
**Application for Designation as an Affiliate Safe
Community Support Centre**



China Occupational Safety and Health Association (COSHA)

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Application Statement for Designation as an Affiliate Safe Community Support Centre

Under the guidance of WHO Collaborating Center on Community Safety Promotion, China Occupational Safety and Health Association (COSHA), as entrusted by Chinese work safety authorities, has committed itself to nationwide Safe Community promotion since 2003. Safe Community projects have obtained support from the government, attention from the leaders and recognition from the public. Senior government officials have visited safe communities many times and praised the safe community projects. Leaders of the State Administration of Work Safety (SAWS) have stressed that they will, as they have always been, support safe community promotion and promote the safe community towards a larger scale. In China's National 11th Five-Year-Plan on Work Safety, Safe Community building is considered as a key task, and a 5-year program of safe community building is also proposed in the 11th Five-Year Plan of Safety Culture Promotion, issued by State Administration of Work Safety (SAWS).

In the 2002, under the guidance of WHO Collaborating Center on Community Safety Promotion, State Administration of Work Safety (SAWS) organized the National Symposium on Safe Community, during which Prof. Leif Svanström, President of the Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion, introduced the concept of Safe Community, its global plans and development. From then on, entrusted by SAWS, COSHA has started Safe Community research and promotion.

In recent years, we have invited Prof. Leif Svanström to China several times, who has given lectures on Safe Community building. Moreover, we have invited safety experts from Hong Kong Occupational Safety and Health Council to Beijing, instructing us how to build Safe Community in China. All of these have contributed to the establishment of COSHA's working mechanisms and planning of Safe Community development.

Based on the analysis of the situation of communities in China, we selected 7 communities as pilot communities in July 2004. These communities are located in

Beijing, Shanghai, Shanxi Province and Hebei Province respectively. In the past five years, Safe Community program has been recognized by more and more communities. Under COSHA's guidance, rapid development has been achieved and the concept of Safe Community has been widely acknowledged.

COSHA has compiled the "Basic Criteria of Safe Community Building" as the standard for "National Safe Community" designation according to China's characteristics in 2005, which was issued in Feb 27, 2006. Subsequently, COSHA proposed the "Assessment Indicators of Safe Community" and "Rules for Designation of Safe Community". We are authorized to designate and manage these "National Safe Community". Up to date more than 300 communities with 2000 million populations have launched Safe Community building. We recommended communities from these national Safe Communities with their outstanding performance to WHO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion as applying for international designation as a Safe Community of the International Safe Community Network. Until June of this year, 14 communities in China Mainland have been designated as members of international Safe Community networks, which is the largest number in Asia. More communities are under preparation and will apply for international Safe Community designation.

COSHA works as technical support center for Safe Community building, organized or participated projects development and implementation, assigned specific people coordinate with communities, provided technical support for communities and standardized Safe Community building. It insists to take the Safe Community promotion as a social commonweal project. The leaders of COSHA have attached great importance to Safe Community promotion. We take full advantage of this group to provide technical services to these communities. We hold three 3-days' lectures every year. The number of the participants is about 200 each time. Meanwhile, the experts also go to communities to hold lectures. Up to date, more than 5000 people have been trained in more than 40 lectures. COSHA has seven full-workers taking charge of Safe Community building, developing safety promotion programs and providing free technical services to communities through cooperation with local

professional and technical departments.

COSHA has actively participated in the international Safe Community network activities, kept close contact with WHO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion. Since 2003, COSHA has participated in the annual International Safe Communities Conference for six years and will continue to do so. At the meantime, we have established substantive cooperative relationship with Asian Safe Community Network (ASCON). Zhang Baoming, President of COSHA, had attended the 13th and the 14th International Safe Communities Conference and talked with Prof. Leif Svanström to apply as an “Affiliate Support Centre of the WHO Safe Community Network”. We had submitted the formal application report to the World Health Organization Collaborating Center on Community Safety Promotion in 2007.

We solemnly promise that, we will organize and drive the promotion of Safe Community according to the criteria of WHO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion, and we will continue to provide services for the prevention, control and reduction of accidents and injuries.

