



International Development Cooperation: China's Practice

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Emergency Humanitarian Assistance



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China International
Development Cooperation Agency

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CONTENTS



International Development Cooperation: China's Practice / First Issue
Emergency Humanitarian Assistance

1 CHAPTER 1 Emergency humanitarian assistance as an important area of international development cooperation

3 CHAPTER 2 Philosophy and principles underpinning China's Emergency Humanitarian Assistance

6 CHAPTER 3 Progress in China's Emergency Humanitarian Assistance

- 6 China has become an important force in international humanitarian assistance with the scale of its aid expanding steadily
- 8 China has provided assistance to a wider array of recipients, with developing countries in Asia and Africa benefiting the most
- 9 China has created more assistance forms to meet the most urgent needs of recipient countries

10 China has developed a robust assistance mechanism to enable prompt, timely and effective assistance operations

11 China has improved its overall capacity of assistance significantly by involving multiple players

13 CHAPTER 4 Substantial results of China's emergency humanitarian assistance

13 Providing emergency disaster relief, protecting people's lives and property and assisting post-disaster recovery and reconstruction

21 Providing emergency food assistance to help the affected countries cope with famine and improve their food production and supply capacity

25 Responding to public health emergencies, curbing the spread of major infectious diseases, and building a global community of health for all

28 Participating in alleviating the migrant and refugee crisis and prioritizing the right to survival and development of women, children and other vulnerable groups

32 CHAPTER 5 Conclusion and Outlook

China is the largest developing country in the world. Over the past seven decades of development and reform since its founding, China has greatly benefited from the generosity of the international community in the face of poverty, backwardness and sudden-onset humanitarian disasters. As its overall national strength grows, China, with an internationalist vision and in the spirit of humanitarianism, actively provides assistance for other countries facing humanitarian difficulties to build a community with a shared future for mankind. This report focuses on the philosophy, principles, progresses, and effects of China's emergency humanitarian assistance in the past decade, especially since 2018, with a view to facilitating mutual understanding and coordinating actions with the international community.

01

Emergency humanitarian assistance as an important area of international development cooperation

At present, momentous changes of a like not seen in a century are accelerating across the world. A new round of scientific and technological revolution and industrial transformation is well under way, and a significant shift is taking place in the international balance of power. In the meantime, the once-in-a-century COVID-19 pandemic has had far-reaching effects; a backlash against globalization is rising; and unilateralism and protectionism are mounting. The global economic recovery is sluggish, regional conflicts and disturbances are frequent, and global issues are becoming more acute. The world has entered a new period of turbulence and change. Our world,

our times, and history are unfolding in ways like never before. The historical trends of peace, development, cooperation, and mutual benefit are unstoppable. The will of the people and the general trends of our day will eventually lead to a bright future for humanity. And yet, the hegemonic, high-handed, and bullying acts of using strength to intimidate the weak, taking from others by force and subterfuge, and playing zero-sum games are exerting grave harm. The deficit in peace, development, security, and governance is growing. All of this is posing unprecedented challenges for human society.

In such an era of numerous challenges

Humanitarian Action

The international community generally agrees that the goal of humanitarian action is to save lives, alleviate suffering, and preserve human dignity during and after man-made crises and natural disasters, as well as prepare for prevention and response. Humanitarian action should follow the key principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence: humanity means that action should focus on saving lives and alleviating suffering wherever disasters occur; impartiality

means that action should be non-discriminatory and based on need; neutrality means that in carrying out humanitarian action, one should not take sides in wars, armed conflicts or disputes; and independence requires that humanitarian objectives be independent of political, economic, military or other objectives. Humanitarian action includes protecting civilians affected by disasters and populations not involved in war operations through provision of food, water and sanitation,

shelter, medical services, and other assistance to improve their well-being and restore them to normal lives and livelihoods.

China's humanitarian assistance includes short-term emergency relief supplies, cash transfers, and medical rescue teams, and medium- and long-term post-disaster recovery and reconstruction, disaster prevention and mitigation capacity building, and migration and refugee crisis management.

and increasing risks, global humanitarian crises are worsening like never before. Emergency humanitarian crises have distinct features. First, they are sudden in nature. Although scientific and technological advancement has significantly improved human beings' pre-disaster monitoring and early warning capabilities, it is still difficult to get fully prepared for various crises. Second, emergency humanitarian crises often transcend geographical borders. Some natural disasters and public health crises may even spread around the globe. Third, such crises often cause serious damage. They not only deprive people of life and health, but also erode the fruits of economic and social development and even hinders the progress of human civilization. After an emergency humanitarian crisis hits, short-term relief to

save lives is needed. In addition, it also takes time to rebuild infrastructure, restore social order and boost confidence in development.

In recent years, the global demand for humanitarian assistance has risen sharply. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), as many as 339 million people, or one in every 23 people, will need humanitarian assistance in 2023, an increase of nearly 70 million from the beginning of 2022. The United Nations (UN) and partner organizations aim to assist 230 million people most in need across 69 countries, which will require \$51.5 billion. Emergency humanitarian assistance has become an important area of international development cooperation.

02

Philosophy and principles underpinning China's Emergency Humanitarian Assistance

The Chinese people have always held these beliefs dear: “a just cause should be pursued for harmony under Heaven”, “good neighborliness and harmony in relations with all other countries” as well as “standing together through times of adversity and looking out for one another”. When a serious natural disaster or humanitarian catastrophe hits a country or region, China actively sends rescue and medical teams, and provides supplies, cash or other assistance as requested by the affected country to reduce casualties and property damage and help to cope with various difficulties caused by disasters. China's emergency humanitarian assistance not only abides by the UN Charter and General Assembly resolutions and adheres to the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, but is also rooted in its own cultural genes and national characters, demonstrating Chinese own characteristics in the new era.

Respecting and protecting life. The fundamental starting point of China's emergency humanitarian assistance is protecting people's right to survival. In his speech at the UN Office at Geneva in 2017, Chinese President Xi Jinping pointed out

that “in the face of frequent humanitarian crises, we should champion the spirit of humanity, compassion, and dedication, and bring care and hope to innocent people caught in dire situations.” Honoring its responsibilities as a major country, China provides help to people in humanitarian distress. According to the *Measures for the Administration of Foreign Aid* published in 2021, the recipients of China's foreign aid “mainly include developing countries that have already established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and that are in need of aid, and international organizations with the majority of members being developing countries”. However, “in case of emergency or under special circumstances such as humanitarian assistance, developed countries or developing countries that have not established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China can also be recipients of China's aid”. This constitutes the legal and institutional grounds for the Chinese government to put life front and center. In practice, China pays special attention to the protection of the most vulnerable groups such as refugees, women, children and displaced persons.



In December 2004, the Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami inflicted enormous casualties and property losses in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, India, and other countries. China provided nearly RMB700 million grants through multilateral and bilateral channels, and dispatched international rescue teams to the disaster-stricken areas in the first place. The picture shows the Chinese-funded schoolbags provided through the UN to the disaster-stricken children in Indonesia.



In January 2010, CISAR members rescue people on the ruin of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti headquarters in Port-au-Prince, Haiti.



