ENSURING THE QUALITY OF URBANISATION IN ASEAN CITIES

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Urgency in Asia: the world’s urban population is growing at the fastest speed

New urban dwellers in absolute numbers (1950-2050)

Growth comes with urbanisation; however urbanisation doesn’t guarantee it.

Source: Own creation based on World Bank World Development Indicators.
Environmental and social challenges threatens long-term competitiveness

- Urban sprawl
- Private car dependency and low investment on public transport – lack of mobility in cities
- Vulnerability to climate change
- Insufficient resource for basic public service (wastewater, solid waste)
- Inequality, lack of skilled local labour force
Street layout undermines potential to develop green and resilient cities
Key questions

- Urban form endures, so getting it right as cities urbanise will be dramatically easier and cheaper than fixing things later.

- How to ensure timely infrastructure investment in cities along with the pace of urbanisation in order to avoid unproductive lock-in?
  - Innovative financing mechanisms, especially instruments to raise local revenues?
  - Role of urban planning? Can urban density and mixed land use be a sustainable solution?

→ Thank you for sharing your experience!
For more information on OECD’s work:

**URBAN DEVELOPMENT:**
www.oecd.org/regional/regional-policy/urbandevelopment.htm

**GREENING CITIES:**
www.oecd.org/regional/greening-cities-regions/

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