



# INTEGRATING NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL PLANNING AND ACTION

Asia LEDS Forum  
Session H  
Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
11 November 2014



## Overview of session

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- Key findings from *Towards Green Growth in Southeast Asia*
- *Green Special Economic Zone in Melaka, Malaysia*
- *Green Growth Strategy towards “Kalimantan Timur Maju 2018”*
- Small Group discussion
- Plenary wrap-up
- Update on activities of the LEDS Sub-national Integration Working Group



# *Towards Green Growth in SouthEast Asia*

“Chapter 4 National policy options  
for managing the impact of  
urbanisation on green growth”

## KEY FINDINGS

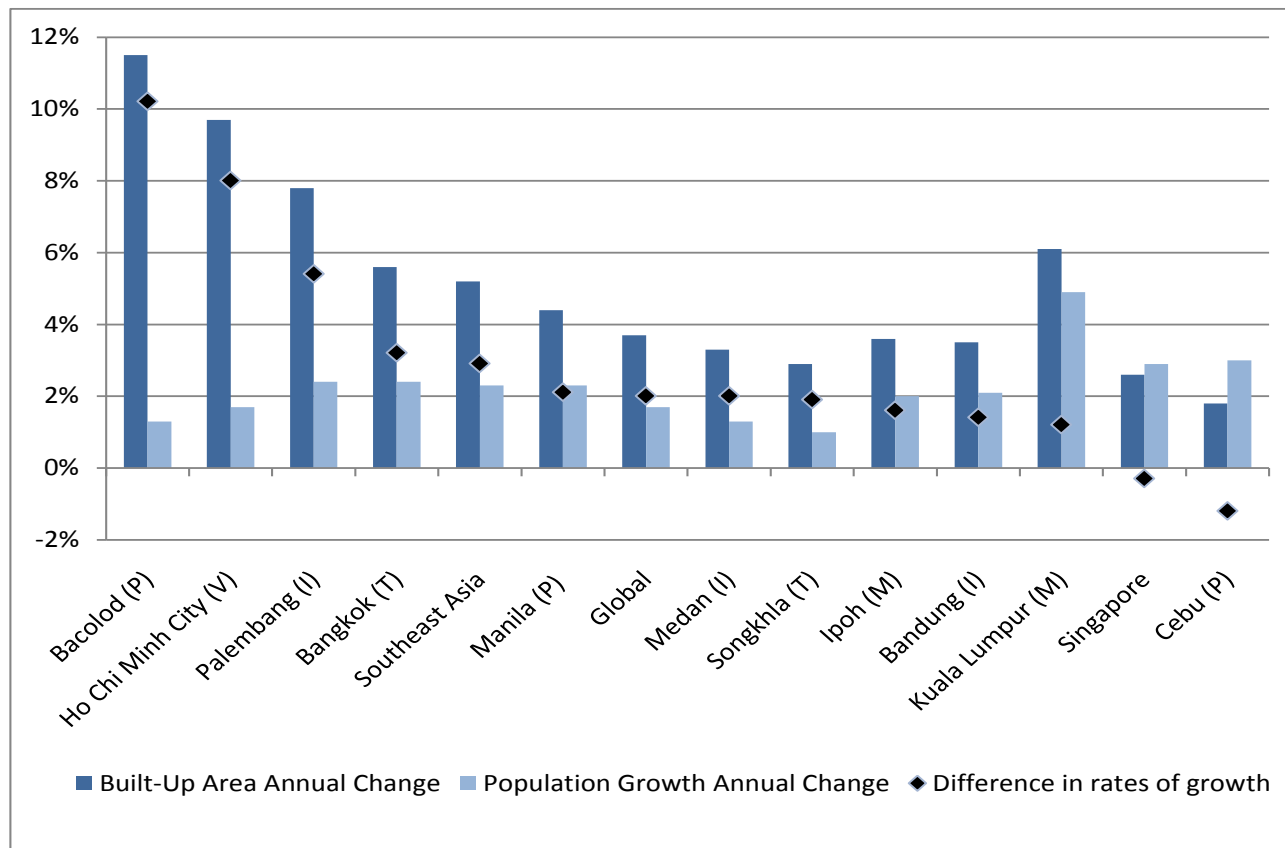


# The time is now for national governments to support urban green growth

- Southeast Asia is increasingly urban

- The built environment and infrastructure is being locked in now

Urban expansion in Southeast Asia tends to outpace population growth



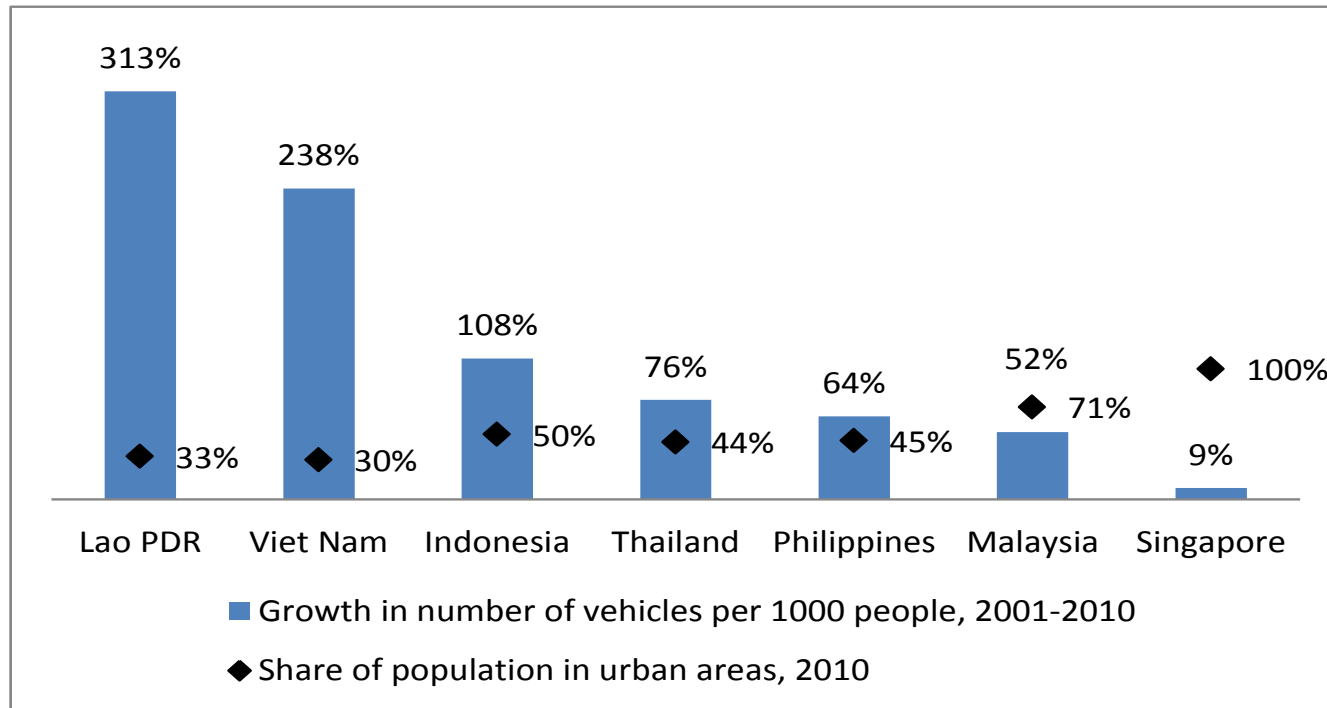
Source: Author's calculations based on Angel, S., J. Parent, D. L. Civco and A. M. Blei (2010), *Atlas of Urban Expansion*, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, Cambridge, MA, available at [www.lincolninst.edu/subcenters/atlas-urban-expansion/](http://www.lincolninst.edu/subcenters/atlas-urban-expansion/), last accessed 9 May 2014.



# The high cost of unsustainable cities

- Car ownership is rising fastest in countries with the smallest share of urban dwellers

Growth in number of vehicles per 1000 people and 2010 urbanisation rates



Note: Data for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Myanmar not available. Data for Thailand are for 2002-2010 period.  
Source: Author's calculations based on Clean Air Asia (2014) "Motorization Index (Total)", Transport Indicators, CitiesACT database, Clean Air Asia, Philippines, available at <http://citiesact.org/data/search/transport-indicators>, accessed 15 May 2014; UN DESA (2014a) World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, CD-ROM Edition, United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, New York