We are looking forward to getting support and guidance from your center so as to further promote Safe Community in China. Now we hand in our application, hoping to obtain your approval for COSHA as “Affiliate Safe Community Support Centre of the International Safe Community Network” in China Mainland, and we are expecting your suggestions and further assessment for COSHA.

张宝明

President, China Occupational Safety and Health Association (COSHA)

November 2008

I. Introduction to COSHA

1.1 Background

China Occupational Safety and Health Association (COSHA), founded in 1983 as a national and professional social organization, is subject to the administration of SAWS. Over the past 20 years, it has made great contributions to scientific and technological progress for safety promotion, education and training, safety culture development and popularization as well as to promoting international exchanges and cooperation in the field of occupational safety and health.

1.2 Organizational Structure

In COSHA, there are:

Seven working committees: the Foundation Working Committee, the Science & Technology Working Committee, the Science Promotion & Education Working Committee, the International Cooperation Working Committee, the Safety Engineers Working Committee, the Policy Consultant Working Committee, and the Occupational Health Working Committee;

Thirteen professional committees: the Management Science Committee, the Fire & Explosion Prevention Committee, the Personal Protection Equipment Committee, the Noise & Vibration Control Committee, the Industrial Dust Control Committee, the Industrial Poisoning Prevention Committee, the Occupational Health Committee, the Mechanical & Electrical Safety Committee, the Water Jet Technology Committee, the Mine Safety Committee, the System Safety Committee, the Safety Engineering Education Committee and the Safety Alert Committee;

Seven sub-associations, namely, the Sub-Association for Geological Exploration Safety, the Sub-Association for Aviation Industry, the Sub-Association for Astronautic Industry, the Sub-Association for Petroleum & Natural Gas, the Sub-Association for Ship Building, and the Sub-Association for Machinery Industry and the Sub-Association for Western Mines;

And over 10,000 members are scattered in all sectors, such as governmental departments and agencies of safety management, health, communications, fire

fighting, and construction, in colleges and universities, and in research institutes and academies, forming a nationwide professional safety forces and service network in China.

1.3 Main tasks

COSHA engages in the following tasks:

COSHA provides consultations and suggestions for safety, health policy planning and major decision-making, safety science and technology development. COSHA also provides consultancy services for industries, enterprises and communities; conducts international exchange and cooperation on safety science and technology; publishes professional publications; organizes continuing education for Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) practitioners and stimulates the safety culture building; undertakes the relevant work of the Secretariat of Steering Committee on Safety Engineering Teaching for Institutions of Advanced Education; organizes safety theoretical and practical research; conducts OSH science and technology consultation, safety assessment and risk assessment projects; undertakes research on OSH technical standards.

The principle of COSHA is to serve the society and community, to commit to improving safety awareness and safety skills as well as shouldering the responsibility of supporting Safe Communities with COSHA network safety experts.

2. Organization and Coordination of Safe Community Building

2.1 Governmental guidance

COSHA has cooperated with many governmental agencies, such as the Ministry of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Health and All China Federation of Trade Unions, and they all provide great support for COSHA. Local community governments consider Safe Community building as a major work in their work plan. In the building of Safe Community, the government has provided sound support in human resource, installations and finance.

2.2 Support from different sections

COSHA has promoted community program by coordinating and integrating the

related resources, such as departments and agencies of traffic, fire fighting, urban building, school, medical institutions and the volunteers' organizations as well as its own network of safety experts. The community which intends to build Safe Community establishes a promotion committee of Safe Community, which consists of experts and representatives from all fields, and the committee will develop Safe Community documents, organize assessment, establish the network and guide Safe Community building.

3. Initiation

Based on the analysis of the situation of communities in China, we have selected some communities as pilot communities and popularize their experience gradually. So at the beginning, we focused on the economically advanced cities such as Beijing and Shanghai, and other influential coal enterprises. There are 14 communities in mainland China that have passed the site visit performed by WHO Collaborating Center on Community Safety Promotion (WHO CC), and have become members of the International Safe Community Network. More communities are under preparation and will apply for international Safe Community designation. The government-led mode is China Safe Community building's feature. We promote Safe Community building in rural communities, urban communities. In addition, COSHA still promotes Safe Community building in the coal enterprises communities.

