

1. Outline of Project	
Country: The People's Republic of China	Project Title: Project for Beijing Municipal Education and Training Center for Fire Fighting and Prevention
Field: Fire protection	Cooperation Scheme: Technical Cooperation Project
Division in Charge: Social Development Department	Total Cost: 5.2 hundred millions yen
Period of Cooperation	(R/D): 1997.10.1-2002.9.30 (Extension): 2002.10.1-2004.9.30 (F/U): None
	Partner Country's Implementing Organization: Beijing Fire Protection Training Center Supporting Organization in Japan: Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
Related cooperation	A set of fire-fighting communication system and 31 fire-service vehicles were provided by use of the donated funds in 1991 and 1992.
<p>1-1 Background and Summary of the Project</p> <p>In Beijing, along with urban development, the frequency of fire, serious traffic accidents and chemical disasters has been increasing, so improvement of the fire protection system and education of human resources for the system was an urgent task. The Bureau of Fire Protection of Beijing Municipality established the fire education and training center in October 1995, and the 5-year China-Japan cooperation project ("the Project") was commenced in 1997.</p> <p>1-2 Project Overview</p> <p>The Project conducted training for fire fighters in three fields of fire fighting (tactics and techniques), fire prevention and citizen education on fire and disaster control. During the extension of 2 years since October 2003, technical cooperation was conducted in the tracking and service fields, covering emergency rescue and disaster prevention by citizens.</p> <p>(1) Overall Goal</p> <p>Fire countermeasures are improved in Beijing.</p> <p>(2) Project Propose</p> <p>Capacity of the Bureau of Fire Protection of Beijing Municipality on fire prevention and fire fighting and education to companies and citizens is enhanced to address complicated and diversified fire issues.</p> <p>(3) Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Establishment of the operation system for Beijing Fire Protection Training Center; 2) Improvement of equipment for practice and training 3) Training for fire fighters and staff in charge of fire fighting in companies; 4) Promotion of education activities for citizens on disaster management. <p>(4) Inputs</p> <p>Japanese side:</p> <p>Long-term experts: 16 persons in the initial period, and 1 person in the extension period</p> <p>Short term experts: 23 persons in the initial period, and 4 persons in the extension</p>	

period

Trainees for training in Japan: 27 persons in the initial period, and 5 persons in the extension period

Equipment (JPY67.274 million) (except for those in the extension period)

Chinese side:

Counterparts: 39 persons in the initial period, and 15 persons in extension period

Costs (JPY650 million) (except for those in the extension period)

Provision of land, office and facilities

2. Evaluation Team

Member	Li Wei Deng Jun (researchers, Beijing Wanyang Consulting Co., Ltd.)
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Period	January 8, 2007 – January 12, 2007	Type: Ex-post evaluation
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3. Results of Evaluation

3-1 Summary of Evaluation Results

1) Relevance

From completion of the Project to date, the Fire Control Law of the People's Republic of China has strengthened duties of fire fighters. At the same time, the demand for training has been increasing due to factors such as fire, violence, the 2008 Olympic Games, etc. Relevance of the Project is deemed very high.

2) Impact

- Enhanced capability of fire control in Beijing

The training center now conducts training sources for cadres of call fire fighter companies in Beijing. At present, 10% of basic level fire fighters are already trained, and 90% of the them are cadres. The training on emergency rescue has promoted awareness of safety among fire fighters. As their rope knotting skills have been improved, no falling accident has happened ever since, reducing the death toll of rescuers. The Bureau of Fire Protection of the Ministry of Public Security and the Municipal Bureau of Fire Protection has defined the year from 2007 to 2008 as the year of dissemination and improvement of rescue skills. The training center is preparing a new rotation training plan for fire fighters of the municipality.

The training center became a model organization for fire fighter occupational certification, and now provides service on examination and certification for fire fighters in Beijing. The training center delivers strict training and regulates operations to improve occupational competences of fire fighters and thus the capability of fire protection of the municipality.

- Continuously improved education on fire protection to citizens

The Project has made the Bureau of Fire Protection pay greater attention to civic education. As education on fire and disaster prevention went on, many schools, enterprises and other organizations held observation and learning sessions on fire prevention and rescue at the training center. The training center's Citizen Disaster Prevention Education Hall receives 5,000-6,000 visitors every year. In last 4 years, the training center provided training for education on fire and disaster prevention for more than 25,000 people, which has brought about noteworthy social benefits.

The training center has honor to be listed as a National Emergency Rescue Skills Training Base, and also designated as "National Fire Control Science Popularization and Education Base" and

“National Science Popularization and Education Base” among others by the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Education, the Red Cross Society of China, the Beijing Committee of Chinese Communist Youth League, the China Association for Science and Technology, the China Fire Protection Association, etc.

- Dissemination of emergency rescue techniques at national level

After completion of the Project, the training center has continued to deliver training and promoted new techniques and concepts, which have received reputation through dissemination by practice and demonstration. The training center has provided training for as many as 1,000 teachers to other similar training center around China.

In 2005, the training center held two sessions of National Training on Emergency Rescue Techniques for Fire Brigades of the Public Security System. The training had 160 trainees from 31 fire battalions around the country, including those from Tibet. In 2006, 160 fire fighters in China took part in two training sessions on chemical disaster rescue. In the same year, the training center provided the 3-month Training for Cadres of Fire Control Units of the Public Security System, and 99 cadres gathered from around the country.

