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Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) Forum
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Low-carbon Development and Green Growth in Asia and the Pacific

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Overview



- Asia-Pacific environmental challenge: Shifting towards Green Growth and Low-carbon Development
- Importance of infrastructure and transport sector for attaining Green Growth and Low-carbon Development
- ESCAP programmes



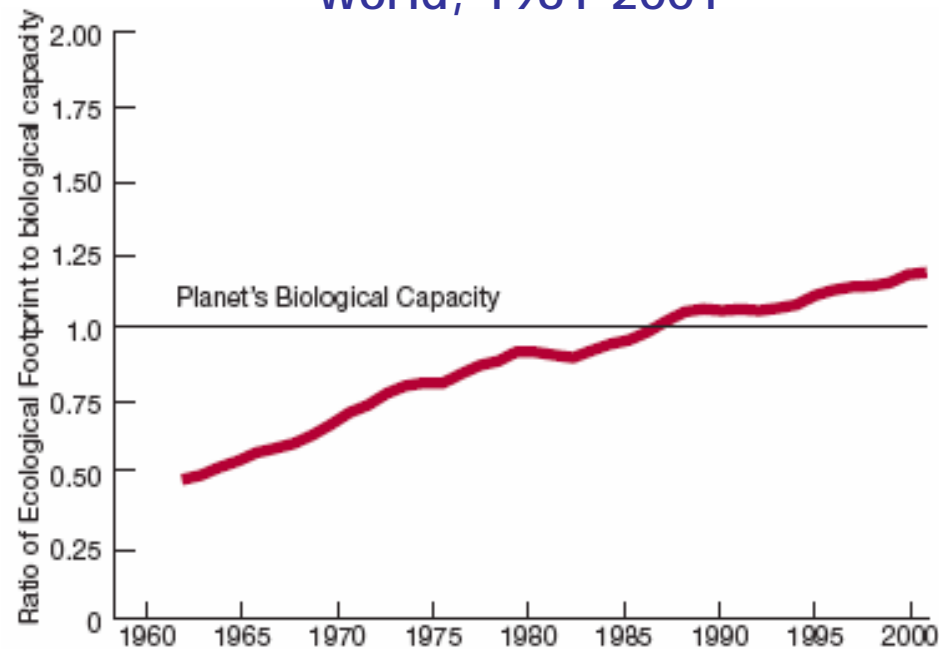
Asia-Pacific environmental challenge: Shifting towards Green Growth and Low-carbon Development



