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**“Strengthening Disaster Preparedness in the Agricultural Sector”**

**TCP/CPR 3105**

**Report of Baseline Survey and Training Needs Assessment**



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**CIAD Survey Team**

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## Major Abbreviations and acronyms

ADPC	Asia Disaster Preparedness Centre
AAPC	Agriculture Action Plan for China's Agenda 21
BS	Baseline Survey
CIAD	Centre for Integrated Agricultural Development
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CDRLC	County Disaster Reduction Leading Committee
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
FA	Farmers Association
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FC	Farmers Cooperative
FO	Farmers Organization
IDNDR	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
NPD	National Project Director
PMO	Project management office
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SDPAS	Strengthening Disaster Preparedness in Agricultural Sector
SDRC	State Disaster Reduction Commission
TCP	Technical Cooperation Program
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TOR	Terms of Reference

## 1. Project Background

The Project “Strengthening Disaster Preparedness in Agricultural Sector-SDPAS” is a technical cooperation project (TCP) launched in China in July 2007. In accordance with China’s new policy on natural disaster prevention and public hazards and emergency management the TCP project objective is to assist the Ministry of Agricultural-MOA and its line agencies at provincial and local levels in testing and operationalizing on pilot basis in Juye county Shandong Province, the process of shifting from an emergency response focused intervention approach towards a Natural Disaster Risk Prevention/Preparedness oriented approach in the agricultural sector. Due to the situation in Juye County, the project will focus mainly on two types of disasters, floods (combined with water logging) and drought. The pilot project, if successful, will offer the basis for replication in other high-risk flood and drought prone areas of China.

The intended long-term project outcomes are to contribute to:

- Reducing the economic losses of farmers to the impacts of recurrent natural disasters and to build up their own capacities and resilience to mitigate future impacts from natural calamities.
- Reducing environmental degradation (alkalization of soils);
- Enhancing the operational capacities and coordination mechanisms for risk prevention and management at community, county, prefecture and provincial levels;
- Improving of farmer’s livelihoods at the community level;

## 2. The Baseline and Training Needs Assessment Survey

From 5 to 10 September 2007 a survey team<sup>1</sup> was fielded to Juye County by the Center for Integrated Agricultural Development-CIAD, China Agricultural University for carrying out baseline and training need assessment survey.

The major objectives of this baseline survey and training needs assessment are:

- To collect the solid baseline information and data on social and economic features, local natural resource endowment, data on social and economic losses

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<sup>1</sup> The team consists of following members: Prof. Liu Yonggong, Ms. Wang Li, Mr. Li Jian, Ms. Wang Xiaoli, Ms. Huang Yannan, Ms. Gongjun, Mr. Xu Shaobo, Ms. Chen Chongying

caused by the flood disasters in the pilot county, and impacts of natural disasters on farmers livelihood and agricultural production;

- To identify the current institutional mechanism and policy strategies for natural disaster prevention/preparedness in local area. Based on the findings a replicable model for institutional cooperation in DRM will be discussed and primarily developed;
- To analyze the current situation of farmers' association and cooperation in the pilot villages, to assess the training needs for the development and operation of Farmers Association and for strengthening the functions and roles of farmers' cooperatives and association in the Disaster Risk Management. Based on the results of this baseline survey and TNA, the survey team will also develop the training plan and training curriculum for the farmers association training in October 2007;

### **3. Procedure and Methodology**

#### **3.1 Procedures**

For achieving the above-mentioned objectives, the BS and TNA field survey was conducted in the local area according to the procedure as following:

(1) Preparation before field survey:

- Review the DRM practice related to Agricultural Sector in China and Shandong Province;
- Prepare the Baseline Survey and Training Needs Assessment Framework and outline of the survey report;
- Formulate the outline and questionnaire for the field survey;

(2) Conduct Baseline Survey and Training Needs Assessment

- Conduct the institutional interview and workshop with related local line agencies in Juye County and Qilin Township;
- Collect the first-hand and second-hand data and information for describing social and economic features of pilot county and township;
- Implementation of the BS and TNA in the selected three pilot villages: Yaoqiao Village, Liuxi Village and Nancao Village;
- Conduction of the participatory farmers workshop and discussion, household

- interview and field survey in sites;
- (3) Documentation of findings and writing up report
- Analyzing the collected data and information;
  - Writing up the report;

## **3.2 Methodology**

The major methodology and methods used and applied in the BS and TNA included the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methods and tool:

- Key informant interview; Semi-structured interview;
- Household interview;
- Small group discussion and workshop;
- Seasonal calendar for looking at the farming system and frequency and impacts of the natural disasters;
- Chronological review of the floods and other natural disasters;
- Community transect walk and resource mapping;
- Questionnaires;

## **4. Major Findings**

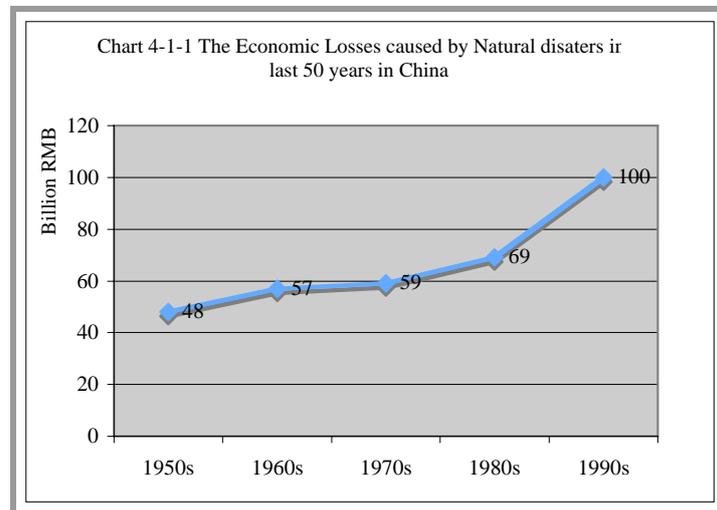
### **4.1 Major findings on the National and Provincial level**

#### **4.1.1 Natural Disasters and National Policy Framework on DRM**

China is one of the few countries that are most vulnerable to natural disasters. With diversified geographical characteristics China is prone to a diversified range and frequent occurrences of disasters affecting vast regions and incurring huge economic losses. Since 1990s, economic losses incurred by natural disasters have been rising sharply with grave implications for economic and social development. China has been haunted by flood, typhoon, drought, hailstorm and snowstorm, freeze, landslide, mud and rock flow and earthquake, among other disasters.

In a normal year, the whole national population affected by and suffered from the natural disasters is about 200 million, with thousands of death people, 3 million people must be vacuued from the disaster areas. And the amount of damaged farmlands and forests land is about 40 million hectare in each normal disaster year. According to the statistic

data<sup>2</sup> of the economic losses caused by disasters, the direct economic losses were increasing in the past 50 years (based on the price index of year 1990). Chart 4-4-1 illustrates the economic losses caused by natural disasters in the past fifty years.



Facing the challenges of frequent natural disasters, the central government already has recognized the urgency and importance of establishing a disaster management system for reducing the economic losses of natural disasters and agricultural production risks. The Chinese government has been committed to disaster reduction all these years with strong interventions and actions as follows:

**(1) The integrated disaster reduction mechanism, institutional setup and legal framework**

Following the indications of the "International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction" (IDNDR) agreement by the United Nations General Assembly, the China National Committee for IDNDR was established in 1989. It was renamed as the China Commission for the International Disaster Reduction in 2000 and as the State Disaster Reduction Commission (SDRC) in 2004. The SDRC has been dedicated to its functions and missions and done a lot of commendable work in coordinating member departments to formulate national disaster reduction strategies.

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<sup>2</sup> The Disaster Reduction Planning of People's Republic of China (1998 to 2010)

In 1998 the State Council formulated a “*The Disaster Reduction Planning of the People’s Republic of China (1998-2010)*”, which was the first planning of disaster reduction based on the Agenda 21 of China. In 2005, the “*National Natural Disaster Prevention Law*” was formulated and approved. More recently, in August 2007, the State Council of People’s Republic of China formulated and implemented the “*State’s Eleventh Five-Year Plan for Integrated Disaster Reduction*”, in order to increase the capacity of disaster reduction from the national to the local level, prompt the preparedness of natural disaster, and protect people’s security and livelihood. China has instituted, promulgated and enforced 30-odd laws and regulations as it moves forward to phase in a legal framework for disaster reduction.

## **(2) State disaster emergency response and contingencies system**

The disaster emergency response effort in China is based on the fundamental principles of “unified leadership, management regulated at different levels, integration between centralization and decentralization and zonation management.” The central government has mapped out overall emergency response plans, 25 special plans and 80 departmental plans so far. By the end of 2004, provincial-level emergency contingencies plans have been drawn up by 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, while 310 out of 333 municipal governments and 2,347 out of 2,861 county-level governments have also formulated local regulations for implementing the emergency response plans at the local level.

### **4.1.2 Provincial Regulations on DRM**

In order to implement the national policy and programs in the local level, the provinces always follow up with actions plan and provincial regulations to the disaster risk management. For instance, Shandong Province, local emergency contingencies strategy has been formulated by the provincial government in year 2006, such as “*Shandong Tenth Five-year Plan for Disaster Preparedness*” issued in year 2005, and “*Plan for Emergency Relief*” in year 2005 and etc. On the other hand, the Shandong Provincial Disaster Prevention Regulation was formulated and approved in Oct. 2005. The document is very systematic and concrete.

