

Disaster Reduction Action Plan
of the People's Republic of China
(2006-2015)



Office of the China National Committee
for Disaster Reduction

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Disaster Reduction Action Plan of the People's Republic of China (2006-2015)

1. Preamble

In 1998 the Chinese government formulated the *Disaster Reduction Plan of the People's Republic of China (1998-2010)*. During the six years since the implementation of the *Disaster Reduction Plan*, the public awareness of the significance of disaster reduction has grown and the country's ability to respond to disaster has also increased. However, disasters are still an austere challenge that confronts China, which is particularly the truth in the respect of disaster management and disaster risk reduction. All these indicate that, based on new situations, the *Disaster Reduction Plan* need to be put further into practice and that further steps need to be taken to respond to new challenges.

1.1 Challenges Posted by Disasters

1.1.1 China is one of the few countries in the world that suffer most severe natural disasters. The disasters strike in multiple types and high frequency, spread in extensive areas and cause enormous loss. Since 1980s various natural disasters have annually affected in different degrees the life of 200 million people on average and caused thousands of lives to have been lost, 3 million houses to have collapsed, and more than 6.7 million people to have been put under emergent transfer arrangement. The direct economic loss caused by disasters exceeds 100 billion yuan. Natural disasters have become an important factor that affects economic development and

social stability.

1.1.2 Together with the high speed growth of Chinese economy and the rapid development of urbanization, social wealth spreads further into the high-risk zones. Disaster systems will become more complicated, disaster types more diverse, disaster loss more severe and the prevention, resilience and relief of disasters more difficult.

1.1.3 Due to the constant deterioration of China's vulnerable ecological environment, the factors causing natural disaster become more active and the occurrence frequency, sphere of influence and caused loss of disasters will grow larger. It has become a significant issue confronted by the Chinese government how to effectively implement disaster reduction and promote the sustainable development of economy and the society.

1.1.4 At the 2nd World Conference of Disaster Reduction held in Japan's Hyogo Prefecture in January 2005, common understanding was reached on strengthening global disaster reduction in the 21st century and vigorously reducing the loss caused by disasters worldwide. *The Hyogo Framework for Action* determines the strategic goals and priorities of action of disaster reduction in the period of 2005-2015 and provides guidance for action for the countries to enhance the resilience of nations and communities to disaster.

1.1.5 The Chinese government has fully recognized that disaster reduction is critical to the success of sustainable development policies. It regards disaster reduction as an important safeguard for the realization of the overall objectives in national economy and social sustainable development and maintains that disaster reduction should serve national economy and social development and that the relationship between disaster reduction and economic construction should be properly addressed.

1.2 Analysis on the Implementation of the Disaster Reduction Plan

1.2.1 The *Disaster Reduction Plan of the People's Republic of China (1998-2010)* formulated in 1998 has determined various measures of action in disaster reduction in the strategic and systematic perspective.

1.2.2 While concentrating on the goals of sustainable development, the action framework to be adopted in the coming years should be determined through summarization of the implementation of the *Disaster Reduction Plan* and the risks related to disasters should be lowered through enhancement of the national and local abilities to manage disaster.

1.2.3 Currently existing gaps and challenges are identified in the following 5 areas:

- (1) Disaster management (organization structure, legislation framework and policies and measures)
- (2) Risk identification, assessment and monitoring
- (3) Knowledge dissemination, innovation and education
- (4) Reducing underlying risk factors
- (5) Disaster preparedness and reconstruction.

2. Objectives, Expected Outcome and Strategic Goals of China's Disaster Reduction Plan

2.1 Objectives

2.1.1 To summarize the *Disaster Reduction Plan*, formulate new disaster reduction framework and promote and facilitate the implementation of the disaster reduction plan.

2.1.2 To establish specific activities to implement relevant principles and

measures of action in *Hyogo Framework for Action* and *Hyogo Declaration*.

2.1.3 To promote the formulation and implementation of local disaster reduction policies

2.2 Expected Outcome

To continue to reduce the loss of life and property caused by disasters and achieve sustainable development of economy and society.

2.3 Strategic Goals

2.3.1 To integrate disaster risks into China's 11th five-year development plan and stress the significance of disaster prevention, reduction, and preparedness and of vulnerability reduction.

2.3.2 To promote the establishment and capacity building of local disaster reduction organizations and facilitate disaster reduction.

