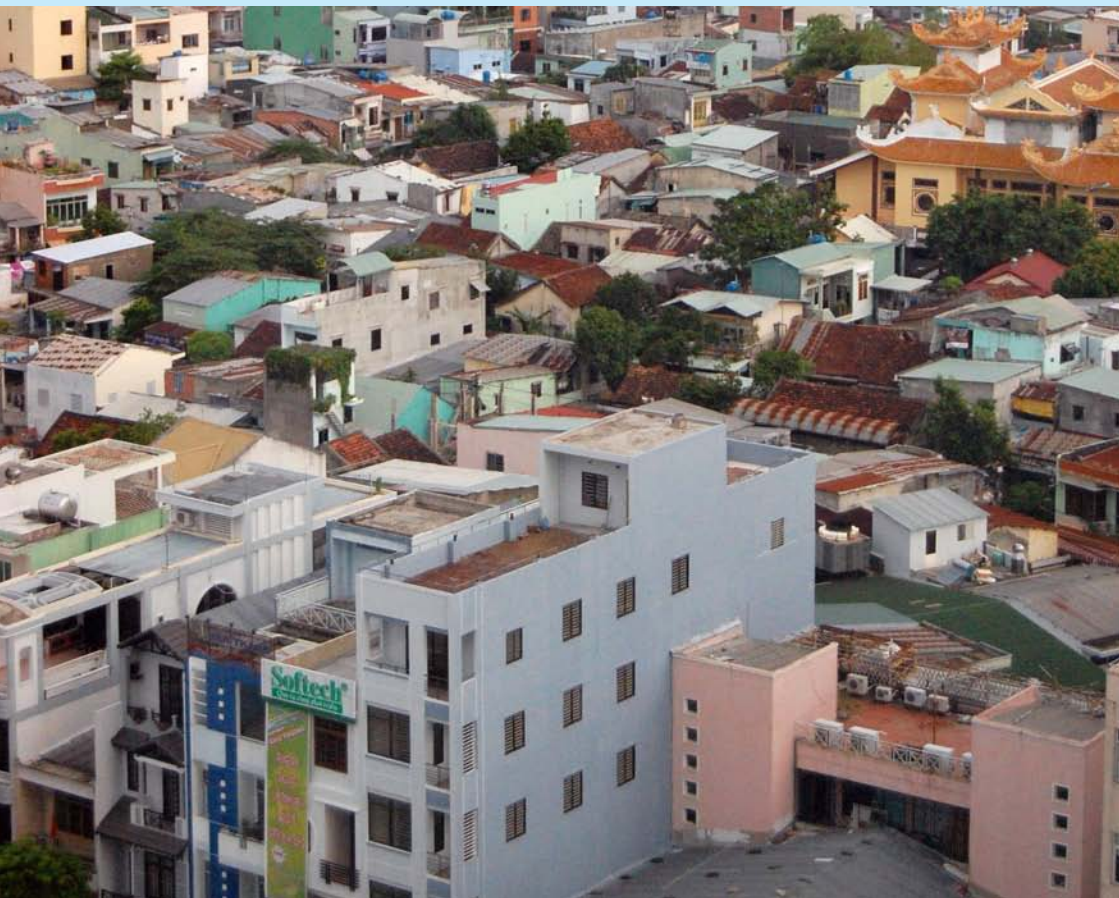
Strengthening Sustainable Urban Development and Building in South East Asia: a cooperation between EU and the ASEAN 12-13 November 2012

An International Workshop and Summer School
on Sustainable Urban Development and Energy Efficiency
in Buildings



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1- CONTEXT OF THE WORKSHOP

The SEA-EU-NET project is based on the programme Capacities under the European Commission's 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development with the strategic objective of **"Integrating and Strengthening the EU-ASEAN Science and Technology Dialogue through coordination and supporting activities"**.
Started on January 1st 2008, it has a 4 years runtime and is currently supported by 24 key S&T institutions (16 participants and 8 additional members of the steering board) from Europe and South-East Asia.

The objective of SEA-EU-NET is to increase the quality, quantity, profile and impact of bi-regional Science and Technology (S&T) cooperation between the ten member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Member- and Associated States of the European Union (EU). In particular, a specific objective is to strengthen the participation of South-East Asian partners in FP7.

