

United Nations Development Programme
Government of the People's Republic of China

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Umbrella Programme on Mainstreaming Risk Management into Sustainable Human Development in China

Brief Description

China is a disaster-prone country. Statistics indicate that the impact of disasters is escalating and eroding the progress of development. Increasing degradation has made the ecosystems of many parts the country more fragile and already China is among the countries that are most vulnerable to climate change. Although big efforts have been made over the past decades in establishing much of the required infrastructure for disaster response, the risks and consequences of various disasters continue to evolve. Nationally China has proved to be highly effective in responding to recent huge disasters. But the capacity at local levels varies and public participation as well as awareness remains low.

In this connection, building upon its existing assistance to the Government of China in response to and recovery from disasters, UNDP China will further the partnerships in reducing the vulnerabilities of urban and rural communities and reinforcing national capabilities in risk-conscious policy making to safeguard development processes and ensure development programmes do not create new forms of vulnerabilities. By strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration and multi-hazards management approaches, the programme aims at mainstreaming risk management in development practices and climate change adaptation, enhancing community-based, voluntary participation with emphasis on women's role in community led responses and resilience building. Efforts will be made in piloting and prototype setting at national and sub-national levels, and priority will be given to regions vulnerable to climatic risks as well as poor ethnic minority areas.

Furthermore, as part of the stronger partnership between UNDP and China, UNDP is committed to promote south-south cooperation and global partnerships in disaster preparedness and risk reduction so that other countries and China would mutually benefit from the valuable experiences and best practices obtained in relevant fields.

Signature Page

Country: People's Republic of China

UNDAF (2011-2015) Outcome: Outcome 1.5: The impact of disasters on vulnerable groups is mitigated through enhanced disaster risk reduction and better preparedness and response measures.

Expected CP(2011-2015) Outcome: Outcome 2: Empower communities and civil society to participate in shaping China's cultural and socio-economic development.
Outcome 6: The vulnerability of poor communities and ecosystems to climate change is reduced.

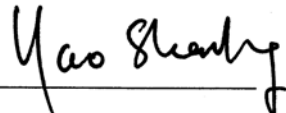
Government Implementing Partner: China International Centre for Economic & Technical Exchanges (CICETE)

Government Cooperating Agencies: Ministry of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Water Resources, State Council Leading Group on Poverty, All China Women's Federation, National Disaster Reduction Center of China, Provincial/Aautonomous Regional Governments of Guangdong, Xinjiang, Guangxi, and Heilongjiang

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Project site: Beijing, Guangdong, Xinjiang, Guangxi and Heilongjiang
Beneficiary country: China

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Other:

Agreed by:

	Signature	Date	Name and Title
Government Implementing Partner (CICETE/MOFCOM) :		29 Sept. 2010	Mr. Yao Shen Hong Director General

UNDP:		30/09/2010	Subinay Nandy Country Director
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBDRR	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CPD	Country Programme Document
CICETE	China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
GOC	Government of China
MCA	Ministry of Civil Affairs
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOFCOM	Ministry of Commerce
MWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NEX	Nationally Execution
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPD	National Project Director
NPMO	National Programme Management Office
NSC	National Steering Committee
PMO	Project Management Office
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIFEM	United Nations Programme for Women
UNV	United Nations Volunteers

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SECTION I. RATIONALE AND STRATEGY

PART 1. Background

Part 1.1 Development Situation in China

Sustainable Human Development facing challenges

Since 1979, with the introduction of reforms, China's GDP has been growing at an average of 9.8 percent per annum, per capita income has increased fifty-fold and some 500 million people have been lifted out of poverty. As highlighted by the 2008 MDG progress report, many targets have been achieved seven years in advance of 2015, including those relating to the eradication of poverty and hunger.

Though enormous achievements have been recorded, there remain a number of significant national development challenges that need to be addressed for China to sustain development progress. There are still 80-90 million people who should be lifted off poverty if calculated using the international poverty line. Many of them are living in remote rural areas or migrating to cities and are experiencing limited access to public services and equity in resource distribution. Disparities widely exist across regions and among different segment of the population. Very often, poverty-stricken areas are ecologically fragile and prone to recurrent geological and meteorological disasters, forming vicious circle of poverty and disasters. Due to over exploitation and environmental degradation, ecosystem in many areas are getting highly vulnerable to the changing climate and less able to buffer its impacts.

Disaster losses are rapidly escalating.

Historically, China is prone to a variety of natural disasters such as floods, droughts, cyclones, snow and hailstorms as well as earthquakes. 70% of the country's cities and 50% its population are located in areas vulnerable to disasters. Evidence indicates that disaster loss is escalating and eroding the progress of development. Official figures shows that in 2009 only, about 480 million people were affected by natural disasters, 7.1 million people were temporarily resettled, 47.2 million hectare of crops damaged, 838,000 houses collapsed, and the direct economic losses were valued at US\$ 37 billion nationwide¹. Since 1990s, various natural disasters, public health emergencies and industrial accidents cause more than 200,000 death and affecting more than 200 million people in China every year, with economic losses accounted for 1 ~ 2% drop of national GDP, becoming important restricting factors for economic and social development.

Furthermore, climate change brings extreme weathers and uncertainties. Records until in 2008 indicate 20 consecutive warm winters in China. In 2009, harsh winter produced intense snowfall inexperienced since decades ago. Already, China is among the countries that are most vulnerable to climate change, and it appears that the impact is being felt by the poor and vulnerable population first - some 95% of the estimated 10 million poorest people in China live in ecologically-fragile zones and are most adversely affected by extreme weather events

¹ The Brief on the Natural Disaster-Induced Losses in China in 2009, No. 2 of 2010, Ministry of Civil Affairs of P.R.C, 12/ 2/2010

including typhoons, floods, and droughts.²

While China lacks systematic recording analysis of climate change related risks, the global report of the Inter Government Panel for Climate Change (IPCC 2007) warns us that the number of losses and deaths due to hydro meteorological hazards will surely increase.

Part 1.2 National Response

Evolving Disaster Risk and Emergency Management Systems

The Government of China attached great importance to disaster response. Unlike some countries in the world, China does not have national level emergency management departments. Instead, many departments share their responsibilities for emergency management with a different scope or approach. In general, several of the leading government departments mandated to deal with specific type of disasters are listed as follows.

The Ministry of Civil Affairs (MCA) generally leads the work of organizing and coordinating disaster relief, with support from other related departments. MCA also assume the responsibilities of supervising and promulgating information on disasters, managing and distributing disaster relief funds and monitoring their use., The National Disaster Reduction Center of China (NDRCC) is specialized agency under the MCA that is engaged in information services and policy studies to support decisions in response to various natural disasters.

China Earthquake Administration (CEA) mandated by the Earthquake Prevention and Disaster Reduction Act of PRC in 1998 to take charge of monitoring, research, and emergency response for earthquakes in light the substantial earthquake threat in the country.

China Meteorological Administration (CMA) is responsible for meteorological disaster preparedness and mitigation. In recent years, CMA has strengthened its monitoring of meteorological disasters to forecast and release information on disastrous weather.

The Ministry of Water Resources (MRW) is leading the work of flood control and drought relief. The State Flood Control and Drought Relief Headquarters is an inter-ministerial mechanism headed by vice premier of the State Council. Its members are administrative leaders of governmental departments and the military, and its working office located in MRW.

The State Administration of Work Safety (SAWS), reporting to the State Council, is the non-ministerial agency of the Government of China responsible for the regulation of risks to occupational safety and health in China. Emergencies that SAWS and its affiliated institutes respond include traffic incidents, mine safety and etc.

The Ministry of Health (MOH) is an executive agency of the state which is involved in the control of public health emergencies such as outbreak of diseases, pandemics, food safety issues, and coordinates the utilization of resources and expertise where necessary.

² UNDP Country Programme Document for the People's Republic of China, 2011-2015

In the past decades, China is experiencing a variety of natural disasters, epidemics, industrial accidents and public security events with increasing frequency, scale and impact to the society. These trends called for more systematic and multi-sectoral approaches in response to those emergencies, of which the traditional single-sector response with strong orientation on large-scale engineering projects has apparent limitations. To meet the challenge, the National Committee for Disaster Reduction (NCDR) consisting of 34 ministries and central government bodies was established in 2000, with its working office located in the Ministry of Civil Affairs. As a political consultative mechanism, the setup of NCDR doesn't change much of the narrow focus on disaster relief, largely due to departmentalized mandates and resource allocation.

Some disaster information management systems for specific classes of disaster including flood, drought, forest fire, earthquake, snow, and sandstorm have been established and the study of disaster emergency inspection and assessment has been expanded. However, these systems are operating separately under different authorities and the question of how to integrate and utilize them remains.

The evolution of a new emergency management system in China started after the SARS epidemic in 2003. Beyond the lessons learned from the SARS response, the Chinese government modified many related tactical regulations. President Hu Jintao (July 2003) at national SARS working meeting pointed out problems and stressed the significant improvements needed to cope with risks and unexpected events. The Central Party's Plenary Session in the year also emphasized the needs to 'establish and improve a variety of early warning and emergency response mechanisms, improving the response to emergencies and risks.' In the following years, the 'One Plan Three Systems' strategy has been gradually set up as the basis of a new emergency management system in China. 'One Plan' refers to national contingency plan. 'Three systems' respectively refer to structure, law and mechanism. Using contingency planning as an entry point, the reform starts from standardizing processes in respond to emergencies, with an aim to gradually adjust and establish a comprehensive emergency management system that ruled by law.

By 2007, there were 35 laws and 37 regulations published in China cover various areas of emergency management from environmental, safety, health to security. However, these laws were limited in scope, unable to become one systematic program. On November 1, 2007, "*The Law of the People's Republic of China on Emergency Responses*" came into effect. This law is the major milestone of systemic emergency management in China. With this law, emergency management in China has obtained legal support from all levels authority from central government to local.

In recent years, China has gone through a series of harsh ordeal, illustrated by unprecedented snow sleet, devastating earthquakes in 2008, and the severe drought followed by worst flooding and landslides in a decade that hit most parts of China in 2010. The Government of China were widely appraised for it effective. In the meantime, major weakness also exposed such as under-defined responsibilities and authority of emergency offices within the State Council and local governments; and preparedness as well as risk reduction are yet to be major focuses of the emergency management work in China. The further development of the systems calls for more strategic adjustment and exploration.