2.3.3 To promote community disaster reduction, enhance community contingency reserve, responsive measures and restoration plans and carry through in practice.

2.3.4 To timely apply various disaster reduction measures to high risk zones.

3. 2006-2010 Priorities for Action

The priorities for action for China's disaster reduction in the future decade are determined in accordance with the basic principles of the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters* and the *Disaster reduction plan of the People's Republic of China (1998-2010)*.

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

The central and local government should formulate necessary laws, regulations and policies of disaster reduction, establish complete disaster reduction organizations and working mechanisms, enlist the extensive participation from various strata of the society and implement through a series of specific measures.

3.1.1 Disaster Reduction Plan

(1) A batch of major projects that will play global and critical roles on the overall objectives of national disaster reduction should be proposed on the basis of full assessment on the implementation of the *Disaster reduction plan of the People's Republic of China (1998-2010)* and integrated into national development plans.

(2) Local government should formulate mid- and long-term disaster reduction goals and plans in accordance with *the Disaster reduction plan of the People's Republic of China (1998-2010)* and on the basis of local conditions and integrate them into local development plans.

3.1.2 Disaster Reduction Laws and Regulations

(1) Launch disaster reduction legislation and relevant survey and study, formulate the national *Disaster Reduction Law* and complete the legal system of disaster reduction.

(2) Formulate and complete the rules and regulations of disaster reduction in governments of various levels.

3.1.3 Organizations for Disaster Prevention and Reduction

(1) Enhance the construction of relevant organizations of disaster prevention and reduction such as the General Office of National Disaster Reduction Committee etc.

(2) Establish organizations of disaster prevention and reduction in the provinces

(autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government) and those prefectures and counties where disasters strikes frequently, which will be responsible for the formulation of local disaster reduction policies and plans, organize and launch major disaster reduction initiatives and perform comprehensive coordination of local disaster reduction.

3.1.4 Disaster Reduction Mechanism

(1) Intensify the function of comprehensive disaster reduction coordination of the China National Committee for Disaster Reduction, strengthen the coordination and cooperation between relevant national departments and establish the communication and sharing mechanism on disaster reduction information between the departments.

(2) Intensify the guidance of the China National Committee for Disaster Reduction and its Expert Commission to local disaster reduction and exert the initiative of national governments at all levels, enterprises and non-profit organizations and social groups to cooperate in disaster reduction.

3.1.5 Resources for Disaster Reduction

(1) Assess the human resources engaging in disaster reduction at all levels, establish reasonable circulation and communication mechanism of disaster reduction human resources and formulate development plans for such human resources.

(2) Enlarge the proportion of disaster reduction spending in financial expenditure and provide fund support for the implementation of national disaster reduction.

(3) Integrate available national disaster material resources, strengthen the research and development of disaster reduction production and increase the utilization efficiency of disaster reduction materials.

3.2 Identify, Assess and Monitor Disaster Risks and Enhance Early Warning

In order to mitigate natural disasters in an effective way, priority should be given to understand the short-term and long-term impacts and manners of such impacts caused by different underlying disaster factors upon the nature, society, economy as well as environment, based on which early warning should be enhanced.

3.2.1 Integrated assessment and disaster risk mapping

(1) A large-scale survey about disaster reduction capabilities is carried out nationwide. Such survey aims to ascertain the actual situation on the disaster reduction capabilities in all regions, to make clear gaps and demands, and to offer decision-making basis to the governments at all levels and relevant departments in working out and implementing socio-economic development initiatives and policies.

(2) Integrated disaster risk map and relevant data are compiled and regularly updated, which are made to public in a proper way.

(3) Underlying disaster factors and vulnerability indicator systems at national and local levels are worked out, which allow the decision makers to assess the impacts caused by disasters upon the society, economy as well as environment, and are publicized to highly risk-prone populations.

(4) By way of national disaster preparedness and reduction bodies at all levels, such data as frequency of occurrence, loss from disasters and social impacts is recorded, analyzed, summarized and made to public.

3.2.2 Disaster monitoring and early warning

(1) Construction of disaster monitoring, early warning and forecast system is enhanced, including weather monitoring forecast, earthquake monitoring forecast, hydrological monitoring forecast, prediction and forecast of fire prevention and pest

and disease damage for forests, monitoring of pest and disease damage for crops, marine environment monitoring, geological disaster monitoring and early warning and the like, so as to afford strong support to various disaster preparedness, disaster relief and disaster mitigation.

