



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2018/SOM3/EPWG/021

Agenda Item: 11.2

New Framework of Emergency Response

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: China

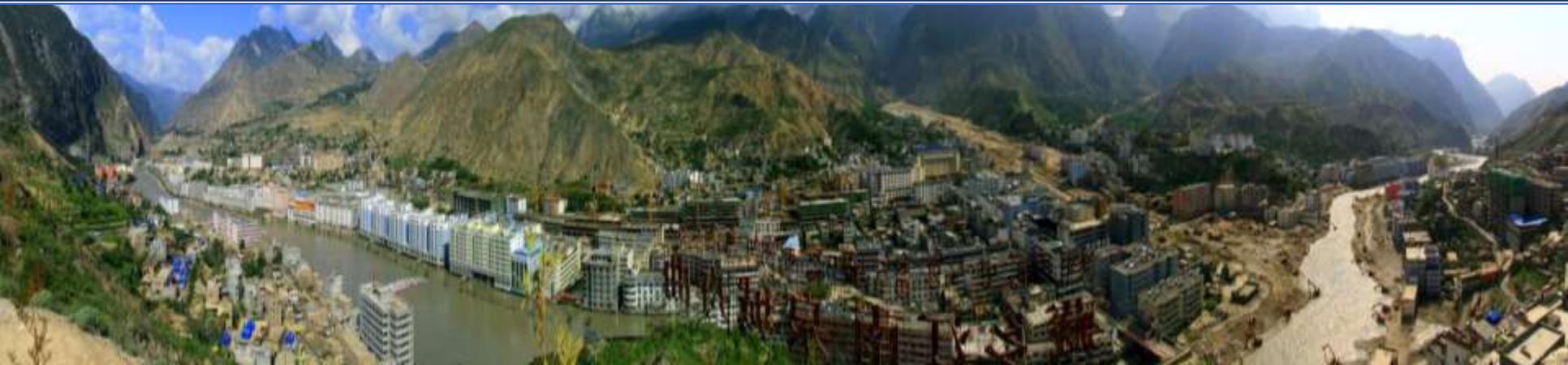


**14th Emergency Preparedness Working
Group Meeting
Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea
10–11 August 2018**



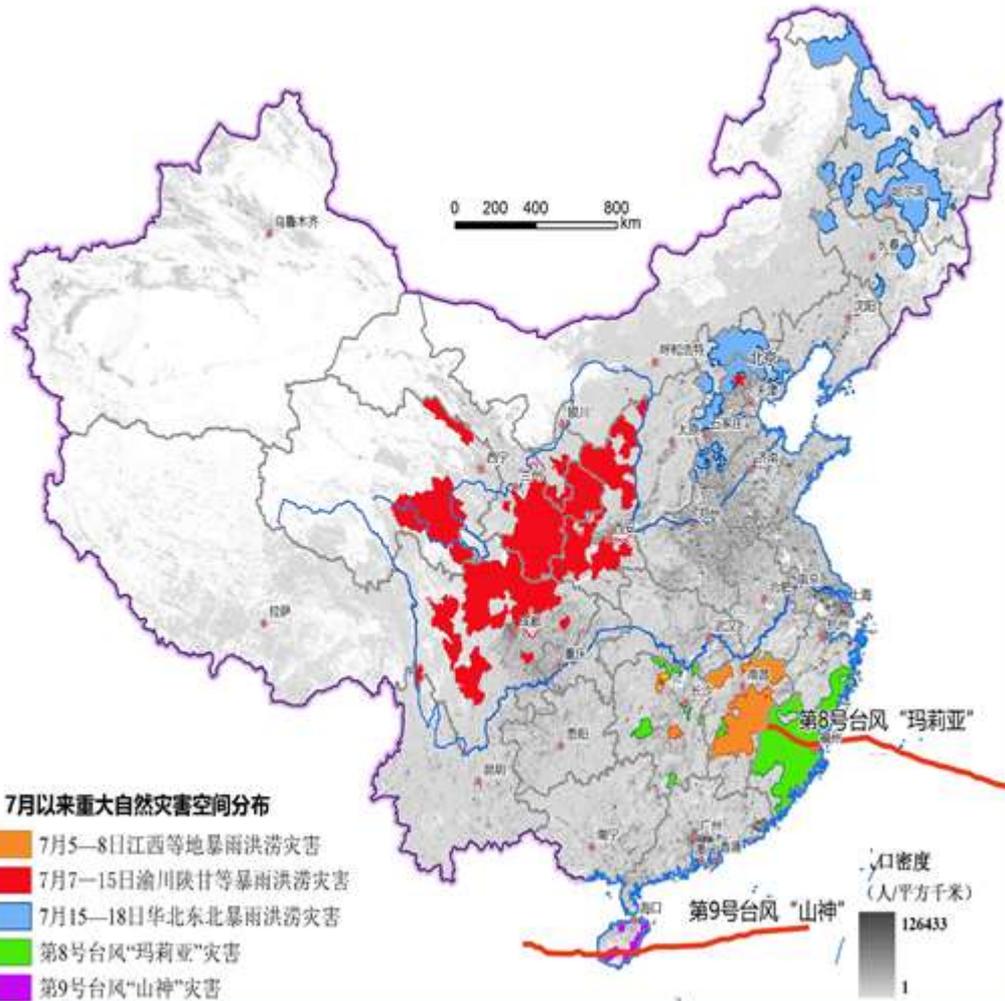
Natural Disasters and New Framework of Emergency Management in China

