

Work Report for Re-designation as an International Safe Community from Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district, Huangpu District, Shanghai

Part A Community Introduction	
<p>A.1 Community and its History</p> <p>Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district is located in the middle west of Huangpu District in Shanghai, and is thus named because the sub-district has the famous Huaihai Road within its jurisdiction. The sub-district extends east to South Xizang Road, west to South Chongqing Road, south to East Jianguo Road and north to Jinling Road, covering a total area of 1.41 square kilometers. In July 2011, the former Huangpu District and Luwan District merged into the new Huangpu District. Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district in Luwan District was transformed into Huaihai Road Sub-district of Huangpu District, and the administrative divisions remain unchanged.</p> <p>Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district is a community with both urban and rural characteristics, with 20 residents' committees within its administrative region, accommodating both high-end residential areas with foreign features and the old city area of local row house featuring stone-framed gate and old-styled lanes with substandard housing blocks. In addition, Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district is equipped with eight service centers, including the Street Affairs Acceptance Services Agency, the Community Cultural Activity Center, the Community Health Service Center, the Comprehensive Management Working Center, and the Service Center for Daily Affairs, etc.</p> <p>Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district has one institution of higher learning directly under the central Ministry of Education---Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine, two middle schools, four elementary schools and four kindergartens; one hospital with the rank of Grade 3, Class A—Shuguang Hospital affiliated to Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, one hospital with the rank of Grade 2 Class A—Ruijin Hospital Luwan Branch, two hospitals with the rank of Grade 1 Class A, namely Middle Huaihai Road Community Health Service Center and Shunchang Hospital, as well as four community health service stations, plus four daycare centres for senior citizens including Shunchang, Fusan, Jianliu and Xicheng.</p>	

<p>A.2 Ambitions and objectives in the community in regard to safety</p> <p>A.2.1 Prospect</p> <p>We endeavour to create a safe, healthy, livable and harmonious environment for all members of the community, ensure that all members have a sufficient command of safety-related knowledge, change unsafe lifestyles, constantly improve the residents' injury prevention skills, eliminate insecure factors and minimize injury cases, constantly enhance the overall safety of the community and people's health status, and strengthen the safety capabilities of the community, with the achievements of safe community building shared by various groups of people in the community.</p> <p>A.2.2 Accidents in the Community and Objectives of Injury Control</p> <p>With the principle of "P-D-C-A" and the long-term goal of prevention and control of accidents and injuries in the community, we endeavour to achieve the objectives of "one ensure" (ensuring social security and stability), "two reductions" (reducing accidents and injury cases), "three improvements"(improving safety and health of the residents, their ability of handling emergencies, plus the community's level of management and development), thus safeguarding the building of a harmonious community. We're making efforts to further reduce injury cases in all manifestations by 10%, and create a safe and harmonious environment for all members within the community's jurisdiction.</p>	
<p>A.3 Involvement of local government in safe community construction</p> <p>We established a cross-departmental organization framework---Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district Leadership Group of Community Safety Promotion responsible for safety promotion, with Chen Jie, secretary of the communist party committee as the leader, Tang Hong, Director of Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district Street Office as the deputy leader, and the number of members was adjusted from the original 23 to the current 31. Medical schools, health care institutions and social groups within the jurisdiction have been included. The expansion of the scope of cross-sectoral organization indicates that the Huaihai Sub-district is gradually enlarging its scope of coverage and the coverage groups of people, further strengthening the platform with overall public participation in its efforts of building a safe community, in demonstration of the cooperation and exchange and sharing of resources among cross-boundary</p>	

<p>organizations, thereby contributing to sustainable building of a safe community.</p>	
<p>A.4 Injury risk panorama in the community</p> <p>The major injury risks in Huaihai community are accidental falls, and susceptibility to fire and traffic accidents in the substandard houses in the old city area.</p> <p>Falls and tumbles are the major cause of injury among the elderly, so interventions intended for senior citizens who are at high risk of falling should be strengthened. Meanwhile the facilities in the residential areas which pose a threat of falls and tumbles for the senior citizens in all the communities within the jurisdiction must be repaired, renovated and imposed with home safety interventions on a regular basis.</p> <p>About 70% of the houses in Huaihai community are old-style substandard houses, neighborhood with stone-framed gates, garden houses and other old-style residential buildings, with a considerable proportion of the population living in a relatively small area. Often, several families share one kitchen, and the phenomena of wires pulled out by some residents and the aging of electric wires in the shared corridors are quite conspicuous, thereby posing potential risks of fire. In this way, interventions on the potential fire risks in substandard houses in the community should be strengthened and considered as a priority in our work.</p> <p>Traffic accident-prone intersections is the focus of our safety intervention program, which requires more emphasis on the renovation and reconstruction of facilities of the intersection, as well as enhanced supervision of large muck cars, and management of personnels employed.</p>	
<p>Part B Structure of the Community</p>	
<p>B.1 Demographic Structure of the Community</p> <p>By the end of 2013, the overall population of Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district had reached 94,104, of which there are 45,805 males and 48,299 females. 28,789 people are aged over 60 years, accounting for 30.59% of the total population; 6878 are children under 14 years of age, making up 7.31% of the total population; 3, 514 are people with disability, accounting for 3.73% of the total population. The permanent resident population is 56,937, and the floating population is 22, 226, the number of people receiving subsistence allowances is 2, 506, and the foreign-born population is 3, 485.</p>	

<p>B.2 SC/IP at Present and Plan for the Future</p> <p>Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district initiated its work in building a safe community in December 2006, and was designated as a National Safe Community by the National Centre for Community Safety Promotion in October 2008, and accredited as an International Safe Community by the World Health Organization Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion in October 2009, and was re-designated as a National Safe Community in July 2013.</p> <p>Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district formulated a complete and comprehensive community injury surveillance system, further expanded the accident and injury surveillance network, and extended the sites of injury surveillance program from medical institutions to non-medical institutions (neighbourhood communities, schools, construction sites, etc.) and functional departments of the government, in order to get an overall perspective of the community's prevalence and risk factors for injuries and provide scientific evidence for intervention. Through analysis of data, identification of risk factors, and demonstration by experts as well as other comprehensive scientific analysis by Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, we developed accident and injury prevention and control programs.</p> <p>Huaihai Sub-district carried out intervention programs intended for the elderly, the disabled, children and schools, transportation, fire prevention, home and workplace safety.</p> <p>Overall effect: over the past five years, we've significantly raised our residents' awareness of safety promotion in the community, promoted our residents' participation in and satisfaction of the safe community, formed the situation characterized by "building a safe community with the leading role played by the government along with stakeholder participation, supervision on a scientific basis with demonstration and guidance of the government, safety interventions with attention to detail for the sake of realizing sustainable development". In this way, we created a safe, healthy and harmonious community environment for our residents and units and has been accredited as a "model community of peace and security in Shanghai" for three consecutive years.</p>	
<p>B.3 Support for Sustained Injury Prevention of the Community Administration and Support for Safe Community Program by the Government of a Higher Level</p> <p>1. Policy and System Support:</p> <p>The Bureau of Production Safety Supervision and Management of Huangpu District (higher level of government) developed the Twelfth Five-Year Plan of Safe Production in Huangpu District, requiring strong advocacy and promotion in safety promotion in communities.</p> <p>Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district developed "the Overall Plans on Sustained Promotion in Safe Community</p>	

Building”, and “Middle Huaihai Road Safety Inspections & Risk Factor Rectification Regulations”; and meanwhile formulated “the Safe Community Consultation and Negotiation Procedure”, “Safe Community Accidents & Injury Surveillance Regulations”, and “the Regulations for Safe Community Assessment and Sustained Improvement”.

2. Support of Human Resources:

Over the past five years, we ensured adequate staffing and competence of individual staffs, and adhered to the principle of fixed responsibilities on fixed positions. The Office for Community Safety Promotion is staffed with full-time and part-time personnels, in order to achieve comprehensive coordination of community safety promotion, while the number of members of the safe community building leadership team is gradually increasing, and cross-boundary cooperation continues to be strengthened; team members of various safety promotion programs are adjusted and supplemented in time, to ensure the implementation of intervention measures. The coverage of personnels involved in community safety promotion continues to expand, so that the human resources are shared.

3. Financial & Material Support:

Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district attaches great importance to its work in building a safe community, with investment of special funds each year to guarantee an adequate supply of financial and other resources for the promotion of community safety.

**Fund Use for Huaihai Safe Community Building in 2009 -2014
(Expenditure of Office for Community Safety Promotion, excluding program funding)**

Year	Budget (Unit: 10,000 Yuan)	Actual Expenditure(Unit: 10,000 Yuan)	Purpose
2009	30	25	Ongoing propaganda, training, and exchanges of various safety concepts, and the preparation for the assessment of international safety community
2010	20	18	Ongoing propaganda, training, and exchanges of various safety concepts, with the addition of dog bite prevention program

2011	20	17	Ongoing propaganda, training, and exchanges of various safety concepts, with the addition of food safety program
2012	20	19	Ongoing propaganda, training, and exchanges of various safety concepts, and participate in learning exchanges and program evaluation
2013	20	30	Ongoing propaganda, training, and exchanges of various safety concepts, and preparation for the review of the National Safe Community
2014	30		Ongoing propaganda, training, and exchanges of various safety concepts, and preparation the review work for the redesignation as an International Safety Community

B.4 Strategic Programs Concerning Community Safety Promotion

1. Planning:

The Safe Community of Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district adheres to the work principle of "surveillance on a scientific basis, program interventions, sustainable development", and promotes the safe community building. The promotion of community safety has been carried out with firm adherence to the purpose of "everyone enjoying equal rights to health and safety", and carry out community safety promotion with prevention and control of various types of injury in the community and minimization of injury and loss as our long-term goal. We endeavour to further reduce injury of all kinds by 10% by the year 2015, and continue to create a safe and harmonious community environment for all residents, institutions and enterprises of the community.

2. Strategy and Programs:

Strengthen the propaganda of the concept of safety, raise residents' awareness of safety and injury prevention, to achieve full coverage by 2015; increase our scope of cooperation with cross-sectoral organizations, particularly with Grade III Class A health care institutions, colleges and universities, research institutes and other professional organizations, and give full play to their important role in injury surveillance; strengthen the intervention in various types of accidents and injuries, and bring down the incidence of accidents by 10%; continue to facilitate safety promotion programs, promote the successful experience of programs, promote and expand the coverage of community population that benefit from safety promotion; investigate work on potential hazards with attention to detail and promptly eliminate risk factors; continue with the evaluation and assessment of the safety promotion

programs so that the program evaluation becomes more standardized with appropriate scientific basis.																
<p>B.5 Departments and their Responsible Persons for Management of the SP/IP Program in the Community</p> <p>Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district Street Office for Community Safety Promotion and the Social Security Comprehensive Management Office work together and function as the department responsible for the management and coordination of safety promotion.</p>																
<p>B.6 Lead Unit for SC/IP Program</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SP/IP Program</th> <th>Leading Department</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Safety of the elderly</td> <td>District Civil Affairs Bureau, Street Civil Affairs Division</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Safety of the disabled</td> <td>District Disabled Persons' Federation, Street Civil Affairs Division</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traffic Safety</td> <td>District traffic police squadron No.11, and street urban management department</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Children and campus safety</td> <td>District campus security management center, street publicity & education department</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fire Prevention and Control</td> <td>District production safety supervision and management bureau, Street Comprehensive Management Office</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Home Safety</td> <td>Huaihai Community health service center, Street urban management department.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		SP/IP Program	Leading Department	Safety of the elderly	District Civil Affairs Bureau, Street Civil Affairs Division	Safety of the disabled	District Disabled Persons' Federation, Street Civil Affairs Division	Traffic Safety	District traffic police squadron No.11, and street urban management department	Children and campus safety	District campus security management center, street publicity & education department	Fire Prevention and Control	District production safety supervision and management bureau, Street Comprehensive Management Office	Home Safety	Huaihai Community health service center, Street urban management department.	
SP/IP Program	Leading Department															
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<p>B.7 Is the Safe Communities initiative a sustained program or a project?</p> <p>Adhering to the principle of "unchanged and consistent organizational structure, working mechanism, and safeguard measures", we have proactively put in place work on community safety, with sustained prevention and control of various types of injury in the community as the long-term goal, continuously explore the long-term mechanism for safe community building, and constantly promote various safety mechanisms. We stick to holding the safe community leading group meeting every six months to discuss the overall plan for safe community building, integration of resources, explore into major issues on community safety promotion, and insist on the evaluation and assessment of safety promotion programs on a yearly basis, so as to continuously push forward our efforts on safety promotion.</p>																

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

Safety of the elderly: full coverage of senior citizens over 60 years of age throughout the community, with emphasis on senior citizens above 70 who are childless and who are living by themselves.

Safety of people with a disability: coverage of the handicapped people with disabilities of all kinds throughout the community.

Safety for children and campus security: coverage of elementary and secondary schools and kindergartens within the administrative area.

Traffic Safety: safety intervention covering all the people, roads and major road sections.

Workplace Safety: covering all workplaces and enterprises in community and "the nine small public places with a relatively small area but condense customer flow" including small hospitals, small stores, small hotels etc. within the jurisdiction.

Fire Safety: covering enterprises, institutions and working areas, residential areas, focusing on old-style substandard houses within the sub-district.

Home safety: covering residents in the community.

B.9 Who have adopted these objectives?