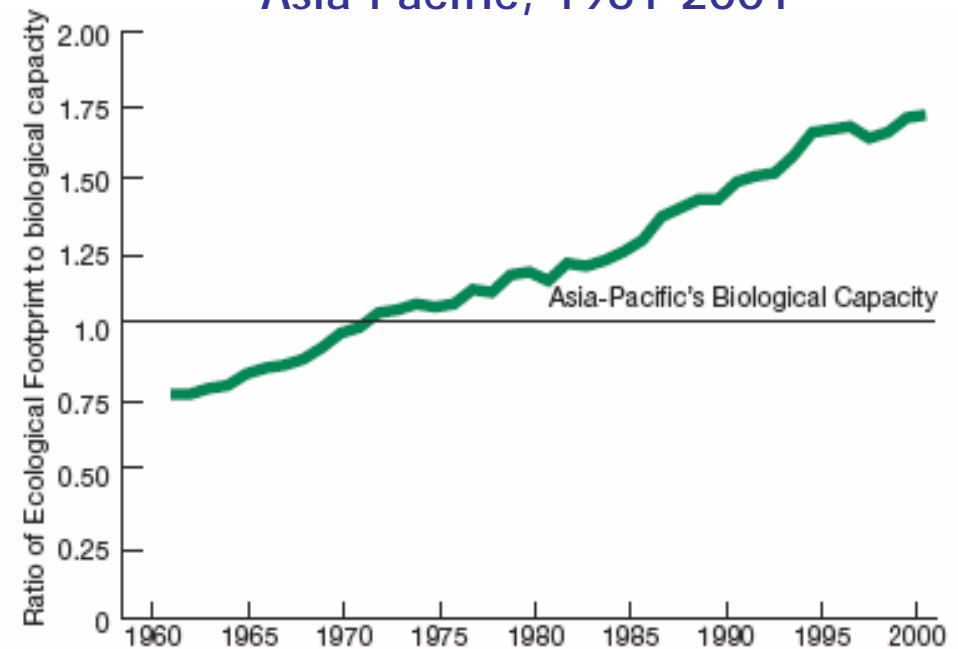
Asia-Pacific Ecological Footprint

	GDP/capita (US\$)	Bio-capacity (GH/capita)	Eco-footprint (GH/capita)	Eco-deficit
Asia-Pacific	5,800	0.7	1.3	-0.6

