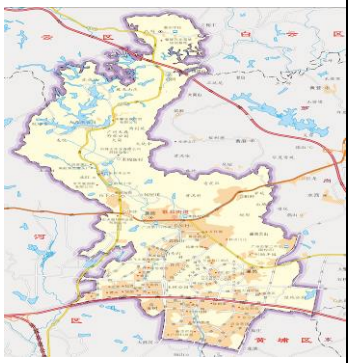
Section A Community Description		
A.1 Brief Description of Community and its Historical Development  Covering an area of 51.76 km^2, Lianhe Sub-district is under the administration of Huangpu District of Guangzhou Municipality. Lianhe Sub-district was officially set up on 26th May 2004, governing 6 community residents committees, including Lianhe, Huangbei, Xiangang, Yushu, Tianluhu and Jinfengyuan, as well as 13 schools, 7 medical institutions, 5 community service centers, 2 integrated family service centers, 15 property management companies and 26 social groups. By the end of 2013, there are 2302 production and operation units, 293 production enterprises, 1014 three types of small hazard-prone places (namely, small stalls, small workshops and small entertaining places) and 44383 leased apartments.		
A.2 Ambitions and objectives in the community in regard to safety Overall objectives: To combine resources and encourage participation of everyone in the society in making continuous improvement of community environment and increasing public awareness of safety, for achieving a higher level of safety and health and building a harmonious, livable and safe community. Objectives for accidents and injuries control: To try to reduce the number of production safety accidents by 5% annually since 2010; keep the number of traffic accident injuries down by over 10% compared to 2010 by the end of 2013; lower the number of public security cases by 5% annually; keep the number of children's injury accidents in campus down by over 5% annually; decrease the number of accidents and injuries of the elderly and the disabled respectively by 8% and 5% per annum; eliminate occurrence of major accidents, and control the number of fire accidents within 3 cases annually. Objectives for work safety: To realize safety training on over 90% of the enterprise employees, safety standardization of		

in up to 80% of production enterprises, rehabilitation service coverage of 90% of the disabled, “peaceful communication” system coverage of up to 60% of the elderly aged above 80, service registration by over 90% of the migrant workers, elimination of up to 80% of hidden geological disasters through corrective measures, road lamp coverage of over 95% of the roads in the community, increase of residents' satisfaction with the safety in the community to over 80%, and higher awareness of safe community to over 85%.		
A.3 Involvement of local government in safe community construction Construction of a safe community in the Sub-district is conducted under the direct leadership of local governmental departments. Yu Haidong, the Secretary of the CPC Working Committee in the Sub-district, is the No.1 responsible person for the comprehensive work in building a safe community. The director of the sub-district serves as the chairman of the Safe Community Promotion Committee, and the leaders of the CPC Working Committee in the community and the leaders in the sub-district serve as the vice chairmen. Members of the committee consist of the responsible persons from the police station, traffic office, fire office, work safety office, community health service center, educational institution and social organizations.		
A.4 Injury risk panorama in the community **1.** Within the community, there are 2302 production and operation units, 249 production enterprises, 12 large industrial parks and zones, and 21 enterprises each of which has over 1000 employees. They are from many different industries including electronic manufacturing, machinery manufacturing and processing, chemical and food. Some of the enterprises have old equipment and outdated production processes. A few of them have executives and employees who are not qualified for safe work and thus are prone to accident and injury risks. In 2010, there were 55 safety accidents happening in the enterprises and construction sites within the community, which led to 1 person dead and 54 persons slightly injured. **2.** Within the community, there are more than 20,000 households of permanent resident residence, more than 40,000		

leased apartments and nearly 50,000 migrants. Hidden risks in public security, poor ventilation, aging home appliances and gas appliances, and wrong connection of electric wires exist in some houses and residences. In addition, the living, traveling and mental health of migrant workers is under great challenges. The mobility and low safety awareness of those migrants leads to more potential safety risks. In 2010, there were total 116 theft cases in the sub-district, of which 90 cases (77%) took place in the leased apartments for migrants.

3. The community sees crisscross trunk roads in it, including 5 main city roads of which the total length is l54 kilometers, and more than 10 village roads of which the total length is 124 kilometers. Three expressways cross the sub-district. They are the 2nd Northern Ring Expressway, Guangzhou-Heyuan Expressway and Guangzhou-Shenzhen Expressway. More than 80,000 vehicles run across this sub-district every day. Due to many factors, such as imperfect road infrastructures, construction of metro lines and other major transportation facilities in progress, heavy traffic of pedestrians and vehicles, large numbers of intersections on the roads, and some residents' weak awareness of traffic rules, injuries as a result of traffic accidents happen from time to time. In 2010, there were 20 traffic accidents in the sub-district, leading to 7 person dead and 27 persons slightly injured.

4. The weak people represent a large population in the community. The numbers of the elderly aged above 65, the disabled and the children are 1485, 534 and 1857. Accidents and injuries are more likely to occur to such population due to their own adverse factors such as poor living environment, poor physical condition, lack of safety awareness, and lack of mental care. Special care and intervention measures are needed.

The injury monitoring results for the years from 2010 to 2013 have showed that, the population aged between 25 and 64 represent the highest percentage of the people injured (where injuries happen more to the male than to the female), and the injuries of the population within this age group mostly happen in the industrial places, as they are mainly workers in the worksites. In addition, injuries of the children and the elderly occur from time to time, mainly due to slip, and mostly at home,

on the roads and in public places.

Section B Structure of the Community

B.1 Demographic structure of the community

B.1.1 Permanent resident population: There are 49867 persons as the permanent resident population and 31403 persons as the migrants in the community. The population aged between 25 and 64 represent 45.81% of the total population, and the population with high school/secondary technical school degree or above account for (75.5%) more than half of the total population. Please see Table 1 and Table 2 for more details.

Table 1. Gender and Age Structure of Permanent resident Population in Lianhe Sub-district

(Source: Statistical Bureau of Luogang District, as of December 2013)

Type	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-64 years	65 years or above	Total
Male	2090	10269	12739	690	25788
Female	1578	11598	10108	795	24079
Total	3668	21867	22847	1485	49867
Percentage	7.36%	43.85%	45.81	2.98%	100%

Table 2. Educational Background Structure of Permanent resident Population in Lianhe Sub-district

(Source: Statistical Bureau of Luogang District, as of December 2013)

Educational Background	Population	Percentage
University degree or above	4872	9.77%
College degree	5081	10.19%

High school/Secondary technical school or below	37666	75.53%
Preschool	1857	3.72%
Others	391	0.79%
Total	49867	100%

In the community, there are 71 persons entitled to minimum subsistence allowance, and 534 disabled persons including 234 persons with physical disability, 155 persons with hearing and speaking disability, 57 persons with mental disability, 44 persons with intellectual disability, 31 persons with visual disability and 13 persons with multiple disabilities.

B.1.2 Non-permanent resident population: In Lianhe Sub-district, there is a population of 14303 non-permanent residents (including 1196 permanent registered residents who have left Lianhe Sub-district for more than half a year and 13107 migrants who have been living in Lianhe Sub-district for less than half a year), among whom 9897 persons are aged between 25 and 64 years old, representing 69.20% of the non-permanent resident population.

B.2 SC/IP at Present and Plan for the Future

In 2010, Lianhe Sub-district kicked off the safe community program and set up a Safe Community Promotion Working Committee consisting of members from governmental bodies, medical and health institutions, educational institutions, self-governing organizations in the community, volunteer organizations and enterprises, to perfect the working mechanism; established the Scheme for Implementation of Safe Community Program in Lianhe Sub-district, specifying the vision, objectives and key tasks in the safe community work; identified high risk environment and high risk population and implemented more than 20 safety promotion key programs as injury prevention measures specific to the workplace safety, traffic safety, social public security, fire safety, disaster prevention and reduction, migrant workers' safety, home safety,

school and children safety, the elderly people's safety and the disabled people's safety; and, actively organized activities for exchanging experiences in safe community construction and communicating safety philosophies. Good results were seen in its safe community construction program. In 2012, Lianhe Sub-district was designated as a National Safe Community. Lianhe Sub-district will continue to perfect its safety programs and injury intervention programs with emphasis on workplace safety, migrant safety, traffic safety and the weak population's safety, in order to achieve a higher level of safety in the community; continue to follow up with those areas and populations which are not yet covered in its safety community programs; and, at the same time, strengthen its care and service program for the weak population and implement relevant intervention programs with an aim to cover more populations.		
B.3 Support for Sustained Injury Prevention of the Community Administration and Support for Safe Community Program by the Government of a Higher Level 1. The Administration of Luogang District for Work Safety (the governmental department of a higher level) has worked out the 12th Five-Year Plan for Work Safety, which includes safe community program implementation in its requirements for assessment of performance and encourages promotion of safe community programs. It provides funds of no less than RMB 500,000 for building a safe community in the sub-district and helps the sub-district to coordinate the social resources involved in the safe community programs through a mechanism for management by levels. 2. Lianhe Sub-district has worked out the Plan for Building a Safe Community in Lianhe Sub-district, which includes the building work into its social administration work, thus forming a sustainably effective mechanism. The sub-district has set up the Office for Building Safe Communities with the support of the Work Safety Inspection Squadron and assigned special-duty staff to work in this Office, and it also gives fully play of its roles and functions as a governmental body by participating in work and coordination. 3. From 2010 when the safe community program was kicked off to the end of 2012, the community has invested a total		

amount of over RMB 40 million into hardware and software transformation, safe community publicity, old and aged facilities improvement, program development and evaluation, and provision of bonus for leading program teams, all as powerful financial supports for building a safe community.		
B.4 Strategic Program concerning the Safety Promotion and Injury Prevention Work 1. The district government published the Opinions on Complete Implementation of Safe Community Building Work, which included the work on building a safe community as the key work into the master plan for work safety, provided specific objectives, specified the requirements for the building work progress, key tasks and safety promotion programs based on the rules and requirements for a safe community, and demanded a comprehensive improvement of the level of safety in the community in 10 to 15 years time. 2. The district government establishes the objective of working to construct an "exemplary district of national safe communities", and Lianhe Community plays the following roles in the construction: firstly, it performs comprehensive inspection for safety risks and summarization of safety features in the community through building an international safe community; secondly, in its services for administration of work safety in enterprises, it begins to inspect for risks, offer safety education, perform occupational hazard testing, strengthen supervision and management of hazardous chemicals, so as to eliminate safety accidents of larger scale; thirdly, safety education and publicity is conducted on community residents, enterprise employees, school students and leased property tenants, in order to increase the community population's awareness of safety knowledge and consciousness of safety and change unsafe behaviors. 3. In 2010, Lianhe Sub-district worked out the Five-Year Plan for Building a Safe Community in Lianhe Sub-district, which clearly stated that the workplace safety program, migrant safety program, traffic safety program and weak population's safety program would be the focus and accidents and injuries prevention work would be strengthened. The plan also clearly provided the key tasks in the work for a safe community.		

4. The Government of Luogang District and the Lianhe Sub-district worked out and published the Scheme for Promotion of the Work in Building a Safe Community annually since 2010, which specified the promotion tasks and objectives to be realized for the current year. The details of different programs, responsible persons, deadline for completion and requirements for assessments were also included in the Scheme. 5. A community-centered management strategy was established, intervention programs were planned and implemented for the community, and needs were raised from the ground up in the programs, all for improving residents' satisfaction. 6. It was encouraged to plan for and implement evidence-based injury prevention programs to improve work efficiency, and the planning process for each program was participated and assessed by experts. 7. A government-research institute (Beijing Research Center of Urban System Engineering) coordinative working model was built for providing technical support to the planning, implementation and assessment of the accident prevention programs.		
B.5 Departments and their Responsible Persons for Management of the SP/IP Program in the Community Lianhe Sub-district takes the lead in carrying out the work for building a safe community in the community. Mr. Yu Haidong, the Secretary of the CPC Working Committee in the Sub-district, is the director of the Safe Community Promotion Committee of Lianhe Sub-district, and is also the person calling for a cross-sector organization. Ms. Lin Yan, the director of the Sub-district, is the person responsible for specific matters.		
B.6 Lead Unit for SC/IP Program The lead unit is the Safe Community Promotion Working Committee, composed of 6 persons, with its office located in the Work Safety Inspection Squadron.		
B.7 Is the Safe Communities initiative a sustained program or a project? 1. The district government already includes the safe community initiative as an important item in its annual assessment		

of the work performance of Lianhe Sub-district. The Sub-district not only puts the safe community initiative on the list of programs for the people's livelihood, but also includes such initiative for the safe community into the system for assessment of safety performance.

2. Lianhe Sub-district has established and implemented the mechanisms for cross-sector operation, program planning and evaluation, accident and injury monitoring, as well as dynamic monitoring of risk sources. By analysis of the monitoring results, the safe promotion program will be planned and adjusted accordingly. Also, the safe community programs will be regularly evaluated, so that the safety promotion program can be adjusted and improved in a timely manner and the mechanisms for the safe community can be set up and implemented.

3. Based on the requirements for building a safe community, relevant personnel are organized to conduct examination and evaluation on the overall performance of the safe community on a regularly basis, for the purpose of reporting the result of safety promotion program, uncovering programs and summarizing experiences. The initiative for the safe community will be sustained and undertaken on the basis of the evaluation result.

4. Fund protection mechanism. The funds for building a safe community are covered by the fixed fiscal budget of the government so as to ensure the source of funds.

B.8 Are the objectives decided by the local politicians covering the whole community? Which are they?

No.	Safety Promotion Program	Annual Objective	
1	Safe workplace	No more than 2 persons dead	Enterprise employees
2	Fire safety	No more than 2 accidents and no person dead	All people
3	Safe traffic	No more than 5 persons dead	All people
4	Elderly health promotion	6 communities constantly organize health care	Elderly people

			exercises, and the promotion rate increases by 5% per annum				
	5	Renovation of manufacturing equipment in enterprises	Renovation is promoted to more than 2 enterprises per annum	Enterprise employees			
	6	Services for migrant workers	Service registration rate reahes over 90%	Migrants			
	7	Rehabilitation services for the disabled	Rehabilitation training is given at least once yearly, with over 90% coverage.	Disabled people			
	8	Promotion of campus safety for children and teenagers	The total number of injuries in schools is reduced by 5% per annum	Children and teenagers			
	9	Safe home promotion	Residents' satisfaction with environment reaches over 90%.	All people			

B.9 Who have adopted these objectives?