The Summer School and Workshop on Sustainable Urban Development and Energy Efficiency in Buildings took place in the context of the scientific cooperation between the European Union and the ASEAN. More specifically, it was part of the ASEAN-EU Year of Science, Technology and Innovation 2012. The ASEAN-EU Year of Science, Technology and Innovation 2012 was officially launched on 16th of November in Hanoi, Vietnam, by EU Ambassador Franz Jessen and Vietnamese Deputy Minister of Science and Technology Lê Din Tiên, in presence of several EU Member States Ambassadors and high-level officials from ASEAN Member States.

The objective of the Year is to **highlight, promote and extend EU-Southeast Asia Science, Technology and Innovation Cooperation**. The celebration of this Year in which bi-regional cooperation with an emerging region will be highlighted is the first of its kind. It should ultimately be driven by a wide range of stakeholders from the two regions. These would include S&T policy makers, universities and research organizations, as well as technology-based companies from Europe and Southeast Asia.
More information on the «Year» activities and outcomes is available on:
www.yearofscience2012.com.

The present report is wrapping up the outputs from a workshop organised on 12-13 November 2012, in Da Nang, Vietnam, to tackle the thematic "Sustainable Urban Development and Energy Efficiency in Buildings". The agenda of the meeting is given in Annex 1.

The project was proposed by CNRS/RéseauAsie-IMASIE, a member of the SEA EU NET and by the Brandenburg Technical University of Cottbus, supported by funding from the Federal German Ministry of Education and Research.

The following partners have participated to the workshop:

- INSA Lyon, a university of science and technology (http://www.insa-lyon.fr/),
- PADDI Hô Chi Minh City, a research centre on prospective and urban studies, funded by the Rhône-Alpes Region (http://www.paddi.vn/fr/panorama/qui-sommes-nous/),
- ADETEF (France),the French international technical assistance agency of the Ministries for the Economy, Budget and Sustainable Development. (http://www.adetef.fr/),
- SwissNex Singapore, the platform of the Embassy of Switzerland bridging knowledge and competencies in Science, Education, Art and Innovation. It operates in synergy with academic, governmental and economic partners, providing collaboration opportunities at innovative events promoting Swiss excellence. (www.swissnexsingapore.org),
- CSTB, the Centre Scientifique et Technique du Bâtiment (Scientific and Technical Centre for Building), the French national organisation providing research and innovation, consultancy, testing, training and certification services in the construction industry. (http://www.cstb.fr/).

The workshop gathered around 55 experts from 9 different countries.

The complete list of participants is given in Annex 2.

The specific objectives of this workshop were:

- Provide a platform for researchers and experts to share their experiences, present their cooperation activities, and clarify research priorities in the future,
- Provide an opportunity for both European and ASEAN experts to identify specific topics of mutual interest for bi-regional S&T cooperation; these topics could be integrated in a document presented to the European Commission, in order to suggest future European research programs,
- Establish a science and research network in the Mekong Region for the implementation of sustainable urban development and energy-efficient building.

2- STRATEGIC APPROACH TO SEA – EU INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION IN THE FIELD OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

2.1 SouthEast Asia has specificities and specific environmental challenges

Considering the global and very long-term nature of climate change and subsequently the need to develop appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures, the urban system of the fast growing cities in South-East Asia will have to find more sustainable ways of urban growth. Currently Asia holds more than half of the world's Megacities with more than 10 million people and that number is rapidly rising. The Growth of Asia's cities is astounding, with many doubling their population every 15 to 20 years. Although Southeast Asia's GHE currently are dominated by the power and industrial sectors, over the next 20 years, the transport and building sectors are expected to grow more rapidly due to unprecedented urbanization. However, most of the countries are still focussing on a "grow-first" strategy as main development target, while they are lacking an effective planning system to keep pace with the rapid urbanization.

Green Buildings, a cost-effective mitigation option

Especially the building sector as one of the most dynamic sectors in South-East Asia is here in focus. Buildings consume nearly 40 percent of the World's final energy. In Southeast Asian countries, the second largest energy saving potentials come from buildings in the residential, commercial, and public service sectors. Buildings present one of the most cost-effective mitigation options and opportunities to improve energy efficiency lie in the building envelope (roof, walls, windows, doors, and insulation), in space and water heating, and in appliances (lighting, air conditioning, and refrigeration). Studies find that, when evaluated on a life-cycle basis, existing energy-efficiency technologies can cost-effectively save 30 percent–40 percent of energy use in new buildings .

Sustainable urban development– an integrative framework for adaptation and mitigation

As the urban areas of South East Asia experience increasing impacts by flooding, heavy rain events, and heat waves they face challenges in adapting their urban fabric, policies and institutions. While the old challenges of providing basic services to a rising urban population remain, new tasks are emerging, such as achieving energy-efficiency, protecting the health and livelihoods of the inhabitants, improving the urban form, and developing new planning instruments for the indispensable adaptation and mitigation process. The need for climate change adaptation and mitigation of GHG-emissions is an integral part of a sustainable urban development policy that needs to be developed and improved to frame and guide the rapid urbanisation processes in the future.

The Vietnamese context

Vietnam is one of the most vulnerable countries affected by climate change, in particular to floods, storms, and sea-level rise and climate change poses a significant threat to economic, social and human development in the country. Due to his strong economic growth, an unprecedented urbanization and a challenging subtropical climate, Vietnam is facing a real challenge in regards of energy use in the building sector. Although the government has recognized the necessity of green buildings and has initiated some ambitious programs, it still faces difficulties in overcoming energy shortages.

2.2 Mutual EU – SEA interests and added value from S&T cooperation

European cities are facing specific problems related to the level of development in Europe, but also to the crisis of the development model adopted for several decades. However, the nature of the problems faced by European cities is such that they have acquired an experience that can be profitable to other cities, particularly in the ASEAN region.

Cooperation between European and ASEAN countries has already a long history. It has taken place both at the bilateral level and at the EU level. At the European level, the ASIA URBS program started in 1998 and was closed in 2005. Its overall objective was to promote partnerships between local governments and communities of the two regions in order to increase the visibility of the EU in Asia and the Asia to Europe. It was also to strengthen the capacity of local urban management and improve the quality of life of Asian cities, facilitating the exchange of experience and know-how, and cooperation of the private sector in the resolution of urban problems.
Sustainable urban development is not addressed as such in the EU strategy for cooperation with Asia, including the ASEAN. Rather, as indicated in the Commission's Regional Strategy Paper for EU-Asia Cooperation (2007-2013), it is the environment which is identified as a sector in need of major support.

However, recently, both the ASEAN and the EU have expressed their will to strengthen cooperation in fields that are closely related to sustainable urban development.

On the ASEAN side, the 27th ASEAN Ministers on Energy Meeting (AMEM) held in Mandalay, Myanmar on 29 July 2009 adopted the ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC) 2010-2015 which will serve as a guideline for the ASEAN energy cooperation to support the realization of the ASEAN Economic Community towards 2015 and beyond. The APAEC 2010-2015 consists of seven program areas, namely (i) ASEAN Power Grid; (ii) Trans-ASEAN Gas Pipeline; (iii) Coal and Clean Coal Technology; (iv) Renewable Energy; (v) Energy Efficiency and Conservation; (vi) Regional Energy Policy and Planning and (vii) Civilian Nuclear Energy.

[1] « Winds of change : East Asia's sustainable energy future », Xiaodong Wang, Noureddine Berrah, Subodh Mathur,Ferdinand Vinuya, World Bank, 2010.

The EU and the ASEAN have initiated various mechanisms for cooperation over the recent years. The EU-ASEAN dialogue on Energy was launched in the margins of the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Energy (SOME) on 22 August 2007 in Singapore. A second dialogue took place in May 2009 in Thailand, followed by a working meeting in June 2009 in Brussels.

In addition, the 3rd ASEAN-EU Senior Officials Dialogue Meeting on Science and Technology took place on 18 May 2012 in Myanmar. It led to concrete decisions to launch pilot ASEAN networks of excellence with support from the Regional EU-ASEAN Dialogue Instrument ('READI' funded by DG DEVCO). READI will support policy dialogues between ASEAN and the EU in a variety of areas, four of which have been identified for immediate support: Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Energy, Science & technology (S&T), and Disaster Management (DM). Further areas of support will be identified in the course of READI implementation, which could include Climate Change, Transport, Education and Mutual Recognition of Certificates, Employment and Social Protection.