Emerging and urgent issue of Climate change

The Government of China has moved in recent years to undertake a comprehensive scientific and policy reviews and has developed a National Action Plan for Climate Change. Thus, the Government has consistently indicated that it treats climate change as a serious and urgent problem and encourage all level of government to achieve energy saving and emission reduction targets. Trends indicate that climate change will continue to increase in profile and investment for projects will go up.

Within these trends perceptions persist that there is no clear roadmap for climate change adaptation. Recent policy research³ argued that climate change adaptation in China has been dominated by scientific and technological approaches around climate science, agriculture, engineering and technical measures to address the impact climate change. Most of these approaches are still at the research and planning stage thus major gaps remain between the policy and implementation.

In most parts of China there has been relatively little consideration and few examples of planned adaptation strategies for climate change. Institutionally, local governments are still in the very initial stage of institutional setup without much guidance and experience to learn from. Moreover, public awareness on climate change remains low and there is a general lack of in-depth understanding of the impact of climate change to local economic and social development, ecology, health as well as other aspects of human life. The situation results in relatively low civil participation and hinders the overall governance of climate change initiatives. The national government is making efforts to change the situation by establishing a formal Climate Change policy which has required the provinces to incorporate adaptation into their formal development planning.

Linkages between Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

Although climate science is not perfect and uncertainties in climate models remains, evidence shows that a major portion of the impacts of climate change will materialize through variability and extremes. Practices in the past have provided evidences that strategies to address the vulnerability to natural hazards are a key component of adaptation to climate change. Many existing tools, methodologies and mechanisms used for DRR could be better applied for integrated approaches. On the other hand, changing risk patterns directly affect disaster preparedness and prediction efforts. In addition, an important underlying reason to explicitly address CCA in reducing disaster risk is that climate change is not just affecting the risk of extremes, but also the underlying vulnerability and resilience, through smaller-scale, less spectacular and more subtle changes that affect people's livelihoods and resilience. Therefore, the integrated application of DRR and CCA will not only be complimentary to each other, but also contribute to broader development processes related to livelihoods alleviate of poverty; natural resource management, as well as mitigation and human security.

That said, given the above analysis on the development context of China, operable frameworks that link good risk management with adaptive efforts in both policy and practice dimensions are the key for next-step alignment of DRR and CCA. Pilot experience are

³ Climate Adaptation in Asia: Knowledge Gaps and Research Issues in China for DFID and IDRC. ISET International. September 2008

needed in breaking institutional barriers, fostering cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary partnership and exchange, building knowledge and capacities among various stakeholders, aiming for producing replicable examples to influence central level development planning and priority setting.

Increasing International Cooperation in Disaster Risk Reduction

In coping with major natural disasters, China has engaged in mutual support and aid with the international community. After the Indian Ocean tsunami of December 2004, China provided the largest emergency aid in its history, totalling 687.63 million Yuan, to the affected countries and related UN agencies. Following this, China also provided relief funds to Hurricane "Katrina" (2005) in the United States of America; to the Pakistan earthquake (2005) and in 2008, to Myanmar (Cyclone Nargis). After the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake, China received much support from the international community. Over 170 countries and regions, as well as more than 20 international organizations, provided funds totaling over 4.4 billion yuan and large batches of relief materials to China.

China has actively taken part in disaster-reduction cooperation within the framework of the United Nations, and has built up close partnership relations with many UN organizations. Experts sent from China have joined various UN disaster response missions, repeatedly undertaking UN tasks. China is also a signatory to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 as part of its vigorous efforts to promote global partnership in reducing disaster impact through a systematic approach.

Part 1.3 International Assistance

Partnership with UN

The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) harmonizes the development assistance of UN agencies in China and supports government initiatives through multi-year programming cycles that respond to prioritized needs. In the newly developed 2011-2016 UNDAF, the UN system in China has identified the following, ‘due to the vulnerability of China’s ecosystems, adequate measures must be taken to increase resilience through adaptation to climate change’s present and future impacts, both in China’s highly vulnerable cities and rural areas.’ The document also emphasized that ‘UN will help to strengthen national capacities for emergency response and management, enhance public education and awareness on disaster risk reduction, and help to integrate disaster risk reduction practices, including consideration of the special needs, capacities and rights of women and other vulnerable groups, into China’s broader development agenda.’

Within the framework of the UN Resident Coordinator System, the UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) is functioning in China. UNDP has been providing secretariat support to the UNDMT in coordinating UN work and assistance to the government for emergency preparedness and response, and issuing reports to the international community. In line with the new UNDAF, UNDMT will focus on the protection of the rights of the most vulnerable during response to and recovery from disasters, and strengthening of institutional policies and capacities for disaster preparedness, response, and management are strengthened (UNDAF Outcome 1.5), which UNDP has a major role to play.

UNDP in Disaster Response and Recovery

While China has made efforts over the past decades in establishing much of the required infrastructure for disaster response, the risks and consequences of various disasters continue to evolve. In this connection, UNDP as a member of UNDMT has been assisting the Government of China in establishing strategic partnership and strengthening inter-governmental mechanism for disaster risk management (DRM). Related programme were implemented before 2008 with focuses on enhancing coordination for risk assessment and policy formulation, and improving capacities in planning and implementing risk reduction, preparedness and responses in China.

Since 2008, UNDP has been substantively involved in the relief as well as the early recovery efforts in response to the massive earthquake that jolted southwest China. Under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), UNDP and partner organizations are implementing an Umbrella Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (ER&DRM) in the earthquake-affected areas, providing targeted technical assistance to accelerate key early recovery processes in livelihoods restoration, shelter rebuilding, strengthening hydraulic safety, and environmental rehabilitation. In the meantime, efforts are made in improving risk awareness, knowledge and practices in early recovery, piloting community-based disaster risk reduction with strong civil and voluntary participation, making disaster risk reduction an integral part of the long-term development and poverty reduction strategy of China. The UNDP early recovery efforts were powered by strong partnership from Canada, Norway, Saudi Arabia and UK. A core part of the UNDP early

recovery efforts is the integrated early recovery assistance in some 20 poor and vulnerable villages in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi. In close partnership with the State Council Leading Group Office on Poverty Alleviation (LGOP), UNDP works across sector boundaries to boost synergized operations and integrated results in poor communities. Innovative approaches are being applied through participatory planning, empowerment of vulnerable groups, capacity as well as resilience building of the communities in recovery. The successful pilot experience is being replicated in the scale-up reconstruction programme in more than 4800 poor villages.

In 2009, China announced its plans to pursue low-carbon development. In this connection, UNDP-supported project on “Provincial Programmes on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in China” assisted 31 provinces/autonomous regions develop their provincial level programmes and actions. By the end of 2009, a total of 17 provincial/regional governments had endorsed and promulgated provincial climate change programmes. UNDP also supported the conduct of training programmes to strengthen the capacity of energy conservation centers in 9 provinces. Towards the end of the year, the government requested UNDP to help strengthen the capacity of provinces to implement low-carbon development and climate change adaptation strategies under the 12th Five-Year Development Plan.

The new UNDP Country Program for 2011-2016⁴ also recognizes the needs to work with partners in reducing the vulnerability of poor communities and ecosystems to climate change. On one hand, this will call for the strengthening and enforcement of policies, legal, institutional framework for the sustainable use of land, water, the conservation of biodiversity, and other natural resources in fragile ecosystems at different levels. On another, UNDP will support initiatives that integrate vulnerability assessments, disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change into local development planning and service delivery in support of poor and vulnerable communities.

China Climate Change Partnership Framework

In April 2008, a joint programme was developed by the nine UN Agencies in coordination with the respective counterpart Ministries/National/Local Agencies, scientific community and the private sector and under the coordination of the UN Theme Group on Energy and Environment, the Ministry of Commerce and the Office of National Climate Change Coordination Committee at the National Development and Reform Commission. This programme is very relevant to this new project. It seeks to address three major areas: (1) climate change policy, (2) mitigation, and (3) vulnerability assessment and adaptation.

The adaptation component is still on pilot stage and is limited in geographical scope. Nevertheless, when completed, this new proposed project can build on the results of the ‘joint programme’ particularly those related to adaptation. The adaptation component addresses the areas of: a) poverty reduction, b) agricultural development in the Yellow River basin, vulnerability assessment and adaptation measures, c) water management in the Yellow River basin, improved groundwater monitoring in high risk areas, d) health: strategy for adapting China’s health planning and practice to climate change, and e) employment; assessment of vulnerabilities and provision of adaptation strategies. The experiences drawn from this joint

⁴ Draft country programme document for the People’s Republic of China (2006-10), Executive Board of UNDP an UN Population Fund, 6 April 2005, DP/DCP/CHN/1

programme will feed back into this new project and can provide “road maps” on how to integrate adaptation concerns into development.

Other International Partners

Other relevant initiatives and work supported by international organizations in China include:

- ❖ As part of its global strategy in promoting the need to adapt to climate change, DFID’s activities in China include developing a risk assessment methodology to screen domestic infrastructure investments and projects to assess how their long-term viability might be impacted by climate change; and assessing the impacts of climate change on certain watersheds through its ongoing bilateral programme on water resource management.
- ❖ DFID China has worked with Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Ningxia CDM service centre and Ningxia Meteorological Bureau in conducting a regional Integrated Assessment in the province, studying impacts of changing climate and vulnerability in agricultural sector, helping design a regional adaptation framework and strategy for Ningxia, and improving local capacities, knowledge, and awareness to climate change.
- ❖ WWF China has organized a collaborative programme funded largely by HSBC Corporation with several relevant components focusing on the Yangtze River Basin. Their project will assess the vulnerability of Yangtze basin to climate change, with the objective of maintaining and restoring the ecosystem of the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River.
- ❖ The World Bank (WB) is helping China adapt to changing climate through significantly stepping up its research and analytical work on climate change across sectors and issues; the focus includes the local, national, regional, and global levels. The main objective is to support client countries in understanding climate change and development linkages, with attention to the nature, costs, and social dimensions of adaptation in each country.
- ❖ Global Environment Facility (GEF) supported the Hai Basin Integrated Water and Environment Management Project to promote institutionally-coordinated and effective local and basin-wide water and environment planning and management, and enhance local capacity in water and environment knowledge management and implementation.

