



China

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013) - Interim

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Section 1: Outcomes 2011-2013

Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

Outcome Statement:

China has adhered to the principle of putting people first, always attached top priority to protecting the safety of general public's lives and properties, integrated natural disaster risk reduction and relief into social and economic development plan and taken natural disaster risk reduction as the crucial guarantee to attain sustainable development. For many years, China has integrated disaster reduction and relief into sustainable development strategy both at national and local level. In 1994, the government promulgated the China's 21st Century Agenda, which made clear the relationship between disaster reduction and ecological environmental protection at the national level. In 1998, the government issued the Disaster Reduction Plan of the People's Republic of China (1998-2010), which proposed the guidelines, development goals, major tasks and specific measures of national disaster reduction in the form of specific plan for the first time. In 2007, the government issued the Comprehensive disaster reduction plan for "the Eleventh Five Year" with the precise requirements to local governments to mainstream disaster reduction into their economical and social development plans. In 2011, China integrated disaster prevention and reduction into the Outline for the National 12th Five-year Plan as an important element and elaborated the "Strengthen Water Conservancy and Disaster Prevention and Reduction System Building" as a separate chapter in the Outline for the first time, which explicitly presents major tasks and important projects of China's capacity building of disaster prevention and reduction during the 12th Five-year Plan period; promulgated and implemented the Comprehensive Disaster Reduction Plan (2011-2015), which makes clear the guidelines, major tasks and important projects of China's comprehensive disaster prevention and reduction during the 12th Five-year Plan period; and revised the National Nature Disaster Relief Contingency Plan to add and strengthen early-warning response, drought relief, transit relief, inter-department emergency response linkage and other elements.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

Outcome Statement:

China has further improved the disaster reduction and relief system featuring unified leadership, departmental accountability, graded management and local operational control, continuously improved the comprehensive coordination mechanism of disaster reduction and relief of the National Committee for Disaster Reduction. The work mechanism of member units of the National Committee for Disaster Reduction has been detailed and local governments have been urged to construct comprehensive coordinative agencies for disaster reduction and relief. Up to now, 25 provinces (autonomous regions) and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps have established provincial-level disaster reduction committees, 6 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government) have their own comprehensive coordinative agencies, and some prefectures and counties (districts) also set up disaster reduction committees, giving full play to their functions of comprehensive disaster reduction and relief coordination. Departments of civil

affairs, land resources, water conservancy, agriculture, earthquake, meteorology, fisheries and oceans, etc. have kept improving the disaster consultation mechanism and completing inter-department disaster information sharing mechanism to further improve the timeliness and accuracy of disaster information. China has strengthened the urban and rural capabilities in the fields of disaster prevention and reduction, improved the urban and rural disaster prevention and reduction system and mechanism, perfected the natural disaster response plans in towns, villages and communities, organized and launched emergency response drills regularly, and improved the capabilities of early warning information releasing.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

Outcome Statement:

China attaches importance to strengthening community-based disaster risk reduction management, and has built 2,843 “national comprehensive disaster-reduction demonstration communities”, so as to drive communities to establish disaster reduction work mechanism, develop disaster emergency response and relief contingency plans, organize and launch community disaster risk and hidden danger inspection, work out their own disaster risk map and help their residents clearly know various disaster risks and their distribution as well as shelters and routes in the community and master basic methods and skills of self-aid and mutual aid for disaster prevention and reduction. The number of talents for disaster prevention and reduction has continually increased. As of June 2012, there were 630,000 messengers on disasters in China, 47,000 of whom passed the professional appraisal. China has built “counties with 10 measures for mass geological disaster prediction and prevention”, urban shelters for earthquake emergency response and demonstrative communities for meteorological disaster prevention and reduction and launched other activities to further consolidate the basis for urban and rural disaster reduction. In 2009, China’s government named May 12th as the Day of Disaster Prevention and Reduction. All local governments and departments concerned have organized various promotional and education activities based around the National Day of Disaster Prevention and Reduction and International Day for Disaster Reduction, included relevant curricula into the national education system to promote knowledge and strengthen awareness in disaster preparedness among middle and primary schools and kindergartens, integrated the popularization of disaster prevention and reduction knowledge and skills into the country’s “going to the countryside” program, which encourages development of advanced culture, science and technology and health care in rural areas”, and continuously developed new education methods to teach specific knowledge and skills and promoted the establishment of education bases and networks on disaster prevention and reduction.

Section 2: Strategic goals

Strategic Goal 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:

The Chinese government will make or amend various plans about disaster prevention, reduction and relief at all levels, improving the preparation planning system and scientific and operational feasibility of the plans. China will comprehensively implement various specific disaster reduction plans, construct important disaster-reduction projects and improve the disaster prevention and fighting capacity of large and medium-sized industrial bases, traffic arteries, communication centers and lifeline projects. The government will integrate disaster prevention and reduction work into the national economic and social development plans at various levels, and state the requirements for disaster prevention and reduction in other relevant plans for land utilization, resource management, energy supply, urban and rural construction, and poverty-alleviation and development. China will coordinate specific plans for agricultural and rural disaster reduction, industrial and urban disaster reduction as well as disaster prevention and reduction in key areas with disaster risk reduction project construction in accordance with the requirements on overall planning of land utilization and the principle of intensive land utilization to improve comprehensive disaster prevention and fighting capacity in an all-round way. China will make overall coordination of regional capabilities in the fields of disaster prevention and reduction, and closely integrate the disaster prevention and reduction with the regional development planning, construction of main functional area, optimization and upgrade of industrial structure and improvement of ecological environment.

Strategic Goal 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 will build and perfect a disaster emergency management system with characteristics of unified command, comprehensive coordination, classified management, level-by-level control with local authorities and local management, and an operational mechanism of orderly coordination and high efficiency. China will persist in combining government leadership with social participation, and establish and improve linkage mechanisms for rescue and relief coordination. China will further improve the natural disaster relief and emergency response plan system, strengthen the construction of central and local disaster rescue material reserve networks, improve its capabilities to guarantee the transportation of disaster rescue materials, strengthen the building of various backbone disaster rescue and relief teams and professional rescue teams and improve equipment for disaster reduction and relief. Efforts will also be made to improve comprehensive evaluation mechanisms for large and

catastrophic natural disasters. Through these efforts, the government will be able to ensure disaster evaluation is conducted in a scientific, standardized and normalized manner. In addition, China will perfect its social mobilization mechanisms for disaster prevention and reduction and fully strengthen the functions of social organizations, grassroots autonomous organizations and volunteer teams in the field of comprehensive disaster reduction.

Strategic Goal 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:

China will enhance its capabilities for comprehensive natural disaster risk management, improve measures for reducing the risk of disasters, establish mechanisms for natural disaster risk transfer and sharing, establish and perfect disaster insurance system, establish and perfect its disaster insurance system, fully ensure the role of insurance in disaster risk transfer broaden channels of disaster risk transfer and promote and establish a normative and reasonable disaster risk allocation mechanism. Based on a general survey targeted at the county level to verify hidden risks of natural disasters and the overall prevention and reduction capabilities of the nation, China will develop a holistic database to strengthen its dynamic data upgrading abilities.

China will improve prevention standards of urban and rural buildings and public facilities and strengthen the disaster-combat capabilities of infrastructural facilities, including the urban and rural transportation, communications, radio and television, electric power, gas supply, water supply and drain pipe net, schools and hospitals. China will vigorously push the disaster prevention and reduction capabilities in big and medium cities, urban agglomeration, densely populated areas, centralized economic districts and economic development zones, efficiently make use of existing places, including schools, parks and stadiums, establish or rebuild urban and rural emergency shelters and set up a new mode for comprehensive urban disaster prevention and reduction. China will strengthen the urban and rural capabilities in the fields of disaster prevention and reduction, improve the urban and rural disaster prevention and reduction system and mechanism, perfect the natural disaster response plans in towns, villages and streets, organize drills timely, and strengthen the capabilities of early warning information releasing. China will continually carry out the activity of establishing “national comprehensive disaster reduction demonstration communities” and strengthen the preparation for disaster prevention and reduction of residents’ houses in urban and rural areas. Combined with construction of the new socialist countryside, China will put forth effort to boost the disaster prevention and reduction capabilities in rural areas.

