



12th ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief

Capacity Building on Comprehensive Disaster Prevention and Reduction in China

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Chinese Management Framework of Emergency Response to Disasters

- Organizational Mechanism
- Emergency Contingency Plan System
- Monitoring and Warning System
- Disaster Emergency Relief System
- Disaster Relief Material Reserve System
- Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction System
- Seasonal Basic Life Assistance System
- Social Mobilization System
- Science and Technology Support System





- China's disaster relief work is under the government's unified leadership with different departments involved.
- Disasters are divided into different categories for management including natural disasters, production accidents, public health incidents and social security incidents.
- Disaster relief funds come from various levels of government.





At the central level, China National Commission for Disaster Reduction (NCDR) is the highest coordinating organ for disaster relief. NCDR is composed of 34 disaster-related ministries or agencies in China. The general office of NCDR is set up under the Ministry of Civil Affairs.



14 Relevant Laws on Disaster Management

- the Emergency Response Law of the People's Republic of China
- Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection Against and Mitigation of Earthquake Disasters
- Law of the People's Republic of China on Water and Soil Conservation
- Water Law of the People's Republic of China
- Flood Control Law of the People's Republic of China
- Law of the People's Republic of China on Desertification Prevention and Transformation
- Meteorology Law of the People's Republic of China

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12 Relevant Regulations on Disaster Management

- Regulations on Post-disaster Recovery and Reconstruction of Wenchuan Earthquake
- Drought Control Regulations of the People's Republic of China
- Hydrology Regulations of the People's Republic of China
- Flood Control Regulations of the People's Republic of China
- Forest Fire Control Regulations of the People's Republic of China
- Grassland Fire Control Regulations of the People's Republic of China
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5 Relevant Rules or Procedures formulated by MCA

- Operational Rules of the Ministry of Civil Affairs on Emergency Response to Natural Disasters
- Operational Rules of the Ministry of Civil Affairs on Donation for Disaster Relief
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In China, all the provinces and prefecture-level cities, 98% of counties, 55% of towns (or sub-districts) and 29% of villages (or communities) have established disaster relief contingency plan.

国家自然灾害 救助应急预案

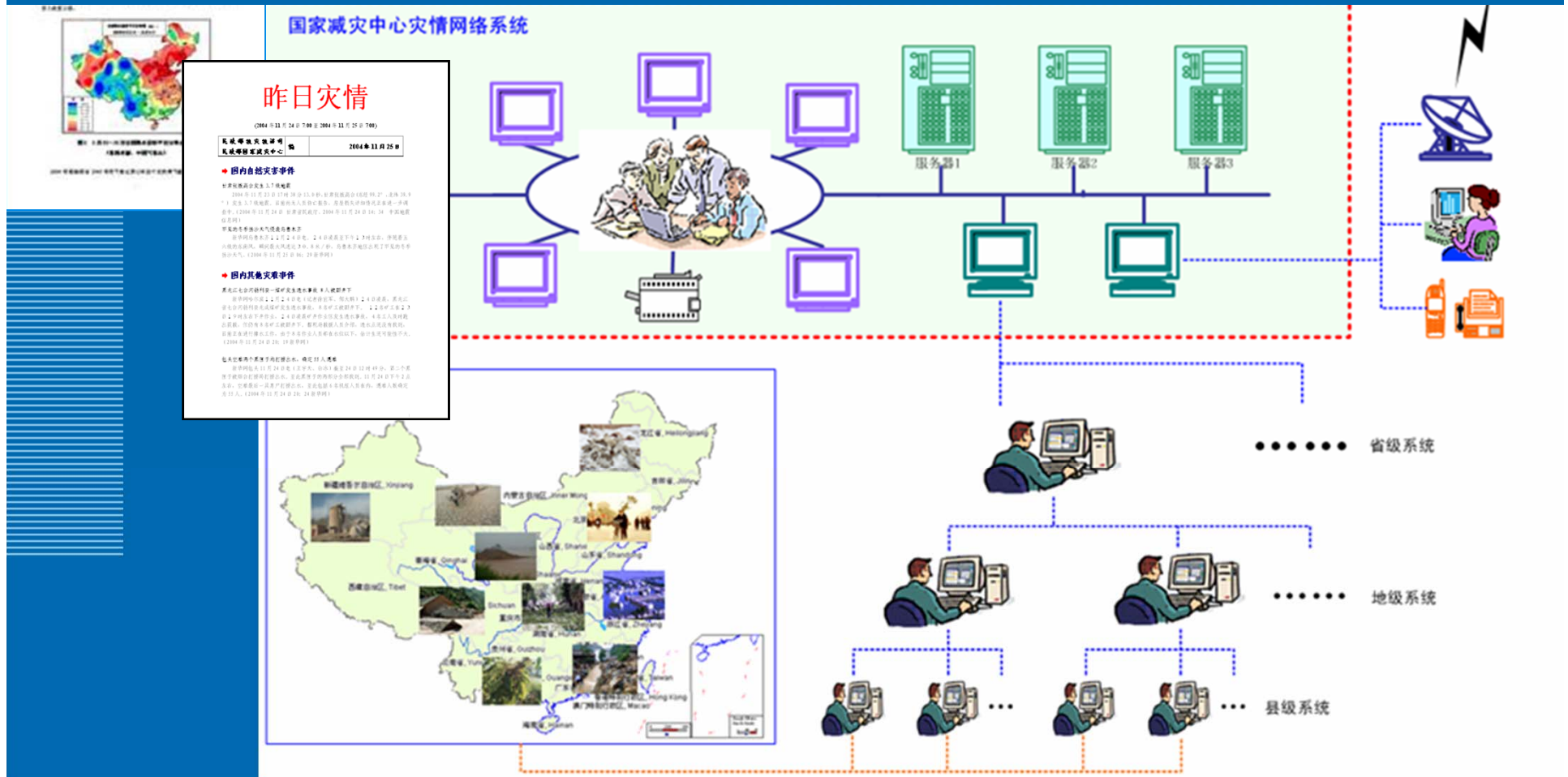
National
Contingency Plan
for Natural
Disasters Relief

