early-warning, emergency response, scientific transfer, personnel training and community disaster reduction in order to enhance the society's capability to bear the impacts of disasters and reduce the risks to the minimum level. The ministry of education formulated <<unexpected accidents emergency plan for education institutions>> and other specific emergency plans involving social security, catastrophes, public heath accidents, nature disasters, network and information security. The ministry of public health supported relevant agencies in refining <<classification standards of earthquake-resistance for medical facilities >> . In << classification standards of earthquake-resistance for constructions>> revised in 2008 clearly prescribed that hospitals with second, third rate or those county hospitals that have surgery operation facilities or emergency rooms are obligated to have their buildings with earthquake resistance capacity 1 degree higher than any other buildings in the local areas.

### **Context & Constraints:**

nothing

## **Priority for action 5: Core indicator 2**

*Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.*

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

### **Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?**

Yes

### **Means of verification:**

\* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

- \* Yes: Operations and communications centre
- \* Yes: Search and rescue teams
- \* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- \* Yes: Shelters
- \* Yes: Secure medical facilities
- \* Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

**Description:**

All regions, all sectors of china have promulgated disaster emergency plan and unexpected accidents plan to guide the relevant departments to engage in emergency response and rescue work. Various action coordination and communication centers have been set up such as National Disaster Reduction Center of China, public health center and rescue center. Now, china is working on strengthening the rescue forces development including firefighting, earthquake, biology and chemical rescue teams. The materials reserves are developed with 23 central relief material reserve warehouses available; moreover, the government has contracted the suppliers for providing urgent life necessities to meet the needs under the emergency.

All regions are improving building of shelters, according to overall plan of the central government; communities in rural and urban areas are required to build shelters and stockpile water, food, blankets and clothes to ensure the accessibility of firstly needed necessities.

**Context & Constraints:**

Applicability of gross-root emergency plan are expected to be improved.

**Priority for action 5: Core indicator 3**

*Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

**Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

- \* Yes: National contingency funds
- \* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- \* No: Catastrophe bonds

**Description:**

China's government has established sound reserve and emergency response mechanism. The Ministry of finance, ministry of civil affairs, national committee of development and reform make the utmost effort

to ensure the funds needed for emergency, evacuation and post-disaster recovery. Now, the catastrophe insurance tools are undergoing the investigation and development, Zhe Jiang province started launching the catastrophe programs and re-insurance schemes for further exploring the possibility of insurance in mitigating the risks

**Context & Constraints:**

Disaster insurance regulation should be introduced as soon as possible.

**Priority for action 5: Core indicator 4**

*Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

**Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

\* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

\* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

\* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

**Description:**

China' government has set up sound disaster losses assessment and demand assessment by carrying out relevant evaluation on reconstruction and rehabilitation work. The government has already produced recommendations and methods based on china's conditions to guide the disaster assessment procedures as well as process post-disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation in the light with assessment results.

**Context & Constraints:**

nothing

**Drivers of Progress**

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**a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development**

**Levels of Reliance:**

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

**Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?:**

Yes

**If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?:**

Yes

**Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

China has initiated research and development of a series of projects such as “key technology research and demonstration for comprehensive risk prevention”, “key technology for large-scale nature disaster risk”, “comprehensive risk assessment technology and application research of catastrophic disasters in Asia”. China did the analysis on disaster risks on the scale of Asia, country and region and produced the research report which could be used in constituting policies or plans.

### **b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized**

**Levels of Reliance:**

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

**Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

China’s government pays great importance to gender equality by giving specific attention to the women’s needs in post-disaster recovery.

### **c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened**

**Levels of Reliance:**

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

**Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

The government will implement disaster reduction specific plans in all aspects and deliver better effort to build DRR projects and structures, improve disaster resistance capacity of large-medium-size industry plants, traffic trunks, communication hubs and lifeline projects. According to overall plan of land use and asserting principle of efficient and effective use of land resource to arrange the better work for agriculture development and DRR in rural areas, for industry development and DRR in urban areas, as well as for DRR structures building and compilation of DRR specific plans.

### **d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities**

**Levels of Reliance:**

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

**Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

upholding the principle of “people oriented”, place security of people’s life at the top agenda, combine the DRR with poverty alleviation together to protect vulnerable groups as the priority, meanwhile, the government care the impoverished areas, regions with ethnic groups and their religion to promote the social equality in sharing the development gains.

### **e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels**

**Levels of Reliance:**

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

**Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

China has founded the emergency social mobilization mechanism consisting of rescue mobilization, search and rescue, medical treatment, social relief, donation mobilization. To encourage NGOs, social organizations, private sectors and volunteers to play more important roles in terms of disaster prevention, rescue, donation, medical treatment, public health and epidemic prevention recovery and rehabilitation, psychological support. To proactively activate the social forces to join the effort for DRR.

**f) Contextual Drivers of Progress****Levels of Reliance:**

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

**Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

China develops its innovation capacity, to conduct disaster risk assessment through implementation of DRR projects and integrate scientific achievements into DRR. China composed <<national disaster prevention and reduction development plan>> and strengthen the construction of scientific institutions and personnel fostering.

**Future outlook**

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**Area 1**

*The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.*

**Overall Challenges:**

China has vast territory with uneven development, facing serious disaster risks.

**Future Outlook Statement:**

To improve capacity building of disaster reduction and relief to facilitate country's inclusive development and create safe and harmonious society.

**Area 2**

*The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.*

**Overall Challenges:**

Disaster reduction comprehensive coordination mechanism in some localities remain inadequate, information sharing, coordination mechanism, social forces' participation in DRR need to be furthered improved.

**Future Outlook Statement:**

China needs to enhance coordination of national committee for disaster reduction to rectify and refine national comprehensive management system; to have committees for disaster reduction at all levels in place to accomplish the full coverage of comprehensive coordination agencies of disaster reduction. To further ameliorate systems of disaster prevention and reduction management, information sharing

mechanism, coordination mechanism and compensation mechanism for requisition; to improve corporation mechanism for emergency rescue and relief; to regulate all disaster emergency work.

### **Area 3**

*The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.*

#### **Overall Challenges:**

To improve disaster monitoring system to increase the tameness and efficacy of information coverage. To improve disaster prevention capacities in big cities; survey on DRR resources and risks should be further enhanced; research and development of science and technology in monitoring, early-warning, prevention and mitigation should be enhanced. The awareness of public should be increased. The publicity and advocacy should be further extended to gross-roots communities.

#### **Future Outlook Statement:**

Further strengthen rescue and relief capacity, emergency response, risk assessment and recovery to build better communities.

## **Stakeholders**

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#### **Departments/organizations that have contributed to the report**

\* 33 relevant ministries (Gov) - Gao Kun, National Disaster reduction Center of Chi