Program	Enforcement departments	Promotion plan	Target Population & Coverage
Safety of the elderly	Shanghai YMCA Hua Ai Community Service Management Center	Elderly tumble-prevention training seminars	Arrange lectures on fraud prevention of the elderly in 20 residents' committees of the sub-district, and produce and issue 14,000 copies of the "Elderly Falls Prevention Tips".
	Civil Affairs Department of the sub-district, all residents' committees	Renovation of houses to better accommodate the needs of the elderly	Renovation of housing facilities into safer ones for elderly people above 70 years of age with poor living conditions
Safety of the disabled people	Civil Affairs Department of the sub-district, all residents' committees	Improve measures for the protection and security of the disabled	We focused on improving non-obstacle facilities of more than 250 households, and allocated 487 sets of aids for disabled persons

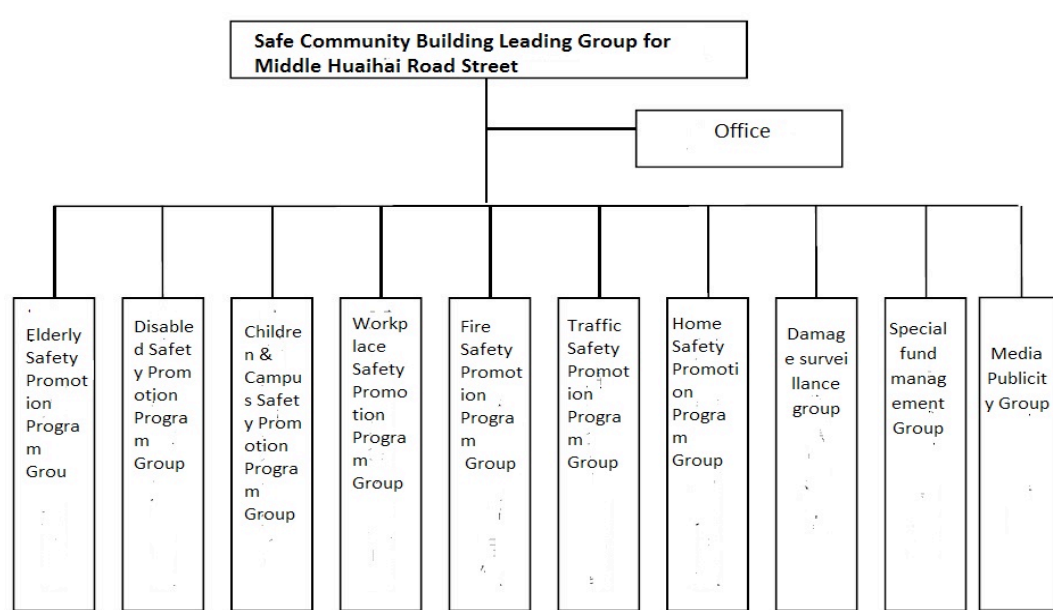
	Shanghai YMCA Hua Ai Community Service Management Centre	"Sunshine" series of intervention programs	Cultivation of living skills, rehabilitation training, and nurturing of social skills for learners with mental disabilities.
Children and campus safety	District education bureau and schools	Trusteeship of campus safety by property management companies	Primary and elementary schools and kindergartens of the sub-district
	District education bureau and schools	Construction of safety software	Primary and elementary schools and kindergartens of the sub-district
Traffic Safety	Traffic Police Detachment	Safety interventions and precautions with attention to intersections of main stem roads	Madang Road - Hefei Road intersection, Huang Pi Road - Huaihai Road intersection, Hefei Road – South Chongqing Road intersection
Workplace Safety	Street Comprehensive Management Office	Carry out special rectification and standardization of production safety	Strengthen safety measures, revise and improve responsibility systems for production safety, safety regulations and job safety rules and improve the implementation of rules and regulations and accounting records.
	Street Comprehensive Management Office	Establish the basic database	Construct database on key surveillance, key parts, and important places, covering all operating units with more than 10 people, and with an operating area of 100m2 and above
Fire safety	Songshan Fire Station	Building community's base for fire-prevention education practices	Employees of work areas, residents, school students in the community
	Street Comprehensive Management Office, all residents' committees	Build small fire points for residential quarters	Provide 6000 small fire extinguishers and 1000 blankets for fire extinguishing purposes in public areas
Home safety	Street Comprehensive Management Office, all residents' committees	Carry out peace and security promotion in the community	Creating safe and harmonious community environment for residents.
	Street urban management department, all residents' committees	Community first-aid training	Community residents, staff with units
	Street Comprehensive Management Office, each neighborhood committee	Dog bite prevention	All living quarters

<p>B.10 How are the safe community objectives evaluated and to whom are the results reported?</p> <p>In accordance with the Evaluation and Continuous Improvement System formulated by Huaihai Sub-district, the following methods have been adopted to assess the safety promotion objectives and the effectiveness of the programs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize expert assessment and evaluation; 2. Seminars of the Safe community leadership group for the evaluation process; 3. Assessment by the superior departments in charge involved in the programs; 4. Analysis of accident and injury data; 5. Questionnaires of both specific surveys of “knowledge, attitudes and conduct” and residents’ satisfaction on safety promotion in the community; <p>The results of evaluation and objective accomplishments are reported to the leadership group for community safety promotion.</p>	
<p>B.11 Are economic incentives in order to increase safety used? If yes, how are they used?</p> <p>The sub-district has an input of 2.5 million RMB per year in building a safe environment and renovation of facilities in the community, such as installing handrails and street lights, repairing roads, installing fire sprinklers, renovation of shared kitchens into safer ones, installing burglar-proof doors and watchdogs in living quarters, allocating aids for the disabled, and allocation of firefighting equipments to the living quarters.</p>	
<p>B.12 Are there local regulations for improved safety? If so, describe them.</p> <p>We formulated a series of rules and regulations, such as “the Administrative Measures on Community Security”, “Convention on Residents’ Safety”, “the Convention on Safe Use of Gas at Home”, “Fire Prevention System in Residential Areas”, “Fire Safety Inspection Procedure”, “Administrative Measures on Community Health Court (Site)”, “Administrative Measures on Community Open Sports Courts” and “Emergency Response Disposal Plan”, etc.</p>	

Part 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

Framework Chart in Demonstration of the Organization for Safety Promotion in Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district



1. Leadership Group of Community Safety Promotion

● Staff composition

Leadership Group for Safety Promotion in Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district	Huaihai Sub-district Street Office	Leaders of superior departments, leaders in charge of safety promotion, functional departments, etc.
	Government departments	District Production Safety Supervision and Management Bureau, District Education Bureau, District Health Bureau, Civil Affairs Bureau, etc.
	Regional functional departments	Traffic Detachment, fire brigade, police station, etc.
	Health Care institutions	District Centre for Disease Control, Huaihai Sub-district Health Service Centre and hospitals with ranks of Grade 3 and Grade 2 by national standards, etc.
	Commercial organizations	Xintiandi, Rui'an Plaza, Property management companies
	Educational institutions	Community schools, kindergartens, etc.
	Social organizations and volunteer groups	Red Cross, associations for the elderly, residents' committees, etc.
	Individual Representatives	Experts, volunteers, resident representatives

● Job Responsibilities

Develop overall objective and plans for creating safe communities; provide the necessary organizational support and human, financial, material and other resources to support safety promotion; integrate the various functional departments, enterprises, institutions, social organizations and other community resources of Huaihai Community to community safety promotion activities, in order to realize full participation with benefits shared by all; set up safety working groups and designate personnels responsible for each safety working group in accordance to the high-risk factors of injury in the community, the environment, and high-risk groups; organize evaluation of the effects and performances of the community safety promotion programs.

2. Office for Safety Promotion

The Office for Community Safety Promotion has six full-/part-time staff members, with deputy consultant of the Street Office acting as the Director of the Office, and office members consisting of members in relevant functional departments of the sub-district, members from District Centre for Disease Control, members from Community Health Service Centre and safety supervisors.

- Job Responsibilities:

Coordinate work on safety community; report progression of work to the leadership group at regular intervals; get involved in planning intervention programs; cooperate with immediate superior departments to evaluate the effects of intervention programs; responsible for gathering all kinds of information, and report the information regularly to the municipal and district authorities as concerned, publicize work in building a safe community of Huaihai; actively participate in activities and exchanges with members of National and International Safe Community Networks.

3. Safety Promotion Project Team

- Personnel composition

Promotion Program Team	Leading Unit	Participating departments
Safety of the elderly	District Civil Affairs Bureau, Street Civil Affairs Division	Health Service Centre, Street Comprehensive Management Office, Association for the elderly, Elderly Home Care Agency, Hua Ai Community Management Service Center, residents' committees
Safety of the disabled	District Disabled Persons' Federation, Street Civil Affairs Division	Health Service Center, Disability Services Club, Sunshine House, Sunshine Communication Centre, residents' committees
Traffic Safety	District traffic police squadron No.11, and street urban management	District traffic police detachment, street urban management department, residents' committees, schools

	department			
Children and campus safety	District campus security management center, street publicity & education department	School, district traffic police detachment, Comprehensive Management Office, urban management department, Municipal Commission of Population and Family Planning		
Fire Prevention and Control	District production safety supervision and management bureau, Street Comprehensive Management Office	Police station, production safety office, office for fire prevention and control, units and working areas in the community, residents' committees		
Home Safety	Huaihai Community health service center, Street urban management department.	Red Cross, District Food and Drug Control Bureau, Street Comprehensive Management Office, Street Civil Affairs Division, Property Management Company, Housing Management Office, residents' committee.		
<p>● Job Responsibilities</p> <p>The safety promotion project teams are responsible for the implementation of the program work plan, organize and implement safety promotion programs; organize identification of risk factors for accidents and injuries; timely inform their work progress and related information; carry out assessments and evaluation, make prompt adjustments and continuously facilitate progress so that the program maximizes the protection of human health and safety; carry out the collection, collation, and archiving of the files and records of the programs.</p>				
<p>1.2 Describe how the local government and the health sector are collaborating in the SC/IP work.</p> <p>Conduct safety promotion under the guidance of safety committee of the district. The relevant functional departments of the district actively participate in the programs of community safety promotion in the sub-district, among which the district Production Safety Supervision and Management Bureau offers guidance to work relevant to safety promotion of the sub-district; the District Civil Affairs Bureau participates in the safety programs intended for the elderly; the District Education Bureau is responsible for school and children safety programs; and the District Centre of Disease Control and the Community Health Service Centre undertake work of injury surveillance. They</p>				

provide technical support, guidance and assistance in the cause of building a safe community.

1.3 How are NGOs Red Cross, retirement organizations, sports organizations, parent and school organizations involved in the SC/IP work?

1. Red Cross

The Red Cross works with Community Volunteer Fire Department to organize the staff members and workers, cadres of government departments, social workers of the residents’ committees, volunteers, and other residents to practice emergency escape, evacuation and rescue drills together annually, distribute first-aid kits to residents, and organize first aid training.

2. Association for the elderly

We help the elderly solve everyday problems and worries by opening up psychologic consultant workshops intended for the elderly, providing health consultancy and other services for senior citizens in the community.

3. Sports Club

The sports club is responsible for providing guidance for the residents during fitness workouts, as well as maintenance and renovation of the exercising facilities in the community’s fitness sites.

4. Hua’ai Community Management Service Centre

This service centre is responsible for running safety programs for the elderly, focusing on the training of falls prevention targeting senior citizens.

5. Volunteer teams composed of residents in the community

Name of the Volunteer Teams	Main activities	Major effects of the activities
Volunteers for peace-keeping in the community	In each living quarter, there are two security patrols every day respectively in morning and afternoon, each lasting one hour	Ensure prompt detection of risks factors, further investigating and eliminating potential risks and uncertainties
Volunteers for road manners	Persuasion of pedestrians and drivers at major intersections, metro stations, and bus stops to	Volunteers help keep pedestrians on the proper lanes and drivers driving in a safe

		abide by traffic rules	manner through their active persuasion.		
	First aid volunteers of the Red Cross	The volunteer participate in various emergency safety drills, and help spread the knowledge of first aid skills in community	Facilitation of first aid skills for residents in the community.		
	Volunteers providing care for the elderly	Volunteers attend to the safety of the elderly by carrying out care activities of "contact on an everyday basis" for elderly people living on their own	Offer assistance to their daily life and provide care for the psychological comfort to the elderly people living alone		
	Volunteers caring for people with a disability	Volunteers provide caring services for the disabled people in the community, and provide care for the safety of the disabled.	Caring for the disabled both physically and psychologically.		
	Volunteers for residents' acting in good manners within the community	Volunteers persuade citizens upon seeing someone behaving in uncivilized manners, e.g. piling up wastes in public areas, setting up unauthorized stalls on the street, littering, parking carelessly, hanging clothes outside, jaywalking etc.	Improvement of the environment of the community, make the community a more civilized, safer and more harmonious place to live.		

1.4 Are there any systems for ordinary citizens to inform about risk environments and risk situations they have found in the community?

1. Public Opinion Stations

The sub-district set up the Public Opinion Station in 2011, which played an important role in facilitating the residents when they're launching claims involving safety, reporting emergencies, and preventing all kinds of safety risks.

2. Establishing a Model for the Management of the community by Dividing it into Different Grids

Residents' committees are divided into several patches, each composing of 250-300 households, with each patch staffed with a patch leader, members for safe-keeping, health care supervisors, and information coordinators, to carry

<p>out routine safety patrols and inspections, information flow, maintenance of peace and stability, supervision, etc.</p>	
<p>1.5 Describe how the work is organized in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>The sub-district’s Leadership Group for Community Safety Promotion must have a stable and relatively fixed framework, in which vacant positions are replenished in time after job changes of previous personnels. At least two meetings are held each year, when personnels responsible deliver reports on their work progress, work plans are developed, program evaluations and assessments are carried out, and discussions are made for the further progression of our work.</p> <p>The Injury Surveillance Group submits an annual report on the surveillance and analysis of community injury, which allows the sub-district’s Leadership Group for Community Safety Promotion to make decisions, and for working groups to develop plans on sustained improvement.</p> <p>Each project team has its specific responsibilities and tasks, and according to plans for safety promotion and the progression and accomplishment of the projects, the teams would summarize and give reports on their work in the previous year and develops plans for the next year.</p> <p>The Office of Community Safety Promotion is responsible for the organization and coordination of the work of safety promotion.</p>	
<p>Part D Indicator 2 (Long-term, sustainable programs covering genders and all ages, environments, and situations)</p>	
<p>2.1 Safety promotion program for the elderly</p> <p>1. Background</p> <p>Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district is characteristic of an aging population, as exemplified by 28,789 people aged over 60 years, representing 30.59% of the total population. Besides, 2,374 of our households are composed entirely of senior citizens, 3535 elderly persons in total, among whom 1,263 elderly people are living alone.</p> <p>The death toll of senior citizens over 60 years old resulted from unexpected and accidental injuries make up 80.2% of all injury-related deaths, ranking first in all groups of the entire population. Falls are the chief culprit of accidental injury for the elderly population, compared with other risk factors, followed by traffic accidents, accidental poisoning, respectively making up 87.01%, 10.75%, and 2.23% of the total death toll. The major areas where injuries</p>	

induced by falls take place are their own houses and public places.

