



Why cities matter in green growth ?

--- experience from the OECD

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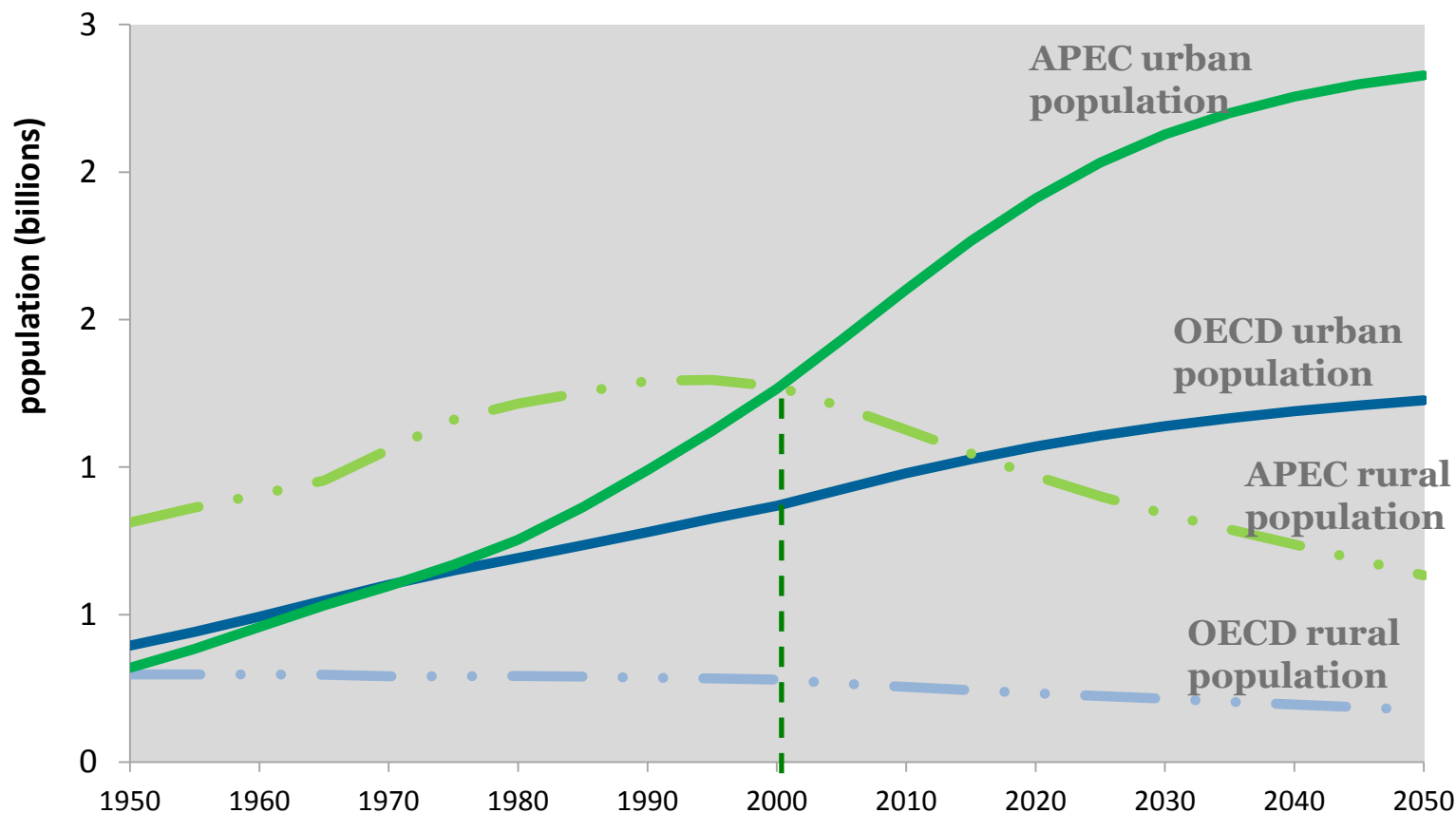
