URBAN GREEN GROWTH IN DYNAMIC ASIA: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Tadashi Matsumoto, OECD

Presentation at the ISAP 2014,
24 July 2014, Pacifico Yokohama, Japan

OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

Outline of the presentation

1. OECD's approach to urban green growth
2. Key issues to consider for Asian cities
3. Overview of the ongoing project - urban green growth in dynamic Asia



The OECD Green Growth Strategy

Our work starts with the premise that there is ***no necessary conflict*** between pursuing economic growth and doing so in a green way. We need ***growth*** and it ***needs to be green.***

"Green and growth go hand-in-hand"

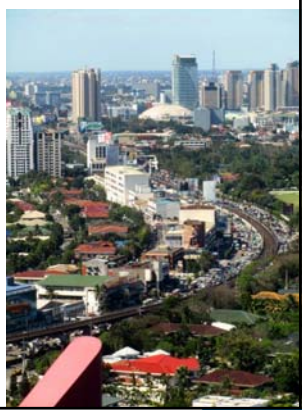
Urban Green Growth: Cities matter

Cities are part of the problem:

- Cities play an outsize role in national growth and the generation of environmental externalities.

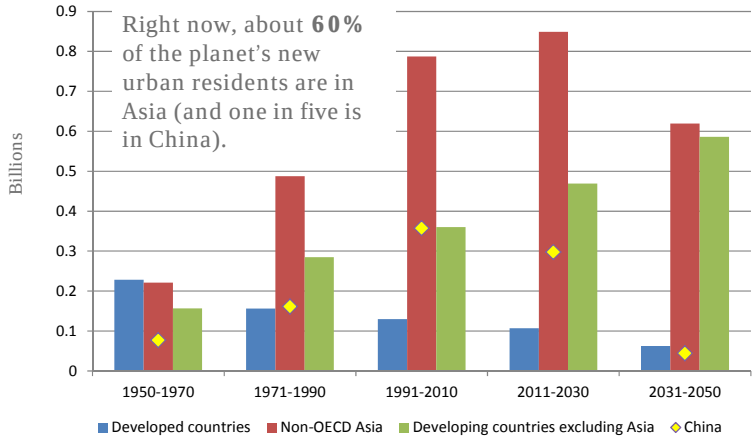
Cities must be part of the solution:

- Urban policies can **lower the costs** of national environmental policies.
- Cities are **key spenders** on infrastructure relevant to green growth.
- Concentration of people, activity and infrastructure can also generate **economies of scale** for measures that address climate change adaptation.



The world's urban population is projected to more than double during 2000-50

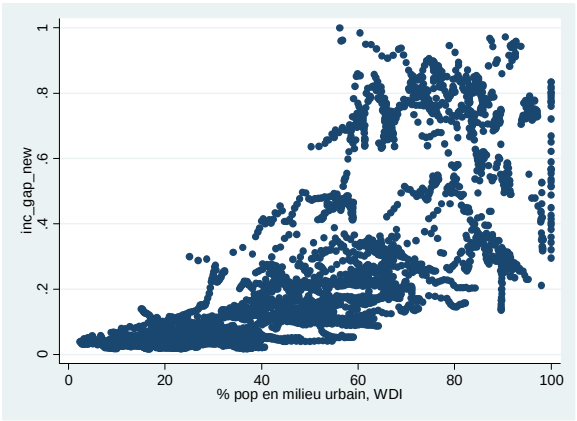
Growth of world urban population in absolute numbers of new urban dwellers, 1950-2050



Source: UNDESA Population Division (2012), *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision*

The relationship between urbanisation and income is complex

Convergence vis-à-vis US GDP per capita

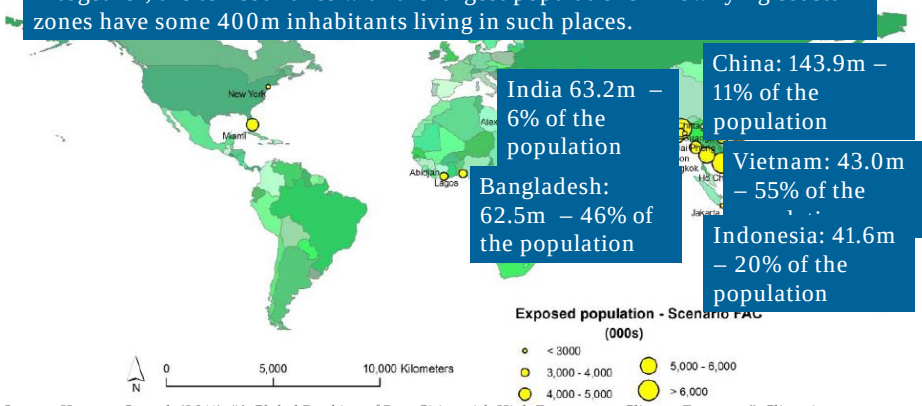


Source: World Bank World Development Indicators.

Vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters

Top 20 cities most exposed to floods in terms of population in the 2070s (FAC scenario)

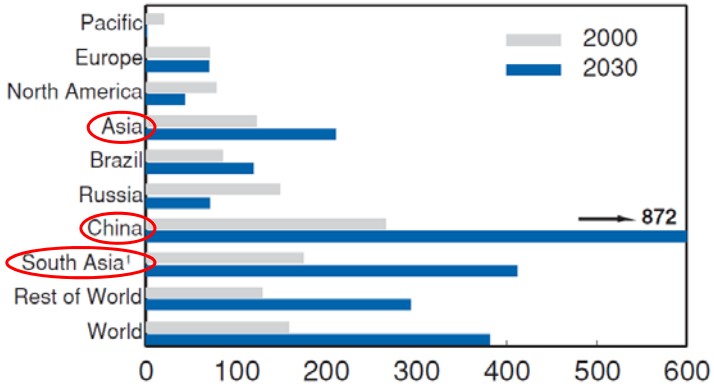
Altogether, the ten countries with the largest populations in low-lying coastal zones have some 400m inhabitants living in such places.



Source: Hanson, S. et al. (2011), "A Global Ranking of Port Cities with High Exposure to Climate Extremes", Climatic Change, Vol. 104, Issue 1, pp. 89-111.

Air Pollution: obstacle for long-term economic development

Estimated premature deaths from PM_{10} air pollution per million inhabitants



Asia includes West, South, Southeast and East Asia
South Asia includes the following countries: India, Nepal, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Bangladesh

Source: OECD (2011d), *Towards Green Growth*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

Key strategies for green growth in fast-growing Asian cities

1. Promoting urban **resilience**
2. Addressing **poverty** and social equity
3. Pursuing **long-term** economic development goals
4. Adopting proactive green **infrastructure** strategies
5. Aligning **environmental** actions along with economic growth

Urban sustainability must be pursued in all its three dimensions

Identifying and promoting links between economic, environmental and social goals is both possible and critical to building cities that work.

Sustainable development requires a search for policy complementarities

	Efficiency	Equity	Environmental sustainability
Economic policies	**Sustained growth**	Economic reforms may increase equity	Green growth policies can improve sustainability
Social policies	Social cohesion can increase efficiency (*e.g.*, trust, security, knowledge)	**Social cohesion**	Inequality can be reduced without environmental harm (*e.g.*, replace fuel subsidies with transfers)
Environmental policies	Green growth policies can boost innovation and efficient resource use	Environmental degradation tends to hit disadvantaged groups more	**Environmental sustainability**

24 July 14 ISAP 2014 10

Integrated urban policy framework

Outcomes / sectors	Energy	Land use / transport	Buildings	Water	Solid waste	Green goods / services
Green jobs & innovation	Invest energy efficiency techniques	The development of public transport	Retrofitting the existing building stock	Invest water efficiency techniques	Sustainable Waste Management (SWM) create jobs for the urban poor	Recycle of industrial waste; eco-efficient industrial processes
Inclusiveness	Improved access to electricity	Improved mobility and higher ability to seek income-generating activities	Proper housing conditions	Improved access to clean water	SWM can be enhanced by involving the urban poor	Sustainable Materials Management can get the urban poor involved
Climate change adaptation & mitigation	Reduced GHG emissions	Reduced GHG emissions; risk-sensitive land use and preservation	Reduced GHG emissions and the urban heat island	Managing excess water can reduce risks of inland floods	GHG emissions and local pollution are reduced	Green manufacturing can reduce GHG emissions
Healthier local environment / urban attractiveness	Cleaner energy production can reduce pollution	Compact cities can reduce air pollution and preserve farmland and biodiversity	Increased quality of in-house environment	Degradation of lakes and rivers is reduced	SWM can reduce landfill and related pollution created by solid waste	Green manufacturing can reduce air pollution

Urban green growth in dynamic Asia project

1. **Concept paper**: launched in June 2014
2. **Case studies** (2014-15)
   - Bangkok (Thailand)
   - Hai Phong (Viet Nam)
   - Johor Bahru (Malaysia)
   - tbd (Indonesia)
   - …
3. **Knowledge sharing**
   - Bangkok workshop (6-7 August 2014)
   - Tokyo high-level seminar (14-16 October 2014)
   - …


THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION
Contact: tadashi.matsumoto@oecd.org
OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES