Opportunities for Cobenefits in City Planning

Kaye Patdu Clean Air Asia

4th High Level Seminar on ESC 21 March 2013 Hanoi, Vietnam



Clean Air Asia



Mission: to promote better air quality and livable cities by translating knowledge to policies and actions that reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from transport, energy and other sectors.

UN recognized Partnership of 240 organizations, 8 Country Networks and CAI-Asia Center as its secretariat

Established in 2001 by ADB, World Bank and USAID, and operates independently since 2007









Plans at national and city levels





...

- Energy
- Climate
- Environment
- Disaster Risk Management
- ...

Urban Development Master Plan Socio-economic plan

...



Air quality + Climate Change

Status of Climate Change Plans



- Only 29 (3%) of 865 Asian cities surveyed have climate change plans
- Climate change not mainstreamed in urban development plans (2 of 25 plans surveyed mention climate change)
- 18 (86%) of 21 Asian countries surveyed have a National Climate Change Plans – catalyst?
- 45% of C40 cities have plans – trend?













China: Baoding, Chongqing, Guiyang, Hangzhou, Nanchang, Shenzhen, Tianjin, Xiamen

India: Ahmedabad, Assam*, Chennai Delhi, Gorakhpur, Indore, Orissa*, Surat (*state plans for its cities)

Indonesia: Bandar Lampung,

Semarang

Japan: Tokyo, Yokohama

Korea: Seoul

Singapore: Singapore

Thailand: Bangkok, Chang Rai,

Hat Yai

Vietnam: Can Tho Danang,

HCMC, Qui Nhon

Climate Change Plans content



Transport

Personal Transport Modes

Public Transport

Transport to and from the city

Existing Buildings

Public and private residential

Municipally owned buildings

Commercial

New buildings

Waste Management

Residential waste

Non-residential waste

Landfill

Water

Water Supply and Water Consumption

Wastewater

Stormwater Management

Energy Supply

Energy generation inside the city

Energy generation outside the city

Transmission and distribution

Outdoor Lighting

Streetlights on public land

Streetlights on private land

Traffic lights

Planning and Urban Land Use

Urban Planning

City Greening and Biodiversity

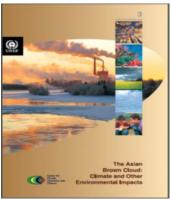
New Buildings

source: http://live.c40cities.org/cities/

Why plans must cover more than CO₂



UNEP 1st Impact Assessment on ABCs



2002

UNEP/WMO

Integrated Assessment of BC & Tropospheric Ozone





IPCC
Climate Change 2007:
The Physical Basis

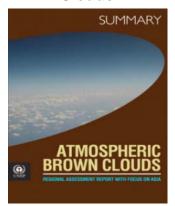


2007

AMAP Impact of BC on Artic Climate



Ramanathan, et al. Atmospheric Brown Clouds

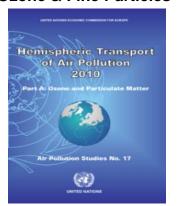


2008

US EPA:
Reducing BC Emissions
in South Asia



HTAP Taskforce
HTAP 2010: Part A:
Ozone & Fine Particles



2010

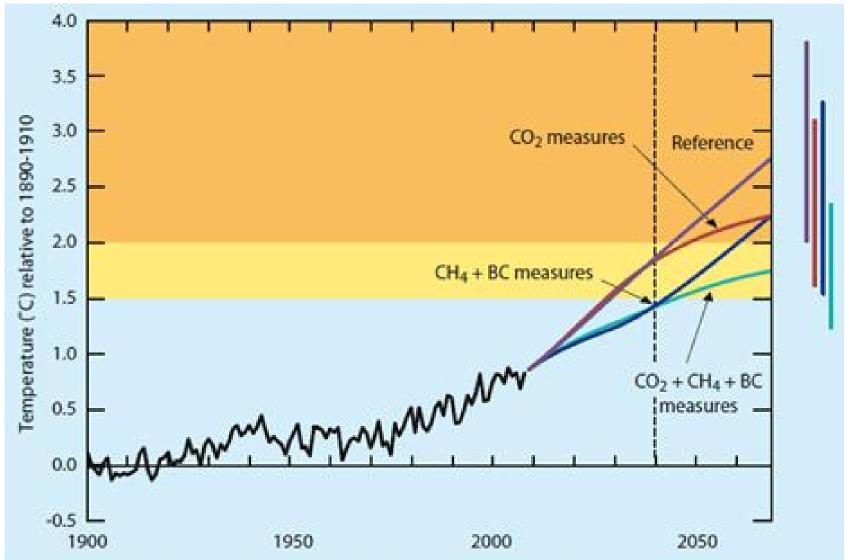
WHO: Health Effects of BC



2011 2012 2012

Why plans must cover more than CO₂





Why plans must cover more than CO₂



Health
Air pollution
Traffic congestion
Road safety
Economic
development
Fuel security
Energy efficiency

Countries

Climate change Climate change

(many) Donors

Clean Air Plans



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

- PR China: Beijing, Pearl River Delta Phase 2 (2013-2015)
- Cambodia: Phnom Penh
- Indonesia: Palembang, Solo
- Lao PDR: Vientiane
- Philippines: Iloilo, Cagayan de Oro
- Thailand: Chiang Mai, Korat
- Vietnam: Bac Ninh

CONTENTS

- Where are we now?
 - AQ levels
 - Management
 - Existing policies and actions
- Where do we want to go?
 - Goals and targets
- How do we get there?
 - Policies and actions
 - Roles + responsibilities
 - Budget + timeline
 - Progress monitoring and evaluation

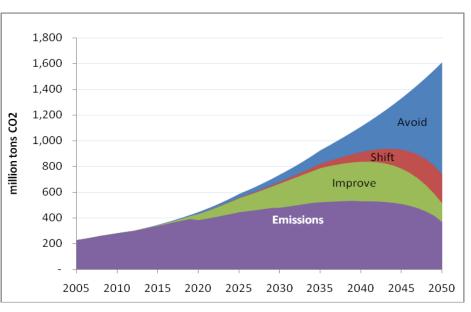


Opportunities to link existing local plans/programs with air quality and climate change

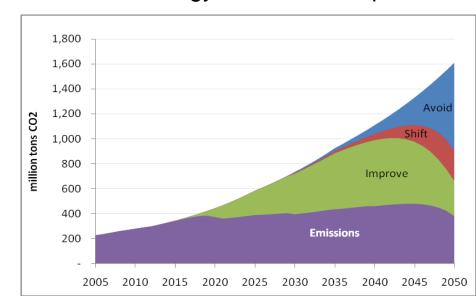
Transport Plans: mix of Avoid - Shift - Improve policies



Demand Management Development



Technology Driven Development



AVOID

- Freight VKT avoidance
- Motorized urban VKT avoidance

SHIFT

- Shift freight to rail
- Shift to urban public transport

IMPROVE

- Alternative fuels
- Alternative vehicles
- Fuel economy improvements
 - freight
- Fuel economy improvements
 - passenger
- Intelligent transport systems

Source: CAI-Asia /ITPS, 2010

International Study of Transport Systems in a Low Carbon Society, Southeast Asian Region

Transport Plans: maximizing emission reductions from transport projects



TEEMP: Transport Emissions Evaluation Model for Projects

- Free excel-based spreadsheet models
- Low cost applications: uses data required for economic analysis of projects
- Estimates emissions with and without transport projects and policies
- Adds the emissions dimension to transport investment and policy decisions
- Potential for NAMAs
- Applied to transport projects in 20+ cities

- Bikeways
- Bike sharing schemes
- 3. BRT
- 4. LRT/MRT
- Pedestrian facility improvements
- 6. Roads
- 7. TDM Strategies
- 8. Multiple projects/plans (TEEMP City)