In July 2010, Pakistan was hit by an extraordinary flood rarely seen in history. The Chinese government provided emergency relief supplies to disaster-stricken areas in Pakistan and sent an international rescue team at the first time, with the total assistance amounting to USD250 million. The picture shows doctors examining an affected person at the mobile hospital set up by the CISAR on the outskirts of Thatta, Pakistan.



On November 15, 2022, the 20th batch of Chinese medical team to aid the Democratic Republic of the Congo donates epidemic prevention materials to local villagers and explain how to wear masks in a standard way.

Respecting the independence and national ownership of recipient countries. China has always adhered to the basic principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. In emergency humanitarian assistance, China always respects the independent sovereignty of recipient countries, opposes politicizing humanitarian issues and using them as tools, and ensures non-militarization of humanitarian assistance. This is the defining feature of China's emergency humanitarian assistance. In practice, China determines the content and forms of assistance according to the urgent needs and practical demands of recipients, and fully respects the religious beliefs, ethnic customs and development aspirations of recipient countries.

Reducing and resolving crises in the course of development. Humanitarian crises have many deep-rooted causes, among which underdevelopment is the most essential one. In reducing and resolving crises, the key lies in development. In his speech at the 12th BRICS Summit in 2020, Chinese President Xi Jinping pointed out that "all our efforts, whether eliminating the impact of COVID-19, getting back to a normal life, or ending conflicts and humanitarian crises, ultimately depend on people-centered development". China emphasizes that humanitarianism is inseparable from development and security.

In carrying out emergency humanitarian assistance, China combines timely relief with crisis prevention to support recipient countries in improving their disaster prevention and mitigation capacity and resilience. China also combines short-term relief with development assistance to help recipient countries carry out post-disaster reconstruction at an early date and eventually embark on the path of independent development.

Practicing true multilateralism. Multilateral assistance can help to better coordinate aid operations and prevent aid gaps and duplication. China actively integrates itself into international humanitarian mechanisms, fully supports the UN system's role in coordinating humanitarian operations and works closely with other international humanitarian agencies. Since the establishment of the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund (formerly the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund, activities related to the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund mentioned hereinafter include those related to its predecessor), China has cooperated with the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN Refugee Agency and other international organizations, and its contribution to

each organization has steadily increased. According to UNDP, China has always been one of the largest humanitarian aid providers outside of the OECD Development

Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) since the beginning of this century, and it is currently the largest developing country provider of humanitarian aid.

03

Progress in China's Emergency Humanitarian Assistance

Shortly after the People's Republic of China was founded, China began to provide humanitarian assistance to countries in need even though it had to rebuild itself with limited financial resources. After reform and opening-up, China provided emergency humanitarian assistance to the best of its ability for developing countries hit by serious natural disasters. In the 21st century, China's humanitarian aid has become larger in scale, richer in content, and increasingly integrated into the international humanitarian aid system. Since 2013, China has entered a new era

of humanitarian assistance in the face of multiple crises around the world. Guided by new thoughts and initiatives such as a community with a shared future for mankind, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), the Global Development Initiative (GDI) and the Global Security Initiative (GSI), China has put forward a number of clearer and more pragmatic policy propositions, and made great progress in its emergency humanitarian assistance in terms of expanding scale and diversifying recipients, approaches, institutions, mechanisms and participants.

1 China has become an important force in international humanitarian assistance with the scale of its aid expanding steadily

The overall scale of China's emergency humanitarian assistance has expanded steadily. From 2018 to 2022, China carried out 822 foreign emergency humanitarian

aid projects, with a total of about RMB15.2 billion (about USD2.263 billion, calculated using the average USD to RMB exchange rate from 2018 to 2022). Specifically, 2021

saw the largest number of projects, which was 317; and 2022 saw the highest total value of projects, which was RMB3.8 billion.

China keeps strengthening international coordination and cooperation and supports the UN system in playing the leading role in international humanitarian assistance. After the Indian Ocean tsunami struck at the end of 2004, the international community launched large-scale rescue operations. The Chinese government provided USD20 million through the UN multilateral framework for the first time, and nearly RMB600 million of supplies and cash assistance through bilateral channels for relief and reconstruction in affected countries. Chinese private donations also totaled over RMB600 million. Since then,

the UN system has become an important platform for China to carry out multilateral humanitarian assistance, and the share of China's contributions to the UN system in its total humanitarian aid expenditures has steadily increased. China has further improved the timeliness, neutrality and transparency of its emergency humanitarian assistance.

China has also become part and parcel of the international humanitarian assistance network. The UN has established several parks and hubs in China for humanitarian supplies production, warehousing and logistics. Considering China's leading manufacturing sector, well-established supply chains and technological innovation, WFP established a Global Humanitarian Hub in China in April 2020 to support the

global COVID-19 emergency response of the international community, including the UN, national governments and other humanitarian partners. China currently has two international rescue teams, namely the China International Search and Rescue Team (CISAR) and the China Search and Rescue Team (CSAR), making it the

first Asian country with two UN-certified heavy search and rescue teams. China also has five WHO-certified international emergency medical teams, which were the mainstay of the medical expert teams sent overseas by the Chinese government after the COVID-19 pandemic broke out.

2 China has provided assistance to a wider array of recipients, with developing countries in Asia and Africa benefiting the most

After receiving specific requests from relevant countries, China generally makes its decisions on the forms and scale of emergency humanitarian assistance through a comprehensive assessment of, inter alia, the severity of disasters and supply shortage in the stricken areas, response capacity of the affected countries, as well as the assistance capacity of the Chinese government. Based on the principle of offering the utmost assistance within its capacity, China determines assistance programs in a pragmatic manner in consultation with the recipient countries, including the types and quantity of supplies, the responsibilities on both sides, and division of tasks.

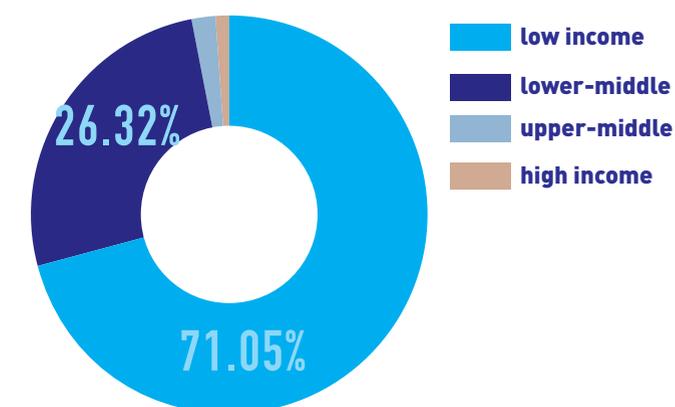
From the perspective of national income level, China mainly provides emergency humanitarian assistance to low-income countries (LICs) and lower-middle-income

countries (LMICs). From 2018 to 2022, 71.05% and 26.32% of Chinese total assistance flowed into LICs and LMICs respectively (Figure 2).

Figure 1
China's Emergency humanitarian assistance (2018-2022)



Figure 2
Recipients of Chinese emergency humanitarian assistance (2018-2022)
(by income group)



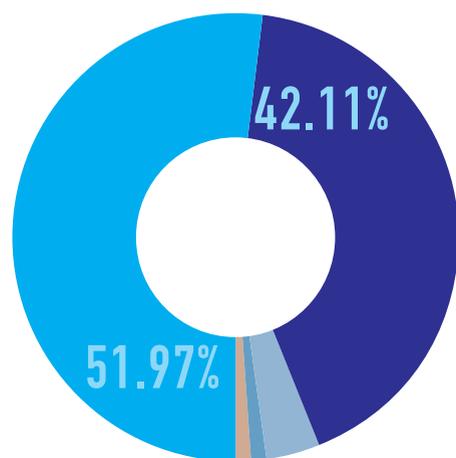


Figure 3
Recipients of Chinese emergency humanitarian assistance (2018-2022)
 (by region)

■ Asia ■ Latin America
■ Africa ■ South Pacific
■ Europe

China provides emergency humanitarian assistance for countries in many regions including Asia, Africa, Latin America, South Pacific and Europe. Developing countries in Asia and Africa have been the largest recipients, receiving 51.97% and 42.11% of the total funds respectively from 2018 to 2022 (Figure 3).

In terms of the risk level of recipients, China mainly provides emergency humanitarian

assistance programs and funds to countries and regions with higher humanitarian risks. From 2018 to 2022, the bulk of China’s emergency humanitarian assistance went to Afghanistan, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Philippines, the Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

3 China has created more assistance forms to meet the most urgent needs of recipient countries

China decides emergency humanitarian assistance forms based on requests from and in consultation with recipient countries, and taking into account the impacts of disasters and China’s own assistance capacity. Over recent years, China has expanded the forms of emergency humanitarian assistance to include provision of supplies,

cash assistance, the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund, and dispatching international search and rescue teams and medical expert groups to the recipient countries. The supplies China provides are highly pragmatic and can be put into immediate use to directly meet the most urgent needs of the recipient country.

Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund

In September 2015, Chinese President Xi Jinping announced at the UN Sustainable Development Summit the establishment of the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund (SSCAF) with an initial contribution of USD2 billion to support developing countries in implementing the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In May 2017, President Xi announced an additional contribution of USD1 billion to the SSCAF at the first Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in Beijing. In June 2022, President Xi announced that China would upgrade the SSCAF to the

Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund and add USD1 billion to the Fund at the High-level Dialogue on Global Development.

The Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund gives priority to humanitarian assistance, agricultural development and food security, health care, poverty alleviation, disaster preparedness and mitigation, education and training, sustainable industrial development, environmental protection, trade promotion, and investment facilitation with a focus on micro and small

public well-being projects. Since its establishment more than seven years ago, together with UNDP, WFP, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WTO, IOM, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other international organizations, the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund has implemented more than 130 projects in more than 50 developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, benefiting over 20 million people.

The rapid cash assistance is flexible in use, and the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund is generally

utilized through cooperating with third-party international organizations such as WFP.

4 China has developed a robust assistance mechanism to enable prompt, timely and effective assistance operations

First, China has delivered assistance that can meet local needs based on full communication with recipient countries. Chinese embassies and consulates overseas are responsible for collecting and reporting

back on disaster information, coordinating the relationship with the recipient governments, and organizing the receipt and distribution of relief supplies at the front line.

Second, China has strengthened internal coordination to provide assistance in a more timely and coordinated manner. In 2004, China established the emergency humanitarian assistance mechanism. In 2018, the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) was set up. It has enabled China to provide foreign assistance in a far more integrated, coordinated and efficient way, representing a milestone in the history of China's foreign assistance. In addition, CISAR and CSAR, established by the Chinese government in 2001 and 2019 respectively, have participated in international emergency humanitarian assistance missions as professional heavy search and rescue teams. Their participation has greatly beefed up international rescuers' capacity

of saving lives promptly.

Third, China has improved oversight and evaluation of programs to enhance the effectiveness of assistance. Based on years of practices in assistance operations, and drawing on the six evaluation criteria – relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability – defined by OECD DAC, China has developed its own evaluation indicator system. Assistance programs are evaluated from the perspectives of appropriateness in initiation, compliance in implementation and management, efficiency and effectiveness, and comprehensive impact. China has also strengthened oversight on projects implemented by international organizations to ensure that real benefits are delivered.

5 China has improved its overall capacity of assistance significantly by involving multiple players

Emergency humanitarian assistance is a global public good that requires huge resource input, and strong capability of rapid response, resource allocation, and planning and coordination. Though governments play a dominant role in international emergency humanitarian assistance, it is far from enough to rely on the government alone in the face of major humanitarian disasters, especially natural disasters. Combining the strengths of enterprises, social organizations and

other groups is essential for enhancing the effectiveness of emergency humanitarian assistance.

In the context of the growing strength of Chinese multinational companies, rapid development of social organizations, accelerated dissemination of information, and wide acceptance of humanitarianism, Chinese enterprises and social organizations, among other non-governmental forces, have assumed an increasingly larger role

Humanitarian assistance by China Foundation for Rural Development

Founded in 1989, the China Foundation for Rural Development (CFRD, formerly the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, CFPA) is a public charity dedicated to humanitarian relief, poverty alleviation and development. The international programs carried out by the CFRD largely include humanitarian relief, development assistance and international advocacy. By the end of 2022, the CFRD had implemented international humanitarian assistance and development aid projects in 28 countries and regions around the world, with a

total investment of over RMB360 million, benefiting about 1.95 million people. Among them, 17 international disaster relief operations were conducted in Asia, Africa, North America and South America, including the Afghanistan earthquake (2022), Pakistan floods (2022), DPRK floods (2017), Ecuador earthquake (2016), Hurricane Matthew (2016), and Nepal Earthquake (2015), among others. In recent years, the CFRD has actively supported the global response to Covid-19 through existing projects, such as upgrading the "Panda Pack"

and adjusting the approach to implementation of the Smiling Children Program, etc., with a total input of RMB62.42 million.

In conducting international humanitarian assistance operations, the CFRD always respects the locals, bears in mind their demand, builds a network of partners and pursues sustainability, winning wide acclaim among beneficiary countries and contributing to promoting people-to-people ties and building a community with a shared future for mankind.

in international emergency humanitarian assistance, especially in responding to natural disasters. These enterprises and social organizations have both the willingness and capability to contribute to international humanitarian assistance. Their direct or indirect participation in the mobilization of funds, delivery of supplies, training and other assistance has been on the rise. Since 2015 when an earthquake struck Nepal, Chinese social organizations have shown greater initiative in overseas disaster relief, accumulated rich experience in practice, and raised the level of internationalization remarkably, thus providing a strong supplement to official

emergency humanitarian assistance.

Participation of multiple players forges greater synergies of emergency humanitarian assistance. First, comparative strengths in resources and professional skills can be leveraged. Familiar with local society and culture and capable of deploying resources, Chinese enterprises in disaster-stricken countries can extend assistance in a prompt and effective fashion. Social organizations, after years of vigorous development and specialization, have distinct advantages in emergency relief, collection and delivery of supplies, and post-disaster reconstruction. Second, civil society groups can often offer

assistance on the ground in battered areas and fight shoulder to shoulder with the affected locals and communities as well as other international and non-governmental organizations. In doing so, they contribute to enhancing compassion, mutual understanding and trust among people and convey to the international community the true willingness of the Chinese people

to provide assistance in a time of urgent need and repay kindness with kindness. Moreover, social organizations have taken the initiative in using new technologies to establish assistance information management and collaboration platforms, which further enhance the coordination of assistance operations.

04

Substantial results of China's emergency humanitarian assistance

China's assistance covers almost all kinds of global emergency humanitarian crises, ranging from traditional emergency relief for natural disasters, food aid to cope with famine, response to public health emergencies to emerging governance issues such as easing migrant and refugee crises. In implementing emergency humanitarian

assistance, China strives to respond rapidly and effectively, adopts a demand-driven approach to addressing concerns, and focuses on real results and long-term benefits in an effort to render assistance to the best of its ability and contribute to the global response to major humanitarian challenges.

1 Providing emergency disaster relief, protecting people's lives and property, and assisting post-disaster recovery and reconstruction

Over the past few years, climate change has caused a surge in natural disasters around the world including floods, typhoons, tsunamis, locust plagues, droughts, hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanic

eruptions, and tropical storms. According to the report on "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations" issued by the UN Economic and Social Council in

Relief operations by multiple players in 2015 Nepal earthquake



CISAR members rescue people trapped in a collapsed building in northwest Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal

On April 25, 2015, an 8.1 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal, bringing serious disasters to local communities. The Chinese International Search and Rescue Team (CISAR) departed for Nepal the night after the earthquake, becoming the first international heavy search and rescue team to arrive in Kathmandu. The Chinese government extended three rounds emergency humanitarian assistance worth RMB140 million to assist the victims with shelter, sanitation and safety, etc.

After the devastating earthquake,



Earthquake relief supplies for Nepal donated by the Red Cross Society of China await shipment



A member of the RCSC international rescue team gives medical treatment to children in Bhaktapur, Nepal

local governments of the Tibet Autonomous Region, Sichuan Province, Yunnan Province, Fujian Province and Guangdong Province, social organizations such as the Red Cross Society of China, the Amity Foundation, the Blue Leopard Rescue Team, and the Green Boat Emergency Rescue, as well as enterprises and individuals from China provided emergency relief, donated cash or offered supplies to Nepal. Chinese enterprises in Nepal, while conducting self-help, also assisted the Nepalese government in rescuing the injured and sharing reserve supplies with the disaster-

stricken people.

The emergency humanitarian assistance operations during the Nepal earthquake mark the first time that many Chinese non-governmental forces went overseas and participated in a variety of assistance efforts, from emergency response to recovery and reconstruction. Given their unique advantages in response to humanitarian crises caused by natural disasters, non-governmental forces play an increasingly important role in carrying out humanitarian assistance operations and building people-to-people bonds.

2021, climate-related events caused 83% of all disasters triggered by natural hazards in the past decade; the spread of plant and animal pests and diseases – including the upsurge of desert locusts in the Greater Horn of Africa – underscored the potential impact of climate on ecosystems, with dire humanitarian consequences. Frequent natural disasters have not only claimed a large number of lives, but also destroyed infrastructure for production and daily life, taking a heavy toll on human life and property and inflicting serious damage on economic and social progress in countries.

Humanitarian crises triggered by natural hazards are often devastating. The success of humanitarian assistance depends on rapid and timely response, accurate information about the disasters, coordinated efforts among various parties, and a focus on prevention and development. Due to its geographical location, China is prone to an array of major natural disasters. Having accumulated rich experience in disaster preparedness, mitigation and relief in its response to natural disasters, the Chinese government has actively participated in international emergency humanitarian relief and played an indispensable role in global humanitarian assistance during natural disasters.

First, China responds rapidly and saves lives in the spirit of humanitarianism. Upon receiving requests for help from affected countries, the Chinese government immediately activates the emergency

humanitarian assistance mechanism. Chinese rescue teams and relief supplies are often the first to arrive in the recipient countries in many international humanitarian assistance operations. China boasts two international search and rescue teams, the CISAR and the CSAR. Being well trained, fully equipped and highly professional, they are at the forefront in emergency humanitarian assistance when natural disasters take place. The CISAR has participated in 12 international humanitarian relief operations since its establishment in 2001 and the CSAR has also carried out two international humanitarian relief missions since its inception in 2019. When earthquakes rocked Syria and Türkiye in 2023, both CISAR and CSAR participated in assistance operations, winning high recognition and appreciation from the international community and local governments.

Second, China pools resources and combines strengths of multiple players.

The calamitous humanitarian crises caused by natural disasters necessitate participation of multiple players. Moreover, such crises can often trigger a deep sense of compassion. Therefore, in addition to the official assistance from China, Chinese non-governmental forces, including social organizations and enterprises, also actively participate in humanitarian assistance towards countries suffering from natural disasters. Since the outset of the 21st century, Chinese civil society has played an active role in many humanitarian assistance operations in natural disasters.



Chinese search and rescue team members distribute medicines and explain how to use them to people in Mozambique



Chinese search and rescue team provides medical aid for victims at a shelter

China's rescue operation after the Tropical Cyclone Idai in 2019

In March 2019, Tropical Cyclone Idai swept through Southern Africa, causing severe floods, landslides and other disasters in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi, and resulting in heavy casualties and property losses.

In the wake of the disasters, the Chinese search and rescue team arrived in Mozambique with 20 tons of rescue equipment and logistical support. During the 12-day rescue operation, they treated 3,337 people and distributed 2,900 critically needed medications, 2,320 liters of drinking water and 7,800 meals for the local victims. The Chinese team was invited as the only representative from international search and rescue teams to be received by President of Mozambique and was highly recognized by the international community.

The Chinese government worked with UNDP, UNICEF and other international organizations under the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund, and provided emergency humanitarian assistance worth about RMB90 million to Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi, mainly for children's education, health care, nutrition and environmental sanitation and post-disaster reconstruction for families affected by Idai. These efforts are well recognized and appreciated by all the countries.

Third, China provides full-cycle assistance focusing on post-disaster recovery and reconstruction and disaster mitigation capacity building.

China adheres to the idea of full-cycle disaster mitigation. *The Opinions on Promoting Reform of Disaster Prevention,*

Mitigation and Relief Institutions and Mechanisms issued by the Chinese government in December 2016 proposes to transform from post-disaster relief to pre-disaster prevention, from response to single disasters to comprehensive disaster mitigation, and from disaster damage

mitigation to disaster risk reduction. This idea is also reflected in China's foreign assistance. After the emergency relief is concluded, the Chinese government often provides a package of medium- and long-term aid plans for the affected countries and assists in disaster preparedness and

mitigation capacity building. China also builds or participates in the creation of disaster mitigation platforms, shares disaster mitigation experience, and helps other developing countries improve their disaster mitigation capacity.

China provides assistance to Tonga after the volcanic eruption in 2022



On the morning of January 28, 2022, the first batch of relief supplies from China arrives in Tonga

On January 15, 2022, a massive volcanic eruption in Tonga caused serious disasters including a tsunami and a huge plume of ash, and affected many parts of the country. The eruption is the most devastating natural disaster in the Tonga's history. With electricity, communication and air traffic interrupted, houses, facilities and crops destroyed, and water sources contaminated, Tonga faced an extreme shortage of supplies.