3- COMMON CHALLENGES IN THE FIELD OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE ASEAN

3.1 Urban Planning: similar difficulties between the countries

Although the countries represented at the workshop have different characteristics and experiences, it appeared that they face common difficulties and have similar needs.

- **Institutions and governance**
  - Incomplete, missing or inadequate legal framework,
  - Institutional and jurisdictional barriers hindering effective cross-sectorial and interdisciplinary approaches,
  - Difficulties in integrating the different plans elaborated in the urban field (sector plan, zoning …), and absence of clear institutional leadership in this area,
  - Lack of larger scale coordination (river-basin-wide).

- **Capacity and tools**
  - Limited capacity or inadequate human resources,
  - Lack of tools for monitoring the implementation of the plans,
  - Lack of data, often resulting from difficulties encountered in collecting data.

3.2 Difficulties faced in improving energy efficiency in the building sector

Although situations vary from one country to another, there are several similarities:

• There is often a lack of strategy, coordination and incentives from the central Government and from the local authorities;

• The fact that energy prices are often subsidized does not provide an incentive for saving energy;

• In some countries, regulations have been promulgated but they are seldom enforced;

• There is a lack of transparency and accountability (local governments, developers, etc.);

• In several markets, particularly office buildings, hotels, residential, there have been speculative trends in the recent period. In this context, developers tend to adopt short term investment strategies and do not pay enough attention to energy efficiency;

• Generally speaking, there is a lack of awareness and skills both on the supply and on the demand side.

4-RECOMMANDATIONS FOR TOPICS RELEVANT TO INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

4.1 Recommendations in the field of sustainable urban development

Capacity building

- There is a need to improve the capacity of all the concerned stakeholders: students, teachers, professionals as well as policy makers.

- It is also necessary to create and implement bridges between University and public and private sectors professionals; in particular, the academic curricula need to be adapted to the needs, using a transdisciplinary approach and not only a spatial one.

- Develop the ability of technicians to support decision makers:
  - How to build an argumentation to prove the cost-effectiveness of sustainable urban planning? (ex. Calculation about Nano tower project)
  - How to do a cost-benefits analysis considering different areas (economic, social, environment) and scales of time (short middle long term)? How to build and collect the relevant data? How to build different options based on contrasted choice with relevant information to support leaders in their decision?

- Tools to estimate the benefits of alternative planning.
- There is a need of tools, of methodology to support technician's work and of "mediation/translation skills" between technical and politic stakeholders.

Institutional support

- In most countries of the GMS region, the institutional and legal frameworks need to be reinforced. This area provides opportunities for joint researches in order to avoid "reinventing the wheel".

Strengthening planning tools and including economic and financial parameters

- Tools for incorporating urban economics and urban finance into urban planning.
- Tools for monitoring the implementation of plans.

Research and action

- There is a need to strengthen the links between research and implementation.
- The professionals claim for a more bottom-up approach and for action-oriented researches. Tough, action-research, research based on pilot-experience should be developed. The principle of "démonstrateur" build by students and teachers-researchers can be inspiring. The topics should be based on an analysis of the difficulties faced by the professionals.
- The results of research should be translated into effective actions enabling changes by the bottom such as: capacity building, curriculum revision and project' management methodology.

Two recurrent questions are:

- How to combine urban development and rural protection?
- How to define and prove the economic, social, environment values of heritage areas, green areas, natural and agricultural areas (ricefields, wetlands…), blue corridors (river fronts…) etc.?

These two key issues raise problems of tools and methodology.

Three approaches had also been identified as key areas of research:

1. Urban governance: roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders (public/private).
2. Planning process: how to adjust the planning system to the market economy, clarify the steps and the contents of the planning process, how to develop a more integrated planning based on best practices. An Analyse of the process of transformation of planning mechanism more than models analysis.
3. Participating planning and consultation: process.