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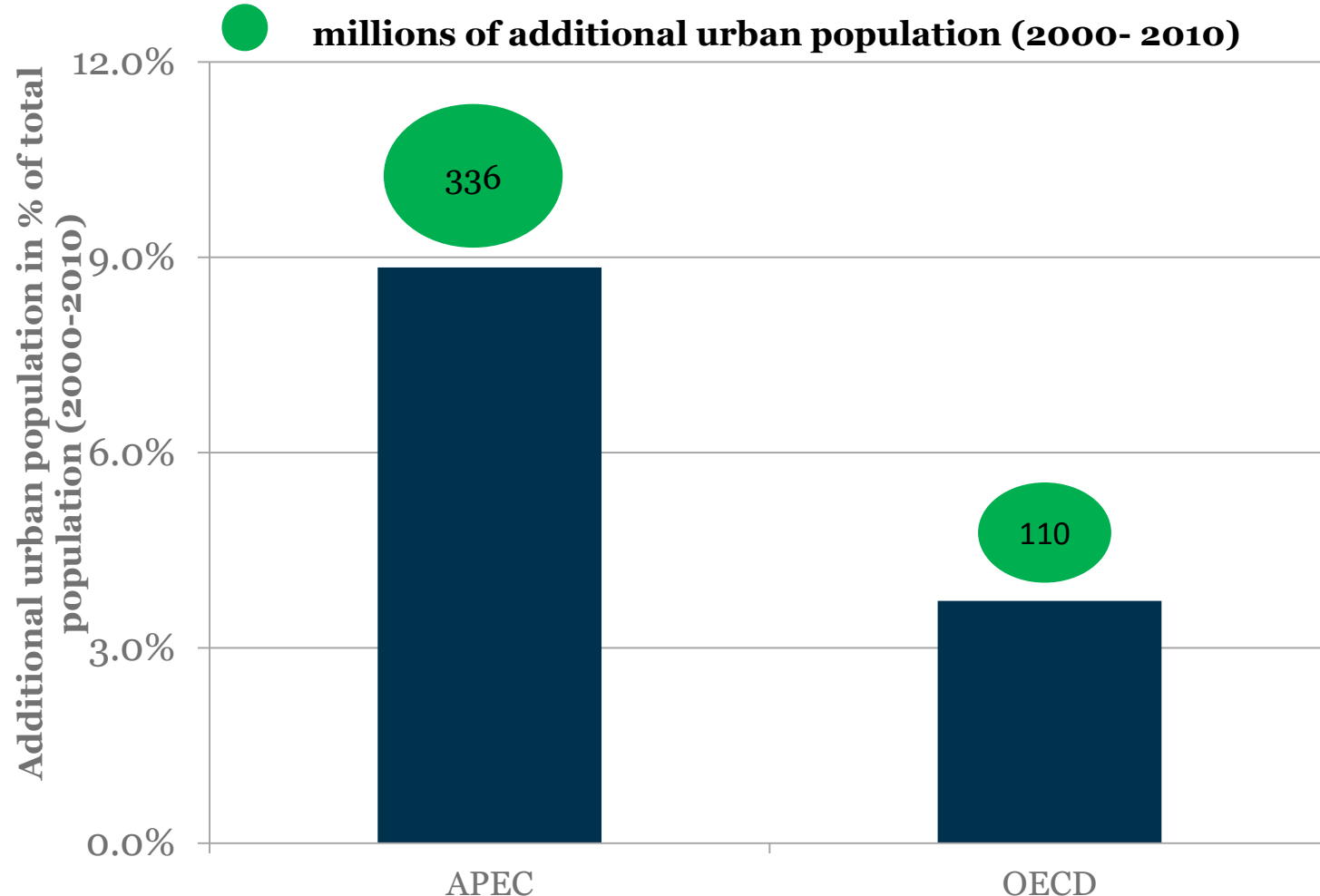
APEC urban population will keep growing faster than OECD urban population