In order to send the relief supplies to the government and the affected people of Tonga as soon as

possible, China took into account Tonga's requests and the Covid-19 pandemic situation, procured relief materials worth RMB20 million at home and transported them to Tonga for humanitarian assistance. China was the first country to provide relief supplies to Tonga when the first batch of assistance, including tents, folding beds, generators, walkie-talkies, water pumps and personal protective equipment arrived on January 28. In addition, engineering machinery and equipment donated by the Chinese government arrived in Tonga by sea on February 4. These included graders, rollers,

loaders, excavators, bulldozers, dump trucks, tractors, among others, and were used to repair roads, bridges, airports and ports damaged by the disasters. On February 15, the second batch of relief supplies provided by the Chinese government arrived in Tonga, together with materials collected by Guangdong Province, the Red Cross Society of China and other parties, including portable shelters, agricultural tractors, school desks and chairs, lawn mowers, walkie-talkies, portable generators, and portable high-pressure water pumps for post-disaster reconstruction.

As of February 15, 2022, the Chinese government and the Red Cross Society of China had provided US\$800,000 and US\$100,000 in cash to the government of Tonga respectively. In addition, the Chinese Embassy in Tonga raced against time to secure and provide supplies of water and food. The Chinese Embassy in Fiji sourced 50 tons of emergency food such as drinking water, canned food and biscuits in Fiji, which was shipped to Tonga by fishing boats of China National Fisheries (Group) Corporation and arrived on January 27, 2022.

China provides assistance to quake-stricken Afghanistan in 2022



On July 2, people receive China-donated quake relief supplies in Paktika Province, Afghanistan

On June 22, 2022, a strong earthquake struck the southeastern region of Afghanistan, causing heavy casualties and property damage. Years of war and turmoil, political upheaval, Covid-19 and other factors have brought Afghanistan's economy to its knees. The humanitarian situation was exacerbated by the earthquake and ensuing disasters. On the day when the earthquake occurred, CIDCA announced that China is willing to provide emergency relief assistance according to the needs of the victims in

Afghanistan.

On June 23, Afghanistan submitted a list of supplies needed for earthquake relief. On June 24, the Chinese government decided to provide relief supplies such as tents, folding beds and blankets worth RMB50 million to Afghanistan. On June 26, 453 tons of relief supplies were ready for shipment. From June 27 to July 10, all the supplies were transported to Kabul by air.

On June 27, the Red Cross Society of China proposed to



A child sits next to China-donated supplies in Paktika Province, Afghanistan

donate a batch of emergency humanitarian relief supplies including family aid kits, tents and clothes to the Afghan Red Crescent Society. CIDCA promptly coordinated the delivery of about 16 tons of relief supplies donated by the Red Cross Society of China to Kabul on June 30.

China's efforts to provide assistance to Afghanistan as a major and responsible country and the good neighborliness it demonstrated were widely reported and highly praised by international media.

China provides assistance to Pakistan after the floods in 2022



On September 29, 2022, a young volunteer teaches local children at a makeshift camp built with Chinese-donated tents



On September 29, 2022, a makeshift camp for the affected people built with China-donated tents in Matly Town, Badin District, Sindh Province, southern Pakistan

In the summer of 2022, the worst floods in a century hit Pakistan, killing more than 1,300 persons and displacing 33 million. It is estimated that the economic losses amounted to USD10 billion. The UN called the floods “an unprecedented climate-induced disaster” and appealed for funds for Pakistan to provide food, water, sanitation, education in emergency and health support to the victims.

As Pakistan’s all-weather strategic cooperative partner and iron-clad friend, China wasted no time in sending condolences and assistance to Pakistan. After the floods hit Pakistan, China immediately deployed a batch of 3,000 tents. Based on the needs of Pakistan, China raised urgently-needed 200 tons of onions and 10 tons of tomatoes, which were delivered to Pakistan via Karakoram Highway and by air. In addition, under the social and

livelihood cooperation framework of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, China provided 4,000 tents, 50,000 blankets, 50,000 waterproof canvas and other reserve materials to Pakistan for disaster relief. The Red Cross Society of China provided US\$300,000 in emergency cash assistance to the Pakistan Red Crescent Society. In September 2022, the Chinese government announced an additional RMB300 million of relief supplies on top of the emergency relief materials worth RMB100 million already provided to Pakistan. In November 2022, another RMB500 million was announced by the Chinese government for post-disaster reconstruction. In January 2023, Mr. Luo Zhaohui, Chairman of CIDCA, attended the International Conference on Climate Resilient Pakistan and announced an additional USD100 million for post-disaster reconstruction. China also sent

two expert groups on post-disaster reconstruction planning and medical and health care to assist Pakistan with disaster relief and post-disaster reconstruction.

The Pakistani people expressed their heartfelt gratitude for China’s timely assistance. Prime Minister Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif said that the generous support and assistance from China helped uplift the affected people in Pakistan. Mr. Moin ul Haque, Pakistani Ambassador to China, said that China’s humanitarian assistance was timely, important and valuable, and strengthened Pakistan’s ability to cope with severe floods in the country. “This exemplifies the longstanding tradition of sharing weal and woe between our two countries and two brothers,” said Haque, adding that he was extremely grateful to China for being among the first countries to announce disaster relief support to Pakistan.

Assistance from China after the Turkiye–Syria earthquake in 2023

On February 6, 2023, an earthquake of magnitude 7.8 occurred in southern Turkiye. This is the strongest earthquake that Turkiye has ever experienced since records began in 1939. The government of China immediately launched the emergency humanitarian assistance mechanism and decided to provide assistance to Turkiye and Syria.



In the early morning of February 11, 2023, the first batch of supplies for earthquake relief from the government of China was shipped to Turkiye.

China provided RMB40 million of emergency humanitarian assistance to Turkiye, including sending heavy rescue teams to Turkiye and providing RMB20 million worth of relief supplies. On February 8, a Chinese rescue team of 82 members arrived in the affected areas of Turkiye with heavy equipment and medical supplies, and started rescue operations. They returned to China on February 17 after completing their mission. Relief supplies, including 40,000 blankets, 1,000 cotton tents and 111 pieces of medical equipment (including electrocardiograph, ultrasound diagnostic equipment, and transfer trolleys), were all delivered to Turkiye on February 16.

China provided Syria with RMB40 million of emergency humanitarian



On February 12, 2023, the Chinese rescue team worked with Turkiye to rescue the sixth survivor in Antakya in the province of Hatay, Turkiye.

assistance, including USD2 million in cash assistance and urgently needed relief supplies. On February 15, supplies from the government of China arrived in Damascus, with a total weight of 80 tons, including 30,000 first-aid kits, 20,000 blankets, 10,000 cotton-padded jacket, 300 cotton tents, 70,000 adult disposable diapers, and emergency medical equipment such as ventilators,

anesthesia machines, oxygen generators and LED surgical shadowless lamps. On March 1, 225 sets of flat pack container houses were shipped to support post-disaster reconstruction in Syria as part of the emergency assistance from the government of China. China’s RMB30 million emergency food aid program for Syria has been stepped up.

Non-government sectors in China actively participated in the assistance programs for the two countries. On February 20, 20 tons of cotton tents provided by the Red Cross Society of China to earthquake-stricken areas in Turkiye were shipped. On February 13, the second batch of humanitarian assistance supplies provided to Syria was shipped, including cotton tents, family kits, warm jackets and other daily necessities, as well as medical supplies, such as medicines urgently needed in the affected areas, which can help more than 10,000 people affected. In addition, social organizations and businesses, such as CFRD and Pingyi Charity Foundation also actively participated in the rescue operation.