- In August 2004, Qianjiaying Community and Jinggezhuang Community of Kailuan Group launched Safe Community program. After that, other three communities of Kailuan Group launched one after another. In 2007, Qianjiaying community and Jinggezhuang community were designated as members of the International Safe Community Network by WHO CC. In the early 2008, all the eleven communities of Kailuan Group were incorporated to four larger communities (Zhishu community, Tangqian community, Jingcang community, Fanlv community). Based on the experiences of Qianjiaying and Jinggezhuang, the four communities have started their program completely.



• In October 2004, Chaoyang District in Beijing -- Wangjing, Yayuncun, Maizidian and Jianwai communities started to build Safe Communities as pilot units. Ji Lin, deputy mayor of Beijing city, presented the kick-off ceremony and inspected Wangjing community. In 2007, the four communities have passed the site visit performed by WHO Collaborating Center on Community Safety Promotion (WHO CC), and have become members of the International Safe Community Network.



(Kick-off Ceremony for the Establishment of Safe Community in Chaoyang District, Beijing)

• In November 2004, Lu'an Group launched Safe Community building. Lu'an Group has 7 communities, located nearly 100 miles around. To ensure the projects go on wheels, Lu'an Group sets up a community office, which manages these 7 communities unified.



• In May 2005, Safe Community in Dongcheng District of Beijing was started. They chose one community-Dongzhimen Sub-district as a pilot, which is under

preparation for the site visit.



• In June 2005, Shanghai, Safe Community of Huamu Town, in Pudong New Area was started. Up to date, 26 sub-districts in Shanghai have launched Safe Community building, four of which have become members of the International Safe Community Network in the 2007.



• In July 2005, Beijing, Safe Community of Xicheng District was started.



• In March 2006, COSHA hosted the designation ceremony of the Youth Park Community, Huaiyin District, Jinan city. It is the first in China Mainland and the No.97 International Safe Community Network Member.

• At present, in addition to the suburb counties, all urban areas in Beijing have

units covering 20 sub-districts and townships around the 2008 Olympics Games sports places.

- In October 2006, 53 units in Shenyang city, including 10 sub-districts, 2 shopping centers, 2 schools and 39 communities, started Safe Community building.

- In December 2006, Futian District in Shenzhen City launched Safe Community program. The whole district with 1.8 million people, and it became the biggest district which has launched Safe Community program in China Mainland.

- In the year of 2007 and 2008, Qingdao city has designated 96 Safe Communities at the city level.

- Up to date, 71 communities have been designated as National Safe Community by COSHA.



4. Safe Community Promotion Activities

4.1 Consultancy services

COSHA organizes a team of consultants from a wide range of professional backgrounds. The consultants guide making presentations on safety knowledge, providing consultancy services and organizing community committee. COSHA also provides expert services and knowledge in the area of injury data and injury surveillance issues, ensuring all work undertaken is evidence-based and achievable.

The rule of the Safe Community is different from the traditional Chinese community. In order to understand and implement the guidelines, we frequently organize Safe Community seminars such topics as the functions of the Safe Community, the surveillance of accidents and injuries, and the establishment of community safety archives.

In 2002, 2004 and 2005, we invited Leif Svanström, Professor of WHO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion, to make speeches on Safe Community for three times. We also invited experts from Hong Kong Occupational Safety and Health Council to conduct training on Safe Community twice. All of these activities improved the people's understanding about Safe Community.



(Lecture shows delivered by WHO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion experts)



(Experience Exchange on Safe Community Construction)



(The National Conference of Safe Community in 2006)



(President Zhang Baoming is delivering a work report)



(Safe Community lecture show)



(Safety knowledge propagation to the community)

4.2 Research base

COSHA has established a Safe Community research base in Wangjing Community in Beijing. Based on the achievement in Wangjing Community, COSHA intends to make Wangjing as a pilot study case and popularize its experience to other communities, including emergency rescue training, homemaking attendants' safety training, escaping from top floor, traffic safety and fire protection, safe food and clothing, health files of the elderly and traffic safety simulation show.