Ministry of Emergency Management, P. R. China



I

Natural Disasters in 2018



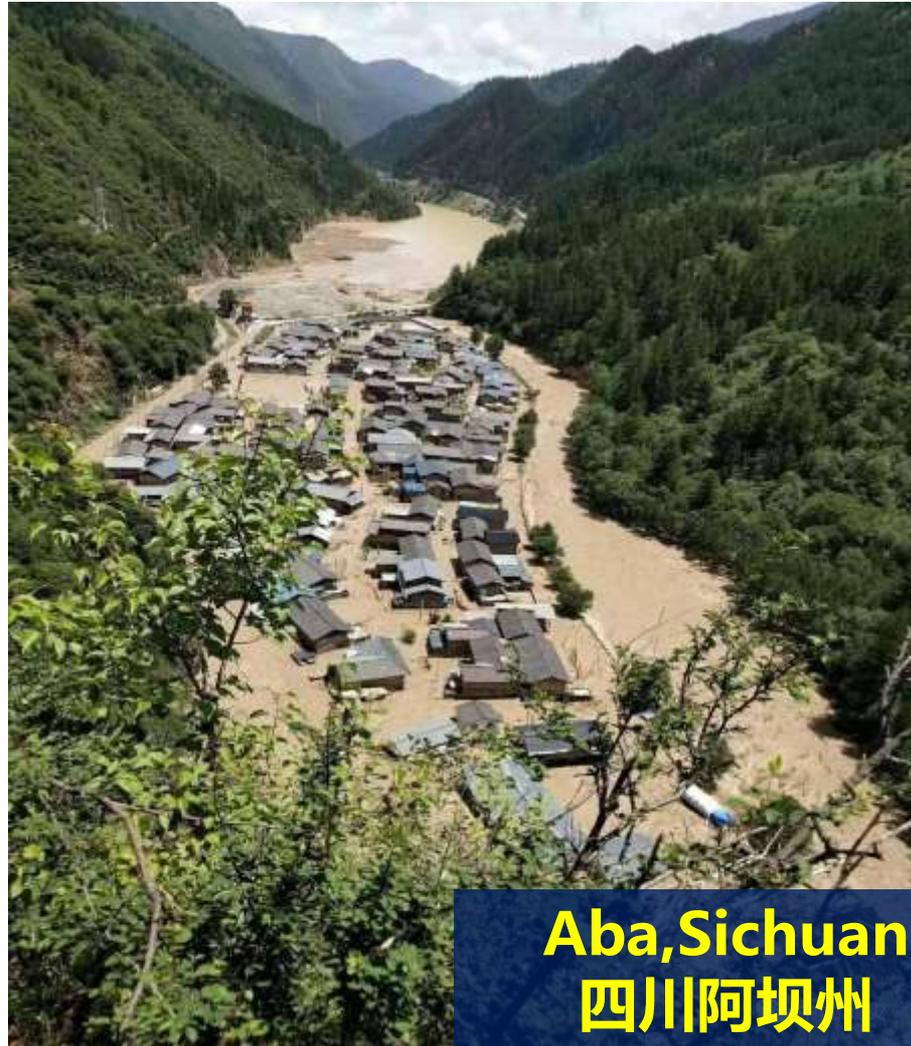
As of 6th August, 87 million people have been affected by natural disasters. **417** people were missing or died. **2.35 million** people were relocated. **51,000** houses collapsed. **117,000** houses were seriously damaged. **934,000** houses were generally damaged. The area of affected crops was **12.31 million hectares**, of which **1.68 million hectares** had no harvest. The direct economic loss was RMB **156.6 billion**.

Natural Disasters in 2018

According to statistics, the losses caused by natural disasters this year were significantly less than the average of the same period of the past five years.

Among them, the number of death and missing, the number of relocated people, collapsed houses and the direct economic loss reduced by **63 %**, **54%**, **85%**, **45%**.

1.1 Floods and geological disasters have a wide range of impacts, and local casualties are heavy.



Aba, Sichuan
四川阿坝州

There have been 26 large-scale heavy rainfall weather processes, and floods and geological disasters have occurred in 31 provinces. The precipitation in Sichuan, Gansu, Beijing, Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang and other places in China is 1-3 times more than the same period of previous years.