2 Plans

- Training and propaganda of falls prevention intended for enhancing safety awareness of the elderly
- Improvement of the anti-falls safety facilities, including the road surface and their living environment
- Psychological intervention for the elderly so as to bring down the incidence of mental distress in senior citizens

3. Implementation of our plans

(a) Training on falls prevention intended for enhancing safety awareness of the elderly

Lectures on falls prevention, which is one of the characteristic programs of Middle Huaihai Sub-district, have been held continually. The lecture series were initiated in 2008. Professional social workers of YWCA were invited to give lectures on falls prevention in the 20 residents' committees of the sub-district, plus offering tips for falls prevention among the elderly. In addition, falls prevention lectures are available via our interactions and joint endeavours with health care institutions, so that more elderly people are equipped with knowledge of falls prevention, such as the posture they shall take in case of a fall in order to protect themselves to the greatest extent and avoid injury. We have been stepping up with our efforts related to training and propaganda over the past five years, with 14,000 copies of falls prevention tips handbooks distributed to the elderly.

(b) Improvement of the living conditions for the elderly, and reduction of injury among the elderly population

- Middle Huaihai Sub-district sticks to the practice of repairing and maintaining the roads every year, especially the worn out ones, plus the installation of handrails as well as other programs of reconstruction, in an effort to prevent the occurrence of falls among the elderly population. Over the last five years, a total of 121 sets of handrails have been installed in public staircases of 121 apartment buildings, 40 worn-out roads have been renovated, and 23 alleys have been installed with street lights, providing a much safer environment for the elderly while they're getting around outside of their homes. In order to help the the elderly stay safe at home, toilets have been installed in the homes of more than 2,000 elderly households, thus reducing the inconvenience factors for the elderly, and bringing down the elderly people's risk of falling at home.

- Housing safety renovation with the principle of "appealing to the need of the elderly": up until now, Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district has renovated 20 houses which accommodate elderly families with residents over 70 years

old who are living in poor conditions, under minimum living standard, and receiving subsistence allowances. The renovation work mainly includes reconstruction grounded on safety purposes, non-obstacle access to facilities and safe electricity use, which greatly improved the living conditions of these elderly people, enhanced the capabilities against unexpected accidents such as falls, fire, and gas poisoning.

- Provided with the fact that elderly people are susceptible to falls inside bathrooms and when they're showering, non-slip mats have been offered to more than 300 childless elderly and elderly people living alone to facilitate their daily life.

- Providing services of maintenance of everyday utilities of water, electricity and gas at door: services of troubleshooting and maintaining water, electricity, and coal gas are provided at door for childless elderly and elderly living alone within the community for in an effort to eliminate safety risks. Safety education are also arranged in order to ensure the safety of the elderly people at home, every inspection and maintenance covering no less than 100 households.

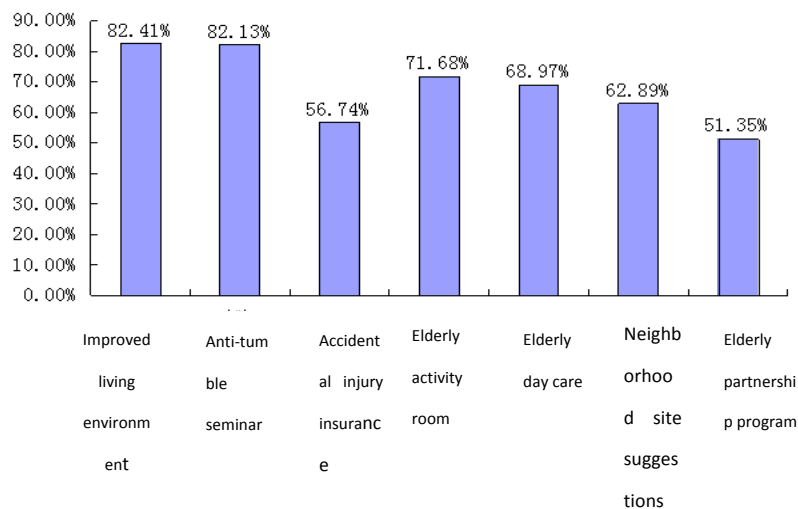
(c) Psychological intervention for the elderly

Mental comfort for the elderly: a training program called Psychological Comfort for the Elderly offers psychological counseling for the elderly people. Sustained attention has been payed to the mental health of the elderly people by means of a program called "neighborhood site", which has been promoted as a bidding program for community philanthropy, entrusting the social organizations to operate. The Neighborhood Site Association was founded, offering a variety of support for the "neighborhood sites" radiating from the Community Cultural Activity Centre and the Activity Centre of each residents' committee, in the form of the community theme events, interest groups, and volunteer services. There are currently 85 "neighborhood sites" for the elderly, which are classified into various types including learning-based, activity-based, skill-based, chat-based sites etc, which have attracted nearly 1,000 elderly people to participate in the activities.

4. Effects

The participation rates of various types of safety promotion programs are listed in a descending order below: improvement of living environment, training of falls prevention, and activity room for the elderly.

Participation rate of elderly people in elderly safety promotion



KAP surveys involving 150 elderly people were conducted respectively in 2009 and 2013. Through comparison, the satisfaction rate of elderly people with the safety of their living environment has increased from 65.7% to 80.1%, and the rate of participation in the safety promotion activities has increased from 40.9% to 72.9%. Over the last five years, falls-induced injuries in the elderly people in the community is generally balanced and under control.

2.2 Safety Promotion Program for People with a Disability

1 Background

People with disabilities are at an even greater disadvantage among the disadvantaged groups in society, calling for additional love and care from the whole society. The number of people with disabilities within the jurisdiction is on the rise by year.

Number of People with Disability in Huaihai Sub-district in the Years 2009~2013

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of people with disabilities	3167	3226	3339	3422	3514

Among people with a disability, the most common are physical disabilities, followed by poor vision, and mental disabilities.

Analysis of the causes of disability shows disabilities due to congenital defects account for 14.72% of all disabled people, acquired causes of disabilities including illnesses, accidents make up 85.28% of the disabled population. Among the acquired factors that cause disabilities, the most common are various illnesses including high blood pressure, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, etc, adding up to 88.98%; the second most popular cause is tumble and falls, plus other injuries, accounting for 5.51%; the third cause falls on traffic accidents, making up 1.63%.

2. Plans

- Improve the atmosphere of helping the disabled people out within the whole community
- Improve safety protection of the disabled
- Enhance the residents' health-related self-management abilities so as to bring down the rate of disability
- Explore new modes of rehabilitation for the disabled

3. Implementation

(a) Improve the atmosphere for assisting the disabled within the community

Further propaganda on the safety of people with disabilities are initiated by taking advantage of the opportunity of events such as National Day of Assistance to People with Disability. Activities of propaganda and education of great varieties and with wide public participation are organized each year on awareness days, e.g. the Ear-care Day (March 3), the Eye-care Day (June 6) and the Community Special Olympics Day (July 20). At the same time, we conducted vigorous propaganda and trainings of disease prevention, road safety and safety in traveling, attracting the active participation of residents of the community. In this way, we created an atmosphere of offering assistance and support to the disabled which is well-received throughout the community, which effectively enhanced the safety standard in the lives of people with a disability, while improving the safety of the environment for their participation in

community activities.

(b) Upgrading Facilities and Protection Measures to ensure safety of the Disabled

● Barrier-free Facilities

Modifications to the facilities mainly include installation of handrails indoor, placing the stoves, fountains, faucets, and switches at a lower level, broadening of the doors, reconstruction of the door entrance into a slope, installation of facilities such as clothes racks that are easily elevated or descended, sound & light remote control doorbell, and toilet cleaners. Over the past five years, more than 250 households of disabled families have been renovated, creating an obstacle-free domestic environment for the residents with disability, with an investment of more than 200,000 RMB.

● Assistive facilities

Since 2009, a total of 1,017 assistive devices have been distributed to the disabled people in the community, including prosthetics, orthotics, wheelchairs, walking sticks, tactile canes, belts, magnifying glasses, hearing aids, book readers, wireless music or flash light doorbells, etc., which provided safe and convenient assistance to the lives of the disabled.

(c) Health-based Self-Management that Help Reduce the Rate of Induced Disabilities

● Residents' Health-based Self-Management Group

Enhancing self-management of patients with chronic non-communicable diseases has proven to be a cost-effective method for disease prevention and control after long-term practice. 37 "self-management groups of residents' health" have been established with 307 participants as group members, of whom most are between the age of 56 to 65, accounting for 62.2% of the total number. Among all group members, patients with high blood pressure make up 72% of the total number, diabetic patients accounted for 13.4%, and patients with coronary heart diseases accounted for 10.4%, and in terms of cerebral infarction, the number is 4.9%.

The core learning contents of the self-management groups are mainly based on the popularization of mental health, the prevention and control of chronic illnesses such as hypertension and diabetes, the promotion and spread of healthy lifestyles such as the "Four 'Controls' and One Exercise". What is more, disease-induced disabilities among residents in the community have been brought down through conduction of propaganda and education healthy

lifestyles in the community and the active spread of self-management tips actively to other residents within the community.

(d) Explore New Modes of Rehabilitation for the Disabled

● Explore New Modes of Community Psychiatric Rehabilitation

Community Psychiatric Rehabilitation is a brand new topic. The sub-district adopts the methods and concepts of social work, introducing experienced social organizations to explore into new ways of community psychiatric rehabilitation, with the participation and supervision social workers from Hong Kong.

"Sunshine Home" – Rehabilitation Intervention Programs intended for people with mental retardation

The Sunshine Home has 25 registered full-time students aged between 16 to 35 years old, most whom have mental retardation. The participants of our program have acquired basic survival skills and their independent living skills have been enhanced through intervention courses of physical education, music, social interaction, handicraft, and Chinese language. To ensure the safety of students on their way to school and from school back home, and to prevent them from getting lost, we have designed the "message of safety" IP cards which are linked to their parents' mobile phones, thus keeping parents informed of their children's safety conditions going to and off school by a simple check with the card reader. Annual assessment on the mental state of students, their family conditions, and their abilities of conduct, have allowed educators to work out plans specific rehabilitation plans for every individual.

"Sunshine Communications Centre"- Intervention Program intended for the rehabilitation of people with mental disabilities

"Sunshine Communications Centre" currently has 18 registered students, who are mentally disabled patients under stable condition. Currently "Sunshine Heart Garden" has introduced the Shanghai YMCA Hua'ai Community Service Management Centre, and arranged management planning rehabilitation intervention program through a semi-entrusted method. The Sunshine Communications Centre is staffed with professional social workers and community volunteers and professional doctors from Mental Diseases Prevention Centre, who offer training to the participants in accordance with their different conditions. The participants receive mental rehabilitation and trainings on their living skills and social skills. According to the economic difficulties of families with mentally disabled patients, subsidies of different amounts are distributed too the participants.

● Explore New Modes of Community Rehabilitation

<p>"Sunshine Baby's Cards" -rehabilitation intervention program for disabled children aged from zero to seven</p> <p>"Sunshine Baby's Cards" are distributed to disabled children aged from zero to seven years old with disabilities such as congenital cerebral palsy, amblyopia, autism, torticollis(a congenital malformation of neck muscles with a manifestation of neck twisting), and deafness but don't have documents to prove their disability. After being identified by specialized health care providers, an annual subsidy ranging from 5,000 to 15,000 RMB is provided for the disabled children to cover their medical costs according to the conditions of their disabilities. In this way, financial support for the children's recovery is guaranteed.</p> <p>"Home Delivery" of rehabilitation services</p> <p>Professional physicians from Huaihai Health Care Centre are organized to provide rehabilitation services at door for the disabled people on a regular basis. The targeted group of disabled people are checked annually, and the targeted population is timely adjusted according to incidences of death, emigration of the registered households, plus newly-registered health care agencies. The number of our target population that benefit from the program was 459 in 2011, 403 in 2012 and 366 in 2013.</p> <p>3. Effects</p> <p>KAP surveys of 100 disabled people were carried out respectively in 2009 and 2013. The satisfactory rate of our services for the disabled people rose from 84.23% in 2009 to 95.15% in 2013. The participation rate of disabled people in activities concerning community safety promotion increased from 78.56% in 2009 to 92.13% in 2013.</p> <p>Through professional guidance, cooperation and concerted efforts of their families, plus social participation, the patients with mental disabilities are able to integrate into the society, while some patients with mental disabilities have set up online shops and are able to live on their own labor.</p>	
<p>2.3 Safety promotion programs for the Children and campus security</p> <p>1 Background</p> <p>In 2009, 14 incidents of injury occurred in schools of Huaihai Sub-district, among which grades 4-6, grades 1-3 of elementary schools, senior high schools, and secondary schools ranked top four in terms of injury cases, accounting for 42.86%, 28.57%, and 21.43 %, and 7.14% of injury cases in the whole grades respectively. The occurrence of injury</p>	

cases in primary and secondary schools are higher than that of senior high schools and colleges, which is relevant to the difference in the self-protection awareness among students of different ages.

The injury to students of primary and secondary schools occurred mainly in activities during class breaks and before and after school hours, accounting for 78.57% of all injury cases, followed by injuries on the streets and highways (21.43%).

2 Plans

- Volunteer activities for safety on campus
- Actions on education of safety on campus
- Actions on safety management on campus
- Actions on the prevention and control of danger resources
- Actions on education and protection of children with concerted efforts of families and schools

3. Implementation

(a) Volunteer activities for safety on campus

Volunteers for campus safety are composed of teachers, parents, and students, who conduct safety propaganda, rectification of unsafe behaviours, safety services, and inspections for hidden risks of danger around them, and each using tags to identify themselves while they're performing their duties. The volunteers conduct safety patrols of school campus in the Principal for One Day System every week, praising the good behaviours with a small exclamation mark, and pointing out and criticizing inappropriate behaviours with question marks. Campus safety clubs are established and organize activities under the guidance of judges, lawyers, and police counselors, such as checking food hygiene and safety in restaurants, learning about the health status of staffs in the restaurants, and inspecting the health and safety conditions of restaurants.

(b) Actions on education of safety on campus

Activities such as essay competitions, recitation of knowledge on safety, safety painting and calligraphy

exhibitions, security oaths with the themes of "Keep Safety with me", "Initiatives of Becoming little envoys of Safety", "Little Hands in Big Hands in safety promotion" are organized among students. We conduct safety education in the form of holding lectures, quizzes, arranging videos for students to watch, distributing safety handbooks, designing billboards, and so forth, conveying to the students knowledge of fire prevention and control, self-protection and prevention of trampling in crowded areas, traffic accidents, drowning, food poisoning and electric shocks, prevention of traffic accidents, as well as accidental injuries.