The Chinese People's Armed Police Force Academy incorporated some techniques acquired in the Project into teaching practices of the academy, promoting the nationwide promotion of these techniques.

- Impact by international exchange

In recent two years, fire delegations from Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, and France visited the training center and watched disaster prevention training facilities and fire fighting rescue demonstration drills. International exchange on training for fire control improved the knowledge and expanded the impact of the Project.

3) Sustainability

- Legislation

In April 1998, the Chinese government published the Fire Control Law and clarified that the fire brigades of the public security system should work for not only fire rescue, but also emergency rescue in case of other disasters and accidents. The Project was fully consistent with the new duties of fire fighter assigned by the law.

- Organization

Though the training center merged with the former fire fighter school and the instructor battalion after the completion of the Project, the training center still directly belongs to the Bureau of Fire Protection of Beijing Municipality and it remains as a training base of the Bureau of Fire Protection of the Ministry of Public Security. The training center established organizational and personnel structures and has maintained sound management., and the Bureau of Fire Protection of Beijing Municipality is planning to establish a fire fighter training base based on the existing training center.

The Bureau of Fire Protection of Beijing Municipality is to reorganize the training center into consist of five major bases, i.e. International Academic and Technical Exchange Base for Fire Protection, Further In-Service Education Base for Fire Brigade Officers, Civic Base for Popularization and Education on Disaster Prevention Science, National Fire Rescue Technique Training Base and Center.

- Technical status

After the completion of the Project, some counterparts were transferred to other battalions and detachments, but most of them are still working at the training center. However, counterparts staying at the training center are expected to decrease due to factors attributable to the system. The number of instructors is increasing and personnel plan has been rationalized after the merger with the fire fighter school.

The equipment was already upgraded after the project. The training center published three papers and five professional books (Fire Rescue Basics, Orations in Rescue with an Aerial Ladder Truck, Techniques for Rescue in Mountainous Areas, Citizen Disaster Prevention Guidance and Education, and Fire Safety Management in Organizations), and produced two sets of VCDs (Orations in Rescue with an Aerial Ladder Truck, and Orations in Fire Rescue).

- Financial status

The training center annually receives governmental funds from the Bureau of Fire control of Beijing Municipality to cover recurrent expenditures of the training center. Adequate funds are also appropriated for training courses commissioned by the Bureau of Fire Protection of the Ministry of Public Security. The training center also designs and offers courses with approval from Bureau of Fire Protection of Beijing Municipality for other organizations at their own expenses. Some fees are collected for citizen disaster prevention training based on the headcount and contents.

3-2 Factors that Promoted the Realization of Effects

Since the Fire Control Law defined the duties of fire fighters clearly, contents, curricula and requirements of training also became clear.

The decision of the Bureau of Fire Protection of Beijing Municipality to set up special task forces raised the needs for training for members of the special task forces. Particularly, the security of the capital became the top priority at the 9/11 attack and the 2008 Olympic Games, demanding more training in Beijing.

The government of Beijing Municipality has attached great importance to fire control, and invested in establishment of the new Citizen Disaster Prevention Education Hall with advanced equipment and provide better conditions for disaster prevention education.

3-3 Factors that Impeded the Realization of Effects

Because the training center is a part of the Chinese Armed Police Force and is managed in the same way as the troops, autonomy of its annual operation is constrained. Therefore, most training activities of the training center were rather assigned given by the Bureau of Fire Protection of the Ministry of Public Security and the Bureau of Fire control of Beijing Municipality in the first two years following the completion of the Project.

That nature also affects the high mobility of staff. Many of these personnel may leave the training center and the historical data of the Project may not be maintained, impairing the performance of the Project.

The training center is located in a suburb of Beijing, citizens may feel inconvenient to visit.

3-4 Conclusion

Since the completion of the Project, the training center has continued to diver fire protection training under the leadership of the Bureau of Fire Protection of the Ministry of Public Security and the

Bureau of Fire Control of Beijing Municipality. The center made certain achievements and consolidated its role as the national training center for fire rescue techniques.

The project implementation helped enhance the awareness of education of the Bureau of Fire Control of Beijing Municipality and the municipal government. They subsequently made noteworthy efforts in providing citizen disaster protection education and promoting the awareness of fire and disaster protection among the public. Public education let better better understand, support and rely on control activities.

The training center currently gathers much attention from fire control bureaus at the ministry and the municipality. In spite of frequent personnel transfer, it is concluded that the training center has the capability and conditions for sustainable development in aspects of law, organization, technology and finance.

3-5 Lessons and Recommendations

- Lessons

The Fire Control Law was promulgated half a year after commencement of the project, and the duties of fire fighters expanded from fire prevention and fighting and control to emergency rescue. The extension of the project was about encompassed training on disaster prevention and rescue. It is recommended that much attention should be paid to changes in the external environment, and that training curricula should be designed to suit the actual conditions. Changes should be made in a timely manner to ensure the outputs of the Project.

- Recommendations

Emergency rescue is a frontier in fire protection system, so that the training in the Project focused on rescue techniques. Among the seven key skills delivered during the Project, those except for fire fighting tactics and techniques have not been delivered after the project. To the carry on the project outputs, the training center is recommended to resume training seven key skills and update the contents, and improve the quality of training.

The new Citizen Disaster Prevention Education Hall has good conditions for education, so it is recommended that the authorities of fire protection should make best use of it and actively invite or organize training with citizens' participation.