World, 1961-2001

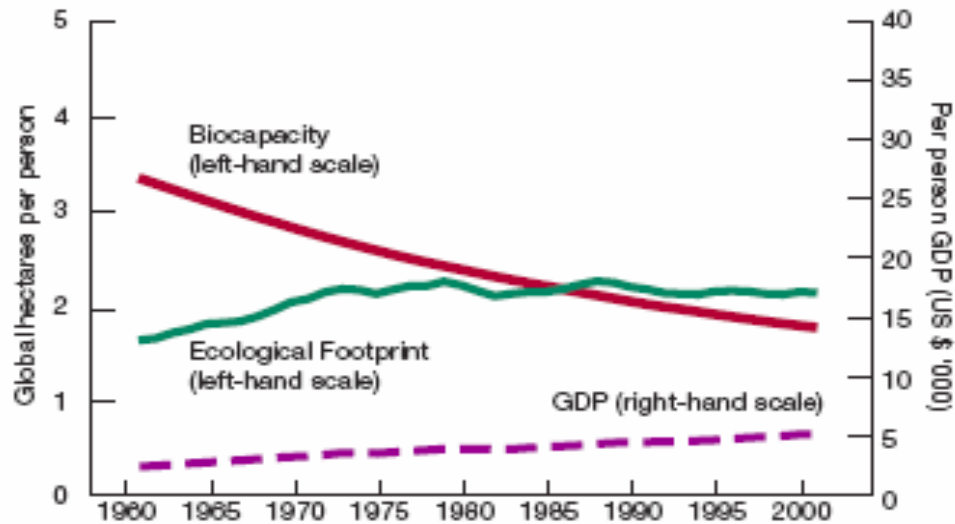


Asia-Pacific, 1961-2001

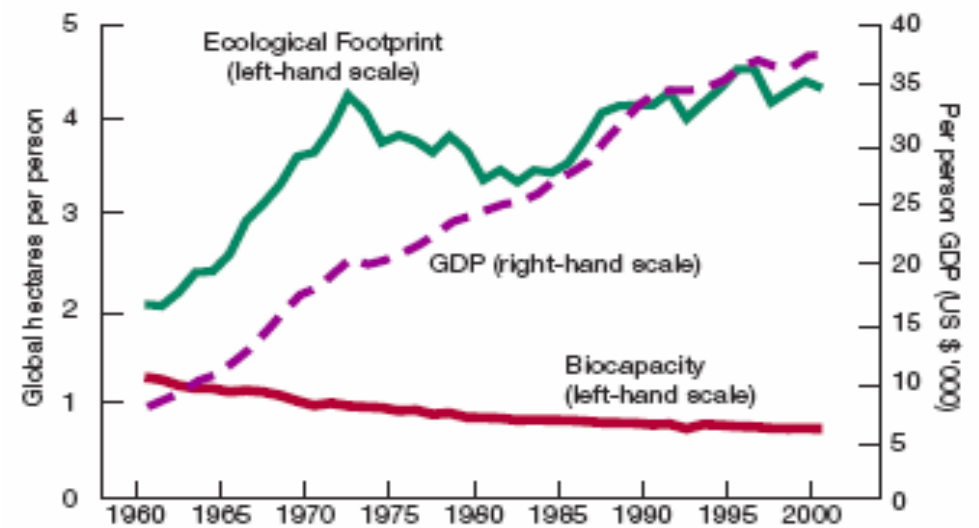


Source: WWF Living Planet Report Asia-Pacific 2005

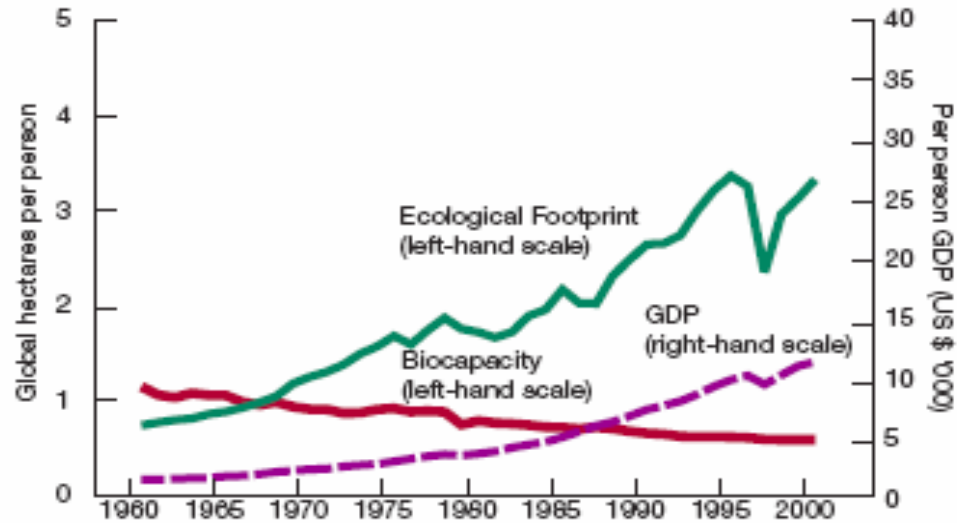
World, 1961-2001



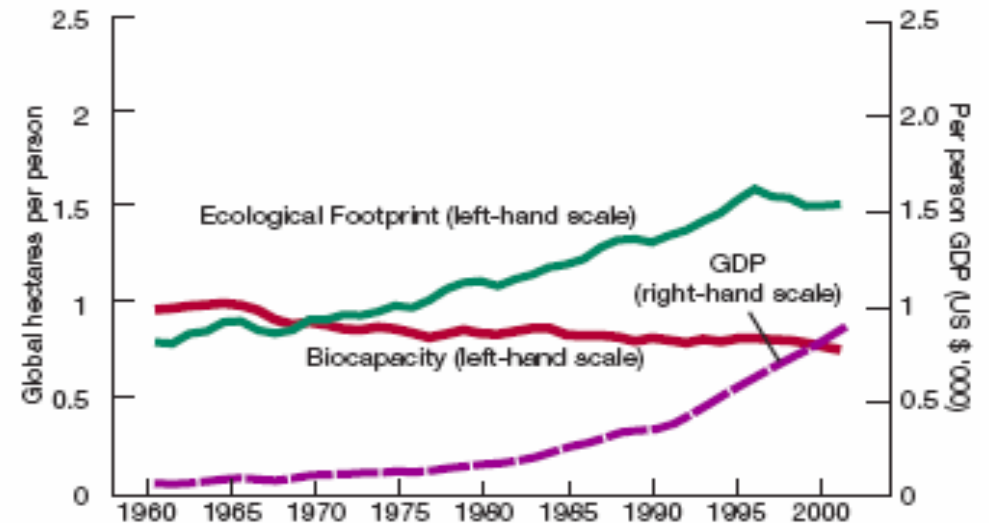
Japan, 1961-2001



R of Korea, 1961-2001



China, 1961-2001



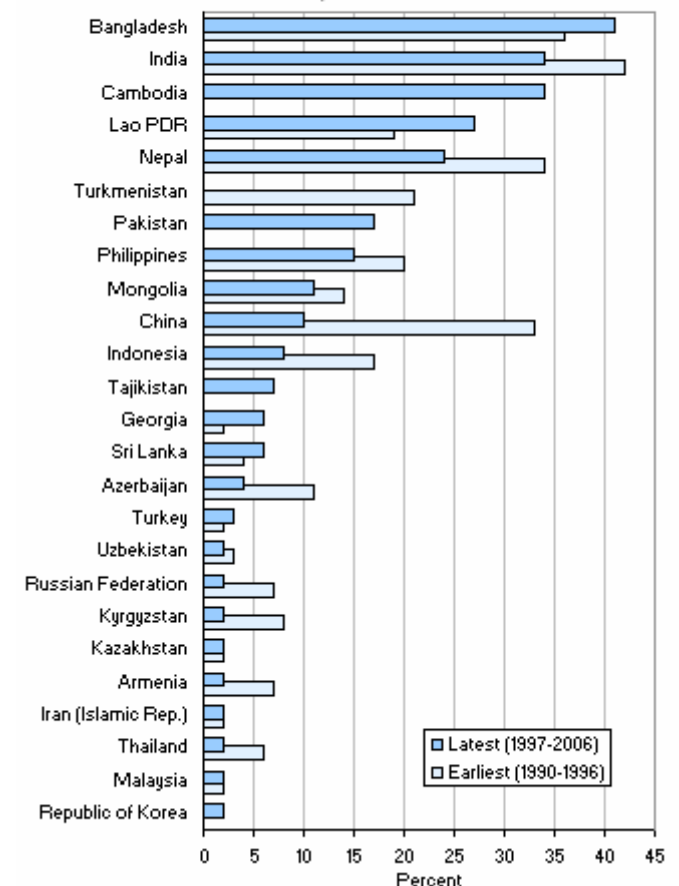
Asia-Pacific socio-economic challenges



- Poverty
 - 641 million living with less than 1 US\$ per day
- Health
 - 4 million children die before age of 5
 - Maternal mortality: 300 deaths per 100,000 live births
- Access to services
 - 400 million urban residents without access to sanitation
 - 566 million rural residents without access to clean water
 - 800 million without electricity

Source: ESCAP, ADB, UNDP (2008) "A future within reach"

Figure 16.1 Percentage of the population living below one dollar [1993 PPP] per day in Asia and the Pacific, 1990-2006



Source: ESCAP Statistical Yearbook 2007

Different patterns of economic growth



	GDP/capita (US\$ - PPP) (*)	Bio-capacity (GH/capita) (**)	Eco-footprint (GH/capita) (**)	Eco-deficit
UK	33,535	1.6	5.3	-3.7
France	33,414	3.0	4.9	-1.9
US	45,790	5.0	9.4	-4.4
Japan	33,525	0.6	4.9	-4.3
R of Korea	24,712	0.7	3.7	-3.0
China	5,345	0.9	2.1	-1.1

(*) World Bank 2007 (estimates)

(**) Global hectares per capita - WWF Living Planet Report 2008

Green Growth: Strategy for Asia-Pacific



- Adopted as the strategy for Asia-Pacific at the 5th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development (MCED 5, March 2005, Seoul)
- Achieving rapid growth without compromising environmental sustainability
- Attaining MDG 1 (poverty reduction) & MDG 7 (environmental sustainability) at the same time
- Achieving “low-carbon” development
- Focusing on Environmental Sustainability & Ecological Efficiency (Eco-efficiency)



Importance of infrastructure and transport sector for attaining Green Growth and Low-carbon Development



Trends and challenges

- **Urbanization:** In Asia-Pacific 40% of population (1.6 billion) currently lives in urban areas; by 2030, a majority (around 2.7 billion) will live in cities and towns
- **Poverty:** 40% of Asia-Pacific's urban residents live in slums, without adequate shelter and basic services
- **Infrastructure investment deficits:** by 2011 Asian countries would need to invest 600 billions/y but current level is 360 billion/y
- **Competitiveness:** congestion and poor quality infrastructure main factors negatively affecting competitiveness of cities (OECD, 2006)
- **Infrastructure has important direct and indirect, short-term and long-term environmental impacts**
 - Determines urban form (Cities: 67% of world primary energy demand 71% of global CO2 emissions - WEO 2008)
 - Locks into production and consumption patterns for decades