There is a provincial association for prevention natural disasters in Shandong province. And the institutional structure of the DRM in Shandong province includes the Provincial government and county government. County government acts as the head of the

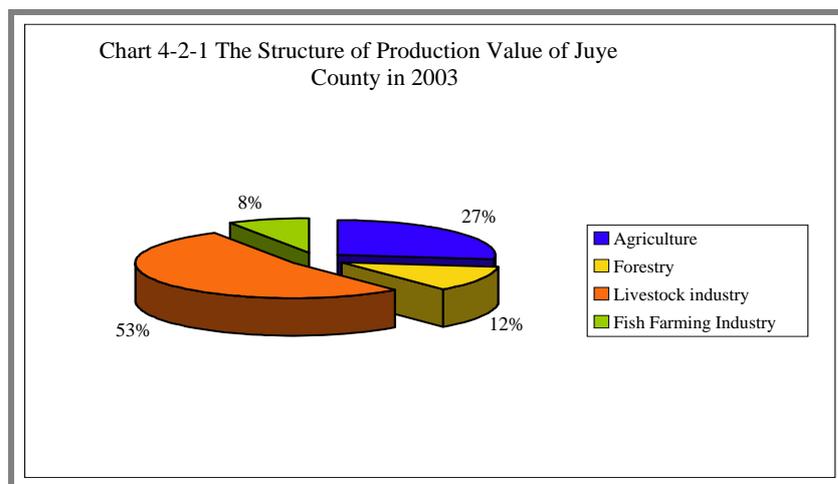
emergency coordination committee at county level. The major members of the committee include: meteorological bureau, agriculture, forestry, water resource, environment, land resource, development and reform committee, finance, civil affairs, construction bureau, transportation and communication, etc.

## 4.2 Findings from the county level

### 4.2.1 Natural Resource Endowment and the Economic Features

Located in eastern China, Shandong Province is the down reach area of the Yellow River. The province occupies 150,000 sq km territory and has a total population of more than 93.09 million in 2007. Geographically, the province is located catchment area of Yellow River, Hai He River and the Huai He River. There are more than 5,000 rivers and canals which length over 5 km, more than 1000 major rivers that over 50 km.

Juye County is located in the southwest of Shandong Province and is located in the down reach of Yellow River Basin but up reach water catchment area of the Huai River. The territory area of the JuYe County is about 1,308 sq km, of which 76, 455 hectares are arable land. Agriculture plays a very important role in the economy of Juye County, and the major agricultural crops are cotton, wheat, rice and corn. There are totally 16 townships with 866 administrative villages and an Economic Development Zone in the Juye County. The whole population of the county is about 930, 000 by the end of the year 2006. The gross production value of Juye County by the end of year 2003 is shown in chart 4-2-1 as follows:



According to the interview with the staffs from the County level Environment and

Climate Station, there are several kinds of natural disasters such as floods, droughts, storms, pest disasters, etc. And the flood is one of the major disasters with highest frequency and worst negative impacts on human livelihoods and agricultural production in the county.

#### **4.2.2 Flood Disasters in the County**

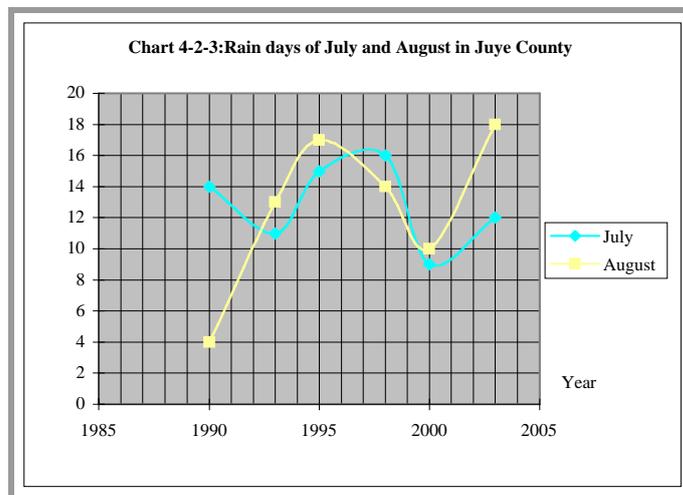
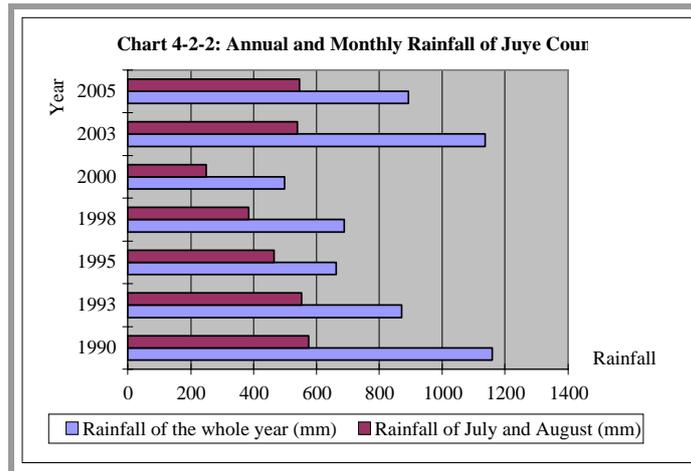
##### **(1) Lower geographical location**

Juye County is located in the lowest geographical basin of a topographical depression zone, thus rain-water from the up reach 6 counties flows into the Juye County in the rainy season, and it is always exposed to high annual and seasonal rainfall variability, which together make the county highly vulnerable to natural disasters like floods, strong winds and hailstorms. In the past twenty years, the increasing natural rainfall concentrated in July and August has resulted in frequent flood disasters and led to huge losses in the agricultural sector and increased vulnerability to food insecurity.

##### **(2) Natural rainfall**

Annual rainfall records kept by the County Meteorological Bureau indicates that the rainfall happens frequently in July and August, the growing period of most crops in the area. The impacts of the floods on the major crops has been also indicated in the seasonal calendar made during the farmers interview in the pilot villages. (as shown in follow table 4-1). The calendar shows not only the main cropping pattern but also the relationship between seasonal rainfall threats and farming seasons in the county. It can also be seen from the calendar, the cotton, corn and rice are the major crops that have highest risks of flood in July, August and September every year.

According to the interview with village leaders and county officials, for example, in the last 17 years (from 1990 to 2007), there were 4 years with large areas and serious floods disasters and many normal heavy raining years in the local areas. That means there is one serious flood disaster very 5 years. The following table 4-2-2 and table 4-2-3 provide the data of the annual rainfall and monthly rainfall days in July and August in the county in some specific years.



Following findings and conclusions can be drawn from the data indicated in the above chart 4-2-2 and chart 4-2-3:

- From year 1990 to year 2000, the amount of annual rainfall was decreasing regularly, while after year 2000 it increased suddenly in year 2003 and kept the average amount of rainfall by 1000 mm each year;
- In the normal year, more than 60% of the whole annual rainfall in the Juye County is concentrated in July and August;
- In year 1990, year 1993, year 2003 and year 2005, the typical flooding year in Juye County, and average annual rainfall exceeded 900 mm, and monthly rainfall totally in July and August was also over than 500 mm; These annual and seasonal rainfalls are already exceeded the drainage capacity of the current drainage infrastructures;
- In typical flooding year, the average rain days in July and August was about 25

days totally;

### (3) Major Crops affected by the flood disasters in Juye County

Based on the interview with officials from Agricultural Bureau, cotton, corn, rice and poplar trees are mostly affected by the flood disasters in the flooding year and season (July to Sep) in Juye County. Wheat is the only crop that is not affected by the flood for its growing in the spring time prior to the rainy season. Please see the detail of the crops growing calendar in table 4-1.

**Table 4-1 Main Crops growing calendar (Juye County, 2006)**

Key Crops	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Floods												
Cotton												
Wheat												
Corn												
Rice												
Poplar												

#### 4.2.3 Assessment of Drainage Infrastructures in Juye County

##### (1) Basic Situation

Based on the findings from the interview with officials from Water Resource Bureau and Agricultural Bureau, the condition of the backbone drainage canals in the whole county is efficient and well maintained for water drainage in the years with normal rainfalls. However its overall drainage capacity can not match the demand of drainage in the heavy raining years, such as 1993, 1998 and 2003. Whilst the community based field drainage facilities in the whole County are very poor. The situation in Qilin Township is worse since most of the drainage canals connecting the field and the backbone drainage system are not working at all. So even in the years with normal rainfalls some villages in the lower areas are still very easy to be affected by the floods.

The main community based drainage system of Juye County had been built in 1970s when the village collective system was working. Since the establishment of the Family Responsibility System in the beginning of 1980s these drainage facilities were never repaired and maintained due to lack of community collective funds, difficulty of organizing the collective actions and lack of governmental investment. Therefore, many

villages in the whole county suffered from the flood just because of the lack of drainage canals and connections from the community level to the main rivers or backbone canals.

