Strengthen the ability of city to address Climate Change
-- Case Study of Beijing

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Global warming is an indisputable fact

The Fourth IPCC scientific assessment report shows

• Global average surface temperature has increased by 0.74 °C during 1906-2005. The latest 10 years is the hottest since records.

• The average temperature of the Northern Hemisphere in the second 50 years of the last century is the highest in the past 1,300 years.
Climate change is a global hot issue concerned by the international community.

Through the international negotiations on climate change, "the Bali road map"
Climate Change in China

From 1908 to 2007, China’s annual average temperature has increased by 1.1°C, it is the most obvious in the northern region.
In the past 50 years, precipitation in the western region increased from about 15 to 50%; the eastern region frequently appears a "flood north, arid south".

1958-2007, China’s annual precipitation rate

Unit: %/10yr
Climate Change in China

The frequency and intensity of China's extreme weather events, has changed markedly.

- First, summer temperatures heat waves increased.
- Second, regional drought intensified.
- Third, heavy rainfall increased.

In recent years, the historical record-breaking extreme weather events appeared frequently.
Climate Change in China

As a developing country of responsibility, China attaches great importance to the issue of climate change.

- China was going to reduce the intensity of carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP in 2020 by 40 to 45 percent compared with the level of 2005.
- Chinese government set down the task plan based on our own national conditions and long-term interests, and in the spirit of being responsible for the welfare of all the people in the world.
The climate change adapt policy of Beijing
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- From 1908 to 2007, Beijing’s annual average temperature has increased by 1.09°C, the trend of precipitation is downward. The frequency of extreme weather events is increase in the trend.
- Climate change has already impacted Beijing's agriculture, ecology, water resources, energy consumption, human health, and many other aspects.

Beijing’s average surface temperature change (relative to the 1971-2000 annual average)
The climate change adapt policy of Beijing

Beijing municipal government attaches great importance to climate change.

• Between 2000 and 2008 eliminated a total of about 200 high energy consumption, high pollution and high emissions of industrial enterprises.
• The treatment rate of urban life garbage reached 99.87%.
• The utilization rate of reclaimed water reached 59% by 2008.
The climate change adapt policy of Beijing

- The rate of forest coverage reached 51.6%, urban green coverage rate over 43%, and green area was 1.08 million hectares.
- By 2008, the Beijing public transport accounted for the proportion of city traffic reach 36.8%. Gas and zero-emission public transport vehicles accounted for nearly 90%. 
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Address climate change, including two aspects, which are mitigating the greenhouse gas emission and adapting to climate change.

Mitigation is a relatively long-term and arduous task, while the adaptation is more practical, urgent and particularly important especially for developing countries.
The climate change adapt policy of Beijing

(1) Strengthen the capacity of agriculture to adapt to climate change

- Strengthen farmland infrastructure and management.
- Adjust crop varieties and cropping systems.
- The development of urban-based ecological agriculture.
- Strengthen agricultural risk management and disaster prevention and mitigation.
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(2) Improve the ability of water resources to adapt climate change

- To improve drought response capacity.
- Strengthen the water sources environmental protection.
- Improve the water ecosystem.
- Strengthen the management of water.
- Improve the capacity of rainwater utilization.
The climate change adapt policy of Beijing

(3) Strengthen the ecosystem conservation and ecological environment

- Strengthen the regional cooperation efforts to improve the surrounding ecological environment.
- Strengthen the city's forests, grasslands and other major ecosystem protection and management.
- Adapted to local situations in different regions of flowers and trees planted species.
- To take effective measures to conserve biological diversity.
The climate change adapt policy of Beijing

(4) Enhance the facilities' ability to adapt climate change

- To enhance urban functions of the rational design and operation.
- Enhance the stable operation of urban infrastructure and emergency response capacity.
The climate change adapt policy of Beijing

(5) Improve the ability to cope with extreme weather and climate events

- Strengthen the rule of meteorological research and disaster monitoring and forecasting work.
- Protect meteorological environment.
- Establish and improve weather disaster early warning systems covering different regions of the city.
- Process the meteorological disaster risk and loss of the pre-assessment of different regions.
- Make the appropriate capacity-building in disaster prevention and mitigation.
The climate change adapt policy of Beijing

(6) Improve human health and the ability to adapt climate change

- Improve the public health emergency response capacity. Strengthen the study of the possible spreading diseases regulation and control techniques on condition of climate warming. Build Beijing emergency relief centers with unified command, dispatching all emergency medical resources.

- Process universal education on human health adapting to the climate change.
We have only one Earth!

Thank you