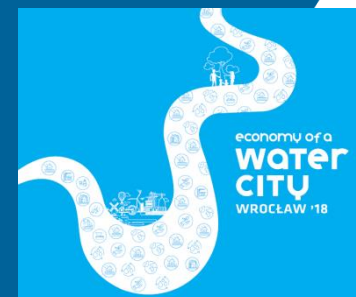




THE GOVERNANCE OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN CITIES: AN OECD PERSPECTIVE

Hakan Tropp
Head OECD Water Governance Programme



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Water challenges by 2050



About **240 million** people will lack access to improved water source



almost 1.4 billion people will lack access to basic sanitation



55% increase of water demand



4 billion people will be living in water-stressed areas



USD **22.6 trillion** financing needs

60% + of the global population will live in **cities**

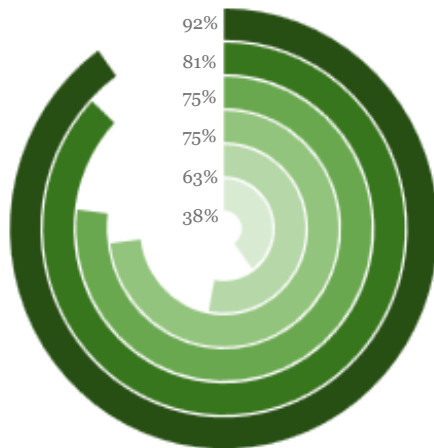
- responsible for **75%** of natural resource consumption
- **50%** of global waste production
- from **60% to 80%** of greenhouse gas emissions





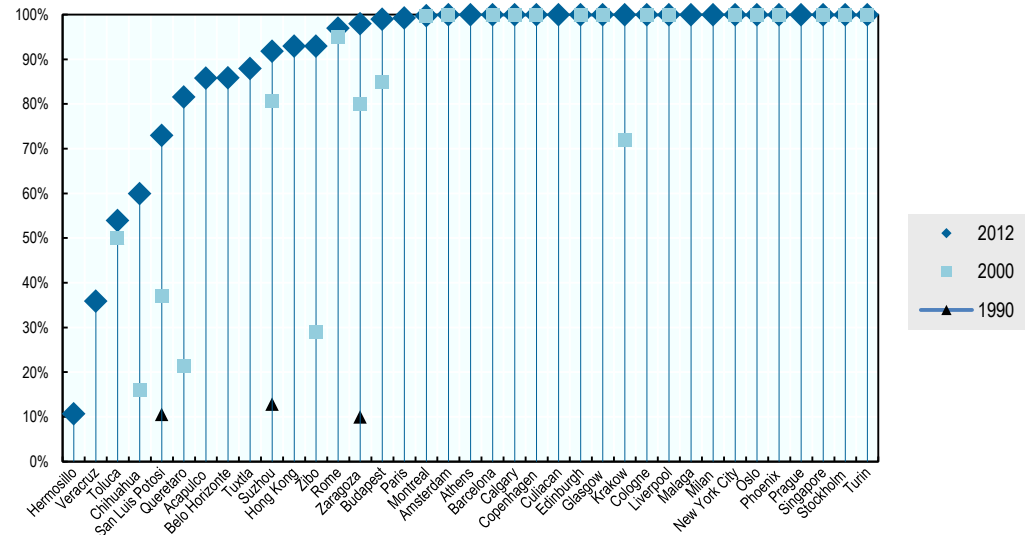
Progress has been made, but a lot remains to be done!

