

## **NEW CHARACTERISTICS OF FOOD RISK AND EMERGENCY CAPACITY STRENGTHENING UNDER CHANGING ENVIRONMENT**

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### **Abstract – Practitioner talk.**

In recent years, more extreme rainstorms occurred, which caused severe flood events beyond the local standards of flood control and drainage systems. Under the interactive influence of global warming and unprecedented urbanization process, the characteristics of flood risk have undergone significant changes in China. From July 17-22, 2021, a rare rainstorm occurred in China, covering Zhengzhou, the capital city of Henan province with population of more than 10 million, as well as Jiaozuo, Xinxiang, Hebi and Anyang cities. From 16:00 to 17:00 on July 20, Zhengzhou, received 201.9mm of rainfall in one hour, breaking the highest record of 198.5mm in Mainland China. The accumulated rainfall of 10 national meteorological stations during the rainstorm in five days exceeded the local average annual rainfall, among which the accumulated rainfall of Zhengzhou National Meteorological Station was 820.5mm, 1.27 times of the average annual rainfall of Zhengzhou Station (641mm). This presentation takes the extreme rainstorm flood event in Henan, China in 2021 as an example to analyze the evolution characteristics of flood risk under the new situation and discuss the adjustment direction of coping strategies, stressing the importance of capacity building in the aspects of risk identification, danger perception, flood fighting, emergency rescue, and resilient reconstruction.

**Keywords:** New characteristics of flood risk emergency, capacity strengthening, flood, changing environment.

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