



The OECD Working Party on Territorial Policy in Urban Areas

Policy Forum on Urban Green Growth in Dynamic Asia from Concept to Implementation

Agenda

Tuesday 10 June 2014 - OECD Conference Centre, Paris, Room CC10

9:00-9:30	<p>Welcome from the Forum Chair</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mario Marcel, Deputy Director, Directorate for Public Governance and Territorial Development, OECD <p>Opening remarks and introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rintaro Tamaki, Deputy Secretary General of the OECD Pusadee Tamthai, Deputy Governor of Bangkok Joaquim Oliveira-Martins, Head of Regional Development Policy Division, OECD
9:30-11:00	<p>Session 1: Energy, housing and building policies</p>
	<p>More than 443 million people in the ten ASEAN countries, China and India have no access to electricity and there are wide disparities in access to the power grid. Policies still need to address the lack of access to services in slums and informal settlements and the need to provide a more stable energy supply as the rise in incomes spurs huge increases in energy consumption. Asia's share of global energy consumption is expected to increase almost threefold between 2010 and 2030 to reach 19%. The deployment of renewable energy can have a significant impact in the long-term. The lack of financial resources, of co-ordination between different levels of government and of experience, as well as irregular land tenure, are all obstacles to improving energy policies in Asian cities.</p> <p>Buildings are a major opportunity area for reform. Retrofitting policies can help increase energy efficiency, but it is equally important to address new construction in Asian cities. This is taking place on a massive scale: more than 20 000 housing units are needed every day to meet the basic requirements for shelter, and many other units are being built for other purposes, such as business and tourism.</p> <p>Issues of land tenure can also be a major obstacle to urban green growth in Asian cities, limiting the urban poor's access to basic necessities and services and their ability to escape cycles of poverty.</p> <p>Key presentations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paulius Kulikauskas, Inter-Regional Adviser, UN-HABITAT Tetsuya Nakajima, Director General, Office of Co-Governance and Creation, Policy Bureau, City of Yokohama, Japan <p>Interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Andrés Blanco, Senior Specialist Housing and Urban Development, IADB Takahiko Hasegawa, Director, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), Japan

	<p><i>Open discussion</i></p> <p>Moderator: Brenda Killen, Deputy Director, Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD</p> <p>Rapporteur: Dagmar Graczyk, Senior Energy Analyst, IEA</p>
11:00-11:30	GROUP PHOTO / COFFEE BREAK
11:30-13:00	Session 2: Sustainable urban form, land use and transport
	<p>Sustainable urban form can contribute to urban green growth through the reduction of traffic congestion as well as GHG emissions, the prevention of urban expansion to vulnerable areas, protection against water-related risks and the provision of the urban poor with better access to job opportunities and other local services.</p> <p>Greening the transport sector seems especially promising in terms of its many benefits. In some cities of Southeast Asia, automobile-oriented urban patterns have been formed as governments have vacillated because of the huge investment costs required to construct urban railways. However, mass transit modes are being introduced in many cities in developing countries in Asia.</p> <p>Key presentations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tetsuo Kidokoro, Professor, Tokyo University • Bruno Vindel, Economist, Asia Department, Agence Française de Développement (AFD) • Aimée Aguilar Jaber, Economist, International Transport Forum (ITF) <p>Interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corinne Hermant-de Callataÿ, Senior Policy Officer, Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy, European Commission • Alexis Robert, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate <p>Open discussion</p> <p>Moderator: Tadashi Matsumoto, OECD Urban Development Programme</p> <p>Rapporteur: Sara Hoeflich, Project Manager, UCLG</p>
13:00-14:00	LUNCH BREAK
14:00-15:30	Session 3: Water and solid waste resource management
	<p>Water scarcity, water stress, poor quality of drinking water, losses in the distribution networks, pollution of natural water resources and over-exploitation of groundwater resources are some of the most critical water challenges Asian cities face. In South Asia and Southeast Asia, only 47% and 52% of the urban population have access to water supply and 22% and 38% benefit from treated wastewater. Water management is a central policy sector to improve social equity as it helps poor households augment their income through productive domestic activities such as growing vegetables and raising poultry.</p> <p>Asian cities also face severe problems of solid waste management due to financial and technical obstacles. Open dumping is the most common method of waste disposal in most Asian cities. In Bangkok, 60% of solid waste is openly dumped, resulting in local environmental degradation, health risks and GHG emissions. The urban poor are particularly affected by such problems, owing to their proximity to waste dumping sites.</p> <p>Key presentations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supachai Tantikom, Advisor to the Governor of Bangkok • Helen Santiago Fink, Acting Head, Built Environment Unit, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP/ DTIE)

