

5.3.8 Hangzhou

The GHG emissions of Hangzhou was 4.7 MtCO₂e in 1975, that escalated to 9.2 MtCO₂e in 1990 and 42.92 MtCO₂e in 2015. A majority of the GHG emissions in 2015 (Figure 5.22, top) were contributed by the industry sector (45%) and energy sector (30%), followed by transport sector (15%) and residential sector (10%). As per the ICLAP model estimates (Figure 5.22, below), there would be an increase in emissions at 5.7% per annum, leading to 50.80 MtCO₂e in 2030 and 67.41 MtCO₂e in 2050.

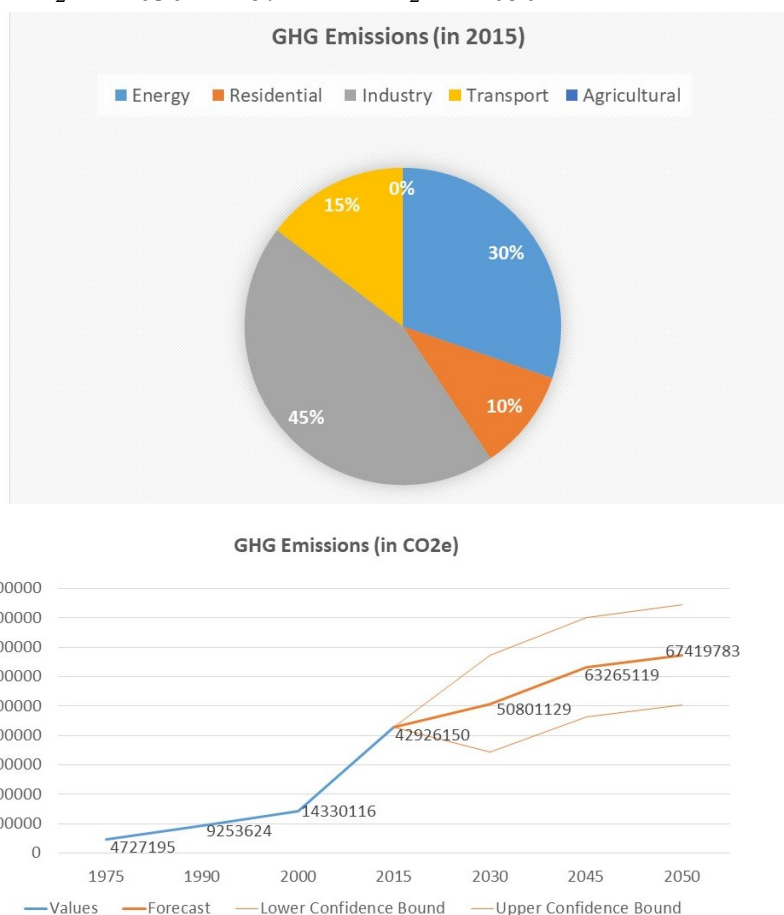


Figure 5.22: GHG contributions from different sectors in Hangzhou (top); ICLAP model estimates for Hangzhou's GHG emissions till 2050 (bottom)

The results for climate variability in Hangzhou indicate that depending on the emission scenarios, there would be a temperature increase of 1.5–3.5 degC from 2030-80s (Figure 5.23, top). The scenario corresponding to the pathway with moderate GHGs (SSP245_MIROC6) exhibits an increase of 1.5 degC during 2030s (above the 1980 baseline temperature), 1.8 degC in 2050s, peaking to 2.3 degC during 2080s. The spatial results for moderate scenario over 2010-80s are mapped in Figure 5.23 (middle). Meanwhile, the scenario corresponding to the pathway with the highest GHGs (SSP585_MIROC6) exhibits an increase of 1.7 degC during 2030s (above the 1980 baseline temperature), 2.8 degC in 2050s further rising sharply to 3.7 degC above normal up to 2080s. The spatial results for high emission scenario over 2010-80s are mapped in Figure 5.23 (bottom). Meanwhile, the precipitation change for Hangzhou shows a very high variability in the long run, ranging from -70 to 170 mm from the normal (Figure 5.24, top) depending on the emission scenarios. The scenario corresponding to the pathway with moderate GHGs (SSP245_MIROC6) exhibits an increase of about 10 mm during 2030s (above the 1980 baseline rainfall), rising

to 70 mm in 2050s, and rising again to 140 mm during 2080s. The spatial results for moderate scenario over 2010-80s are mapped in Figure 5.24 (middle). Meanwhile, the scenario corresponding to the pathway with the highest GHGs (SSP585_MIROC6) shows Hangzhou's city rainfall decrease to around 20 mm (above the 1980 baseline rainfall) during 2030s, rising up to 60 mm in 2050s, re-escalating to about 170 mm in 2080s. The spatial results for high emission scenario over 2010-80s are mapped in Figure 5.24 (bottom).

