



TOWARDS GREEN GROWTH IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

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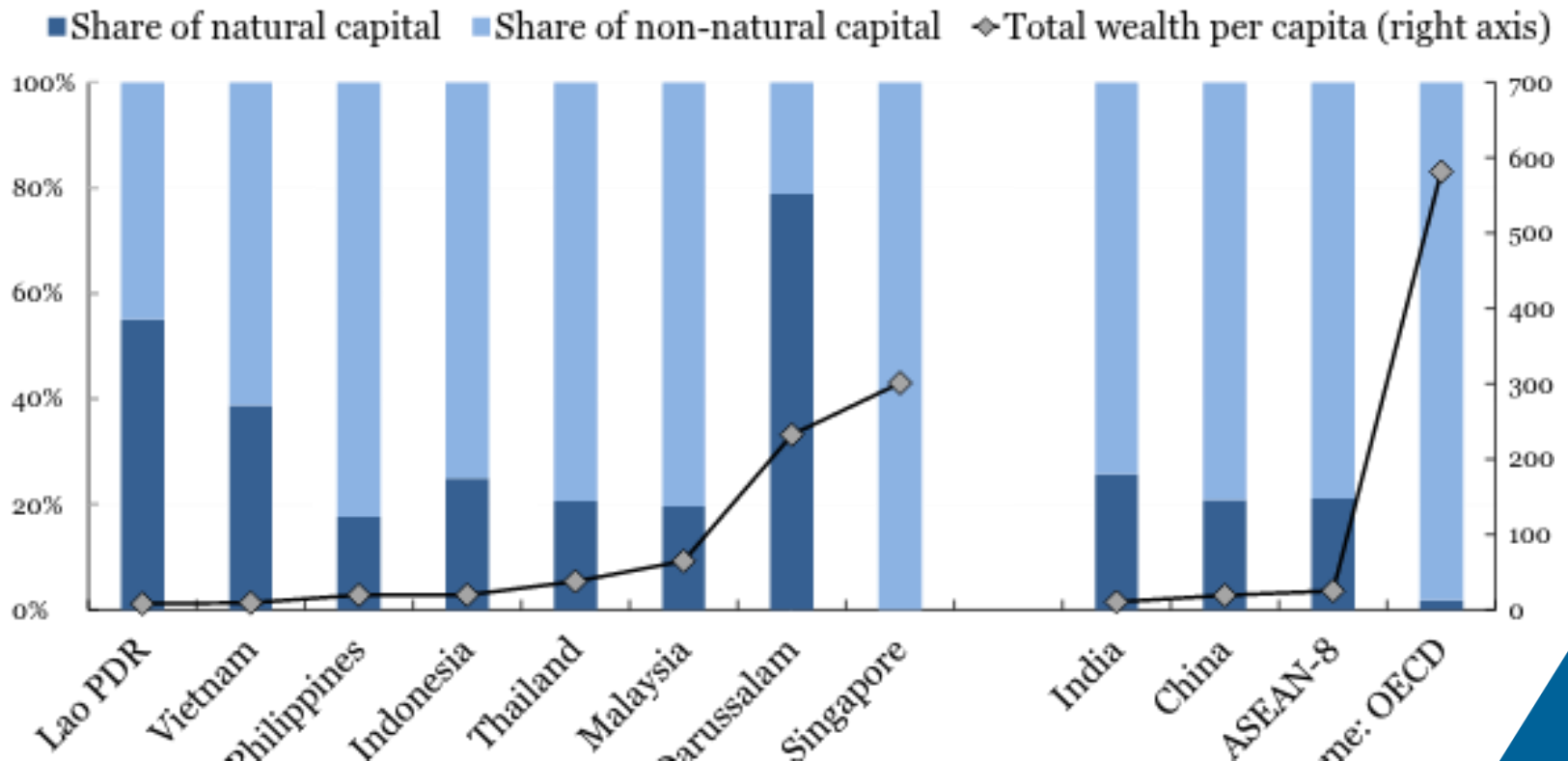
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Why focus on Southeast Asia?