Guanyuan, Sichuan
四川广元



Gannan, Gansu
甘肃甘南



Beijing
北京



Heilongjian
黑龙江



Dongxian, Gansu
甘肃东乡

1.2 More typhoon landing than average year and resulted in the relocation of many people.

A total of 4 typhoons have landed in mainland China, and the number of landings has been higher than the same period of the year.

The Typhoon No. 8 "Maria" is the strongest typhoon that has landed in China since this year. The Typhoon No. 10 "Ampil" has the most extensive influence.



Ningde, Fujian
福建宁德



Fuzhou, Fujian
福建福州



福建宁德



浙江温州



江西南昌



江苏南通

1.3 Disaster losses due to drought are light compared to the previous year and have less impact.

In mid-late July, large-scale sustained high temperature weather occurred in the central and eastern regions with frequent floods in the early stages.

The number of high-temperature days above 35 °C in Chongqing and Sichuan provinces reached 10-18 days, and the number of high-temperature days in some cities and counties reached 20-22 days.



1.4 The frequency of earthquakes above magnitude 5.0 is low, causing relatively minor losses.

In the Chinese mainland, there were two earthquakes above magnitude 5.0. The number of earthquakes occurred at the lowest level in the same period of the past five years.

The number of dead and missing people, the number of collapsed houses, and direct economic losses caused were also the lowest values in the same period of the last five years.





The Reform of China's Emergency Management Agencies

In the face of severe disaster situations, the Chinese government attaches great importance to disaster management.

Chinese President Xi Jinping has repeatedly given important instructions on disaster prevention, mitigation, relief and work safety.

Especially at the National People's Congress held on March 17 in 2018, it was decided to establish the Ministry of Emergency Management as an important component Department of the central government.

2.1 Integration of functions.



Work Safety
Emergency Response
Firefighting
Disaster Relief
Geological Disaster
Governance
Flood and Drought Disaster
Governance
Earthquake
Grassland Fire Prevention
Forest Fire Prevention

国务院组成部门调整

组建应急管理部



The New Ministry of Emergency Management with combination of responsibilities of:

- Emergency Management Office of the State
- Fire control of Ministry of Public Security
- Disaster Relief of Ministry of Civil Affairs
- Geological disaster prevention of Ministry of Land Resource
- Drought prevention of the Ministry of Water Resource
- China Earthquake Administration
- Grassland fire control of Ministry of Agriculture
- Forest fire control of Forest Bureau
- National Commission for Disaster Reduction
- State Flood and Drought Relief Headquarter
- State Council Earthquake Relief Headquarter
- State Forest Fire Prevention Headquarters

2.2 Objective of the reform and positioning of responsibilities

The goal of the reform is to build a national emergency response capability system with unified leadership, parity of authority and responsibility and high efficiency.

The purpose is to prevent and eliminate serious security risks, improve the public security system and optimize emergency forces and resources.

2.2 Objective of the reform and positioning of responsibilities

The newly formed Ministry of Emergency Management is the competent ministry to prevent and eliminate serious security risks, the lead ministry to improve the public safety system, the organizational ministry to optimize emergency forces and resources.

Ministry of Emergency Management was been inaugurated on April 16 in 2018.

It will further strengthen disaster risk management, strengthen international cooperation in disaster reduction and contribute Chinese wisdom and strength to the building of a community of shared future for mankind.



Main Characteristics of the Reform of China's Emergency Management Institution

Coordinating the management of natural disasters and production safety accidents is a major reform in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

01

The Chinese government actively promotes the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Adhering to the people-oriented development concept, China not only attaches importance to natural disasters in its disaster management, but also pays much attention to man-made disasters.



Coordinating pre-disaster prevention and emergency response is an important shift in implementing the concept of disaster risk management.

The Chinese government sets disaster prevention as a priority, in conjunction with disaster prevention, combating, and relief.

It adheres to the unification of ordinary disaster reduction and non-ordinary disaster relief, strives to achieve the transition **from post-disaster relief to pre-disaster prevention, from responding to single-type disasters to comprehensive disaster reduction, and from disaster loss reduction to disaster risk mitigation.**





Civil-military coordination and cooperation for emergency rescue is an important measure for building a comprehensive emergency rescue team.

03



This institutional reform puts the public security firefighting unit and the armed police forest unit under the unified administration of the Ministry of Emergency Management.

After the transfer, they, together with emergency rescue teams such as safe production team, become a comprehensive and standing emergency backbone force subject to special management and policy guarantee, which has greatly improved the disaster relief ability.

Coordinating all kinds of supplies and equipment resources is an important task to secure the lives and basic living of the affected people.

04

Through this institutional reform, the Ministry of Emergency Management has integrated various supplies and equipment resources, such as disaster relief supplies for civil affairs, flood control and drought relief supplies for water conservancy, firefighting equipment, and mine rescue equipment, which is critical to immediate emergency rescue and maximum protection of people' s lives.



➤ For the next step

1

China will continue to drive the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

2

China will strengthen the exchange and sharing of disaster information.

3

China will provide disaster relief assistance as appropriate.

4

China will strengthen scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation.

THANK YOU

