Economic Impacts of Disasters in China

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Economic Impacts of Disasters in China

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Natural Disasters in China

1. China is one of the few countries in the world that are most severely affected by natural disasters.

2. Recent 10 years, the annual death toll is about 2000 on the average in China due to natural disasters, and the direct economic loss is over 150 billion RMB Yuan.
Characteristics of natural disasters in China

- High frequency
- Multiple types
- Regional discrepancy
- Severe losses

The Frequency of Disaster Occurrence in 1990s

- Drought
- Flood
- Typhoon
- Low temperature and freeze
- Earthquake
- Landslide
- Debris flow

90年代中国自然灾害发生频次（次/年）

- 平均年
- 洪涝灾
- 台风
- 低温冷冻
- 7级以上地震
- 海洋灾害

China National Disaster Reduction Center
Ministry of Civil Affairs, P. R. China
Natural disasters losses have been on the rise

- On average, 200 million people are affected by disasters every year whom several thousand people are killed;
- 3 million people need to be resettled, more than 40 million hectares of crops are afflicted by disasters, 2 million houses are destroyed;
- The direct economic losses have totaled more than 100 billion yuan after 1990, 40% higher than in 1980s.
- Typical disasters are as follows:
  - extremely severe floods in the Yangtze River, Songhua River, and Nen River in 1998;
  - sustained severe drought in North China from 1999 to 2001;
  - the earthquake in Lijiang, Yunnan in 1996;
The Annual Population Evacuated from 1990 to 2006

Percentage of the Evacuated Population for Disasters
There are 3,227 people caused to death by all kinds of natural disasters and the emergency evacuated population are 13.84 million and the direct economic loss is 3333 billion US dollar.

There are 1.93 million rooms have been destroyed.
China was severely affected by typhoons and floods in 2006.

Affected Population: 12.08 million
Toll Death: 185
Missing: 46
Emergency Evacuated Population: 582,000
Houses Destroyed: 188,000
Cropland Destroyed: 131,000 hectares
Typhoon RANANIM in Zhejiang Province, Aug. 2004

Affected Population: 12.99 million,
Toll Death: 179,
Emergency Evacuated Population: 468,000
Houses Destroyed: 64,000

Typhoon Bilis in 2006
Losses caused by Bilis

- 657 people dead
- 198 people missing
- 3.37 million people evacuated
- 350,000 houses collapsed

Direct economic losses amount to US$ 4.35 billion (RMB 34.83 billion).
## The Standard Items to Launch the Emergency Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Evacuated Population (in 10,000)</th>
<th>Rooms Destroyed (in 10,000)</th>
<th>Others</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>&gt; 200</td>
<td>&gt; 100</td>
<td>&gt; 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>100-200</td>
<td>80-100</td>
<td>15-20</td>
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<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>30-80</td>
<td>10-15</td>
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<td>IV</td>
<td>(20) 30-50</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>Other Catastrophic Events such as public health events, Social Security events etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## The Financial Input from Central Government on Disaster Relief Projects from 1978 to 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Central Disaster Funds (in 100 million yuan)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
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<td>2006</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Financial Input by the Central and Local Governments on Disaster Relief Projects from 1997-2004

Fund Input From the Local Governments

The local governments have also provided part of the needed financial support for reconstruction depending on their economic capacity.

In the developed areas, such as ZHEJIANG Province, the percentage of the fund from the local governments is more than 70%.

In the middle-developed areas, such as SICHUAN, HUBEI, the local percentage is about 30%-50%.
灾区民房恢复重建管理
Recovery and Reconstruction management

灾区民房恢复重建是指因自然灾害造成灾区群众住
房倒塌或严重损坏需要重新建设和修缮的过程。为规范
灾区民房恢复重建工作，保障受灾群众基本生活，民政
部于2004年11月颁布了《灾区民房恢复重建管理工作
规程》，对灾区民房恢复重建工作进行规范化管理。

截至2005年11月初统计，全国因灾倒塌民房
229.9万间，损坏72.1万间。2005年全国需恢复重建
住房188.6万间，已建成74.2万间，竣工率为
39.45%，还有114万间尚未建成。
Fund Mobilization

1. The central government
2. The local government, means provincial, prefecture and county government budget.
3. Donation and assistance
4. Advantageous policies, such as tax free in land resources, logging, low price on materials etc.
5. Self-support via deposit, lending and laboring assistance etc
In 2006, there are 3.58 billion RMB have mobilized in which 47.69 million RMB from the people in the central government agencies.

In fact, most of the fund have been applied in reconstruction activities.

Some special victims, such as elders, disabled and orphans are to be resettled in the centralized houses.
Reconstruction in Hunan Province
Reconstruction in Sichuan Province
To improve the capacity for the villagers to prepare the natural disasters, Maoming Prefecture has initiated a construction project for disaster reduction since 2002.

By the end of September of 2006, 10.4 billion RMB have been input and 300,000 families (91% of the total living in the mud-houses) have reconstructed their houses and the situation has been obviously improved.

In 2005 and 2006, there are not single person being killed by the natural disasters.
广东省茂名市“告别泥砖房工程”
Reconstruction in Hubei Province
Some Implications for Economic Impacts of Disasters in China

A. It would be a lasting task to reduce the economic impacts of disasters especially with the global climatic change and more frequency of the extreme events.

B. Disaster preparedness arrangements have to be integrated into the whole development policy and the relevant projects should also be listed in the priority lists.

C. The priority projects should always include not only the infrastructure but also the capacity development of the institutions and personnel including the public awareness.
THANKS for Attention!

谢谢！