Part 2. Strategy

The goal of this project is to reinforce capabilities of risk-conscious policy making and development planning; improve cross-sectoral collaboration and coordination under a multi-hazards management mechanism; mainstream integrated risk management approaches in development practices and climate change adaptation; enhance broader community-based, voluntary participation with emphasis on women's role in community led responses and resilience building, and promote knowledge sharing and learning to facilitate informed decision-making. The goal will be achieved through capacity and knowledge building; demonstration and prototypes at national and sub-national levels; empowerment of communities and public-private partnership. Under this project, priority will be given to regions vulnerable to climatic risks as well as ethnic minority communities.

2.1 Objectives and scope of the project

The programme aims at making positive influence on China's development policies and practices by incorporating comprehensive risk management approaches.

- 1) Building knowledge and consensus of risk governance through policy promoting platform.
- 2) Creating examples of risk-conscious development planning through innovative pilots; strengthening cross-sectoral, multi-hazards management and preparedness;
- 3) Mainstreaming risk management with development process in legislation and policies.
- 4) Enhancing China's role in international cooperation/South South cooperation in disaster risk management and recovery.

Component 1: Building knowledge and enhancement of risk governance among policy promotion network

In the complexity of China's social, economic and natural environments, there has been a general lack of clarity in understanding the concept and scope of good risk governance. Managing risk is often seen as a constraint rather than an opportunity for good development. And efforts to address multi-hazards are often limited by departmentalized barriers and fragmented information and resources. The missing link between government-driven approaches and civil society response make inadequate risk communication and hard to achieve social consensus.

To address these challenges, it is important to change the mindset of risks and develop a policy promotion network. Such a network refers to an informal structure of relevant actors involved in the formulation and implementation of a public policy, which is known as a determinant of policy process and policy outcome and reflects the changing relationship between state and society. Typical policy promotion network will include government officials, academic researchers, community activist, business and other stakeholders. As a specific form of governance, the network will serve to promote the dynamic and interactions among multi-sectoral actors in understanding risks and relevant policy-making, interpretation and implementation. In the formulation and evolvement of such a network, UNDP will

actively seek collaboration with key departments and organizations of Government, policy research or advisory bodies, community and volunteer-based groups, as well as enterprises, thus forging a multiple partnership to jointly push forward risk governance into policy process.

Component 2: Creating examples of risk managed development planning through innovative pilots; strengthening cross-sectoral, multi-hazards management and preparedness

From past experience of China's reform and opening-up process it can be concluded that new policies often start with local level pilots, testing the waters with small initiatives before scaling up where successful. Also central to the Government's strategy is a scientific approach to development, basing policy on empirical data and evidence. Therefore, to mainstream integrated risk management in development strategies, the feasible entry points are also at the local level. In particular, the 'territorial-based' principle of current emergency management system also gives local governments spaces and flexibility for policy innovations.

In addition, while climate change adaptation remain to be a new policy arena in China, examples that demonstrate benefits of better climate risk management for development will have a catalytic effect. Pilots that are replicable and at a relatively low cost will further provide incentives to central and local governments in their efforts of adapting to climate variability.

Building upon existing partnership in community-based disaster risk reduction, UNDP together with UNV will further support volunteer driven initiatives on community-based vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation. By building broader partnership between public, private and voluntary organizations, the programme will promote the use of feasible technologies as well as innovative market-based solutions, aiming for long-term investment that blends risk transfer with risk reduction.

Component 3: Mainstreaming risk management with development process in legislation and policies

Efforts will be made to document and analyse lessons learned from the pilot projects, as well as review and evaluate policies and practices that mainstream risk management approaches into China's macro-development. By becoming a policy tool for key development areas including poverty alleviation and climate change, and promoting the constructions of relevant laws, regulations and policy system, this strategic alignment of risk governance will correspond with the adjustment of relevant structure and mechanisms, as well as changing in the legal and regulatory frameworks, and ultimately fit into the overall strategic transformation of the development in China.

Component 4: Enhancing China's role in international and South-South cooperation in disaster risk management and recovery.

Recent increase in South-South cooperation in disaster risk reduction and mutual aid assistance following major disaster events provides new channels for cooperation with other

countries. China, regarded as the largest developing country takes South-South cooperation as an important policy matter and has been very active in bilateral, sub regional and international cooperation in disaster risk reduction. However, while there is an increasing consensus on how to address risk reduction through the Hyogo Framework for Action and Ministerial Declarations, national capacities, knowledge and experiences between the developing countries are not quite the same. Developing countries generally suffer from weak DRM institutions and inadequate resources. Almost all are in the “reactive mode” of coping with increasing frequency of catastrophic events which pose difficulties for further expansion of South-South cooperation. There is no mechanism for monitoring results of existing cooperation and a process that feedback to further improvement based on lessons learned/observed.

Through this programme, the Government of China and the UNDP shall proceed from a strategic perspective, probe actively and intensively new channels and ways for cooperation in risk reduction and recovery. Building on existing cooperation and practices, the programme will facilitate:

- A stocktaking of existing modalities available for international cooperation in DRR and recommend best way to enhance China’s role.
- Enhancing of sub regional cooperation in early warning systems and preparedness for extreme weather events in Southeastern coastal provinces.
- Conducting systematic analysis of information on existing knowledge in DRR, Recovery, CCA and associated specialization in China. The platform that links knowledge and policy within China, may also serve as a bridge between China’s DRR/CCA expertise and the world.
- Analyzing capacity gaps and identifying other countries who can share knowledge useful for the project’s pilot activities⁵. Identify countries in the region that need expertise and facilitate planning of specific cooperation among countries.
- Support DRR institutions in China in developing an innovative plan for promoting and implementing their role in international cooperation.
- Provide ongoing support in monitoring and communicating results, including visibility.

Pilots at the Provincial level

A number of provinces prone to natural hazards will participate in this programme. Below describes the context and issues at the provincial level.

⁵ Example- linking CCA and DRM in the Philippines and Indonesia with support from UNDP

Xinjiang – Strengthen Snow-Melting Floods Control in Western Mountainous Region of China

Overview

Xinjiang is also a region prone to natural disasters, every year 60% of the population lifted got out of poverty return to poverty due to disasters. Weather-related disasters such as floods, droughts, gales, sandstorms, as well as snowstorm have the biggest impact. Among these, Xinjiang has long been plagued by floods and drought disasters. In recent years, scope, frequency and damage of flooding in Xinjiang has increased due to the changing climate as well as socio-economical situation. From 1996 to 2006, there has been five major floods, quite some river have experienced flooding that was the worst over the past hundred years. In the past ten years, the losses caused by floods in Xinjiang have amounted to 8.368 billion yuan. In 2010, due to higher than average snowfall in the previous winter, Xinjiang also experienced frequent incidence of snow-melting floods in the north. So far there have been 45 such floods. 15.55 million people were affected, 3 dead, and 3.3 million were urgently evacuated, with direct economic losses of more than 300 million yuan. Researches also indicate that Xinjiang is likely to suffer more natural disasters in the coming ten to twenty years.

Flood control is a major strategic issue that directly relates to China's national economic growth and well-off society development. It also has a significant impact on social stability and security. At present, China's floods control system is far from mature, particularly in the western part of China, where basic infrastructure are relatively poor, risk management left behind, and new challenges such as climate change and extreme weather are increasing. To addressing these constraints, the Chinese governments attached great importance on flood and drought control and prioritize it as a major task of work. However, how to make effective early warning and preparedness prior to the disasters and protect hard-won results of development remain to be a serious challenge.

Objectives and Initiatives

1. Improve catchment hydrological information surveillance

To improve monitoring of hydrological information in typical river basin areas; provide data and evidence for floods forecasting and floods control management; establish a long-term effective model of high-mountain disaster surveillance technology and application.

- Support the investigation, deployment and design of high altitude mountain hydrological surveillance sites
- Procurement of automatic meteorological observation and monitoring facilities, office equipments and vehicles
- Set up mountainous weather surveillance stations and automatic monitoring sites
- Establish surveillance network and information sharing platform, promote the utilization of satellite-based remote sensing technology, and the corresponding software development

2. Enhance snow-melting floods prevention capacities

To initiate snowmelt flood forecast model and major river floods control management system, thus enhance and improve the existing floods control system in the watershed areas.

- Establish spatial data processing system, as part of an integrated disaster information management and public notification system in support of effective early-warning and emergency response.
- Initiate and pilot on snow and ice remote sensing monitoring system, promote rapid identification of specific type of disaster, place of occurrence, scope and extent of damages, and projection of potential transition of risks as well as impact.
- Strengthen floods early warning system and integrate into local disaster management system, prioritizing floods control and disaster risk reduction projects

3. Snow-melting floods emergency management capacity building

Through skill trainings and on-site demonstrations, to promote the application of snowmelt flood forecasting model integrated hydrologic floods control management system to surrounding areas, improving floods control management of local governments.

- Support institutional and individual capacity building in utilization of adequate technologies and knowledge.
- Organize two training workshops on hydrologic monitoring system
- Organize 3 times application trainings on flood control management system
- Promote snowmelt floods control management system

Guangdong - Enhance regional cooperation in risk management with greater involvement of communities and civil society

Overview

Guangdong faces the South China Sea to the south and has a total of 3,368 km of coastline. The Province has a typical sub-tropical climate of coastal areas. Severe droughts, rainstorm and floods are recurrent as was the case in 2010. Every year, there will be 6-8 typhoon and tropical cyclones hit the region. Due to complex terrain and landscape features, the province is also prone to geological disasters such as earthquake, landslides and mudflows. The annual economic loss due to natural disasters in the province has amounted to 19 billion Yuan. Moreover, accelerated human development activities and the changing climate are influencing the risks patterns and bringing more uncertainties. The geographic location of Guangdong also calls for more joint planning and risk reduction interventions with other sub-economies in the Pearl River Delta region.