Source: Calculations based on UN population database

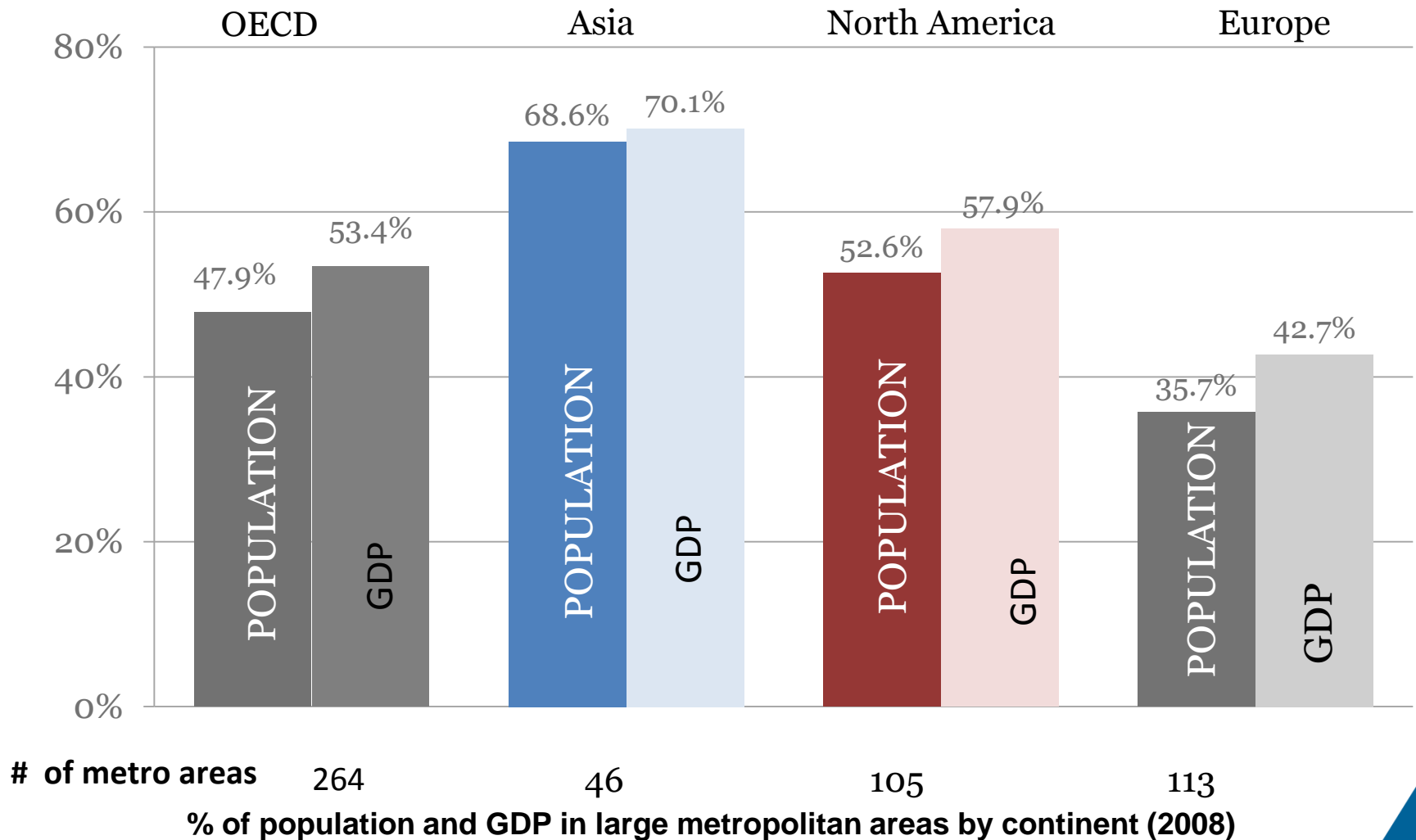


Large increases in urban population in APEC economies.





GDP and population in cities account for over 50% of national economy.