(Safe Community Research Base)

4.3 Safe Community building

COSHA explains how to build a qualified Safe Community, which includes:

- form a cross-sectional institution, which will be responsible for goal setting, resource integration, training and education, project planning, scheme implementation, safety check and inspection, performance assessment and experience sharing;
- set goal of Safe Community building and injury prevention for the next 3 to 5 years;
- perform personnel training according to three-level guidelines: in terms of leadership, community building staff and residents. Make sure that everyone will know, support and participate in Safe Community promotion and safety culture construction;
- analyze accidents and injuries and identify potential injury factors in the communities;
- identify major hazards in the community, including unsafe human behaviors, unsafe materials, unsafe environments and management faults; identify groups exposed in high risks, hazardous environment and vulnerable groups within the community; identify key projects about safety improvement and establish injury prevention and control plan ;

- organize safety promotion activities to form a perfect supervision and inspection mechanism through monitoring, inspection and evaluation of the safety promotion progress and its effect;

- establish an injury record system, especially record of causes for injury frequency;

- analyze injury statistical data and assesses safety promotion process;

- In order to achieve continuous improvement, modern management model will be adopted in its planning, implementation, inspection, correction and improvement.

COSHA has compiled the “Basic Criteria of Safe Community Building” as the standard for ‘National Safe Community’ designation according China’s characteristics in 2005, which was issued in Feb 27, 2006. Subsequently, COSHA proposed the "Assessment Indicators of Safe Community" and “Rules for Designation of Safe Communities”. We are authorized to designate and manage these "National Safe Community". Up to date more than 300 communities with 2000 million populations have launched Safe Community building. We will recommend communities from these national Safe Communities with their outstanding performance to WHO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion as applying for international designation as a Safe Community of the International Safe Community Network.

4.4 Propagation and Training

COSHA always keeps close contact with about 10 medias, from national, provincial, to municipal level, also COSHA invites them to participate in community activities, by having the related information published in newspapers like People's Daily, China Work Safety News, China Business, and Beijing Evening News, in medias like Beijing Television Station, Beijing Chaoyang Television Station, Beijing Broadcast Station and in journals like Labor Protection, Safety and Modern Occupational Safety.



(Beijing News: a living show)

COSHA has organized over 40 training sessions on teaching basic criteria of Safe Community, the methods to build Safe Community, and the ways to carry out injury surveillance. Up to date, more than 5000 people have been trained in more than 40 lectures. COSHA has seven full-workers taking charge of Safe Community building, developing safety promotion programs and providing free technical services to communities through cooperation with local professional and technical departments.



(Trainings on safety and healthy issues)

4.5 Project services

COSHA has provided following technical services for communities:

- treat the problems encountered in Safe Community building with community staffs;
- participate in the Safe Community conferences and set injury control objectives;
- provide suggestions for injury prevention measures;
- provide guidance for basic investigation and identify risk factors, high-risk

environment and vulnerable groups, decide work priorities and safety measures;

·provide advice for a cross-sectional cooperation;

·participate in safety check and assessment activities in communities;

·coordinate communities with technical resources and provide professional technical services, in the fields of traffic safety, firefighting safety, work safety, home safety, children safety, school safety and safety in the public places;



(Safety skills developing sessions)

·compile training materials, provide information on Safe Community building, and guide community building according to the standard of safety requirements;



(Safety and healthy brochures)



(Accidents prevention and monitor system)

·guide communities to establish all members' participation mechanisms and help residents improve safety awareness and their safety skills.



(First-aid lecture show)



(Emergency Drills and Safety Games)

COSHA developed and implemented injury prevention programs. All Safe Community programs are based on the criteria for Safe Communities of the WHO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion.

5. Injury Analysis and Prevention

In order to prevent injuries and to explore the resources within a community,

COSHA has carried out a community diagnosis in the initial phase. Based on the community injury analysis, various community programs to prevent injuries and promote safety within a community were developed and implemented according to priorities and appropriate for the community.