### ***(2) Preliminary proposals for improvement community bases drainage system***

For strengthening the water drainage infrastructure and facilities both at the community and the regional level of the county the team made following proposals to be considered by the responsible governmental line agencies and villages:

- For building the community anti-flood capacity, the investment for repairing or building the village drainage network should be allocated by the government (County Water Resource Bureau);
- Village committee and existing farmer's association should play roles in coordinating and mobilizing the individual households participation and contribution to the construction of the community drainage system, especially for improving the farmland drainage canals, connection facilities for linking field drainage network and the backbone canals;

## **4.2.4 Assessment of DRM institutional mechanism in Juye County**

### ***(1) The Current Situation***

Through workshop and discussion with the officials from county level institutions the survey team made some findings and observations in the institutional cooperation and coordination mechanism in DRM:

- There was already a “*County level Disaster Reduction Leading Committee*” (CDRLC) and led by the county government. The major functions of CDRLC include:
  - Drawing up the disaster reduction and preparedness plan;
  - Holding the disaster emergency coordination meetings;
  - Organizing and coordinating the disaster emergency relief actions;
  - Providing the support to the post disaster recovery and etc;
- The CDRLC is headed by the vice governor of Juye County. The office of CDRLC was established in County Water Resource Bureau;
- The members of the CDRLC include: County Armed Force Department, County Meteorological Bureau, Financial Bureau, Agricultural Bureau, Water Resource Bureau, Civil Affairs Bureau, Health Bureau, Forest Bureau, Transportation Bureau, Broadcasting Bureau, and all the township governments;

- According to the interviewed officials, theoretically, all the CDRLC member institutions more or less involve in the DRM process. However the , the major bureaus who have significant roles and functions in the whole disaster management cycle are:
  - In early warning: meteorological bureau, agricultural bureau and water resource3 bureau;
  - In preparation of the disaster: water resource bureau, civil affaires bureau, agricultural bureau;
  - In emergency relief: all member institutions under coordination of CDRLC;
  - Rehabilitation period: agricultural bureau and agricultural extension stations, water resource bureau, etc.; (see table 4-2)
- Led by the CDRLC, we found there was little communication and interaction between different bureaus and departments. Different departments cooperate with each other in line with the county government's arrangement. Interactive coordination and cooperation mechanism is not yet established among different departments.
- The existing governmental anti-natural disaster mechanism is mainly focusing on the emergency relief period, whilst the long term anti-disaster capacity, such as strengthening drainage system both at region and community levels, the disaster preparedness and post disaster rehabilitation are not sufficiently emphasized and put into the priority of the disaster management strategy.

For the time limitation of the BS, the survey team only interviewed with major institutions and departments of the CDRLC, which include: County Agricultural Bureau, Water Resource Bureau, Meterological Bureau, Civil Affair Bureau, and Statistic Bureau and Administration of Commerce and Industry (for registration of farmers' cooperatives) . According to the findings from the institutional interview with the above major government units, the different roles and functions of them in the process are shown in the table 4-2.

**Table 4-2 Roles and functions of related institutions in DRM in Juye County**

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Early Warming</b>	<b>Preparedness</b>	<b>Emergency Relief</b>	<b>Recovering</b>
<b>Agricultural Bureau</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transfer the hazard warning information from meteorological and Water resource bureau to local community;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical advise: introduce water resistant varieties change the agriculture cropping patterns, sowing time and etc;</li> <li>- Prepare the production means for post disaster rehabilitation;</li> <li>- Prepare the technicians for helping farmers in post disaster rehabilitation;</li> <li>- Mobilization and promotion activities in the communities;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation in the salvage operation and emergency relief in the local areas;</li> <li>- Facilitate and cooperate with the other institute and organizations in the emergency relief;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist farmers with the agricultural products sales after the disasters;</li> <li>- Modification of the farming system to avoid or reduce the economic losses caused by floods disasters;</li> <li>- Supply the information to the provincial and national government units;</li> </ul>
<b>Water Resource Bureau</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Involve in the disaster forecast and send out the forecast information to the other departments on county and township level;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plan the long term anti-disaster drainage system;</li> <li>- Dredge the drainage system in local community;</li> <li>- Examine, construct and repair the irrigation and drainage infrastructures;</li> <li>- Prepare the material (such as plastic bags and etc.);</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emergency action for draining out the water from the flooded farmland and houses in the field;</li> <li>- Facilitate and cooperate with the other institutions and organizations in the emergency relief;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The repairing and maintenance of the water infrastructure after the disaster;</li> </ul>
<b>Meteorological bureau</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Responsible for the county level data and information of climate forecast;</li> <li>- Work with the water resource bureau for the potential natural disaster forecast;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No further participation;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participating in the flood disaster relief</li> <li>- Monitoring and evaluation of the happened disasters;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No further participation;</li> </ul>
<b>Civil Affairs Bureau</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Received the disaster forecast information from the Disaster Leading Committee<sup>3</sup>;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Set up the plan for the county level emergency relief;</li> <li>- Prepare the emergency relief materials and stuffs;</li> <li>- Field survey before</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report to the provincial government of the disaster situation;</li> <li>- Emergency relief: provide food, drink water,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The statistic and collection of disaster information and situation;</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> County Level Disaster Reduction Leading Committee (CDRLC): This leading committee is based on the

		the disaster happened;	clothes and house, health sanitation and etc service to local people in the disaster area;	
<b>Statistic Bureau</b>	- Received the disaster forecast information from the Disaster Leading Committee;	- No further participation;	- Participating in the relief;	- No further participation;

***(2) Proposed countermeasures to be taken for improving DRM in the county***

Based on the above assessment of the institutional participation and cooperation in the DRM process, some proposals for strengthening the institutional coordination, cooperation and innovating the DRM strategy are made by the survey team:

- Change of the DRM strategy. The current existing emergency relief focused disaster management strategy should be changed to integrated disaster management strategy. Priorities should be given to the disaster preparedness, especially to the improvement of the community based drainage system-CBDS
- The County Level Disaster Reduction Leading Committee: i) should have a specific disaster preparedness long term plan, besides the existing emergency relief plan, for it is important to make disaster preparedness early than relief from the disaster after it has already happened; ii) provide more financial supports to the related institutions and departments for the capacity improvement of disaster preparedness and reduction;
- The County Agricultural Bureau: i) should have more active involvement in the early warning process in cooperating with the meteorological bureau and water resource bureau for evaluation of the potential hazard lost and risks on the local agriculture; ii) should set up the long term strategy and plan for the Disaster preparedness and management which should include the long term strategy and plan for changing the agricultural structure or farming system based on the disaster happening frequency and etc; iii) should provide agricultural technology extension services to the local farmers after the modification of the agricultural

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county government level units and geared by the County governor for the Disaster warning, preparedness, emergency relief and recovering process.

sowing structure;

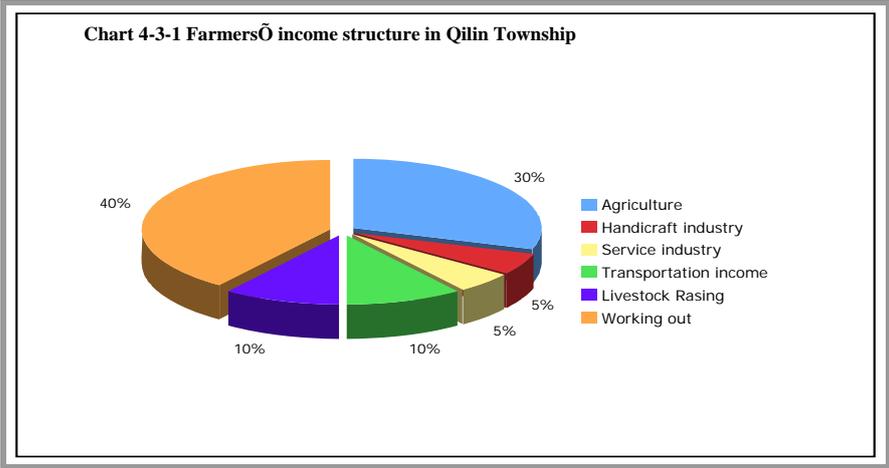
- Water Resource Bureau: i) should pay more attention to the draining facilities and canals in the community; ii) should have long term plan of the water infrastructure construction especially for the drainage system in community level;
- County Meteorological Bureau: should include more indigenous knowledge of the disaster or hazard especially in the community level when doing the disaster data and information collection;
- Civil Affairs Bureau: also need to pay attention to farmers' livelihood when the flood is over;

### **4.3 Findings from the pilot Township**

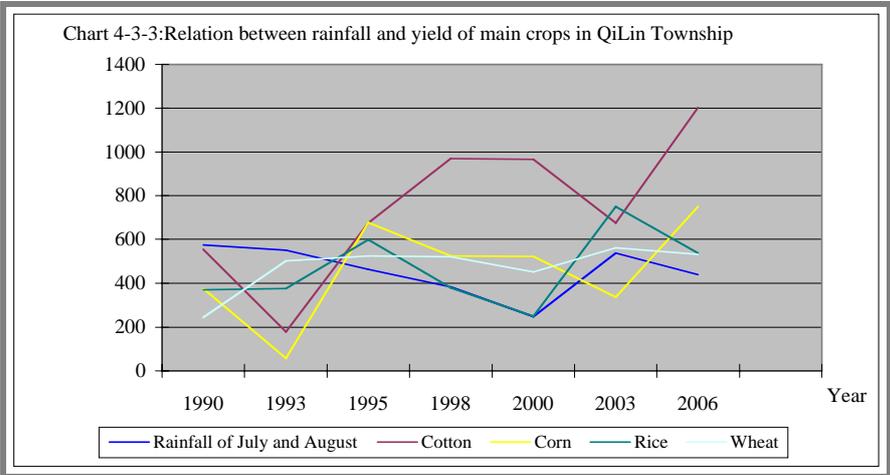
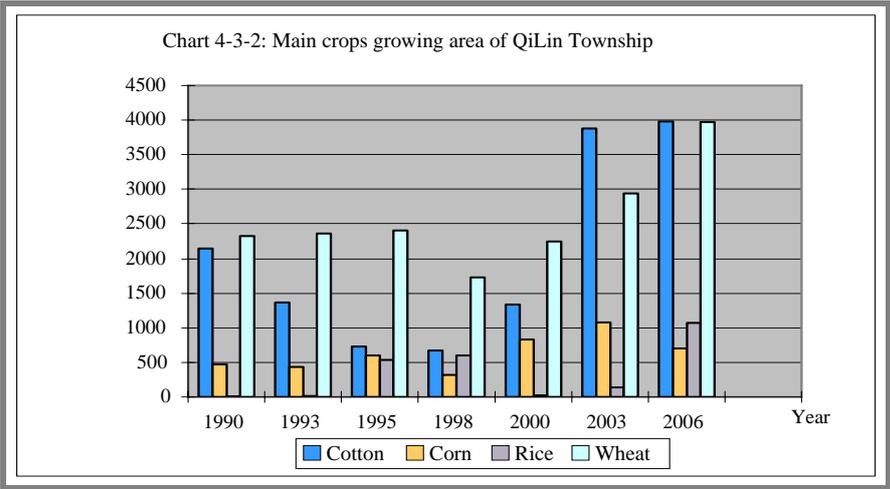
#### **4.3.1 The Economic Features and Natural Resource Endowment**