(2) A human-oriented early warning system is established, allowing information on disaster to be released in a timely and effective manner, and allowing the public to efficiently and effectively avoid disasters. In doing so, features such as the population exposed to disasters, their gender, cultural background and lifestyle shall be taken into account.

(3) Regular inspection, maintenance and rehearsal mechanism is established, aiming to ensure prompt actions to be taken in case of an alarm or emergency.

3.2.3 Research on science and technology on and product development for disaster reduction

(1) The researches on basic science, technology and techniques related to disaster reduction are supported. Efforts should be intensified for various disaster reduction issues, especially for the input to the research on key interdepartmental and interdisciplinary disaster reduction issues, research and improvement of the methods on risk assessment, monitoring and early warning.

(2) Efforts to construct Small Satellite Constellation for Environmental and Disaster Monitoring Forecast should be intensified. Construction and management of business operation management, data management, and application system are well done, research on data application is proactively developed, and satellite data sharing mechanism is set up.

(3) Center of analysis and assessment for significant disaster-stricken region will be founded, so as to boost capabilities of disaster monitoring, forecast and assessment.

(4) Research, development and popularization of disaster reduction products should be encouraged and initiated, and rate of transforming scientific and technological fruits on disaster reduction to corresponding products should be improved.

3.3 Knowledge dissemination, innovation and education, disaster reduction awareness is cultivated among various social circles.

Publicity and popularization on disaster reduction knowledge should be reinforced, the public's awareness on disaster preparedness and reduction and self-rescue capabilities should be enhanced, and the concepts of the public should be promoted to transit from single disaster resistance and relief to efforts joining reasonable avoidance of risks with disaster resistance and relief.

3.3.1 Disaster information sharing

(1) National basic disaster information service platform and sharing mechanism is founded, in an aim to impel standardization of disaster information.

(2) Construction of disaster information management system at central level is strengthened, local construction is guided, and disaster relief communication network at three tiers – provincial, local and county, is established, so as to ensure keeping abreast of vital natural disaster information in a timely and exact manner.

3.3.2 Disaster reduction by the society

(1) Work out community disaster reduction emergency response plan;

(2) Build up disaster reduction work network in which government, enterprise, social group and individual jointly participate;

(3) By way of campaigns such as publicity, education, training, rehearsal of response plan, knowledge contest and the like, and making use of broadcast,

television, Internet and other media, basic knowledge on disaster reduction such as disaster mitigation, avoidance of risks, self rescue and mutual rescue is disseminated to the public, so as to enhance their awareness on disaster mitigation and reduction.

3.3.3 Disaster reduction by schools

(1) Knowledge on disaster reduction is included in the teaching program for primary and secondary schools, disaster reduction courses are offered, allowing teenagers to acquaint themselves with disaster reduction knowledge;

(2) Disaster emergency rehearsal is carried out in primary and secondary schools, allowing the majority of teenagers to understand basic knowledge on disaster risk avoidance;

(3) Disaster risk assessment is done in the regions where primary and secondary schools and institutions of higher learning are situated.

3.4 Reduce the underlying risk factors

In combination of such factors as environment, geography, weather and hydrology, potential risk factors are minimized on the grounds of departmental development disaster reduction planning and emergency response plan.

3.4.1. Environmental and natural resources

(1) Environmental protection work is reinforced, and natural resources are rationally exploited and utilized, so as to promote the development of population, resources and environment in a coordinated way;

(2) Making use of measures such as integrated flood management and eco-system management, integrated management of environment and natural resources is achieved;

(3) Disaster reduction is combined with adaptation to global climate change, the

trend of global climate change and the disaster risks thus arising are studied and assessed, and responsive measures are worked out;

(4) Sustainable developed is encouraged, and the eco-system is utilized in a rational way.

