



ENSURING THE QUALITY OF URBANISATION IN ASEAN CITIES

Tadashi Matsumoto

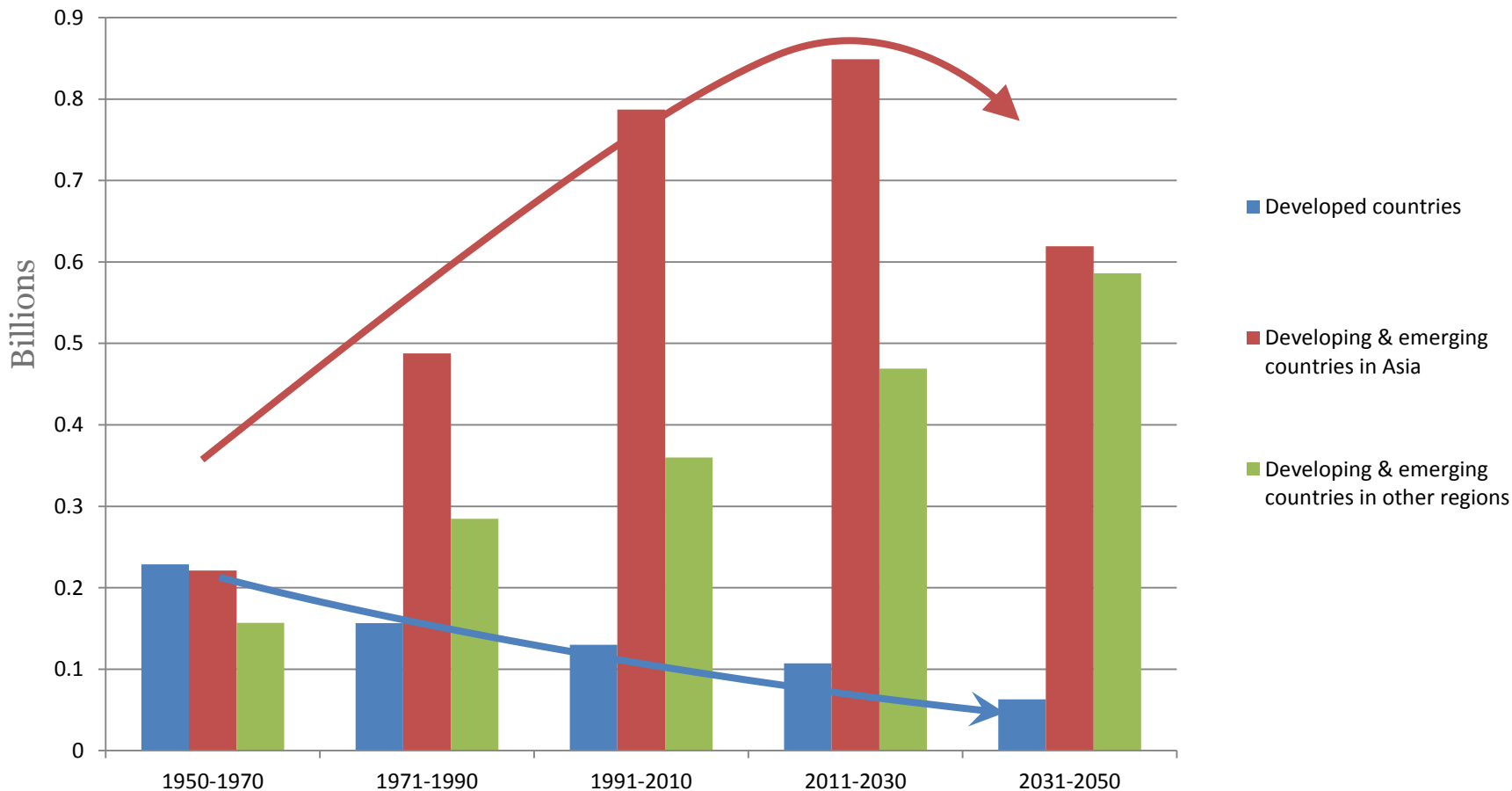
Project Manager, Regional Development Policy Division
Public Governance and Territorial Development, OECD