With over 220 square kilometers territory, Qilin Township is located in northeast of Juye County, neighboring to the Heze City and Ji'ning County. The whole population of Qilin Township is 63, 200 with about 90% of agricultural population. There are 33,000 labor forces, among which 16,000 are males and 17,000 females. According to the township and village officials interviewed, more than 50% of the labors migrated to the cities, province capital and other areas for cash income. There are totally 67 administrative villages, 77 natural villages and 16, 065 households in the whole township.

According to the 2006 statistics, the annual average per capita income was about 4330 Yuan/year with about 1300 Yuan from agriculture, accounting for more than 30%. The rest 70% of household income is from the livestock production, off-farm activities or industry, working outside and etc (see the table 4-3-1 Farmers' income structure in Qilin Township). It can be seen from the chart, due to the high losses caused by the flood disasters the crops production is no longer the major income source as usual for the local population, working outside is the major income source for the local farmers.



In Qilin Township, the major agricultural crops include: cotton, corn, rice and wheat. And the change of sowing area of these crops was obvious since 1990. Chart 4-3-2 and chart 4-3-3 illustrate the changes of different crops in reflecting the flood disasters in the township.



From chart 4-3-2, 4-3-3 and flood chronological record ( refer to the “flood chronological review of Qilin Township” in later section) one can see that since 1993, the amount of rice sowing area increased from zero to about 1073 ha in year 2006. On the other hand, the sowing area of wheat also increased by 1.3 times from 1998 to 2006. Since the rice has high resistance to the floods, its sowing area and yield both increased since 2000. The sowing areas and yield of wheat is relatively consistent since it is not much affected by the floods since it is growing in the dry season. It can be seen from chart 4-3-3, the yield of cotton and corn are very sensitively affected by the July-August rainfall.

#### **4.3.2 Natural Disaster and Agricultural Structure in Qilin Township**

The major natural disasters of Qilin Township include: flood, drought (mostly in the 1980s), hurricane, hailstone and plants pest and diseases. According to the interview with township government officials, flood is the major natural disaster, which brings the most serious economic losses, seriously affects local people’s livelihood in the whole township.

The flood disasters mainly occur in summer season due to the concentrated rainfall in later July, whole August and beginning of September. For example, in 1998, there was a serious flood in July and August, and the flooded farmland is more than 50,000 mu and the collapsed houses are over 3000. According to the statistic, there were totally 4 serious flooding years in the past twenty years, namely 1993, 1998, 2003 and 2005, in the Qilin Township.(see chart 4-3-3)

All these floods brought great effects on the local population. To reduce the social and economic impacts of the flood disasters, farmers and villages, as an important reaction to the floods, have tried to change the farming system and crop patterns. Followings are some cases for this modification:

- i) Since 1993, the year with serious flood disaster, the sowing area of rice and wheat increased greatly in the township (please refer to the chart 4-3-2 and chart 4-3-3);
- ii) In some villages, farmers started to plant poplar trees by using the farmland which is frequently flooded in later July and August. Farmers think that poplar trees have higher resistance to floods comparing with other crops;
- iii) Some of households (innovative households) start to build up the greenhouses for vegetable production in their farmlands in order to compensate the economic

losses caused by the floods.

### Case Study One

The picture on the right was the poplar tree in Nancao Village. In Nancao Village 1200 mu farmland (*which occupied by more than 85% of the whole farm land*) had been planted with poplar since 2003, where cotton and wheat were planted before.



Since the flood, farmers could gain little income from crops, because in every flood major crops such as cotton and corn would be flooded and almost no income. But poplar was not influenced by flood so much and moreover farmers could graze the sheep under high poplar, which was another income source. It is said by local farmers that the 1 mu poplar could contribute RMB 1000 income every year, which is considerable for farmers.

### 4.3.3 Assessment of Drainage Infrastructure in Qilin Township

#### (1) The Situation

According to the township and village leaders interviewed during the township workshop the conditions of the drainage infrastructures and canals at the community level are very poor and out of work since long time. Such outdated drainage infrastructure is the major reason for frequent floods disasters with high economic losses.



During the meeting with the township governmental officials, the community drainage infrastructures is mapped for Qilin Township (see figure above). The three red lines marked the major three backbone drainage canals which pass cross the township and the blue line was the village drainage canals, of which the blue line was the current drainage canals which have been completed and the broken blue line marks the drainage canals to be constructed.

Therefore the two pilot villages (Liuxi Village and Nancao Village) located in the southern part of the township are the two villages mostly suffered from serious floods due

to the uncompleted drainage canals. And the interviewed township government officials expressed that the Juye County government should take the responsibility of building and constructing uncompleted canals to reduce the community's vulnerability against flood disasters.

## ***(2) Recommendations for improvement***

Based on the above mentioned findings, the survey team made following recommendations for improving the situation:

- The township government should play an important and active role in the organizing the construction and management of the community drainage system;
- There should be a township plan for the construction and maintenance of the infrastructure and facilities, with more specific description on the community level construction work;
- Since township government can not have financial revenue after reform of the agricultural taxation system, funds for improving the community drainage infrastructures should be allocated by the county water resource bureau in order to increase the anti-flood disaster capacity of the villages in the area;
- The township government should be responsible for coordinating and mobilizing the labor inputs of villagers and assist the villages to set up a drainage infrastructure maintenance system for long term use of these facilities.

## **4.4 Major findings at the community and household level**

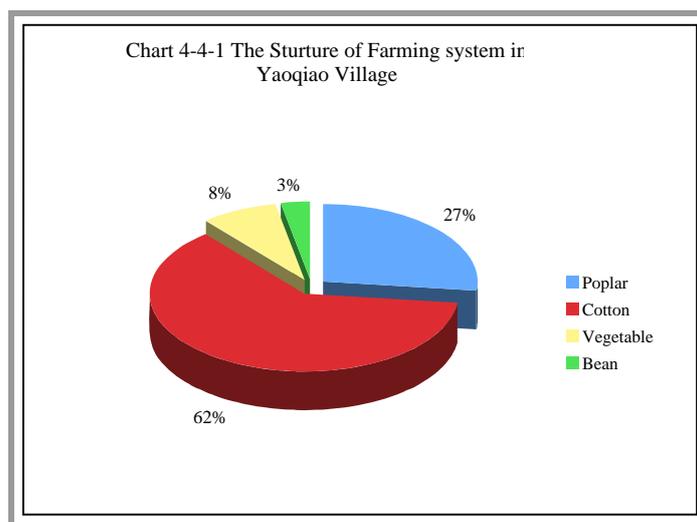
### **4.4.1 Basic situation of three pilot villages**

#### ***(1) Yaoqiao Village***

Yaoqiao Village is located in the middle part of Qilin Township. The Zhu Shui River passes through the village (please refer to the map of Qilin Township above). There are totally 210 households and 743 people in this village. Among the whole population, there are 303 labor forces with 137 males and 166 females. Every year there are about 180 people working outside for cash income.

There are totally 1128 Mu arable farmland in Yaoqiao Village with major crops of cotton, wheat, vegetable, beans and poplar trees. The areas of each crop sown in year 2006 are indicated in table 4-4-1, and structure of the farming system for autumn harvest is referred

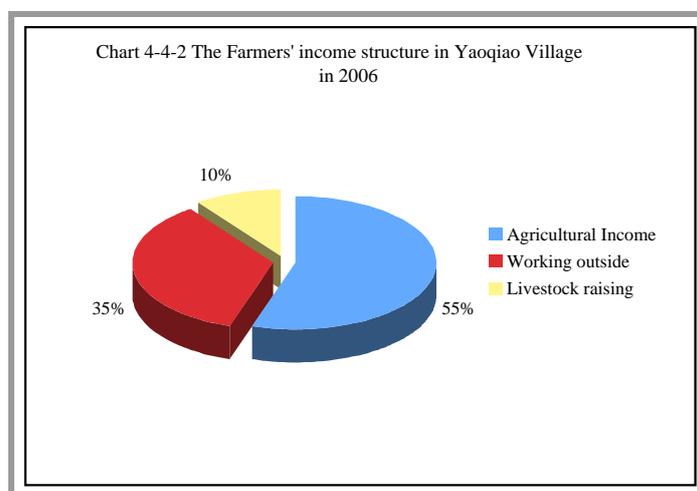
to chart 4-4-1.