国家减灾委员会办公室



Disaster Emergency Relief System

Strengthen management of disaster information. China has realized the 24-hour monitoring of the disasters all over the country, established an information exchange and consultation system among the disaster-afflicted departments, and attached importance to increasing the scientific and technological support in the field of disaster relief management.



Disaster Relief Material Reserve System

China has built relief materials reserve storehouses at the central level in 17 provinces, while such storehouses at the local levels have also been built at part of the areas where disasters are prone to occur.



Post-disaster Recovery and Reconstruction

- 5-12 Wenchuan earthquake
- 4-14 Qinghai Yushu earthquake.





Social Mobilization

social donation system encourages all sectors of society to participate in the disaster relief donation, standardizes the management and utilization of the donated money and materials, and improves a work mechanism in which both government and society coordinate to promote the disaster relief donations.

disaster relief volunteer service NGOs, volunteers and social workers engage in disaster reduction and relief efforts, cooperate with the government in on-the-spot rescue, medical rescue, hygiene and quarantine work, psychological help, material distribution, disaster reduction publicity.



Raising the awareness of disaster prevention and reduction in communities

“Disaster Prevention and Reduction Day”

“Disaster Reduction and Earthquake-proof Project Demonstration Cities”





International Cooperation on Disaster Relief





- 1st Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction, adopted the Beijing Action for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia, Beijing, 27-29 September 2005.
- **East Asia Summit** (EAS) International workshop on social mobilization mechanism and legislative building, Beijing, 28-31 October 2009.





In November 2005, the fifth **ARF** Inter-sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief was co-chaired by China and Indonesia in Bandung, and discussion focused on the principles, concepts and procedures of civil-military cooperation on disaster relief.





- **China-ASEAN** Workshop on Disaster Reduction, Beijing, 23-26 May 2005.
- The Sixth **ARF** Inter-sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief , Qingdao, 18-20 September 2006. sharing disaster relief resources and jointly responding to disasters.
- **ASEAN 10+3** workshop on urban disaster emergency management, Beijing, 5-7 May 2010.



- Workshop on Large-Scale Disaster Recovery in **APEC**, Taipei and Chengdu, China, 22-28 September 2008.
- Workshop on Capacity Building of Long-term Disaster Reduction in **APEC**, Taipei, China, 30 November - 1 December 2009.
- **APEC** Workshop on Assessment Technology of Disaster Losses, Indonesia, 3-6 August 2009.
- The Third **APEC** Forum on Emergency Management of Chief Executive Officers, Vietnam, 15-17 September 2009.
- Workshop on Climate Change and Natural Disaster Response in Asia, Singapore, 4-7 may 2010.



Cooperation of Disaster Relief in SCO

Agreement on Inter-government Mutual Assistance of Disaster Relief for SCO Member Countries, signed on 26 October 2005. The agreement identified the cooperation principles, cooperation mode, cooperation channels, guarantee methods, rights and obligations.

11 sample formats of files for cooperation of disaster relief has been adopted in the 3rd SCO Member Countries Meeting of Ministers of Emergency Disaster Relief, September 2007.



Second SCO Member Countries Meeting of Ministers of Emergency Disaster Relief, Beijing, November 2006.
SCO Meeting of Leaders of Disaster Relief Departments of Border Regions, Urumqi, China, September 2008.



China-Russia Cooperation of Disaster Relief

- China-Russia Cooperation Agreement on Prevention and Alleviation of Emergency, signed in March 2006.
- 1st China-Russia Meeting of Leaders of Disaster Relief Departments of Border Regions, Sanya, China, November 2009.
- 2nd China-Russia Meeting of Leaders of Disaster Relief Departments of Border Regions, Vladivostok, Russia, August 2010.