4.2 Recommendations in the improvement of energy efficiency for buildings

Policies and regulations

The situation varies across the different countries.

In **Vietnam**, in 2005, the Vietnamese Government (Ministry of Industry and Trade—MOIT) released the National Strategic Program on Energy Savings and Effective Use (Vietnam National Energy Efficiency Program, VNEEP) for the period 2006–2015, which was approved and enforced on 14 April 2006 by the Prime Minister (Decision No.79/2006/QD-TTG). The VNEEP calls for coordinated efforts for improving energy efficiency, reducing energy losses, and implementing extensive measures for conservation of energy.

A Law on energy efficiency and conservation was approved by the12th National Assembly on June 17th 2010. However, more detailed documents such as the circular of standards and norms for energy use in different fields are still needed.

In **Myanmar**, there is no specific regulation related to energy efficiency in buildings. A National Building code has been formulated recently and a first draft should be submitted to the Parliament in 2013. Capacity building is needed to accompany the process of implementation of the building code.

In **Thailand**, the Thai authorities have developed several standards and have promulgated several regulations in this field. Thailand has developed several measures to enhance the energy efficiency of households. Those measures are: 1) Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) for equipment (target 50, actual 11), 2) High Energy Performance Standards (HEPS) for equipment (target 54, actual 8), for example for air conditioners, refrigerators, ballasts, fluorescent lamps and compact fluorescent lamps, 3) energy labelling program for appliances and houses, 4) promotion of energy efficiency in home design, and 5) public awareness campaigns.

In **Lao PDR**, domestic electricity consumption is growing at a rate of 13 percent per year, with the fastest growth coming from residential and industrial areas. Government consumption, which represents nine percent of all electricity use, is also rapidly growing.
The priority is given to the expansion of power supply and electrification (household access to electricity is currently 70% and should reach 90% in 2020). A Renewable Energy Development Strategy has been developed but is still at a draft stage.

The focus is on the development of renewable energies; they should represent 30% of the total consumption by 2025. Lao PDR has not yet developed a clear policy on energy efficiency for buildings and has not yet established an appropriate legal framework. It is worth noting, however, that some development projects have started to investigate this area. For instance, the DSM/EE program, funded by the World Bank and the Global Environment Facility has conducted energy audits in 50 government buildings, and created recommendations for energy efficient improvements in all buildings. Also, the "Electricité du Laos"company has launched public awareness campaigns focusing on energy efficiency.

In **Cambodia**, the rehabilitation of Cambodia's power sector started in 1995. Annual energy consumption per capita is still low, at 103 kwh and only 12% of the population has access to electricity. One of the goals of the Cambodian authorities is to reach 100% village electrification by 2020. Electricity tariffs in Cambodia are far higher than in neighbouring countries. The authorities have established the Cambodian Climate Change Department, which is part of the Ministry of Environment. Another focal point is the The Department of Energy Technique (DET) of the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME) which is in charge of coordinating government efforts to develop renewable energy, energy efficiency and technical standards.
In the field of energy efficiency, at present, the priority is given to sensitization, gathering appropriate data, and training. Cambodia has received the support of several agencies and organisations in this area. Energy audits have been implemented in several hotels over the last years. Future plans include the drafting of standards, rules and regulations on the use of energy. External support is needed in this area, and there is interest in learning from other countries' experiences.

Common areas of interest for future developments

Several representatives expressed their interest for implementing demonstration activities in the field of energy efficiency in building. Several projects have already been implemented, such as the Energy Savings Siem Reap project (Ministry of Environment) in Cambodia; other examples can be found in the countries of the region. It is not always easy to have an overview of these projects, and of their results. There is a need to improve the gathering of information in order to avoid duplication, and facilitate transfers of experience and know how.

There was also a general agreement on the need to develop capacities in the field of energy efficiency in buildings. This could be achieved through two main channels:

- Developing capacities for professionals in existing institutions:

All existing institutions, at the central and at the provincial/city level should include the concern of energy efficiency in buildings in their organisation and their plans. This is already taking place, through projects like the Ho Chi Minh city Megacity Project, presented by Pr Schwartze during the workshop. This should be systematized and extended to the concerned institutions in the region: building codes should be developed or adapted. The development of energy labels to promote the purchase of energy efficient appliances should be encouraged.