**Table 4-4-1 The Farming System in Yaoqiao Village in 2006**

Crops	Farming Season and Farming Area Percentage (%)			
	Autumn Season (Mu )	Percentage (%)	Winter Season (Mu )	Percentage (%)
Cotton	700	62%	-	-
Wheat	-	-	700	62%
Vegetable	100	8%	-	-
Bean	28	3%	-	-
Poplar trees	300	27%	-	-

By the end of 2006, the average net income per capita in this village was 2,000 Yuan. And major source of the income include: agricultural income, working outside income, livestock raising and etc. Please see the income structure of Yaoqiao Village in chart 4-4-2.



The most serious natural disaster in Yaoqiao Village is flood and it breaks out almost every year in this village. In early August 2007, an infrequent wind came to this village, especially bringing very serious calamity to farmers who plant vegetables and trees. Drought and insect also take place every three or four years;

According to group interview with local farmers, there is a great flood disaster every 10 year in Yaoqiao Village. In year 1993 and 2003, due to the heavy floods major crops affected have lost almost 100% yields on the 1000 mu farmlands, almost 70 farmer's houses damaged or collapsed as a result of the flood.

Major reasons for the natural disasters happened in Yaoqiao Village are:

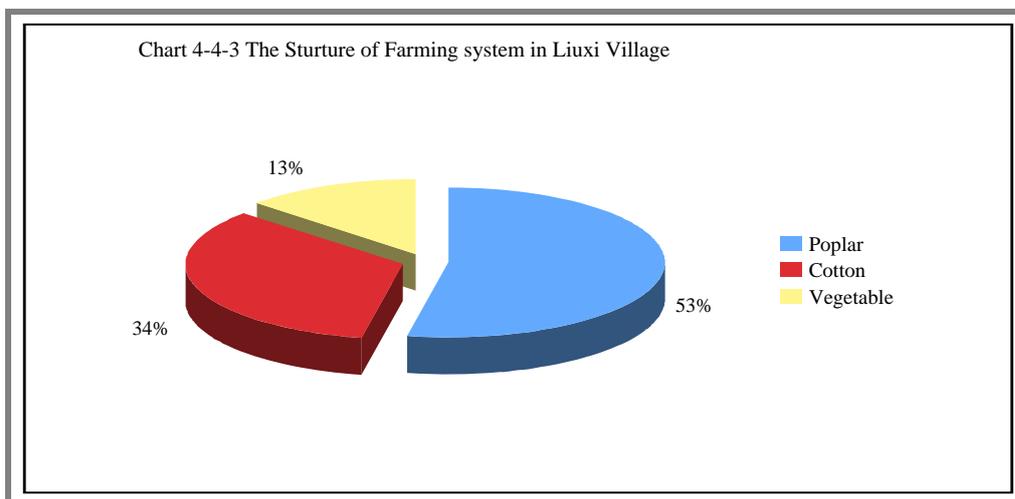
- First of all, Yaoqiao Village is located in the lower area of the township. Therefore, the rainfall and water from upper level villages nearby always flows to this village and can not be drained out in a short time;
- The rainfall in the area is mainly concentrated in later July, August and beginning of September, which is very easy to lead to the serve flood disasters in certain part of the area, especially the lowest parts;
- The existing field drainage system in the village is completely out of work due to lack of renovation and maintenance in the past twenty years. By community resource transect walk the team found that most of the drainage facilities built in the collective time in 1970s have been entirely collapsed.
- In the family responsibility system community farmland is distributed to the individual households. In such individual farmland management pattern it is very difficult to organize farmers' collective actions to improve the irrigation and drainage system without governmental financial support.

These constraints and reasons for high vulnerability to the flood disasters have been also identified in the other two pilot villages.

## **(2) Liuxi Village**

Liuxi Village is located in the southwest of Qilin Township, with the whole population of 1483, of which 783 are labor forces. There are totally 330 households in this village. Among the labor forces, 400 are males and 383 are females. In Liuxi Village, there are 600 people working outside, accounting for about 77% of the total labor forces.

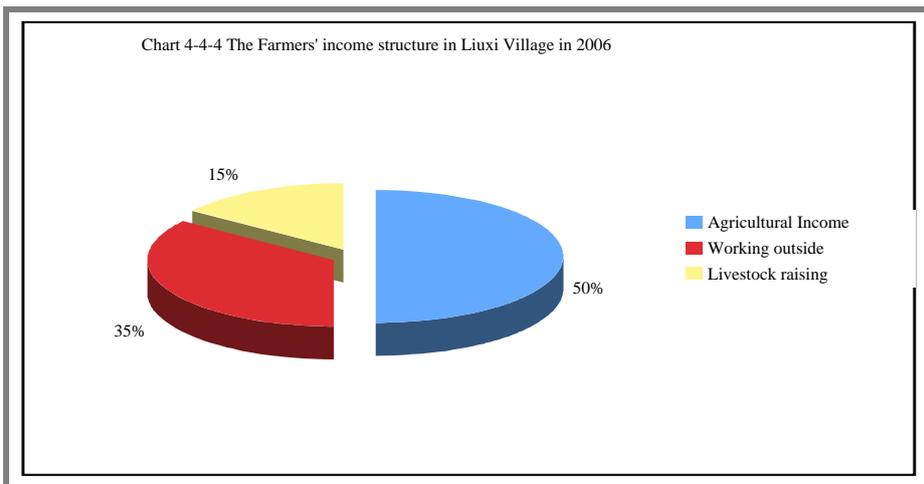
There are totally 1,500 mu arable land, with 800 mu for growing Poplar trees, 300 mu for cotton, 300 mu for wheat, 150 mu for vegetables. The areas of each crop sowing in 2006 are shown in table 4-4-2, and structure of the farming system in autumn season is referred to chart 4-4-3.



**Table 4-4-2 The Farming System in Liuxi Village in 2006**

Crops	Farming Season and Farming Area Percentage (%)			
	Autumn Season (Mu )	Percentage (%)	Winter Season (Mu )	Percentage (%)
Cotton	500	34%	-	-
Wheat	-	-	500	34%
Vegetable	200	13%	-	-
Poplar	800	53%	-	-

By the end of 2006, the net income per capita is 2,500 Yuan, which are mainly generated from agriculture, working outside, livestock raising and etc. Please refer to the detail of income structure in Liuxi Village in Chart 4-4-4.



According to the farmers interviewed, floods almost occur every year in last five years and cause serious economic losses. Cotton is a major cash crop that is seriously affected by the floods every year. the annual economic losses of cotton is significant. The average yield of cotton is about 150 kg/mu, and whole economic lost of cotton in Liuxi village is about  $150\text{kg/mu} * 300\text{mu} * 8\text{yuan/kg} = 360,000 \text{ yuan/year}$ .

According to the village leaders, the current irrigation and drainage system in Liuxi Village was constructed in 1973. While this system in the village can only be used for irrigation at present, the whole drainage system is completely out of work due to lack of the renovation and maintenance. Since 1973, the government had never invested funds to maintain and rehabilitate the irrigation and drainage system in village.

According to the village leaders interviewed, it is difficult to organize individual farmers to participate in the renovation of the drainage system without governmental initiative fund investment.

**Table 4-5 The chronological record of flood disasters in Liuxi Village**

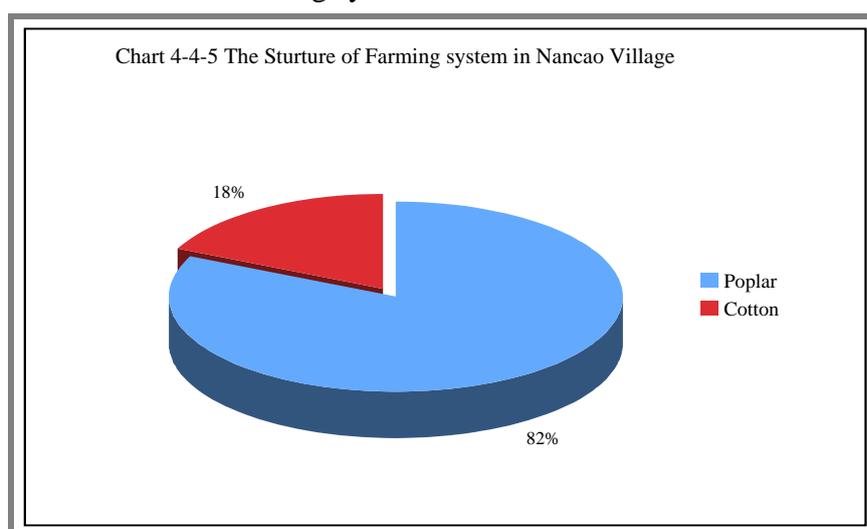
Year	Disaster Type	Description
July, 1993	Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Almost no agriculture harvest (mostly the cotton and corn), four houses collapsed;</li> <li>- The county government distributes some food for each person as the subsidies, and two bags of clothes for each village;</li> <li>- Since 1993, some new crops such as rice, lotus and wheat were planted in the village;</li> </ul>
July 1998	Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 40% reduction of crop production, 500 mu of cotton and corn had no harvest, two houses collapsed;</li> <li>- The county government distributed four bags of clothes and funds to the village for purchasing two pumps for draining</li> </ul>

		<p>water from the flooded land;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- From 1998 to 2002, the main crop in the land was still cotton;</li> </ul>
July 2003	Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 80% reduction of 1300 mu of cotton, three houses collapsed</li> <li>- 500 Yuan subsidy for the house-collapse family;</li> <li>- From 2003 to now, more than 50% of arable lands for cotton has been replaced by poplar trees;</li> </ul>
July 2007	Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 40% reduction of both Poplar and Cotton production;</li> <li>- The growth of poplar trees also influenced by the flood and strong wind after floods;</li> <li>- The county government did not provide special subsidy to the village, the rehabilitation is mainly depending on “self-help”;</li> </ul>

### (3) Nancao Village

Nancao Village is located in the southeast of Qilin Township. The village has a total population of 945, of which 300 are labor force. Most of the labor forces of Nancao Village go outside and work in the cities, and the remained women and elderly at home are responsible for the agricultural production.