(Trainings on safe and healthy issues)

In China, there are about 200 million people suffered from various of injuries every year, among which 700,000-750,000 people die, about 9% of the total death. It is the fifth death cause just after malignant tumor, cerebrovascular diseases, respiratory diseases and heart diseases. Every year the number of the people who get injuries and need to be hospitalized is about 62 million, about 4.0% of all the people who needs to be hospitalized every year. The direct medical expense caused by injuries annually is as high as 65 billion Yuan, and the economic loss caused by absence resulted from injuries is about 6 billion Yuan.

According to detailed cases of each community, we will help them identify high-risk groups, high-risk environment, vulnerable groups, as well as the major injury problems. And we sort the problems according to risk levels and then focus on the crucial ones. For example, in urban communities of Beijing, traffic safety, firefighting safety, violence prevention and the care of the elderly are the focuses; while in the enterprises communities the focuses are the workplace safety and the safety services; and in rural communities the focuses are pesticide poisoning and motor vehicle safety. Based on the key issues identified, prevention work will be more efficient.

Chinese community medical service system is in the process of being built. The

hospitals do not have the injury monitoring system. What's more, the basic conditions and circumstances of community are different. Therefore, we guide communities in cooperation with relevant departments to establish a daily monitoring statistical data channel for traffic injuries, fire injuries, workplace injuries and violence, and provide three approaches for different communities:

- hospital-based communities: Communities will be included in cross-field Safe Community agencies so as to take charge of daily monitoring and injury data analyzing;

- communities without hospital: Injury investigation will be carried out by the Safe Community Steering Committee and the first-hand data will be obtained;

- community health service stations: Health files can be established there for the elderly over 60 years.

6. Work Plan

To improve the whole nation's safe awareness and injury prevention ability, COSHA will promote Safe Community as a long-term task. Therefore, in the next few years, COSHA will attach more importance to the following issues:

- establish a long-term mechanism and form a cross-sectional Promotion Steering Committee of Safe Community, promoting Safe Communities building continuously.

- publicize Safe Community and its standards, carry out Chinese Safe Community assessment, and recommend those communities with excellent performance to WHO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion.

- enhance research on home safety, safety in the public places, agricultural safety, children, adolescents and the elderly safety, further research on Safe Community and safety culture, management models for Safe Community, medium and small-sized enterprises;

- establish Safe Community network by means of modern science and technology, enhance efficiency and quality of Safe Community building, provide a safety

exchange platform, and promote Safe Community development.

- participate in international Safe Community network activities.

- provide technical services for Safe Community building, select township (town) as pilot units, and gradually expand its outreach with the preliminary work of promoting Safe Communities in urban communities and coal enterprises communities.

- organize “Chinese Safe Community Building Forum”, promote theoretical discussions, experience exchange about Safe Community.

7. International and National Exchange Activities

COSHA has a long history of dissemination of its experience at the national and international levels through conferences, papers, and newsletter publications.

7.1 Safe Community exchange activities

The 12th International Safe Communities Conference in 2003, Hong Kong, China, and the Inauguration Ceremony of Kwai Tsing Safe Community and Tuen Mun Safe Community;

The 13th International Safe Communities Conference in 2004, Prague, Czech Republic, and the 7th World Conference on Injury Prevention and Control;



(COSHA staff in International Safe Communities Conference)

The 14th International Safe Communities Conference in 2005, Bergen, Norway;

The 15th International Safe Communities Conference in 2006, South Africa.

The 16th International Safe Communities Conference in 2007, Iran.

COSHA has organized study groups for 13 times to Hong Kong, more than 200

people were involved.

In April 2005, Prof. Leif Svanström were invited to visit Wangjing community, Chaoyang District, Beijing, and Qian Jiaying, Kailuan Group, Hebei.

On June 25, 2004, we organized Safe Communities Seminar in Beijing, more than 50 persons from 6 cities and two enterprises were involved.



On April 7, 2004, we held a Safe Community seminar. Four community delegates introduced their experience of establishing Safe Community and visited Wangjing community safety promotion centre in Beijing.

In April 2005, we invited Prof. Leif Svanström to Chaoyang Wanjing community in Beijing, and Kailuan Qianjiaying community in Hebei Province.