1. Annual objectives for the work in different programs are set forth by each program team based on the accident and injury risks identified and situations in each program. Then these objectives are discussed on the meeting of the Safe Community Promotion Committee at the beginning of a year. Finally, they are signed by the director of the Safe Community Promotion Committee for execution.

2. Combined with the indicators specified by the government of a higher level for assessment use, the objectives for the work related to building a safe community are provided in the Opinions for Implementation of Safe Community Programs in the Sub-district. Under the coordination by the Promotion Committee, the objectives will be divided and completed by each working team.

B.10 How are the safe community objectives evaluated and to whom are the results reported? 1. Self-evaluated: Each program team works out the annual working plan, promotion working objectives, process evaluation methods and evaluation cycle at the beginning of a year, and by reference to the result of implementation of the working plan (namely, the work performance) and the realization of the objectives for program intervention (namely, the result of intervention), each program team regularly conducts monitoring and overall evaluation, and establishes or adjusts plans and measures. 2. Evaluated by the Safe Community Promotion Working Committee: The Safety Community Building Office conducts a general and internal examination and evaluation of the work in building a safe community reports to the Promotion Committee. Based on the Rules for Examination and Evaluation of the Performance of Safe Promotion Programs, evaluations are conducted on the overall work in building a safe community and the work of each program team, and suggestions for adjustment and improvement of the program work are provided. 3. Evaluated by functional departments for safety: Different functional departments in the Government of Luogang District conduct annual assessment on work safety, traffic safety, fire safety and public security within the community, conduct evaluations on the safety situation and the result of intervention work, and provide guidance and opinions for adjustment of intervention measures to the Safe Community Promotion Working Committee of the Sub-district.		
B.11 Are economic incentives in order to increase safety used? If yes, how are they used? Yes. In each year, the district government provides an incentive of RMB 40,000 for those units who are given the "Excellent" title in the assessment of the rules for work safety responsibilities, and Lianhe Sub-district earns this title every year. The district government also awards those enterprises who have done a good job in work safety with incentives, including RMB 5000 for each of the 30 excellent working teams, RMB 3000 for each of the 50 excellent managers, RMB		

2000 for each of the 100 excellent employees. The district government provides funds as subsidies for competitive projects on a yearly basis. The sub-districts or communities apply for the safety renovation projects and community correction projects, for which funds will be provided as subsidies proportionate to the project scores given by experts through assessment. Examples include the special funds for work safety in Luogang Sub-district and Happiness Engineering Project in Luogang Sub-district. Lianhe Sub-district conducts evaluation on the annual safety work (including work safety, safe traffic, fire safety, forest fire safety, food safety and public security) of its member units in the name of the safety committee by the end of every year, and select 12 leading units and 30 leading individuals to whom RMB 1000 to 2000 and RMB 300 to 500 will be given as incentives respectively; it conducts annual assessment on the work safety achievements of 6 communites as per its standards on a yearly basis and give collective economic incentives to the units meeting the standards; the sub-district office receives RMB 6 million from the fiscal budget in the district every year, of which at least RMB 500,000 is appropriated for implementation of safety correction projects or safety promotion activities as such projects or activities are suggested by the sub-communities and approvaed by the sub-district; and, Lianhe Sub-district also carries out a campaign for selection of leading enterprises and individuals in work safety within the community every year, and provides an incentive of RMB 1000 to 2000 to each of the 30 selected enterprises and RMB 200 to 500 to each of the selected individuals.		

B.12 Are there local regulations for improved safety? If so, describe them. Yes. The sub-district is the principal for building a safe community, and is also a governmental body that needs to perform its duties in monitoring and promoting safety. There are two parts in the regulations and methods established by the community for its safety. One part consists of the regulations for the work in building a safe community, such as the Regulations for Joint Conference of Cross-sector Organizations in Safe Community, Regulations for Examination and Evaluation of Key Safety Programs, Regulations for Regular Work Meeting of Cross-sector Organizations and Regulations for Publicity and Training on Safety, in which the operating procedures and requirements for each elements are specified. The other part consists of the specific regulations for management of safety and implementation of safety promotion work, such as the Regulations for Patrol Inspection for Safety and Notification of Problems in Leased Apartments in Lianhe Sub-district, Regulations for Supervisors of Refined Urban Management in Lianhe Sub-district, Regulations for Joint Meeting on Road Traffic Safety in Lianhe Sub-district, Regulations for Management of Forest Guard (Three-Protection) Team Members in Lianhe Sub-district, and Regulations for Management of Special-duty Patrol Inspectors for Work Safety in Lianhe Sub-district.		
Section C Indicator 1 (An infrastructure based on partnership and collaborations, governed by a cross-sector group that is responsible for safety promotion in their community)		
1.1 Describe the cross-sector group responsible for managing, coordinating, and planning of the SP/IP program A Safe Community Promotion Working Committee has been set up, consisting of 41 member units. Under the Safe Community Promotion Committee, there is an office (Office for Building Safe Communities) and 13 safety working teams respectively responsible for workplace safety, migrant safety, children safety, the elderly people's safety, the disabled people's safety, traffic safety, home safety, promotion of social public security, disaster prevention and reduction, fire safety,		

injury monitoring, publicity and education, as well as assessment and evaluation. For the organizational structure of the Safe Community Promotion Working Committee, please refer to Figure 2. For the composition of each working team, please refer to Table 6.

Organizational Structure of Safe Community Promotion Working Committee in Lianhe Sub-district	**Governmental Bodies**
	Medical and Health Institutions
	Educational Institutions
	Self-governing Organizations in the Community
	Social Workers Organization
	Property Management Companies
	Enterprises in the Community

Fig.2 Organization Structure of Safe Community Promotion Working Committee in Lianhe Sub-district

Under the Safe Community Promotion Committee, there is an Office for Building Safe Communities, an Injury Monitoring Team and several working teams for specific programs. Responsible persons from these office and teams are acted by the key members of the Safe Community Promotion Committee, and they are mainly responsible for coordination, organization and planning for building a safe community.

The Safe Community Promotion Committee will convene no fewer than two meetings every year. On these meetings, the work progress will be reported and opinions and requirements will be raised.

The Office for Building Safe Communities is mainly responsible for coordinating the injury monitoring team and the working teams for specific programs to promote their work, and report its work to the Director of the Safe Community Promotion Committee or its own leader team from time to time according to actual situation.

Table 6 Member Units of Safe Community Promotion Working Committee in Lianhe Sub-district

Composition of the Committee	Member Units
Governmental bodies	Work Safety Inspection Squadron of Lianhe Sub-district, CPC and Government Office of Lianhe Sub-district, Urban Administration Division of Lianhe Sub-district, Social Affairs Division of Lianhe Sub-district, Integrated Management Committee's Office of Lianhe Sub-district, Integrated Community Management and Service Center of Lianhe Sub-district, Migrants and Leased Apartments Management and Service Division of Lianhe Sub-district, Traffic Safety Service Division of Lianhe Sub-district, Lianhe Police Station, Special-Duty Fire Squadron of Luogang District, Integrated Law Enforcement Team of Lianhe Sub-district, Lianhe Administration for Industry and Commerce, Lianhe Judicial Station, and Lianhe Traffic Police Squadron
Medical and health institutions	Community Health Service Center of Lianhe Sub-district (Guangzhou Huangbei Hospital) and other community health service centers
Educational institutions	Guangzhou No.2 Middle School, Guangzhou No.117 Middle School, Huangbei Primary School, Guangdong College of Urban Construction Engineering, Longguang Kindergarten

	Self-governing organizations in the community	Yushu Community Residents Committee, Xiangang Community Residents Committee, Huangbei Community Residents Committee, Lianhe Community Residents Committee, Tianluhu Community Residents Committee, Jinfengyuan Community Residents Committee			
	Social worker organizations	Social Worker Service Center of Sun Yat-Sen University ("Lianhe as One Family"), fire volunteers in the community, "Red Setting Sun" Elderly Volunteers Organization			
	Property management companies	Property management offices in Vanke Property, Poly Property, Longguang Property and Tianlu Garden			
	Enterprises within the community	DuPont Surfaces (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd., Sony Electronics Huanan Co., Ltd., 3M Material Technology (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd., Guangzhou Echom Science & Technology Co., Ltd., Guangzhou Meadville Electronic Co., Ltd., Guangdong Vtron Technologies Corp., LiteOn (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.			
1.2 Describe how the local government and the health sector are collaborating in the SC/IP work. Various types of safety promotion and injury prevention work in the community are conducted under the participation and promotion of the leaders and functional departments in the sub-district. The District Administration of Work Safety provides guidance and support to building a safe community in Lianhe Sub-district. Different functional departments of the district perform their own duties to promote and implement the overall programs in the sub-district from the district government level; and, different departments and units in the sub-district plan and implement the promotion programs according to needs. For example, the fire department launches the campaign of "Building Four Fire Capabilities"; the Bureau of Education carries out promotion and publicity activities among students in the primary schools and middle schools in the					

community; the traffic department implements the program for making "Five Advancements in Traffic Safety" and the program for improving the infrastructure for safe traffic; and, the sub-district implements the campaigns and programs for improving the residents' capability to obtain safety and manage a safe environment and implements the program for caring the safety of the weak population. An injury monitoring team is set up by the Center for Disease Control of Luogang District, the Community Health Service Center of Lianhe Sub-district (Guangzhou Huangbei Hospital), community health service centers and social workers from the family service center in the community. This team is responsible for registering and monitoring injuries data. The community health service center of the safe community promotion committee office provides the injury monitoring cards and out-patient record cards and has the resident's injury record cards registered by the out-patient department in the community's clinics; The community health service center and the family service center jointly set up an in-home investigation team to regularly visit the residences in the community conduct injury environment investigation and make comprehensive statistics and analysis of the data, which data will be used as the basis for continuous improvement of the safety promotion and injury prevention programs as well as relevant programs. It also undertakes and participates in the implementation, guidance and evaluation of many other programs, such as the program of enterprise employees' hygiene and health education, the program of rehabilitation of the disabled, and the program of caring for the elderly.		
1.3 How are NGOs Red Cross, retirement organizations, sports organizations, parent and school organizations involved in the SC/IP work? The social workers service center of Sun Yat-Sen University ("Lianhe as One Family"), the volunteer fire team in the community, the traffic guidance volunteer service team, the Red Setting Sun Volunteer Team, the Pro Bono legal service room and other social organizations and teams take active part in the work of promoting children safety, the elderly people's safety, the disabled people's safety, traffic safety, fire prevention and social public security.		

The social workers service center of Sun Yat-Sen University ("Lianhe as One Family") uses the resources of the integrated family service center to cooperate with the community in opening the 4:30PM School for Children, caring the "Dandelion" (namely, migrants), providing healthy exercises for the health of the elderly, and offering other safety promotion programs for the weak population such as the "Volunteer Family" volunteer team. The "Red Setting Sun" elderly people's volunteer team in Lianhe Sub-district encourages the elderly people in the community to take active part in the cultural and recreational activities in the community, for the purpose of making the elderly people feel more involved in the society and promoting the physical and mental health of the elderly people. At the same time, as a team for safety promotion and publicity, it takes active part in organizing activities and performances for promoting safety and increasing community residents' awareness of and participation in building a safe community.		
1.4 Are there any systems for ordinary citizens to inform about risk environments and risk situations they have found in the community? 1. They can report to special departments via general emergency telephone numbers, including 110 (to the public security department), 112 (to the traffic accident department), 119 (to the fire department) and 120 (to the first aid center). This is the most important channel for residents to inform the risk environments and risk situations they have found in the community. 2. They can report via telephone hotlines, internet and door-to-door to the People's Government of Luogang District in Guangzhou and the governmental bodies in Lianhe Sub-district. For example, reports of the risks in safe production in Luogang District can be submitted on the web page: http://ajj.luogang.gov.cn/, or via the telephone hotlines, such as the hotline for reporting safe production issue in Luogang District (82113480), the master on-duty hotline of Lianhe Sub-district (61002478), and the hotline for reporting the hidden fire risks in the leased apartments in Lianhe Sub-district (61002066). 3. They can report to the service teams such as the community residents' committee, the interlinked team for public		

security control and the volunteer fire team. Upon receipt of the report from normal residents, relevant units will try to understand the situation, and go to the spot to deal with the situation or refer to a special department for handling the case. For example, in case of fire found in the community, normal residents may report to the volunteer fire team in the community, and then the volunteer fire team in the community may put off the fire by itself or together with the fire squadron.		
1.5 Describe how the work is organized in a sustainable manner. 1. The functional departments of the government take the lead. The members of the Safe Community Promotion Committee are mostly governmental bodies, so that they can closely combine their work in the safe community with their daily duties. The task of building a safe community is assigned to the departments and the sub-district as their annual work objectives, and is assessed at the year end to ensure all participating departments and the sub-district keep working actively and sustainably. 2. A complete cross-sector working mechanism is established, and a system for mobilization, management and evaluation is formed in the Safe Community Promotion Committee. On the basis of cross-sector collaboration, different working teams have created a good mechanism for communication of information, meeting on significant matters and assignment of tasks. Personnel are assigned to specific positions for a stable and sustainable working relationship. 3. A regular meeting system is provided. The Safety Promotion Committee regularly calls upon the member units of the program team to convene safe community promotion meetings. A joint meeting is held on a quarterly basis to summarize the information on deployment of programs and implementation of intervention measures, inform the mid-term result of the intervention measures, analyze the problems existing in the program implementation, and suggests the plan for the work in the next step. 4. Information on the social units and personnel is updated in a timely manner. The sub-district convenes a safe		

community promotion meeting on a yearly basis and immediately updates any change in the social units or their responsible persons, to ensure its member units and responsible persons to conduct work in a timely manner. 5. A long-term collaboration relation is formed with the community organization of the Sun Yat-Sen University in the form of government purchase of services. The family service centers provide relevant safety services to the residents in the community as per the requirements of the government, and the government conducts evaluation and assessment of the services of the family service centers on a yearly basis and determines the budget for its purchase of services based on the result of assessment. 6. Various self-governing organizations in the community are mobilized to participate in the safety promotion work through localized management, and the safe community building work is included in the annual assessment of the two committees in the community and the evaluation of performance of the cadres in the community residents committee. The result of implementation of safety promotion measures is directly related to the annual bonus for the two committees in the community, so as to form a long-lasting and sustainable system.		
Section D Indicator 2 (Long-term, sustainable programs covering genders and all ages, environments, and situations)		

2.1 Describe the sustainable work in regard to SC/IP in following areas and how the different sectors including specific NGOs are involved in the work.