Section 3: Priority for action 1

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

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions?
Yes

National development plan	Yes
Sector strategies and plans	Yes
Climate change policy and strategy	Yes
Poverty reduction strategy papers	No
CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)	No
Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning	Yes

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk? Yes

Description:

Since 2011, the Chinese government has continuously advanced disaster reduction and relief system and legal system building, gradually perfected disaster prevention and reduction law and regulation system, timely revised and improved relevant emergency response contingency plans, policy measures and systems, and formulated and promulgated

a series of normative documents, ensuring rules to be followed for disaster reduction and relief. The State Council issued and implemented the Comprehensive Disaster Prevention and Reduction Plan (2011-2015), the Overall Plan on National Small and Medium-sized River Control, Risk-removal Reinforcement of Dangerous Reservoirs, Mountain Torrent Disaster Prevention and Comprehensive Treatment, the National Drought Control Plan, the National Medium- and Long-term Plan on Animal Epidemic Disease Prevention and Treatment (2012-2020) and other specific plans. China successively promulgated a group of industry plans, including the National 12th Five-year Plan on National Geographic Disaster Prevention, the Plan on National Land Subsidence Prevention and Treatment, the 12th Five-year Plan on National Environmental Protection, the 12th Five-year Plan on Rural and Urban Disaster Prevention and Reduction Construction, the Plan on National Forest Pest Prevention and Control Building (2011-2020), the Meteorological Development Plan (2011-2015), the 12th Five-year Plan on Ocean Observation and Forecast and Disaster Prevention and Reduction, the Sub-plan on Grassland Disaster Prevention and Reduction Projects of the 12th Five-year Plan on Grassland Protection, Construction and Utilization, Overall Plan on China's Ocean Observation Network (2011-2020), the 12th Five-year Plan on Geographical Mapping Information Technology Development, the 12th Five-year Plan on National Emergency Communication and the Plan on Earthquake Prevention and Disaster Reduction Policy Research. In November 2011, the Chinese government issued the Comprehensive Disaster Prevention and Reduction Plan (2011-2015), which makes the deployment for strengthening the capacity of natural disaster risk management and driving the development of comprehensive disaster prevention and reduction and presents precise requirements on integrating disaster prevention and reduction into national economic and social development plans at all levels, enhancing capabilities for comprehensive natural disaster risk management, improving measures for reducing the risk of disasters, establishing mechanisms for natural disaster risk transfer and sharing, and accelerating the development of disaster survey and evaluation system.

China has actively advanced the compilation of the National Plan on Fighting against Climate Change (2011-2020) and the “overall strategy for national adaption to climate change”.

China developed the Work Program for Greenhouse Gas Emission Control during the 12th Five-year Plan Period, which makes clear China's overall requirements and major goals of greenhouse gas emission control by 2015, presents key tasks and policy measures for advancing low-carbon development and emphasizes that many efforts should be made to comprehensively leverage multiple control measures, improve mechanism and policy systems, gradually perfect incentive and constraint mechanism and further effectively control greenhouse gas emission.

Context & Constraints:

Up to now, China has built a relatively complete disaster prevention and reduction law and regulation system. However, the existing legal system in China is mainly guided by the traditional principle of “one law for one event” and each law or regulation basically targets at one disaster event, lacking comprehensive disaster reduction laws and regulations and resulting in imperfect relevant supporting policies, insignificant implementation results of relevant laws on disaster prevention and control and failure in eliminating disaster risks. Despite its advantage of targeted countermeasures, the “one law for one event” model leads to problems of repeated legislative contents and waste of legislative resources as well as frequent contradictions and conflicts along different laws, making it difficult to coordinate and unified the laws. More importantly, the “one law for one event” model goes against integrating response platforms for disaster event and results in redundant construction and serious waste of disaster prevention and reduction resources.

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

	Risk reduction / prevention (%)	Relief and reconstruction (%)
National budget		

Decentralised / sub-national budget

USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)	34.296 billion
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Description:

The Chinese government has expanded input on such fields of disaster reduction project, disaster early-warning, emergency disposal, technology support, talent training and community disaster reduction to ensure adequate financial, material and human resources available to implement: 1) various engineering and non-engineering projects for disaster reduction and relief, such as investments in the river control project, dilapidated housing rehabilitation project, water and soil erosion project, etc.; 2) investments in establishing three-dimensional monitoring systems, such as the disaster remote-sensing monitoring system, metrological early-warning and forecast system, agricultural remote-sensing monitoring system, water, earthquake, geological disaster, grassland fire, crop pest and animal epidemic disease monitoring and forecast, early-warning systems; 3) disaster rescue and relief emergency system and specific disaster relief and emergency response allocation mechanism; 4) establishment of technology-supported projects and scientific research and technology institutions; 5) establishment of talent training system; and 6) community disaster reduction activities.

The Chinese government has expanded input on flood prevention and drought relief infrastructure construction. In 2011, the central government invested 65.1 billion Yuan in water conservancy construction for river control, control hub, follow-up supporting facilities and water conservation reconstruction of large irrigation areas, upgrading and transformation of large pump stations, store floodwater area construction, seawall construction,

cross-regional river control, soil and water conservation and other key projects to improve China's comprehensive disaster prevention and reduction capacity in an all-round way. China set up special funds for geological disaster prevention and control to support all provinces in their efforts in geological disaster prevention and control. In 2011, the central government allocated special funds of 2.5 billion Yuan for geological disaster prevention and control, and in 2012, it allocated 2.43 billion Yuan based on the factor method. Moreover, local governments have raised money for geological disaster prevention and control, and 23 provinces, 176 cities and 932 counties have set up special funds for geological disaster prevention and control. According to an incomplete statistics, since 2011, the local budgets have accumulatively dedicated 12.65 billion Yuan for geological disaster prevention and control, playing a very important role in improving geological disaster prevention and control. Since 2011, the central government invested 3.67 billion Yuan in key agricultural disaster prevention and reduction projects for grassland fire prevention, grassland rat prevention and control, locust prevention and control, plant protection project, fishery administration and fishing port construction and animal epidemic prevention, improving the anti-risk capability in the agricultural sector.

Context & Constraints:

Total investments in disaster prevention and reduction fall short of actual needs, inputs on disaster risk prevention and pre-disaster preparation are inadequate, the functions of disaster insurance are not given into full play, and community-based disaster reduction activities and development of civic awareness of disaster reduction lack financial supports. Although China has set up special disaster reduction funds, it should still increase investments and establish an effective fund use supervision system to ensure proper fund use because it now faces increasing natural disaster risks.

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: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? Yes

Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)

Yes

Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government

Yes

Description:

China has established the disaster reduction and relief leading system characterized by unified leadership, departmental accountability, graded management and local operational control. Disaster reduction and relief are mainly organized and implemented by local governments with supports from the central government. As explicitly provided in the Emergency Response Law of the People's Republic of China, the people's governments above county-level are designated as the leading organs of emergency response management and the county-level people's governments should investigate, register and conduct risk evaluation on hazard sources and dangerous areas easily triggering off natural disaster, accident, calamity and public health event within their local administrative division as the centers of authorities and responsibilities; the people's governments above county-level should take financial measures for emergency responses and the county-level people's governments and their relevant departments, township people's governments and subdistrict offices should organize promotion and popularization activities of emergency response knowledge and necessary emergency drills. Pursuant to the Regulation on the Natural Disasters Relief, the people's governments above county-level should integrate natural disaster relief into their national economic and social development plans, establish and perfect fund and material guarantee mechanisms suitable for natural disaster relief needs and include natural disaster relief funds and natural disaster relief expenditures in their financial budget. In 2011, the Chinese government issued the Interim Measures for the Administration of Natural Disaster Life Relief Funds with precise fund proportions of central and local budgets, further improving the graded management mechanism of disaster relief.

Context & Constraints:

With respect to China's financial investments in disaster reduction and relief, local governments generally heavily depend on the financial investments by the central government, have low funding budgets for disaster reduction and relief at all levels and inadequate total funds for disaster reduction and relief, and have not established a long-term guarantee mechanism for disaster reduction and relief funding. There are two major problems: on one hand, it is difficult to allocate and implement disaster reduction and relief funds at all levels. Some cities and counties have not integrated disaster reduction and relief fund into their financial budget and other cities and counties integrating disaster reduction and relief fund into their financial budget don't allocated funds or allocate fewer funds than that listed in the budget, making total disaster reduction and relief funds fail to meet disaster relief needs. On the other hand, grassroots disaster reduction and relief are significantly underfunded. Civil affairs departments at municipal- and county-levels generally have inadequate funds in disaster reduction and relief, relief materials warehouse construction, subsidy for disaster messengers as well as public education on disaster reduction and relief or have no fund sources.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are civil society organizations, national finance and planning institutions, key economic and development sector organizations represented in the national platform? Yes

Civil society members (specify absolute number)	2
National finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)	2
Sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)	34
Private sector (specify absolute number)	0
Science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)	2
Women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)	0
Other (please specify)	

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

In the Prime Minister's/President's Office	No
In a central planning and/or coordinating unit	No
In a civil protection department	No
In an environmental planning ministry	No
In the Ministry of Finance	No

Description:

China has established the disaster reduction and relief leading system characterized by unified leadership, departmental accountability, graded management and local operational control. Under the unified leadership of the State Council, the range of disaster reduction and relief agencies at the central level were erected including National Committee for Disaster Reduction, state flood control and drought relief headquarter, State Council's earthquake rescue and relief headquarters and Headquarter of China Forest Fire Prevention etc to fulfill the responsibilities of coordination and organization of disaster reduction and relief operation, in correspondence, and the local governments also structured the disaster reduction and relief coordinative agencies with the similar functions. During disaster reduction and relief, China has paid attention to giving play to the roles of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, armed police forces, militia organizations and police as main forces and commandos as well as the functions of mass organizations, social organizations and volunteers.

Meanwhile, China has attached importance to the status and functions of social forces in disaster prevention and reduction and actively supported and driven social forces to participate in disaster reduction so as to improve the awareness and capacity of disaster prevention and reduction in the society. Such social forces include non-governmental organizations, enterprises, individuals, etc. The Chinese government timely releases disaster information and needs of disaster-affected areas, strengthens guidance, standardizes management, provides guarantee services, keeps improving the social mobilization mechanism, make overall arrangements of government resources and social forces and establish a disaster rescue and relief pattern characterized by mutual complementation, collaboration and coordination.