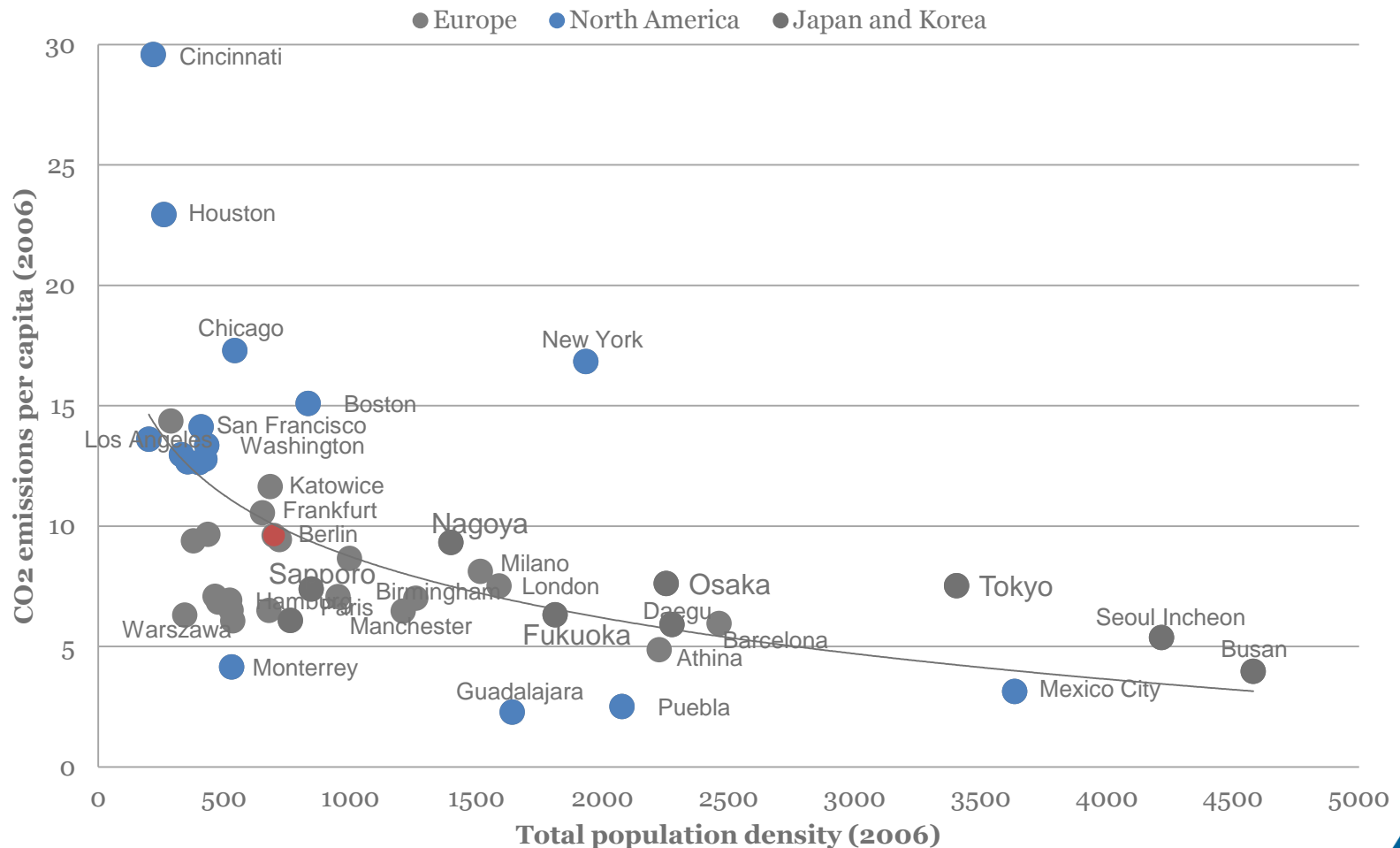


Source: OECD metropolitan database; the large metropolitan areas have at least **500,000 population**