Objectives and Initiatives

1. Set up an emergency response volunteer platform

To broadly mobilize social resources to participate in risk management, and enhance public participation in the prevention and preparedness of risks, the emergency management authority will draw on the international experience and best practice, strengthen the organization and the mobilization of volunteers, improve the efficiency of emergency response through mobilizing community resources and support capacity development of volunteers to play an active role in emergency response and management process. .

Key activities include:

- Set up volunteer information management system, standardize the recruitment and management processes
- Provide targeted training and capacity development assistance to volunteers according to their background and professions;
- Promote knowledge building and experience sharing on voluntary participation in emergency management.
- Organize volunteers to participate in emergency response, incident investigation, information collection and reporting, as well as other emergency relief and reconstruction;
- Organize regular monitoring, inspections and evaluation of voluntary performance;
- Work with relevant sectors to promote the professionalization of voluntary services in emergency management.

2. Emergency Management Demonstration Pilots

The pilots will prioritize emergency management capacity building at the grassroots level, with a focus on the communities. From 2008 onwards, the Province has been initiating the pilots of emergency management system. On such basis, the provinces plans to set up in each

of the 21 prefectures at least one pilot project, exploring scientific and standardized emergency management models, and creating good experiences and good practices, therefore upgrade the overall standard of work.

Key Activities include:

- Exchange experience of community emergency management with other provinces.
- Set up criteria for emergency management demonstration project
- Develop provincial emergency shelter construction plan
- Promote advocacy and education in emergency management, organizing 100 public educational events throughout the province.
- Strengthen supervision and reporting, carry out monitoring and evaluation activities on the performance of the 21 emergency management pilot projects
- Provide necessary technical assistance and equipments to the pilot projects to improve their technological capacity in locally based emergency management.
- Improve cross-sectoral coordination mechanism, carrying out emergency response exercises and drills.
- Conduct researches and case studies on the demonstration pilots, summarize and disseminate experience and lessons learned.

3. Emergency management regional cooperation

To strengthen and extend regional cooperation is a key work of the Guangdong emergency management. The cooperation with the Pan-Pearl River Delta that links the mainland nine provinces (autonomous regions), Guangdong and Hong Kong, Macao will greatly enhance the synergy of emergency management in the region, bringing new dimensions and innovations to the effective emergency management beyond geographical and administrative boundaries.

Key Activities include:

- Include emergency management cooperation into the Guangdong-Hong Kong and Guangdong-Macau bilateral/regional cooperation frameworks
- Actively participate in Pan-Pearl River Delta region emergency response, jointly developing biannual emergency management cooperation projects in the Pan-Pearl River Delta region.
- Develop Pan-Pearl River Delta 9 provinces/areas contingency plans
- Organize annual Emergency Management Forum that involves officials, experts and practitioners from Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.
- Organize learning and exchange activities to Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and other countries, sharing knowledge and experience
- Facilitate international cooperation on emergency management, organizing International Emergency Management Forum.
- Improve provincial emergency management website construction, creating channels for regional cooperation.

Guangxi - Strengthen local adaptation strategies to reduce climatic impact on health

Overview

Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, one of China's five autonomous regions, is located in south China bordering Viet Nam in the southwest. Guangxi is well known for its subtropical monsoon climate with plenty of rainfall and the typical karst topography. A large number of multi-ethnic groups live in Guangxi which accounts for 38.59% of total population.

Guangxi is a disaster-prone and economically underdeveloped area. Every year, typhoons, floods, and droughts cause great economic loss and adverse consequences particularly for the poor and vulnerable. The longitudinal data showed that average temperatures and annual rainfall in Guangxi increased respectively by 0.14 °C and 4 mm in every ten years. Meanwhile, the frequency and intensity of extreme weathers and climate events increased significantly. 90% of severe drought in the past 50 years occurred after late 1980s. In 2010, a severe draught, flooding and typhoon hit Guangxi successively.

Objectives and Initiative

1. Improved understanding on the impact of climate change to health

To carry out scientific risk assessments and analysis of the impact of climate change on water-related hazards and health; initiate research and policy studies with special attention to weather-health modelling and early warning; enhance risk management through integrated contingency planning and exercise, as well as knowledge building across different institutions.

Key activities include:

- Analyze the data and trends of climate change and water-related diseases in the last 50 years in Guangxi;
- Conduct research and policy studies to identify the impact of climate change on health and public health, in the short and long term, as well as its implications on adaptation strategies;
- Set up weather-health model and early warning system to prevent the outbreak of water-related diseases;
- Publicize, disseminate and advocate the findings of the researches and studies, building and sharing knowledge with broader audience include decision makers and the public.

2. Innovative policy and practice in community-based climate change adaptation

Make risks more visible in policy-making and facilitate evidence-based policy development, planning and decision-making; mainstream innovative adaptation measures into local and community risk reduction as well as development via pilot initiatives, encourage community participation with special role of women and vulnerable population in community-based response to disasters and climate variability.

Key activities include:

- Promote cross-sectored water contingency planning, strengthen coordination and

interaction in multi-sectoral mechanism to address elevated water-related risks caused by extreme weathers;

- Develop community-based water safety plans, offering preventive framework that encompasses risk assessment and risk management approach, minimizing risks through identification of hazards, prioritization of preventive and adaptive measures, as well as monitoring of results.
- Initiate pilots integrating local public health protection efforts with appropriate climate change adaptation measures (including effective monitoring, prevention, early warning, and planning) at rural communities;
- Encourage community-level involvement, communication, and action, particularly the poor, women, children, the elderly and other vulnerable groups;
- Ensure gender specific activities are planned and implemented in community-based climate change adaptation and water-related risk reduction.

3. Capacity Building of local governments and communities

In addition to research and information on the impacts of climate change on health per se, there is a need to focus on the importance of overall capacity building that supports the development of a system that will reduce vulnerability and increase the resilience to climate change impacts. Areas for improvement include education and training; legislative frameworks; planning and change management; and information sharing.

Key activities include:

- Conduct systematic assessments on institutional and community-level capacity of adaptation to climatically water-related hazards;
- Improve the government's capacity to utilize a range of risk management tools including health risk assessment through a greater focus on monitoring, information management and education.
- Provide targeted assistance to the communities particularly women (at least 40% are women) in improving their knowledge, awareness and skills in response to and preparedness of water-related and other climatic disasters;
- Identify gaps and propose mechanisms for legislative as well as policy harmonization.

4. Document, analysis and disseminate pilot experience.

Document, analysis and disseminate successful pilot approaches that have an impact on the 'upstream' policy framework as well as the more immediate issues that expose the population to changing health risks.

Key activities include:

- Carry out project evaluation and case studies on pilot initiatives;
- Produce publications, research report other communication tools to summarize experience and lessons learned;
- Organize workshops, seminars and media exposures to disseminate the results of the project;
- Share experience of community climate change adaptation with other provinces and countries through regional and south-south cooperation.

Heilongjiang - Managing risks in dairy production by strengthening critical technology

Overview

Heilongjiang Province located in the north eastern part of the country, and borders Russia to the north. Heilongjiang has the largest number of milk cows and volume of production of milk in China. In recent years, animal husbandry and dairy economy in Heilongjiang experience rapid development, however, lack of inadequate food safety management and surveillance system is threatening dairy business. Low educational level of dairy farmers and workers also impair their abilities in adapting to new technologies and information. In China, milk as an important livestock product has appeared to be a major food safety concern in recent years, which has a serious impact on the health of consumers, affecting the credibility of the entire dairy industry. The 2008 Chinese milk scandal was the among the worst food safety incidents, with an estimated 300,000 victims reported. In response, the Government of China attempted to consolidate food regulation with the creation of the State Food and Drug Administration of China in 2003. But the crisis of confidence among Chinese consumers would be hard to overcome. And similar problematic dairy products were discovered again in 2009, suggesting major weaknesses persist in the industry and regulation. According to statistics, at present, pollutants produced by animal husbandry in China is already twice of the sum of domestic pollution and industrial pollution, and livestock production has become the largest source of environmental pollution. Traditional dairy economy model needs to be changed towards rationally use of resources and sustainable development of animal husbandry, which is also part of the development strategy of Heilongjiang Province in building eco-province and green food production base.

Objectives and Initiative

1. Technical innovation

Through systematic studies on key processes of dairy production including high-quality breeding and feeding, hazard exposure and control, as well as hygienic packaging, the project will explore the establishment of technical standards for safe dairy products by setting up demonstration model in Heilongjiang.

- Facilitate high-quality breeding and feeding by introducing advanced technology
- Promote and apply low carbon emission technologies in cattle raising
- Introduce the use of biological treatment technology for farm waste
- Introduction and adaption of farm information management system

2. Management innovation

The project will identify key technologies and good management practices of safe dairy production model, and apply to the entire cycle of dairy safety management. In the implementation, the project will pay attention to vulnerable groups in the business particularly women. By encouraging them to participate in demonstrations and training activities, the project aims at providing equal opportunities for the vulnerable population to