Importance of transport sector

Countries	Investment and maintenance expenditure on transport infra (% GDP)	Value-added of transport and storage sector (% GDP)
Bangladesh	1.2	9.7
Cambodia	1	7
China	4	5.7
India	2.3	4.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1.6	6.7
Japan	2	6.4
Kazakhstan	2	11
Mongolia	2.1	13
Russian Federation	4.1	8.3
Singapore	0.9	6.3
Thailand	3.9	8

Source: Statistical Yearbooks, 2005, ADB, WB and JBIC

Importance of transport sector (2)



ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Tons of oil equivalent)



2,226 million



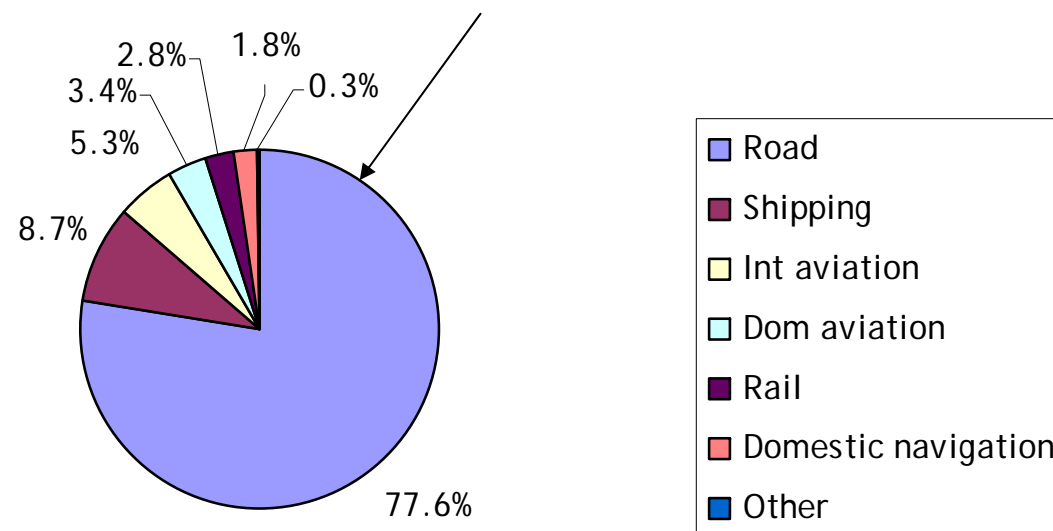
593 million

26.6%

CO₂ EMISSIONS

(million tons, 2005)

Europe	1,038.4
North America	1,973.6
ESCAP	1,505.4
- Road	1223.9
- Rail	64.3



Source: ESCAP - Statistical Yearbooks 2008



ESCAP programmes

Seoul Initiative Network on Green Growth (SINGG)



- Outcomes of the 5th MCED (March 2005, Seoul)
 - The Ministerial Declaration on Env and Development
 - The Regional Implementation Plan
 - The Seoul Initiative on Green Growth
- Regional Cooperation framework for Green Growth
 - Aiming at addressing major policy issues highlighted in the Ministerial Declaration
 - Priority Implementation mechanism of the Regional Implementation Plan
- Providing a framework for policy consultations, capacity building, and networking for the promotion of Green Growth