	<p><i>Interventions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sasank Vemuri, Climate Change Specialist, City Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA) • Naoya Abe, Associate Professor, Tokyo Institute of Technology <p><i>Open discussion</i></p> <p>Moderator: Aziza Akhmouch, OECD Water Governance Programme</p> <p>Rapporteur: Hajo Junge, Good Governance & Human Rights, Senior Manager, GIZ</p>
15:30-16:00	COFFEE BREAK
16:00-17:30	Session 4: Economic competitiveness / greening goods and services
	<p>Rapid urban economic growth in Asia is often led by manufacturing (which emits greenhouse gases and may have high risks of air pollution), in contrast to many OECD cities, which have largely de-industrialised. Achieving energy efficiency in the industrial sector will be a necessary step to green Asian cities, in the image of Kitakyushu, Japan, which overcame severe pollution while retaining an economy based chiefly on manufacturing. The key will be for local governments to successfully shape behaviour and practices in the private sector which mainly runs manufacturing facilities. The promotion of FDI encouraging the diffusion and acquisition in Asian cities of environmentally-friendly industrial technologies and the deployment of green technology R&D and innovation will also be critical. Finally, sustainable materials management (SMM) will be important to control the flow cycles that link the natural and industrial systems.</p> <p><i>Key presentations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engku Ahmad Kamel, Head of Economics and Investment, Iskandar Regional Development Authority (IRDA), Malaysia • Le Son, Deputy Director, Environment Protection Division, Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE), City of Haiphong, Viet Nam <p><i>Interventions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martine Liotard, Project Manager, Institut d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme d'Ile-de-France • Keith Thorpe, Regeneration Division, Department for Communities and Local Government, United Kingdom • Kensuke Tanaka, Head of Asia Desk, OECD Development Centre <p><i>Open discussion</i></p> <p>Moderator: Nathalie Girouard, Coordinator, Green Growth and Sustainable Development, OECD</p> <p>Rapporteur: Cristina Martinez, Advisor, Knowledge Sharing Alliance, Office of the Secretary General, OECD</p>
17:30-18:00	<p>Wrap-up discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Tompson, Head of the OECD Urban Development Programme <p>Closing remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rintaro Tamaki, Deputy Secretary General of the OECD • Keith Thorpe, Vice Chair of the OECD Working Party on Territorial Policy in Urban Areas
18:00-20:00	Cocktail (Gallery – ground floor of the OECD Conference Centre)

Background

The development of Asian cities is characterised by rapid and continuous urbanisation on an unprecedented scale, with rapid economic growth led in most places by the manufacturing industry and rapidly increasing motorisation. The result has been escalating greenhouse gas emissions, sprawling urban development and local environmental impacts, as well as disparities in income, education levels and job opportunities in urban populations. These trends call for a green growth model that differs from those identified in previous OECD studies and one that addresses the specific circumstances of Asian cities.

The OECD project, **Urban Green Growth in Dynamic Asia** explores ways to achieve green growth in Asian cities. Specifically, it examines ways to promote greening and competitiveness in a fast-growing economy, to improve environmental performance in cities and urban quality of life, and to increase the institutional capacity to achieve green growth. The project has three complementary elements:

- **The conceptual framework** which proposes an analytical framework for assessing policies for green growth in rapidly growing cities in the emerging world.
- **Case studies** of four to six Asian cities to assess the impact of urban green growth and sustainability policies on economic performance and environmental quality. These studies will build on the analytical framework developed in the concept paper.
- **Knowledge-sharing activities** for mutual learning among cities and national governments in Asia, OECD cities and international organisations. The project can then serve as a “platform” for Asian cities and OECD cities across the world to build partnerships.

The three main elements of the conceptual framework are: i) identification of the key policy strategies for urban green growth in fast-growing Asian cities, highlighting similarities to and differences from OECD cities; ii) opportunities for green growth; and iii) enabling strategies for implementing urban green growth.

Objectives and key questions

The policy forum officially launches the conceptual framework to the public and offers an opportunity for participants to discuss the key issues. It also aims to explore how to maximise opportunities for urban green growth in fast-growing Asian cities. The results will make a valuable contribution to the next steps – the case studies and the knowledge sharing activities that will be conducted in 2014-15.

The forum is organised around four sessions, each of which focuses on the areas of opportunities that the conceptual framework has identified for emerging Asia: i) housing, buildings and energy; ii) land use and transport; iii) water and waste management; and iv) green goods and services. For each session, senior national and city officials from Asia and international experts will present their experience and views on the topic. The participants are encouraged to discuss the following key questions:

- What are the similarities and differences in policy contexts between OECD cities and fast-growing Asian cities, as well as among different Asian cities?
- What are the major obstacles to capitalising on urban green growth opportunities (e.g. capacity of government, finance, etc.) and what good practices exist to address them?
- What are effective ways for the OECD (and member countries and cities) to support urban green growth in dynamic Asia?
- What kind of knowledge sharing actions and/or network of cities can effectively enhance urban green growth in dynamic Asia?

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