Context & Constraints:

At present, existing national platforms have a few non-governmental organizations, public-private partnership is yet to be developed fully and social forces are yet to be fully mobilized. In addition, women's organizations have not been integrated into the national platform and the awareness of women's participation in disaster reduction and relief has not been fully recognized and valued.

Section 4: Priority for action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? Yes

Multi-hazard risk assessment	Yes
% of schools and hospitals assessed	100
Schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)	School houses of 400 million square meters
Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments	No
Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments	Yes
Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)	Yes
Common format for risk assessment	No
Risk assessment format customised by user	No
Is future/probable risk assessed?	Yes
Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Land and Resources, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Water Resources, State Forestry Administration, China Earthquake Administration, China

Description:

Education departments: all local educational administrations organized and launched school disaster risk evaluation and promulgated a series of measures and methods in accordance with their actual conditions. In particular, since the implementation of the schoolhouse safety project in April 2009, disaster risk evaluation was carried out on elementary and middle schools across the country, inspecting and appraising 375,000 elementary and middle schools, 2.17 million single buildings and 1.45 billion square meters schoolhouses, attaining full coverage of disaster risk evaluation on all elementary and middle schools nationwide.

Civil affairs departments: civil affairs departments developed a sound national natural disaster evaluation system, consistently raised their capabilities in risk evaluation, emergency response evaluation, economic loss evaluation, social influence evaluation and performance evaluation, improved comprehensive evaluation mechanisms for large and catastrophic natural disasters to ensure disaster evaluation is conducted in a scientific, standardized and normalized manner, and carried out community disaster risk and hidden danger inspection and control through activities of the National Day of Disaster Prevention and Reduction and International Day for Disaster Reduction.

Departments of land and resources: departments of land and resources implemented great investigation projects of land and resources, carried out environmental surveys on geological disasters, finished geological disaster survey and regionalization for some cities (counties), and established the corresponding information systems and mass predication and prevention networks. The geological disaster risk assessment has been implemented for 2,032 urban and rural construction projects and relevant plans as well as 73,755 engineering projects in China, and disaster prevention contingency plans were developed and perfected for 119,478 hidden sites. 2,171 counties (districts) have completed the geological disaster survey and regionalization, discovering more than 200,000 hidden sites for geological disaster, dividing geological disaster-prone areas and key control areas, and establishing geological disaster databases at national, provincial, municipal and county levels.

Environmental protection departments: in 2011, the Ministry of Environmental Protection worked with relevant departments to launch inspections on land-based oil spillage pollution risk. Enterprise and regional environmental risk graded evaluation methods have been basically established in China, and risk evaluation was conducted on 43,510 enterprises under corporate environmental risk and chemical inspection in key industries.

Water conservancy departments: water conservancy departments organized flood risk mapping, general mountain torrent disaster survey and dangerous area division and developed flood risk maps of 56 different pilot areas and historical typical actual maps of seven major river basins.

Agricultural departments: now, agricultural departments have established agricultural information scheduling systems at ministerial, provincial, prefectural and county levels, and increasingly perfect the agricultural natural disaster monitoring and evaluation system.

Forestry departments: forestry departments set up the dangerous forest pest risk evaluation center, established the foreign (overseas) species introduction risk evaluation mechanism and carried out risk evaluation on all plants and propagating materials introduced for the first time.

Earthquake departments: earthquake departments successively compiled four-generation earthquake zone maps, launched active fault exploration and earthquake danger risk evaluation in 100-plus big and medium-sized cities, laying a foundation for national earthquake disaster risk management and general construction project earthquake

fortification. Since 2011, earthquake departments compiled (revised) the Indirect Economic Loss Evaluation Method of Earthquake Disaster, the Preliminary Fund Evaluation on Post-earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction Projects, the Earthquake Site Work Part IV: Direct Loss Evaluation of Disaster and other national disaster risk evaluation standards. Meteorological departments: meteorological departments intensify meteorological disaster risk business as an important element of public meteorological services, actively carry out meteorological disaster risk zoning and risk evaluation and drive the transformation from meteorological disaster emergency response management into meteorological disaster risk management. In 2011, China Meteorological Administration organized Anhui, Jiangxi, Hubei, Guangdong and Fujian to launch national pilot rainstorm flood disaster risk evaluation business and established the technical methods, business procedures, business plans and business systems of meteorological disaster risk evaluation based on disastrous weather forecast and disaster-causing critical meteorological conditions, so as to advance operation of meteorological disaster risk evaluation. Oceanic departments: in 2011, the State Oceanic Administration proposed to the State Council on launching large coastal engineering risk inspection and oceanic disaster risk evaluation and zoning, and organized the compilation of the Work Program on Oceanic Disaster Risk Inspection and Zoning.

Context & Constraints:

China started disaster risk evaluation very late. At the level of national policy, China's disaster risk evaluation system is immature and is now at the stage of transformation from single disaster risk management to multi-disaster risk management. China also faces challenges in following aspects: firstly, the normative and unified national disaster risk management data standard system at national level is yet to be established, resulting arduous tasks of information standardization building. Secondly, China implements departmental accountability for natural disaster management involving multiple departments and mass data and lacks a high-efficiency comprehensive data sharing platform at national level, therefore, the data resources of various departments are yet to be integrated and optimized. Thirdly, China needs to further improve the time and space accuracy of its major natural disaster environmental background data and economic and social background data and still fails to fully meet the requirements on highly accurate large and catastrophic natural disaster risk evaluation and economic loss evaluation.

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed? Yes

Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated	Yes
Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/information systems)	Yes
Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries	Yes

Description:

The Chinese government attaches great importance to natural disaster monitoring and early warning and has built natural disaster dynamic monitoring system including ground monitoring, ocean bed observation and space-ground observation. The disaster monitoring and early-warning system has been basically formed. In particular, since 1990s, China has adopted modern earth observation technology, satellite communication technology, network technology, etc. to accelerate the pace of national natural disaster monitoring and early-warning system building, and successively launched the small satellites constellation of environment and disaster monitoring A, B, and multiple satellites in meteorology, ocean and resource for natural disaster risk management, with the service system of satellite application for disaster reduction being basically completed. In recent years, China has constantly strengthened the building of disaster remote-sensing monitoring system, metrological early-warning and forecast system, water and flood monitoring and forecast, early-warning system, earthquake monitoring and forecast system, geographic disaster monitoring system, environmental monitoring and early-warning system, wild animal epidemic source and disease monitoring and early-warning system, plant disease and insect pest monitoring and forecast system, marine disaster forecast system, fire early-warning and monitoring system in forests and grasslands and sand storm monitoring and evaluation system, therefore attained significant achievements in capacity building of natural disaster monitoring and early-warning. Meanwhile, China has established the sound disaster information and statistic platform. Disaster messengers in various places timely summarize and report disaster information to the disaster information platform within 24 hours after the disaster, and disaster information may be constantly updated in accordance with the changes of disaster with automatically-generated analytical charts available for decision making.

Context & Constraints:

China needs to further improve the density of its natural disaster monitoring network, accuracy of early-warning and forecasting as well as the level and timeliness of information dissemination. At present, China's disaster monitoring capacity, forecast timeliness and forecast accuracy still fail to meet disaster prevention needs and its comprehensive monitoring and early-warning capacity is yet to be further improved. China needs to perfect its disaster information and statistic platform and further expand the coverage of the platform.

In addition, China needs to further improve the time and space accuracy of its major natural disaster environmental background data and economic and social background data and still fails to fully meet the requirements on high-accuracy large and catastrophic natural disaster risk evaluation and economic loss evaluation.

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Early warnings acted on effectively	Yes
Local level preparedness	Yes
Communication systems and protocols used and applied	Yes
Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination	Yes

Description:

China has attached great importance to disaster monitoring and early warning, and civil affairs, land and resources, water conservancy, agricultural, forestry, earthquake and meteorological departments have comprehensively strengthened disaster monitoring and early-warning system building to ensure timely release of disaster early-warning information and disaster information. Up to now, China constantly establishes and perfects the early-warning information and disaster information release system and leverages mobile phone, TV, radio and other means to rapidly and timely release early-warning information and report disaster information through disaster messengers and other channels. On this basis, China also applies network, SMS, mobile newspaper, instant messaging software, micro blog and other release channels to attain full early-warning information coverage on the masses and relevant personnel in disaster-prone areas and near important hidden dangerous sites. Some areas leverage wired broadcasting, loudspeaker and other means according to their actual conditions to timely transmit disaster early-warning information to threatened people.

The Ministry of Land and Resources and China Meteorological Administration actively advance the building of the geological disaster meteorological early-warning and forecast system, jointly increase the refinement and accuracy of early-warning and forecast and expand the coverage. Now they have built multi-departmental monitoring and early-warning

information platforms in 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government), 236 cities and 1,210 counties, and established the forecast consultation and early-warning linkage mechanism. Publicity departments timely and accurately report meteorological disaster early-warning and forecast information according to the information released by authorities and objectively reflect flood, drought and disaster situations. Nearly 1,700-plus newspapers and magazines publish weather information in China and 92% of radio stations above provincial level broadcast weather information.