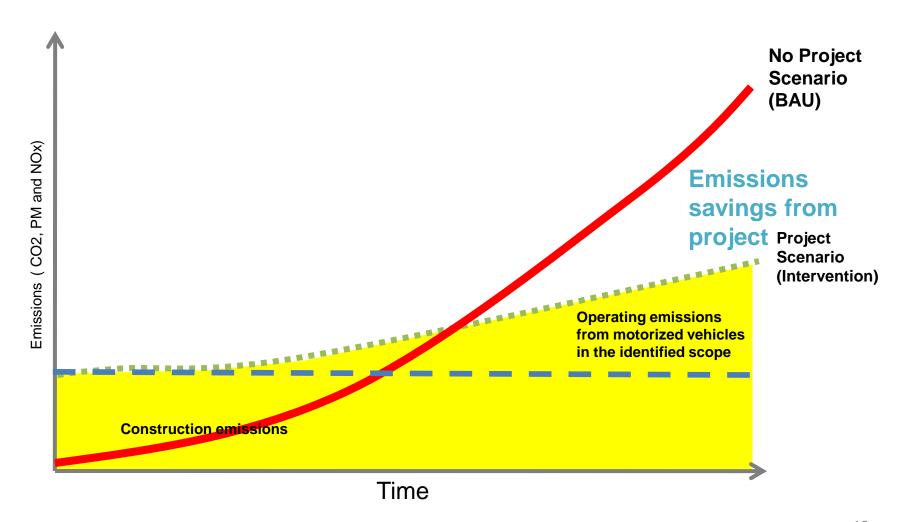






Transport Plans TEEMP: Emission savings





Urban Development Plans



Rapid Assessment of City Emissions (RACE) tool for transport and energy

- •CO₂ and air pollutants
- Integrates land use, transport planning and energy use
- •Used by:
 - Cities for improved urban planning
 - Investors for selecting low emissions development investment areas
 - Governments for determining NAMAs?









Steps in applying RACE



Baseline Inventory (2010)

- People
- Land uses
- Building areas and use
- Transport systems

Development Scenario (2030)

- Economic development
- Demographics
- Building stock and use
- Energy

Business as Usual Development Option (2030)

- Location of growth
- Density of growth
- Land use & transport interface

Low Emissions Development Option (2030)

RACE Tool: Energy and emissions (CO₂, PM, NO_x)

For buildings and transport using ASIF approach

Compare Development Options

What options work to address the root cause of emissions?



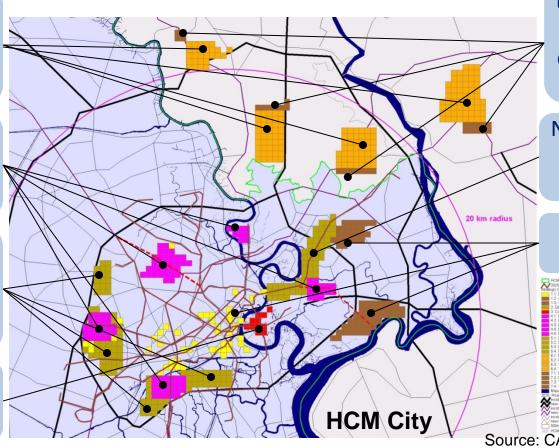
- Mixed land use Public transport Non-motorized transport
 - Cleaner energy sources
 Energy efficient buildings

Develop 4 medium density communities in adjacent districts

> Develop 5 sub centers within inner road

Develop 4 high density residential communities within inner road

Mixed land use in new Thu Tiem district



Develop 4 medium density industrial estates in adjacent districts

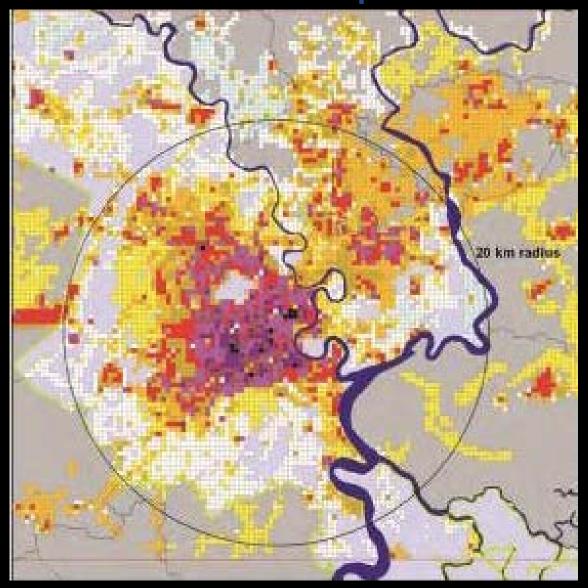
New high & medium density corridor along metro line

Industrial consolidation



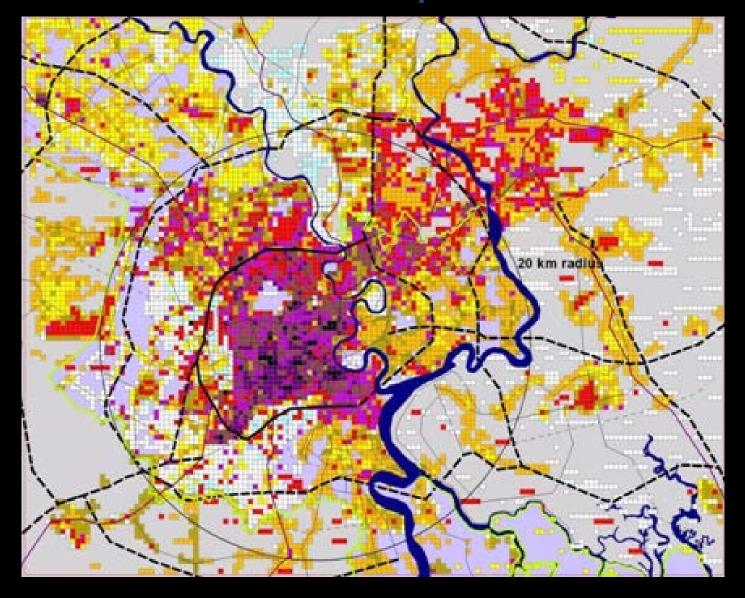
Source: CAI-Asia, Creod, ADB, 2012

Low emissions urban development



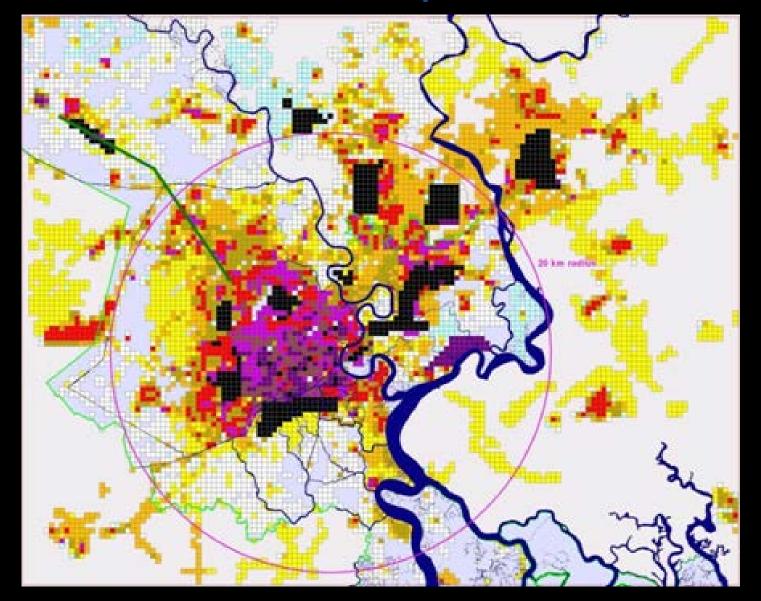
Ho Chi Minh City 2010

Low emissions urban development



Ho Chi Minh City 2030 BAU

Low emissions urban development



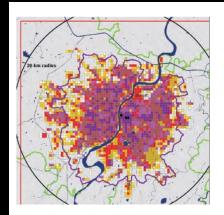
Ho Chi Minh City 2030 Low Emission

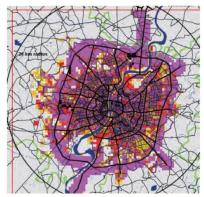
Baseline

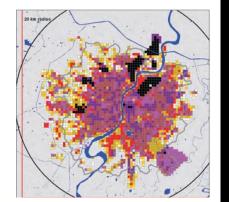
BAU 2030

Ahmedabad

Transport CO2: 38%, PM 60% Electricity CO2 61%, PM 45%



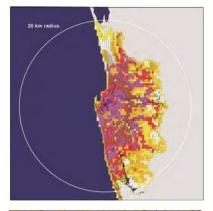




Colombo

Transport CO2: 15%, PM 32%
Electricity CO2 30%, PM 68%

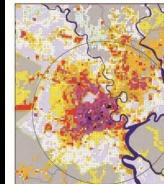


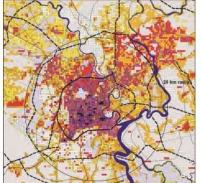


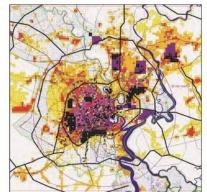


Ho Chi Minh

Transport CO2: 33%, PM 30% Electricity CO2 40%, PM 38%





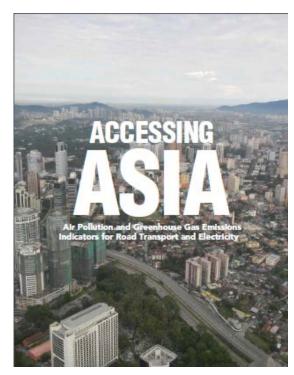








For more information: www.cleanairasia.org



http://cleanairinitiative.org/portal/node/11573

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Clean Air Asia Country Networks

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- •Asia Clean Fuels
 Association
- Corning

240 Clean Air Asia Partnership Members

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- Academic and research institutions
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Donors in 2012 to 2013

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