2.1.1 Workplace safety promotion program

2.1.1.1 Background

In recent years, the economy in the sub-district has been growing rapidly. More and more hi-tech and manufacturing enterprises have appeared, attracting a large number of migrants to work and create their own businesses in the sub-district. At present, there are total 2302 production and operation units in Lianhe Sub-district, most of which are machine manufacturing and process enterprises and electronic enterprises. The number of migrant workers has gone up from 12710 in the year of 2004 to 44510 in the year of 2013. In 2010, there were 55 safety accidents in the enterprises and construction sites, which led to 1 person dead and 54 slightly injured. Main types of injuries include injury by machine, hit by objects and scald. There are two main causes of accidents. Firstly, the workplace environment was not safe, with such problems as missing or fragmented safety warning signs, insufficient labor protective measures and non-standardized storage of hazardous and chemical products. Secondly, migrant workers did not have high safety awareness and often violated the operating rules or labor disciplines or operated under risks.

2.1.1.2 Objectives and plans

First, to improve the safe environment in the enterprises by promoting key promotion programs; second, to eliminate major safety accidents and lower the number of personal injury accidents in the workplace by 5% annually.

2.1.1.3 Intervention programs and measures

1. Setup of safe workplace demo spots. Three safe workplace demo spots are set up. They are: DuPont Company as

the demo spot of communicating safe culture philosophies; Meadville Electronic of Yangzijiang Group as a demo spot of reforming warehouse of hazardous chemical products; LiteOn Group as a demo spot of avoiding machinery injuries. For example, in the DuPont demo spot, high attention is paid to the safety of employees who are not at work, such as requiring them to wear safety helmets when riding bicycles, keeping bicycles in good conditions, and forbidding them to ride motorbikes. In its bicycle shed, each bicycle is equipped with a safety helmet from the company, and the safe conditions of the bicycles are checked by special personnel. Employees are required to cross the road on the zebra line without jumping the red traffic light. An inspection team is set up to inspect and record any violation of traffic rules, and those offenders will be questioned by the responsible person of their workshop, so as to ensure all employees comply with the traffic rules and pay attention to traffic safety on their own.The program teams regularly organize the enterprises in the community to visit the demo units for study and exchanges. 32 exchange activities have been held, and over 1000 participants have joined in these activities. Through the demo spots, different enterprises communicate their corporate safety management systems and injury prevention measures with each other. The demo spots also serve to radiate and promote outstanding corporate safety culture and successful safety management experiences, in order to improve the safety standard in the workplaces of the migrant workers.

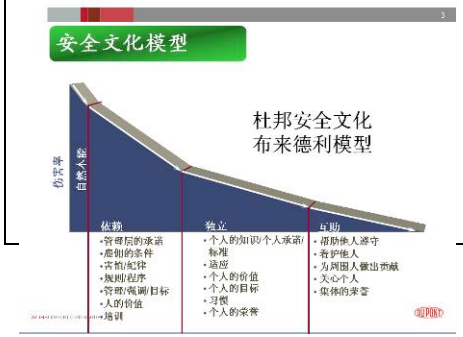


Fig. 3. DuPont Safety Culture Model **Fig. 4. Enterprise Visits and Exchange Seminar** **Fig. 5. Communication on Enterprise Safety Culture**

2. Management of information system for self-inspection and self-reporting of safety risks in enterprises. Enterprises are guided to use the Information Platform System for Self-Inspection and Self-Reporting of Accidents and Hidden Risks within the Enterprises in Guangzhou. Through this system, online real-time monitoring is enabled on the safe production situation in the enterprises, and the dynamic information on safety management and implementation of measures for correcting hidden risks is on hand. Enterprises may clearly understand their own safety management situation and correction of hidden risks through this system. At present, more than 190 production enterprises in Lianhe Sub-district have already been using the information system for self-inspection and self-reporting of safety risks, accounting for 70% of all the production enterprises. In the next step, this system will be promoted to all production enterprises, for 100% coverage.

3. Promotion of upgrading and renovation of enterprises' hazardous chemical warehouses. In order to improve the conditions for safe storage of enterprises' hazardous chemicals, relevant enterprises are organized to visit the warehouses of type-A hazardous chemicals to see the storage conditions, and some enterprises then upgrade and renovate their own warehouses with reference to the standard for the warehouses of type-A hazardous chemicals. From 2010 till now, total 50 enterprises have completed upgrade and renovation of their warehouses against the standard for the warehouses of type-A hazardous chemicals, and 40 enterprises have purchased anti-explosive cabinets for storage of hazardous chemicals, thus lowering the potential risks of these hazardous chemical enterprises and reducing accidents.

(Only one zone in the old warehouse) **(Strong acid zone)** **(Strong alkali zone)**
(Strong oxidant zone) **(Inflammables zone)**

4. Development of standardized safety in enterprises and perfection of emergency response plan in enterprises. Enterprises in the community are classified by sector and standardized safe production is gradually promoted. Since 2010, total 105 enterprises in the community have passed the test of safe production standardization of national level-2 or municipal-level in Guangzhou. Evaluation of emergency response plans is also conducted, for the purpose of achieving a higher level of emergency response management by the enterprises in the community. From 2010 to date, total 226 enterprises have completed the work to prepare emergency response plans, passed the examination and approval by experts and filed with the competent governmental departments. Enterprises are guided to interlink with the Work Safety Inspection Squadron and the fire squadron in the Lianhe Sub-district, organize employees and volunteer firefighters to conduct fire response and evacuation drills and hazardous chemicals leakage response drills, so as to make their employees more capable to cope with emergencies.

5. Safety education and publicity. Various safety publicity and education activities are conducted in the community and in the enterprises, with an effort to build the environment of a "safe, healthy and happy" community and increase the safety awareness of enterprise employees. For example, safe production management training and further education training classes are held specifically for the safety supervisors and principals in the enterprises to attend. Since 2010, such training and further training classes have been held for total 20 times, total 980 safety supervisors and 143 principals in the enterprises have been trained; 421 safety supervisors and 138 principals have been further educated.

2.1.1.4 Result of the program

Workplace safety has been further improved and the number of injuries to enterprise employees is reducing year by year. In 2013, 44 employees are injured, down by 24.6% than 2010. For details please refer to Table 7 below:

Table 7: Workplace Safety Accidents in Lianhe Sub-district during the period from 2009 to 2013

(Source: Human Resources and Social Securities Bureau of Luogang District)

Type	No. of the Dead	No. of the Seriously Injured	No. of the Slightly Injured	Total No. of the Injured	Year-on-Year Comparison
2009	0	0	68	68	
2010	1	0	60	61	Down by10.2%
2011	0	0	54	54	Down by 11.4%
2012	0	0	51	51	Down by 12.9%
2013	2	0	44	46	Down by 9.8%

2.1.2 School safety promotion program

2.1.2.1 Background

There are total 13 schools in the community, including 3 middle schools, 5 primary schools and 5 kindergartens. There are total 7437 students, including 1345 preschool kids and 6092 registered students. Safety risks exist in some of the schools where the buildings are damaged and safety protective facilities are not available indoor. Students are not under any custody for a certain period of time after school. Students also need to go through complicated traffic conditions, and hence traffic accidents easily occur. During the summer and winter vacations, migrants workers seldom keep an eye on their children, so services for their children should be improved.

2.1.2.2 Objectives and plans

To encourage schools, community and families to jointly pay attention to the children's safety, strengthen education on children's safety and increase children's awareness of safety; to prevent violence and injuries; to provide resources of study and entertainment through the "Lianhe as One Family" service center for students to use during the "unattended period" and launch the campaign for caring and protecting migrant workers' children; to create a system for schools, community and families to form 3-in-1 safety protection; and, to strengthen management on school bus and inspect for injury risks in schools, community and families, lowering the number of children injury accidents by over 5% annually.

2.1.2.3 Intervention programs and measures

1. Improving the safe environment in the campus. Both inside and outside the campus are inspected for safety risks. Damaged facilities are maintained and renovated. For example, the playground is rebuilt and covered with plastic floor, yellow rubber warning strips are added to both sides of the staircases, the edges and corners of hard facilities are made "blunt", the columns in the buildings are wrapped for protection against bumping, and outdoor places are renovated to

prevent slips. Total 124 corrective measures have been taken and more than 300 safety signs and charts have been posted on visible places in the staircases and corridors.

2. Strengthening safety education. Safety information bulletin boards are set up for safety education of specific themes. Many campaigns are organized for building a safe campus in 13 schools and kindergartens, such as the competition of writing articles on the topic of "Cherishing life and preventing injuries" and the competition of making speeches on the topic of "I would like offer advices for a safe campus".

3. Measures for protecting students against violence and injuries. Police rooms are set up in schools, and police officers and auxiliary police are arranged for 24-hour patrol. A "School Information Communication" platform is built for schools and parents to form a coordinative and cooperative safety protection network. Schools provide "seamless connection" between children, parents and teachers. Kids in the kindergartens are only allowed to leave the school when their own parents come to pick them up. Many activities are conducted with "Lianhe as One Family" service center as a platform, such as "Happy Study Space", "Green Cyber Park" and "Loving-Heart School Building", so that students may concentrate on their homework and healthy games in the center during the "unattended period". An "Alliance for Making Joint Efforts to Love Families" and a "7-Star Parents School" are established, where total 8 parents workshops have been held for more than 1300 parents /times to participate. An activity in the theme of "We are Growing Up" is launched for us to pay attention to the physical and mental health of teenagers by building their abilities in five dimensions (including self-management, peer communication, family life, school adaptation and community participation).

4. Teenagers and children traffic safety program

(1) Publicity and education on traffic safety for students. Students are educated on traffic laws, regulations and knowledge so that they are taught and familiarized with traffic signals and warning signs. Mobile traffic safety exhibition boards are produced and brought into the sub-communities and schools.

(2) More investment in strengthening school bus management. The sub-district, sub-communities and schools have jointly invested more than RMB 3 million in buying new school buses and discarded 6 old school buses that are not up to safety standards. A system for management of school bus passenger safety is established. A record book is provided for management of school buses and drivers. The driving routes, speed, bus stops and bus stopping time are all standardized. The information on the safe running of the buses and violation of traffic law by the drivers is learned in a timely manner.

(3) Renovation of road traffic safety facilities. 12 zebra crossings and overbridges have been painted and built for the intersections close to Lianhe Primary School, since the school is near Tianlu Road South where there is a huge traffic of cargo trucks and garbage trucks. In front of Huangbei Kindergarten there is a big slope along the village road, where a vehicle may easily slips backward and accidentally causes injury to passers-by. Considering the safety of students and parents during the school pickup time, Lianhe Huangbei Economic Cooperatives renovates the roads around Huangbei Kindergarten to divide the pedestrian traffic and vehicle traffic.

2.1.2.4 Result of the program

Through implementation of various programs, teenagers and children have higher awareness of safety and higher ability to protect themselves. The number of teenager and children injuries is decreasing year after year.

Table 8 Statistics of Teenagers and Children Injuries in Lianhe Sub-district during the period from 2009 to 2013

(Source: Community Health Service Centers and Different Schools in Lianhe Sub-district)

Year	No. of Children Injured (Person)	Hits, Bumps and Bruises in Campus	Traffic Injuries	Total No. of Injuries	YOY Comparison
2010	13	11	2	26	

2011	7	7	0	14	Down by 27.7%
2012	6	6	0	12	Down by 14.2%
2013	5	5	2	12	Same

2.1.3 Program for promotion of the elderly people's safety

2.1.3.1 Background

There are 2509 elderly people aged above 60 in Lianhe Sub-district, including around 2015 persons as permanent registered residents, representing 9% of the total permanent registered population. Among the registered elderly people, there are 18 persons living alone, 26 persons who are widowed, 48 persons extremely poor and 24 persons with major diseases. The remaining 494 elderly people who have not yet registered as permanent residents are mainly living in Jinfengyuan Sub-community.

2.1.3.2 Objectives and plans

To improve the living environment and activity environment of the elderly; to improve the system for the elderly to seek timely help in case of injury; to understand the living conditions of the elderly people who are widowed or living alone and provide home safety services; to actively launch cultural and recreational activities for the elderly people to improve their physical functions so as to prevent and reduce occurrence of various types of accidents and injuries to the elderly. In 2013, the number of injuries is down by 20% compared to 2010.

2.1.3.3 Intervention programs and measures

1. Interventions for preventing slips of the elderly (1) Improving the traffic conditions for the elderly. More than RMB 12 million has been invested in renovating the road infrastructure in the community. By 2013, total 8.6 kilometers of road infrastructure have been renovated, and the infrastructure in the community becomes safer. Another RMB 4 million has been invested in building lamps along 20.1 kilometers of road, thus protecting the safety of the residents and the elderly in particular during the nighttime. (2) Providing antiskid mat for the elderly. The sub-district has invested a fund of RMB 28,000 in buying 1900 antiskid mats for all aged people in the community. The mats are given to the elderly people's houses and put in the places where slips and falls easily occur. (3) Offering fitness services to the elderly people. Through the "Lianhe as One Family" Service Center, different sub-communities promote safety knowledge and organize the elderly people to do healthy activities. By doing exercises like the five-element exercises, life-care exercise and Taiji exercise, the elderly people enhance their physical functions. More than 500 persons/times have been involved in these activities. **2. Safety education for the elderly people** (1) The Safety School for the Elderly is established. With the support of "Lianhe as One Family" Service Center, Lingnan Occupational and Technical College and Huangbei Hospital, a Safety School for the Elderly has been established for publicity of health care information and promotion of home safety knowledge through lectures, free doctor services and other methods. During the period from 2010 to 2013, more than 80 activities have been held, covering 500 elderly people/times and expanding the elderly people's knowledge on home safety. (2) The children of most elderly people in the sub-district go out of the area for work, and the elderly people are mostly staying home and taking care of their grandchildren as a fun. Through the courses organized by Lianhe as One Family Service Center and Huangbei Hospital on how to raise a child scientifically, the elderly people are imparted the knowledge		

on feeding their grandchildren in a scientific way and using drugs in a safe way, so that the elderly people are updated of the latest things instead of getting out of the paces of the society, and the home safety of both the elderly and the young are secured.