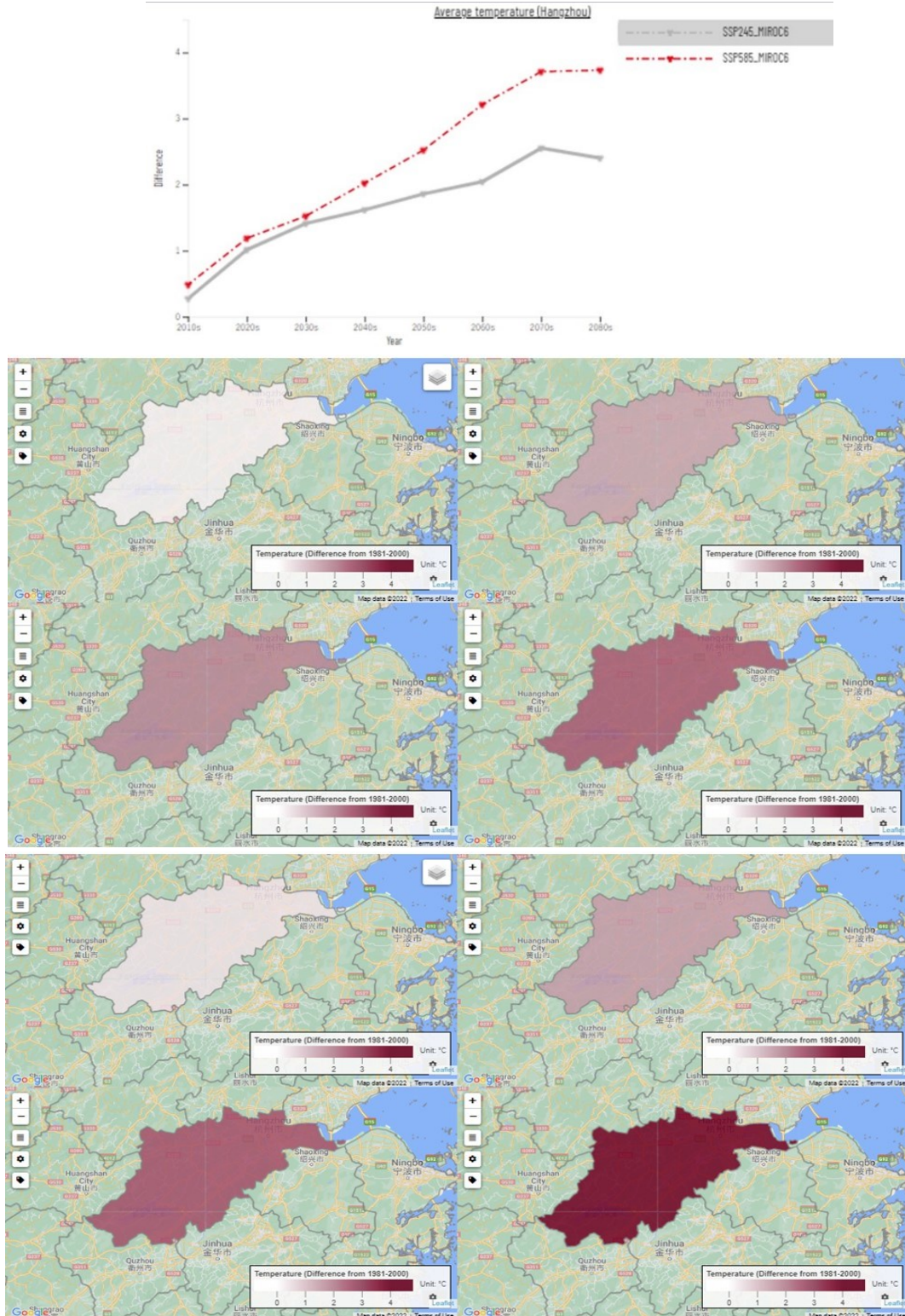


Figure 5.23: Temperature increase in Hangzhou under medium (grey) and high (red) emission scenario till 2080s (top); Spatial results for medium scenario for 2010s, 2030s, 2050s, 2080s (middle); Spatial results for high scenario for 2020s, 2030s, 2050s, 2080s (bottom)

