


UNESCAP
to promote
**Environmentally Sustainable
Economic Growth**
for well-being of all

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Kitakyushu Initiative Surabaya Workshop

WELCOME!

- **KI Network Cities from Indonesia**
- **New Cities to KI**
- **National Government**
- **Other National Bodies / Supporters**
- **Private Sector**
- **LGs from the AP Region**
- **Thanks to Host City of Surabaya**



ESCAP's Principal Function

- **Supply Innovative Policy Ideas**
 - Multi-disciplinary
 - Analyzed, Proved and Demonstrated
 - Advocated, Disseminated through Targeted Capacity Building (Leadership Training, Policymakers Seminar, etc.)
- **Provide Forum of Dialogue**
 - Inter-governmental, Multi-ministry
 - Multi-stakeholder




ESCAP's Overarching Focus on Env and SD - Green Growth

- **Green Growth** - Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth for the well being of all
- Unique in Addressing “Ecological Quality of Growth”
- Advocates Economic Growth based on the “Ecological Efficiency” paradigm
>>> Maximizing Economic Output while Minimizing Ecological Burden

Green Growth – Background

- SOE Assessment on AP Region's Development
 - Development = Growth stays as primary concern for AP to overcome persistent poverty challenge
 - Current development pattern is no longer sustainable vis-à-vis consideration of environmental carrying capacity
 - Efforts needed to achieve development paradigm shift (Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth = Green Growth)
- Adopted as a regional strategy for achieving sustainable development by ESCAP Ministerial Conference in 2005 (MCED5)



Green Growth – a Key Approach

- Promote Scio-Economic Policy / Programme Options to support right choice of growth patter of the countries
- Two Series of Action for promoting Green Growth
 - Intervention at Policy Level
 - Green tax and budget reform;
 - Development of sustainable infrastructure;
 - Promotion of sustainable consumption and production;
 - Greening of markets and business, and
 - Development of Ecological Efficiency Indicators
 - Promotion of Local Initiatives thru **Kitakyushu Initiative**



KI Background

- ESCAP's key instrument addressing local initiative / urban environment
- Adopted by MCED 2000 held in Kitakyushu based on the regional review of SOE
- Primary funding by Japan, with in-kind supports from relevant institutions / programmes
- Network secretariat by IGES
- Practical approach commended by MCED2005 (Seoul) and endorsed for extension up to 2010



KI – Main Features

- Attempts to draw lessons from the practices and experiences of Kitakyushu and other cities and put them together into a menu of effective action for the cities in the region.
- Mandate to achieve measurable progress in improvement of the urban environment in Asia and the Pacific
- Promotes local initiatives targeting control of air and water pollution, minimization of all kinds of wastes, taking selected technical, institutional, regulatory and participatory measures
- Mutual assistance facilitated through Network of more than 60 cities



KI New Focus for Second Cycle 2005-2010

- **Environmental and Socio-Economic Co-Benefits**
 - New Focus in line with Green Growth approach adopted by MCED5
 - Highlighting win-win synergy between environmental and other challenges faced by local governments in AP region
 - Enhancing political priority + financial feasibility of urban environment actions

Highlight on Co-benefits (1)

- **AP Developing Country Cities are faced by lack of ...**
 - Local Capacity (technical / institutional)
 - Legal / regulatory instruments (particularly at national level)
 - Financial resources
 - Awareness and support
- **Background problems**
 - Trend of Decentralization
 - Environmental Protection Bureaus relatively weak
 - Competing policy priority amongst mounting multiple challenges (poverty, slums, housing, infrastructure, health, social welfare, economic livelihood) > More competition than synergy
 - Perception – Environmental protection measures are financial burden (Prevailing both in city managers, donors and investors)



Highlight on Co-benefits (2)

- Environmental Protection Measures mostly have the socio-economic co-benefits
- Such co-benefit, if explicitly demonstrated, will contribute to
 - Enhancing the priority in local policy making
 - Creating more synergy amongst different departments
 - Justify own-financing
 - Attract more financial opportunities (grants) from broad range of sources
 - Strengthen public support with enhanced awareness
- **Demonstration of economic return will help**
 - Revolving investment for project expansion / replication
 - Attract more financial opportunities (loans and investments)
 - Engage expertise commercially available

Exemplar Cases of Co-benefits (1)

- Innovative MSW Programme can simultaneously address:
 - Environmental benefits:
 - Improvement in MSW Management
 - > Health and Hygienic implications
 - Prevention of Water/ Groundwater Pollution
 - Air Pollution / Smoke Abatement
 - Reduction of GHG gas emission
 - Socio-economic co-benefits:
 - Reducing Financial Burden (Reducing Cost for Landfills)
 - New business opportunities (Recycling / Composting mini-enterprises)
 - Engagement of Informal Sector
 - Generating incomes for the poor and marginalized
 - Protection of Workers
 - Urban Governance / Transparency
 - Partnership amongst NGO, Private Sector and City Hall
 - Social equity, Gender and Youth Perspectives
 - Education
 - New and Additional Finance through CDM

Exemplar Cases of Co-benefits (2)

- Promoting Public Transportation / Demand Side Management for Urban Transport:
 - Environmental benefits:
 - Improvement in local air quality
 - Reduction of GHG gas emission
 - Socio-economic co-benefits:
 - Direct return from energy saving
 - Avoiding the cost of traffic jam
 - Stimulate economic livelihood / competitiveness
 - Equitable mobility and safety
 - New business opportunities
 - New Finance through Urban Transport CDM project



This Workshop

- To share ideas of co-benefit approach piloted in Surabaya
 - Municipal Solid Waste Management
 - Linking CDM with Local Sustainable Development
 - Corporate Social Responsibility
- To exchange relevant experiences / inputs from other cities
- To enhance opportunities for replications of the policy measures in other cities
- To seek possibilities for development of national policy supports
- To catalyzes further networking / inter-city collaboration in Indonesia and beyond