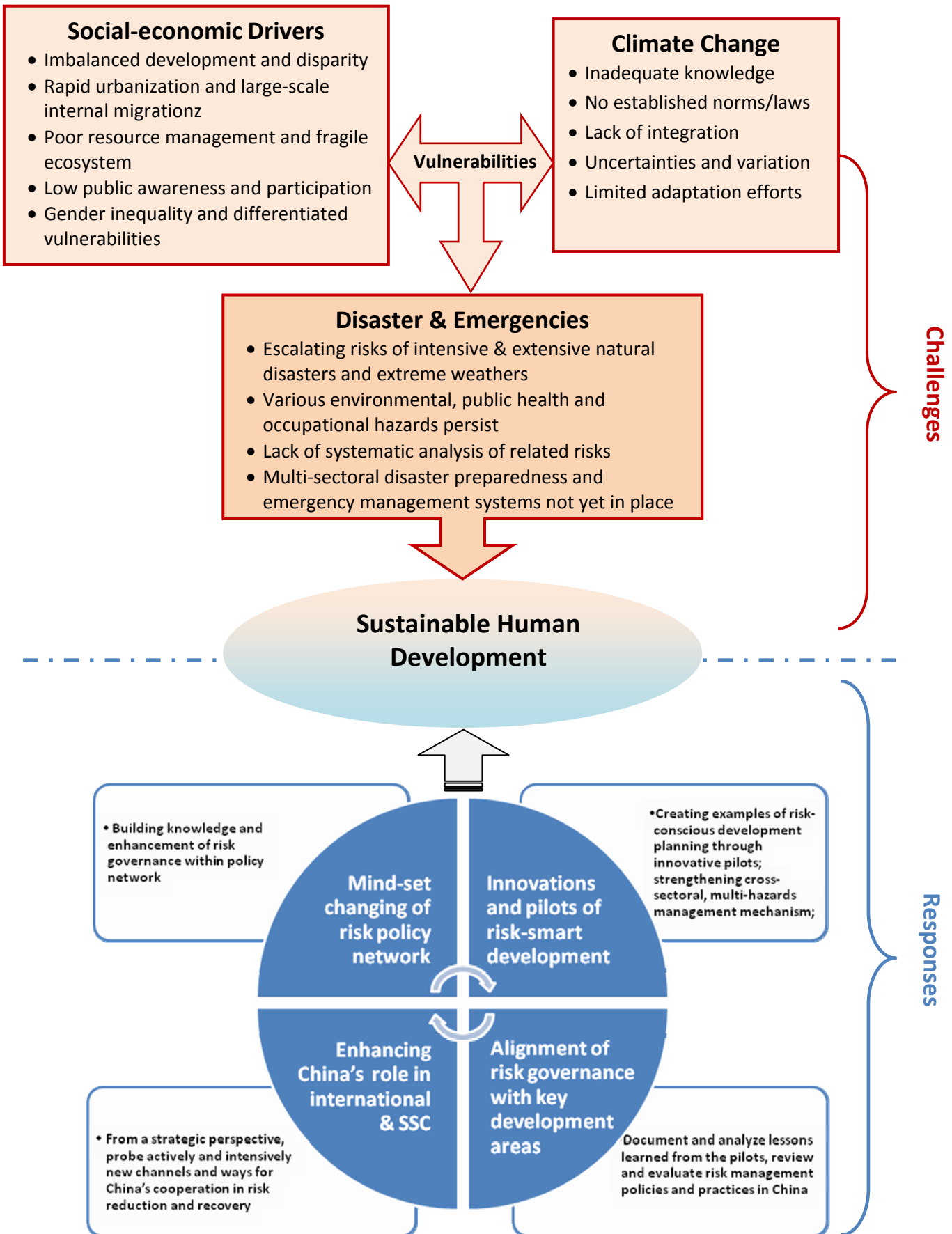
improve their skills and capacities, allowing them to equally benefit from the development of the business. The project will also make efforts on information sharing, exchange and advocacy.

- Support integration of cattle feeding and management technologies and practices
- Establish training base for dairy safety and quality control techniques and integrated management, providing tailored trainings to dairy personnel on key management technology, as well as integrated management skills.
- Organize public campaigns to raise awareness on food safety among farmers, consumers and families particularly women.
- Set up dairy quality and safety risk assessment teams, as well as quality management team to provide specialized technical services to farms.
- Actively organize and participate in exchange activities on dairy quality and safety management.

3. Policy innovation

Through introducing a series of changes in the management of dairy production, the project aims at explore a transition in the way of dairy production, adopting innovative technologies and advanced management tools, controlling risks through standardized processes, towards the sustainable development of safe and healthy dairy production model.

- Carry out dairy production risk assessment in piloted farms
- Establish good practices and guidelines of operations for dairy processing companies;
- Set up high-quality dairy farming and production patterns for demonstration
- Establish comprehensive dairy food safety management model in Heilongjiang



2.2 General principles

Capacity building

Capacity building strategies will be a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches, including the provision of the enabling environment for adaptation, providing guidance and information, and ensuring policy created at the national level are implemented at the lower levels. Capacity building will also support local vulnerability assessments and their integration into local development planning, and addressing current climate variability. Capacity building will not only focus on government officials but also civil society, and will cover academic institutions, private partners, mass media, voluntary groups and other opinion leaders such as community leaders.

Partnerships and participation

While integration into central planning mechanisms is essential, capacity building and implementation should particularly focus on sectoral stakeholders, sub-national level government, civil society and local communities. To this end, more attention will be paid on joint awareness raising on changing risks, and capacity building strategies focusing at local and community level, via mobilizing woman organizations and voluntary-based groups at communities.

Gender

Evidence shows that more women die than men as the direct and indirect result of natural disasters, and suffer from differential socio-cultural, psychosocial and economic impacts, as well as lack of access to planning for disaster risk management and response. Women also stand to be disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change, not only because of their presence in key climate-affected sectors such as agriculture and tourism, but also because of their family roles, with underlying factors such as inequalities in access to and control over resources, nature of entitlements, levels of education and awareness and role in decision making bodies. Women's role and contributions to community led responses and recovery activities and their specific skills and knowledge will be emphasized and utilized in the programme. Gender will not be a separate add-on, but an integral part of overall analysis and programmes design.

Climate risk management (CRM)

CRM will be highlighted as an integrating concept, explicitly bringing together the different time-dimensions, including ongoing as well as future changes in risks, as well as uncertainties. A CRM approach will range from preparedness and disaster mitigation to broader adaptive activities related to livelihoods, natural resources management, as well as migration and human security.

Cross practice within UNDP

From the perspective of crisis prevention and risk management; climate change impact brings two risks- variability and extreme weather events. Comments gathered from Energy and Environment team indicates that variability is being addressed in a pilot phase by DFID and NDRC in four counties. Addressing extreme weather events are given less attention. From the perspective of E & E team, CCA must adapt an ecosystem approach which traditionally focuses on big events and with a dominant sector based focused (humanitarian, shelter, livelihood etc.). Both teams can benefit from cross practice work. These indicate an entry point for CPR work with E and E.

China and the World

As the world's largest developing country and being one of the MDGs champions in the world, China has a wealth of development experiences to share with other developing countries especially on how to effectively respond to and recovery from large-scale disasters. In this connection, the top leaderships of UNDP and China have agreed to forge a stronger partnership. UNDP is committed to support China in further enhancing its national capacity to promote South-South cooperation and global partnerships so that other countries and China would mutually benefit from relevant experiences and best practices. UNDP will also continue to support strengthening China's role and participation in regional and cross-border initiatives of disaster risk reduction and preparedness.

2.3 Project outcomes, outputs and key activities

The project aims to achieve the following specific project outcomes with a number of expected project outputs through the implementation of key project activities.

Outcome One: Making risks more visible and facilitate evidence-based policy development, planning and decision-making by building and sharing knowledge

Output 1: Effective management and implementation of the programme components; strengthened multi-sector review, monitoring and evaluation.

Output 2: Methodologies of national risk assessments and analysis of the impact of climate change and disaster-poverty nexus using the methodologies produced jointly by UNDP RCB/CPR and ISDR under the Global Assessment Report 2009, with similar evidence and advocacy messages; a series of key research and policy studies conducted with special attention to weather and climate modeling, forecasting and early warning; knowledge and understanding of the costs and benefits risk management enhanced through data and information sharing, as well as knowledge building across different institutions.

Output 3: A multi-sectoral policy-promotion platform for risk management is formulated with engagement of various stakeholders from the government, policy research/advisory bodies, community and volunteer-based groups, as well as private enterprises, serving as an interface between knowledge providers and end users. A series of targeted capacity building activities are organized such as high-level workshops, policy forums and exchanging study tours.

Outcome Two: Mainstreaming of comprehensive risk management into development areas via innovative approaches and pilot initiatives

Output 4: Emergency management approach strengthened for multi-hazards response within a comprehensive risk management framework; examples of risk-conscious development planning created through innovative pilots and enhanced cross-sectoral collaboration and coordination (horizontal and vertical), adopting cost-effective risk management approaches via reducing vulnerability to multiple hazards and increasing community resilience; facilitating information and data sharing among sectors.

Output 5: Capacity enhanced to undertake “no regrets” climate change adaptation measures, via creating strong examples of climate-smart risk reduction approaches that can be replicated more widely, tailoring climate information for local risk assessments, risk reduction and early warning efforts; exposing DRR and CCA expert communities with knowledge and information of each

other's fields, encouraging sharing and building integrated information and expertise.

Output 6: Adjustment and improvement of relevant policies, structure and mechanisms, as well as changing in the legal and regulatory frameworks in support of a more comprehensive account of risks in development areas.

Outcome Three: Broader public participation and empowerment of both genders in community based risk management and climate change adaptation

Output 7: Enhanced policy and practice in community based disaster risk management and climate change adaptation; encourage community participation with recognition of women's role and contribution to community response to disasters and climate variability; Enhanced public-private collaboration in the promotion of feasible technologies as well as innovative market-based solutions

Partnership with UN Volunteers, UNIFEM and other UN agencies in addressing vulnerability, raising community awareness and building local resilience via mobilizing voluntary participation, empowering both genders towards more balanced state-civic dynamics in China.

Outcome Four: China's participation in international and south-south cooperation enhanced via active cooperation and knowledge sharing in disaster risk reduction, preparedness and climate change adaptation

Output 8: Adoption of international norms, standards and good practices in disaster risk reduction (e.g. Hyogo Framework for Action in 2009), multi-hazards management and climate change adaptation; development of a comprehensive risk reduction model for replication in other parts of China and potentially in other countries through project review/evaluation and case study; enrichment and promotion of China's strategy for South South cooperation and knowledge sharing in disaster risk reduction, preparedness and climate change adaptation.