(c) Actions on safety management on campus

- Explore modes of trusteeship to property management companies

Schools are exploring into modes of trusteeship to property management companies, with the safety management work of the school entrusted to the property management companies. High-tech safeguard means, such as access control systems, have been employed at school gates. People can only enter and exit the campus with cards, so that identification, confirmation, and registration of the people's identities is available, thus effectively preventing outsiders from disturbing or disrupting the school's teaching routine. Visiting parents and parents who come to pick up their kids after school are equipped with their own ID cards, on which the student's name and the parents' information is recorded. This allows the school guards to judge whether to let the visitors in or inquire for further information.

Patrol systems and devices are installed in important areas and floors of the school, which collect information of certain areas through the information gathering sticks. Campus security is enhanced to some extent, for the frequency and duration of the safeguards' security patrols can be recorded and accessed. Each classroom has been installed with leakage protectors, and each fire extinguisher is recorded in files.

- Build safety software, and establish safety archives

We have established pilot softwares for safety promotion, which makes evaluation of students' safety awareness and screen teaching of safety knowledge available. At the same time, safety records for every student in the schools have been kept, and the school's danger warning system has been formulated. In accordance with the shortcomings and inadequacies of the students in the evaluation, teachers, students and parents work together to enhance the children's abilities of avoiding risks and keeping safe, together with the consensus of "Safety First".

(d) Actions on prevention and control of potential risk of danger

The school ensures that the passageways, corridors and other channels in the teaching buildings be kept safe and clear, the lighting system is functioning well, and that emergency lights are installed in the passageways and corridors to avoid crowded stampede and other safety incidents during power failure. What's more, important areas such as audio-visual classrooms, libraries are installed with fireproof facilities; warning signs are put up in bathrooms, water rooms, etc. , while the floor is also covered with anti-skid mats to avoid falls which might lead to potential injury; sharp edges and corners on campus are wrapped by protective material to avoid accidental injury. We also make sure the electric grid system and electrical facilities on campus are standardized and safe, large-capacity electrical appliances are avoided, and power supply lines and facilities are intact. Lightning protection and fireproof facilities should also be installed to ensure safe use of electricity on campus.

(e) Actions on education and protection of children with concerted efforts of families and schools

- Safety education with the integration of science

The five major areas of early childhood education are organically integrated, with mutual replenishment, promotion and integration. Safety education should run throughout the entire process of early childhood education, in an effort to avoid panic among children due to monotonous safety education.

- Adopt various methods of safety education

Educators are supposed to adopt educational approaches such as labeling, experiencing, reference, inquiry, etc. so that the safety education of young children gradually progresses from initial perception to understanding and recognition, enhancement of awareness, and development of habits.

- Introducing elements of entertainment into safety education

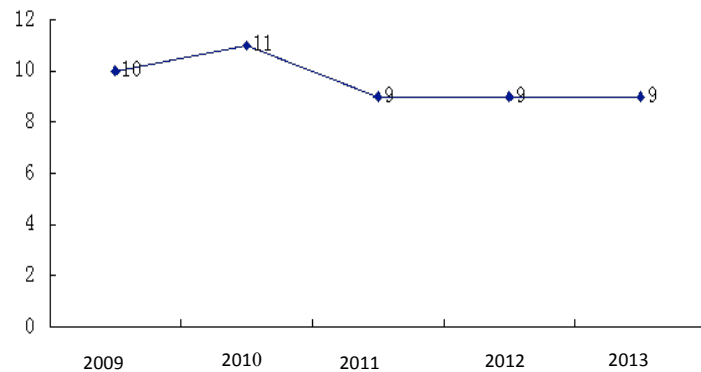
Teachers of kindergartens intentionally introduce elements of entertainment into the education process by cultivating the children's safety awareness in the form of gaming activities. For example, teachers of senior classes and the kids would adapt fairy tales into daily activities, offering instructions on how to call 119 in the event of a fire for the children. After having mastered the phone number of emergence calls and methods of safety evacuation, children from the senior classes of a kindergarten would perform the skills children and parents of junior and middle

classes, so that every child has equal opportunity of participation and performance. By better exploiting the role of propaganda and education that art activities, the young performers and the audiences can get educated through interaction and participation.

4. Effects

From 2009 to 2013, the number of injuries with children under the age of 14 has generally been declining.

Injuries of Children Under The Age of 14 from 2009 to 2013



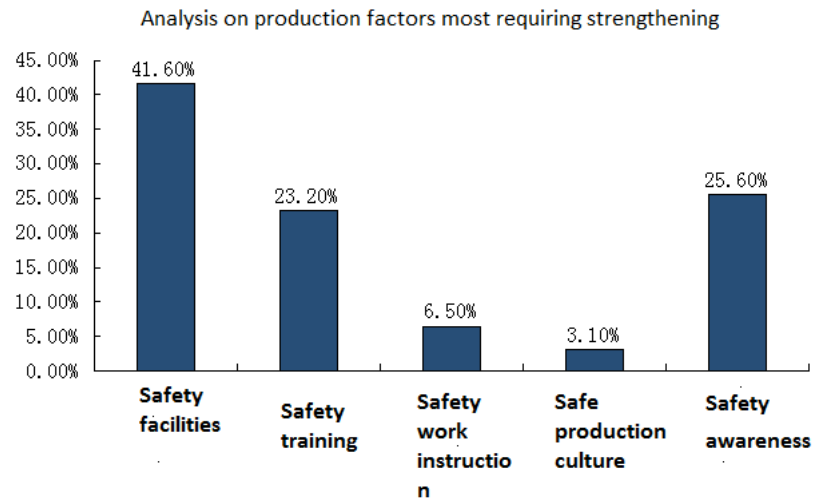
2.4 Workplace Safety Promotion Program

1. Background

There are a total of 3,652 production and business operation entities in the community, 1,310 of which being individual enterprises. Most of the enterprises are service- and business-oriented, the two adding up to as much as 82.24% of enterprises. There are 443 business entities in the category of "nine small public places with a relatively small area but condense customer flow", with the majority of them being small restaurants offering catering services, small recreation areas offering entertainment of chess and card, shops offering hairdressing and foot bath services,

small production and processing plants, small repair shops.

To further understand the environment safety of the community's workplaces, we conducted KAP surveys based on 500 employees. The investigation results are shown in the graph.



2. Plan

- Establish a basic database of production safety
- Strengthen the daily supervision of production safety
- Strengthen specific rectification of production safety
- Increase publicity and enhance training of safety knowledge
- Pilot projects on standardization of production safety

3. Implementation

(a) Establish a basic database of production safety

We have established a database of key monitoring sites and important places, covering all workplaces with more than 10 people and operating on an area of over 100m² in the community. With regular supplement and improvement of our knowledge and by staying informed of safety-related information of different stages in an effort to realize effective surveillance and control of the safety status, a solid foundation has been laid on the networked management of safe production.

(b) Strengthen the daily supervision of production safety

We adopt the practice of a regional responsibility system, strengthening inspections of respective regions within the community, in order to reduce injury cases caused by accidents. A total of inspections in 4,500 households/times have been conducted from 2009 to 2013, with the identification of 3,311 safety risks, 99.4% of which having been rectified.

(c) Strengthen specific rectification of production safety

With continual effort in carrying out work of screening for underlying risks, plus prolonged management and control in the production process, we endeavour to achieve standardization, institutionalization and normalization of risk control in key industries and areas. We intensified law enforcement with joint endeavours and put in place specific rectification actions.

Year	Items of Specific Rectification	Content
2009	Put in place specific rectification programs of "safety helmet and safety belt"	Starting from the details of wearing "safety helmets and safety belts," we focus on checking the "three violations"
2010	Put in place special rectification of high-risk construction industries and falls prevention in cleaning the exterior	We aim to reduce injury by enhancing our efforts in the inspection of declaring, supervising, plus prevention & control of safety precautions adopted by the operating departments in operations involving climbing to

	surface of the walls of tall buildings	a high level, cleaning the exterior wall of tall buildings, etc
2011	Special rectification of places with a lot of people gathering as well as underground spaces	We strengthen the "two principal responsibilities" of operating businesses with people gathering, and urge the managing departments of property management companies to conduct safety inspection.
2012	Special rectification of dangerous chemicals	The "five doubles" system on safety operation is implemented for workplaces involving use of hazardous chemicals, which has been included into important monitoring sites concerning safety of the sub-district.
2013	Special rectification on site safety and hazards in the "nine small public places with a relatively small area but condense customer flow"	By organizing re-education and re-training of safety production, we focus our attention on rural farmers working on the construction sites, advocating the use of safety helmets and safety belts; we also investigate for and then eliminate safety risks in the "nine small public places with a relatively small operating area but condense customer flow", and check their certification of safety responsibility.

(d) Propaganda and Training of Safety-related Knowledge

In the form of campaigns advocating safety with themes such as "Safety Production Month", we vigorously propagate safety regulations and legislations, popularize knowledge of production safety, and create an atmosphere of safety production in the sub-district, actively attracting wide participation of staff members of enterprises in the community, to form a favorable situation with widespread attention of the society. By launching campaigns of promoting safety knowledge in communities and enterprises, and expanding the coverage of popularization, we have stepped up public awareness, attention to and participation in production safety. Special trainings have been provided to the staffs of construction enterprises responsible for the renovation of buildings within the region, bases of demolition & relocation, cleaners whose work involve climbing up tall buildings, personnels responsible for the maintenance of property engineering required to climb up tall buildings, and people doing climbing operations with certain certification, covering nearly 4,650 person-times over the past five years, with the participation rate of rural migrant workers adding up to 99%.

(e) Launching pilot programs on the standardization of safety production

Acting with the safety standardization program as the priority in the work of safety promotion, JoyWay venture startup hub established its leadership group, which is led by the general manager, as well as working group for the promotion of the standardization of production safety, so as to split up the work responsibilities into different parts which is then distributed to the various functional departments and their respective employees. The assessment of responsibilities is then implemented.

In accordance with the requirements in the Detailed Scoring Rules for Basic Standards For Safe Production Standardization in the Metallurgical Industry And Trade Enterprises, work has been done to revise and improve the responsibility system for production safety, safety regulations and job safety rules, and improve the records and accounts for implementation of the rules and regulations. Self-assessment has been done according to the assessment criteria.

In 2012, JoyWay 700 venture startup hub was designated as an enterprise with Class A production safety credit level after three international certification processes, namely ISO9001, ISO14001, and ISO18001.

4. Effect

The overall condition of production safety is generally stable and under control.

Year	The number of accidents	Injuries	Deaths
2009	0	0	0
2010	1	0	1
2011	0	0	0
2012	1	1	0
2013	1	0	1

The violation of safety operation instructions has been basically eliminated, together with a marked enhancement of the safety awareness of operating personnels, while protective measures have also been put in place. The specific rectification program of Safety Helmet and Safety Belt has reached 99% of migrant workers on construction sites. Among all migrant workers, 95% attribute the enhancement of their safety awareness to safety

inspection; 83% attribute their appropriate use of safety helmets and safety belts to special rectification programs; and 78% have noticed the markedly more strict safety requirements of enterprises on the use of safety helmets and safety belts.

2.5 Fire Safety Promotion Program

1. Background

About 70% of the houses in Huaihai Community are substandard houses with brick and wood structures, houses featuring stone-framed gates and western style garden apartments, etc, with a considerable proportion of the population living in a small area, in some cases, several families share one kitchen. What's more, the problems of residents' pulling electric wires in public corridors and wire aging are quite prominent, and thereby posing severe risks of fire. In 2009, 13 fire cases occurred in the sub-district, resulting in one death, with direct economic loss of 62,840 Yuan.

Analysis of the Causes of Fire in Huaihai Sub-district in 2009

Causes of fire	Incidence	Percentage (%)
Electrical equipment	6	46.15
Careless use of fire	4	30.77
Residents' negligence	1	7.69
Other	2	15.38

2. Plans

- Establish a base for fire education practice of the community
- Carry out propaganda and training of fire safety and practice drills
- Enhance inspections of fire safety
- Carry out special rectification on fire safety

3. Implementation

(a) Establish a base for fire education practice of the community

We readily established a public safety education base intended for schools and the society as a whole, with the theme of fire safety and adopting the educational approach of interactions, integrating knowledge, interest and participation in the process of education. It is done through historical data, display of real objects, fire cases, billboards of images and videos, facilities for people to experience in person, and computer inquiry systems plus other high-tech means inquiries, together with explanations from professional personnels and counselors of activities. In this way, popularization of fire safety knowledge and skills is made possible, including reporting of a fire, evacuation and self-rescue, putting out fire in its early stage, and the use of fire extinguishers.

(b) Carry out propaganda and training of fire safety and practice drills

- Propaganda and education of knowledge on fire safety and control to residents of the community

Knowledge on fire safety is propagated through cable TVs, homepage of the sub-district on the Internet, community newspaper, community broadcasting sites, media, etc. Meanwhile, fire propagandists send out handbooks concerning fire safety and notices on safety, etc. to residents, thus bringing knowledge of fire safety into communities and families with basically full coverage, resulting a sustained increase of the fire safety awareness among residents in the community. Since 2009, more than 100,000 copies of fire safety materials have been distributed, together with more than 320 versions of posters, billboards, and scrolls in total.

- Training of fire safety knowledge to employees in enterprises

Trainings are organized for employees and practitioners of various relevant enterprises within the jurisdiction, especially for owners and persons responsible of individual business entities with a lack of qualified fire management skills, who are required to attend lectures on fire safety on a regular basis. The trainings mainly concern management of fire safety, the use of firefighting equipments, fire extinguishing, evacuation and self-rescue. With such approaches, the employees' abilities of fire prevention has been markedly enhanced.

- Go all out for high-quality activities on "119" Fire Control Day

In combination with "119" Fire Awareness Week Activities, Huaihai safe community worked with residents and other institutions and enterprises within the jurisdiction, arranged a variety of activities with distinctive features, holding onto the philosophy of "propaganda goes first in the promotion of fire safety", while closely centering on the theme of "people's lives be put in the first place with everyone's participation in fire prevention and control". The coverage and influence of propaganda activities have been raised, while the fire safety awareness of the whole population and the ability of fire prevention and control of the society have been enhanced.

Propaganda and Training on Fire Safety in Huaihai Sub-district

Year	Number of stalls	Number of trainings	Number of fire drills
2009	23	26	28
2010	33	34	35
2011	56	51	54
2012	59	63	61
2013	56	65	63

(c) Enhance fire safety inspection

Inspections on fire safety of residential areas, business regions and enterprises within the jurisdiction are organized on a regular basis. And based on the increasing number of high-rise buildings, plus the susceptibility of high-rise buildings to fires in Huaihai Sub-district, professional personnels are organized to conduct comprehensive fire safety inspections of high-rise buildings and residential apartment blocks.