3.4.2 Public infrastructure

(1) Disaster risk factors are included in the scheme of infrastructure project planning, including design criteria, project examination and approval, project implementation and other relevant factors;

(2) Principal public facilities and infrastructure are designed and renovated, especially school, clinic, hospital, water plant, power plant, communication and transportation route and cultural preservation place. Their disaster resistance capabilities should be strengthened;

(3) In the course of constructing new infrastructures and maintenance of existing ones, formulation of land utilization planning, city planning and post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction, disaster reduction factors are given full account and included in design scheme;

(4) Disaster risk assessment is included in cities and highly disaster-prone regions, especially in the management system for densely populated regions and regions where urbanization growth is speeded up. Housing safety of temporary housing and local residents is guaranteed, including city expansion and renovation of old city area;

(5) Disaster risk assessment is included in rural development planning and management, especially in heavily disastrous and disaster-prone regions, the safety of the residents in these regions should be ensured;

(6) The State encourages revision of existing building codes, criteria and reconstruction criteria, making them more suit local conditions, especially the conditions of the minority of population or marginalized population. By way of consensus upon consultation, capabilities of implementing such criteria are improved, and the housing structures capable of withstanding disasters are designed.

3.4.3 Disaster relief assistance

(1) Disaster relief assistance level is improved, basic subsistence of disaster-suffered victims is genuinely safeguarded, and the victims are assisted to resume production and living as soon as possible;

(2) Input to disaster relief funds at all levels is increased, making the subsistence guaranty level of the disaster-suffered victims adapt to national economy and social development level;

(3) The guaranty scope of disaster reduction funds is widened, special assistance is offered to the peoples suffering from contingencies and city disasters, and new guaranty mechanism for disaster reduction, such as disaster insurance, is established;

(4) During rehabilitation and reconstruction, disaster reduction measures are included in post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction work by way of expert exchange, personnel assistance, and learning of knowledge and experiences;

(5) Construction of social safety network mechanism is reinforced, and assistance work for the poor, senior citizens, the handicapped and other disaster-suffered people is intensified;

(6) Multiple income-generating methods are introduced to the residents in high risk areas, and their living level is improved;

(7) The growth of fund sharing mechanism is promoted, and alternative mechanism for disaster risk fund that is flexible and effective is established;

(8) Private institutions are further encouraged to participate in disaster reduction activities. Disaster prevention awareness of private institutions is intensified through training, so as to allow them to further attach importance to and participate in disaster assessment, emergency, relief assistance, rehabilitation and reconstruction, etc.;

(9) Formulation of response plan on disaster relief and disease prevention, material storage and team construction are strengthened, capabilities on disaster relief, disease and epidemic prevention and emergency treatment capabilities are improved, so as to ensure no major epidemics arise after occurrence of catastrophe;

(10) The people's psychological endurance capabilities and post-disaster rehabilitation work are reinforced, including psychological intervention, especially psychological recovery of the children after disaster.

3.5 Disaster preparedness is enhanced, and proactive prevention measures are made.

The State, governments at all levels, community as well as individual make adequate preparations, actively understand and learn various effective and efficient disaster management knowledge and escape skills.

3.5.1 Disaster preparedness policies and planning

(1) Priority is given to the disaster preparedness work of grassroots units, including community, countryside and key enterprises and institutions, and disaster reduction and preparedness work system for grassroots masses are improved and consummated;

(2) National and local disaster management policies, technology and organizing capacity are improved, including technology, training, human and material resource;

(3) Rehearsal of response plan is reinforced. Local governments at all levels and

the departments concerned should, according to the characteristics of local disaster occurrence, organize to carry out pertinent response plan rehearsal activities of different sizes, so as to allow disaster managerial personnel and broad masses of people to be able to pragmatically master response plan and apply it in practice;

(4) Exchange and cooperation of government bodies at all levels are intensified on the aspects of early warning, disaster preparedness, relief assistance and the like, so as to form unified and coordinated mechanism on disaster reduction and disaster material storage;

(5) Regional coordination mechanism is improved, so as to ensure prompt and effect response is made in all regions under the unified command of the State.

3.5.2 Material storage

(1) Central and local disaster response and relief system on material storage is consummated;

(2) The relevant departments of the central government and governments at provincial, regional and county level should work out pragmatic and feasible allocation scheme on disaster reduction equipment, and improve the level of disaster reduction and relief;

(3) Regional coordination mechanism is consummated, and regional action mechanism and communication system are established, so as to ensure prompt and effective response is made and other regions are assisted in the circumstances where local treatment capabilities are insufficient.