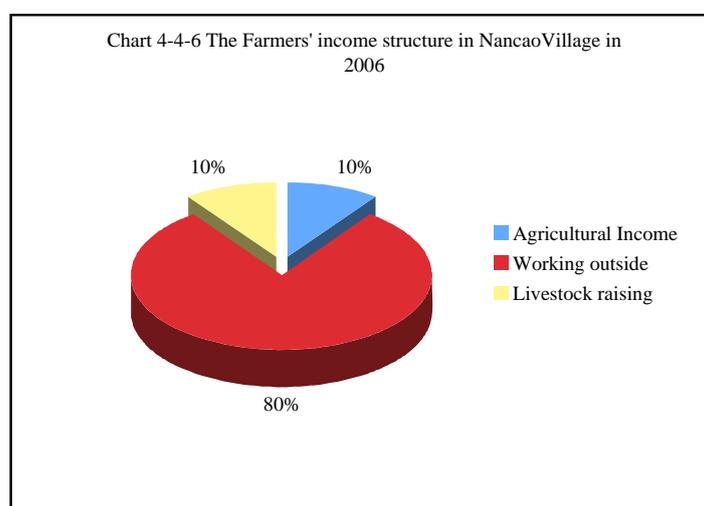
There is total 1470 mu arable land in Nancao Village, of which 1200 mu have been planted with fast-growing poplar trees after year 2003 and 270 mu for growing cotton and winter wheat (inter-cropping). Farmers selected the poplar trees because they recognized that the poplar trees have high resistance to the floods and need less labor input and have a relatively higher market price. Please refer to the percentage in chart table 4-6 and structure of the farming system in autumn season is referred to chart 4-4-5.



**Table 4-6 The Crop Farming System in Nancao Village in 2006**

Crops	Farming Season and Sowing Area Percentage (%)			
	Summer Season (Mu )	Percentage (%)	Winter Season (Mu )	Percentage (%)
Cotton	270	18%	-	-
Wheat	-	-	270	18%
Vegetable	-	-	-	-
Poplar	1200	82%	-	-
Total	1470			

And the major income sources of Nancao Village include: forestry, animal husbandry and migrant work. The average income per capital by the end of year 2006 was about 2200 yuan RMB. The floods disasters have remarkable negative economic impact on farmer's livelihoods since they caused big lost in agriculture production. Please see the percentage of the income source in chart 4-4-6.



**Table 4-7 The chronological review of floods in Nancao Village**

Date	Disaster	Descriptions
July, 1993	Severe Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All 1400 mu cottons were lost in this flood, and the direct economic loss was 1.12 million RMB to the whole village.</li> <li>- The main causes of this flood include: the low-lying farmland; a few days torrential rain; and the outside water from surrounding high places;</li> </ul>
July, 1998	Severe Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All 1400 mu cottons were lost in this flood, and the direct economic loss was 1 million RMB;</li> <li>- The situation in 1993 was as same as the situation in 1998;</li> </ul>
Summer in 2003	Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 60% of the cottons were lost in this flood.</li> <li>- In order to alleviate the negative flood influences to farmers, Nancao started to plant 1200 Mu fast-growing poplar sine Oct. 2003.</li> </ul>
From 2004 till now	Flood, Insect Damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Due to insect damage, 30% yield of poplar were lost every year;</li> <li>- According to the price of poplar in 2007, the economic lost of poplar will be RMB 300yuan/mu /year for the insect damage;</li> </ul>

#### **4.4.2 Change of Village Agricultural Structure for coping the flood disasters**

##### ***(1) Change of the farming system for anti-disasters***

According to the findings from the household interview and farmer's group discussion, the high frequency flood disasters have caused lots of economic losses each year. In a normal year, the loss of the agricultural income was reduced by 50%, and in severe years, the loss of agricultural income is even more than 80%. Since there is no significant change of the village anti-flood capacity, farmers start to change their farming system by adjusting sowing structure in the farmland.

The major farming system changes for coping the flood disasters initiated in recent years include:

- After the severe flood in year 2003, with the technical supports from the County Forestry Bureau, some villages start to plant the fast-growing poplar on the farmland, which occupied more than 50% of the whole arable land in each household;
- By planting poplar trees, the family labor force inputs are significantly reduced since the trees do not need too much labor. Therefore many young male labors can be freed from the crop farming for working outside;
- The development of the livestock raising: since there is less impacts from the flood on the livestock raising in the community, there are some households who have potential for investment and adopting relevant technology, start to raise the sheep, rabbits, pigs and goose at home or in the poplar forest. Nanco Village has shown a good example;
- The development of greenhouses for vegetable production: there are some households start to invest in the green house for producing vegetables, for example in Yaoqiao Village;
- The development of fishery industry: some households start to invest in fishery production in the village, for example in Liuxi Village;

## ***(2) Proposals for improvement***

Based on the findings from the baseline survey, there are some big challenges at present after the modification of the agricultural structure, it include:

- Fast-growing poplar suffered insect damage and strong wind after flood disaster (*the picture on the right shows the poplar trees after a serious wind disaster in Nancao Village*) in July and August every year;
- The pest for the poplar trees. Since the poplar plantation is designed in a mono-variety without diversified species, it is very sensitive against pest attractions which are mostly occurring after the flood disasters.
- For there is no funds and technical supports from outside, only small part of the local farmers (normally the rich farmers) started the modification of agricultural structure;
- For the insect and disease of the poplar, local farmers are afraid of the extension of the poplar in large scale;



### **4.4.3 Assessment of the village drainage infrastructures**

The picture on the right shows the cotton field flooded in August 2007 in Liuxi Village. The water in the land could not be drained out, and the cottons were soaked in the water for months after the flood and then died. According to the on-site survey there were at least 300 mu flooded farmlands as shown in the picture taken in Liuxi Village. However these floods and losses could be alleviated if farmers dredge the drainage canals before the raining season or even when the rainwater is flooding the farmland.



#### ***(1) Situation analysis***

Based on the field survey, there are some problems and constraints existing in the local drainage system at the community level:

- **Lack of the field drainage network at the community level**



Based on the field survey in the community level, there was no efficient field drainage network in the community level. And the major connections to the backbone canals in the community are not established. The current connections in the community do not work any more. *(Please refer to the picture of the connections to backbone on the left*

*in Nancao Village).*

▪ **The limited drainage capacity due to lack of dredging existing canals**

Based on the interview with villagers and field survey, the current drainage canals are in low efficiency of use especially in the flood season:

- In terms of the backbone canals, they are sufficient for draining out the floodwater in the normal raining years; while in the flooding year, even the local backbone canals are not sufficient to drain out the floodwater from the community canals. (For the time limitation, the survey team did not survey the backbone canals in the local community);
- Through field survey and investigation in the pilot villages, the team found that the current canals in the field are simply dugged on the farmland, but not lined by concrete bricks, therefore, over years they are easily slited up by mud and obstructed by weeds, grasses and wastes *(see the picture of the land drainage canal in Yaoqiao Village on above right)*.
- In all three pilot villages, the field drainage networks are not well connected with the backbone canals although the distance between field drainage network and backbone canals is only couple hundred meters. That why the rainfall water is mostly stagnated within the farmland, it is so called the “Internal Floods”.

▪ **Lack of the drainage culvert between canals and under roads on the farmland**



In the early 1970s there were culverts for connecting the drainage canals and under the roads, while after the establishment of family-based contracted responsibility system, farmlands were distributed and managed by each household, farmers filled and leveled up the drainage

canals in order to increase the area of their own farmlands. The field roads become the check dams for keeping the water in the field.

## ***(2) Major reasons for poor conditions of village drainage system***

The major reasons for the under development of drainage system in community level include:

- **Lack of governmental funds and investments for improving the drainage system at community level**

According to the interview with the township and village leaders, there were no funds and investments from the provincial or county government for improving the village drainage infrastructures since 1980s. The funds from the government are focus on the backbone canals, but not on the community canals.

- **Lack of collective mechanism at the community level**

Before 2003, there was the fund collection mechanism in the community level. It was very easy for the village leaders to collect the funds and/or organize the labors in the community. While after the “Country’s Rural Taxation System Reform” in year 2003, the collective funds collection system was abolished, and thus the village committees do not have any funds to invest in the maintenance or repairing of the drainage facilities.

- **Lack of farmer’s cooperative action for DRM within the village**

When flood happened, the farmers whose farmlands are on the higher places and will not suffer from the flood were not willing to dig the drainage canals because it would reduce the area of their farmland and cause their time. But the drainage channel only works when the whole drainage line is repaired, so if there is just one household who dig and dredge the drainage canals in his or her farmland, the drainage facilities will not work and all farmlands will suffer from the disaster.

- **Lack of incentives for individual farmers to improve the drainage infrastructures**

After the drainage canals failure of several years, the local farmers believe that “if the neighbor farmland will not dig and dredge the drainage canals, the only channel in my land will be useless.” Consequently, no farmers will contribute to rehabilitating the drainage canals, and all farmers suffer from the floods and lose cottons every year.

On the other hand, the young labor forces are working outside, and the whole family is not dependent on the agricultural income any more comparing with before. And the individual farmers do not have too much incentive for the improving of the drainage canals although there will be the loss of the agricultural products every year.

