



China's Views on Risk Management and Risk Reduction Strategies

Liu Hongbin

**National Climate Center (NCC)
China Meteorological Administration (CMA)**

Poznań, Poland, 4 December 2008





The mounting losses caused by disasters is a major threat towards meeting the MDGs

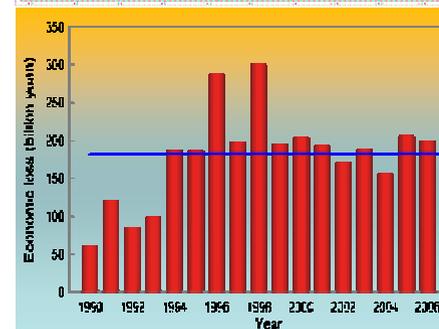
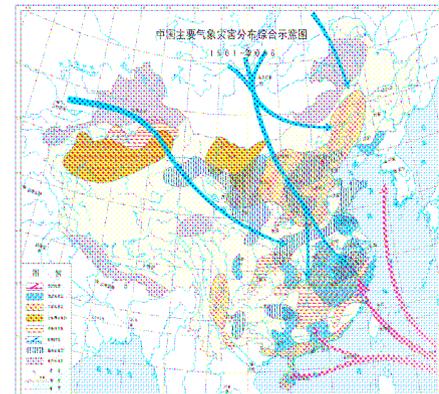
- Risk managements on extremes and disasters, which are closely related to climate change at present, are one of the urgent tasks in addressing climate change
- Disaster risk reduction is of critical importance to sustainable development and security of human beings
- Disaster risk reduction is one of the key components of climate change adaptation
- The capacity of the developing countries for resisting disasters is very limited
- International cooperation is the key component in DRR





China is one of Countries Most Vulnerable to Extreme Weather Disasters

- As a developing country with a large population, China has complex climate and fragile ecological environment, and is still troubled by poverty.
 - an impoverished rural population of 14.79 million inadequately fed and clad
- Each year, the affected population by weather-induced disasters is about 400 million, more than 4000 people are killed, and direct economic loss is up to 30 billion USD.
- China taking positive measures to actively cope with extreme weather disasters.
 - national programme, policies and laws
 - China's National Climate Change Programme
 - Emergency Response Law, Flood Control Law, etc.
 - Disaster Reduction Planning and special plans
 - multi-sector joint disaster prevention mechanism
 - disaster risk reduction projects and measures
 - training and public outreach programmes





Barriers for Developing Countries in Tackling Disasters

- lower capacity of resisting disasters
- weak emergency response capability
- unsystematic disaster management
- backward technical means for disaster assessment
- limited science, outreach and education



In the early May this year, Myanmar was struck by strong tropical cyclone “Nargis”, 85,000 people were killed and 54,000 people missing.

Since July this year, a number of African countries suffered from floods caused by heavy rainfall, with an affected population of about 1.5 million.





Recommendations

- It should be recognized that developing countries are suffering from present climate change, which is *very likely* caused by human activities, in particular the massive consumption of energy and resources by developed countries in their industrialization process.
- Disaster risk reduction or management should be fully considered within the framework of climate change adaptation, fully taking into account the status quo of economic development in developing countries, especially least developed countries and their basic needs.





Adequate financial and technical support from developed countries are needed to help developing countries addressing extreme events and disasters

- **Capacity building in developing countries**
 - > national programme and plans on adaptation
 - > infrastructures
 - > monitoring, early warning system, information release, emergency response, risk managements and integrated disaster assessments
 - > science and technology research, outreach, training
- **International cooperation**
 - > collaboration on global and regional level
 - > collaboration between international organizations and between research projects
- **Role of finance and insurance industry in disaster relief, loss transfer and share, and post-disaster reconstruction**





Thanks