Water- related factors changing urban water governance



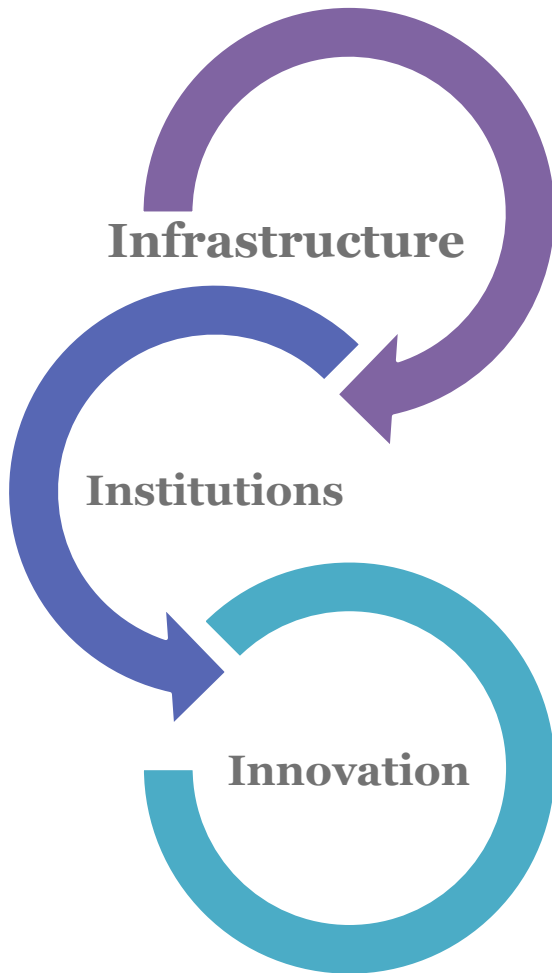
- Ageing, obsolete infrastructure
- Extreme events
- Water pollution
- Water in the political agenda
- Implementation HRWS
- Competition over water allocation

Share of wastewater treatment
(% of wastewater produced by the city that is collected and treated to at least a basic/primary level)





Better access and water security... and much more: The role of cities



- **66%** of public investment overall occurs at the subnational level

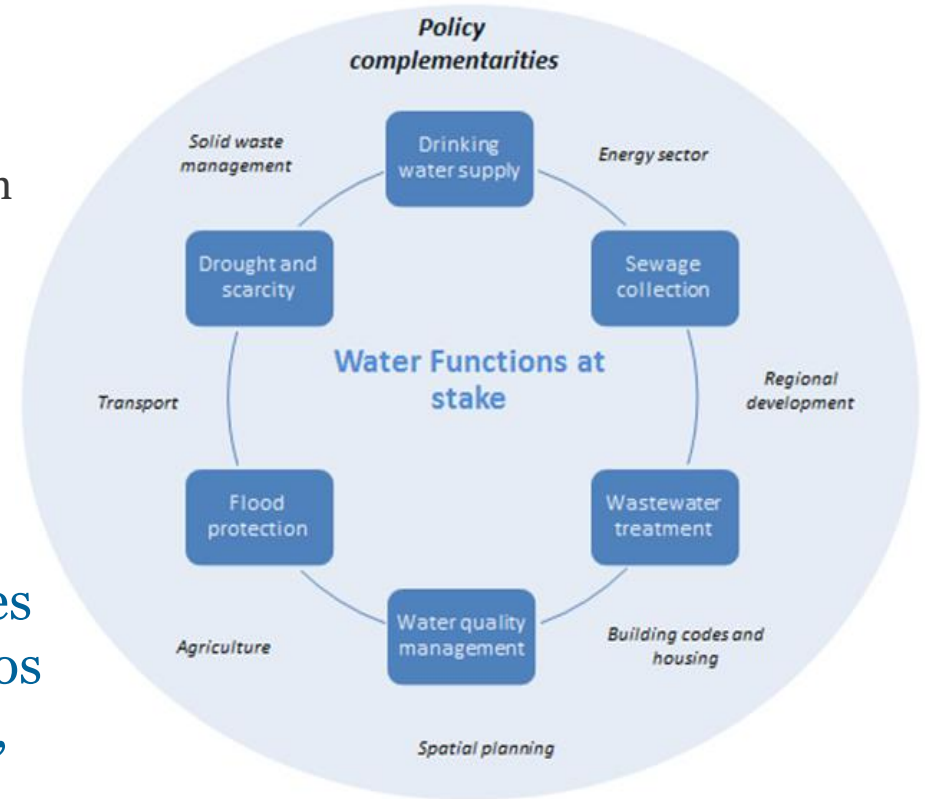
- Increasing **decentralisation** trends in the OECD countries