(3) With the support of the community, a series of safety education courses have been provided to the elderly on how to use drugs safely, how to prevent slips, how to prevent frauds and how to escape from and seek help in danger, so as to increase the safety awareness and skills of the elderly.

3. Promoting the "Safety Communication" Program for the elderly. By expanding the scope of installation and prevalence of "Safety Communication" system for the elderly, the community has installed the "Safety Communication" system for 60% of the elderly registered residents who are aged 80 or above, providing comprehensive help such as emergency aid, medical health care, entertainment and social networking as well as daily nursing to all of them. By joining force with the department of home care service for the elderly, the community has made social worker services available to those "Safety Communication" system users and those elderly people in need.

4.Launching the "Elderly's Home" Project

(1) With the support of the elderly's home care center of the district and Lianhe Family Service Center, centralized services are provided to the elderly people in the community, including free lunch, free physiotherapy, free places for the elderly to have cultural, leisure and recreational activities, and free necessary living services for the elderly at home.

(2) By utilizing the rich ecological resources in Lianhe Sub-district, a "Jiazi Garden" (Garden for Elderly) Recuperation Resort has been built for offering centralized services to the elderly, such as general care services for the elderly people living there, short-term leisure and vacation services for elderly, as well as residence, cultural and recreational activity room and medical center for the elderly.

5 Program for promoting healthy exercises to the aged

Statistics from the Retired People Management Office of Luogang District in Guangzhou show that, around 90% of the aged people have the problem of high blood fat and around 30% have the problems of high blood pressure or high blood sugar. In addition, the survey by the community shows that most of the aged people in Lianhe Sub-district are farmers who do not have high educational background and have little knowledge about how to prevent the aged people's diseases. At the same time, the elderly people need to improve their physical function. Lianhe as One Family Service Center promotes healthy exercises to the aged, including five-element healthy exercises, 8-style healthy Qi Gong, 10-style exercises (promoted by the Volunteers Federation of Guangzhou) and healthy exercises on main and lateral channels, all of which are designed mainly for improving the elderly's physical function and for preventing and reducing injuries.

1. Promoting regular exercises into the community. Through daily activities such as "five-element healthy exercises", "healthy and life maintaining exercises" and "Health 100 Fun", residents are promoted to do healthy exercises together. The elderly people are taught how to maintain health through exercises on main and lateral channels and guided to participate in regular services in the center. After social workers teach residents how to do the five-element healthy exercises, nearly 6000 persons/times have participated in five-element healthy exercises.

2. Carrying out group activities in the community. Social workers cultivates leaders in the community for promoting the healthy exercises through many promotion groups, such as the "group for promoting five-element healthy exercises", the "group of volunteer leaders for promoting five-element healthy exercises", the "group of 8-style exercises for the elderly", and the "10-style exercises". Meanwhile, social workers give full play to their professional skills to guide and lead group activities, and impart the health concept to the elderly people's mind through easy and relaxed activities.

3. Providing customized services for certain individuals. "Door-to-door services" and "volunteer services" are combined when giving out health information to those elderly people of weak physical conditions and teaching these elderly people some simple healthy exercises according to their actual condition and guide them to change their mindset.

4. Promoting services in the community. Large promotional activities such as "Creating a harmonious community and learning five-element healthy exercises together" are held in the community, with the objectives of increasing the elderly's attention to health and correcting their wrong perception of health. Up to date, total 570 persons/times have been involved in the three promotional activities organized by the community.

The result of the intervention measures adopted for more than 1 year is obvious. The elderly's awareness of health is increased. Social workers have asked some questions related to the basic knowledge of injury prevention by way of Q&A for some elderly people among the participants in the program to answer. It is found that those elderly people who have participated in the intervention program have more knowledge and their lifestyle becomes healthier. For example, before the intervention measures are adopted, very few elderly people in Huangbei Sub-community did any exercise. Now, the aged people in Huangbei Sub-community and Jinfengyuan Sub-community keep doing the five-element exercises every morning. Some residents reflect that they do the "main and lateral channels patting exercises" in both the morning and evening at home as instructed by the doctor. **2.1.3.4 Result of the program**

By adopting a series of intervention measures, the community has improved the safety condition of the elderly people and enhanced the safety of the elderly people's travel. Compared to 2012, the number of injuries of the elderly people due to slip at home or in public places is down by 2%. The elderly people's awareness of safety and sense of happiness is increased.

Table 9 Injuries of the Elderly during the period from 2010 to 2013

(Source: Lianhe Community Health Service Center)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	Comparison between 2010 and

					2013
No. of the Injured	31	25	15	13	Down by 58%

2.1.4 Program for promotion of the disabled people's safety

2.1.4.1 Background

There are total 534 disabled people registered with Lianhe Sub-district, representing around 2.6% of the total number of the registered population. The disabled population is a weak population in the community, as they have a lower level of awareness of rehabilitation knowledge, ability to adapt to the society, employment for labor work and skills for taking care of each other. Compared to healthy people, they are more vulnerable to the injury from the external environment and factors.

2.1.4.2 Objectives

To renovate the accessible facilities for the disabled, provide rehabilitation training and offer safety service and psychological counselling service, thus helping the disabled to better involve themselves in social life, expanding the presence of caring service for the elderly and gradually realizing full coverage.

2.1.4.3 Intervention programs and measures

1. Rehabilitation service for the disabled in the rehabilitation station. 1 Rehabilitation Garden Work-and-Treatment Station and 5 community rehabilitation stations have been set up in the community. Each rehabilitation station is supported by rehabilitation coordinators and rehabilitation staff from the community. The rehabilitation staff consists of rehabilitation doctors, who organize rehabilitation knowledge training once yearly and provide guidance in rehabilitation training for to the

disabled. Rehabilitation equipment is available in the station for the disabled to receive rehabilitation training and treatment.

2. Day care and medical service. With the support of the Work and Treatment Station and the integrated family service center, the community provides work-and-treatment, entertainment-and-treatment and rehabilitation services to different kinds of disabled people, and organizes volunteers to carry out interest group activities and outdoor activities for the disabled to strengthen their work and social networking abilities. Up till 2013, more than 80 group activities have been carried out and more than 760 persons/times are benefited.

3. Renovation of accessible facilities and release of assistive equipment. Blind paths or accessible passages are set up in the main roads and connected to different governmental service departments and rehabilitation stations in the sub-district. Total 714 m^2 blind paths have been renovated. Wheelchairs are offered to 14 disabled persons, toilet seats are installed for 12 disabled persons, and hearing aids are provided to 130 disabled persons. 36 households of the disabled have been renovated into an accessible home. (For details, please refer to Table 10.)

4. Strengthened publicity and education. The community gives out publicity materials such as Booklet on Reducing Pressure, Health Knowledge—Nursing and Caring Knowledge and How to Save Yourself in case of Fire to publicize home safety and rehabilitation knowledge among the disabled, hence increasing the awareness of the disabled people and their family members of common knowledge on rehabilitation and knowledge about how to avoid being disabled. Up till 2013, more than 800 publicity materials have been given out, covering all of the disabled people in the sub-district.

Table 10 List of Renovated Accessible Facilities for the disabled

(Source: Lianhe Sub-district Social Affairs Division)

Sub-Community	No. of Households	Renovations	Cost (RMB)

Huangbei	25	Slope path, handrail, widened bathroom door and widened main entrance; provision of wheelchair and other equipment.	20548
Lianhe	5	Slope path, handrail, widened bathroom door and widened main entrance; provision of wheelchair and other equipment.	9532
Tianluhu	2	Slope path, handrail, widened bathroom door and widened main entrance; provision of wheelchair and other equipment.	1637
Xiangang	3	Slope path, handrail, widened bathroom door and widened main entrance; provision of wheelchair and other equipment.	1073
Yushu	1	1 flashing music door bell and 1 vibration bedside clock	200
Total	36		32990

2.1.4.4 Result of the program

The number of the injured people among the disabled is decreasing year by year. In 2013, the number of injured persons among the disabled is down by 30% compared to 2010.

Table 11 Injuries of the disabled during the period from 2010 to 2013

(Source: Lianhe Community Health Service Center)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013 较 2010
No. of the Injured Persons	46	36	34	32	Down by 30%

2.1. 5 Program for promoting home safety

2.1.5.1 Background

Four of the sub-districts in the community are formerly ancient villages, where the public infrastructure is dated. Most residents are using gas appliances. However, aged hoses and “expired” gas cylinders are commonly seen, and residents are lack of common knowledge of using gas safely.

2.1.5.2 Objectives and plans

To improve the environment in the community, increase the residents’ awareness of safety and level of healthy life, strengthen home safety education on the residents, work out gas safety programs, improve home safety environment, and eliminate gas leakage and fire accidents.

2.1.5.3 Intervention programs and measures

1. Management of environment in the community

(1) Reforming environmental sanitation services into a contractual service. RMB 6.09 million is invested every year for making the environmental sanitation and cleaning service a contractual service through government purchase. The environmental sanitation and cleaning services in the community become more standardized and professional. The dirty, messy and poor environment basically disappears in the community, and up to 92% of the residents are satisfied with the environmental sanitation.

(2) Improving municipal infrastructure and living environment of the residents. Since the period from 2010 to 2013, ‘hygienic environment renovation has been conducted for eliminating the dead corners in the road sections in the community, around the schools and within the community.

(3) Management of residents’ daily sewage. By 2013, RMB 12 million has been invested from the government finance for promoting the residents’ daily sewage management project in the Lianhe Sub-community and Huangbei

Sub-community. Approximately 5990 meters of sewage pipe have been laid in the villages and sub-communities, and the daily sewage handling capacity in the community has been improved.

2. Gas safety promotion program

The number of the three types of small hazard-prone places in the community is 1014, and the number of leased apartments is 44383. Since a vast majority of the residences and shops in the community are using liquid petroleum gas, the risks of gas safety mainly lie in the leased apartments, food and drink shops and residential buildings. In 2010, 394 hidden risks were discovered, mainly in old gas appliances, wrong installation of gas equipment, improper storage and use of gas.

(1) Building a team of gas safety supervisors. A team of gas safety supervisors is mainly composed of staff from the Safe Community Management Office of the sub-district and the personnel from the leased apartment management center in the sub-district. This team is responsible for inspecting the gas safety in the leased apartments and three types of small hazard-prone places in the 6 sub-communities and the Science Town, and urging correction if there is any problem. It is also responsible for working out a schedule for inspecting gas equipment and providing door-to-door safety check and guidance.

(2) Performing daily patrol for safety inspection and problem correction. An inspection team is composed of members from the Police Station of Lianhe Sub-district, Safety Management Office of the Community, the Leased Apartments Management Center, the Work Safety Inspection Squadron, and the Law Enforcement Team of the Urban Administration Department. This team performs daily inspection and correction on the safe use of gas by residents and in the food and drink industry. Up to 90% of the shops in the food and drink industry have been inspected. In the food and drink industry, the gas supply contracts and gas equipment inspection records are checked. Those shops who have failed to meet the requirements have been demanded by the police station to make corrections, deal with the problems and form a regular tracking inspection record book. Since 2012, total 26 corrective actions have been taken against 754 gas risks.

(3) Promoting landlords to renovate gas appliances. Problems were found in some leased apartments related to gas

appliances, such as improper installation of water heater and use of unsafe old model of gas appliances. In 2010, 1592 risks related to gas water heaters were discovered during inspection in the leased apartments. The gas safety supervisors urged the users to correct these problems. For those 65 extremely poor households, the sub-district and the sub-communities provided funds for them to correct the problem.

(4) Strengthening publicity of gas safety. Ganghua Gas Company and Zhenrong Gas Company organize professionals to visit the residents and help them to check gas safety, and publicize and educate them on safe use of gas. Through gas safety consultation services and activities, 11000 residents/times have participated in the publicity and education on gas safety. Owners of food and drink businesses and residents have learned how to safely use gas Pipe gas is also being installed and used in some neighborhoods for higher safety.

Law enforcement personnel inspecting and dealing with illegal gas refilling shop

Inspectors checking gas appliances in a restaurant kitchen

Emergency inspection for gas leakage in a neighborhood

2.1.5.4 Result of the program

The public environment in the community is improved, and the residents have higher satisfaction with the environmental sanitation. Since 2010, there has been no safety accidents resulting from use of gas in the community, and the

number of accidents at home is also in a downward trend. In 2013 there are total 328 accidents, down by 8.63% compared to 2011. For details, please refer to Table 13.

Table 12 Statistics of Accidents and Injuries happening to Residents in Lianhe Sub-district on the Highway and in the Community during the period from 2010 to 2012

(Source: Lianhe Community Health Service Center)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	Comparison between 2013 and 2010
No. of Injury Accidents	76	68	64	60	Down by 21.0%

Table 13 Statistics of Accidents and Injuries happening to Residents at Home in Lianhe Sub-district during the period from 2010 to 2012

(Source: Lianhe Community Health Service Center)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	Comparison between 2013 and 2010
No. of Injury	323	359	339	328	Up by 1.5%

Accidents			

2.1.6 Public security program

2.1.6.1 Background

In Lianhe Sub-district, closed management is not implemented in a vast majority of residential areas, access control systems are not installed in the old buildings, and public security video surveillance equipment is ageing, thus creating certain blind spots without any surveillance in the community. In 2008, there were 576 public security cases in the community, including 159 burglary cases and 19 robbery cases. Regarding the location of these cases, burglary cases mostly occurred in the residential neighborhoods and leased properties, while robbery cases mostly happened in the alleys and trunk roads where few people were seen. Residents are not satisfied with the social public security. In 2008, the satisfaction rate was only 79%.