## **4.5 Major findings on Farmers' Associations**

### **4.5.1 Review of the current policy framework of Farmer's Cooperation**

After the rural reform since 1982, farmer's associations in China are mainly product-based and jointly formed by farmers who are producing the same products, such as vegetables, fruit trees, pigs and chickens, etc. However, the "farmers' cooperative philosophy and principles" are not introduced in the missions and regulations of these associations. Therefore, farmers' associations are registered by the Civil Affairs Bureau with a legal status of a kind of NGO in rural China.

Since July 2007, the "Farmers Professional Cooperative Law of People's Republic of China" was approved by Standing Committee of the 10th National People's Congress, which provided a legal foundation for establishment of Farmer's Cooperatives-FC. According to the law, the major regulation on registration, membership, legal obligation, and financial principle are specifically prescribed in the law. And the Farmers' Cooperative is legally defined as the formal economic entity for small farmers.

In the last two decades, the function of farmers' cooperation under the family responsibility system was very weak. And farmers' cooperation was a very sensitive issue in China's rural area due to the negative experience made from the collective times from 1956 to 1982. Farmers are very sensitive against any kind of cooperative actions.

### **4.5.2 Situation of Farmers Cooperation in Juye County**

According to the interview with the officials from the County Civil Affairs Bureau, there were already 17 agricultural related Farmers Associations from the whole county that registered as NGO or "civil association" in the County Civil Affairs Bureau. It is encouraged to transform the existing farmers associations to "Farmers' Cooperatives" (FC) through registering by the Administration of Industry and Commerce at the county

level after the implementation of the law.

Based on the findings from the interview with officials from County Industry and Commerce Bureau who is legally designated to be responsible for registration of farmers cooperative after implementation of the law, no formal cooperatives have been registered until now in Juye County. The major problems with the development of Farmers cooperative in the local area include:

- The concept of FC is very new to farmers in local area;
- There are not enough promotion and encouragement for the FC from the local government;
- The functions, regulations, memberships and management of FC are very unfamiliar to the local farmers;
- Sometimes, farmers can not figure out the difference among the Farmers organization, farmers association and farmer cooperatives;
- There is no good model or demonstration of the FC that local farmers can learn from;

#### **4.5.3 Farmers' Organizations in villages**

During the field survey in the three pilot villages, the survey team also paid more attention to the situation of the current Farmers organizations and/or farmers associations as well as their training needs assessment in the three villages.

Based on the interview with village leaders, farmers and members of the current farmers associations, there are some important findings and conclusions that include:

- Three farmers associations registered in the County Civil Affairs Bureau in August, 2007, which include:
  - Greenhouse Farmers Association with 52 member households (25% of whole households) in Yaoqiao Village;
  - Fishery Farmers Association with 36 member households (11% of whole households) in Liuxi Village;
  - Livestock Raising (in poplar forest) Farmers Association with 48 member households (18% of whole households) in Nancao Village;
- Before the registration of the farmers association, the households who have the green house, raise the livestock and raise the marine products in each village

stay together and act as the informal farmers organizations for purchasing of the raw materials, trying the new species and technology, selling the products together and etc;

- After the registration, there are no changes of the functions and operation of the former farmers organization, for there are no formal regulations, membership, administration and management introduced to the current farmers associations in the three villages;
- The local farmers, even the staffs from the township government and village committee have little knowledge and ideas of the operation of Farmers Association; And some farmers in the village even don't know if there is the farmers association in their village or not;
- The township government has not played an active role on the training, monitoring, extension and promotion of the farmers association in the local area;
- There are significant needs of training from the local community and staffs from the township and village committee on the farmers association and further farmers cooperative; (Please refer to the detail contents of training needs assessment in the later section);
- Before and after the registration of the farmer associations, there were no participation and involvement of the farmers association in the community natural disaster management;

#### **4.5.3 Training Needs of Farmers Association**

According to the training needs assessment among the three pilot villages with the local farmers, there are some training needs identified by the survey team to process the capacity building of the local farmers associations. The major contents of the training needs are as following:

- **Basic Principles of Farmers Association (FA)**
  - Standards, registration procedure and criteria of FA;
  - Roles, functions, regulations, administrative management and financial management of FA;
  - Memberships development of FA;
  - Responsibility and legal rights of FA leaders and members;
  - Technology service system and mechanism of FA;

- FA based whole sale marketing and inputs purchase and further income earning activities;
  - Operation of FA, such as “Company+ FA+ Households” operation model;
  - Demonstration of good model of FA;
  - Other important issues;
- **Future Development of Farmers Cooperative (FC)**
    - What’s the difference between the FA and FC?
    - How to transform the FA to FC based on the current legal framework;
    - Study on the “*Farmers Professional Cooperative Law of People’s Republic of China*” and “*Administrative Regulation on the Registration of Farmers’ Professional Cooperatives*”
    - Standards, registration procedure and criteria for establishing FC;
    - Roles, functions, regulations, administrative management and financial management of FC;
    - Memberships development of FC;
    - Responsibility and legal rights of FC leaders and members;
    - Technology service system and mechanism of FC;
    - Demonstration of good model of FC;
- **Roles and functions of FA/FC in CBDRM**
    - Basic Awareness Raising on Disaster Risk Prevention and Mitigation in community level;
    - Potential role of FA/FC in disaster prevention and preparedness and adaptation options in the agricultural sector, such as disease prevention and etc;
    - Village level planning and implementation of self selected joint activities of DRM in local community;

## **5. Recommendations for Capacity Building of Farmers Association and Follow-ups**

### **5.1 Capacity Building for FA**

#### **5.1.1 Capacity Building and Training**

In order to improve the capacity of the FA and the development of their functions in the community based DRM in these pilot villages, it is very necessary to conduct the training courses to qualify local farmers and leaders of the FC based on the needs assessed in this survey.

The survey team made following recommendations for the capacity building and training of FA:

- The target groups of capacity building and training include not only the local farmers but also the staffs from the township government and village committee;
- In the process of training activities, the female farmers should have the equal opportunity to participate and join;
- It is also strongly recommended that after the training to the FA member households, the trained village leaders and farmers need to hold a FA/FC promotion and follow up meeting based on the major training contents and transfer the knowledge and skills for development of FA/FC to the other farmers who have not attend the training in the same village, in order to encourage the other farmers to join the FA/FC in future development;
- Capacity building is a long process for the local farmers. It is recommended that local township government should conduct the monitoring and evaluation with guidelines and assistance from CIAD regularly to the local FA/FC in the coming months or years period;

#### **5.1.2 Recommendations for promotion of the FA Development**

Besides the capacity building and training to the FA/FC, there should be more supports from the outside in order to strengthen the capacity of FA/FC in community development

and natural disaster management. Following recommendations are made by the survey team according to the findings:

- First of all, in order to encourage the poor population in the community to join the FA/FC and improve their livelihood by investing in income earning activities, there should be some loan or credits from the bank or other national and international organizations to cover the initiative investment;
- With the development of the FA/FC, the local governmental line agencies, such as Agricultural Bureau, Water Resource Bureau, Forestry Bureau, etc., should provide technical services, market information to the local farmers regularly;
- Preferential taxation policy and financial supports will be provided by the local government in the initiative period of the FC.

## **5.2 Recommendations for follow up project activities**

### **5.2.1 Recommendations for ADPC follow-up**

The above findings from the baseline and TNA can be used for the designing the Capacity Building framework of the Farmers Organizations. Baseline data and information collected from this baseline survey can be used by ADPC specialist while designing the DRM framework and institutional cooperation model. However, the baseline survey teams has not carried out the institutional training needs assessment, so institutional capacity and training need assessment should be carried out by ADPC. The TNA should focus on following institutions:

- County Water Resource Bureau;
- County Meteorological Bureau;
- County Agricultural Bureau and its affiliated extension services and sections;
- County Civil Affaires Bureau;
- County Planning and Reform Commission;

### **5.2.2 Follow-up for National Specialists Inputs**

According to findings from the household interview and village survey, there are strong needs on technical assistance and expertise, such as agronomists for crops cultivation, vegetable and cash crops cultivation, water and irrigation, drainage infrastructure

specialists, forest and silvicultural sepecialists. The expertise should be mainly provided by national consultants..

### 5.2.3 Recommendations for building partnership for institutionalizing the DRM

In order to ensure the sustainability and institutionalization of the disaster risk management mechanism at different levels, the different stakeholders should have their roles and functions in DRM. Following table show the institutional framework for DRM.