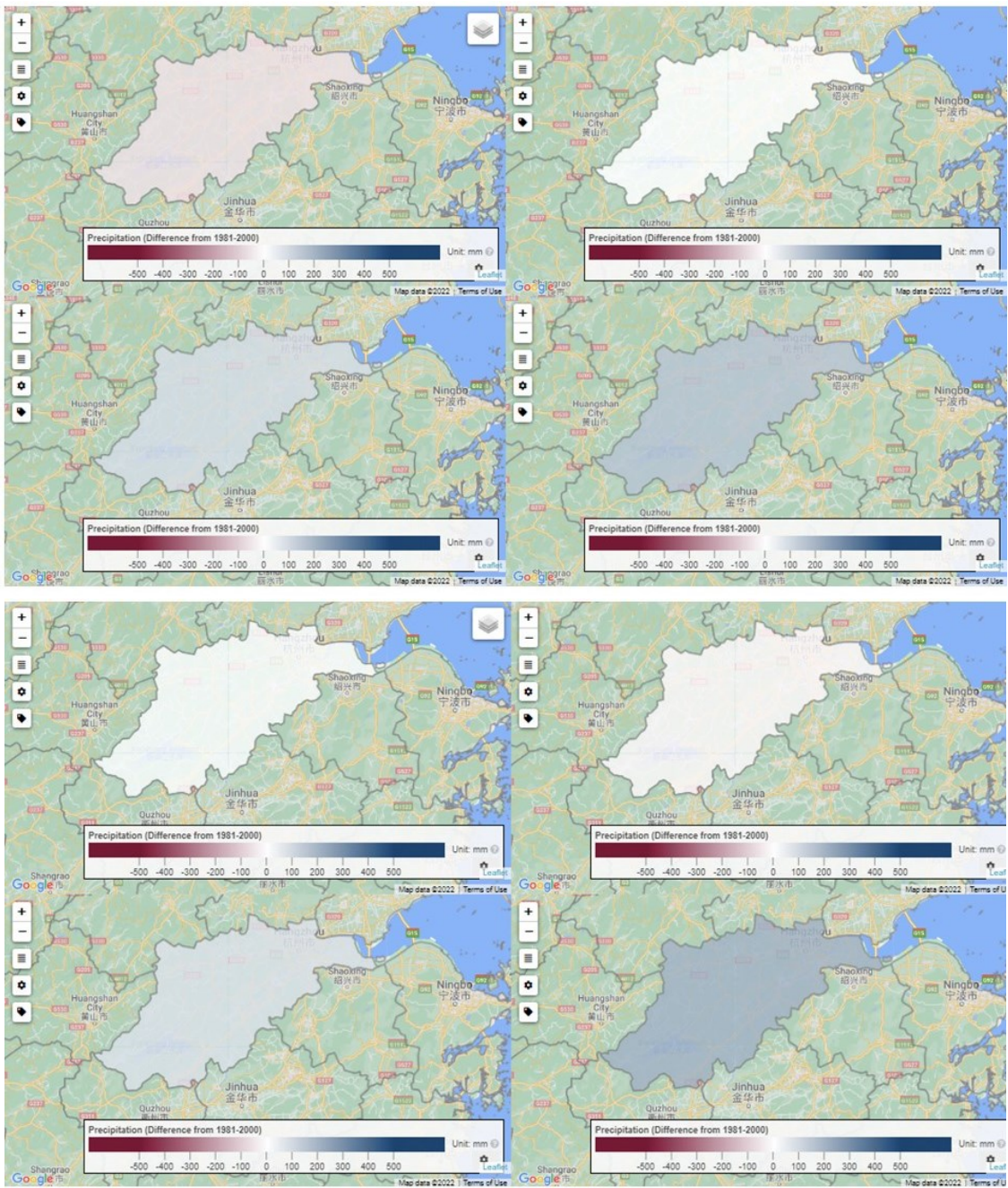
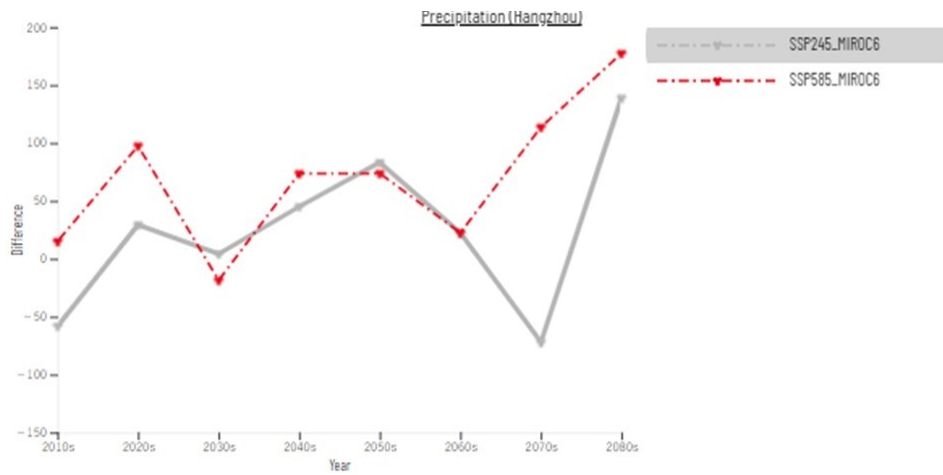


Figure 5.24: Precipitation variation in Hangzhou under medium (grey) and high (red) emission scenario till 2080s (top); Spatial results for medium scenario for 2010s, 2030s, 2050s, 2080s (middle); Spatial results for high scenario for 2020s, 2030s, 2050s, 2080s (bottom)