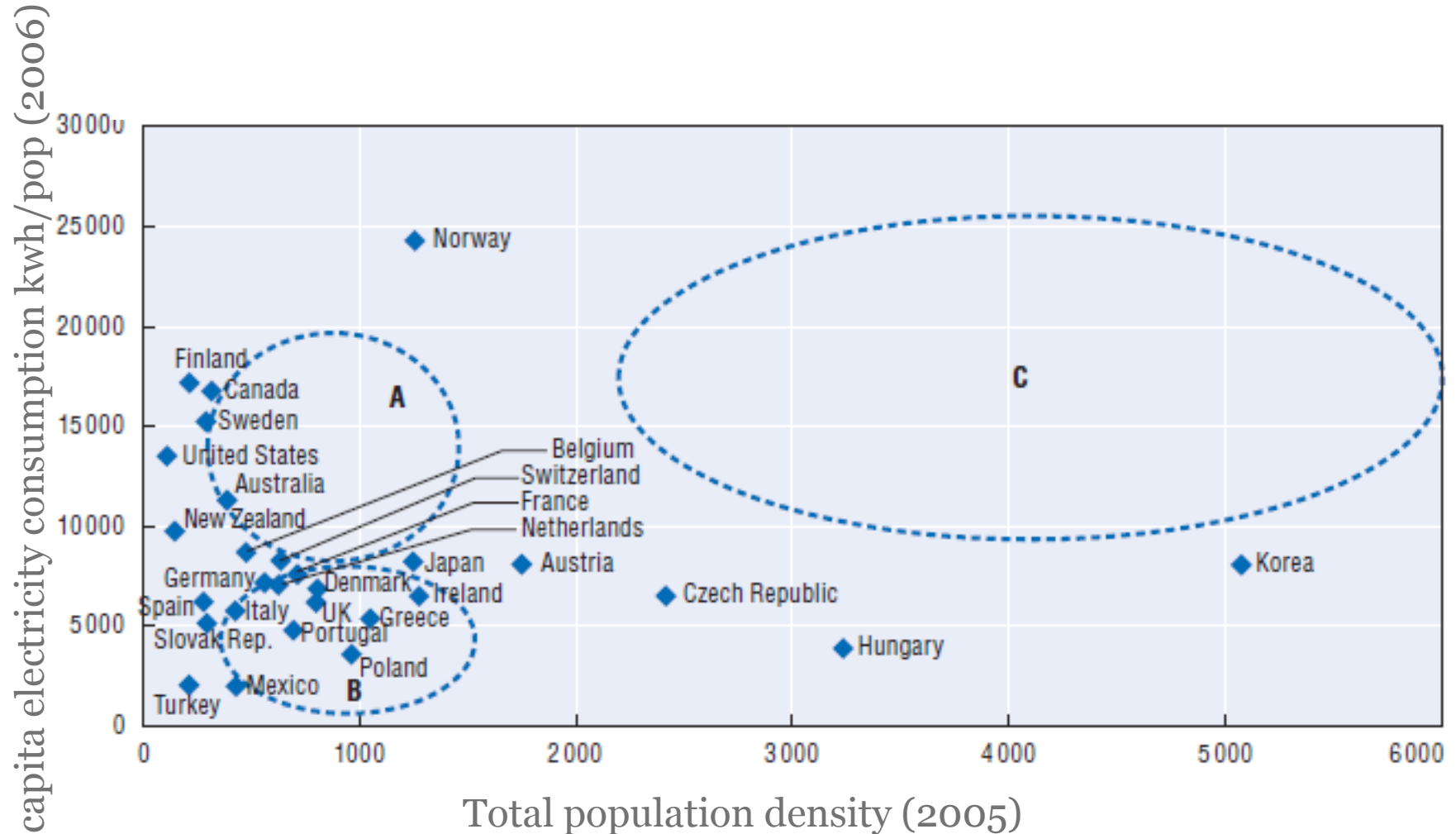
Cities create environmental problems, but they also provide solutions.

Per capita carbon emissions tend to reduce as urban areas become denser and rely to a greater extent on public transit, walking and cycling.