- Rapid but unsustainable economic growth
- Rich in natural resources

Natural capital contributes greatly to the total wealth of Southeast Asia countries (2005)

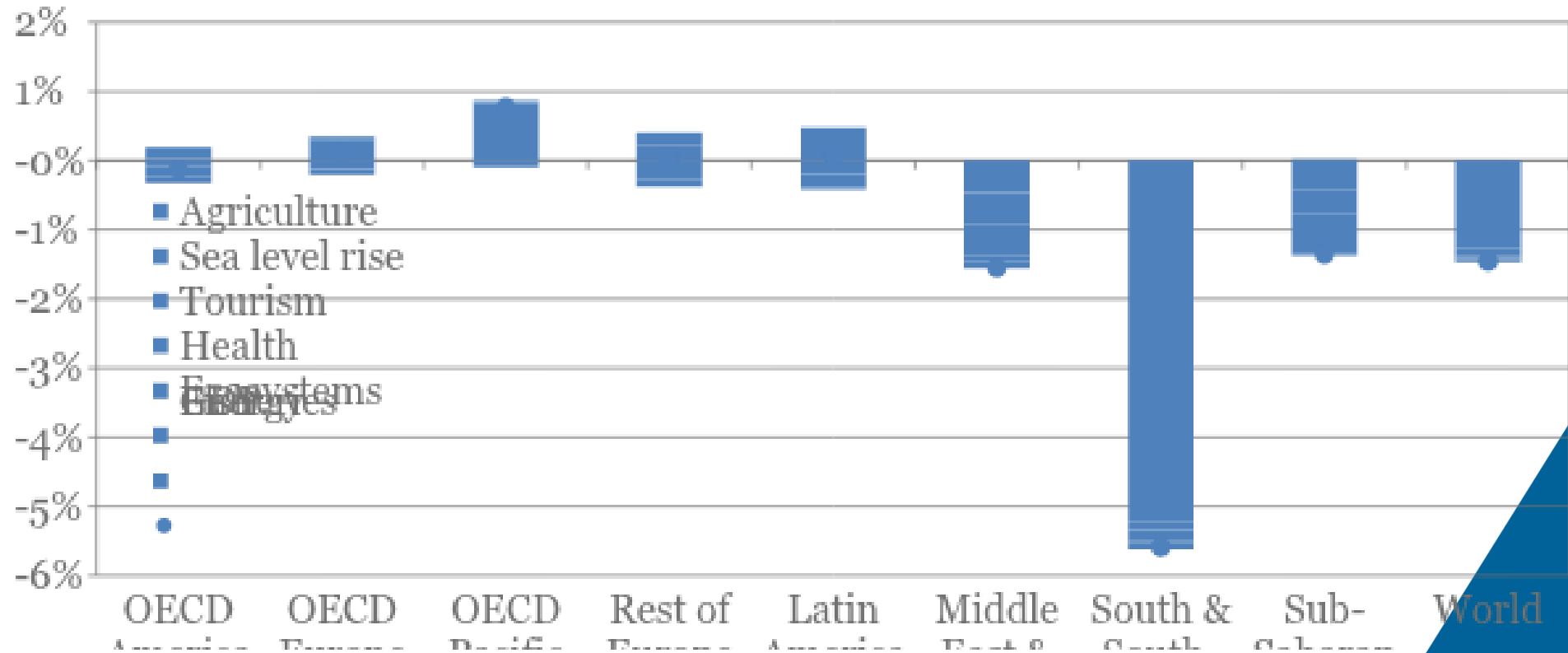




Why focus on Southeast Asia?