2 Providing emergency food assistance to help the affected countries cope with famine and improve their food production and supply capacity

Food security is critical to human survival. Food crisis will not only cause health problems such as hunger, stunting and malnutrition, but also lead to more serious humanitarian disasters, such as conflicts and wars. At present, affected by regional conflicts, extreme weather, Covid-19 epidemic, economic recession, and unbalanced and uneven global development, the global food crisis is getting worse. In July 2022, the 2022 edition of *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI)*, jointly issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UNICEF, WFP and WHO, estimated that between 702 and 828 million people around the world were affected by hunger in 2021, accounting for over one tenth of the world population. Developing countries in Asia and Africa bear the heaviest burden. The increase in global hunger and malnutrition contributed to further setbacks towards achievement of the Zero Hunger target in SDGs by 2030. Solving the food crisis has become an important part of international humanitarian assistance.

In 2021, Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed the GDI, in which food security is prioritized for international cooperation. China takes food security seriously,

introduces a food security policy of “ensuring basic self-sufficiency of grain and absolute security of staple food”, and stays self-reliant in securing its own food supply. According to statistics, in 2022, China's total grain output reached 685 million metric tons, exceeding 650 million metric tons for eight years in a row. At present, China has become the largest food producer and the third largest food exporter in the world. China has managed to feed nearly 20% of the world's population with less than 9% of the world's arable land, which in itself is a major contribution to world food security. At the same time, China also provides assistance to other countries in need within its capacity, and food aid is an important part of China's emergency humanitarian assistance.

First, providing bilateral emergency food aid to help countries in a food crisis. Thanks to its strong grain production, storage and transportation capacity, China provides emergency food assistance mainly through bilateral channels. For example, amid sudden political upheaval in Afghanistan in August 2021, China immediately extended a helping hand to provide the Afghan people with about 12,300 tons of rice and wheat as emergency food aid. In addition, in 2022, in order to support Mauritania in coping with the food crisis, China decided to provide it

In 2022, China helped Sri Lanka cope with economic difficulties and improve people's livelihood



The loading and delivery ceremony for school uniform materials and rice as part of China's assistance to Sri Lanka

In the first half of 2022, in order to help Sri Lanka cope with economic difficulties and improve people's livelihood, the Government of China announced that China would provide Sri Lanka with emergency humanitarian assistance with a total value of about RMB500 million. China

donated nearly 9 million meters of cloths, fulfilling 70% of school uniform requirement for 4.1 million students of Sri Lanka in 2023. They were sent to the remote Northern, Eastern, Uva and North Central provinces of Sri Lanka, and then distributed to each school by local school district offices.



A school in Sri Lanka provides students with mid-day meals

China also provided emergency assistance of 10,000 tons of rice to Sri Lanka in support of the national mid-day meal program, and distributed it to nearly 8,000 schools in nine provinces across the country in several occasions, benefiting a total of 1.078 million students.

China provided flour and chemical fertilizer to El Salvador in 2022

At present, the world suffers from the pervasive crisis of food and fertilizer shortage. Compounded with the Covid-19 epidemic, supply chain crisis and global inflation, it has become a common challenge for governments of all countries to ensure that daily necessities are provided and production needs met for their people.

In August 2022, China agreed to provide 1,450 tons of chemical fertilizer to El Salvador. The handover ceremony was held on November 9, 2022. Not long ago, the government of China provided emergency humanitarian assistance to El Salvador in response to Hurricane Julia. This time, despite its own difficulties,

China once again provided flour and chemical fertilizer to the government of El Salvador as emergency assistance. President Nayib Bukele of El Salvador said that this assistance "is of great significance for El Salvador to help stabilize inflation, resume production, and strengthen people's livelihood".

China helps Pakistan control locust plague and stabilize agricultural production



On March 9, 2020, China's first batch of supplies for the prevention and control of locust plague in Pakistan arrived in Karachi

In 2020, a raging plague of locusts had a serious impact on agricultural production in many countries around the world, including Pakistan. Starting from January, Pakistan suffered from the worst locust outbreak in 27 years. Pakistani officials estimate that wheat alone lost about USD1 billion that year. Pakistan's export of grain and cotton accounts for 7.7% and 15.2% of the world's total, respectively. If the locust plague could not be effectively controlled, the prices of grain and cotton products among bulk commodities would also be affected. For this reason, the Pakistani government declared a national emergency.

China has rich experience in locust control and can provide reference to Pakistan in areas such as digital agriculture, modern technology, medical equipment, expert and talents development, and establishment of monitoring

platform. As Pakistan's "all-weather brother", China paid close attention to and strongly supported Pakistan's effort to control the locust plague, and provided assistance to Pakistan with locust control technology and supplies at the critical moment when China itself was making all-out efforts to fight Covid-19.

On technologies, China sent a working group on locust control to Pakistan from February 23 to March 5, 2020. After consultations with relevant Pakistani authorities and field investigations and based on the needs of Pakistan, the working group put forward a comprehensive control plan. The plan intended to balance short-term emergency needs with long-term sustainable control, integrate chemical methods with green control, combine aerial spraying with ground spraying through large-scale equipment,

and mix local pest control and invasive pest blocking. It followed the strategies of accurate monitoring, zoning control, effective prevention and control, and scientific and technological support. Later, China continued to provide professional advice and technical support to Pakistan, and trained relevant Pakistani professionals in locust control.

In terms of supplies, on March 9, 2022, China's first batch of supplies for the prevention and control of locust plague in Pakistan arrived at Karachi Airport. This batch of materials included 50 tons of malathion pesticide and 14 efficient traction sprayers. In addition, China also shipped a new batch of Covid-19 test kits on the same plane. On April 25, 2022, China delivered the second batch of supplies to Pakistan, including 300,000 liters of pesticides and 50 sets of equipment.

China joins hands with WFP to reduce hunger

WFP is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and implementing 99% of multilateral food assistance activities. WFP provides assistance to over 100 million people in more than 80 countries every year, focusing on emergency assistance, emergency relief and recovery, development assistance and special operations.

China officially started to participate in the activities of WFP in 1979. Since 1987, China has been a member of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA) (later reconstituted as the Executive Board). Since 1995, China has been a member of the Executive Board of WFP (except in 2008). In May 2020, Chinese President Xi Jinping announced at the World Health Assembly that China will work with the UN to set up a global humanitarian response depot and hub in China.

Since 2016, the Government of China has been actively cooperating with the WFP under the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund to jointly address global hunger. According to statistics, from 2016 to the end of 2022, the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund launched nearly 50 food aid projects through WFP, involving nearly 30 countries, including Laos, Yemen, Timor-Leste, Somalia and Zimbabwe.

As a main participant, promoter and contributor to South-South cooperation, China has accumulated a wealth of best practices in promoting agricultural and rural development and eliminating absolute poverty. China has also worked with WFP to help other recipient countries improve food security and reduce poverty and hunger by sharing these experience and technologies.