- Technical and **non-technical**



Beyond water: a system approach through the circular economy

- **SDG 11** “making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”
 - Water in cities is affected by decisions taken in **other sectors** and vice versa
 - Technical, financial & institutional **solutions exist**, but **implementation** is lagging
- The **Circular Economy** promotes a system approach to overcome silos and build synergies across actors, levels of government and sectors, such as waste, water, energy, transport and land use.





Circular economy and its potential benefits

- **Completing the cycles** of materials, water or energy
- This “alternative” economy enables the **real economy to grow**, while reducing amounts extracted from the natural environment.
- One person’s **waste** automatically becomes another person’s **resource**: not only is this economy based on recovery and re-use, but also and even more significant, it allows for re-creation of the economy



- Increase security of supplies
- Reduce their expenditure, and
- Create additional revenue.



- Coordination across public, private sectors and civil society



- Decrease pollution
- Less use of raw materials, water, land, energy

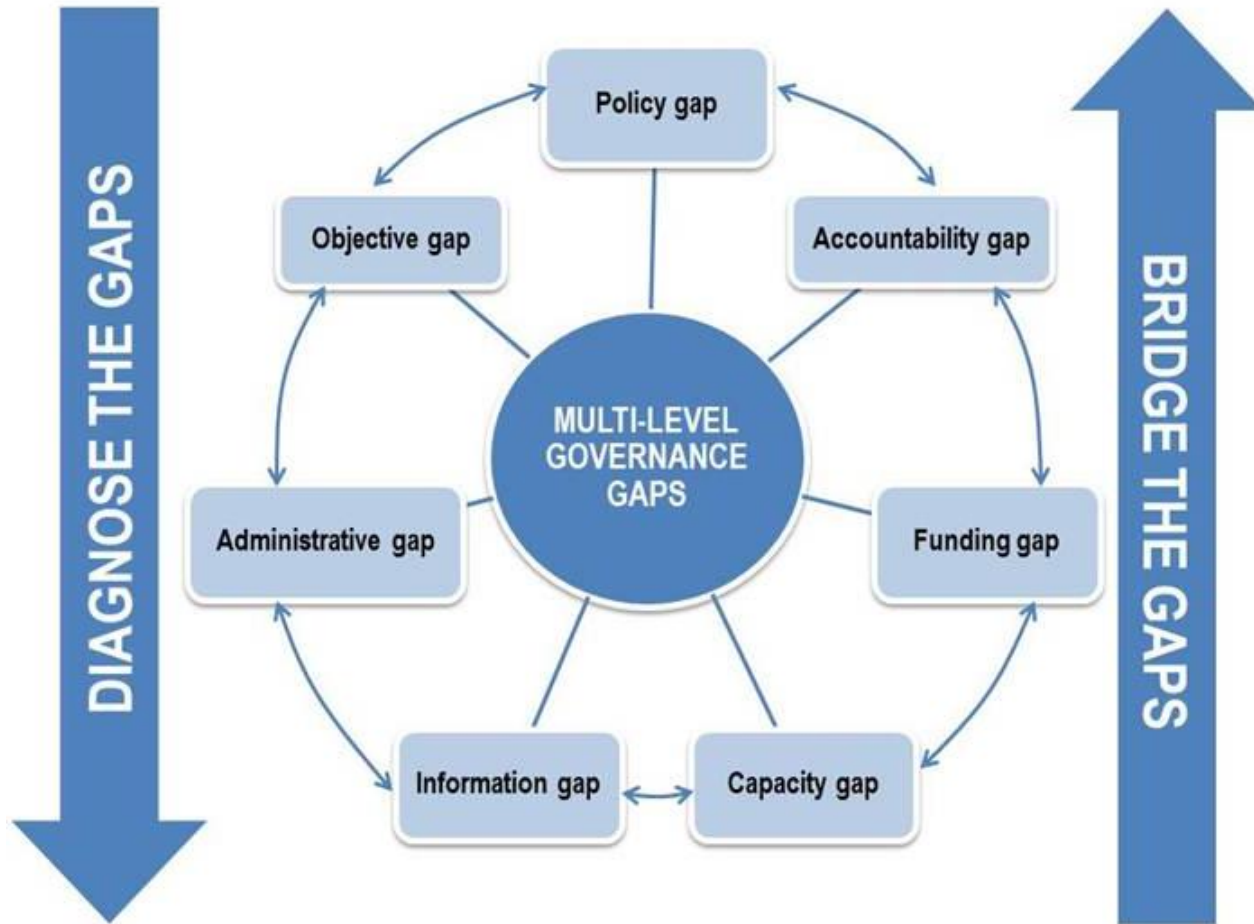


Going circular: taking stock of experiences

- Circular economy implies a **holistic and systemic approach**
- **All sectors** are concerned, but some have high potential
- Circular Economy is a **shared responsibility**
- **Business and citizens** have all a role to play
- Dedicated **city managers** on Circular Economy are flourishing
- **City-to-city learning** is important in circular economy