Context & Constraints:

China's disaster early-warning information dissemination is yet to fully cover rural and remote areas, with inadequate pertinence and timeliness of early-warning information. The local governments of some remote areas lack effective emergency response communication tools and fail to effectively disseminate early-warning information in case of a disaster. Regions and departments differ in monitoring and early-warning capacity with inadequate information sharing, impacting the representativeness of the national disaster monitoring and early-warning system to a certain degree and going against overall capacity building of national disaster prevention and reduction.

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring	Yes
Regional or sub-regional risk assessment	Yes
Regional or sub-regional early warning	Yes
Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing	No
Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks	No

Description:

China actively participates in regional cooperation on disaster risk reduction and pays attention to risks in border areas. China has been an active driving force behind disaster reduction and relief cooperation in Shanghai Cooperation Organization, UN APEC Business Advisory Council and other regional organizations. China joins in the Asian ministerial disaster reduction conference mechanism, extensively carries out disaster reduction and relief cooperation with ASEAN and South Asian countries, attends various disaster management activities, seminars, drills, etc. organized by ASEAN, and organizes many trainings and seminars for disaster management departments of ASEAN members. In addition, China implements the ministerial conference mechanism under the framework of Shanghai Cooperation Organization, signed the Protocol of the SCO Intergovernmental Agreement on Mutual Aid in Disaster Relief and participates in the formulation and implementation of cooperation action plans every year. Under the framework of Shanghai Cooperation Organization, China carries out disaster relief cooperation with member states in border areas, has jointly established the disaster relief leaders' meeting conference in boarder areas with member states, and regularly convenes conferences and discusses relevant cooperation issues with member states. Moreover, China actively drives the building of the joint disaster relief action mechanism in border areas and launches information exchanges, personnel training and other activities.

Context & Constraints:

At present, the international cooperation on disaster prevention and reduction in border areas remains at high-level meeting, expert meeting, information exchange, etc. and does not produce long term results, with the scope and depth of cooperation yet to be further expanded.

Section 5: Priority for action 3

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

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

Information is proactively disseminated	Yes
• National Disaster Reduction	
Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV,)	Yes
Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk	Yes

Description:

China has always been committed to strengthening capacity building of natural disaster risk and information management, further improved its large disaster consultation mechanism, established the disaster early-warning consultation and information sharing mechanism involving major disaster-related departments such as Ministry of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Land and Resources, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, National Bureau of Statistics, State Forestry Administration, China Earthquake Administration, China Meteorological Administration and State Oceanic Administration, and fully leverage the fundamental geographic information, specific economic and social information and disaster information of various related departments to build the disaster information sharing and releasing platform and strengthen the analysis, disposal and application of disaster information. China also engages in disaster information database setup and has triggered the national geographic information public service platform to shape the information sharing and release system and further national comprehensive disaster reduction and risk management information platform to support effectively the central and local governments in decision-making of disaster emergency response. As provided in the Emergency Response Law of the People's Republic of China, the

people's governments above county-level should build or ensure the unified local emergency information system to gather, store, analyze and transmit relevant emergency information, and attain interconnection with the emergency information systems of the higher-level people's governments and their relevant departments, lower-level people's governments and their relevant departments, professional agencies and monitoring networks to strengthen inter-departmental and inter-regional information exchange and information cooperation.

Context & Constraints:

Up to now, the normative and unified national disaster risk management data standard system at the national level is yet to be established, resulting arduous tasks of information standardization building. China implements departmental accountability for natural disaster management involving multiple departments and mass data and lacks a highly-efficient comprehensive data sharing platform at the national level, and the data resources of various departments are yet to be integrated and optimized.

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

Primary school curriculum	Yes
Secondary school curriculum	Yes
University curriculum	Yes
Professional DRR education programmes	Yes

Description:

China's education department has attached great importance to disaster prevention and reduction education as an important element of its comprehensive disaster prevention and reduction education and quality-oriented education to continuously strengthen basic disaster prevention and reduction knowledge education, actively develop local curriculum and school-based curriculum according to actual local conditions of disaster prevention and reduction and improve the awareness and capability of primary and secondary school students to respond to sudden disasters. In order to further strengthen disaster prevention and reduction knowledge education and ensure education effects, the Opinions of the

Ministry of Education on Implementing the Comprehensive Disaster Prevention and Reduction Plan (2011-2015) have precise requirements on various local departments to develop local disaster prevention and reduction curriculum and school-based curriculum according to the laws and characteristics of local natural disasters and fully leverage modern technologies to launch vivid and lively disaster prevention and reduction education on students. The education department integrates disaster prevention and reduction education into its teaching program to cover all schools, classes and students. In addition, China integrates disaster prevention and reduction knowledge and skill education into relevant trainings on in-service teachers to carry out graded trainings and endow all teachers with relevant knowledge and skills of emergency response and refuge.

Context & Constraints:

Relevant knowledge is yet to be perfected or has poor regionalism, poor pertinence or other problems. Close connection with family and society is yet to be built and a long-term mechanism is yet to be formed.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Research programmes and projects	Yes
Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions	Yes
Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR	No

Description:

China's disaster-related departments continually strengthen scientific research on and regional demonstration of disaster risk modeling and evaluation, build specific comprehensive disaster risk prevention database, research and develop the risk evaluation model including drought, flood, typhoon, earthquake, landslide and debris flow, snow disaster, frost, hailstone and other common natural disasters, and has basically attained the building and demonstration evaluation of national-level single-disaster risk and

comprehensive full-disaster risk evaluation model as well as the building and demonstration evaluation of provincial-level comprehensive disaster risk evaluation model. China successively compiled and published the Atlas of Natural Disaster of China, the Atlas of Natural Disaster System of China, the Atlas of Natural Disaster Risk of China, etc., and compiled serious monographs in comprehensive risk prevention, covering the scientific issues, key technologies, standards, modeling methods, databases and mapping, relief guarantee, risk transfer and other achievements of comprehensive natural disaster risk. Relevant members of the National Commission for Disaster Reduction increase supports for the development of disaster prevention and reduction science and technology, and the Ministry of Science and Technology launched the National Key Technology Research and Development Program, 973 Program, 863 Program and other national science and technology programs to continuously support the basic research, risk evaluation, monitoring and early warning, engineering prevention and control, emergency response and relief, restoration and reconstruction technology and equipment R&D, etc. of major natural disasters, applying a group of significant technological achievements and strengthening a group of research bases. The Ministry of Civil Affairs fully leverages satellite constellation for environment and disaster reduction and emergency response UAV for major natural disasters to launch disaster risk evaluation, rapid loss evaluation, emergency response evaluation, comprehensive evaluation, etc. and perfect the disaster monitoring characterized by the integration of land monitoring, space monitoring and disaster scene monitoring, smoothly launching “Research on Asian Comprehensive Catastrophe Risk Evaluation Technology and Application” of the National Key Technology Research and Development Program and intensively translating a group of scientific research achievements including the “High-resolution Ground Monitoring System” as a specific plan of the National Key Technology Research and Development Program into business capacity. The Ministry of Transport makes breakthroughs in “Research on National Road Traffic Safety Action Plan” and “Research on Key Technologies of Post-disaster Reconstruction Road Earthquake Resistance and Disaster Reduction after Wenchuan Earthquake”. The State Forestry Administration, China Earthquake Administration and National Administration of Surveying, Mapping and Geoinformation carry out and smoothly progress a series of scientific research programs according to their own business such as “Research on Axial-flow Pneumatic Extinguisher” and “Research and Demonstrative Application of Earthquake Early-warning and Rapid Intensity Report System”. The Chinese Academy of Sciences fully leverages its advantages in technology and talent to undertake disaster-related research projects including “Prevention and Ecological Restoration of Major Landslide and Debris Flow and Other Geological Disasters in Earthquake-disturbed Areas”, “Formation Mechanism and Risk Control of Secondary Mountain Disasters of Wenchuan Earthquake” of 973 Program and the 863 Program.

Context & Constraints:

The Chinese government inputs limited expenditures on disaster prevention and reduction science and technology R&D and application every year, with inadequate investments in the research and technology promotion and application of comprehensive risk evaluation and cost efficiency analysis, and disaster prevention and reduction scientific research mainly depends on financial allocation with single fund channel. Scientific and technological development and application is uneven in different disasters and different links of disaster prevention and reduction, and disaster information sharing application and evaluation technologies are yet to be further improved.

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: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.	Yes
Training of local government	Yes
Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)	Yes
Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)	Yes
Guidance for risk reduction	Yes
Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level	Yes

Description:

China attaches importance to strengthening community-based disaster risk reduction management, has built 2,843 “national comprehensive disaster-reduction demonstration communities”, so as to communities to establish disaster reduction work mechanism, develop disaster emergency response and relief contingency plans, organize and launch community disaster risk and hidden danger inspection, work out their own disaster risk map and help their residents clearly know various disaster risks and their distribution as well as shelters and routes in the community and master basic methods and skills of self-aid and mutual aid for disaster prevention and reduction. China has organized and launched the building of “counties with 10 measures for mass geological disaster prediction and prevention”, the building of urban shelters for earthquake emergency response, the building of demonstrative communities for meteorological disaster prevention and reduction and other activities to further consolidate the basis for urban and rural disaster reduction. In 2009, China named May 12th as the Day of Disaster Prevention and Reduction. All local governments and departments concerned have developed various promotional and education activities and organized regular popularization of disaster prevention and reduction knowledge and skills for the general public, comprehensively the disaster prevention and reduction awareness of the society.