On March 3, 2023, the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund and WFP launched an emergency food aid project in Burkina Faso



In December 2019, China provided emergency food aid to Namibia under the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund. The picture shows the residents receiving food donated by China in Nkurenkuru, northern Namibia.

with an emergency food aid worth RMB9 million. A large amount of grain is shipped from China and sent directly to the people in the affected countries. Such timely assistance also ensures that every penny is spent on people in need.

Second, enhancing cooperation with UN agencies to ensure food security for the most vulnerable groups in the world. Since the establishment of the South-South Cooperation Trust Fund with FAO in 2009, China has donated USD130 million in total and sent a large number of experts and technicians to Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Pacific island countries, making it the developing country providing the highest funding, sending the biggest number of experts and conducting the largest number of projects under the framework of the FAO South-South Cooperation. Under the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund, China has worked with FAO and

WFP to implement nearly 50 South-South cooperation projects.

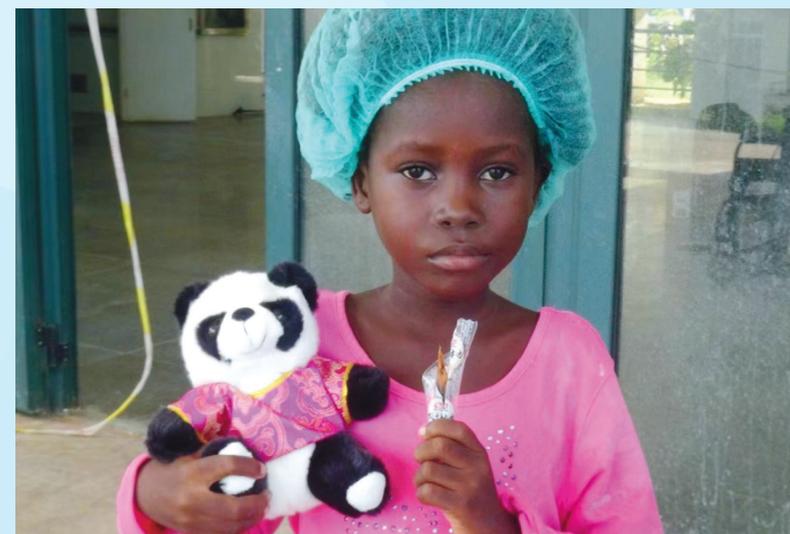
Third, providing agricultural technical assistance, such as locust control and chemical fertilizer, to help affected countries improve their grain production capacity and become self-sufficient. China believes that “it’s better to pass on fishing skills than to hand out fish” and provides diversified agricultural development solutions for the recipient countries according to their needs. These not only include assistance with locust control and providing chemical fertilizer to stabilize and increase food production, but also sharing best practices, effective agricultural development policies and training agricultural technicians. These assistance programs help promote the transformation of these countries for a more sustainable, disaster-resistant and inclusive agricultural food system, thus achieving food self-sufficiency and ensuring food security.

3 Responding to public health emergencies and curbing the spread of major infectious diseases for a global community of health for all

The deteriorating ecological environment, climate change and other factors have led to frequent global public health emergencies. The report of *Strengthening of the Coordination of Humanitarian Emergency Assistance of the United Nations*, issued by the Economic and Social

Council of the UN General Assembly in 2021, pointed out that the frequency and diversity of infectious disease outbreaks have increased significantly over the past five years, and 94% of countries with inter-agency humanitarian appeals recorded at least one disease outbreak. Since the end

China helped curb the spread of Ebola virus in West Africa from 2014 to 2015



Yayuma, an Ebola orphan in Sierra Leone, recovered thanks to the care and nursing of the Chinese medical team

In March 2014, the Ebola virus started to spread from Guinea, West Africa. On August 8, 2014, WHO declared the epidemic as an “international public health emergency”, and the international community provided emergency assistance to West African countries.

After the outbreak, the government of China took prompt action. In 2014, China offered four rounds of assistance, providing emergency supplies and cash assistance with a total value of about RMB750 million to the affected countries, sending more than 1,200 public health and medical workers, and doing what it could to assist the affected countries in building laboratories and medical technology innovation to help them cope with the crisis. In November 2015, the government of China started the fifth round of assistance, with a focus on post-disaster reconstruction and building public health systems.

This emergency humanitarian assistance made great contributions to curbing the spread of epidemic diseases and local capacity building, and was positively received by governments of recipient countries, including Sierra Leone and Liberia, as well as international organizations and the African people.



In October 2014, more than 80 tons of protective materials provided by the government of China to Mali, Ghana, Benin, Guinea-Bissau, Côte d’Ivoire and the Democratic Republic of the Congo for fighting Ebola were shipped

China sends TCM expert team to Cambodia to help combat COVID-19 in 2022

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has played an important role in China's response to COVID-19 at home. At the beginning of 2022, the Cambodian government expressed its hope to have a team of Chinese medical experts to assist in its COVID-19 response. On March 16, 2022, a Chinese TCM expert team arrived in Cambodia, consisting of 10 medical and nursing personnel with extensive clinical experience and practice from the departments of pulmonary disease, cardiovascular disease and acupuncture of Xiyuan Hospital. This was the first national-level medical team sent by China to Cambodia.

Led by the Chinese Embassy in Cambodia, the expert team based its medical assistance



Chinese medical team arrives in Phnom Penh

operations at the Cosma China-Cambodia Friendship Hospital, which was built with Chinese assistance, and shared Chinese experience in COVID-19 response with the Cambodian side, using TCM to treat the patients in an effort to help Cambodia fight the pandemic and to deepen cooperation

between the two countries in COVID-19 response. The expert team conducted clinical treatment of the diseases for which TCM has shown an efficacy advantage, promoted exchange and cooperation in TCM technology and improved the level of healthcare in Cambodia.

of 2019, the sudden global onslaught of the Covid-19 pandemic has landed a huge blow to people's life and health and economic and social development. Moreover, many vaccine distribution and disease prevention programmes were interrupted by the Covid-19 pandemic, increasing the risk of outbreaks of cholera, dengue, measles, polio, Ebola and other diseases.

Public health crisis directly threatens people's life and health, disrupts economic and social activities and erodes human

capital. More importantly, amid closer global exchanges today, viruses and infectious diseases respect no borders and could easily and quickly spread, leading to a global pandemic. Therefore, a joint response with global cooperation is the only way to deal with the public health crisis. In March 2020, Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed to "work together to build a community of health for all", which showed China's position and propositions on responding to public health crises. In practice, China has actively provided emergency humanitarian

assistance to countries facing the public health crisis. In particular, since 2020, China has joined the global fight against Covid-19, and launched the most wide-ranging and intense emergency humanitarian assistance campaign since the founding of the People's Republic of China (please refer to the Second Issue on COVID-19 Assistance for details).

First, acting quickly and flexibly to curb the spread of major infectious diseases. Based on humanitarian principles and the principle that extraordinary matters demand extraordinary measures, China races against the epidemic by steering and coordinating relevant competent domestic departments and diplomatic and consular missions abroad, and streamlining the procedures for supplies delivery and professional dispatchment. By doing so, China ensures delivery of emergency supplies such as medicine and medical equipment to the affected countries at the first instance, and timely dispatching of expert teams and medical workers, in an effort to do its best to help the affected countries.