- Including or strengthening this area in university curricula:

Too often university curricula for architects or engineers do not yet include a component on energy efficiency in buildings. However, some experiments have been undertaken such as the cooperation between INSA (Lyon, France) and the University of Technology of Ho Chi Minh city. Such experiments should be extended to other universities in the region. Drawing a map of curricula/universities including Energy Efficiency in Buildings could be a relevant initiative as a first step. Also applied research should be encouraged.

Establishing synergies between the EU projects in the ASEAN/ GMS region

- Based on the presentation of the READI project, the workshop participants recommended that a link be established with this project's activities. In particular, it was suggested that some experts participating to the workshop be invited to participate to the Seminar on energy efficiency and conservation covering both topics of buildings and power generation, scheduled in May 2013.

5- ESTABLISHING A SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH GROUP

To implement the above-mentioned recommendations, the participants to the workshop suggested to establish a EU – ASEAN Network on Sustainable Urban Development. At the beginning, this network would concentrate on the countries of the Greater Mekong Sub Region (GMS), e.g. Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. In a later stage, this network could be opened to other ASEAN countries.

The goal of this network would be to deliver independent research and policy advice to decision makers on urban issues and development. It would also contribute to facilitating the exchange of experiences between countries of the GMS, and to integrate the lessons learned in Europe, including the European transition economies.

The main **Thematic Areas** of research would be the following:

- Urban Planning
  - Experts input
  - Law-making
  - Procedures/Implementation

- Decentralisation/Integration
  - Local government
  - Private sector
  - Civil society

- Transfer the research results into the academic education
- Support the identification of needs for capacity building
- Using existing knowledge of Senior Researchers and create networks of Young Researchers and support

In a preliminary manner, this network could be established with in kind contributions from both regions partners. Then, the network should apply for EU funding from Research (DG Research) and from EuropeAid. Other funding's should be requested from other donors, including the ADB, in connexion with the GMS programme, and the World Bank.

ANNEX 1:
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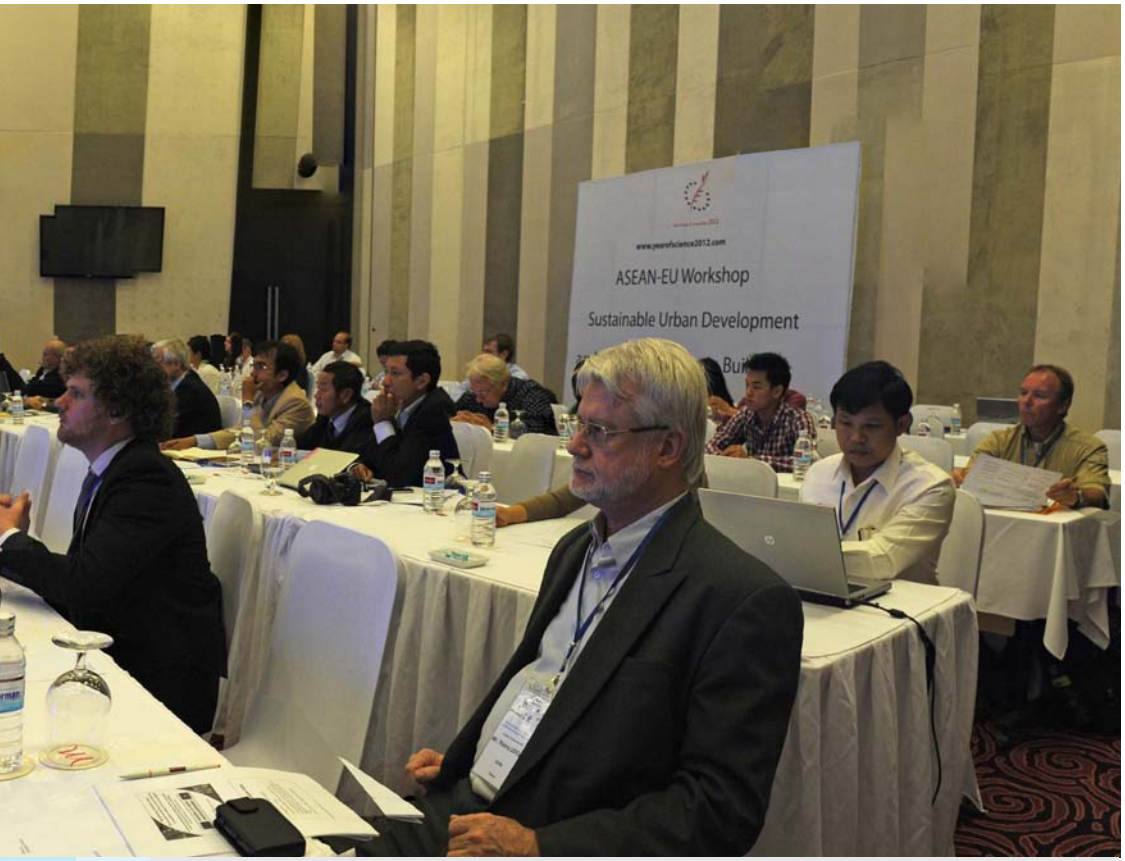