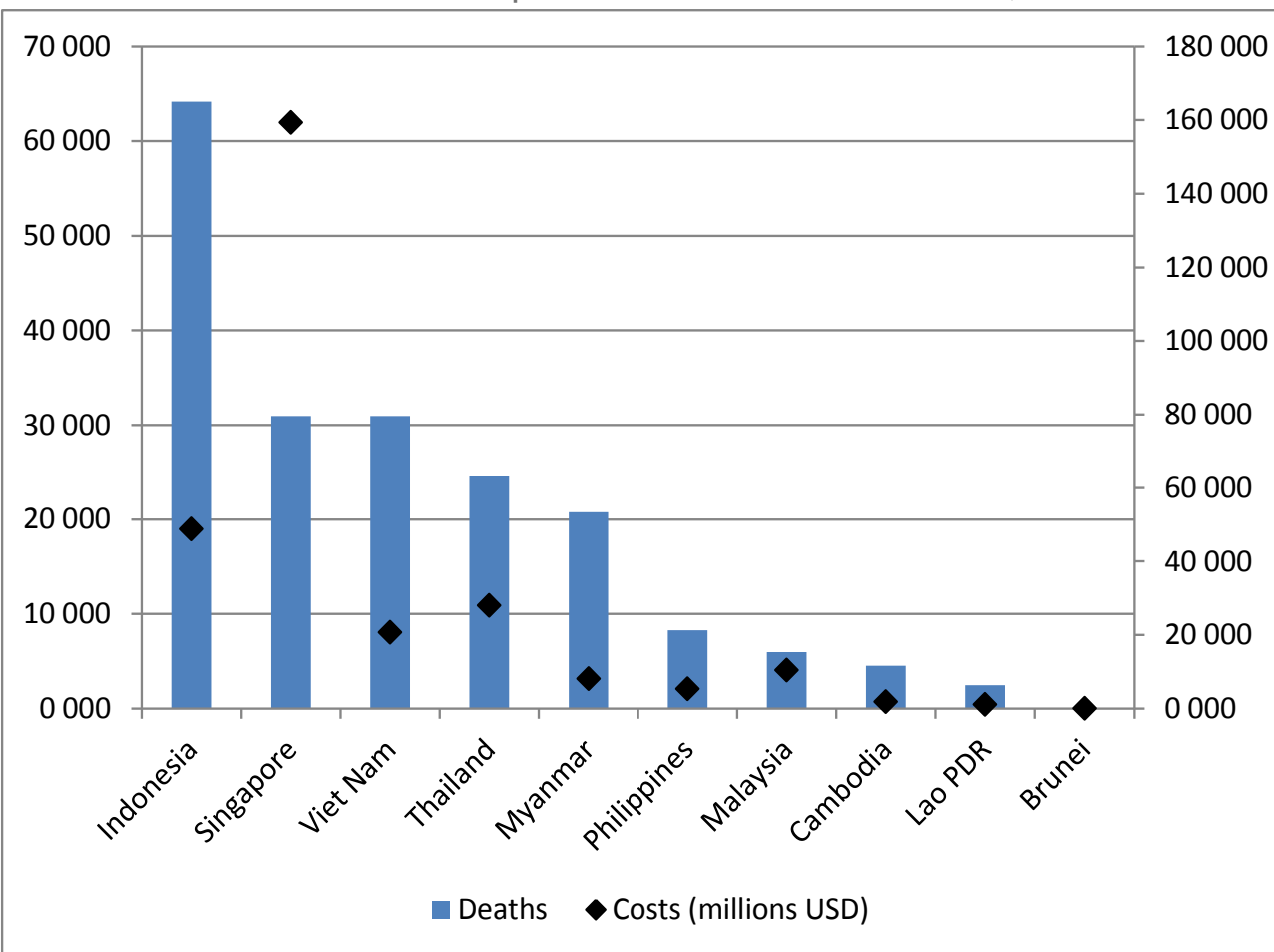


# Urban air pollution harms health and holds back growth

- Outdoor air pollution resulted in nearly 200 000

deaths in the region in 2010

Deaths from outdoor pollution and associated costs, 2010



Note: Pollution includes ambient PM<sub>10</sub> pollution and ambient ozone pollution; costs based on the value of a statistical life using methodology from OECD (2014), *The Cost of Air Pollution: Health Impacts of Road Transport*, OECD Publishing, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264210448-en>.

Source: Author's calculations based on data extracted from Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (2013), *The Global Burden of Disease (GBD)* Visualizations: GBD compare. Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, Seattle. <http://viz.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/gbd-compare/>, last accessed 17 June 2014.