Context & Constraints:

China has neither a unified disaster science popularization plan for prevention and reduction nor enough disaster prevention and reduction science education bases. Uneven development among regions and between rural and urban areas exists in China's community disaster reduction. In terms of regional difference, East China boasts a good economic basis and more resources to be input into disaster reduction by local governments, and West China is constrained by human resources, financial resources and other factors, resulting in uneven regional development of community disaster reduction. In terms of rural and urban difference, urban communities have better basic conditions while rural communities lack resources. In addition, many provinces export a large number of migrant workers with stay-at-home senior citizens and children, making it difficult to drive community disaster reduction in rural areas and especially in western and central regions and causing uneven development of community disaster reduction between rural and urban areas.

Section 6: Priority for action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

Description:

The Chinese government adheres to strengthening environmental risk management, builds the regional environmental risk evaluation and management system and marks off environmental risk red lines. China strictly exercises environmental emergency response contingency plan management, perfects comprehensive environmental risk prevention and control facilities, organizes environmental quality monitoring, pollutant monitoring, environmental early-warning monitoring, environmental emergency response monitoring, etc., and objectively reflects national environmental quality situations including surface water, underground water, ocean, air, noise, solid waste, radiation, etc. China launched satellites constellation of environment A, B to rapidly and dynamically conduct macro ecological environmental monitoring and evaluation on a large scale and has initially formed integrated space and ground environmental monitoring. In addition, China actively implements policies and actions adapting to climate change, strengthens its adaptability to climate change in agriculture, forestry and other natural ecological systems and water resources as well as coastal zones, coastal areas and other vulnerable regions, and scores significant

achievements. China accelerated the research projects on China's climate change adaption strategy (2010-2011) in a bid to propose countermeasures and suggestions for the formation of overall national strategy on climate change adaption and improve its overall adaptability to climate change, launched the China's climate change adaption project (2009-2012) to enhance its understanding of impacts on climate change in agriculture, water resources, disaster reduction and human health, and organized explorations ranging from air pollution process mechanism to short-term weather and climate forecast theories and methods to provide technology supports for climate change adaption and air pollution control.

Context & Constraints:

Up to now, China has weak basis for environmental emergency response, still explores environmental emergency loss evaluation, faces significantly poor technology support capacity, doesn't establish the environmental emergency management platform and has seriously inadequate equipment, making it difficult to respond to environmental emergency in a scientific and effective manner.

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Crop and property insurance	Yes
Temporary employment guarantee schemes	No
Conditional and unconditional cash transfers	Yes
Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)	Yes
Micro insurance	Yes

Description:

The Chinese government attaches importance to policy research and pilot project of the functions of disaster insurance in disaster prevention and reduction. China keeps summarizing and perfecting the agricultural and forestry risk prevention and relief mechanism combining agricultural and forestry natural disaster insurance and financial

subsidy and takes into full account the agricultural and forestry catastrophe risk diversification mechanism to gradually increase insurance's functions of economically compensating and transferring disaster loss. China encourages and supports employment, helps production resumption and provides petty loans or small financing while vigorously advancing disaster insurance and including crops and resident properties in insurance coverage. Some places implements the policy-related rural housing insurance which helps disaster victims get certain compensations so as to rapidly be engaged in post-disaster production resumption activities. In 2011, China had agricultural insurance premium of 17.4 billion Yuan, an increase of 236% compared with 2007, 169 million insured farmer households, increasing by 240% over 2007 and 650 billion Yuan risk indemnities, up 480% compared with 2007. The Chinese government provides minimum subsistence allowances, five guarantees, medical assistance, post-disaster temporary assistance and other basic social securities to urban and rural residents in straitened circumstances, and helps high-risk communities and households strengthen their recovery capability.

Context & Constraints:

At present, China's disaster insurance remains at the startup stage with numerous weak links despite some significant achievements. In terms of system design, China lacks catastrophe insurance system and lags behind in building corresponding catastrophe risk diversification mechanism; in terms of policy supports, China lacks unified and explicit policy guidance at national level with hysteretic policy, law and regulation building; in terms of insurance scope, earthquake, tsunami and other catastrophes are not included in insurance coverage; in terms of technology supports, China lacks overall disaster risk zoning at national level, with low engagement of relevant professional agencies and limited technological means of survey and loss assessment; in practice, governmental departments and insurance companies lack working enthusiasm due to numerous working links, heavy tasks and high cost, and in terms of insurance awareness, government's financial subsidies undertake the dominate share of premium, and farmers in some provinces even don't pay premium, directly restricting the improvement in people's insurance awareness.

China is located in a high risk area with numerous people needing social relief and heavy social relief tasks. A large amount of social security funds invested by China still fall short of actual needs. At present, China has built the social relief system for natural disasters and needs to further implement the system in an in-depth manner and duplicate and share good experience.

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: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.	Yes
Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets	urban construction, water conservancy construction, meteorological projects, agricultural production, Forestry Engineering, etc.
Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals	Yes

Description:

The Chinese government accelerates the process of river management by implementing management project of rivers. Three gorges projects, Xiao langdi project on Huanghe River and Linhuaigang project on Huaihe River and other key projects have been fully brought into practical use. The capacity against flood in major rivers has been significantly uplifted with parts of rivers capability to resist the flood which occurs once in 100 years. China implements fortification projects of building and engineering facilities, improves the important construction project earthquake safety evaluation management system, advances the construction of national earthquake safety projects for rural residents and completed more than 7 million earthquake safety houses. China has implemented the restoration school buildings since 2001, and implemented the projects since 2009 to consolidate school buildings and enhance the disaster resistance capacity in middle and primary schools in order to afford the school buildings to fit the earthquake resistance and prevention standards.

Context & Constraints:

At present, China still has weak disaster prevention and reduction infrastructures, with unperfect disaster prevention and reduction measures, low seismic fortification criteria on urban and rural infrastructures, low overall rural disaster prevention and weak natural disaster resistance capability. China faces numerous and extensive hidden dangers of geological disasters and great difficulty in small and medium-sized river control and consolidation project of risky water reservoirs, mountain flood defense and comprehensive treatment, and urgently needs a large number of input funds.

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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 and housing for low income households and communities	Yes
Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development	No
Regulated provision of land titling	Yes

Description:

The Chinese government has increased inputs on major disaster reduction projects related to flood prevention, drought relief, wind and sand storm prevention, ecological recovery, and has implemented a series of disaster prevention and reduction projects including management project of rivers, mountain flood disaster prevention and control, consolidation project of risky water reservoirs, geological disaster, water and soil erosion recovery projects, disaster prevention on roads, restoration project of rural dangerous houses, rural drinking water safety project, ecological and environment management projects, effectively improving its natural disaster prevention. Since 2006, China has advanced rural house earthquake resistance and security project in an all-round way, generally launched pilot projects and scored significant achievements, implementing earthquake fortification measures in specific projects involving farmer houses, significantly improving comprehensive disaster prevention and reduction capability in rural areas and ensuring security and harmonious development in urban and rural areas. According to incomplete statistics, more than 7.3 million earthquake safety houses are built in rural areas, benefiting more than 30 million rural residents. While planning and implementing the rural house project, China also takes into full account typhoon, flood, landslide, dilapidation, debris flow and other natural disasters to effectively improve comprehensive disaster prevention and reduction capability in rural areas.

Context & Constraints:

China is located in the convergence zone of Eurasian, Pacific and Indian Plates and is an important distribution region of Eurasia seismic zone, Himalayan seismic zone and Circum-Pacific seismic zone, with frequent earthquake disasters. China is greatly influenced by monsoon, with great change in air humidity, frequent meteorological disasters and seriously uneven rainfall among different regions and in different years. 70% of small and medium-sized rivers frequently encounter mountain flood and two thirds of land area is threatened by flood to varying degrees. China has complicated terrain conditions and frequent geological disasters. 69% of land is covered by mountains and plateaus, and approximately 74 million people in 1,836 county-level administrative areas in 29 provinces (municipalities directly under the central government and autonomous regions) are directly threatened by mountain flood, debris flow and landslide disasters, resulting in great difficulty in disaster prevention and defense and heavy fund pressure on disaster reduction project construction.