Key activities of SINGG

Green Growth

Policy Forum

- Policy Dialogue
- Senior Policymaker
- Issue Identifying
- Experience sharing

Leadership Programme

- Capacity building
- Working level
- 2-weeks intensive
- Practical training

Pilot Projects

- GG in action
- Country initiated
- Fin. support from ESCAP
- 3 projects

Net-working

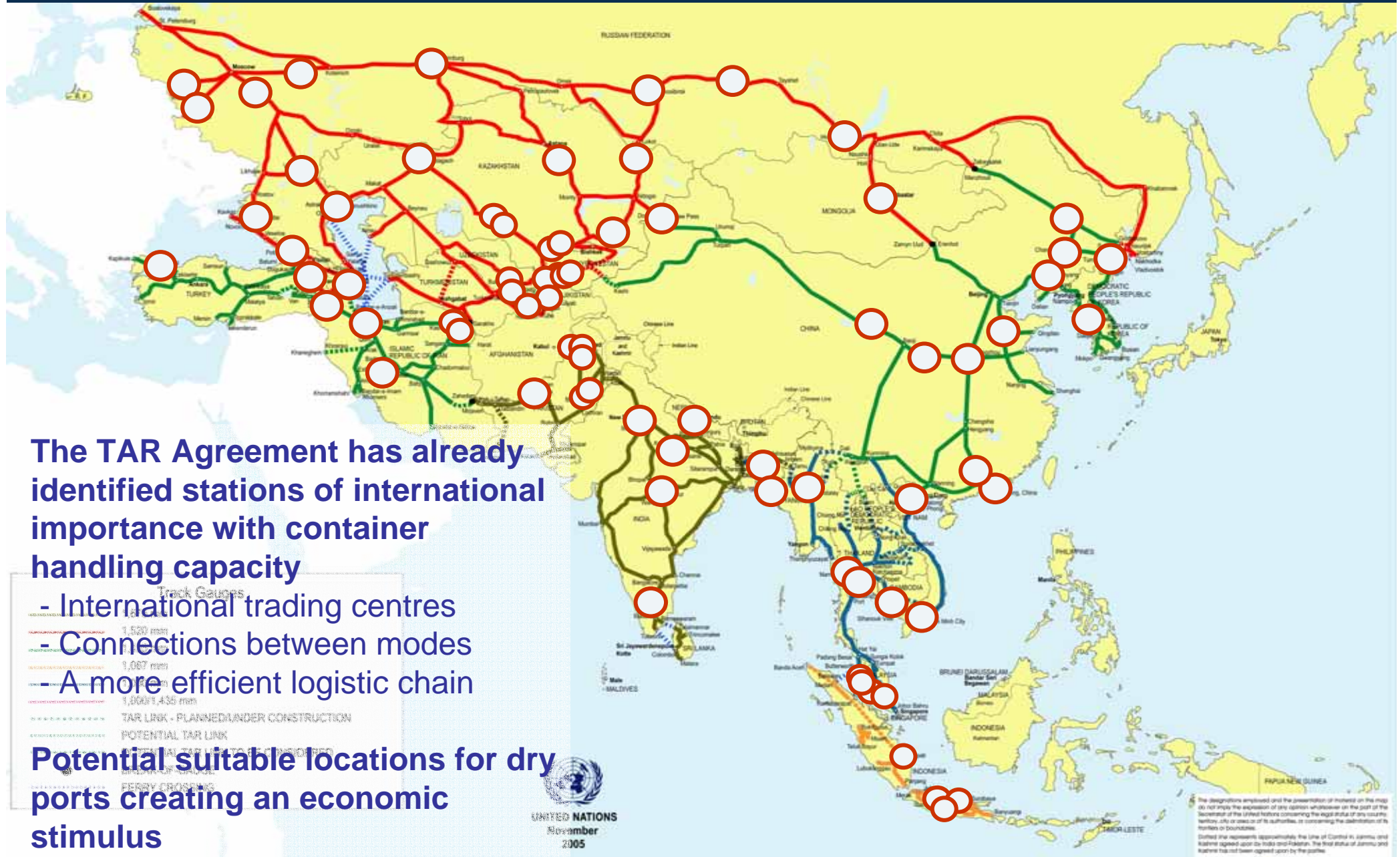
- Action-based network
- E-bulletin
- SINGG Secretariat

Trans-Asian Railway Network

- 81,000 km, 28 countries
- Missing links
- Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network
 - Adopted by the 62nd UNESCAP Commission (April 2006, Jakarta)
 - Signing ceremony during the Ministerial Conference on Transport (6-11 November 2006, Busan)
 - Expected to enter into force in May 2009



Network Development – Bringing Development Inland



The TAR Agreement has already identified stations of international importance with container handling capacity