2.1.6.2 Objectives and plans

To perfect the public security in the community by man and technology, use great efforts to crack down burglary acts, strengthen propaganda of public security knowledge among residents, reduce the number of burglary cases in the community, timely solve the conflicts between residents through mediation in the community, lower the occurrence of public security cases by over 5% every year, and achieve over 90% of public satisfaction with the public security in the community.

2.1.6.3 Intervention measures for public security

1. Perfecting measures for public security control. Firstly, building a man-controlling network. Public security, traffic policy, urban administration, work safety administration, security guards in enterprises and supervisors of leased apartments join forces to build an interlinking team for public security control. A public security control network is created in

which 12 persons are patrolling on shifts around the clock, inspecting on the public security condition in key areas where robbery and fighting cases often occur (in the lanes, parks, bus stops, internet cafes and food stalls). **Secondly, building a technology controlling system.** Since 2009, RMB 952,000 has been invested in adding 114 and renewing 207 public security video surveillance equipments. There are currently total 588 public security video surveillance equipments in the community, covering all key areas where robbery and fighting cases often occur, such as the lanes, parks, bus stops, internet cafes and food stalls. All these public security surveillance equipments are connected to the police stations and police offices in the community, ensuring police action in 5 minutes after any case occurs. **Thirdly, installing access control systems.** There were 469 buildings of 20 years or above in the community. There were no access control systems in these buildings. Hence, two thirds of the burglary cases happened in these buildings. With the support of the residents, the sub-district invested RMB 140,700 to install access control systems in all of these 469 old buildings. **2. Performing management in closed-type neighborhoods.** The community invested RMB 1.15 million in building 7 closed-type neighborhoods, which were managed by both the contracted property management companies and the community and police offices. After these closed-type neighborhoods are built, the persons and vehicles come in and go out of the neighborhoods in good orders. **3. Carrying out publicity on prevention of burglary, robbery and fraud cases.** Statistical analysis is conducted on the data of burglary, robbery and fraud cases. Special software is produced for lectures on the location, motivation and form of cases. Police officers re sent to the enterprises, schools and residential areas to hold special topic lectures and organize mock-up case activities. There are at least 30 activities of this type held every year. At the same time, some cases and common knowledge on safety precautions are included in booklets for giving out to all households. Consultations and lectures are held in crowded places on a regular basis. Knowledge on prevention of burglary, robbery and fraud cases is publicized on the government's websites and the communities' publicity board and bulletin board.		

4.Giving play to the role of the community as an integrated mediator unit

(1) The sub-district office has set up a registration platform and includes the judicial office, the police station and the work safety squadron for handling complaint letters from the mass people, intervening into disputes and providing mediation immediately, and offering free consultation on laws and regulations, for the purpose of eliminating the unstable factors at the very beginning.

(2) The Integrated Management Center for Handling Letters, Visits and Stability Maintenance establishes a coordination mechanism together with the community residents committee, the women's federation, the Committee for Caring the Next Generation and the family service center for jointly handling complaint letters from women, mediating domestic violence cases, and providing temporary shelters in the family service center.

(3) The Integrated Management Center for Handling Letters, Visits and Stability Maintenance mediates civil disputes in a timely manner, such as labor disputes and disputes between neighbors, resolves internal conflicts between residents, and prevents occurrence of personal injuries due to conflicts.

(4)Since its setup, the Integrated Management Center for Handling Letters, Visits and Stability Maintenance has accepted total 1927 cases of various disputes and successfully settled through mediation 1921 cases. The successful mediation rate is 99.69% and the on-spot successful mediation rate is 98%.

2.1.6.4 Result of the program

Conflicts, disputes and unstable social factors in the community have been effectively controlled and resolved. In 2013, 482 public security cases are put on records, declining by 21.6% compared to 2009 (615 cases). Both the number of public security cases and the number of labor disputes are decreasing. Residents' satisfaction with public security during the period from 2009 to 2013 is 91%, 92.5%, 93.7%, 95% and 95.2%, respectively, all at a high level For the statistics of public security cases and labor disputes during the period from 2009 to 2013, please refer to the following Table 14:

Table 14 Statistics of public security cases and labor disputes in Lianhe Sub-district during the period from 2009 to 2013

(Source: Lianhe police station)

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No. of public security cases	615	424	583	501	482
Incl.: Burglary cases	80	87	82	82	79
Robbery cases	39	46	41	85	80
Labor disputes	37	21	27	30	30

2.1.7 Fire prevention program

2.1.7.1 Background

There are total 2302 production and operation units in the community, including 249 production enterprises, 1014 “three types of small hazard-prone places” and 58 key unites for fire prevention. The employees in some units in the communities had weak awareness of fire safety. Residents did not have enough ability to cope with fire accidents at the early stage and their safety skills need to be improved. In 2010, In 2010, there were 3 fire accidents, all happening in the enterprises. No person was injured or dead in these accidents. The main causes of these fire accidents were electrical short circuit and operation in violation of rules.

2.1.7.2 Objectives and plans

Objectives: to organize fire evacuation and escape drills and increase everyone’s safety awareness; to improve fire

infrastructure, strengthen management of safety in key places and inspect and manage fire risks; and, to keep the number of fire accidents at a low level and keep the record of zero major fire accidents and zero death.

2.1.7.3 Safety promotion measures

1. Bringing residents to fire experiences. A safe fire experience center is built in the Base for Special Duty Fire Squadron in the Science Town. By showing real objects, providing mock-up fire field experience and simulated earthquake experience, it provides the employees in the institutional units, residents and students in the community with fire safety knowledge education on fire prevention, emergency escape and firefighting skills. Fire equipment, fire fighter's drills and fire accident reporting knowledge is also exhibited. In 2013, more than 1700 persons in total 23 batches of residents, enterprise employees and students in the community have participated in the special duty firefighting experience activities.

2. Building professional and volunteer fire teams. A fire squadron consisting of 45 firefighters is based in the community. A secondary volunteer fire team of 180 members, consisting of forest protection team members, urban administration assistants, public security joint-defense team members and community residents, performs daily patrol and 24-hour monitoring of the fire situation in the community and assists in various kinds of fire work.

3. Training for developing "four abilities" of firefighting. Fire safety publicity and training lectures are held and professional firefighting teachers are invited to explain fire safety knowledge before residents. Through handout of publicity materials, fire training on the spot and emergency rescue drills ,the ability of the volunteer fire teams and residents to examine and eliminate hidden dangers of fire accidents, the ability to put out fires in the early stage, the ability to organize evacuation and the ability to give publicity and education on fire safety is improved. From 2009 to date, total 323 fire safety lectures have been held, total 18,000 people have participated in the training, total 25,000 publicity materials have been given out, and total 130 units have completed their tasks of preparing emergency response plans and records.

4. Completing fire facilities in the community. In accordance with the requirements in the Document on Community

Fire Prevention and Small Town Fire Prevention Planning and Construction Work in Guangzhou regarding the Standard Equipment for Fire Duty Room in a Community, each sub-community is equipped with portable powder fire extinguishers, fire torches, fire axes, safety helmets, gas masks and firefighter's coats. In addition, the sub-district combines the forest fire equipment room, "flood, drought and typhoon control" equipment room and fire equipment room into one. Currently there are 2 vehicles for exclusive use in fire emergency, 20 motorcycles for safety patrol, 7 water pumps and over 2000 meters of fire hoses, thus completing fire equipment and facilities in the emergency warehouse.

5. "Peaceful leased apartment" safety promotion program

Due to financial limitations, there are many fire risks in some leased apartments, such as incomplete fire equipment, lack of emergency exits, and improper connection of electric wires and improper use of gas. In view of this situation, in order to direct the landlords to "let the apartment out safely" and ensure the tenants to "live safely", as well as prevent and reduce occurrence of accidents and injuries, measures such as classified management of leased properties and regular inspection for correction of fire risks in leased properties are adopted..

After the program is launched, the number of hidden fire risks in the leased apartments is decreasing year by year. In 2012, the findings from inspection showed that the number of risks was reduced by 77.2% compared to 2009, and the number of wrong and improper connection of electric wires was down by 39.1%.

Table 15: List of inspected items for fire risks in leased apartments in Lianhe Sub-district during the period from 2009

(Source: Leased apartments management service center of Lianhe Sub-district)

Item	Risk Discovered	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Inspection	No safe exit (by case)	519	307	206	150	106

for fire risks in leased apartment	Wrong and improper connection of electric wires (by case)	2201	1582	1363	862	119
	Insufficient equipment of fire extinguisher (by case)	3056	2042	1036	620	439
	Hidden risk in use of gas (by case)	1842	1592	889	90	87
	3-in-1 risk in a shop (by shop)	58	36	12	13	9
	Total (by case)	7676	5559	3506	1735	941

7. “Forest fire” safety promotion program

Lianhe Sub-district has rich forest resources in Tianluhu Provincial Forest Park and Niutoushan Scenic Park. Mountain forest covers 45% of the total area of the community. Residents in the community have the customs of burning joss sticks to worship the ancestor during the Qingming Festival and playing fireworks and fire crackers in some other festivals. Fire risk exists in the mountain forest. In 2009, there were 2 forest fires. Lianhe Sub-district has launched a program for promotion “forest fire” safety.

(1) Adopting the system of responsibility for prevention of mountain forest fire. A forest fire leader group is set up in the sub-district. The urban administration division is responsible for daily management of forest fire prevention and enters into Letter of Responsibility for Prevention of Forest Fire in Lianhe Sub-district of Luogang District in Guangzhou with

different sub-communities. The mountain forest in the community is divided into two major zones, namely, Huangbei Zone and Tianluhu Zone, 5 groups and 15 responsible areas. The forest protection team assigns the forest management tasks by person, by location and by area. In each zone there is a zone director; in each group, there is a group leader, and, in each responsible area, there is a responsible person.

(2) Strengthening the ability to rescue in case of emergency. The forest protection team not only actively takes part in the forest fire drills organized by the district, but also participates in at least two mountain forest fire drills organized by the sub-district every year. The reserve of materials and equipment for use in case of forest fire emergency is being completed The sub-district has furnished all kinds of materials and equipment in the warehouse for forest fire emergency use. During the period of different festivals, including the Spring Festival, Lantern Festival, Qingming Festival and Chongyang Festival, the sub-district has a program for guarding various locations in the forest. In this program, government leaders are responsible for different villages and zones; and all governmental staff and personnel go to the villages to be responsible for different roads and mountains together with the leader in the village committees and villager's team leaders, for complete prevention of forest fire. It is strictly forbidden to bring any kindling up to the mountain.

(3) Strengthening mountain forest fire risk inspection and management. Lianhe Sub-district mobilizes the enterprises located along the foot of the mountains to dig a fire separation belt of 2.285 kilometers every year, and mobilizes the resident committee and Huangbei companies to manage forest fire risks and open a separation belt of 8.6 kilometers. The sub-district has also opened a fire separation belt of 1.63 kilometers in the seized areas and forest areas. A total fund of RMB 24,000 has been invested.

(4) Reforming the forest ownership and increasing the principal's responsibility. Since June of 2010, in view of the requirements and arrangements for forest reform in the community, Lianhe Sub-district has initiatively promoted the forest reform in its jurisdiction. Up to date, the forest land under collective ownership in the community covers an area of 9879.8

mu (1 mu = 667 m^2), of which 9860.8 mu is available for issuing ownership certificates. The ownership certificate issuance rate is 99.8%, and 99.9% of the forest has been reformed. Thanks to the effective promotion of the forest reform, the principals are more aware of their responsibilities for prevention of forest fires.

2.1.7.4 Result of the program

Over the recent years, "zero major fire accident" has been recorded in the community, and the number of fire accidents is kept at a low level. For details, please refer to Table 16. Up to 90% of the residents in the community have been aware of the fire safety program, and up to 95% of the fire facilities and equipment in the community are in good conditions. (For details, please refer to Table16). Through the program for promotion of mountain forest fire prevention, forest fire accident is effectively prevented. Since 2011, there is no mountain forest fire accident at all.

Table 16 Statistics of fire accidents in Lianhe Sub-district during the period from 2010 to 2013

(Source: Public Security Sub-bureau of Luogang District)

Type	No. of Fire Accident	No. of the Dead	No. of the Injured	Direct Economic Losses (RMB)
2010	3	0	0	213000
2011	2	0	0	152000
2012	1	0	0	3000
2013	1	0	0	5000

2.1.8 Traffic safety promotion program

2.1.8.1 Background

There is a huge flow of pedestrian traffic and vehicle traffic and there are many intersections in the community. The infrastructure is not complete and the traffic safety task is under great pressure. In 2010, 20 traffic accidents happened in the community, leading to 7 persons dead and 27 injured. Those accidents mainly occurred on Guangzhou-Shantou Highway and Tianlu Nan Road. 16 traffic accidents were found on these two roads, representing 80% of the total number of traffic accidents, leading to 4 dead and 14 injured. Specific interventions were needed.

2.1.8.2 Objectives and plans

To complete traffic safety facilities, optimize routes, manage risks, build volunteer teams, enhance the ability to manage traffic safety, provide safety education to increase the awareness of everyone of safety, and lay emphasis on the intervention programs for traffic safety in high risk road sections, with the objectives of reducing the number of traffic accidents and number of injuries by 5% annually, controlling the number of death within 5 persons, and effectively controlling accidents at high risk intersections by 2013.

2.1.8.3 Safety promotion measures

1. Renovating and optimizing traffic facilities in the community

(1) Speed limit belts and warning signs are added to the road sections in front of neighborhoods and schools. 12 sites and 1389 free parking spaces are provided to residents for temporary car parking, hence solving the problem of wrongful parking in the community.

(2) Traffic signs on the roads are perfected. 4 traffic lights and 2 traffic surveillance cameras are added to Tianlu Nan Road and Guangzhou-Shantou Highway, where traffic situation is rather complicated, for the purpose of guiding vehicles to run pursuant to traffic laws and rules. 6 bus stops on the trunk roads in the community are changed into “bay-style” bus stops. Bicycle lanes are added, and 2 spots are provided in the no-motorcycle area for interchange between motorbike and bicycle.