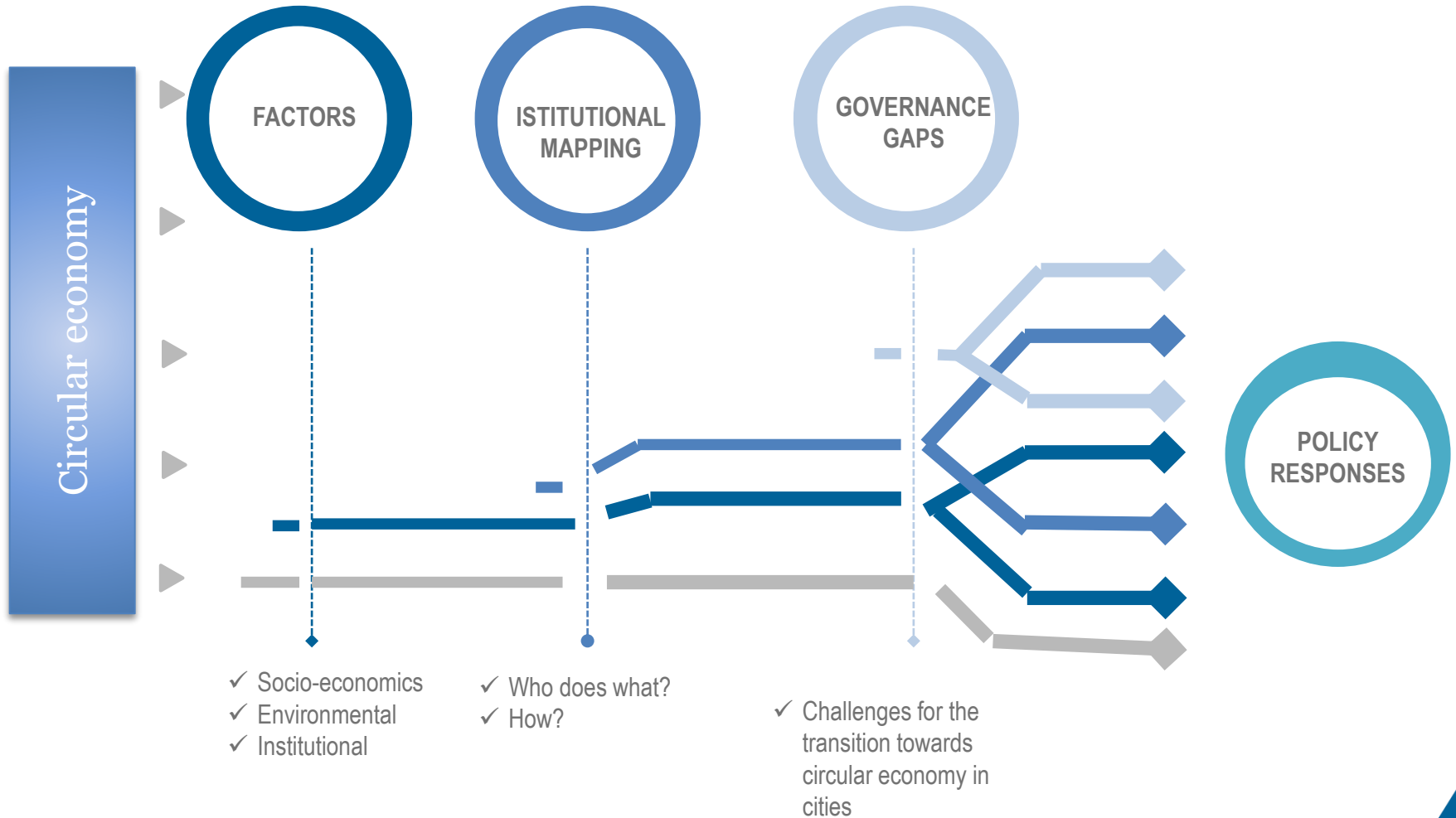
Multilevel governance gaps



Source: OECD (2011) Water Governance in OECD countries. A multi-level approach



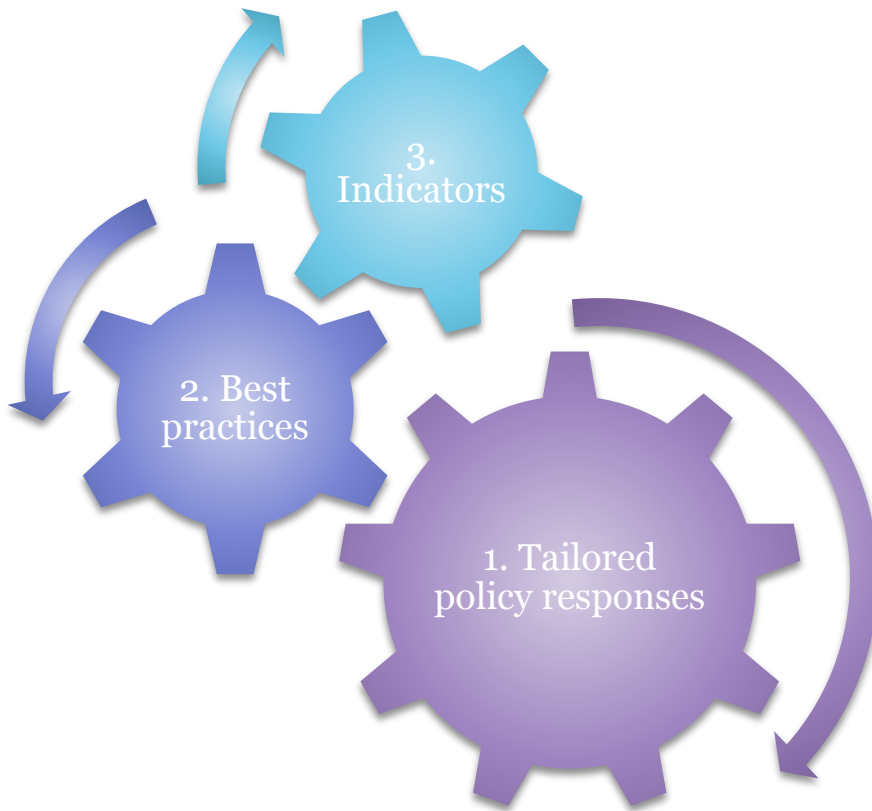
Methodology for policy analysis





What's next?

The governance of circular economy in cities



- 1. Three clusters of cities:** pioneers; sector specialists; new comers
- 2. Best practices:** coordination with national government; green public procurement, etc.
- 3. Indicators:** how circular a city is?



THANK YOU

Contacts:

Hakan.tropp@oecd.org