Monitoring and Evaluation framework

Issues to be addressed	Baseline 2010	Key milestones 2011-2015	Role of Partners	Programme Output	Programme Outcome
A general lack of clarity in understanding the concept and scope of good risk governance and its application in development policy-making.	Efforts to address multi-hazards often limited by departmental barriers and fragmented information and resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sound project Management system including multi-sectoral monitoring and evaluation set up and in operation 	CICETE	Output 1 Effective management, implementation and M&E of the programme	<i>Outcome 1 Making risks more visible and facilitate evidence-based policy development, planning and decision-making by building and sharing knowledge</i>
	More than half of the population in China particularly the poor are located in areas prone to disasters. However, disaster data are largely departmentalized and technicality oriented. There is no systematic analysis of various risks and their impact to the development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best practices of doing national risk assessments introduced, with improved methods to analyse the existing pattern, trends of disasters and climate change as well as their impact on development in China; • High-level dissemination and advocacy activities on risk-conscious development planning; • Publication and advocacy of innovations in mainstreaming risk management into development. 	CEA CMA LGOP MCA MLR MRW	Output 2 Improved knowledge and understanding on the impact of disasters and climate change to development.	
	Managing risk is not yet recognized as an indispensable part of development. The missing link between policy making/practice and knowledge of risk management results in inadequate risk consciousness and communication in development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a cross-disciplinary and multi-sectoral platform of risk management; • Thematic knowledge building and exchanging activities bridging policy-makers and academia; • Capacity development in multi-hazards management, 'risk-smart' modeling, forecasting and early warning. 	Beijing Normal Univ. China School of Governance	Output 3 Multi-sectored policy-promotion platform for risk management with enhanced engagement of various stakeholders	

Issues to be addressed	Baseline 2010	Key milestones 2011-2015	Role of Partners	Programme Output	Programme Outcome
Elevated disaster risks compounded by various social economic vulnerabilities are eroding the development process at sub-national level.	Xinjiang has fragile ecology and is prone to various types of disasters, in particularly flooding. While climate change and extreme weather are increasing, floods control system remains weak risk management is left behind.	Integrated disaster risk reduction in the major catchment areas; improved floods control in surveillance and early warning via applying advanced technologies; enhanced capacities of local government and communities in response to and preparedness of flooding and other watershed disasters.	Autonomous Regional Government of Xinjiang	Output 4 Examples of risk-conscious development planning and implementation piloted via integrating disaster risk reduction into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - environmental management - climate change adaptation - food security management - regional cooperation and community development 	Outcome 2 <i>Mainstreaming of comprehensive risk management into development areas via innovative approaches and pilot initiatives</i>
	Accelerated human development activities and the changing climate are influencing the risks patterns and bringing more uncertainties;	Strengthened regional cooperation in risk management with greater involvement of volunteer and community-based organizations, women's groups, and public-private collaboration in the promotion of innovative solutions as well as feasible market-based technology.	Provincial Government of Guangdong		
	Rural communities are more like to be exposed to adverse impacts of climate change on health due to their limited capacity to adapt. However, very little info and adaptation strategies are available.	In-depth understanding on the health impact of climate change and pilots to strengthen local adaptation strategies in response to climatic disasters i.e. droughts and floods via addressing water-related risks and vulnerabilities at communities.	Autonomous Regional Government of Guangxi		
	Diary product has appeared to be a major food safety concern in China; Lack of proper risk management and surveillance system is threatening dairy business becoming a potential source of risk to health.	Pilots that incorporate risk management into the key processes of dairy food regulatory refinement, policy-making, management, supervision and evaluation, via introducing risk-sensitive practices and technologies.	Provincial Governments of Heilongjiang		

Issues to be addressed	Baseline 2010	Key milestones 2011-2015	Role of Partners	Programme Output	Programme Outcome
Climate change remains to be a new policy arena in China and with little or no formal strategies on adaptation.	China is among the countries that are most vulnerable to climate change, and it appears that the impact is being felt by the poor and vulnerable population first	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilots on effective management and implementation structure to facilitate integration of DRR approaches into climate change adaptation • Broader use of climatic information for local risk assessments, risk reduction and early warning efforts. • Introduction and adaptation of international best practices in climate-smart risk reduction. 	<p>Above-mentioned national and sub-national governments partners</p> <p>Research institutes/ Think tanks</p>	<p>Output 5 Capacity enhanced to undertake “no regrets” climate change adaptation measures</p>	
Lack of strategic integration across relevant DRM laws, policies, and mechanism, causing inefficiency and gaps in implementation	China does not have national level risk management departments. Instead, many departments share their responsibilities with a different scope or approach. There were more than 60 laws and regulations, numerous policies and contingency plans covering various areas of risk management but limited in scope, unable to become one system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation and analysis on experience and lessons learned from successful pilots, as well as review and evaluation of policies and practices • Key national and local development policies that incorporate DRR into considerations, basing policy on empirical data and evidence. • National and local legislation and regulation initiatives to address gaps in disaster response and recovery. • Transition from departmentalized disaster response to a more comprehensive and coordinated DRR mechanism at national and sub-national levels. 	<p>Above-mentioned national and sub-national governments partners</p> <p>Research institutes/ Think tanks</p>	<p>Output 6 Adjustment and improvement of risk-conscious regulations, policies, and mechanisms</p>	

Issues to be addressed	Baseline 2010	Key milestones 2011-2015	Role of Partners	Programme Output	Programme Outcome
Inadequate community participation as well as empowerment in DRM and CCA	The important role and contribution of community in response to disasters are being recognized since massive earthquake in 2008. However Legal and practical barriers to fully assert the power of communities in preparedness, response and recovery of disasters. Participatory DRM initiatives were largely sporadic and more sustainable models of community-based, gender-sensitive mechanisms are yet to be established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved regulation and policies that encourage broader community participation in response to disasters and climate variability. • Successful models of community-based participatory disaster risk management and climate change adaptation • Innovative examples of public-private collaboration bringing feasible technologies as well as market-based solutions on DRM. • Sustainable local mechanisms in mobilizing and coordinating voluntary participation in DRM • Community DRM solutions that recognize and address the different roles, needs and contribution of both genders. 	<p>Above-mentioned national and sub-national governments partners</p> <p>UNV UNIFEM and other sister UN agencies</p> <p>VBO/CBOS</p>	<p>Output 7</p> <p>Improved community participation with recognition of women's role and contribution to community response to disasters and climate variability</p>	<p>Outcome 3</p> <p><i>Broader public participation and empowerment of both genders in community based risk management and climate change adaptation</i></p>
Insufficient engagement of China in DRM knowledge building and exchanging with the world	China as the largest developing country has been very active in bilateral, sub regional and international cooperation in DRR. However, effective for M&E, communication as well as dissemination of results and experience were not yet in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging China in global climate change adaptation strategization. • Introduction of channels and tools in support of evaluating and communicating DRM results. • Documentation and dissemination of China's experiences in response to and recovery from disaster. 	<p>Above-mentioned national and sub-national governments partners</p> <p>Research institutes/ Think tanks</p>	<p>Output 8</p> <p>Promotion of China in South South cooperation and knowledge sharing in disaster risk reduction, preparedness and climate change adaptation</p>	<p>Outcome 4</p> <p><i>China's participation in Intl and S-S operation enhanced via active cooperation and knowledge sharing in DRR, preparedness and climate change adaptation</i></p>

2.4 Implementation strategy

Provided the committed funding from both UNDP, the governments and third party/private sector cost sharing, the project will be initiated and implemented immediately after signing the project document. The duration of the Project is five years (2010-2015). The project will cover Beijing, Xinjiang, Guangdong, Guangxi, Sichuan, Heilongjiang and selected provinces. Other demonstration sites with similar national and international programs may also be selected for exchanging knowledge, experiences, and achievements. The detailed implementation strategies are described as follows.

1) Implementation Activities

Common activities will be explored to maximize effective use of resources including: training activities for local government and community associations; technical assistance; annual review workshops; project dissemination, e.g. website, training manuals, guidelines; final project workshop. The objective of these activities is to foster the skills of all project participants for undertaking the core activities over the life of the project, and for continuing related activities beyond the program. Where possible, these activities will be participated in by other organizations outside of China. Particular themes will be identified based upon perceived community needs, requirements, expertise, and experience of participants.

2) Dissemination of project achievements

Knowledge and experiences obtained through undertaking the programme shall be transferred by bringing together the participants and stakeholders of relevant activities. Collaboration and communication with these participants will enhance creative thinking and new approaches development. Regular meetings and annual workshops will be organized to solicit inputs from project members and user sectors. The project achievements will be communicated to governmental, academic and industrial circles through knowledge products such as publication of articles, reports, brochures and newsletters, provision of seminars and workshops, and transfer of technologies, as well as other appropriate communication channels. Media involvement will be very important component in project activities. A dedicated web site for this research will also be created and maintained to broadcast the updated information of the research progress..

3) Project Assessment

Project assessment will be implemented to monitor the progress of the programme on a half-year basis. This will involve a joint technical advisory team to conduct assessments to review, improve and chronicle project progress against performance indicators. The assessment will also serve as a regular forum for project partners to provide inputs and to exchange feedback.

4) Inclusive Involvement

Involvement of various stakeholders will be critical for ensuring systematic participation of the communities in the programme. A programme advisory committee will be created in

China. It will consist of representatives from governments, NGOs, and community organizations. The main task of these committees will be to provide advice and feedback on the management and implementation of the project.

2.5 Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries: Government organisations, institutions and related agencies at national, provincial, municipal, county and community level by strengthening capacities in sustainable economic development, Emergency Management System at pilot areas, Cooperating agencies through capacity development and infrastructures will also benefit from the project. Poor households and vulnerable community will benefit through capacities building, living condition improvement and vulnerability reduction. Successful public-private partnership may stimulate local economy and create new employment positions.

Indirect beneficiaries: Women will benefit from this project. A significant proportion of women participants will assume active and ongoing roles in the implementation and management of the programme. This programme also emphasizes the involvement of women as instructors, trainees, and managers. 40% of the beneficiaries in capacity building activities will be women.

2.6 Partnership Strategy

The successful implementation of the project will depend on the development of effective partnerships with different agencies at international, national, and local levels, to promote formation of appropriate institutional, technical and commercial alliances at multiple levels, to ensure the attainment of intended outcomes.

