Urban Environmental Management In China

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Introduction of MEP and DPPC

Urban development and EP in China

Main practice of urban environmental management in China

Case: Experience of 2008 Beijing Olympics Games

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DPPC functions

1. Supervision & management of PPC and study of pollution situation
2. Develop policy, planning, laws, administrative regulations, sector regulations, standard and specifications for the prevention and control of waters, air, noise, odour, solid waste, chemicals and vehicle pollution and organize their implementation.
3. Organize comprehensive analysis of national environmental situation.

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Urban EM is an important function of DPPC
Urban development and EP in China

- 665 Cities
- 0.6 Billion urban population
- 45.68% urbanization ratio
- Based on 2008 Data
- GDP 18627.95 billion yuan
- 62% GDP of the Whole Country


GDP 18627.95 billion yuan
Rapid urbanization leads to such problems as population explosion, heavy traffic, lack of resources and eco damage, urban EP is facing great pressure.

Urban environmental quality basically keeps stable with evident improvement of environmental quality of some cities and effective control of environmental degradation under the backdrop of rapid growth of urban economy, fast population increase and continuous depletion of energy and resources, continuous enhancement of urban environmental infrastructure.

On average, 90.5% of 365 days of key cities enjoyed air quality meeting Grade I and II standard, up by 1.8 percentage points compared with last year. The air quality of 57.5% of all key cities on environmental protection met or was superior to national Grade II standard.
In 2008, main air pollutants affecting urban air quality are inhalable air particulates (89.8%), SO2 (9.6%), NOx (0.6%).

Area sound quality in 71.7% cities was good or relatively good. Among 113 key cities on environmental protection, the urban area sound level of 113 such cities, 75.2% of them was good or relatively good.

In 2008, the overall water quality of concentrated drinking water source areas of key cities on EP was good. The up-to-the-standard rate of drinking water sources kept the same, up by 1.6 percentage point compared with 2007.

The up-to-the-standard rate of urban surface water environment went up by 0.14 percentage points compared with that of 2007.

In 2008, the overall water environmental quality was stable. Among 629 urban water environmental function areas (urban district), 85.4% met water quality standard on the average.

Up to the end of 2009, a total of 1993 urban sewage treatment plants were built in cities with administrative districts, county city or some key township with sewage treatment capacity at 105.6 million t/d. In 2008, a total of 20.29 billion t of domestic sewage were treated across the year, accounting for 57.4% of total urban and town sewage.

Up to the end of 2008, there were 500 environment-friendly domestic garbage facilities had been constructed across the country with daily capacity of 315300 t. In 2008, a total of 102 million t urban garbage was under environment-sound disposal, taking up 66.03%.
On average, 94.44% of urban industrial solid waste in China was under disposal or recycle; 93.41% of industrial hazardous waste was under disposal or recycling.

Examination of urban comprehensive environmental control

Development of NMCEP

113 major cities on environmental protection

“Examination” indicator system: 1) environmental quality, 2) pollution control, 3) environmental development, 4) environmental management; 20 indicators in total. MEP made public the annual examination report since 2002.
MEP began NMCEP activities since 1997 with 25 indicators in four components. It aims at reflecting sustainable development capacity & competitive force, socioeconomic development level and environmental protection and so on.

### Name list & distribution of NMCEP (up to 2005)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cities</th>
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| 1997 | Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Xiamen, Chongqing
| 1998 | Hangzhou, Nanjing, Hefei, Hangzhou, Shanghai
| 1999 | Shanghai, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Hefei, Nanjing
| 2000 | Shanghai, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Hefei, Nanjing
| 2001 | Nanjing, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Hefei
| 2002 | Hangzhou, Nanjing, Shanghai, Hefei, Nanjing
| 2003 | Hangzhou, Nanjing, Shanghai, Hefei, Nanjing
| 2004 | Hangzhou, Nanjing, Shanghai, Hefei, Nanjing
| 2005 | Hangzhou, Nanjing, Shanghai, Hefei, Nanjing

### Main urban EM measures

Comprehensive environmental control and enhance supervision on urban drinking water source protected areas

Percent of NMCEP in big, intermediate and small cities

Percent of NMCEP in different administrative grade of cities
Speed up construction of environmental infrastructure like urban sewage treatment plants & landfill facilities with higher treatment rate

Facilitate industrial restructuring, do well relocation & pollution control

Adjust urban energy mix, use more clean energy like natural gas and electricity, promote concentrated heating
Strengthen vehicle emission control with stricter emission Standard (Grade III across China and IV in Beijing)

Monitor vehicle emission

Enhance construction of hazardous & medical waste disposal facilities

Case1  Successful experience of Beijing during 2008 summer Olympic Games to ensure good air quality

To ensure air quality during Beijing Olympic Games, MEP, China Meteorological Administration, China State Oceanic Administration and Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia and Shandong (municipality and province) had set up a regional joint mechanism for the prevention & control of pollution and honored the commitment of “Green Olympics”.
199 polluting enterprises in the above 6 cities and provinces were shut down with 683 enterprises or project under pollution control and phasing out of 181 enterprises.

2. Control the emissions from gas stations and vehicles as well as the concentration & total amount of SO2 and smoke emissions from 47 thermal power stations in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei Province.

3. Traffic restrictions (odd-even number off road)

4. Strengthen EM of construction sites to minimize dust