3.5.3 Construction of disaster reduction human resources

(1) The key roles of police officers, armed police, reserve militants and People's Liberation Army (PLA) are played in dealing with disaster contingencies. By way of business training, organizing rehearsal of emergency rescue and disaster relief, carrying out international sessions and exchanges and the like, disaster management

level and professional skills of emergency command and rescue personnel are continuously improved;

(2) Expert database is established, and the role of experts in disaster mitigation and reduction is given to full play;

(3) Social mobilization mechanism on disaster mitigation and reduction is established and improved, and regular social donation activities are carried out, so as to form a situation where the whole society together withstands disasters;

(4) The motivation of relevant interest groups of communities is boosted, so as to create the spiritual atmosphere of voluntary services.

4. Implementation & Follow-up

4.1 Key Action Plans at the National Level

4.1.1 Further Drive the Formulation of the Sectoral & Local Disaster Reduction Plans

(1) Further efforts are needed in the preparation of the disaster reduction plans by the related sectors and local governments at all levels and further guidance will be provided to the key regions and cities in the preparation and implementation of the disaster reduction plans.

(2) By 2010, the related sectors and local governments all over the nation should have substantially completed the preparation of the disaster reduction plans of their own and, in the mean while, further efforts of supervision and inspections are needed to fully promote the implementation of the disaster reduction objectives.

4.1.2 Reinforce the Organization and Implementation of the Major Disaster Reduction Projects and Non-engineering Construction Projects

(1) The ongoing disaster reduction projects and alternative projects determined in the National Disaster Reduction Plan must be properly sorted out and classified.

(2) The major disaster reduction projects that might produce overall impacts must be selected in a scheduled and step-by-step way and well implemented.

(3) Appropriate arrangements must be made in the construction of the disaster reduction projects for agriculture and the rural areas, industry and the urban areas as well as the key regions so as to fully promote the disaster reduction capacity of the entire nation.

4.1.3 Speed up the Studies, Formulation and Promulgation of the Laws and Regulations on Comprehensive Disaster Reduction and the *Law of the People's Republic of China on Disaster Reduction*

The legislation of comprehensive disaster reduction must be put on the agenda and resources will be organized and input into the studies and introduction of the advanced experiences and practices in this regard to facilitate the formulation and promulgation of the *Law of the People's Republic of China on Disaster Reduction*.

4.1.4 Further Improve the National Disaster Management System

(1) The construction progress of the disaster emergency relief assistance system will be accelerated and the inter-ministerial coordination functions of China National Committee for Disaster Reduction and the comprehensive coordination functions in disaster prevention and relief will be brought into full play; further efforts will be made to put in place a uniform disaster management and coordination mechanism, a rapid and accurate information communication mechanism and a powerful technical support system; emergency response precaution plans for various major disasters will be prepared so as to enhance the emergency response capability and disaster management level.

(2) A comprehensive and standardized disaster management system will be set up gradually while the working regime and procedures of comprehensive coordination in disaster prevention and relief will be further improved and the directing and

coordinating mechanisms of disaster relief and assistance will be further intensified so as to facilitate well-coordinated disaster prevention and relief activities and promote the emergency response capability in case of major and unexpected disasters.

(3) Efforts in the construction of disaster reduction projects will be well associated and synchronized with the efforts in promoting the disaster reduction capabilities of various facilities as well as the efforts in the construction of the various non-engineering disaster reduction projects such as reinforcement of disaster reduction management, improvement of the legal system for disaster reduction as well as the enhancement of the disaster reduction technologies.

(4) Further efforts will be made to expand the scope of application of information technology in disaster reduction and the integration of the various information resources to gradually set up a uniform disaster information system and improve the time-to-response and accuracy of the disaster emergency response decisions.

(5) It will be considered as a major task to reinforce the construction of the disaster emergency relief and assistance system and improve the disaster relief and emergency response precaution plan for major disasters; Disaster early warning, preparedness and response and post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction will be incorporated into the scope of management of the public policies at all levels; a national disaster relief materials reserve network will be constructed at all levels and a disaster relief material guarantee system will be set up.

(6) Improvement will be made to the method of appropriation of the disaster relief subsidies adopted by the central government and an appropriation mechanism will be set up for the emergency response funds allocated by the central government for disaster relief purposes; Disaster relief time limits will be defined so as to promote

the efficiency and effectiveness of the disaster relief actions by the governments of the disaster-affected areas at all levels.