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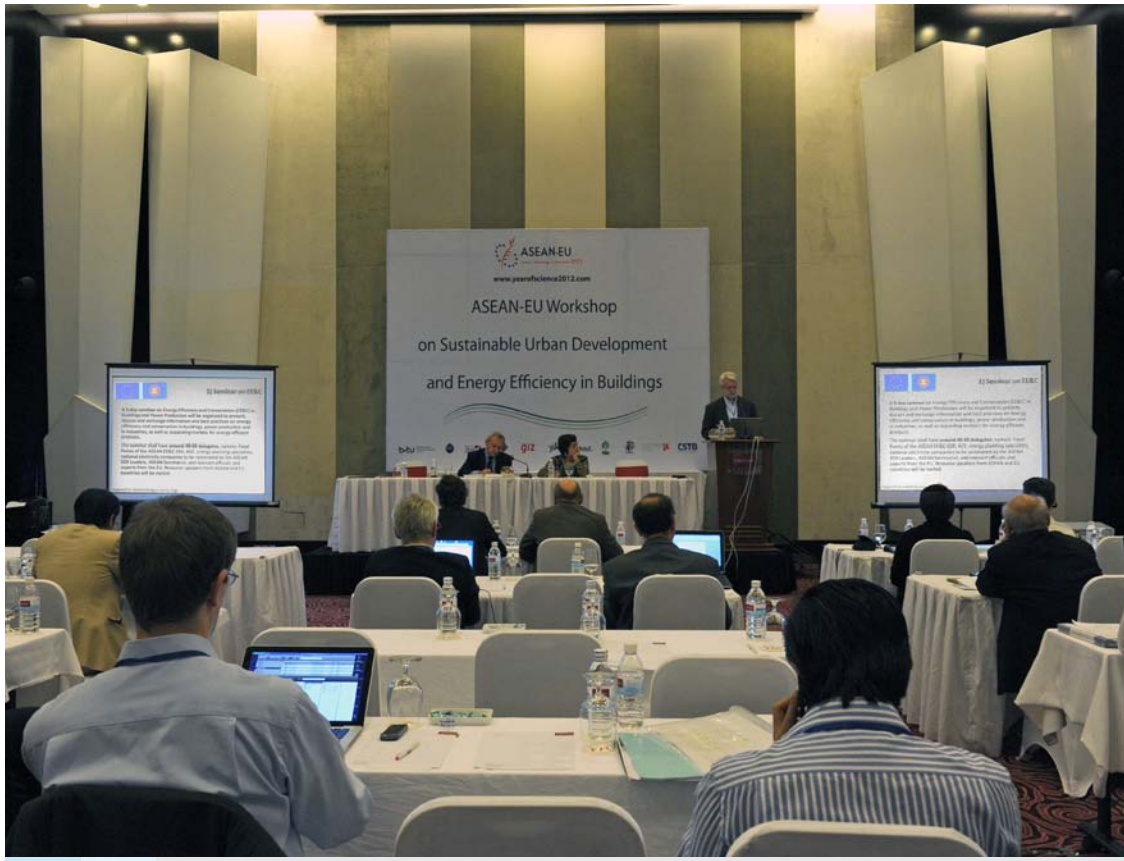