(3) RMB 300,000 is invested in widening and renovating the road surface around Huangbei Primary School. Before, the

road was rough and small, not convenient for going through; now the road becomes a wide, smooth road, and the traffic condition around Huangbei Primary School is improved. RMB 6 million is invested in adding two new overbridges at the intersection of Guangzhou-Shantou Highway and Huangbei Road and in the road section near Chang'an Market. One of these two bridges is a renovated project. These two overbridges effectively solve the difficulty for pedestrians to go across the road.

2. Establishing a joint meeting mechanism for preventing road traffic accidents. By the end of 2013, total 6 sub-communities, 13 middle schools and primary schools and 27 units have attended the joint meeting on preventing road traffic accidents. The joint meeting for member units is held quarterly, for making analysis of the situation and problems in traffic safety in the community and providing specific measures for regulating the acts of vehicles and pedestrians for traffic safety. .

3. Setting up a volunteer service team for traffic guidance. A traffic guidance volunteer service team of 106 persons consisting of students, parents, enterprise employees and retired people has been set up. The team assists the traffic police in maintaining the traffic orders at 8 main intersections and 12 bus stops in the community, as well as carrying out traffic safety publicity and education work. A "post for education on civilized traffic" is set up. Traffic police and traffic guidance service team are stationed in the post to give advices to those uncivilized vehicle drivers and pedestrians who do not drive according to rules and who do not cross road through the zebra line.

4. Carrying out special management on traffic safety. Traffic police, Traffic Law Enforcement Bureau, police station and the Integrated Management Office in Lianhe Sub-district enforce law for the whole day in key roads such as Guangzhou-Shantou Highway and Kexue Avenue where vehicle traffic is heavy. They join forces to manage the problems such as driving after drinking, illegal vehicle business operations and illegal parking. Focus of management is laid on the accidents of motorized and non-motorized vehicles. Various campaigns are launched for cracking down illegal business

operation of motorized vehicles, motorized vehicle repair business and “5 types” of motorized vehicles. During the period from 2009 to 2013, total 155 campaigns have been launched for management of heavy-duty trucks, cement trucks and “3 types of small-sized vehicles” (namely, electric scooters, non-motorized passenger/cargo vehicles and motorcycles), and total 75 campaigns have been completed for cracking down illegal business operation of motorized vehicles, motorized vehicle repair business and “5 types” of motorized vehicles. Total more than 4100 illegal acts have been stopped.

5. Launching “five-promotions” traffic safety program. Traffic police, road administration, community residents committee, training organizations and other functional departments and social forces combine their strength to carry out the traffic safety “five-promotions” activities in the sub-communities, enterprises, villages, households and schools, by means of consultation, lecture and case study. During the period from 2009 to the first half of 2013, total 78 special activities for promotion of traffic safety have been held and more than 120,000 publicity materials have been given out. In 13 schools in the community, a “small hand in big hand” campaign and a motorcycle safety education activity are organized. Students and parents are both invited to join these activities. 200 safety helmets have been given to the parents for free. Primary school students are invited to act as the family traffic safety supervisor to overlook their family members in complying with the tariff laws and rules and forming the good habit of wearing a safety helmet when riding a motorcycle.

2.1.8.4 Result of the program

Through the intervention program, the number of traffic accidents is decreasing year by year and an obvious reduction in the number of casualties in traffic accidents is seen. Compared to 2009, the numbers of road traffic accidents and injuries in 2013 drop by 71.4% and 31.7% respectively.

Table 17 Comparison of Traffic Injury Data in Lianhe Community during the period from 2009 to 2013

(Source: Public Security Sub-bureau of Luogang District)

Year	No. of Accidents	No. of Injured	No. of Dead	Loss (x10,000 RMB)
2009	35	28	13	19.1
2010	20	27	7	11.8
2011	11	17	6	9.1
2012	14	14	4	5.06
2013	15	21	7	3.11

2.1.9 Program for disaster prevention and reduction

2.1.9.1 Background

This region has the south Asian tropical monsoon climate, which is characterized as having many typhoons, early floods, and violent attack of floods during the dragon boat period". Also, the northern part of this community is mainly high hills, of which the external layer of the soil is mostly red soil. After being washed out by rain water, it easily leads to geological disasters such as landslips on the hill. Since 2010, 5 floods, 7 landslips and 2 house collapses have occurred in this region. On one hand, there are many secondary geological disasters in the flood season under the geological and climate conditions in the community; and on the other hand, the residents cannot take good protective measures and get away in a timely manner in the typhoon or flood season due to imperfect weather information release mechanism in the villages and economic cooperatives. According to the Geological Disaster Survey Report for Luogang District of Guangzhou Municipality published by the Research Institute of Guangdong Provincial Academy of Geological Science in 2011, 27 locations in the community should be managed as locations with geological disasters.

2.1.9.2 Objectives and plans

To improve management of geological disaster risks, strengthen the system for emergency response and handling, increase the resident' awareness of disaster prevention and reduction, and perfect the mechanism for giving out early warning message of disasters, hence achieving the objectives of giving out 100% of the geological disaster risk information cards and ensuring zero death in geological disasters.

2.1.9.3 Safety promotion measures

1. Inspection, monitoring and management of locations with secondary disaster risks. Geological disaster monitoring staff performs one-on-one patrol inspection, monitoring and early warning in the 20 locations with geological disaster risk and set up warning signs in the risky areas. Different departments in the community make joint efforts in management of the locations with geological disasters. A landslip happened to the hill behind the address of 1022 Xingtai Er Road in Tianluhu Sub-community. Since the slope of the hill was only 2 meters away from the residential building, the life and property safety of 25 persons in 8 households were in danger. In 2013, the program team invests a fund of RMB22.2088 million in management of 5 locations with geological disaster risks on Badou Road in Tianluhu Sub-community.

Before management

After management

After management

2. Emergency publicity and drills. Every year a large geological disaster drill is organized for all people to join. The program team gives out the disaster information cards to the residents committee and residents to make residents aware of the locations of risks and methods to cope with disasters.

3. Emergency response plan in case of natural disasters. In order to effectively cope with the natural disasters of landslips, floods and earthquakes, emergency response plans are prepared and more than 40 drills have been organized. 8 premises including air defense shelter and the Star Home for the Elderly are designated as emergency shelters for victims in the disasters.

4. Early warning of disastrous weather. Weather information such as typhoon and storm is published in a timely manner on 3 platforms including the Luogang District Weather Warning Center, the Emergency Response Office of the Sub-district and the Information Network of different neighborhoods, so as to improve the residents' ability to defend against natural disasters. The program team in the Lianhe Sub-district Weather Warning Center sends out early weather warning to the Flood, Drought and Typhoon Control Office of the Sub-district, which then uses its emergency response information control center to timely publish such weather information to its member units, and the property management company of the neighborhoods then uses its own information platform to send the weather emergency information to the residents.

2.1.9.4 Result of the program

Since 2010, the number of injuries due to floods and landslips has been greatly reduced, residents have higher awareness of disaster prevention, and the incidence of secondary disaster and injuries is also minimized. During 2012-2014, there are 8 accidents, 4 accidents, 1 accident and 4 accidents, respectively.

2.1.10 Migrant workers caring program

1. Perfecting migrant management systems. Lianhe Sub-district has set up 6 leased apartment management service stations and 18 service teams, employed 93 administrators, established 20 management and assessment systems, and

organized 8 safety trainings on 720 administrators/times. Through the above efforts, Lianhe Sub-district has constructed a unified organization for migrant management and service. **2. Managing migrants by type.** The leased apartments are classified into two types for better management: employee apartment and scattered apartments in the urban village. In the community, there are total 10721 leased apartments classified as employee apartments and all rented to enterprises for around 50,000 migrant workers to live under unified management and service. The scattered leased apartments in the urban village are separated into groups according to their locations on the map. Those leased apartments that meet with the criteria specified in the Regulations on Management of Leased apartments in Guangzhou are managed as the "Assured type" leased apartments, and those leased apartments that are found to violate any of these regulations will be disqualified. **3. Strengthening the efforts in collecting migrant workers' information.** Lianhe Sub-district takes the initiative to arrange staff to provide door-to-door service for migrant workers who need to apply for the temporary residence permit. During the service process, the staff also collects information of the migrant workers. By collecting the basic information of the migrant workers such as their address and employment, the sub-district has laid a foundation for its effective management and featured services for the migrant workers. Over the 3 years, total 424176 migrant workers have registered with the sub-district and 381758 of them have applied for the temporary residence permits. Currently, up to 90% of the migrant workers in Lianhe Sub-district have the temporary residence permit. **4. Renovating gas appliances inside the leased apartments.** Landlords and tenants are publicized and educated so that they are more aware of the risk of carbon monoxide poisoning. Warm safety tips are sent to both the landlords and tenants through text message. Exhaust equipment is added and gas pipes are corrected, in order to prevent accidents of carbon monoxide poisoning. Landlords are urged to make renovation of 1511 gas and exhaust facilities, and those landlords who have not completed the required renovation are not permitted to let out their apartments for lease.		

5. Opening a door for emergency exit. For those leased apartments in which an emergency exit door has not been built, the leased apartment safety management team will employ a professional construction worker to build such a door of standard size at the window or in the balcony as appropriate for emergency exit at any time. If any emergency exit is damaged or is not secure, timely repair and maintenance will be conducted to ensure the people indoor have smooth and safe evacuation in case of fire. Up till the end of 2013, 30,000 leased apartments have built doors for emergency exit. Since 2009, there has not been any personal injury accident in the leased apartments due to blocked fire exit.

Opening a door on anti-burglar net for emergency exit use

Eliminating improper connection of electric wires Equipping the leased apartments with fire extinguishers

6. Offering more warmth and love to migrant workers. In recent years, more and more migrant workers are creating their businesses and living in the community. Currently there are around 44510 migrant workers in the community. They

come from different places of the country and have different cultures and lifestyles. They are far away from their hometown and friends and relatives. They are living and working in a simple way. They feel bored and stressed about their work. They have urgent emotional and cultural needs. Some migrant workers even commit self-hurting and suicide under the financial and work pressure and due to low recognition by the society. "Foxconn" employees'' jumping off the top of the dormitory building is an example. The working team have adopted relevant measures to care about the need and mental health of the migrant workers:

(1) "24x7 caring" services. Services for migrants are 24x7, regardless work days or weekends or holidays. "Do it right away" and "warm care" services are offered to migrants. Featured services include "three initiatives", namely, initiate door-to-door service for migrant workers, initiative service in enterprises, and initiative on-spot permit approval service. In Huangbei Sub-community, a 1200 m^2 house is provided as the home for migrant workers to work out, dance, read books, watch movies, surf internet and play table tennis. It is warmly welcome by migrant workers.

(2) Setup of volunteer teams. There are total four volunteer teams in the community. They are "Alliance for Caring Families", "Parent-Child Association", "One-Family Volunteer Team" and "Elderly's Artist Team". Professional social workers guide migrant workers into the volunteer teams. 320 migrant workers have already joined and got involved in some activities such as "New Talent Show in Lianhe Sub-district" and Safety Knowledge Lecture.

(3) Provision of psychological counselling hotlines. Several psychological counselling hotline was set up in October 2010, including 62220666 (Lianhe as One Family), 62845158(Workmate's Family) and 18026445025 (24-hour working hotline), which provide free psychological counselling to migrant workers, particularly to those migrant workers who need to injury prevention. So far, 104 migrant workers have received psychological counselling and guidance services.

(4) Provision of free legal aids. During the period from 2010 to 2012, legal services have been provided to total 705 migrant workers/times, including free legal consultations to 564 of them and legal aid to 141 of them. The legitimate rights

and interests of the migrant workers are protected. Such legal services cover some common and frequently-happening disputes arising from marriage, family, neighborhood, damage claim, business operation and labor relationship. **(5) Humanity care in enterprises.** By joining efforts with the trade union, CPC league committee, women's association and other departments in the sub-district and district, the community has supported enterprises with a size of over 2000 employees or above under its administration, such as Sony Electronics, LiteOn Group, Mingmei Electronics and Omron Electronics, to organize and carry out a series of employee caring activities. For example, Sony Electronics Co., Ltd. in the Science Town has set up a humanity care department and opened a library for its employees, and created a column named "Always with a Heart of Gratitude and Always Expressing Words of Appreciation" for the employees to utter out their minds and express their inner emotion. It also plans for a series of employee caring activities, such as a large-scale monthly activity (a tour, a singing trip, a cultural or sports event, etc.), thus making the life and work of the migrant workers full of colors.		
Section E Indicator 3 (Programs that target high-risk groups and environments, and programs that promote safety for vulnerable groups)		
3.1 Identify all high risk groups and describe what is being done to increase their safety. **3.1.1 "4:30PM School" Program for Students** The primary school students are off from school at 4PM every day, while their parents normally cannot leave work until after 5PM. Plus the traffic and travel time, parents are not able to pick up their children in time. If they do not have any trusted family members or neighbor to take care of their primary school aged children and the school does not provide any nursery service, those primary school students may have to look after themselves and play around the community or the		

school, thus leading to injuries. The integrated family service center of the community has set up a "4:30PM School" to take care of these unattended children after school hours free of charge. The parents may come to pick up their children at 6PM. Social workers not only provide after-school tutoring to the children, but also play the safety knowledge video clips, explain safety knowledge, guide the children to read books on safety and display home safety products as ways of safety education for these children. Up till now, there have been 208 registered members with this "4:30PM School" in the community. The safety of unattended children after school is protected. None of those registered children has suffered any injury due to being unattended after school.

3.1.2 "Dandelion" Program for Caring about Migrant Workers' Children

The migrant worker population represents 70% of the total population in the community. Their children can be classified into two types: one type is migrant children who come with their parents and live in Lianhe Sub-district and study in the primary school within Lianhe Sub-district; the other type is left-behind children who have to stay in the hometown or with a relative's family while their parents are away from hometown for work and can only come to reunite with their parents in Lianhe Sub-district during winter or summer vacations. Most of the migrant children in the community are not able to enter into a public school due to lack of permanent registered residence or lack of money, but can only study in a school for migrant children in a remote area. During the winter or summer vacations, the left-behind children hang around outside without any management, as their parents are too busy with their work to look after them. Lianhe as One Family service center has noticed this issue and specifically worked out some programs for protecting these children.