## Vulnerability comes at a high price

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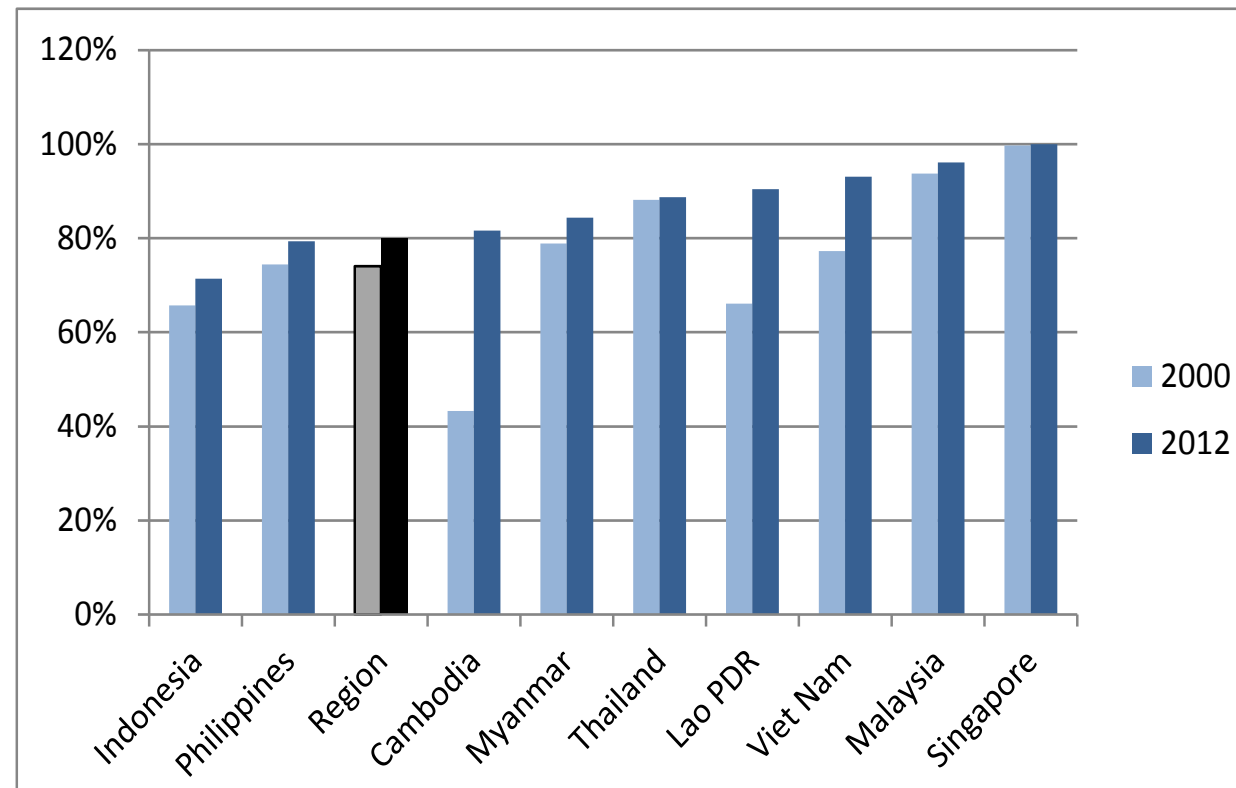
- In 2005, coastal flooding in Southeast Asian cities cost about USD 300 million (average annual losses)
- By 2050, this could reach USD 6 billion/year, even with significant investment in adaptation



# Informal settlements contribute to vulnerability to climate change

- Share of urban dwellers living in slums is declining- from 50% in 1990 to 31% in 2010
- But access to improved sanitation is uneven – and contributes to vulnerability

Share of urban population with access to improved sanitation facilities







Successful approaches will require cities in the same metro area to work together on:

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- Integrating land use, disaster risk management and infrastructure planning
- Prioritising energy and resource-efficiency
- Providing basic services to all
- Reducing reliance on personal motorised vehicles
- Reducing air and water pollution



# What national governments can do

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- Making sustainable urban growth a national priority
  - Clean air, resilient cities, basic infrastructure
- Supporting inter-municipal co-ordination
- Financing green investment
- Capacity building





THANK YOU!

<http://bit.ly/GGSEAsia>