Inspection on Fire Safety Law Enforcement in Huaihai Community in 2009 - 2013

Year	Total number of inspections (household/time)	Fire risks detected (household/time)	Number of on-spot rectification (household/time)	Number of rectifications within required time limit (household/time)	Number of penalized entities
2009	1730	2049	2014	27	4
2010	2595	2045	1989	38	14
2011	3730	141	94	45	40 (of which 11 were "three suspended)
2012	6565	768	656	35	58 (of which 9 were "three suspended")
2013	7607	750	1591	166	75 (of which 39 were "three suspended")

In order to ensure a safe summer and safe winter for the elderly people in Huaihai Sub-district, the project group on safety promotion of the elderly specifically arranges safety checks by professional personnels on the safety use of gas and electricity in the homes of elderly people living alone, as well as households of senior citizens only. The safety checks are supported and funded by the government, sending professionals to examine and repair the facilities from door to door. Meanwhile, knowledge of the prevention of sunstroke and cooling down, plus safe use of electricity and gas is conveyed to the residents.

(d) Special rectification programs on fire safety

Special rectification programs are carried out by relevant departments such as the fire brigade, police station, the district's department of safety supervision, plus the safety supervision group of the sub-district in accordance with the change of seasons, and with respect to special situations found in the event of major festivals, major events and daily inspections.

Year	Rectification program	Content of Special Rectification
2009	Rectification and renovation of fire risks in the catering industry	Automatic foam fire extinguishers are installed in the kitchen stoves in restaurants, and the staffs in the catering industry are required to be familiar with " the three understands and three capabilities"
2010	"Fireproof walls" program in the community	Firefighting, escape and evacuation drills in the community and public places with people gathering
2011	Go all out in "five major actions"	Major investigation, major propaganda, major training, major drills and major renovation&rectification

2.6 Traffic Safety Promotion Program

1. Background

In 2009, 1668 traffic accidents occurred within the jurisdiction of Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district, resulting in 540 injuries and 1 death, with an economic loss of 2.638 million Yuan. The traffic accidents mainly comprised accidents between non-motor vehicles (22%), followed by accidents between motor vehicle and non-motor vehicle (21%), and accidents between motor vehicles (19%).

Among all accidents, the injuries between motor vehicles and pedestrians accounted for the most of all injury cases (45%), followed by accidents between non-motor vehicles (21%), and accidents between non-motor vehicles and pedestrians (18%).

2. Plans

- Strengthen publicity of traffic safety-related legislature in the community
- Continue to press ahead with traffic interventions at the intersection between Huaihai Road and South Huangpi Road
- Strengthen safety supervision of road construction

3. Implementation

(a) Strengthen publicity of traffic safety-related legislature in the community

Organization of propaganda and educational activities on the "Five Enters" of traffic safety with the theme of "building safe roads with concerted efforts of the police and the residents, and ensure road safety for every citizen". The traffic policemen organized activities of propaganda and education services on safety knowledge from door to door according to the needs of residents, schools, entities, and other public areas. The Oriental Forums on Traffic Safety were held in Huaihai community cultural centre and Activity rooms in the residential areas to improve the residents' awareness of traffic safety, enhance their sense of civility and self-protection awareness.

A List of Propaganda Activities of Traffic Safety

Activity Targeted population	Time	Theme	Activity form and content	Activity organization and participation
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School	May-September 2009	Shanghai 12 th Primary School Traffic Safety Calligraphy Art Works Collection Contest	Arts and traffic safety education combined	Received more than 50 pieces of student work, among which about 20 pieces of work are exhibited
	May-September 2010	Shanghai 13 th Primary School Traffic Safety Calligraphy Art Works Collection Contest	Arts and traffic safety education combined	Received more than 70 pieces of student work, among which 30 are exhibited
	2011-2013	Traffic safety starts from me	Opening traffic safety propaganda lesson	Organized more than 20 times, participated by more than 2,000 students and teachers
Community	2009-2013	Civilized travel guarantees life safety.	Opening traffic safety propaganda lesson	Organized 45 times, more than 2350 residents were benefited
		Traffic safety picture exhibition	Make panels, signage, stationery and other promotional materials for publicity according to the ages and behavioral characteristics of elderly, middle-aged and youth and teenagers in community	80 panels and 100 sets of promotional stationeries were made.
Unit	2009-2013	Seminar on the Road Traffic Safety Law of the People's Republic of China	Provide pre-holiday traffic safety education for motor vehicle drivers, and make inspections on vehicle safety and performance.	23 units and the traffic management department signed agreements on responsibility, 46 lectures were held participated by more than 1,200 people

A propaganda screen of traffic safety covering 300m² which is installed in Lansheng Building, Middle Huaihai Road, rolling from 9:00-21:00 every day knowledge on traffic safety and other relevant information, revolving with a frequency of more than 150 times a day, which enhanced the publicity of traffic safety.

(b) Continue to press ahead with traffic interventions at the intersection between Huaihai Road and South Huangpi Road

- With demonstration of law enforcement by the civil police, we select and assign policemen with exquisite proficiency and high competence to perform their duty at road intersections, and extend the duration when the policemen are on duty during rush hours to increase their guidance of traffic.

- Increase the number of traffic assistants at the intersections from four to eight, and organize volunteers of traffic civility to the intersections to perform duties and run propaganda activities, so that the requirements of "fixed personnels, fixed positions and set responsibilities" are met.

- Reduce injuries from traffic accidents by redefining the area of pavements at intersection areas with anti-skid paint, and increasing the friction coefficient of the road surface when the vehicles and pedestrians are passing through, so as to prevent sliding of vehicles and slipping of pedestrians.

- The devices of "pedestrian crossing voice reminders", which are connected with the traffic signal system, are installed. The device works by sensing the pedestrian's behaviours that are against traffic rules via infrared rays. When the traffic lights are red, the device will play "the traffic light is still red, please step back and wait". When the traffic lights turn green, it would send out signals for pedestrians to cross the road safely.

(c) Strengthen safety supervision of roads under construction

To strengthen safety supervision of construction sites on the roads within the jurisdiction, the construction crew are required to lay steel plates on the roads under construction. Both sunk type and embedded type are adopted at the junction between the road pavement and the steel plate to ensure the road is smooth and avoid accidents between the motor vehicles and non-motor vehicles due to uneven pavements; in terms of construction work during the night, warning lights and safety fences are required on the construction sites. Safety guards are also required for maintaining traffic order and ensuring road safety.

4. Effects

The overall number of traffic accidents, the number of injuries, and economic losses in the jurisdiction are all on the decrease.

Year	The number of accidents	Injuries	Economic losses (million)
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	2009	1668	540	263.8		
	2010	1434	550	278.1		
	2011	1502	524	249.1		
	2012	1413	506	224.7		
	2013	1378	459	205.9		

2.7 Home Safety Promotion Program

1. Background

Huaihai Sub-district consists mostly of old residential areas, with many burglary cases in 2009, posing a threat to the safety of the community. Over recent years, pet owners have been on the increase, and various conflicts caused by pets are also gradually increasing, such as disturbance to the elderly and kids and injury to residents occur from time to time due to of citizens walking their dogs in inappropriate manners. Accidental injuries of residents also occurred occasionally. That renders first-aid training to different groups necessary to improve the residents' capabilities of self-rescue and mutual aid. In recent years, food safety has also become a hotspot issue of social concern, and the government will focus on efforts to solve the important problem of food safety.

2. Plans

- Bringing crime prevention and control into the community
- Prevention of dog bites
- Bringing emergency training into the community
- Bringing food safety into the community

3. Implementation

(a) Bringing crime prevention and control into the community

In recent years, we have stepped up with the construction of "three defenses" facilities in residential areas, increasing or renewing a total of more than 200 watchdogs. The establishment of prevention and treatment of the

population which led by the comprehensive management team of social security and assisted by peace volunteer team is further strengthened. Currently, there are 1,420 peace-keeping volunteers, making patrols in the 114 grids of the sub-district for one hour respectively in the morning and afternoon every day. Each residents' committee is equipped with a loudspeaker for security patrol at night, mainly intended for the prevention of fire and burglaries, which has played a positive role in ensuring community security. The Office for Surveillance & Control in the sub-district has put into practice maintenance measures, giving full play to the preventive measures combining defense of property and people with the use of technology.

(b) Prevention of dog bites

The dog bite prevention program is divided into two stages, the first of which is the pilot stage (2010-2011), and pilot sites are set at Fusan and Jianliu residents' committees. Neighborhood dog management team has been formed, consisting of party organization of the residential quarters, residents' committee, property management company, property owners' committee and community civil police, all playing an active role in the standardizing and guiding residents to breed dogs in a civilized manner. The second stage is the promotion phase (2012 - now), during which the successful experiences of Jianliu and Fusan residents' committees are promoted to guide the formation autonomic management organizations of dog-breeding. The members of the organizations developed conventions for dog owners to obey, advocating civilized manner of dog-breeding under the guidance of law and with a scientific basis, so that the dog owners and residents who do not raise dogs coexist with each other in mutual tolerance, understanding and harmony.

● **Promotion of an atmosphere of dog-keeping in a civilized manner**

Facilities for propaganda in the community, including billboards, blackboards, and websites, are made full use of to vigorously advocating dog-keeping in a civilized manner. Reminders of set safety tips are also prepared for dog-keepers in residential areas, public corridors, and elevators to regulate and promote appropriate approaches of dog-keeping, so as to improve the residents' civilized manner of conduct. The communities also invite pet experts, health service center professionals and, civil police of the community, etc., to impart knowledge of appropriate dog-keeping to residents, interpreting the newly issued Dog-keeping Ordinance and organize large-scale publicity & training events each year, creating an atmosphere of civilized dog-raising.

● **Establish Pet Club**

Pet clubs have been explored and set up in Fusan, Fusi, Fuxing and Jianliu residential areas, where dog-keepers

practice self-management, build community-based communicative platforms on proper dog-keeping, and providing dog-raising households with knowledge on dog registration, prevention of dog bites, immunization of dogs, and scientific dog-raising methods. The community offers utensils for protection of dog-induced injuries and cleaning to the pet clubs for free, and encourages and supports self-management behaviors on proper dog-keeping by club members.

- **Sign conventions on civilized dog-keeping**

Residents' committees, owners committee, property management companies, and pets club are all encouraged to participate in the development of regulations for the self-discipline of dog owners, which involves to vaccination of the dogs in due time, safety protection measures during dog-walking, and cleaning up dog faeces promptly. The regulations also indicates that anyone is banned from raising dogs is his or her dog injures other people for more than 3 times a year. Till now, more than 500 dog-keepers have signed the Agreement on Keeping Dogs in a Civilized Manner.

- (c) **Organization of community-based first-aid training**

The Huaihai safe community has been continually carrying out primary first-aid trainings within the community to popularize first-aid knowledge for the public, improve people's ability of self-rescue and mutual aid, and reduce casualties and disabilities caused by natural disasters and sudden events.

- Design training courses for rescue on the spot

Forms of training:

- ☑ Combination of teaching theory via multimedia and practice on human body models

- ☑ The approaches and contents of training are adjusted in the process of training according to the different natures of the professions of the learners

- ☑ The trainees will receive certificate of first-aider after passing the assessments

Training contents: (16 class-hours)

The contents include: Firstly, the four skills in handling trauma, namely, the termination of bleeding, bandaging, fixation of bone fracture, transport of injured personnels; Secondly, artificial respiration, external cardiac massage, on-site CPR; Thirdly, the handling of common accidents of burns, poisoning (chemicals and food poisoning), electric shock, drowning, carbon monoxide poisoning, hanging and first-aid skills for other emergency situations at home.

New Concept of rescue	1 hours
CPR theory (including airway choking)	2 hours
Common acute symptoms(acute heart attack, syncope, shock, etc.)	1 hours
Disasters and accidents (traffic, earthquakes, fires, electric shock, drowning, gas poisoning, food poisoning, etc.)	1.5 hours
Emergency trauma theory (bleeding, bandaging, fracture fixation and handling)	1.5 hours
CD Teaching	1 hours
Practice of CPR	4 hours
Practice of trauma care	4 hours

- Teacher Training

Quality of teachers influences the quality of the entire training process. We selected some comrades from teachers of the community's educational workstations and the residents' committees to attend the teacher training classes held by the Red Cross by stages and in different groups, gradually establishing a team of teachers for first-aid training with a stable composition, proficiency in first-aid skills, and an excellent level of teaching.

- Publicize and popularize, and energetically organize training

Through means of propaganda such as promotional brochure, the Internet, media, blackboard, bulletin boards, etc., we stepped up publicity efforts to make the residents of the community major subjects involved in "first-aid training programs". Since 2009, we have trained first-aiders and conveyed knowledge of first-aid to some other residents, the two adding up to 800. We organize competitions of retraining first-aiders and primary first-aid training including cardiopulmonary resuscitation, bleeding, bandaging, and fracture fixation. The contents first-aiders have learned are consolidated in this way and their capabilities of rescuing are also improved.

(d) Bringing food safety into community

- Strengthen propaganda and training on food safety

Give full play to the residents' committees' role as a propaganda means, put up posters of food safety, distribute promotional materials on knowledge of food safety to the residents, and conduct surveys of knowledge on food safety, organize residents to watch videos on the identification of green food, etc. Through the means of health propaganda such as "Healthy shopping in the supermarket", "five principles for everyone", we provided on-site advisory services and propaganda of food and drug safety to promote healthy ideas and guide residents to sort out small family medical kits on a regular basis, develop good eating habits, and to improve the coverage of self-protection awareness and knowledge on food and drug safety.

- Conduct special rectification on food safety

We focus on strengthening supervision of food safety, strictly control of food safety starting from the sources, and endeavour to ensure absolute safety of food sources. With special rectification campaigns organized during key periods such as May Day, National Day, and Mid-Autumn Festival, we aim at ensuring food safety during the holiday seasons.

In terms of issues such as "hogwash oil" and "food additives" which have aroused social concern, we work with law enforcement departments such as the industrial and commercial sector, food and drug administrations, etc, to carry out training of practical knowledge on food additives and edible oils. We enhance the supervision of edible oils, food additives, meat products, etc. 53 specific inspections with law enforcement were carried out, testing 510 food products in a rapid manner. Among the 78 laboratory samples taken, 98.41% reached the standards required, basically eliminating the occurrence of food safety issues, and gradually establishing the protective system for food safety based on honesty in production, safety in processing, standardization in product circulation, as well as confidence in consumption.

4. Effects

- The incidence concerning public security were steady and brought under control.