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR	0
DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened	Yes
Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning	Yes
Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery	Yes

Description:

The Chinese government and local governments at all levels in disaster-hit areas attach great importance to restoration and reconstruction, scientifically develop post-disaster restoration and reconstruction plan and value disaster risk evaluation before and after the planning. Based on the restoration and reconstruction plan, much attention is paid to site selection avoidance of disaster risk and earthquake resistance and disaster prevention capacity building of newly-built and renovated houses in the process of restoration and reconstruction. Disaster-hit areas generally strengthen capability building of disaster prevention and reduction and emergency response of local governments and pay attention to technology support construction and constantly perfect disaster prevention, reduction and relief regulations, systems and contingency plans. In the process of restoration and reconstruction, governments at all levels leverage multiple means to help disaster victims restore production and life, provide employment channels, vocational training and petty loans for women and other groups and resolve problems such as girls' education, reproduction of women losing children and so on. China has successively promulgated relevant laws, regulations and policies in restoration and reconstruction field, greatly improving its action competence. Since 2008, the Chinese government has successively issued and implemented the Overall Plan on Post-disaster Restoration and Reconstruction of Wenchuan Earthquake, the Overall Plan on Post-disaster Restoration and Reconstruction of Yushu Earthquake and the Overall Plan on Post-disaster Restoration and Reconstruction of Zhouqu Earthquake, all of which take disaster prevention and reduction as an important element of post-disaster restoration and reconstruction.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences works with China Earthquake Administration, Ministry of Land and Resources, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Housing and Urban-rural Development, Ministry of Water Resources, China Meteorological Administration and other relevant national departments and local governments to jointly set up an expert committee of resource and environment carrying capacity evaluation for post-disaster restoration and reconstruction, organized relevant experts to jointly carry out resource and environment carrying capacity evaluation for post-disaster restoration and reconstruction in Zhouqu, Yushu, Wenchuan, etc., and provided scientific basis for overall layout, site selection of towns, villages and enterprises, determination of migrant population proportion, etc. of post-disaster restoration and reconstruction plan.

Context & Constraints:

Up to now, China lacks basic laws and regulations in restoration and reconstruction field and doesn't pay enough attention to the sustainability of restoration and reconstruction. After the completion of large-scale restoration and reconstruction in disaster-hit areas, the issue of sustainable economic and social development in disaster-hit areas is prominent, and in particular, the long-term production and life of vulnerable groups including disabled group and impoverished group caused by disaster is urgently to be addressed.

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? Yes

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? Yes

Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)	Yes
By national and sub-national authorities and institutions	Yes
By international development actors	No

Description:

The Chinese government organized risk investigation and zoning for flood, earthquake, geological disasters, ocean disasters and other common natural disasters and scored important achievements. China organized flood risk mapping, general mountain torrent disaster survey and dangerous area division and developed flood risk maps of 56 different pilot areas and historical typical actual maps of seven major river basins. China successively compiled four-generation earthquake zone maps, launched active fault exploration and earthquake danger risk evaluation in 100-plus big and medium-sized cities, laying a foundation for national earthquake disaster risk management and general construction project earthquake fortification. China organized ocean disaster risk inspection on large costal projects and national ocean disaster risk evaluation and zoning, and launched agricultural and rural meteorological disaster surveys and completes agricultural meteorological disaster zoning in some cities (counties). In the process of project construction, China carried out pre-disaster evaluation on programs or projects such as dam, irrigation system and scenic spot, and adopted countermeasures according to evaluation results to strengthen disaster response capacity. After the disaster, China conducted post-disaster loss evaluation on these projects, and evaluated, strengthened and reinforced relevant infrastructures of disaster-hit projects according to disaster situation so as to enhance their disaster resistance capacity.

Context & Constraints:

Currently, China needs to further perfect its comprehensive evaluation system for significant projects and urgently build the supervision and control mechanism preventing man-made damage to natural environment and natural disaster triggering off by environment. With respect to post-disaster restoration and reconstruction capacity building, it is imperative for China to establish and improve its restoration assessment systems and major projects hearing processes, and work well in the fields of the assessment of reconstruction demands, location planning, implementation of projects and technical support to improve the supervision and control over restoration and reconstruction.

Section 7: Priority for action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

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: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies

Yes

The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.

Yes

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

Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

Yes

Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Yes

Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections

Yes

Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios

Yes

Description:

China has developed and constantly perfected disaster reduction management policies, strengthened legal system building, compiled national disaster prevention and reduction plans and focused on advancing comprehensive natural disaster risk management, a command system of emergency relief of natural disasters, relief material reserve projects, engineering defense of natural disasters, natural disaster emergency disposal and restoration and reconstruction and other global and important driving projects. In November 2011, China promulgated and implemented the Comprehensive Disaster Prevention and Reduction Plan (2011-2015), and all local governments and departments have organized and completed protecting against and mitigating earthquake disasters, geological disaster prevention and control, mountain flood disaster prevention and control, flood control and drought relief, meteorological disaster prevention, environmental protection, ocean observation and forecast, forest pest prevention and control, forest fire prevention, urban and rural construction and other special plans on disaster prevention and reduction. Guided and driven by relevant plans, all local governments and departments have increased inputs on major disaster reduction projects related to flood prevention, drought relief, wind and sand storm prevention, ecological recovery, and has implemented a series of disaster prevention and reduction projects including management project of rivers, restoration project of rural dangerous houses, water and soil erosion recovery projects, disaster prevention on roads, consolidation project of risky water reservoirs, rural drinking water safety project and ecological and environment management projects, effectively improving its natural disaster prevention.

Context & Constraints:

The implementation of disaster reduction plan still has many prominent problems including numerous departments involved, difficult coordination, long construction cycle and difficult fund raising. The compilation of emergency response contingency plans still has numerous problems including unclear executor, poor pertinence and feasibility, divergence between lower- and higher-level emergency response contingency plans and lagging contingency plan compilation by communities (villages).

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: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities	Yes
Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery	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 disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities	Yes
Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response	Yes

Description:

China has basically built the natural disaster emergency response plan system characterized by horizontal and vertical networks. China has issued the specific plans on natural disaster relief, flood control and drought relief, earthquake protection and relief, geological disaster emergency response, disposal of large and catastrophic forest fires, medical rescue, meteorological disaster prevention and communication guarantee, various departments have developed corresponding emergency response plans, and local governments at all levels and relevant departments have been issued or revised various contingency plans. As a necessary link of contingency plan, the natural disaster risk management provides important support for disaster preparedness and relief. China has set up various centers for action, communication and coordination on different emergencies, such as the National Disaster Reduction Center, public health center and accident rescue center. Relief material, flood control and drought relief material, forest fire prevention material and emergency medical material reserves have been strengthened, and the relief material reserve networks have been initially formed in disaster-prone areas. Various places have constantly constructed and perfected emergency-response shelters, and urban and rural communities should build corresponding emergency-response shelters and reserve water, foods, clothes, quilts and other necessities according to the requirements of national overall plan so as to ensure first-time emergency response needs. China has strengthened team building of specialists in flood fighting and relief, earthquake fighting and relief, drought relief and disaster reduction, forest fire prevention, maritime search and rescue, road emergency response, mine rescue,

medical rescue, emergency communication, etc., comprehensively given play to the assault role of army, armed police force and fire-fighting public security police, further expanded volunteers team and actively improved the level of emergency response and relief equipment.

In addition, departments at all levels have intensified the emergency response drill as an important element of disaster prevention and reduction and improvement in emergency response capacity, and organized drills of all sizes and types in accordance with actual conditions. Through drill demonstrations, local departments can resolutely make decision, develop clear risk avoidance routes and shelters and attain significant effects in disaster prevention and reduction in case of a disaster.

Context & Constraints:

At present, China has basically formed emergency response plan systems at all levels, with problems of incomplete coverage, low quality, poor feasibility, etc. The emergency response plans fail to specially provide relief materials, shelters and emergency response medical facilities for women. Emergency response relief materials fail to meet relief needs in terms of variety and quantity, and relief and emergency response equipment, technical means, communication and emergency response broadcasting facilities are backward, and the development of talents for disaster prevention and reduction needs to be further strengthened.

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: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

National contingency and calamity funds	Yes
The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds	Yes
Insurance and reinsurance facilities	Yes
Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms	No

Description:

China has input disaster relief funds by following the principles of “graded management, graded share, special fund for special purpose and key fund use”, and governments at all levels in disaster-hit areas should appropriate disaster relief funds after the disaster and the central government should grant subsidies to provinces suffering large and catastrophic natural disasters. Up to now, disaster relief subsidies and funds granted by the central government to local governments mainly include central life subsidy fund for natural disasters, subsidy fund for catastrophic flood and drought, fund for pre-flood emergency response in flood season, subsidy fund for roads damaged by water, subsidy fund for medical rescue, subsidy fund for culture, education and administration disaster relief, agricultural disaster relief fund, forestry disaster relief fund, etc., with subsidy standards subject to timely adjustments based on economic growth and price level. Since 2004, the Chinese government has successively launched disaster insurance pilot projects dominated by agricultural insurance and rural house insurance. With the promulgation of relevant national laws and regulations, the Chinese government has developed the guarantee position of disaster insurance, and disaster insurance is developing in a sound and sustainable way under the government guidance, support and supervision. Since 2007, the subsidy policy of agricultural insurance premium from the central government has been established, attaining the integration of government and market, treasure and finance as well as public and private sectors and ensuring the sustainable development of the disaster insurance system while arousing the public enthusiasm for insurance. During 2007-2011, China accumulatively realized nearly 60 billion Yuan agricultural insurance premiums and provided approximately 1.8 trillion Yuan risk indemnities for 580 million farmer households, with significant effects in strengthening agriculture and benefiting farmers. In addition, according to the statistics of PICC, during 2007-2011, rural house insurance accumulatively provided approximately 1.9 trillion Yuan risk indemnities for 192 million farmer households, playing a positive role in helping disaster victims reconstruct houses and serving “agriculture, farmers and rural areas”.