Table 5-1: Institutional Roles and Relationships for sustainable DRM in Juye County

Community	Local level organization (Local government unit and /or NGO)	National Organizations	International Organizations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Awareness and positive behavior;</li> <li>▪ Participation;</li> <li>▪ Coping structure;</li> <li>▪ Livelihood;</li> <li>▪ Community organization or associations;</li> <li>▪ Disaster reactions and measures;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local short term and long term Planning;</li> <li>▪ Good governance;</li> <li>▪ Transparency;</li> <li>▪ Networks;</li> <li>▪ Local hazard monitoring and evaluation;</li> <li>▪ Risk management;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National approach;</li> <li>▪ Early warning system;</li> <li>▪ Policy and implementation;</li> <li>▪ Finance;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Environment, development Programmes;</li> <li>▪ Financial and technical support;</li> <li>▪ Strategy policy;</li> </ul>

## 6. Annex

### 6.1 Schedule of field survey

Date	Activities	Location	Description
1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> , Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Set up the survey team;</li> <li>▪ Review of the project framework and document, TOR;</li> <li>▪ Design the institutional interview outline and structure;</li> <li>▪ Design the outline for the farmers interview and group discussion;</li> <li>▪ Produce the outline for the findings report;</li> <li>▪ Prepare the survey material;</li> </ul>	Beijing	Pro. Liu yonggong; Ms. Wang Li; Other 5 Msc. Candidate students;
5 <sup>th</sup> , Sep.	Travel from Beijing to Juye County	Juye County	The survey team; NPD
6 <sup>th</sup> , Sep.	Institutional interview with the Qilin Township government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Basic situation of the Qilin pilot township;</li> <li>▪ The current progress of the FC registration and operation;</li> <li>▪ The major constraints and problems in the DRM and community participation;</li> <li>▪ The selection of the three pilot villages;</li> </ul>	Juye County	The survey team; County PMO; NPD; Township Government;
7 <sup>th</sup> , Sep.	Institutional interview with the county governmental line agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Institutional cooperation and mechanism for the DRM;</li> <li>▪ Major constraints and needs with the major bureaus and stations;</li> </ul>	Juye County	The survey team; County PMO; NPD;
8 <sup>th</sup> , Sep	The village survey and TNA carried out in parallel in the three pilot village, and the survey will separate into three small survey teams: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Basic situation of the DR in the pilot village;</li> <li>▪ FC development plans;</li> <li>▪ Community participation in the DRM;</li> </ul>	Juye County	The survey team; County PMO; NPD; Township Government; Farmers;
9 <sup>th</sup> , Sep.	Report to the county PMO and NPD on the findings and survey results; - Back to Beijing	Juye County	The survey team; County PMO; NPD; Township Government;
10 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> ,	Reporting	Beijing	The survey team

Sep.			
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## 6.2 People Interviewed

### 1. Meeting with Juye County Agricultural Bureau

Time: 2007/09/06, 9.00 am to 12.00 am

Name	Position	Phone
Wang Yansen	Vice director of Agricultural bureau	13305405805
Wang Ningshen	Vice chief of Plants Protection Station	15990931967
Yan Qingzhu	Director of Agricultural and livestock Service Center	13508987858
Li Shoumin	Chief of Agricultural technical extension station	13001798548
Han Xiangbin	Chief of Production and Information Division	8053158
Xu Fuhua	Vice Chief of Production and Information Division	8060669
Ouyang Demin	Chief of Vegetable Division	13905409871
Li Fulai	Chief of Economic management station	13061556639
Li Baojin	Chief of Land and fertilize station	13854067663

Note: All these above divisions and stations are below to the County Agricultural Bureau.

### 2. Meeting with related institutions in Juye County

Time: 2007/09/06, 2.30 pm to 5.00 pm

Name	Position	Phone
Yang Kong'an	County Water Resource Bureau	13705306677
Wang Yuguo	County Environment and climate bureau	13854004436
Liu Yanzhun	County Civil Affairs Bureau	13583035865
Yang Guangqi	County statistic bureau	8051208
Zhang Bailiang	County industry and commerce bureau	13508900159

### 3. Meeting with Qilin Township government

Time: 2007/09/07, 9.30 am to 12.00am

Name	Position	Phone
Zhang fangzheng	Vice governor of Qilin Township	13583032899
Zhou Yan	Chief of Economic management station	13854004073

Wang Guangju	Vice assistant for Civil affairs	12954051817
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## 6.3 Questionnaires and outline of the field survey

### Part I. institution discussion

#### 1. County Bureau of Agriculture interview (in the morning of the first day)

- Population and nature resources;
- Development of industry (agriculture, industry, Third Industry and so on );
- Basic situation of natural disasters in the county: main categories of nature disasters, main region where disasters always break out (towns, villages and so on), time rule, the occurrence of natural disasters in the past 50 years and the loses;
- The negative impacts of natural disasters on the development of agricultural production , data and cases;
- The measures which Bureau of Agriculture has taken to reduce the negative impacts of natural disasters on the development of agricultural production
- The development of farmer association, including: the type of farmer association, registration, development, management and the establishment of the system of supervision.

#### 2. Main questions and syllabus of group discussion of County institutions (in the afternoon of the first day)

- the major institutional linkages and cooperation model in disaster preventing and reducing at this stage; institution mapping;
- the situation of the existing system of disaster preventing and reducing; roles that correlative institutions have played in the system of disaster preventing and reducing;
- the advantages of the existing institutional linkages and cooperation model, and the major problems when it was operated in communities;
- whether there is the system of disaster preventing and reducing in communities, and the effect;
- The function of rural communities in disaster preventing and reducing; what are the potential of their participation and the level of their participation?
- How to promote the establishment of the institutional cooperation system in the system of disaster preventing and reducing within the scope of the county?

### **3. Qilin Township government agencies Interview (on the second day)**

- Collecting the social and economic data of Qilin Township: population, labor forces (male and female forces), the number of households, the number of administrative villages, the statistic data of industry development in 2006 (agriculture, industry, outgoing working, characteristics industry and so on), nature resources (soil, grassplot, paddy field), major sources of farmers' economy income (sources, proportion and classification);
- Crop sowing structure and the sowing areas of major crops of the whole township;
- The occurrence of natural disasters (the types, the areas of damaged land/houses, primary months of disasters, probability of disasters, the occurrence of natural disasters in the past 50 years);
- The negative impacts of natural disasters on the development of agricultural production and farmers' production and life, as well as the major aspects;
- The major defensive measures when suffering disasters, participants and the major process and flow;
- Evaluation on the existing system of disaster preventing and reducing;
- Understandings of communities' participating in the system of disaster preventing and reducing; whether it is needed or not and the reasons; how to promote communities to participate in the system of disaster preventing and reducing better?
- The situation about three program Pilot Villages, Selection criteria, geographical distribution of Pilot Village;
- Farmers association :development of farmers association in Qilin Township ,the number of farmers association, the types (such as crops production association, Manual Industry Association; (emphasizing on poor people, the women's status in association, participation and voices);
- Registration, management, supervision and assistance;
- How to make use of farmers association to enhance the function of communities, association and farmers, advices and ideas about the participation of farmers association in disasters;
- Training needs assessment of workers in Qilin Township (Secretary, the cadres, director of women federation and so on) ;
  - Training needs assessment on establishing the community-based system of

disaster preventing and reducing

- Training needs assessment on managing and guiding farmers association.

## **Part II. Village survey (Village chiefs and village secretary) — (on the third day)**

### **1. Survey on social and economic status of three pilot villages (data of 2006)**

- Population, labor forces (male/female), the number of people engaged in agricultural production, the number of people going out for work ;
- The number of natural villages, the number of households;
- Soil areas (easily affected area / non-affected area)
- Crops sowing structure, types of crops, crop acreage (easily affected area / non-affected area), crop yield;
- Per capita income (2006); Farmers revenue structure;

### **2. The occurrence of natural disasters in the village**

- The main type of disaster, the month of disaster occurrence, the frequency of disaster occurrence;
- The main harm of natural disasters bring and the main vulnerable groups
- The measure and action the village take to prevent the natural disasters.
- The losses and harms to agriculture and the measure the village takes
- The contact and cooperate with the outside to reduce the losses disasters bring;

### **3. Farmers association**

- The number of farmers who join the association in the pilot village (the number of household, the poor household, the middling household and the rich household), the type of the association;
- The future development program of the farmers association
- How to make farmers association play some roles in the disaster prevention and reduction in the community to reduce the losses and harm disasters bring

### **4. Training needs of the village leaders (the mayor, secretary, women officer of the village)**

- what trainings are included to improve the lead ability in the community after the disasters happened;

- The training needs of the farmers association;

**Part III. Group interviews of the farmers association (emphasize the participation of poor household and the women)**

**1. Community resource map**

- Community resource map(emphasize the distribution of agricultural plants and the distribution of areas disasters happened);
- Participatory drawing (large white paper, color pencil ) and take photos of the course;
- Showing out the resource map;

**2. The awareness of natural disasters in the community**

- The occurrence of natural disasters in farmers' eyes;
- The suggestion about how to prevent and reduce the losses the disasters bring;
- The appraisal of the local government in the disaster prevention and how to improve (such as introduce new crop which can fight drought or waterlogged);
- The awareness and appraisal to the disasters prevention system of the village;

**3. Farmers associations (participatory group interviews)**

- The awareness of farmers to associations;
- The farmers associations which had been built and the future development plan(such as building planter association);
- The development program of the association and analyse and make sequence using SWOT measure;
- Whether to build farmers associations to build some mechanism and promote the participation and effect of the disaster prevention in the community and what's the good suggestion and ideas;

**3. Training needs of farmers association**

- The trainings arms to related problems of association (such as building and registration)
- The trainings arms to how to promote the disaster prevention (such as building the farmers association in type of grouping);

## **Part IV. Individual household interview (poor household, households hit by the disaster often, middling household and rich household)**

### **1. The choice of household type**

- Make sure the standard: family's economic situation (poor household ,middling household and rich household); the household which join the association; households that often hit by the disasters /households not hit by the disasters
- Choose three households random in each type of household, that is (3+2+2) types \*2 households =14 households per village

### **2. Syllabus of household interview (participatory household interview)**

- Give clear indication of different type of households and embody different ideas of different households (such as poor and rich household, household hit and not hit by the disasters)
- The basic situation of the family: the number of members, the area of the land (hit land and not hit land), work out, income sources and amount (the average income), and so on;
- The relationship with the natural disasters: the most infection from the disasters and the quantity of losses by the disasters to the family every year;
- The suggestion about how to prevent and reduce the losses of disasters bring;
- The appraisal of local government during the work of disaster prevention and how to improve (such as introduce new crop which can fight drought or waterlogged);
- Farmers associations: whether they have joined the associations, why to join or not join, the awareness and expectation of the associations;
- How should the farmers associations do to improve community and households to play roles in disasters prevention and reduction;