Second, working closely with global

or regional organizations for stronger international coordination and cooperation. For example, China joins the global fight against Covid-19, actively supports various mechanisms against Covid-19 initiated by the UN and WHO and provides them with cash assistance. Through regional mechanisms such as the African Union (AU), ASEAN Plus Three (APT) and the Community of Latin American & Caribbean States (CELAC), China also provides assistance to countries in these regions and makes the global response against Covid-19 more coordinated.

Third, participating in post-epidemic reconstruction and capacity building to help recipient countries build a more resilient healthcare system. China not only meets the pressing need of the recipient countries, but also helps them rebuild local health systems and promote economic and social growth once the pandemic gets under control, and enhance their preparedness and capacity for coping with major epidemic diseases by means of cash assistance, infrastructure development and personnel training.

4 Participating in alleviating the migrant and refugee crisis and prioritizing the right to survival and development of women, children and other vulnerable groups

Due to multiple challenges such as armed conflicts, COVID-19 and natural disasters,

the global refugee situation is worsening, with women, children and other vulnerable

China's Humanitarian Assistance Operations during the Ukraine Crisis

On February 24, 2022, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine broke out. The Ukraine crisis has not only caused millions of refugees to flee the country, but an emerging negative spillover effect on the world at large.

Since the outbreak of the Ukraine crisis, the Chinese government provided several batches of humanitarian assistance to the country. The Chinese Red Cross also provided Ukraine with humanitarian assistance worth 5 million RMB in three batches.

Affected by the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, a large number of Ukrainian refugees entered Moldova. China provided two batches of emergency

humanitarian assistance to Moldova totaling 8.35 million RMB. The first batch of aid, worth 2 million RMB (clothing, sleeping bags, toiletries, etc.), was delivered to the Moldovan side in March 2022; the remaining 3 million RMB, which was used to purchase food locally, was delivered to the Moldovan side in January 2023. The second batch of aid was to provide 1,500 tablet computers to refugee students in Moldova, which was delivered in January 2023.

The fundamental solution to the Ukraine crisis lies in the cessation of confrontation and the pursuit of peace. Since the outbreak of the crisis, China has always acted responsibly

for regional and world peace, firmly upheld the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, actively urged peace and negotiations, and participated in humanitarian assistance. On February 24, 2023, the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a document entitled "China's Position on the Political Settlement of the Ukraine Crisis", which put forward 12 propositions, including respecting the sovereignty of all countries, abandoning Cold War mentality, ceasing the war, initiating peace talks, resolving the humanitarian crisis, and protecting civilians and prisoners of war, which were widely accepted by the international community, including the concerned parties.

groups being hit the hardest. According to the 2021 annual report of the UNHCR, the number of people displaced by war, violence, persecution and human rights violations, among others, continued to climb from 2015 to 2021, reaching 94.66 million at the end of 2021, an increase of nearly 50 percent from 2015, with about 57 percent of them located in the African region.

In recent years, China has taken a clearer stance on the issue of migrants and refugees, and advocated a comprehensive

approach under the multilateral framework and based on the non-politicization principle. It has called on the international community to support such multilateral institutions as the UNHCR and IOM to play a coordinated role in addressing the issue of migrants and refugees and providing humanitarian assistance. China has been playing an increasing role in alleviating the migrant and refugee crisis.

China has participated in the governance of migrant/refugee issues

Working with UNHCR on the Afghan Refugee Crisis



On March 27, 2022, the Global Fund for Development and South-South Cooperation and the UNHCR deliver humanitarian supplies to Afghanistan

Instability and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic have given rise to increasing food insecurity and serious humanitarian crises in Afghanistan. The onset of a harsh winter and temperatures dropping to as low as -25 degrees Celsius have posed a huge threat to the estimated 3.4 million people

in Afghanistan who had been forcibly displaced and for the most part lacked warm shelter, clothing and adequate fuel.

In early November 2021, the Chinese government, through the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund, donated

a series of core relief supplies to the UNHCR, including more than 2,400 emergency tents, 6,000 sets of kitchenware, plastic tarpaulins, water buckets, blankets, and more than 3,000 metal water buckets and gas cans, to help the most vulnerable populations in Afghanistan, including internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities, cope with the crisis and harsh winter.

Indrika Ratwatte, Director of the UNHCR's Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, said in an interview that "these relief supplies are crucial for displaced families, many of whom lost most of their possessions when they were forced to flee", "The Chinese government has been helping the UNHCR to assist and protect people who have been forced to flee their homes and to provide them with solutions, for which we are grateful."

through multilateral and bilateral mechanisms. In collaborating with the UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, and IOM, among other organizations, China has been supporting the alleviation of the migrant and refugee crisis. According to the 2021 UNHCR annual report, China has donated a total of US\$18.21 million to UNHCR. Statistics show that from 2017 to 2022, China provided assistance to eight countries, including Afghanistan, Kenya and Tanzania, through Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund programmes undertaken by the UNHCR,

benefiting more than 1.6 million people in total and making a positive contribution to refugee protection worldwide and the humanitarian cause in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. China has also provided cash transfer and supplies to refugee receiving countries through bilateral channels to help local refugees resettle and tide over the crises.

China has been highly concerned about the survival and development rights of women and children. Supplies are distributed at the level of

communities and health service institutions so as to ensure the accessibility to supplies for the vulnerable groups. Special attention is also paid to equal opportunities in the process of distribution of supplies. For example, women are encouraged to register as recipients of assistance supplies for their families in order to improve their status in family decision-making and distribution of supplies. In addition, special care is given to children under five and pregnant and lactating women in the provision of food. For example, targeted beneficiary groups in a Republic of the Congo project were the displaced populations, children under five, and pregnant and lactating women. As a result, malnutrition rates among women and children were effectively reduced.

China has focused on solving the deep-rooted development challenges that lead to migrant and refugee crises. For migrant and refugee crises caused by political conflicts, China firmly urges peace and promotes negotiation, and supports the parties concerned to resolve disputes through dialogue and settle differences through consultation. For migrant and refugee problems caused by poverty and backwardness, China calls for addressing global development imbalances, supporting the cause of global poverty reduction, and creating favorable conditions for the voluntary, safe and sustainable return of refugees to their hometowns and for their integration into the local community.

05

Conclusion and Outlook

China has benefited from the assistance from the international community in the course of its modernization. During the early stage of reform and opening up, WFP provided a large amount of food aid to China to help feed the Chinese people; during the Wenchuan earthquake in 2008, many countries, international organizations, enterprises and individuals gave a helping hand to the people in the disaster-stricken region. The grace of dripping water should be reciprocated by a gushing spring. Over the years, when other developing countries were facing disasters, China, with deep feelings of international humanism, a sense of mission as a responsible major country and a beautiful vision of building a community of shared future, has always stood together with these countries and overcome the difficulties together.

The compounding crises and more frequent humanitarian disasters in recent years have once again proven that all countries in the world share a common destiny, and that the only way to promote global sustainable development and the progress of human civilization is to help each other as best we can. The year of 2023 marks the 10th anniversary of Chinese President Xi Jinping's proposal of building a community of shared future for mankind. China will continue to practice the idea, giving priorities to enhancing the synergies of emergency humanitarian assistance, improving the capacity to organize and implement emergency humanitarian assistance, strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance with the international community, improving emergency humanitarian assistance operations and their effectiveness, and extending China's warmth and friendship to the rest of the world.

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