2009-2013 Data Comparison on Security Cases in Residential Area

Year	Number of cases	Average Level of Incidence of Criminal Cases per 10,000 People in The City / Huaihai	Public security evaluation score
2009	75		
2010	35	52.7/35.5	90.13
2011	21	54.2/37.8	82.74
2012	34	51.314/42.289	81.34
2013	20	57.536/43.326	83.14

● In 2013, the project team conducted periodic assessments on intervention programs of the prevention of dog bites, distributing 100 questionnaires to dog-keeping and non-dog-keeping households. The results of the survey are shown in the Table below.

Effectiveness of intervention	Greatly improved	Improved	No improvement
Publicity and popularization	64%	36%	0%
Obtaining dog-raising permit	100%	0%	0%
Vaccination in due time	100%	0%	0%
Protective measures taken when walking the dog	90%	8%	2%
Improvement in environmental hygiene	88%	10%	2%
Satisfaction with the status quo on the dog-keeping	86%	8%	6%

In parallel with the above safety promotion programs, we also attached great importance to the safety intervention of other high-risk groups of the community, conducting positive intervention on domestic violence, persons released from prison after re-education through labor, drug addicts, and persons with suicidal tendencies.

Interventions on Domestic Violence

In an effort to prevent and combat home violence and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the elderly, women and children, and according to the requirements in the Several Opinions on the Prevention and Suppression of Domestic Violence in Shanghai, Huaihai Sub-district began its initiative in creating a "Zero-Domestic Violence Community" in 2012.

Measures of intervention:

1. Along with the establishment of a "zero-domestic violence community" leadership group, an anti-domestic violence volunteer team was formulated, with the development of a long-term working mechanism against domestic violence. Anti-domestic violence complaints stations have also been founded in the communities, and function to facilitate the residents in launching complaints of domestic violence. In this way, violent tendencies caused by disputes and contradictions of families are promptly detected, stopped and mediated, so as to get domestic violence resolved within the local community.

2. Women's Legal Aid Centre has also been set up in Huaihai Sub-district. A specialized personnel is designated to receive visitors in the window of Comprehensive Management and Reception Centre every Wednesday, to safeguard the rights of women and provide legal consultations and assistance services against domestic violence.

3. With attention to people's mental health, psychological counseling rooms have been set up in the Community's Cultural Centre, inviting experts from Counselors Association and other professional organizations to give lectures on psychological health for residents at irregular intervals, providing residents with free counseling services once a week and offering psychological counseling to residents in need.

4. Hold lectures on the protection of women's legitimate rights and interests, and proper handling of interpersonal relationships, guide females to properly handle of family relations between mother and daughter-in-law, husband and wife, and parents and children, as well as family etiquette, enhance awareness and ability of self-protection, and cultivate a positive attitude towards life and confidence in sustained self-improvement.

5. Residents are encouraged to join the volunteer team called "ambassadors of harmony", which helps expand

the scope of public participation. Carry out "harmonious family, happy family" poll, and publicity & education activities with the themes of family virtues e.g. "If you love me, then do not hurt me". The community also promotes civilized and healthy family lifestyles, advocating the concepts of gender equality and marital harmony, and enhance the ethical concept of family members, abandon domestic violence, and resolve family conflicts through peaceful dialogues.

Achievements:

After years of efforts, the community has seen an increasingly strong atmosphere of "equal, harmonious and civilized family relationships", together with a gradual increase in the coverage of public participation. 10 neighborhoods have become "zero domestic violence community". We intend on building an additional 10 more "zero domestic violence community" before the end of 2014, realizing a 100% coverage of non-violence in communities. The long-term mechanism featuring early detection, early prevention and early treatment of domestic violence has taken into shape. Since 2012, no incidence injury cases concerning domestic violence has ever occurred within the sub-district.

Interventions for persons released from reeducation-through-labor

By the end of 2013, there have been 292 persons released from prison and reeducation-through-labor in Huaihai Sub-district, including 243 released prisoners, and 49 released from reeducation-through-labor; 138 of these people lived in the sub-district and are among the registered households, while other persons were living outside the jurisdiction of Huaihai Sub-district.

Measures of intervention:

1. Ensure that any person released from prison is picked up by family members and get help with registration of residence. The families of persons released from prison and reeducation-through-labor are informed in advance to pick the persons up in time after their release. With some exception, the persons released from prison or reeducation-through-labor are assisted by relevant departments of Sub-district to help them get back to their residential areas. For those whose household registration have been canceled, or those with migrated household registration, relevant departments are supposed to help them with paperwork related to registration and settlement as soon as possible after their release from prison and reeducation-through-labor.

2. Guidance of schooling. Persons whose conditions accord with those required for schooling shall be provided

with guidance and assistance in schooling after their release from prison and reeducation-through-labor, in order to ensure that their school qualifications are free of discrimination.

3. Promote employment. On one hand, provision of appropriate employment guidance and training of skills, plus encouragement on self-employment or their finding jobs on their own; and on the other, establishment of bases with transitional job positions, which provide temporary employment opportunities for persons released from prison and reeducation-through-labor with difficulties in finding jobs.

4. Provide social assistance. Persons released from prison and reeducation-through-labor with poor and difficult living conditions, should be provided with minimum living allowance, temporary living allowance, unemployment insurance, medical insurance and other social assistance according to the relevant social security policy and by law.

5. Actively carry out psychological counseling and legal education to help persons released from prison and reeducation-through-labor timely adjust their mental state after release, facilitate their integration into the community as soon as possible, and enhance their legal awareness to prevent and reduce re-offense.

Achievements:

By the end of 2013, a total of 288 people had been helped and educated, with 98.6% of the persons having been helped or educated. The implementation of intervention programs facilitated the integration of the persons released from prison and reeducation-through-labor into the society as soon as possible, enhanced their legal awareness, and prevented and reduced the possibility of re-offense. Throughout 2013, only 2 persons released from prison and reeducation-through-labor offended the law for a second time, rendering re-offense rate less than 1%, well below the average standard in Shanghai.

Interventions for drug users

We esteem the anti-drug campaign as an important and regular work, which is planned, deployed, checked and implemented together, so that the community drug prevention and anti-drug efforts are continuously strengthened.

Interventions:

1. Improvement of the network, and establishing leadership group of work against drug abuse. Relying on standardized construction of the Comprehensive Management Center of the Sub-district, a three-level anti-drug network covering the Sub-district, social workstation and neighborhood committee was founded. The sub-district has an anti-drug social workstation with 8 anti-drug social workers and 1 full-time anti-drug cadre, with an annual

anti-drug budget of 250,000 Yuan as funds for special work, so that the community's anti-drug project is fueled with human resources, material support and financial supply.

2. Early intervention and further push forward the drug rehabilitation and help and education in the community. We need to ensure the quality of drug rehabilitation, the sufficiency of help and education the drug addicts get, and stay informed of the situation of the drug addicts under treatment, and intervene as early as possible so that they can get the necessary education and assistance they're in need of. It is also of necessity to organize the drug addicts to learn the relevant laws and regulations, including the Anti-drug Law and the Regulation on Drug Rehabilitation, for the sake of enhancing their awareness in resistance and refusal to drugs.

3. Formation of a three-dimensional help and education system with the participation of various stakeholders. We have established a help and education system called "five-in-one", with the participation of anti-drug cadres, community police, anti-drug workers, cadres of residents' committees, plus volunteers or family members of drug addicts. The system has aroused the attention of drug rehabilitation centres, families and society as a whole, thus staying fully informed of and mastering the dynamic information of the rehabilitators who have withdrawn from drug abuse, interviewing, contacting and communicating with and providing psychological counseling and physical examinations at regular intervals for these people, so that their conditions are kept under control.

4. With the principle of putting people first, we performed individualized management of drug addicts (rehabilitators) under treatment. Drug addicts are assessed and evaluated according to the standards, and are classified, managed and received comprehensive interventions in accordance with the results of the assessment, with special attention to providing diversified services for the drug addicts (rehabilitators) under treatment in the community e.g. offering financial care, psychological counseling, and job training , so as to help the drug addicts (rehabilitators) get rid of drug addiction and get back to society.

5. Enhance efforts on the publicity and education of the anti-narcotics campaign with the aid of vox populi. We take advantage of special days relevant to the anti-narcotics campaign such as International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on June 26, World AIDS Day, etc, and extensively carry out publicity and education activities against drug abuse, with the themes of "Boycott Drugs, and Participate In Anti-Drug Campaigns", so that more people would get to know about illegal drugs and recognize the hazards of drugs. Specifically, publicity and education should be strengthened among young people, to keep them away from drugs and cherish life.

Achievements:

<p>Through concerted efforts of the anti-drug workers and the society, a long-term mechanism for the anti-drug program in the community gradually takes form and become common practice, and has achieved remarkable results in drug control. The help and education program has gradually gained recognition from drug addicts undergoing drug rehabilitation and those who have withdrawn from drug abuse. Meanwhile, people who have successfully rehabilitated from drug abuse have gained increasing capabilities to earn their own living, and to get integrated into the society. The supervision on the community’s drug users has become more and more standardized, effectively preventing the relapse of those who have rehabilitated from drug abuse.</p> <p>Interventions on Suicidal Tendency</p> <p>There haven’t been suicide cases in the jurisdiction of Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district.</p> <p>Nevertheless, we carried out different types of intervention on the senior citizens, patients with fatal illnesses who are extremely pessimistic about life, students and white-collar workers who are constantly under pressure, plus other conditions that could possibly lead to depression. For example, we bring psychological comfort to the elderly by pairing senior citizens in the jurisdiction, sending volunteers to provide care for the elderly; we have also set up a Cancer Club among the fatally-ill patients, in the hope of helping them to get relief both through their own effort and by communicating with other cancer patients, so as to re-establish confidence in life; we offered psychological counseling to students by introducing the approaches of psychology courses and activities, etc; by establishing platforms such as sports clubs and “homes to white-collar workers”, white-collar workers are able to make friends and participate in sports and fitness activities, thereby enriching the leisure life of white-collar workers.</p> <p>By running caring programs intended for different groups, we created a warm, relaxed, and harmonious environment for learning, working and living for our residents, thus effectively reducing the suicide rate.</p>	
<p>Part E Indicator 3 (Programs that target high-risk groups and environments, and programs that promote safety for vulnerable groups)</p>	
<p>3.1 Programs of Safety Promotion and Injury Prevention designed and implemented for High-Risk Groups</p> <p>3.1.1 Interventions for Falls Prevention of the Elderly</p>	

1. Background

Recent years have witnessed a high incidence of accidental falls among the elderly. Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district has been providing systematic services of home safety to the elderly over the past few years, thus bringing down the incidence of accidental falls by reducing unnecessary trips of the senior population.

2. Plans

● Running sustained trainings on falls prevention of the elderly, as described previously in the safety programs intended for the elderly

- Offering free household management services
- Improving day care services for the elderly
- Helping the elderly with bathing
- The "Old Buddies" pairing program

3. Implementation

(a) Offering free household management services

In an effort to bring down the risk of falls in the senior population when they are doing housework, we came up with home-based caring programs, which centres on providing day-care and household management services, health care services and spiritual comfort. We provide one hour of free household management service for elderly people aged above 80, thereby reducing the risk of falls when doing housework. The number of senior citizens who benefited from the program was 1,021 in 2009, 1,102 in 2010, 1,058 in 2011, 1,413 in 2012, and increasing to 2,320 in 2013.

(b) Improve the day care services for elderly

Following the three previously constructed daycare centres for the elderly in the communities of Fusan, Xicheng and Jianliu, Shunchang Daycare Centre for the elderly was newly built in 2009, and the Jianliu daycare centre for the elderly was relocated and reconstructed in 2010. Currently, there are approximately 100 senior citizens in the four daycare centres. The elderly people enjoy leisure and entertainments, read newspapers, and get health care counseling in the daycare centre, which not only provides day care services but also reduces the risk of accidental falls for the elderly compared with if they're in their own homes. This year, the Fuxingyuan Centre for Healthy Living for the elderly will be newly built.

(c) Services to help the elderly with bathing

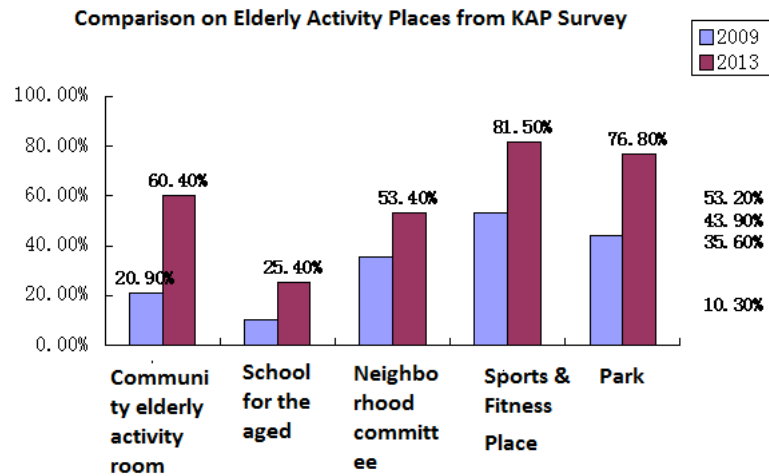
Most of the old houses in Huaihai Sub-district assume the structure of several households sharing one bathroom and one kitchen, which is very inconvenient for the elderly to take a bath and is likely to cause injury. Because of this, Huaihai Sub-district provided free services to more than 200 childless elderly people and elderly people living alone, helping them with bathing every winter by arranging the “elderly helpers” to accompany the elderly people on their way to designated shower rooms, thereby reducing the risk of accidental injury of the elderly while taking bath at home.

(d) The recent addition of "Old Buddies" pairing program

The “Old Buddies” pairing program which involves the “junior elderly” (aged over 60) volunteering to help the “senior elderly” (aged over 80). 172 volunteers i.e. the “junior elderly” (aged above 60) were recruited and trained in Huaihai Sub-district, each of them were paired with five “senior elderly”, offering them services of health intervention which involves one phone call every two days and one visit at their homes a week, so as to ensure that the “senior elderly” people get timely care from volunteers of the community. The current services include psychological care, accidental falls prevention, prevention and treatment of chronic diseases, safe medication use, and home safety for senior citizens.

4. Effects

Through KAP surveys in 2009 and 2013, the elderly’s access to safety knowledge, their participation in publicity activities of safety, and their activities in elderly’s activity rooms, schools for senior citizens have been significantly improved.