Context & Constraints:

Local governments depend too much on fund supports from the central government and undertake major responsibilities of disaster reduction and relief with limited participation of social resources, and the building of public partnership for governments, enterprises, non-governmental organizations and individuals to jointly participate in disaster reduction and relief is yet to be further advanced. Market mechanisms including disaster insurance plays limited functions, and it is imperative to expand the financing and investment channels of disaster prevention and reduction input and disaster compensation and establish a reasonable share mechanism.

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: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available	Yes
Post-disaster need assessment methodologies	Yes
Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects	Yes
Identified and trained human resources	Yes

Description:

The Chinese government has built the disaster early-warning consultation and information sharing mechanism involving major disaster-related departments such as Ministry of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Land and Resources, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, National Bureau of Statistics, State Forestry Administration, China Earthquake Administration, State Oceanic Administration and others to meet together. The government also engages in disaster information database setup and has triggered the national geographic information public service platform to shape the information sharing and release system and further national comprehensive disaster reduction and risk management information platform to support effectively the central and local governments in decision-making of disaster emergency response. The National Commission for Disaster Reduction and the Ministry of Civil Affairs have built the 24-hour disaster monitoring mechanism to timely know disaster information in various regions, timely compile and issue the Disaster Relief Daily, daily Disaster Situation Yesterday and Monthly Bulletin on Natural Disasters based on multi-channel monitoring, disaster information collection, analysis and evaluation, and timely provide disaster information to the State Council, relevant departments of the National Commission for Disaster Reduction and local governments. Disaster-related departments have explored and built the information sharing mechanism with insurance companies, reinsurance companies and insurance regulators to jointly conduct important topic researches including catastrophe insurance and drive and perfect the application of risk evaluation tools in disaster reduction and relief practices. China has established complete disaster loss evaluation and need evaluation systems to conduct relevant evaluations on

restoration and reconstruction, has developed guiding opinions and methods for evaluation on relevant disasters with Chinese characteristics, and has launched post-disaster reconstruction in accordance with disaster evaluation results. China has issued the National Medium- and Long-term Development Plan on Talents for Disaster Prevention and Reduction (2010-2020), with precise departments and measures to implement the development of eight teams of young and mid-aged leaders, senior disaster evaluators (senior messengers), etc. China has built 13 disaster messenger assessment and appraisal centers at central and provincial levels, with a total of 630,000 disaster messengers. In August 2012, in order to make decision making of national disaster relief more scientific, improve the overall level of natural disaster relief and effectively safeguard the basic life of people afflicted by a natural disaster, the Chinese government issued the Guiding Opinions on Strengthening Natural Disaster Relief Evaluation which presents guiding opinions on enhancing natural disaster relief evaluation system building and vigorously advancing natural disaster relief.

Context & Constraints:

China implements departmental accountability for natural disaster management involving multiple departments and mass data and lacks a highly-efficient comprehensive data sharing platform at the national level, and the data resources of various departments are yet to be integrated and optimized. China needs to further improve the time and space accuracy of its major natural disaster environmental background data and economic and social background data and still fails to fully meet the requirements on highly-accurate large and catastrophic natural disaster risk evaluation and economic loss evaluation.

Section 8: Drivers of Progress

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's disaster-related departments continually strengthen scientific research on and regional demonstration of disaster risk modeling and evaluation, build specific comprehensive disaster risk prevention database, research and develop the risk evaluation model including drought, flood, typhoon, earthquake, landslide and debris flow, snow disaster, frost, hailstone and other common natural disasters, and basically attain the building and demonstration evaluation of national-level single-disaster risk and comprehensive full-disaster risk evaluation model as well as the building and demonstration evaluation of provincial-level comprehensive disaster risk evaluation model. China successively compiled and published the Atlas of Natural Disaster of China, the Atlas of Natural Disaster System of China, the Atlas of Natural Disaster Risk of China, etc., and compiled serious monographs in comprehensive risk prevention, covering the scientific issues, key technologies, standards, modeling methods, databases and mapping, relief guarantee, risk transfer and other achievements of comprehensive natural disaster risk.

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

Levels of Reliance:

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

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: Yes

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: Yes

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

China's local governments and especially township and village governments have proposed to pay attentions to women, senior citizens, children and etc. and attached importance to women's vulnerability in actual disaster reduction and relief. As pointed out in the Guiding Opinions of the National Commission for Disaster Reduction on Strengthening Urban and Rural Community Comprehensive Disaster Reduction, "many efforts should be made to know the information of senior citizens, children, pregnant women, patients, disabled people and other groups in the community to lay a solid foundation for effectively protecting and relocating community residents". The Standards on National Comprehensive Disaster-reduction Demonstration Communities require that the "communities should have the list of senior citizens, children, pregnant women, patients, disabled people and other vulnerable groups". In the process of post-disaster restoration and reconstruction, the needs of women, children, senior citizens, disabled people and other vulnerable groups are taken into full account to specially help them recover from disaster as soon as possible, and gender is also considered being integrated into comprehensive plans and policies. As provided in the Regulations on Post-disaster Restoration and Reconstruction of Wenchuan Earthquake, "portable shelters should be preferentially used for severely afflicted areas and earthquake victims needing nonlocal settlement, as well as hardest-afflicted people whose collapsed house faces difficulty to be reconstructed in short term, especially bereaved families, pregnant women, infants, orphans, the old and childless, disabled people, as well as schools, medical centers and other public service facilities".

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.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?: Yes

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

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

China attaches importance to strengthening community-based disaster risk reduction management, and has built 2,843 "national comprehensive disaster-reduction demonstration communities", so as to drive communities to establish disaster reduction work mechanism, develop disaster emergency response and relief contingency plans, organize and launch

community disaster risk and hidden danger inspection, work out their own disaster risk map and help their residents clearly know various disaster risks and their distribution as well as shelters and routes in the community and master basic methods and skills of self-aid and mutual aid for disaster prevention and reduction. China has organized and launched the building of “counties with 10 measures for mass geological disaster prediction and prevention”, the building of urban shelters for earthquake emergency response, the building of demonstrative communities for meteorological disaster prevention and reduction and other activities to further consolidate the basis for urban and rural disaster reduction.

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.

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: Yes

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: Yes

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

The Chinese government has adhered to the principle of “putting people first”, given top priority to protecting people’s life safety in disaster relief and reduction, combined disaster reduction with poverty reduction, focused on protecting vulnerable groups, paid attention to former revolutionary base areas, areas inhabited by minority nationalities, poverty-stricken areas and remote areas and promoted social equality. As pointed out in the National Natural Disaster Relief Contingency Plan, “standards on starting national natural disaster relief and emergency response may be adjusted in accordance with special circumstances including sensitive areas, sensitive times and former revolutionary base areas, areas inhabited by minority nationalities, poverty-stricken areas and remote areas with weak relief capability”. Disaster relief policies for Wenchuan Earthquake provide special concerns and securities to orphans, the aged and childless and the disabled, family members of victims (missing people) and seriously disabled people, temporarily unclaimed children, senior citizens and the disabled. For example, the Ministry of Civil Affairs requires that efforts should be intensified to identify temporarily unclaimed children, senior citizens and the disabled, and separate them from other disaster-afflicted people and get them properly placed in its Opinions on Rescuing and Settling Orphans, the Old and Childless and the Disabled in Sichuan Province after Wenchuan Earthquake. As provided in the Regulations on Post-disaster Restoration and Reconstruction of Wenchuan Earthquake, “the state grants living allowances and subsidies to students receiving compulsory education in earthquake-stricken areas whose guardians died or became incapacitated during the earthquake or faced financial difficulty due to the earthquake, and the schools may

preferentially integrate other students in earthquake-stricken areas whose guardians died or became incapacitated during the earthquake or faced financial difficulty due to the earthquake into the national subsidy system to grant subsidies to them". In the Work Program for Post-disaster Urban House Reconstruction after Wenchuan Earthquake in Sichuan Province, different subsidies are granted to families with collapsed house according to their income and member number, including maximum subsidies of 33,000-35,000 Yuan for lowest-income families with four or more members and minimum subsidies of 5,000-10,000 Yuan for high-income families. The Notice of the Ministry of Civil Affairs on Doing A Good Job in the Management and Use of Relief Materials and Funds for Yushu Earthquake requires that "materials should be preferentially distributed to bereaved families and families with severely wounded persons, pregnant women, infants, orphans, the old and childless and the disabled".

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

Levels of Reliance:

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

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: Yes

If so, are they being integrated within local, sub-national and national disaster risk reduction plans and activities in a meaningful way?: Yes

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

The Chinese government has initially built the social emergency response mobilization mechanisms with emergency response mobilization, search and rescue mobilization, rescue mobilization, relief mobilization and donation mobilization as major elements. The government gives play to non-governmental organizations, social organizations, private enterprises and volunteers in disaster prevention, emergent rescue, relief donation, medical rescue, epidemic prevention, restoration and reconstruction and post-disaster psychological support, and supports and drives social forces to get involved in disaster reduction undertaking. China fully absorbs enterprises to participate in the process of risk evaluation for major natural disasters, strengthens the collaboration mechanism building between the government, research institutions and enterprises, promotes exchanges and cooperation between the government and enterprises, attains effective communications between the government and the financial market, and enhances the research on the relationship between natural disasters and risk undertakers.

Contextual Drivers of Progress

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 Chinese government attaches great importance to the development of talents for disaster prevention and reduction. After years of development, China has scored some achievements in the team building of talents for disaster prevention and reduction. The total number of talents has been constantly increased, the structure of talent team has been continuously optimized, the function of talents in disaster prevention and reduction has been significantly improved, and the team building of talents and professionals has been extensively valued. Up to now, China has 630,000 disaster messengers, 93.5% of counties (cities and districts) have built the county-level comprehensive emergency response and rescue brigades depending on public security and fire fighting armed forces; China Earthquake Administration has set up 33 emergency response and rescue teams in China with the assistance of the armed police; the Ministry of Railways has established a team of 4,100 professionals in fields of emergency response and relief; the Ministry of Health has initially built six emergent medical rescue teams, three teams for sudden acute communicable disease prevention and control, one team for sudden poisoning emergency response and disposal and one team for health response to sudden nuclear radiation event; and the Red Cross Society of China has set up three teams for medical emergency response and rescue, three teams for water supply and rescue, one public health rescue team and one psychological relief team.

Section 9: Future Outlook

Future Outlook 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:

At present, both Chinese government administrators and ordinary Chinese citizens “outweigh disaster relief over disaster reduction” to a certain degree and don’t take a forward-looking stance on disaster risk reduction, with a gap between actual work and needs in fund input, team building, material guarantee, etc. for disaster risk reduction.

Future Outlook Statement:

In the future, the Chinese government will implement the Comprehensive Disaster Prevention and Reduction Plan (2011-2015) and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, focus on promoting the construction of important engineering projects related to natural disaster risk and constantly improve its capability of national comprehensive natural disaster risk management. Departments at all levels should develop local disaster prevention and reduction plans for specific industries and integrate them into the national social and economic development plan, and list the disaster risks reduction as the government’s priority work, thus raising the status and function of disaster prevention and reduction. Governments at various levels should state the requirements for disaster prevention and reduction in other relevant plans for land utilization, resource management, energy supplies, urban and rural construction, and poverty-alleviation and development. Governments at various levels should be responsible for the work of disaster prevention and reduction in the areas under their administration, list disaster prevention and reduction into major agendas, build disaster prevention and reduction target responsibility systems at all levels and have responsibilities, measures and inputs in place.

Future Outlook 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:

For a long time, China has combined the disaster management system with administrative management systems at various levels, and implemented single-disaster, sector-specific and region-specific single graded management model. Such management system inevitably leads to many problems in the process of disaster disposal including coexisting overlapping responsibilities and management divorce, inadequate coordination efforts, poor collaboration and no-sharing of information and resources. Under the “one law for one event” legislation model for disaster prevention and reduction, slip laws are unable to deal with unpredictable

catastrophes, without comprehensive legal systems. The work mechanisms and response procedures of disaster emergency disposal are imperfect and the preparedness for catastrophe response is inadequate. At present, China needs to further improve its operation mechanisms for disaster relief and emergency response in fields of disaster relief early-warning response, disaster information sharing, disaster consultation evaluation, emergency response relief linkage, social mobilization, etc.

Future Outlook Statement:

The Chinese government will further make overall coordination of regional capabilities in the fields of disaster prevention and reduction, and closely integrate the disaster prevention and reduction with the regional development planning, construction of main functional area, optimization and upgrade of industrial structure and improvement of ecological environment. China will enhance its capabilities for comprehensive natural disaster risk management, improve measures for reducing the risk of disasters, and establish mechanisms for natural disaster risk transfer and sharing, explore ways to facilitate economic compensation for natural disasters and mitigate losses through shared financing and insurance schemes, and accelerate the development of disaster survey and evaluation system. China will improve prevention standards of urban and rural buildings and public facilities, strengthen the disaster-combat capabilities of infrastructural facilities, improve the urban and rural disaster prevention and reduction system and mechanism, China will continually carry out the activity of establishing “national comprehensive disaster reduction demonstration communities” and strengthen the preparation for disaster prevention and reduction of residents’ houses in urban and rural areas. Combined with construction of the new socialist countryside, China will put forth effort to boost the disaster prevention and reduction capabilities in rural areas.

Future Outlook 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:

The density of monitoring network for natural disasters, the accuracy of early-warning and forecasting, level and timeliness of information dissemination need to be further improved. In some areas, urban infrastructure standards for disaster prevention and reduction are low; the construction of shelters is lagging behind; and the abilities of disaster prevention and reduction is still relatively weak. The supply of emergency relief materials is not enough to meet the needs of disaster relief in variety and quantity; emergency equipment, technical means, telecommunication and emergency broadcasting facilities for disaster relief are out-of-date. The support abilities of science and technology for disaster prevention and reduction need to be further improved. The development of talents for disaster prevention and reduction is lagging behind; inter-departmental and trans-regional coordinating mechanism need to be further improved; the system of publicity, education and training for disaster prevention and reduction must still be improved; and public awareness and ability of disaster prevention and reduction needs to be raised.

Future Outlook Statement:

The Chinese government will vigorously promote the work of natural disaster risk survey, build a national information platform for comprehensive disaster reduction and risk management, with further improved capabilities in natural disaster monitoring and early warning, statistics verification and information services. The government will establish a comprehensive evaluation index system and appraisal system on national and regional disaster risks, carry out studies on comprehensive disaster risk evaluation methods and critical conditions that trigger disasters, and launch relevant pilot and demonstration programs. China will boost the development of its natural disaster monitoring and early warning systems, and improve the disaster monitoring networks. China will build and perfect a comprehensive disaster relief team, systematically improve its emergency equipment for disaster rescue, and fully play the role of all types of resources in guaranteeing the emergency relief supplies. China will strengthen the urban and rural capabilities in the fields of disaster prevention and reduction, improve the urban and rural disaster prevention and reduction system and mechanism, perfect the natural disaster response plans in towns, villages and streets, organize drills timely, and strengthen the capabilities of early warning information releasing. China will strengthen its capabilities for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction, establish and improve its restoration assessment systems and major projects hearing processes, and work well in the fields of the assessment of reconstruction demands, location planning, implementation of projects and technical support.

Future Outlook Area 4

The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 66/199, requested the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. A first outline will be developed for the next Global Platform in 2013, and a draft should be finalized towards the end of 2014 to be ready for consideration and adoption at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2015

Please identify what you would consider to be the single most important element of the post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2025).:

It is important for countries to boost the development of natural disaster monitoring and early warning systems, and improve the disaster monitoring networks covering meteorology, hydrology, seismology, geology, agriculture, forestry, oceanography, grasslands, wild animal epidemic sources and disease monitoring. Information sharing among different departments will be streamlined to avoid redundancies. The capabilities for disaster early warning should be also strengthened by introducing a sound early warning system and an efficient information dissemination mechanism. The construction of space-based information infrastructure for disaster prevention and emergency response must be enhanced and the overall capabilities in natural disaster observation, high-resolution observation and emergency response observation should be increased.

Section 10: Stakeholders

Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report

Organization	Type	Focal Point
China Insurance Regulatory Commission	Gov	Cao Haiqing, Section chief
China Meteorological Administration	Gov	Liao Jun, Section chief
China Seismological Bureau	Gov	Li Yonglin, Section chief
Ministry of Agriculture	Gov	Jiang Xiangmei, Section chief
Ministry of Civil Affairs	Gov	Lai Hongzhou, Section chief
Ministry of Commerce	Gov	Liang Hong, Section chief
Ministry of Education	Gov	Lin Zhihua, Section chief
Ministry of Environmental Protection	Gov	Fang Zhi, Section chief
Ministry of Finance	Gov	Zhu Jun, Section chief
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Gov	Zhang Yi, Section chief
Ministry of Health	Gov	Li Zhengmao, Section chief
Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development	Gov	Jia Shu, Section chief
Ministry of Industry and Information Technology	Gov	Xu Baitao, Section chief
Ministry of Land and Resources	Gov	Hu Jie, Section chief
Ministry of Public Security	Gov	Wei Handong, Section chief
Ministry of Railways	Gov	Fu Feng, Section chief
Ministry of Science and Technology	Gov	Ma Minggen, Section chief

Ministry of Transport	Gov	Yang Guofeng, Section chief
Ministry of Water Resources	Gov	Hou Yingjie, Section chief
National Bureau of Statistics	Gov	Huang Jiakai, Section chief
National Development and Reform Commission	Gov	Wang Yuexian, Section chief
National Surveying and Mapping Bureau of Geographic Information	Gov	Zou Huidong, Section chief
Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the CPC	Gov	Qi Shaojun, Section chief
State Administration of Work Safety	Gov	Gao Shoufeng, Deputy director
State Forestry Administration	Gov	Yang Wanlin, Section chief
State Oceanic Administration	Gov	Yu Jian, Section chief
China Association for Science and Technology	Acad & Research	Zhou Daya, Section chief
Chinese Academy of Sciences	Acad & Research	Ren Xiaobo, Section chief
National Natural Science Foundation Commission	Acad & Research	Liu Yu, Section chief
Red Cross Society of China	NGO	Li Qinghua, Section chief
State Administration of Radio Film and Television	News & Media	Xiao Dangrong, Section chief
PAP Headquarters	Networks & Others	Li Jun, Staff officer
The People's Liberation Army General Staff	Networks & Others	Liu Junjun, staff officer