1. "Growing Children's Reading Zone". In some of the migrant children schools, a book corner or a "Growing Children's Reading Zone" is set up in each class, and there are total 150 of such book corner or zone. Through this, a caring campus environment and culture is formed.

2. Featured campus activities. At least 2 large campus activities of a certain theme or around the topic of a certain

holiday are provided to the migrant children every year, with the joint efforts of their schools.

3. Nursery service in summer vacation. During summer vacation, nursery service is provided to migrant children. This service is open to all migrant families who have such a need. Lianhe as One Family Service Center will provide homework guidance, handicraft workshop and interest development courses that are beneficial to the children's growth. The first nursery activity was successfully held during the summer vacation in 2012 and the result was remarkable. That activity last for 8 hours per day and 5 days per week in total 6 weeks, serving total 360 person/times. During that activity, total 120 courses of themed activities were held for the left-behind children.

4. Homework tutor. The social workers in the Lianhe as One Family Service Center combine their volunteer resources to provide tutorship on the migrant children for the purpose of reducing the investment made by the migrant families in their children's education. On one hand, volunteers in the community are encouraged to join in this activity and those volunteers who are good at training or tutoring will become tutors to help with the homework of the migrant children. On the other hand, they work together with the Sunshine Volunteer Teachers Team from South China Normal University to provide school-to-school services for migrant workers in the campus.

5. **Individual service by case.** A mechanism for referral of individual cases has been set up in the schools for providing 1-on-1 individual tutoring services around their particular needs for growth. Such services are mainly related to study planning, study ability, interest development, life planning and emotion management. At present, such a mechanism has been successfully set up in Jiazhou School. Under the promotion of the social workers and schools, a guide for referring individual cases has been developed, for the convenience of school teachers to refer the cases of their students to individual services, so that the children's need for growth is timely noticed and professional support is given accordingly. Currently, 30 households of the students in this school have been interviewed, laying a good foundation for following up with individual cases.

3.1.3 Program for Prevention of Injury due to Family Violence

3.1.3.1 Background

Data from the Comprehensive Management Center for Handling Letters, Visits and Stability Maintenance show that there were 82 cases in which the woman in a family wanted to protect her rights in 2010 and 80% of these cases were related to family violence. A man in a family often had violent acts due to pressure in the society or in life or due to family or marriage issues. Such violent acts usually led to injuries, and further led to indirect injury of other family members and even broken family relationship.

3.1.3.2 Intervention measures

1. Increasing women's awareness of protecting their own rights. Since 2010, the Women's Federation has launched the same "8th of March" Campaign in the theme of "keeping harmonious relationship between two sexes and keeping violence away from the family" by multiple was of law promotion, education and services, for that whole week, with an aim to protect the rights of the women. Laws are explained in a simple way through lectures and case studies, so that women generally have higher awareness of protecting their own rights.

2. Mediating and providing legal aids. The Comprehensive Management Center for Handling Letters, Visits and Stability Maintenance keeps perfecting its system for protecting rights by ways of letter, legal aids, labor supervision, right protection work station and "Women's Home" in the community. A system has been established for the chairman of the Women's Federation and the Director of the Women's Organization in the Community to directly accept the letters from women and handle important letters and cases. After the women's letters are accepted by the Comprehensive Management Center for Handling Letters, Visits and Stability Maintenance, the case will be mediated by the Women's Federation together with the staff in the judicial house in the sub-district. Those women from extremely poor families which are entitled to minimum subsistence allowance will be referred to legal aids. Meanwhile, women and children's right protection service points are set up in each sub-community. During the period from 2011 to 2013, total 55 cases filed by letters regarding the

rights of women or children have been accepted and successfully mediated.

3. Carrying out family education services. With the community's integrated family service center as a platform, the family service center is also set up in sub-community for communications between husband and wife as well as parents and children. The model of "Lianhe as One Family" service center is promoted to Lianhe Sub-community and Jinfengyuan Sub-community. A "Grand Classroom for Parents" is opened in the community. For example, 30 lectures on family education in the themes such as "How to be a smart parent" and "Skills of communication between parents and children" have been held in 2013, and family education knowledge is made popular.

For the information of other programs for high-risk and vulnerable populations, please see Table 20.

Table 20 Other programs for high-risk populations and vulnerable populations

Program Name	Program Objective	Program Description	Targeted Population or Place	Duration	Result
Program for renovating the disabled's home into a well-illuminated home	To improve the disabled's living environment	The home of the disabled is renovated according to his/her own needs, so as to improve his/her living environment and life quality. Through hardware renovation, a better place is created in the community for rehabilitation of the disabled.	Family of the disabled	From 2010 to date	Total 36 houses of the disabled persons are renovated with added accessible facilities and improved living facilities.

	Program for banning drugs and helping drug addicts to rehabilitate and settle down	To perfect the community network for drug addiction rehabilitation and help those recovered from drug addiction rehabilitation to settle down	Those people who are released upon expiration of the term of imprisonment are helped to settle down and taught. The judicial house will follow up and manage them by regular home visits. Those people who released upon expiration of the term of imprisonment will be registered in a book, against which help, teaching and follow-up service will be provided.	33 persons who have received drug addiction treatment (rehabilitation) in the community	From 2009 to date	100% of those 62 persons who have been released upon expiration of the term of imprisonment have registered, signed agreements, set up files, settled down and got employment. 7 persons who are corrected in the community have not committed any acts in violation of law so far.		
	Occupational disease prevention program	To prevent occupational disease from occurring to	Special occupational health check is conducted. Occupational risk monitoring is initiated. Occupational health management, first aid and	Those employee exposed	From 2012 to date	98% of the enterprises with positions exposed to risk of occupational		

		employees	self-saving knowledge and mental disease intervention training are provided.	to occupational risks		diseases provide physical examination service to their employees. No occupational disease case is found in the community.		
3.2 Give examples of high risk environments and describe specific programs for safety promotion and injury prevention in these environments. **3.2.1 Program for traffic safety in high risk road intersections** Guangzhou-Shantou Highway and Tianlu Nan Road are trunk roads in Lianhe Sub-district. Guangzhou-Shantou Highway, in particular, is a must-pass road for going from the downtown of Guangzhou to Zengcheng District and to Guangzhou-Huizhou Expressway and the 2nd Northern Ring Expressway. Both of these two roads run across villages and have many crisscross intersections. The pedestrian and vehicle traffic on both roads are huge, thus posing a high risk of traffic accidents. In 2010, 14 traffic accidents took place on these two trunk roads, representing 70% of the total number of traffic accidents in the community. 4 persons were dead in these accidents, representing 57% of the total number of persons dead in traffic accidents. 1. Investment is made from the government finance in renovating and widening Guangzhou-Shantou Highway and Tianlu Nan Road. The motorized vehicle lanes are widened, pedestrian's sidewalk and traffic signs are perfected, and traffic conditions are improved. RMB 206 million is invested by the finance department of the district in renovating and widening								

the road as well as adding and perfecting 127 traffic safety signs.

2. Traffic lights and electronic monitoring devices are installed at the intersection for reducing the acts in violation of traffic rules, such as jumping in the red light, and improving the passing efficiency of the intersections. Since 2010, more than 70 traffic lights and electronic monitoring eqiupments have been installed in the trunk roads in the community.

3. The traffic guidance volunteer service team is always based at the intersections to assist the traffic police to guide the traffic of the vehicles and pedestrians. 18 temporary traffic safety personnel are hired to base at the main intersections to provide guidance.

4. According to the residents' need for traveling, overbridges are built along the trunk roads to provide safety to residents who need to cross the road. Since 2010, 5 overbridges and 3 interchanges have been built on Guangzhou-Shantou Highway and Tianlu Nan Road.

Since 2010, the number of traffic accidents is decreasing on these two trunk roads. In 2010, 16 traffic accidents took place, and 9 accidents take place in 2013. The road sections where traffic accidents often occur have gradually turned into road sections for civilized travelers.

Other programs specific to high risk environment

Program Name	**Objective**	**Program Description**	**Targeted Population or Place**	**Duration**	**Result**
"Lakefront Road"	To renovate	The 6.2-km Lakefront Road is renovated: the road is widened, the	Roads that residents in	From 2013 to	Residents' traveling conditions are

	renovation program	the roads that residents in Zhangkang and Beishe need to travel through	road base is smoothened, and auxiliary facilities such as road lamps are mounted. The slopes along the road are limited from expansion and geological disaster locations are managed.	Zhangkang and Beishe need to travel through	date	improved.		
	Program for fire prevention in three types of small hazard-prone places	To improve the safety conditions and prevent fire in the three types of small hazard-prone places	Fire training is provided to the owners and operators of three types of small hazard-prone places. Daily patrol inspection and special management is strengthened. 2-in-1 places which are used for both business operation and living are inspected and corrected. Fire extinguisher, smoke sensor and other technical prevention measures are popularized. Emergency response plans are popularized.	More than 1000 small hazard-prone places of the three specific types	From 2009 to date	The environment and safety in three types of small hazard-prone places is improved. No injury or death is seen in any fire accident in three types of small hazard-prone places.		

Section F Indicator 4 (Programs that are based on the available evidence)		
4.1 Describe the evidence-based strategies/programs that have been implemented for different age-groups and environments in Indicator 2 and Indicator 3. Statistical analysis is conducted on the injury monitoring data and information that are obtained from Lianhe Sub-district regarding various injury accidents, such as occupational injury accidents and fire accidents (including the population, time, type and location related to the accident). Categorical analysis is also conducted on the attributes of the accidents such as the time, location and cause, on the basis of the theory of epidemiology, for the purpose of studying the rules and main causes of injuries and thus determining the objectives and key targets for intervention. **Program for promoting disaster prevention and reduction**: Based on the Report from Investigation on Geological Disasters in Luogang District of Guangzhou City published by the Research Institute of Guangdong Provincial Academy of Geological Science in 2011, in combination with professionals' geological monitoring result and experts' evaluation result, a list of locations of geological disasters in the community is confirmed. Corrections and renovations are done based on the correction plans suggested by the experts. **Program for correcting hazardous chemicals warehouse and improving gas safety**: Pursuant to the Rules for Architectural Design and Fire Prevention (GB50016-2006) published by the Ministry of Public Security and the Technical Conditions for Safety of Gas and Burning Appliances (GB16914-2012) published by the General Administration for Quality Supervision of the People's Republic of China, corrections are made to the warehouses of the enterprises in the community for storage of hazardous chemicals according to Type-A warehouse standards and renovations are made to the gas appliances and bathroom exhaust fan in the leased apartments. **Program for promoting safety in places with occupational disease risks:** Certification of the system for occupational health management in the enterprises is promoted with reference to the International OHSAS18001 System for Occupational		

Safety and Health Management. Those sites and positions with risks of occupational diseases are monitored, and plans and measures for correcting workplaces and preventing occupational diseases in the enterprises are suggested. **Program for promoting safety of the elderly:** Haddon matrix model is used to analyze the factors that may lead to slips of the elderly and the factors that may be intervened. Based on the Technical Guidance for Preventing Slips of the Elderly published by the Ministry of Health, healthy exercises for the aged people and other programs for improving the elderly's ability to prevent slipping have been worked out, and safety programs for improving the public environment of the community have also been launched, such as the program for upscaling and renovating the paths of the streets and lanes and the program for building road lamps. **Program for establishing standardized safe practices in enterprises:** Based on the Basic Rules for Standardization of Work Safety in Enterprises published by the State Administration of Work Safety in 2010, comprehensive rules and regulations, operating practices, trainings for all, as well as on-site safety risks correction and strengthened emergency aid management in the enterprises are promoted. For some customized safety promotion programs, such as intervention program for high-risk road sections, the program for upscaling and renovating the guard rail of the feeder and air pipelines of the plastic injection machine, as well as enterprise standardizing and upgrading program, control measures are selected under the risk-causing theory in the realm of safe engineering or the widely-recognized "the best practice" experiences.		
4.2 Has any contacts been established with the ISCSC (International Safe Community Support Centers), WHO CCCSP (WHO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion at the Karolinska Instituetet, Stockholm, Sweden), other scientific institutions, or knowledgeable organizations about the development and/or implementation of evidence-based strategies? Which ones? 1. China Occupational Safety and Health Association (COSHA), through contact with ISCSC, provides technical		

supports to building a safe community, including participation in program evaluation, provision of relevant accidents and injuries prevention guidance for program planning that are applicable to both China and foreign countries, and setup of a platform for exchanges and studies on safe community experiences, so that the sub-district may obtain objective evidences for an excellent program. 2. By way of government purchase, collaboration is established with the social worker organization of Sun Yat-Sen University, which provides its professional services, such as interventions against injuries due to slip by teaching the elderly to do the five-element healthy exercises based on the theories from the books including *Theories and Practices related to the Elderly's Healthy Exercises and Activities*, *Study on the Effects of Practicing Taiji and Healthy Exercises on the Hypertension of the Elderly*, *Study on the Impact of Practicing Aerobics on the Physical and Mental Health of the Elderly*, *Study on the Impact of Doing Physical Exercises within the Traditional Health Maintenance Regime on the Life Quality of the Elderly* and *Technical Guideline for Intervention against Slips of the Elderly*.		
Section G Indicator 5 (Programs that document the frequency and causes of injuries)		
5.1 What local data is used to determine the injury prevention strategies? 1. The information regarding occupational injury accidents and injuries of the enterprise employees in the community is obtained from the brief report of occupational injury submitted by the enterprises to the Human Resources and Social Securities Bureau of Luogang District. It consists of the information of the enterprises and employees to whom the occupational injury accident takes place, cause of injury, type of accident, degree of injury, evaluation result, and so on. 2. The information regarding traffic accidents and injuries is obtained from the traffic accident statistics provided by the Public Security Sub-bureau of Luogang District. It consists of the information related to location and cause of the traffic accidents, number of casualties, economic losses, and so on.		

3. The information regarding the location, type, cause and injury of public security cases and fire accidents in the community is obtained from the public security case statistics and fire accident statistics provided by the Police Station of Lianhe Sub-district.