3.1.2 Prevention and Intervention for High-Risk Groups Working at Height

1. Background

The Huaihai Sub-district has nearly 35 commercial buildings, residential buildings, buildings for both residential and commercial use, and apartment buildings, with the need of two to four times of glass curtain wall cleaning a year. In addition, there are 8 construction sites and demolition & relocation bases, where there is high possibility of falling from heights.

2. Plans

- Strengthen safety knowledge training for people working at heights.
- Strengthen safety check on people working at heights.

<p>3. Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthen safety training of employees <p>We firmly adhere to organizing specific safety trainings for property management departments and departments in charge of cleaning in the jurisdiction. With strict implementation of the principle of "the three cowries to ensure safety: safety lock, safety belt and anti-skid cushions", and measures of "two ropes for every individual, clearing protective areas on the ground, personnels for supervision and surveillance, operators working at heights and personnels responsible for the safety management of construction sites must be certified". Over the past five years, there have been 4,650 person-times of migrant workers' participation in our trainings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthen safety checks of employees <p>We insist on conducting special checks on construction sites, demolition & relocation bases, workers operating at heights for cleaning or property & engineering maintenance purposes. Certification and work permits are required for operation at height, and we have organized 48 safety examinations in enterprises, and 15 special checks of high-risk industries. 77 cases of safety risks were found, among which most cases involved cleaning of the exterior walls, with incidences of "one person operating with the attachment of only one rope", incidences of operating on herringbone ladders without central ropes or anti-skid cushions, and workers operating at height failing to wear helmets. The safety risks detected during the checks were rectified on the spot, preventing the occurrence of accidents.</p> <p>4. Effects</p> <p>Through safety education, publicity and training, and special checks in recent years, violations of safety rules have been basically eliminated. What's more, the operating workers' safety awareness have been significantly enhanced, the protective measures were put in place, and the operating workers' violation of the rules (such as operation at height without helmets, without safety ropes or using only one rope etc.) have been completely eliminated.</p>	
<p>3.2 Describe the safety promotion and injury prevention programs implemented against high-risk environment.</p> <p>3.2.1 Traffic safety program of high-risk intersections (improving the environment of high-risk traffic</p>	

intersections)

1. Background

In 2011, two traffic accidents occurred within six months at the intersection between Hefei Road and Madang Road, resulting in three deaths, both of the accidents were caused by non-motorized vehicles and pedestrians crushed by large muck trucks that were turning right.

2. Plans

- Strengthen traffic safety interventions at high-risk intersection
- Strengthen traffic safety interventions at other intersections.

3. Implementation

(a) Traffic safety interventions for the intersection between Hefei Road and Madang Road

☑Optimize traffic management measures for intersections

- Planning driving routes of large trucks

There are quite a few narrow roads running across populated areas such as residential quarters, schools, hospitals in Huaihai Sub-district resembling the intersection between Hefei Road and Madang Road. The traffic management department should set time limits for large truck drivers' working hours when reviewing the large truck transportation route. In order to avoid similar accidents at intersections between relatively narrow roads, the trucks should should also be limited to drive on main stems only.

- Restrictions on right turning of large trucks

Both of the two traffic accidents that occurred at the intersection between Hefei Road and Madang Road were caused by right-turning muck trucks. The road traffic management department set prominent warning signs at the intersection where the accidents took place, prohibiting heavy trucks with a capacity of over 5T from turning right at the intersection to avoid accidents.

- Retrocession of the stop mark for motor vehicles

An analysis of the two traffic accidents at the intersection between Hefei Road and Madang Road revealed a big difference between the radius of the front and rear wheels of the large vehicles, reaching up to 0.6~1.5m, so that the

rear wheel is easy to bump into and crush the nearby pedestrians and non-motorized vehicles when turning right. Secondly, the non-motor vehicles are easily bumped into when the large vehicles are turning right if they stop too far forward. Therefore, the vehicle stop mark at the intersection between Hefei Road and Madang Road was redefined and retreated one meter, to reduce the risk of non-motorized vehicles being crushed by heavy truck.

☒ **Optimization of management measures for vehicles entering and leaving of the surrounding areas of construction sites**

The high frequency of large muck trucks' entering and exiting of the "Fuxing Tiandi" construction site, which is located 20 meters east of the intersection between Hefei Road and Madang Road, was also one of the culprits for the occurrence of the two accidents. To ensure the safety of vehicles entering and leaving the construction sites, the following intervention measures are adopted:

- Installment of reflective mirrors

The gates of construction sites limited the visual field of truck drivers. In order to increase the driver's field of vision, reflective mirrors were installed specifically at the gates of construction sites across the road. In this way, drivers are able to have a clear view of both sides of the road, reduce the visual blind spots and make the right judgments.

- Install warning lights

Warning lights are installed at prominent areas of the site gate. When vehicles enter or exit the construction sites, the warning light flashes to alert the pedestrians, motor and non-motor vehicles passing by, so that they can avoid rushing into the trucks that are entering and exiting the construction sites.

- Safety officers directing traffic in and out

Two safety officers dressed in obvious reflective vests are placed at the gates of construction sites. When a truck enters or exits the site, the safety officers shall direct the routes of other vehicles, in order to avoid collision with pedestrians and vehicles.

☒ **Improve the management measures of large muck trucks**

Most of the mucks on the construction sites in Huaihai Sub-district are under the management Shanghai Lutong Company. Once accidents occur, the company was immediately contacted, recruiting human, material and financial resources to solve the problem, thus enhancing the management of heavy muck trucks.

- Install GPS positioning and monitoring system

GPS positioning and monitoring and intercom systems were installed on heavy muck trucks on construction sites. The GPS positioning and monitoring system initiates its monitoring function once the vehicle gets started. Once violation of traffic rules such as speeding, running red lights, or failing to follow the designated routes, the GPS system would transmit the information back to the company's Centre of Monitoring & Control, which then reminds the driver to abide by traffic rules through the intercom system, thereby eliminating hidden dangers of dangerous driving.

- Installation of security rear-view cameras

Security rear-view cameras are installed at the front, rear and right rear sides of the large muck trucks on the construction sites. The video automatically switches the image of different sides when the truck turns right, reverses or drives forward, in order to avoid blind zones for the driver when the truck turns right or reverses.

- Intensify the daily management of large muck trucks

Make general checks on the implementation of safety responsibilities of the passenger/freight transport enterprises, focus on checking the implementation of vehicle dynamic monitoring system and GPS monitoring measures, "doorway" management to check the drivers' credentials prior to their employment, check the qualifications of both the vehicle and the driver and whether the trucks are under "vehicles subordination" or illegal leasing and subcontracting, so that any hidden danger is identified in time and urged for rectification within certain time limit.

(b) Traffic Safety Interventions for Other Intersections

☒The peninsula-like extending security partition fencing at the intersection between Hefei Road and South Chongqing Road

The intersection was originally one of the accident-prone road sections due to the four pillars of the elevated road which causes blind zones to drivers' visual fields. Because of this, the left-turning(from north to the east) vehicles at the intersection are likely to collide with non-motor vehicles, pedestrians and vehicles traveling from south to north, causing injuries and deaths.

Taking into consideration of the facts that the intersection is a T-junction, and that Hefei Road is a one-way road where vehicles can only travel from east to west, the peninsula-like extending security partition fencing is installed on

the south of the intersection, forcing the left turning(from north to west) motor vehicles, non-motorized vehicles and pedestrians to turn left in the central area, thus avoiding the blind zones in the visual field of drivers caused by the pillars, and ensuring road safety at the intersection.

4. Effects

Since the implementation of new interventions, the effect of safety rectification and improvement of high-risk intersections is obvious, and no traffic accidents of the kind have occurred since the implementation of intervention program.

3.2.2 Miniature fire extinguishing programs (intended for the fire-prone substandard houses with a high risk of fire)

1. Background

About 70% of the houses in Huaihai community belong to the category of old-style residential buildings e.g. substandard houses, stone-gated houses and garden houses with an exotic appeal, with a considerable proportion of the population living in a relatively small area, sometimes with several families sharing one kitchen. Major fire safety risks such as residents' pulling electric wires and aging of wires in shared corridors are quite prominent, posing severe fire hazards.

2. Plans

- Set up fire extinguishing sites
- Set up workstation for fire prevention and control
- Renovate public facilities
- Organize fire evacuation drills

3. Implementation

In order to bring down the incidence of fire injuries both avoiding fire and improving the effect of evacuation in

Huaihai Sub-district, we have set up small fire extinguishing sites and workstations for fire prevention & control in the substandard living quarters in the sub-district according to the principles of safety, utility and effectivity, so that hidden risks of fire in the community are dealt with as early as possible.

(a) Small fire extinguishing spots have been set up in the substandard living quarters. We have been providing 2,000 small fire extinguishers every year in the shared regions of residents' public kitchens, public corridors. Till the end of 2013, the number of small fire extinguishers we have supplied reached 6,000, covering 50% of the substandard living quarters in the sub-district. In addition, 1,000 fire blankets were allocated to households of elderly people living alone and shared kitchens, which played a positive role in eliminating fire hazard.

(b) Workstations for fire prevention & control have been established in 20 residents' committees. These workstations which function as secondary fire management system in the community's fire safety grid construction, have cooperated with community civil police in the publicity, education and training of safety, investigation of hidden danger, establishment of fire extinguishing spots in public areas, as well as allocation, check and renovation of equipments and devices, and making sure of the normal functioning of fire extinguishers.

(c) Huaihai Community invests more than 1 million Yuan each year in the renovation of public kitchens and installation of fire sprinklers in the public areas of substandard living quarters. Within five years, the community has finished the renovation of 133 places of shared kitchens, and the installation of fire sprinklers in 509 residential buildings.

(d) Organize fire evacuation drills. We teach residents the proper way of using fire extinguishers and organize fire evacuation drills by first training group leaders of residential buildings and the group leaders of residents, and then extending to the community residents. Meanwhile, to raise the safety awareness of community residents and employees of institutions and enterprises in the sub-district, the propaganda of fire safety in "the nine small public places with a relatively small area but condense customer flow", and organize relevant institutions and enterprises, plus masses in the community to conduct fire evacuation drills, so that of fire evacuation drills becomes a regular and institutionalized practice.

4. Effects

Since 2009, the number of community-based fire accidents is generally in downward trend, declining from 13

<p>incidences in 2009 to 4 incidences in 2013, a conspicuous decline in the occurrence of fire accidents, indicating that fire cases of the community stable and remain under control.</p> <p>The residents' awareness of fire safety knowledge in the community has shown significant improvement. The results of KAP surveys in the form of questionnaires which were conducted in 2009 and 2013 reveal that the number of community residents going to the community's fire station regularly to learn fire safety knowledge has significantly increased, together with improved skills of self-rescue & mutual aid and emergency evacuation. According to statistics, the proportion of residents with proficiency of fire safety knowledge increased from 36.9% in 2009 to 61.9% in 2013, meaning the fire safety knowledge has been extended to the masses both deeply and extensively .</p>	
<p>Part F Indicator 4 (Programs that are based on the available evidence)</p>	
<p>4.1 Describe the evidence-based strategies/programs that have been implemented for different age- groups and environments.</p> <p>The intervention program of falls prevention for the elderly is based on the “KAP of Falls Prevention among Main Care-Givers of Old People in The Community and Its Relation to the Fall Rate of Old People” by Professor Sun Jing from Peking University School of Nursing;</p> <p>The safety program for the disabled is based on a survey of the needs of the disabled people in the community and “Modern Ideology of Disability Rehabilitation, Policy, and a Research on Community-Based Rehabilitation System” by Qiu Zhuoying and Li Duo from the Information Research Institution under the China Rehabilitation Research Center;</p> <p>The program for children and school safety is based on “the advocacy Child Injury Prevention” issued by the China Centre of Disease Control and Prevention, and the book "Demonstration Studies on Youth Risk Behavior Intervention" by Jiang Guangrong;</p> <p>The first aid training program under the home safety interventions is based on the Primary First Aid Manual of Shanghai Red Cross published by the Shanghai Jiaotong University;</p> <p>The traffic safety intervention program is based on the”A Study on Identification and Control of Risk Factors of</p>	

<p>Road Traffic Accidents” by Zheng Jianhu from Fuzhou University;</p> <p>The fire safety intervention programs are based on “Self-aid and Buddy-aid in Fire and Emergency Management of Injured Personnels” by Yue Maoyun, Liu Zhiguo et al.</p> <p>The workplace safety program is based on the “Safe Production and Emergency Drills Affairs” (published by the Science Press).</p> <p>The above evidences of safety programs provided effective technical support for the planning and implementation of safety interventions to ensure the reliability, rationality and effectiveness of the implementation of safety programs. The statistics of injury surveillance in the community reveals that the injury of community accidents is in stable and controllable, and shows a downward trend.</p> <p>The comprehensive capability of the community in resisting risk factors of injury has been significantly enhanced, and the safety awareness of community residents has improved significantly.</p>	
<p>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 Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden), other scientific institutions, or knowledgeable organizations about the development and/or implementation of evidence-based strategies? Which ones?</p> <p>We conducted a collaborative research and implementation of rehabilitation & training programs for the disabled with Ruijin Hospital Luwan Branch and the Community Health Service Centre. The disabled people’s capability of self-protection and restoration of the functions of their related limbs has been improved through planned and targeted rehabilitation training, with part of the disabled group gaining basic self-care abilities and the skills to reintegrate into the society.</p>	
<p>Part G Indicator 5 (Programs that document the frequency and causes of injuries)</p>	
<p>5.1 What local data is used to determine the injury prevention strategies?</p>	

Huaihai Community has been improving its workflow of injury surveillance, further broadening the accident and injury surveillance network, and extending the injury monitoring sites from health care institutions to non-health care institutions and the government's functional departments, in order to stay informed of the community's prevalence of injury and risk factors, providing a scientific basis for the implementation of interventions.

The approaches of injury surveillance mainly involve government departments, community hospitals, professional institutions and residents survey.