4 March 2016
Presented at the HLS-ESC meeting
Hanoi, Vietnam



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

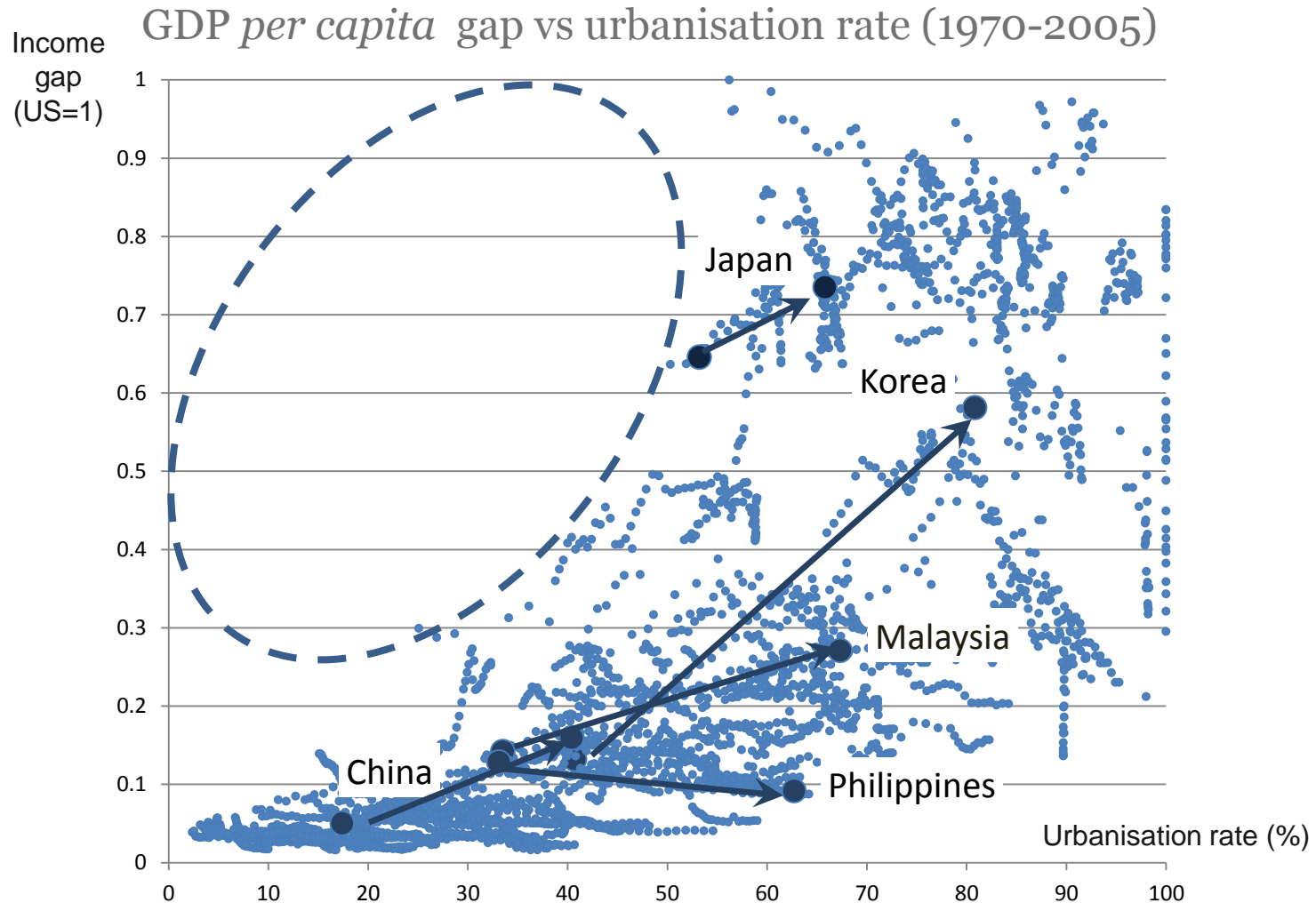
New urban dwellers in absolute numbers (1950-2050)



Source: UNDESA Population Division (2012), *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision*



Growth comes with urbanisation; however urbanisation doesn't guarantee it





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



0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

— Street network in Bang Khen sub-district, in the City of Bangkok



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/

Contact:

Tadashi.MATSUMOTO@oecd.org