Energy use can be changed if cities change their form.



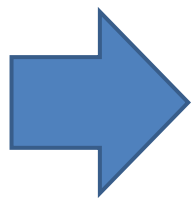
Source: based on data from OECD Regional Statistics, International Energy Agency (2008)



National governments and global communities are also responsible for cities.

Trends in urbanisation globally are reshaping the urban policy debate

- By 2020, the average size of the world's 100 largest cities will have reached 8.5 million.
- C40 cities represent 4% of the world population, 18% of global GDP and 10% of global carbon emissions.
- 81% of the growth in energy use will come from cities in developing countries.



- **National governments** have to incorporate city-level policies in their national green growth strategies
- **International communities** have to promote green cities in diverse urban context.



Green Cities Programme



OECD Green Growth Strategy(May 2011)



Defined green growth and policies to achieve it.

OECD Green Cities Programme (2011---May 2013)

How cities can contribute to green growth?

- Case studies

- City case studies

- Paris (2011)

- Chicago (2011-12)

- Kitakyushu (2012)

- Stockholm (2012)

- National-level case studies

- Korea (2011)

- China (2012)

- Synthesis report: *Green Growth in Cities*
Launch: 23 May 2013 in Stockholm



Green Growth in Cities: What is green growth in cities?

Fostering economic growth and development through urban activities that reduce negative environmental externalities and the impact on natural resources and environmental services.

Cities and Green Growth : A Conceptual Framework (OECD 2011)

- “**Green**”: urban activities that reduce environmental impact
 - land-use planning, transport, buildings, energy, waste, and water.
- “**Growth**”: GDP growth primarily, but also urban quality of life





Green Growth in Cities: **Which policies to pursue?**



| When the goal is to increase: | Green growth policies to prioritise are: |
|--|---|
| Jobs | <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Energy-efficiency building retrofits•Public transport•Waste management |
| Urban attractiveness | <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Increase the efficiency of the transport system•Sustainable public service delivery•Climate change adaptation |
| Regional production of green products/services | <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Identifying potential for green product and service specialisation•Fostering green technology R&D and innovation activities |
| Urban land values | <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Urban redevelopment, including eco-districts•Reducing incentives for greenfield development |



Green Growth in Cities: **Making it happen**

- National price signals and standards are crucial
- Align local and national green growth objectives and harmonise monitoring tools
- Increase inter-municipal co-operation
- Reform urban revenue structures to align with green growth goals
- Mobilise private finance for green infrastructure investments





Green Cities Programme in fast-growing cities in Asia



OECD Green Growth Strategy(May 2011)



Defined green growth and policies to achieve it.

OECD Green Cities Programme (May 2013)

Defined green growth in cities.



OECD Green Cities Programme in fast-growing cities in Asia(2013-14)

OECD Strategy on Development (May 2012)

Incorporating inclusive green growth into development policies

Green Growth, Development and Developing Countries

(forthcoming 2013)





Green Cities Programme in fast-growing cities in Asia: Programme framework

1. Concept paper (to be delivered in Q2 2013)
 - Provide analytical framework in assessing green growth policies in fast-growing Asian cities
 - Parallel work with OECD's "Green Growth, Development and Developing Countries"
2. City case study (4-6 cities in 2013-14)
 - Assess the impact of urban green growth policies on economic performance and environmental quality
 - Individual report as the deliverable
3. Knowledge sharing platform (2013-14)
 - Manila, the Philippines (4-5 February, 2013)
 - **APEC Energy Working Group (18-19 March, 2013)**
 - Kitakyushu, Japan (18-20 October, 2013)
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Green Cities Programme in fast-growing cities in Asia: Key Questions

- Is urban green growth different for cities in developing countries?
 - What policy frameworks and instruments are needed, and practical, in fast-growing Asian city contexts?
- How can the OECD support cities in developing countries, while at the same time learning from the diverse contexts?
 - How can we facilitate knowledge sharing among OECD and fast-growing Asian cities so they all can benefit from the mutual learning process?



THANK YOU

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