(7) An interactive interagency working mechanism and public mobilization mechanism will be set up by relying on a fast and accurate disaster information management and disaster relief decision-making platform to promote the construction of the system of disaster relief forces.

(8) A coordination mechanism will be established for the disaster management agencies; Liaison meetings will be organized on a scheduled and non-scheduled basis for the CNCDR member organizations and yearly meetings of the CNCDR members will be held so as to create a chance of coordination about the problems arising in and exchange of information with regard to disaster management.

4.1.5 Further Strengthen the Studies and Application of the Various Disaster Reduction Technologies

(1) The disaster-related information sourced from the environment and disaster monitoring satellites will be sufficiently used in the activities of disaster early warning and disaster relief guidance and a satellite database will be set up through CNCDR to undertake the corresponding data management functions.

(2) A national disaster information sharing mechanism will be set up and improved and, with CNCDR as the disaster information service platform, the respective standards for disaster information and disaster information sharing will be studied and established in cooperation with the related agencies; Further efforts will be made in cultivating the abilities of disaster information acquisition and improving the integrated system of space, aerial and earth observation; a public disaster information sharing platform will be constructed to promote the ability of disaster information sharing and provide services to the governments in terms of disaster management, scientific researches and public services.

(3) Internet-based disaster information channels directly reporting to the central level will be made available gradually in each county based on the disaster information service operating system that is already in place and interconnects the governments at the central, provincial, district and county levels.

(4) Further efforts will be made in the investigations and studies of the major interdisciplinary and interagency disaster reduction issues, pilot projects will be initiated to overcome the difficult technological issues of disaster reduction with overall impacts, the scope of application of existing disaster reduction technologies will be further expanded and the launching and application of Environment and Disaster Monitoring Constellation will be accelerated so as to utilize science and technology to the full extent in the evaluation of disaster losses and assisting in the disaster reduction decision-making process.

4.1.6 Further expand the coverage of disaster reduction popularization and education activities and organize science popularization and professional training activities on disaster reduction at different levels and of different contents to enhance the public awareness of disaster reduction.

(1) A disaster reduction popularization and education program will be implemented to disseminate the knowledge of disaster reduction to the communities, schools and rural areas, promote the public awareness of disaster reduction and make disaster reduction a public action of self-consciousness.

(2) Professional training will be provided for the disaster management staff so as to bring up a professional team with high efficiency of disaster reduction; the administrative staff, in particular the government leaders at all levels, will be trained in the fields of disaster fundamentals and emergency response management; professional education and training activities with regard to disaster management will be developed to provide a stable reserves of professionals for disaster prevention,

reduction and relief; further efforts will be made to train the management staff at the grassroots levels and the staff of the non-governmental organizations so as to gradually build up a social network of disaster prevention and disaster reduction.

4.2 International cooperation & communication in the field of disaster reduction

Active efforts will be made to extend and reinforce the cooperation with the related nations and the related UN organizations and regional organizations of disaster reduction following the general objectives and priority areas of the national disaster reduction plan and focused efforts of international cooperation will be made in the aspects of disaster monitoring, early warning and forecasts, emergency response and relief for major disasters, comprehensive disaster risk management, community disaster reduction, personnel training and disaster reduction popularization.

4.2.1 Cooperation with regional organizations

Further efforts will be made to strengthen the cooperation and communication with the regional organizations of disaster reduction, especially those in Asia. The Chinese Government will take active part in the construction of the regional information sharing platform and extend further efforts in the development and application of regional disaster reduction technologies so as to promote the regional abilities of disaster response, reduce the potential impacts of disaster risks and construct a safe cultural atmosphere and post-disaster rehabilitation function for the region.

4.2.2 Cooperation with international organizations

Further efforts will be made to promote the cooperation and communication with the international organizations and institutions so as to facilitate reasonable configuration and sharing of the existing resources, promote our own abilities of

disaster reduction and disaster response and construct a safe and harmonious living space.

4.2.3 Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015

The existing mechanisms will be further strengthened and efforts will also be made to establish regional/sub-regional technical supporting capacities and facilities to help build the resilience of nations and communities. Close cooperation will be developed with the relevant international organizations, donor countries and funding agencies and the successful experiments of existing mechanisms shall be utilized to effectively reduce the potential impacts of disaster risks and create a harmonious and safe social environment.