- Highly vulnerable to climate change
- Massive infrastructure needs and rapid urbanisation

Climate change could have a large impact on GDP in Southeast Asia in 2060 Percent change in GDP compared to baseline





Message 1: Economic and environmental performance are inseparable

For example:

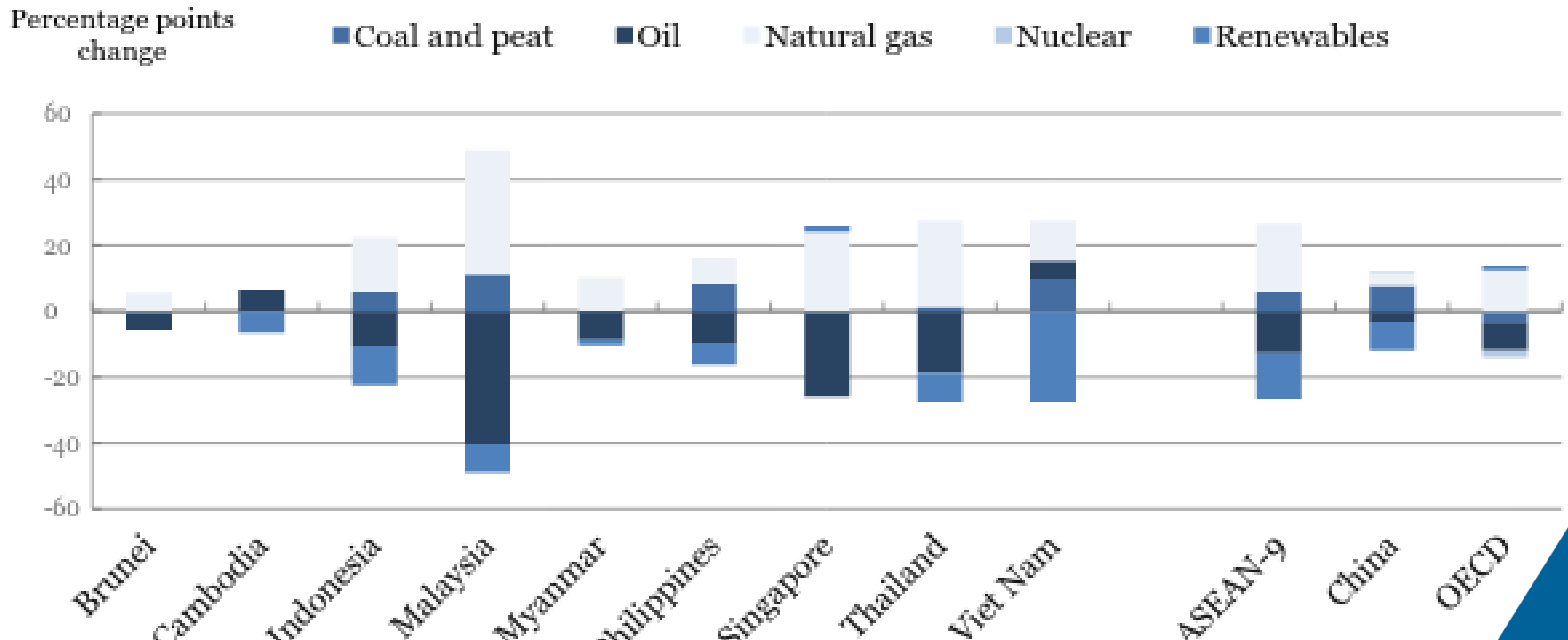
- Reducing deadly air pollution can increase productivity
- Sustainable fisheries safeguard livelihoods and protect against costly coastal flooding
- Conserving forests can improve local incomes and water quality
- Fossil fuel subsidies can be reformed to reduce poverty as well as emissions



Message 2: Delayed action risks missing three golden opportunities

1. To sustain the region's natural wealth
2. To lock in clean and resilient infrastructure
3. To become a hub for green investment

The share of renewables decreased in most ASEAN countries between 2001-2011





Message 3: Political leadership is needed to:

- Strengthen governance and reform economic structures
- Mainstream green growth into national development plans
- Account for essential ecosystem services and end open-access exploitation
- Guide the sustainable growth of cities to ensure well-being and prosperity



Looking ahead



- Southeast Asia could be a model for green development
- Green growth will be integrated into the OECD Southeast Asia Regional Programme
- Knowledge sharing at the nexus of green growth and development