4. The information regarding the number, type, population and cause of home medical injuries in the community is obtained from the Community Health Service Center. The targets of injury monitoring are the population to whom injuries have occurred in Lianhe Sub-district. Guangzhou Huangbei Hospital is the main location for monitoring injuries. It fills in the Residents Injury Monitoring Card and submits to the Community Health Service Center for statistical analysis. Besides, injury monitoring is also conducted in the health stations in every sub-community, 13 schools in the community as well as some enterprises such as Sony Electronics Huanan Co., Ltd., for monitoring the injured people. The information obtained through monitoring is reported and submitted to the Community Health Service Center, the Safe Community Promotion Working Committee and different program teams. The injury monitoring information is transmitted in the following flow:

Number of accident injuries	Emergency Department of Community Health Service Center	Filling in Injury Monitoring Registration Card	Summary of Injury Monitoring Information	Analysis of Injury Data and Statistics	Safe Community Promotion Committee

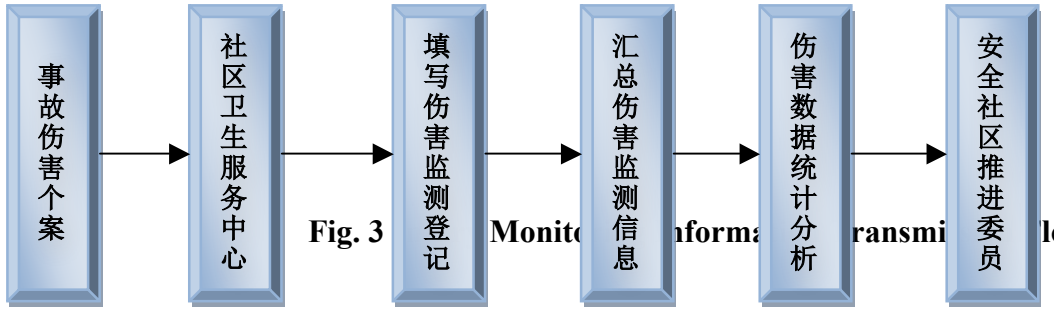


Fig. 3 Monito nforma ransmi low

5.2 Describe how data are presented in order to promote safety and prevent injuries in the community.

1. Different injury monitoring departments, the District Center for Disease Control and different schools submit a record of accidents and injuries of the previous year to the Office for Building Safe Communities at the beginning of a year; the District Office for Building Safe Communities works together with other specialized departments to summarize the different kinds of injury monitoring data and records into a general record book, classifies such data and records by traffic, fire accident, work safety, public security cases, home cases and school cases, and keeps them as original data for a long term use.

2.The Office for Building Safe Communities works together with specialized departments to generate an injury monitoring report, which specifies the main causes and types of accidents and injuries and the changes of relevant data and the reasons why. This report is submitted to the Promotion Committee as well as the leader groups and safety working teams on a semi-annually basis, for the convenience of the working teams to work out the working plans, objectives and action plans for the next stage.

3. The information related to work safety, fire safety, traffic safety and social public security and the analysis of relevant causes is published before different departments at the joint meeting on a quarterly basis.

4. Information on public security cases, fire cases and traffic accident cases is communicated to different departments

and units in the sub-district through the regular monthly meeting on building a safe community. 5. Information about accidents and injuries monitoring in the community is published on the bulletin board in the community on a monthly basis.		
5.3 Describe how the community documents and uses knowledge about causes of injuries, groups at risk and risky environments. How does the community document progress over time? 1. Lianhe Sub-district has formulated a system for recording accidents and injuries. The record of injuries is kept by each injury monitoring location for no less than 5 years. 2. The Office for Building Safe Communities works together with all the injury monitoring units to draft an annual accidents and injuries monitoring report and a risk analysis report based on the records of accidents, residents survey questionnaires, experts' guidance opinions and current working situations, for providing a basis for working out the objectives and intervention plans for the following year. The annual accidents and injuries monitoring report and risk analysis report shall be kept for no less than 10 years. 3. Based on the injury monitoring report and risk analysis report supplied by the Office for Building Safe Communities, all the working teams together with the Office for Building Safe Communities jointly study on, plan for and adjust the safety promotion and injury prevention programs.		
Section H Indicator 6 (Evaluation measures to assess their programs, processes and the effects of change)		
6.1How does your community analyze results from the injury data to track trends and results from the programs? What is working well and has given you good results? The sub-district has worked out and implemented a System for Evaluation of the Performance in Building a Safe Community in the Sub-district. Specific methods of evaluation are as follows: (1) Evaluation of safety promotion programs and the implementation process and result of these programs. When		

working out the programs and plans, the Office for Building Safe Communities organizes experts and experienced staff to discuss through argumentation and evaluate on the feasibilities of the plans and programs. During the process of implementation of the plans and programs, on one hand the working teams validates the applicability and effectiveness of the plans and programs during implementation, and on the other hand the performance evaluation team organizes experts to conduct site visits for evaluation of the results. (2) Inspection, correction and evaluation of injury risks. General inspections and special inspections are often conducted on various environments and workplaces. When any risk is found, the causes will be analyzed, specific measures will be adopted and the effectiveness of the measures will be validated and evaluated. (3) Evaluation of annual work. The community convenes a special meeting of leader groups once yearly for the progress of building a safe community to be reported and commented by the leader groups and all walks of life. The responsible persons from the Municipal Safe Community Promotion Center and the District Administration of Work Safety and relevant experts are invited to evaluate on the work as well. (4) Evaluation of accidents and injuries. The College of Public Health in Fudan University and the Research Institute of Urban Disaster Prevention and Safety Technology in Shanghai College of Applied Technology respectively conduct analysis, comparison and evaluation on the injury data and accident data summarized by the Office for Building Safe Communities, and provide a report accordingly. (5) Evaluation of specific population, places and units. Specific populations (such as the elderly and students), specific places and units involved in the safety promotion program are interviewed by means of sampling investigation or focus group discussions, so as to understand the implementation and result of the program. (6) A special evaluation team is set up by the professionals from the Community Office, Lianhe Sub-district office and the social workers team of Sun Yat-send University. This team conducts evaluation on the promotion of the social services		

purchased by Lianhe Sub-district and the results of these services, and uses the evaluation findings as the basis for preparing budgets for purchase of services and adjusting service items in the following year. (7) Inquiry for public opinions and investigation on satisfaction. The Office for Building Safe Communities or the program team gives satisfaction questionnaires out to residents for a survey on the residents' sense of safety and satisfaction with the work in building a safe community. The community timely collects opinions and advices from the residents in the community on the work in building a safe community, and gives direct feedbacks to the promotion programs or the Office for Building Safe Communities.		
6.2 Describe how the results from the program evaluations are used The results from the program evaluations are used for making adjustment or sustained improvement to the intervention measures for the programs, and are also used as the basis for planning or working out new safety promotion programs. 1. Through data analysis, it was learned that the number of public security cases dropped in 2010 and then rose again in 2011. The analysis told us that the main reason for this number to go down in 2010 was that a strong force was input on public security for the Asian Games in Guangzhou in that year, and the main reason for this number to go up again in 2011 was that the efforts for public security were weakened after the Asian Games. Then, the sub-district specifically invested more in the prevention technologies and broadened the coverage of public security monitoring, and the number of public security cases began to go on a downward trend again. 2. The result of the safe traffic intervention measures in the key intersections was not so obvious at the beginning, since the measures were simply taken to strengthen the guidance efforts of the auxiliary police and volunteers at the intersections. Then, the intervention measures were adjusted and perfected. For example, more traffic lights and traffic facilities were mounted and set up, thus lowering the number of accidents and injuries.		

6.3 Describe the changes in pattern of injuries, attitudes, behavior and knowledge of the risks for injuries as a result of the programs

1. Comparison by overall injury accident situation during the period from 2010 to 2013

In 2013, 736 injury accidents take place in Lianhe Sub-district, down by 19.8% compared to 2010. For details, please refer to Table 22:

Table 22 Overall injury accident situation during the period from 2010 to 2012

(Source: Lianhe Community Health Service Center)

Type	Aged 0-15	Aged 16-34	Aged 35-59	Aged 60 or above	Total
2010	187	351	215	94	847
2011	138	301	307	51	797
2012	70	292	330	56	748
2013	64	266	283	46	659

2. Comparison by various types of injury during the period from 2010 to 2013

The top 3 types of injury during the period from 2010 to 2013 are injury by blunt object, injury due to slip or fall and injury by animal. For details, please refer to Table 23:

Table 23 Various types of injury suffered by residents in Lianhe Sub-district during the period from 2010 to 2013

(Source: Lianhe Community Health Service Center)

Type	Injury by blunt object	Injury due to slip or	Poisoning	Injury by animal	Injury from traffic	Injury in violence	Burning	Total

		fall			accident			
2010	254	93	7	288	46	136	23	847
Percentage	29.99%	10.98%	0.83%	34.00%	5.43%	16.06%	2.71%	100%
2011	179	495	0	41	32	26	24	797
Percentage	22.46%	62.11%	0.00%	5.14%	4.02%	3.26%	3.01%	100%
2012	220	393	0	52	61	9	13	748
Percentage	29.41%	52.54%	0.00%	6.95%	8.16%	1.20%	1.74%	100%
2013	179	341	0	47	54	12	26	659
Percentage	27.16%	51.75%	0.00%	7.13%	8.19%	1.82%	3.95%	100.00%

3. Comparison by various locations of injury cases during the period from 2010 to 2013

During the period from 2010 to 2013, injuries in Lianhe Sub-district mainly take place in the industrial and building sites, on the highway/street and at home. For details, please refer to Table 24:

Table 24 Locations of injury cases in Lianhe Sub-district during the period from 2010 to 2013

(Source: Lianhe Community Health Service Center)

Type	Industrial and construction site	Highway/street	Home	School and public place	Sports and exercise place	Farmland and on the hill	Trade and service place	Public residence	Total
2010	152	76	323	72	53	35	68	68	847
Percentage	17.95%	8.97%	38.13%	8.50%	6.26%	4.13%	8.03%	8.03%	100%
2011	149	68	359	60	49	20	44	48	797
Percentage	18.70%	8.53%	45.04%	7.53%	6.15%	2.51%	5.52%	6.02%	100%
2012	120	60	339	46	36	27	32	88	748
Percentage	16.04%	8.02%	45.32%	6.15%	4.81%	3.61%	4.28%	11.77%	100%
2013	112	58	292	41	27	31	29	69	659
Percentage	17.00%	8.80%	44.31%	6.22%	4.10%	4.70%	4.40%	10.47%	100.00%

4. Comparison by data from relevant functional departments

Data of accidents and injuries from relevant functional departments show that the number of injuries due to work or traffic accidents is decreasing year by year. The numbers in 2013 are down by 26.3% and 23.7% respectively compared to 2010. The objective of lowering the number by over 5% every year has been achieved. The number of fire accidents is at a low

level and in a declining trend. In 2013, the total number of fire accidents is lower by 22.19% compared to 2010. Data from the Migrant and Leased Apartment Management Service Center show that the total number of public security cases in 2013 has dropped by 21.6% compared to 2010. **5. Realization of various objectives for program work.** Please refer to the results of various safety promotion programs (in Section D) and the changes in pattern of injuries, attitudes, behavior and knowledge of the risks for injuries as a result of the programs (in 6.3 of Section H). **6. Attitudes, behavior and knowledge of the risks for injuries** In 2013, a survey regarding the awareness of safe community and safety knowledge is conducted in the method of sampling investigation among 600 households of residents in Lianhe Sub-district (100 households in each sub-community). The survey findings show that 89% of the residents are aware of safe community, 91% are aware of the safety and health knowledge, and 86% are satisfied with building a safe community. The safety knowledge is publicized among residents. In 2012, according to the statistics published by the Integrated Management Office of Guangzhou Municipality, people in Luogang District felt the highest sense of security (95.0%, ranking No.1) among all other districts in Guangzhou (the average rate of all districts in Guangzhou is 90.6%), and the public satisfaction with public security in this district is 93.7%, ranking No.2 in Guangzhou (only next to Yuexiu District (94.9%), while the average rate in the city is 94.6%), indicating that people here have a relatively higher sense of security.		
Section I Indicator 7 (Ongoing participation in national and international Safe Communities networks)		
7.1 Describe how the community has joined in and collaborates in national and international safe community networks. Lianhe Community was designated as a National Safe Community in May 2012.		

7.2 Will the designation ceremony coincide with any international conference, seminar or other forms of international or national exchange?

Subject to the unified arrangement of China Occupational Safety and Health Association (COSHA) (ISCSC).

7.3 Which already designated Safe Communities will be invited for the designation ceremony?

Subject to the unified arrangement of China Occupational Safety and Health Association (COSHA) (ISCSC).

7.4 Which international conferences and national Safe Community conferences has the municipality participated in?

No.	Time	Name of Conference	Participants	Remarks
1	Oct.2009	National Safe Community Work Meeting in Beijing.	3 persons from the leader team of the Office for Building Safe Communities	National networ activity
2	Nov.2010	National Safe Community Work Meeting (in Chongqing)	2 persons from the Office for Building Safe Communities	National networ activity
3	Mar.2011	Visiting the safe community in Futian District of Shenzhen for exchanges and studies	Leader team of the Office for Building Safe Communities, program team principals and liaison persons	National networ activity
4	May 2011	Exchanging experiences of building international safe communities in Shanghai	2 persons from the Office for Building Safe Communities	National networ activity
5	Oct. 2011	Learning experiences of building international safe communities in Beijing	3 persons from the leader team of the Office for Building Safe	National networ activity

				Communities				
	6	Dec. 2012	Working Conference on Building National Safe Communities (in Xi'An)	3 persons from the leader team of the Office for Building Safe Communities and 5 program team principals.	National network activity			
	7	Nov.2012	Conference on Promoting Safe Communities in Guangzhou Municipality and for Designation of Titles of International Safe Community and National Safe Community	Total 12 persons from the leader team of the Office for Building Safe Communities and program teams	National network activity			
	8	Dec.2012	Special Topic Lecture on International Safe Communities in Guangzhou and Hong Kong	3 persons from the Office for Building Safe Communities and 20 program team principals	International network activity			
7.5 In which Regional Network for Safe Communities is the community a member or planning to seek membership? If this community becomes a member of the International Network for Safe Communities, it will also join the Asian Network for Safe Communities.								