National level Government

The cooperation with national-level partners will strengthen partnerships and synergies for the project. Key partners will be: 1) China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchange (CICETE), the largest multilateral development assistance institution in the United Nations operational system for development, for helping promote human sustainable development through technical assistance; to date, it undertakes development activities in over 100 recipient countries with a worldwide network of field offices 2) Ministry of Civil Affairs (MCA) and its affiliated National Disaster Risk Reduction Center of China (NDRCC): MCA is responsible for formulating national 12-year plans of Disaster Risk Reduction and specific policies and guidelines on disaster relief and CBDRR. NDRCC is the technical body providing professional services and support to decision-making of MCA through collection and analysis of disaster information, conducting scientific research and post-disaster rapid assessment, and application of satellite remote sensing and other advanced technology. 3) Ministry of Water Resources (MWR): MWR is responsible for formulating and organising implementation of national plans of fundamental study and development and dissemination of key technologies on water issues. This includes incorporation and development sustainable water resources systems for rural regions in China; 4) the State Council Leading Group on Poverty Alleviation (LGOP) is responsible for the formulation of new national strategies in making poor communities safer, more sustainable for living and development, with

considerations to ecological condition, geographic features and various risk factors in the process.

Provincial and local government

Provincial and local Government in Xinjiang, Guangdong, Guangxi and Heilongjiang through integrated or focused pilot initiatives.

Civil Society Organizations

The national's leading research institutes and advisory bodies, community-based and volunteer-driven organizations as well as other civil societies organizations may provide a platform to address issues relevant to the science, techniques and tools of risk management.

Private sector

The support and assistance of private sectors, as suppliers of expertise and invested capitals will be essential to undertake the project. Therefore the project will also seek to form collaborative relationships with technical and commercial partners to make the project a success.

International level

UNDP will also seek for support from other international organizations and bilateral donors that have similar interests and focus of development assistance in China, and explore collaboration for information exchange, technical transfer, professional training, and expertise support.

Part 3. Management Arrangements

The programme will be executed on behalf of the government by China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE) of the Ministry of Commerce of China (MOFCOM) under NEX modality. The collaborating partners of the programme include Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Civil Affairs, and Xinjiang, Guangdong, Guangxi, and Heilongjiang governments. CICETE, as government implementing partner, will be directly responsible for the Government's implementation of annual work plan (AWP) for this project. The AWP describes the specific results to be achieved and will form the basic agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner on the use of resources. CICETE is responsible and accountable for managing the project, achieving the project outputs, and for the effective use of UNDP resources. The reference to "Implementing Partner(s)" shall mean "Executing Agency (ies)" as used in the SBAA.

In close collaboration with CICETE and other collaborating partners, UNDP will play project assurance role through its oversight and monitoring functions of projects.

In line with overall project objectives, a Programme Steering Committee (SPC) will be established. It will be, co-chaired by the Director-General of MCA, Chief Engineer of MWR, Director General of CICETE and UNDP Country Director, including pilot provincial governments as the committee members. Relevant governmental departments will be invited to the committee. UNIFEM and UNV representatives will also be invited as members of PSC. Private partnership representative will be invited to participate on the PSC. The Committee will convene annually to supervise the implementation of the overall programme, review, evaluate and approve outputs, coordinate inputs of related agencies, and communicate outputs to appropriate agencies.

The Government Cooperating Agencies will establish a close relationship with CICETE and provide policy and technical support for the project implementation. For the purpose of the smooth project implementation, CICETE and Cooperating Agencies will establish Project Management Offices (PMO) respectively at national level. CICETE PMO will be responsible for project daily management and coordination at national and local level; PMO will be working in close cooperation with CICETE and responsible for providing guidance to project implementation agencies with respect to policy and technical issues.

In individual pilot sites, the local PMO Directors shall be, under the supervision of CICETE and UNDP and in coordination with National PMOs, responsible for overall implementation, management, reporting, dissemination, results and outputs of each pilot project. PMODs will be supported by local PMOs.

An Expert Group, led by one national and one international playing a role of Chief Technical Advisors, will be established to provide operational and technical support. The advisors will provide advice and support to assist PMOs in ensuring that operational and technical aspects of the project are undertaken at the required standard within time and budget. More specifically, for the four demonstration projects, the NPMO will be established for day to day management of pilot sites depending upon needs at provincial, municipal, and county level. They will support and be supervised by the NPMO.

Part 4. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the project will be undertaken in line with the UNDAF results matrix and monitoring and evaluation plan. The M&E will focus on outcomes and outputs of interventions, institutional results and partnerships, policy advice and dialogue, advocacy and coordination.

In detail, the M&E aims at the following key objectives:

- focus on the specific products and services from the project;
- focus on significant contributions to overall institutional setting and policy formation;
- focus on enhancement of the management efficiency of the project;
- focus on assurance of consultation/participation from all stakeholders;
- focus on dynamic assessment and timely supervision of the project progress;
- focus on experiences and lessons learnt from the project and dissemination of the project results.

The achievement level of the desired project outcomes and outputs will be monitored by an integrated system. The system consists of M&E project activities, annual work plans and budgets, and peer group review and evaluation. Necessary M&E mechanisms, tools and conducting reviews, will be set up in order to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the project with a view to ensure efficient utilization of programme resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity.

The NPMOs will provide, through CICETE to UNDP, periodic reports on the progress, achievements and results of their projects, outlining the challenges faced as well as resource utilization as articulated in the annual work plan. The reporting will be on quarterly basis in accordance with the procedures and harmonized with the UN Agencies to the extent possible. The direct involvement and necessary support from provincial and regional government will be combined with the project management from PMOs to enhance monitoring and evaluation activities.

Monitoring visits will be conducted by UNDP and CICETE to assess program progress and results through consultations with relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries. The Program Managers will prepare annual project updates with assistance of project technical advisors to support day to day monitoring and implementation, as well as information sharing among concerned parties. CICETE will provide annual reports on the progress, achievements and results of the whole program, outlining the challenges faced in program implementation as well as resource utilization as articulated in the annual work plan.

The independent third party technical advisory team will coordinate its efforts with the NPMOs to avoid duplication of effort and to ensure integration of NPMO findings into the technical advisory team's process of review, improve and chronicling of the project.

Annual National Project Steering Committee meetings will be held to evaluate progress, results, experiences and lessons during project implementation in the following years. The national project management office (NPMO) will support convening of the review meetings and will assist related ministries and provincial/local governments to prepare annual program

reports. This annual review will ensure periodic evaluation and dynamic assessment on whether the approach and interventions produce the expected outcomes.

Due to the feature of the umbrella programme, proper auditing agency will be identified and recruited via request for proposal by UNDP and MOFCOM/CICETE to carry out auditing activity on annual and irregular basis.

Part 5. Legal Context

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Agreement between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the United Nations Development Program, signed by the parties on June 29, 1979. The reference to “Implementing Partner(s)” shall mean “Executing Agency (ies)” as used in the SBAA and may include a third party private sector partner, Coca-Cola China Beverages Limited.

Part 6. Funding

The umbrella programme shall be understood as an organizing framework for these various efforts to integrate risk management into development agenda. It would provide a flexible structure to channel the efforts of donors and external agencies to address emerging needs and initiate specific areas of work towards the attainment of the programme purposes, in which successive projects can be integrated into the existing resource and result framework.

The budget for the umbrella programme at its initial phase is estimated at US\$ 12 million. Among them, about US\$ 3.5 million is from UNDP TRAC funds, including support from BCPR, and US\$ 8.5 million is committed from the Chinese counterparts’ cost sharing contribution. UNDP will continue to mobilize funds and support from both internal and external funding mechanisms.

UNDP TRAC 1, 2&3	US\$ 3,500,000
Provincial Governments	US\$ 6,500,000
Central Government bodies	US\$ 2,000,000
Funding Total	US\$ 12,000,000

1. Government cost sharing:

- Identification and preparatory work of the project, including workshops and trainings;
- Costs of short-term domestic experts;
- Workshops: travel costs, accommodation, allowance, venue costs;
- Domestic study tours and trainings: covering participants’ accommodation, allowance and travel costs in China;
- Overseas trainings: travel costs of some trainees, domestic costs related to application and preparation;
- Costs of demonstration or piloting activities;
- Follow up of actions recommended by the program, including dissemination workshops and related materials printing;

- Partial costs of PMOs' operation, including communication, transportation as necessary plus procurement of project-used facilities and vehicles for PMOs at national and local levels;
- Project support and administration costs.
- All necessary resources to facilitate program management and sub-program implementation.

2. UNDP Inputs:

- International and national consultants and resource persons;
- Supporting technical services, training activities, study tours, symposiums and workshops, partial operation costs of national PMO including recruitment of project experts and assistants, communication, in-city travel and office facilities as necessary;
- Monitoring and evaluation;
- Material and equipment to a limited degree;
- Partial demonstration project costs;
- Project support and administration costs.

Table: Statement of Payment Schedule of Cost Sharing

1. Government cost sharing			
	Time	Amount (US\$)	Percentage of Total (%)
First payment	October 2010	100,000	1%
Second payment	April 2011	1,500,000	18%
Third payment	April 2012	3,000,000	35%
Forth payment	April 2013	2,500,000	29%
Fifth payment	April 2014	1,000,000	12%
Last payment	April 2015	400,000	5%
TOTAL		8,500,000	100%

Detailed budgeting for these programme activities is in Section II - Programme Results and Resources Framework.