1. Government functional departments: accident and injury statistics data from functional departments of the government e.g. Department of safety surveillance and management, traffic management team, police station and fire brigade

Year	Production Safety			Traffic Safety			Fire Safety			Social Security		
	Number of accidents	Number of Injuries	Number of Deaths	The number of accidents	Number of accidents	Number of deaths	Number of Injuries	Number of Deaths	The number of accidents	Number of accidents	Number of accidents	Number of Injuries
2009	0	0	0	1668	540	0	13	0	1668	75	0	0
2010	1	0	1	1434	550	1	9	0	1434	35	0	0
2011	0	0	0	1502	524	0	6	0	1502	21	0	0
2012	1	1	0	1413	506	1	7	0	1413	34	0	0
2013	1	0	1	1487	489	1	4	0	1487	20	0	0
Data Source	District safety supervision and management bureau			District traffic police squadron detachment No.11			Huaihai police station Xintiandi police station			Huaihai police station Xintiandi police station		

2. Injury monitoring sites in community hospitals: Ruijin Hospital Luwan Branch, Huaihai Community Health Service Centre and Health Service Station

Injury Causes Summary from Injury Surveillance Points in

2009 -2013

Year	Tumble /falling		Objects / utensils mechanical action		Animal injury		Traffic accidents		Burning /Scalding		Other		Total
	Number of cases	Ratio (%)	Number of cases	Ratio (%)	Number of cases	Ratio (%)	Number of cases	Ratio (%)	Number of cases	Ratio (%)	Number of cases	Ratio (%)	Number of cases
2009	76	28.91	94	35.74	53	20.15	14	5.32	14	5.32	12	4.56	263
2010	89	36.48	75	30.74	43	17.62	26	10.66	8	3.27	3	1.23	244
2011	36	29.75	42	34.71	22	18.18	13	10.75	1	0.83	7	5.78	121
2012	76	41.31	63	34.24	30	16.3	9	4.89	0	0	6	3.26	184
2013	70	42.42	63	38.18	1	0.61	5	3.03	8	4.85	18	10.91	165
Total	347	35.51	337	34.49	149	15.25	67	6.86	31	3.17	46	4.71	977

3. Residents survey: household survey on residents through questionnaires and interviews on a "one to one" basis

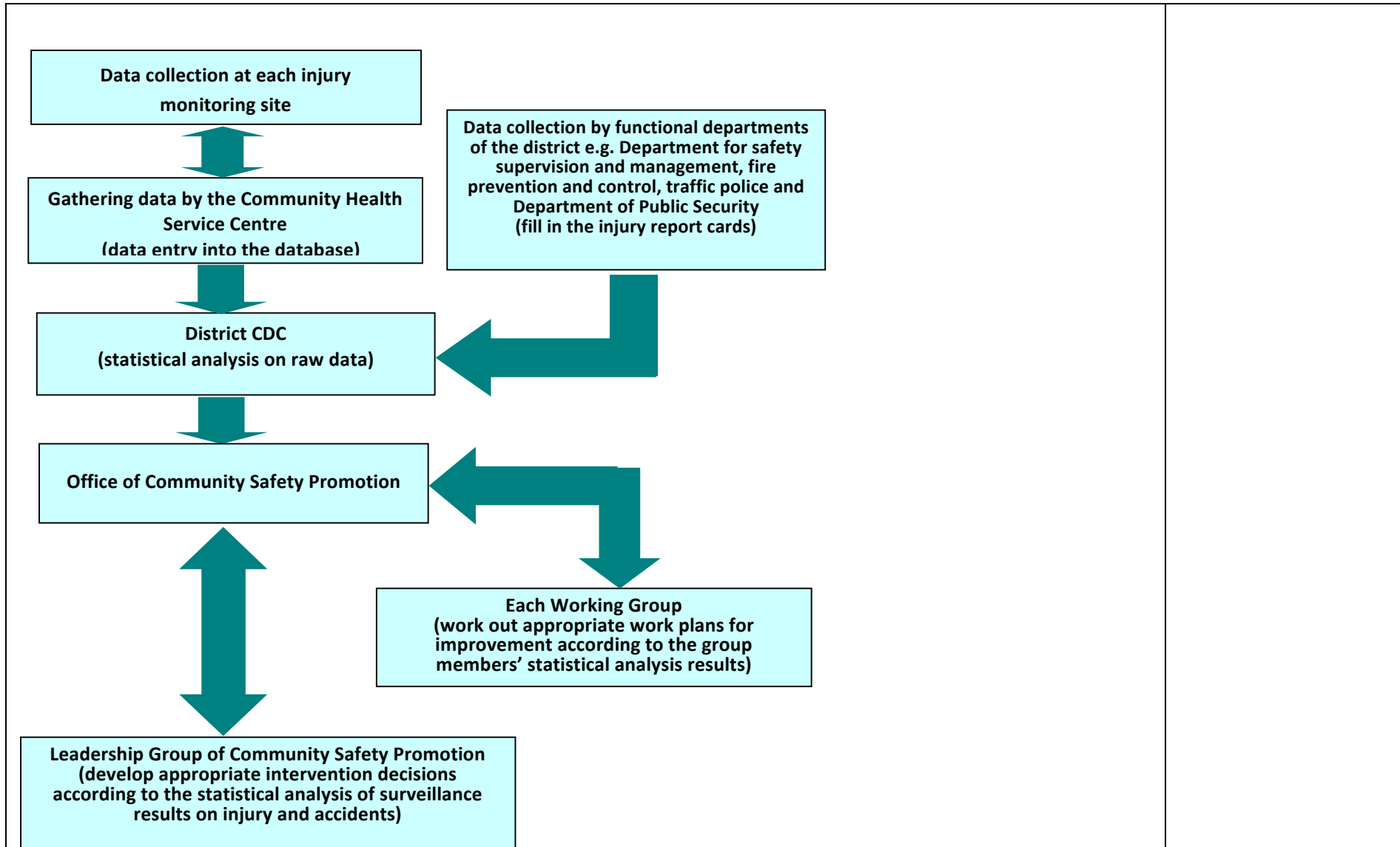
Huaihai Sub-district started injury survey in households in 2009, with technical support from the former Luwan District Health Bureau and the former Luwan District Centre of Disease Prevention and Control. Huaihai safe community injury surveillance group was in charge of this survey.

The target population of the survey were permanent residents(people who have lived in the area being surveyed for at least six months) in Huaihai Sub-district, who received survey in the unit of households. All the family members in the residential buildings that were selected through sampling were involved in the survey.

The survey was conducted in the form of household survey, with two interviewers entering a household together as a group. The actual sample size was 3014 people and 963 households; and the final number of people being analyzed was 3010.

According to the epidemiological investigation of injury in Huaihai Sub-district and the analysis of data collected,

<p>in 2009, the incidence rates of injury per person and injury per time in Huaihai Sub-district were respectively 2.10%, while the average cost of hospital stay was 3566.07 Yuan, and the average length of stay in hospitals was 9.82 days, average length of rest was 26.63 days. A new round of household surveys will be launched in 2014.</p>	
<p>5.2 Describe how data are presented in order to promote safety and prevent injuries in the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The community health service station is responsible for data collection at each injury surveillance site and the collection of injury-related registration information from the residents' committee in the sub-district every month. The station also visits each of the households involved to check and obtain further information of the injury cases, and fill in the injury report cards which are then sent to the Department of Injury Prevention and Health Care affiliated to the community Health Service Centre; ● The Department of Injury Prevention and Health Care of the Community Health Centre is responsible for collecting data and data entry into the computer. The professionals of the district's Centre of Disease Prevention and Control are responsible for data quality control every month; ● The functional departments of the Huangpu District, including Department safety supervision and management, Department of Fire Prevention and Control, Traffic Police Department and Department of Public Security collect data from Health Service Centre of different sub-districts, and quality control of injury data was conducted by the District's Centre of Disease Prevention and Control; ● The CDC makes statistical analysis of all the data through the database, and then sends feedback of the analysis results to the Office of Community Safety Promotion of the sub-districts; ● The Office of Community Safety Promotion reports the results of statistical analysis to the leadership group for community safety promotion, and also send it to relevant safety promotion working groups according to their needs; ● The Leadership Group for Safety Promotion would coordinate resources and determine the target population of injury intervention, followed by detailed intervention plans designed by relevant working groups. The flow chart of our injury surveillance system is shown below: 	



<p>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?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The working group of injury surveillance designates a certain person to gather data of various types of injury surveillance records into accounts on a quarterly basis. ● The injury surveillance records cover all injuries except for normal cases. ● The record is made through computer entry. ● The contents of the record include the time, place, and causes of injury, the severity of the injury, name of the person injured, age, gender and sources of the injury records. ● The recording format is the standardized Shanghai Injury Report Card. ● The records are retained as permanent records in both electronic and paper forms. ● The professional departments issue injury surveillance reports every year, which serve as the basis for the adjustment and improvement of safety promotion programs. 	
<p>Part H Indicator 6 (Evaluation measures to assess their programs, processes and the effects of change)</p>	
<p>6.1 How 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?</p> <p>The Sub-district developed the Evaluation System for the Performance of the Community Safety Promotion Program, and made evaluations according to the plans, objectives, measures and effects of the programs. Over the years, the following evaluation methods are used:</p> <p>1. KAP Survey</p> <p>The project team conducts one sample survey on community residents annually in the form of questionnaires,</p>	

<p>interviews, etc. in an effort to obtain information on the change in residents' demands, and make evaluations according to indicators such as the residents' rates of satisfaction, awareness, and participation in safety promotion.</p> <p>2. Program Evaluation</p> <p>The Sub-district's Leadership Group for Community Safety Promotion holds meetings on the evaluation of community safety promotion programs annually, giving notification of the outcomes of preliminary reviews concerning each safety promotion program. The persons responsible for each safety promotion programs also report the details of program implementation, which is analyzed and evaluated by experts and responsible persons from superior departments.</p> <p>3. Injury Information Evaluation</p> <p>The injury information is collected continuously from different monitoring sites over a long period and the record and statistics are evaluated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evaluation of records and statistics from the government's functional departments ● Evaluation of records and monitoring data from the community hospitals ● Evaluation of records and statistics of professional departments <p>The relevant persons responsible from superior departments, professional statistical institutions, medical institutions and experts make comprehensive analysis of each set of data submitted, evaluate the effect of the intervention, and develop pertinent preventative measures to be implemented next, and stick to continuous improvement.</p>	
<p>6.2 Describe how the results from the program evaluations are used</p> <p>We have developed evaluation methods of safety promotion programs, work processes and safety performance , with regular evaluation of our work. We also improve the safety promotion programs according to the evaluation results in time, so that the improved aspects can be reflected in the next round of evaluation. The programs dubbed as excellent are given recognition and rewarded, thus providing rigorous evidence for our sustained efforts in</p>	

community safety promotion.	
<p>6.3 Describe the changes in pattern of injuries, attitudes, behavior and knowledge of the risks for injuries as a result of the programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Survey of means of propaganda <p>The KAP safety awareness surveys on community residents were conducted respectively in 2009 and 2013. The results of the surveys showed that the means for residents access to safety knowledge has been expanding, from the original residents’ committees, bulletin boards, and trainings, to the Community’s newspaper “Huaihai Newsfeed”, the Internet, and residents’ active participation in activities. The widening of publicity means enabled the residents’ further and more extensive understanding into the concept of safety .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Survey of Residents’ Bad Habits <p>The residents’ strengthened awareness of safety knowledge has resulted in a decrease in their bad habits, among which the most obvious reduction lies in rubbish piled up in emergency exits (down by 22.8%), jaywalking (down by 17.6%), and cigarette butts litter (down by 16.3%).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Survey on the rates of awareness, satisfaction, and participation in community safety promotion <p>An opinion poll involving 500 residents conducted in early 2013 showed that the awareness rate of community safety was 87%.</p> <p>The satisfaction of safety of living environment among the elderly people increased from 65.7% in 2009 to 80.1% in 2013, and the participation rate in the community safety promotion activities increased from 40.9% to 72.9%.</p> <p>Disabled service satisfaction rate increased from 84.23% from 2009 to 96.15% in 2013, and the participation rate of disabled in the safe community building activities increased from 78.56% to 92.13%.</p>	
<p>Part I Indicator 7 (Ongoing participation in national and international Safe Communities networks)</p>	

<p>7.1 Describe how the community has joined in and collaborates in national and international safe community networks.</p> <p>Middle Huaihai Road Sub-district in Huangpu District, Shanghai was designated as a National Safe Community by the National Community Safety Promotion Centre in October 2008, and designated as an International Safe Community by the World Health Organization Collaborating Centre for Community Safety Promotion in October 2009. Middle Huaihai Road was re-designated as a National Safety Community after re-evaluation by the National Community Safety Promotion Centre in July 2013.</p>	
<p>7.2 Will the designation ceremony coincide with any international conference, seminar or other forms of international or national exchange?</p> <p>The activities will be arranged by the China Occupational Safety and Health Association(International Safe Community Support Centre).</p>	
<p>7.3 Which already designated Safe Communities will be invited for the designation ceremony?</p> <p>The activities will be arranged by the China Occupational Safety and Health Association(International Safe Community Support Centre).</p>	
<p>7.4 Which international conferences and national Safe Community conferences has the municipality participated in?</p> <p>In October 2009, we attended the 5th Asian Regional Conference on Safe Communities and the Work Conference on National Safe Communities held in Beijing, during which Middle Huaihai Sub-district was officially designated as "International Safe Community."</p> <p>In June 2010, we participated in the "International Safe Community" designation ceremony and Conference on Community Safety Promotion held in Shanghai, during which we presented gifts to the sub-districts that newly joined the International Safe Community Network.</p>	

<p>In October 2010, we attended the Community Safety Promotion Conference organized by the Shanghai Safe Community Association, and delivered speeches during the conference.</p> <p>In May 2011, we participated in the 3rd Asian Safe Community Network Conference and International Safe Community Designation Ceremony held in Songjiang District, Shanghai.</p> <p>In November 2011, we attended the National Safe Community Promotion Conference held in Chengdu.</p> <p>In November 2012, we participated in the National Safe Community Training held in Xi'an.</p> <p>In March 2013, we attended the Safe Community Construction Conference organized by the Shanghai Community Safety Promotion Centre.</p> <p>In June 2013, we participated in the Shanghai Safe Community Training.</p> <p>In November 2013, we attended the National Conference on Safe Community Construction and the International Safe Community Designation Ceremony held in Nanjing.</p> <p>Over the last five years, we have received a number of visits from Safety Supervision and Management Bureaus from different provinces and municipalities including Beijing, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Sichuan, and Jiangsu, and our colleagues from Songjiang, Yangpu, and Qing Qing Sub-districts for learning and exchanges, sharing experiences and discussing with each other, promoting safety of the communities with concerted efforts, so that members of the safe community network can play their due role.</p>	
<p>7.5 In which Regional Network for Safe Communities is the community a member or planning to seek membership (Asian, European, Pan-Pacific, African or Latin-American Regional Network for Safe Communities)?</p> <p>We intend to join the Asian Safe Community Network after becoming a member of the International Safe Community Network.</p>	