(Prof. Leif Svanström investigated the Project of Safe Community Construction in Chaoyang District and Kailuan Group)

On October 22, 2005, we held a Safe Community seminar. 40 delegates were engaged. They visited the gymnasium, health care centre and the kindergartens in the community.

In March 2006, we hosted the Inauguration of Jinan Youth Park. Nearly 200 delegates attended the ceremony, including leaders and safety experts from the state and local governments. Leaders of Jinan City, Shandong Province also paid special

attention to it. The Inauguration was very successful so that the Secretary-General of the State Council requested popularizing the successful experience all over China.



In March 2006, we held a Safe Community seminar for the senior government officials in which 18 persons presented their thesis.

In March 2006, a Safe Community seminar was held by Chronic Non-Contagious Diseases Center, a sub-branch of Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). COSHA was invited and presented COSHA's Safe Community development in China.

In April 2006, senior project officials of World Health Organization in China visited COSHA, and remark highly to COSHA's Safe Community promotion achievements.



In March 2006, Prof. JOOL PIL CHO was invited to Beijing for Safe Community inspection.



In September 2006, National Safe Community Building Seminar was held in Beijing. More 120 delegates attended it.

In 2007, Prof. JOOL PIL CHO performed site visits to 7 communities. These communities were designated as members of the International Safe Community Network. COSHA hosted designation ceremonies for them respectively.



In September, 2007, National Safe Community Building Conference was held in Shenyang. More 300 delegates attended.



In May 2008, Mr. Henk Harberts, chair of Australian Safe Community Foundation Inc, as a Certifying Centre for the WHO CC, performed site visits to Yuetan Community and Financial Sub-district. In June 2008, COSHA hosted designation ceremony for these communities.



In November 2008, National Safe Community Building Conference was held in Qingdao, Shandong Province. Yang Yuanyuan, Deputy Director General of State Administration of Work Safety (SAWS), was presented.



The 4th Asian Regional Conference on Safe Communities, in 2007, Thailand. Wu Zongzhi, vice- president of COSHA attended the conference.



The 17th International Safe Communities Conference in 2008, New Zealand. Shan Chunchang , vice- president of COSHA attended the conference.



7.2 Being a member of Asia-Pacific Occupational Safety & Health Organization (AOSHO), COSHA has chaired the 7th, 8th and the 20th AOSHO annual conference, and hosted three Asia-Pacific Occupational Safety & Health Seminars.

7.3 The National Occupational Safety and Health Seminar (mainly covering China Mainland, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Macao), hosted both in 1998 and 2006.

7.4 Hosted the Sino-Japanese Occupational Safety and Health Seminar since 2001, which was entrusted by SAWS.

7.5 To strengthen cross-strait exchanges and mutual visits, promote common development, we have organized exchanges and visits study between the Mainland and Taiwan for 15 years.

8. Publications and Training books

8.1 Periodicals

China Safety Science Journal, a monthly published science journal,

Safety, a publicly issued journal, aimed at promoting safe science, disseminating safety culture and improving people's safety awareness.

China Occupational Safety and Health Association Information , introduces international and domestic safety information and activities.

"Safe Community Communication" on an irregular basis, collects excellent programs and introduces it to others



(Books on safe knowledge propagation)

8.2 Training books (partial)

Basic Criteria of Safe Community Building

Brief Introduction to Enterprise Safety Culture

Introduction to Safety Science and Engineering

100 Questions and Answers of Safety Culture

Guidance for Safety Culture Activities

Key Points for Certified Safety Engineers Qualifications Examination

Advanced Safety Engineering Education Text Book Series (Safety Principle; Safety System Engineering; Safety Ergonomics; Safety Management)

The Chemicals Safety Operation in Workplace

Major Hazards Identification and Control

Guidance for Occupational Safety and Health Management System Pilot Standard

Industrial Risk Identification and Assessment Methods

Risk Assessment Methods and Applications

Introduction to Emergency Rescue System and Major Accident Emergency Plan

Books of Student Safety Education

Modern Safe and Health Engineering Book Series

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