SECTION II –PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

(Year 2010-2015)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and including targets	CP indicators annual	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount (US\$)
Outcome One: Making risks more visible and facilitate evidence-based policy development, planning and decision-making by building and sharing knowledge											
Output 1: Effective management and implementation of the programme components Target 1: To establish efficient and effective management and implementation structure for the project. Indicator 1 : One National Steering Committee; One national programme management offices; No. of provincial project management offices;		1.1 Establish Project Steering Committee	X					CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP		50,000
		1.2 Establish National Programme Management Offices and Project Management Offices; appoint national and international expert consultants for each project component.	X	X				CICETE National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	100,000
			Cost Sharing:						Contractual services, National consultants, travel, facilities, miscellaneous	250,000	
		1.3 Hold project inception meeting for each project component.	X					CICETE National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	50,000
			Cost sharing						Contractual Services, Travel, miscellaneous	200,000	
1.4 Monitoring and evaluation of each project component and overall	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	100,000		

List of national and international expert consultants; Four project inception meetings; First annual review meeting; Four Mid-term project review meetings; Four Final project workshops.	programme.							Cost sharing	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	200,000
	1.5 Annual review, mid-term review, final project summary meeting for each project component and overall programme.	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	100,000
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual Services, national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	150,000
	Sub-Total (Output1)							UNDP Cost Sharing		400,000 800,000
Output 2 : Improved national risk assessments, research and analysis of the impact of climate change and disaster-poverty nexus. Target 2 : To better understand the existing risk pattern and trends at national and provincial levels; to provide information and data for risk-conscious development planning Indicator 2 :	2.1 Undertake study tours to a number of countries and areas to learn from the experience on national risk assessment exercises.	X					CICETE National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	50,000
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	150,000
	2.2 Facilitate national risk assessments; organize workshops to discuss and disseminate findings and results of the assessment. Publish and disseminate the assessment report	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	50,000
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	200,000
	2.3 Conduct multi-hazards analysis on the building of sustainable cities and other	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	50,000

No. of study tours; No. of local stakeholder consultations; No. of workshops/training; No. of report of researches.	development projects. Quantitatively investigate and collect basic data; establishment of scientific decision-support tools							Cost Sharing:	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	200,000
	2.4 Enhance understanding of the costs and benefits of risk management for development through data and information sharing, as well as knowledge building across different sectors.	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	50,000
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual Services, national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	200,000
	2.5 A series of key research and policy studies conducted with special attention to weather and climate modelling, forecasting and early warning	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	100,000
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	150,000
Sub-Total (Output 2)							UNDP Cost Sharing		300,000 900,000	
Output 3 : A multi-sectoral policy-promotion platform for risk management developed with engagement of various stakeholders from the government, policy research/advisory bodies, community and volunteer-	3.1 Define the objectives, scope and strategies of the platform; identify and mobilize resources, expertise and operations support available to initiate and sustain the platform.	X					CICETE National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	50,000
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual Services, national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	150,000
	3.2 Act as an advisory group, knowledge network and community of practice	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	100,000

<p>based groups, as well as private enterprises, serving as an interface between knowledge providers and end users.</p> <p>Target 3 : to develop a network in promotion of cross-disciplinary and multi-sectoral knowledge building and exchange</p> <p>Indicator 3 : No. of study tours; No. of local stakeholder consultations; No. of workshops/training; No. of report and publications</p>	in promotion of risk-sensitive policy-making and piloting among sectors.								Cost Sharing:	Contractual Services, national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	200,000
	3.3 Undertake targeted capacity development activities such as high-level workshops, policy forums and study tours; promote incorporation of risk management in long-term capacity building of national and local government officials.	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	50,000	
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	250,000	
	3.4 Facilitate cross-disciplinary knowledge exchange, encourage recognition of indigenous and community-based risk knowledge management.	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	50,000	
								Cost Sharing	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	150,000	
	3.5 Organize periodic review activities, publish and disseminate materials, reports and papers developed.	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	50,000	
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual Services, national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	150,000	
Sub-Total (Output3)							UNDP Cost Sharing		300,000 900,000		
Outcome Two: Mainstreaming of comprehensive risk management into development areas via innovative approaches and pilot initiatives											
Output 4: Emergency management approach strengthened for multi	4.1 Support development and strengthening of integrated mechanisms dealing with multi-hazards	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	100,000	

<p>hazards response within a comprehensive risk management framework, examples of risk-conscious development planning created through innovative pilots and enhanced cross-sectoral collaboration and coordination</p> <p>Target 4: To initiate research and pilot on risk-conscious development planning implementation and evaluation.</p> <p>Indicator 4 : No. of local stakeholder consultations; No. of workshops/training; No. of report and publication.</p>	and risks such as desertification, floods and drought control.							Cost Sharing	Contractual services, National consultants, travel, miscellaneous	200,000
	4.2 Promote policy synergies between risk management and social protection as well as safety net strategies via research and pilot initiatives.	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	100,000
								Cost Sharing	Contractual services, National consultants, travel, miscellaneous	250,000
	4.3 Strengthen public and private information system including multiple hazards and risk databases & websites for risk management, development of timely end-user products	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	100,000
								Cost sharing	Contractual Services, national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	150,000
	4.4 Related methodological development for risk-conscious planning and public policy-making with effectiveness review and assessment.	X	X	X	X		CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	100,000
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual Services, national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	200,000
	4.5 Enhance interface between risk reduction practices and environmental management, in particular in watershed protection and restoration, integrated water resource management; reforestation, and ecosystem conservation.	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	150,000
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual Services, national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	400,000

	4.6 Pilots of development such as urban and rural planning, poverty reduction, strengthening food safety that incorporate risk management into relevant policy-making, implementation and evaluation process.	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	150,000
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual Services, national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	400,000
	4.7 Enhance greater involvement of civil societies via innovative collaboration and partnership with voluntary and community-based organizations, women's groups, and public-private collaboration in the promotion of feasible technologies as well as innovative market-based solutions	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	100,000
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual Services, national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	400,000
	Sub-Total (Output 4)							UNDP Cost Sharing		800,000 2,000,000
Output 5: Capacity enhanced to undertake “no regrets” climate change adaptation measures via creating examples of climate-smart risk reduction approaches	5.1 Conduct climate relevant researches, tailor-make climate information for local risk assessments, risk reduction and early warning efforts.	X					CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	100,000
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual services, National consultants, travel, miscellaneous	400,000
	5.2 Enhance exchange and communication between DRR and CCA communities, encouraging	X	X				CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	100,000
Target 5: To establish										

<p>effective management and implementation structure to facilitate integration of DRR approaches into climate change adaptation.</p> <p>Indicator 5 :</p> <p>No. of local stakeholder consultations; No. of workshops/training; No. of report and publications.</p>	information and expertise sharing, building cross-field knowledge and capacities								Cost Sharing:	Contractual services, National consultants, travel, miscellaneous	200,000
	5.3 Introduction and adaptation of international best practices in climate-smart risk reduction.	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	200,000	
								Cost sharing	Contractual Services, national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	400,000	
	Sub-Total (Output 5)							UNDP Cost Sharing		400,000 1,000,000	
<p>Output 6: Adjustment and improvement of relevant policies, structure and mechanisms, as well as changing in the legal and regulatory frameworks in support of a more comprehensive account of risks in development areas.</p> <p>Target 6: To create more supportive and effective policy and legal environment structure for risk-conscious development.</p>	6.1 Initiate policies and regulatory frameworks that reflect a shift in approach from passive response to risk reduction to more multi-hazards, comprehensive risk reduction, preparedness and management.	X					CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	50,000	
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual services, National consultants, travel, miscellaneous	150,000	
	6.2 Integration of risk reduction in sectoral policies such as poverty eradication, social protection, sustainable development, climate change adaptation desertification, energy, natural resource management etc.	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	100,000	
								Cost Sharing	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	300,000	

Indicator 6 : No. of local stakeholder consultations; No. of workshops/training; No. of report and publication.	6.3 Adoption of integrated risk reduction approaches in post-disaster early recovery and reconstruction.	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	100,000
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual services, National consultants, travel, miscellaneous	200,000
	6.4 More diversified resource mobilization strategies and financial instruments applied in risk management.	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	100,000
								Cost sharing	Contractual Services, national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	250,000
Sub-Total (Output 6)								UNDP Cost Sharing		350,000 900,000
Outcome Three: Broader public participation and empowerment of both genders in community based risk management and climate change adaptation										
Output 7: Enhanced policy and practice in community based disaster risk management and climate change adaptation with broader public participation and innovative market-based solutions. Target 7: To enhance community based disaster risk management and	7.1 Enhanced policies and practices in community based disaster risk management and climate change adaptation,	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	100,000
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual services, National consultants, travel, miscellaneous	200,000
	7.2 Encourage community participation with recognition of women's role and contribution to community response to disasters and climate variability	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	150,000
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual services, National consultants, travel, miscellaneous	500,000

climate change adaptation through empowerment of communities. Indicator 7 :	7.3 Enhanced public-private collaboration in the promotion of feasible technologies as well as innovative market-based solutions	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	100,000
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual services, National consultants, travel, miscellaneous	250,000
No. of local stakeholder consultations; No. of workshops/training; No. of women participated.	7.4 In partnership with UNV, UNIFEM and other sister agencies in addressing vulnerability, raising community awareness and building local resilience via mobilizing voluntary participation and empowering both genders.	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	50,000
								Cost sharing	Contractual Services, national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	50,000
Sub-Total (Output 7)								UNDP Cost Sharing		400,000 1,000,000
Outcome Four: China's participation in international and south-south cooperation enhanced via active cooperation and knowledge sharing in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation										
Output 8 : Adoption of international norms, standards and good practices in disaster risk reduction multi-hazards management and climate change adaptation	8.1 Support China in implementation, monitoring and reporting of Hyogo Framework for Action and other international mechanism for DRR.	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	100,000
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual Services, national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	250,000

<p>Target 8 : To engage China in international framework and mechanism for DRR, CCA and etc.</p> <p>Indicator 8 : No. of local stakeholder consultations; No. of workshops/training; No. of report and publication.</p>	8.2 Engage China in global climate change adaptation strategization with disaster risk management and multi-hazards management major components.	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	100,000
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual Services, national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	250,000
	8.3 Support dissemination and replication of the experiences in response to and recovery from disaster in other parts of China and to other countries	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE, UNDP, National counterparts	UNDP	Contractual Services, national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	150,000
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual Services, national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	250,000
	8.4 Enrichment and promotion of China's strategy for South South cooperation and knowledge sharing in disaster risk reduction, preparedness and climate change adaptation. Provide ongoing support in monitoring and communicating results.	X	X	X	X	X	CICETE	UNDP	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	200,000
								Cost Sharing:	Contractual Services, International & national consultants, Travel, miscellaneous	250,000
	Sub-Total (Output 8)							UNDP Cost Sharing		550,000 1,000,000
	TOTAL							UNDP Cost Sharing TOTAL		3,500,000 8,500,000 12,000,000