ANNEX 2:
AGENDA OF THE WORKSHOP

Monday, November 12th

8:45-9:15	**Registration**
9:15-9:30	**Opening** Dr. Do Tu Lan, Vice-Director of the Vietnamese Urban Development Agency of the Ministry of Construction
9:30 – 10:00	**Introduction on the Workshop and the Year of Science** • Dr. Sandrine Maximilien, INSA Lyon, France • Dr. Laurent Schwab, CNRS, France
10:00 – 10:15	**The Regional EU-ASEAN Dialogue Instrument (READI) - The Energy Component** • Thierry Lefèvre, Key Energy Expert, READI
10:15 – 10:30	**The BMBF-MEGACITY Research Initiative – The Ho Chi Minh City Project** • Prof. Frank Schwartze, University of Cottbus, Germany
10:30 – 11 :00	**Coffee break**
11:00 – 11 :15	**Results and lessons learned from the Summer – School on Sustainable Urban Development** • Ralf Kersten, University of Cottbus, Germany • Q&A
11:15 – 12:00	**Sustainable Urban Development in the Mekong Region – Challenges and Opportunities** • Prof. Detlef Kammeier, Bangkok • Q&A
12 :00 – 13 :00	**Lunch**
13:00 – 16:00	**Workshop on Energy Efficiency in the Building Sector**
Parallel Sessions	• Lecturer and moderator: M. Dominique Caccavelli (ADETEF & CSTB) • M. Yannick Millet, Vietnamese Green Building Council • M. Christophe Menezo, INSA • M. Huynh Kim Tuoc, Energy Conservation Center of Ho Chi Minh City • M. Zaw Zaw Aye, Ministry of Construction in Yangon, Myanmar

13:00 – 16:00	**Workshop on Sustainable Urban Planning**
Parallel Sessions	• Moderator : Fanny Quertamp (PADDI) Rapporteur : Mary Senkeomanivane (PADDI) • Mr. Ly Khanh Tam Thao, Vice Chief of Division of General Planning Management, HCMC Department of Urban Planning and Architecture (DPA), Vietnam • Mr. Truong Trung Kien, Chief of City Centre Planning Management at the Department of Planning and Architecture (DPA) in Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) • Mr. Phanin Cheam, Vice-chief of Urban planning office, Municipality of Phnom Penh, Cambodia • Mr. Thongdom Chanthala, Public Works and Transport Institute (PTI), Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Laos • Mr. Le Anh Duc, University of Architecture of HCMC, Head of Foreign Relations and Post-Graduate Faculty • Mr. Pascal Rollet, ENSAG-Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Grenoble • Mr. Felix Doehler GIZ project "Environmentally- and Climate-friendly Urban Development in Da Nang" (ECUD-project Da Nang) • Dr. Luu Duc Cuong, Director Centre for Research and Planning on Urban and Rural Environment (CRURE), Vietnam Institute for Architecture and Urban-Rural Planning (VIAP), Ministry of Construction (MOC), Vietnam
16:00 – 17:30	**Roundtable on the Mekong Experience on Sustainable Urban Development** • Moderator: Prof. Kammeier • Rapporteur: Prof. Frank Schwartze, Brandenburg Technical University (BTU) Cottbus, Department of Urban Planning and Spatial Design • Dr. Hung, University of Architecture Hanoi • Prof. Win Myint, Yangon Technological University • Inthasone Thammavong, Souphanovong University (SU) Luangprabang, Faculty of Architecture • Dr. Tep Makathy, Urban Specialist, Phnom Penh
18:00 – 20:30	**Diner**

	Tuesday, November 13th
8:00-10:00	**Plenary Session: Wrap up of the parallel sessions** **(Presentation by each Rapporteur followed by a discussion)**
10:00 – 10.30	**Coffee break**
10.30 – 12.00	**Writing Session** (Writing of the Recommendations by the Moderators and Rapporteurs of the Sessions)
12:00 – 13:00	**Presentation of the Recommendations**
13.00 – 14.00	**Lunch**
14.00 – 17:00	**Field Visit, My Son**

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