- International trading centres
- Connections between modes
- A more efficient logistic chain

Potential suitable locations for dry ports creating an economic stimulus

Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment



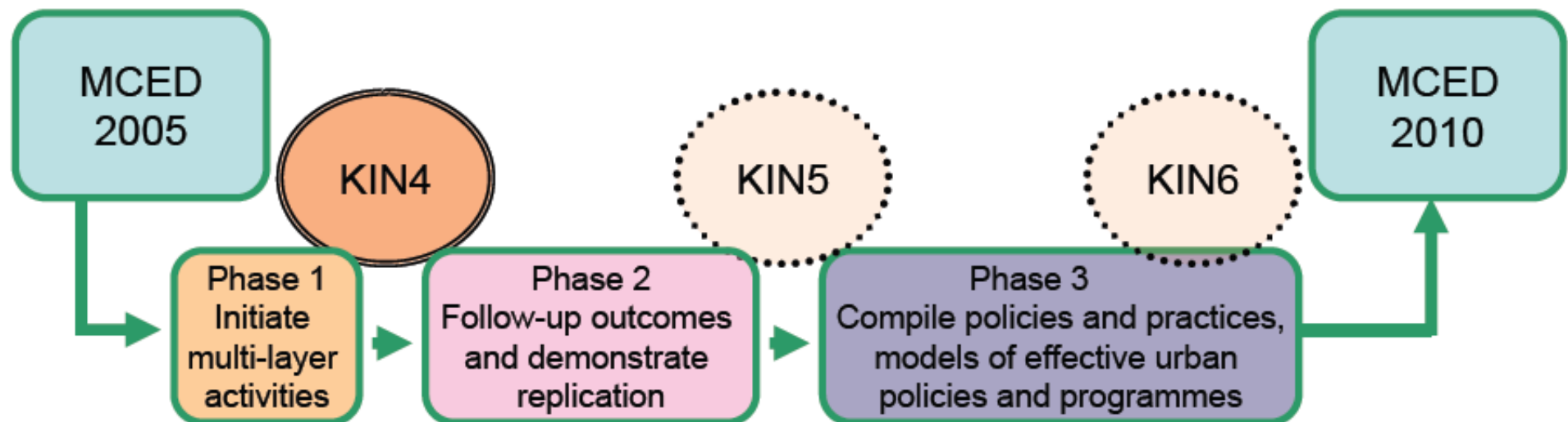
- 10-year programme (2000-2010) adopted at 4th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development held in Kitakyushu, Japan in September 2000
- Promotes local initiatives targeting control of air and water pollution
- Network of > 60 cities





Key activities of Kitakyushu Initiative (second cycle)

- Identification of relevant policy options and self-reliant financial mechanisms
- Support for replication of successful practices
 - Training
 - Study tours
- Green Growth focus strengthened
- New focus on integrating co-benefit approach
- Climate change components being strengthened



Eco-efficient and sustainable urban infrastructure



- Joint project of ESCAP and ECLAC with UN-HABITAT
- Focus on key sectors: transport, water, waste management, buildings
- Seek to apply eco-efficiency to urban infrastructure
- Development of a methodology to integrate eco-efficiency in urban infrastructure development





Key activities

Methodology

Policy Dialogue

- Research
- Expert Meetings
- Policy Forum
- Mayors' Forum

Pilot projects

- Assessments
- Strategies
- Carbon financing

Training

- Guidelines
- Training modules
- E-learning

Net-working

- Intra- and inter-regional
- Website
- Web board

Asia-Pacific Mayors' Forum on Sustainable Infrastructure



1st Forum held on 21-23
April 2008 in Ulsan City



- 50 participants
- 8 Mayors and 4 Vice-Mayors
- 18 cities in Asia-Pacific

2nd Forum to be held on
27-29 October 2009

- 100 participants
- Theme: **Low Carbon, Green Growth: Maximizing eco-efficiency of cities in A-P**





Thank you for your attention

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Sustainable Infrastructure	Coming soon.... http://www.unescap.org/esd/environment/infra/index.asp