At the invitation of the EMERCOM of Russia, Chinese government dispatched two rescue teams to participate in SCO drills of disaster relief held in Moscow in May 2009.





China-Russia-India Cooperation Mechanism for Disaster Relief

- 1st China-Russia-India Meeting of Experts of Department of Disaster Relief, Moscow, Russia, July 2008.
- 2nd China-Russia-India meeting of Experts of Department of Disaster Relief, Sanya, China, November 2009.

China-Japan-Korea Cooperation Mechanism for Disaster Relief

- 1st China-Japan-Korea Ministerial Meeting of Department of Disaster Relief, Seoul, ROK, October 2009.



International Humanitarian Assistances



Chinese government always keeps close contact with OCHA, further deepen cooperation in the field of international humanitarian assistances.

- Disaster monitoring and early warning
- Disaster loss assessment
- Disaster personnel training



OCHA



Australian Government



**HUMANITARIAN PARTNERSHIP
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND RECOVERY
WORKSHOP IN ASIA-PACIFIC
26 to 27 August 2009
SINGAPORE**

Session 7: Civil-Military Coordination for Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery



Government of the
Republic of Indonesia



OCHA



Australian Government



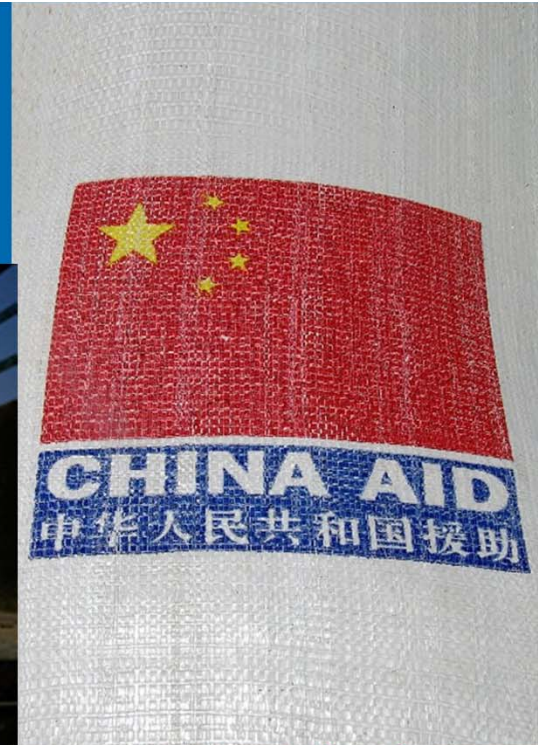
HUMANITARIAN PARTNERSHIP WORKSHOP
FOR THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION 2010:
STRENGTHENING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
AND RESPONSE CAPACITY
5-6 AGUSTUS 2010
JAKARTA

Session 4: Civil-Military Coordination for Disaster Mitigation and Response



World Food Programme

Fighting Hunger Worldwide





China and international community provide mutual support and aid in coping with major natural disasters. In the wake of Indian Ocean earthquake tsunami, South Asian earthquake, tropical storm “Nargis” in Myanmar and other natural disasters, the Chinese government provided financial and material assistances as much as possible and promptly dispatched the rescue teams and medical teams to the disaster-hit countries.





After the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake, more than 170 countries and about 20 international organizations provided us with a great deal of aid funds and relief materials through various channels. International society also timely provides us with lots of food and medical aids after the Qinghai Yushu earthquake.





China International Search and Rescue (CISAR) team was set up on 27 April 2001, passed the United Nations IEC test for heavy rescue teams on 14 November 2009, become the 12th qualified international heavy rescue team in the world and the 2nd one in Asia.

- Algeria earthquake in 2003
- Iran Bam earthquake in 2003
- Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami in 2004
- Pakistan earthquake in 2005
- Indonesia earthquake in 2006
- Haiti earthquake in 2010
- Pakistan floods in 2010



According to INSARAG, CISAR has implemented 14 times rescue missions in China and abroad, successfully saved more than 50 lives and treated more than 17000 the sick and wounded.

International Humanitarian Assistance Efforts from Chinese Government

large-scale flooding in Pakistan

Humanitarian assistance from Chinese government:

Material aid: RMB 120 million yuan worth of disaster relief goods, PLA also timely provided Pakistan with a large number of disaster relief goods assistances including medicines, water purifying equipments, tents, electric generators.

Rescue team: CISAR, 36 medical staff, 19 technical staff and experts, RMB 8 million yuan worth of medicines and medical appliances.





The forest fires in Russia

Humanitarian assistance from Chinese government:

Fund aid: \$ 1 million

Material aid: 20 million yuan worth of disaster relief goods.



Weaknesses and Challenges

- increasing major disasters
- disaster relief equipments lagging behind
- lack of effective coordination for international disaster relief efforts
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Thank you!

