### THINK FOREST CONFERENCE CITIES AND REGIONS ROLE IN THE CIRCULAR BIOECONOMY Brussels, 7th November 2017 JANEZ POTOČNIK Co-chair UNEP International Resource Panel (IRP) Partner SYSTEMIQ

### THE TASTE OF 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY GLOBALISATION

- For the first time in a human history we face the emergence of a single, tightly coupled human social-ecological system of planetary scope. We are more interconnected and interdependent than ever.
- Our individual and collective responsibility has enormously increased.



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THE ROLE OF SCP

### THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development







#### In the mid-term, except in specific cases, resource shortage will not be the core *limiting factor of our (economic)* development ... ... but the environmental and health consequences caused by this excessive and irresponsible use of resources will be!





UN (1) environment

Trade-offs among various SDGs are unavoidable. Sustainable Consumption and Production is the most efficient strategy to avoid trade-offs and create synergies to resolve the development and environmental challenges articulated in the SDGs.



### SDGs DIRECTLY DEPENDENT ON NATURAL RESOURCES







# CIIES SPGs AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

### THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development





### THE TASTE OF 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY URBANISATION

- Globally, an area of the size of the UK has been converted to buildings since 1990 (OECD GG Indicators 2017)
- More than 50% of urban fabric expected to exist by 2050 still needs to be constructed
- In the three years period (2011-2013),
  China has used more cement than the USA during the entire 20th century



## WORLD URBANIZATION PROSPECTS 2014 REPORT

- 3.8 billion people lived in urban areas in 2015 (54% of the global population). By 2050 this is expected to rise to 6.3 billion (66% of the global population)
- If inequalities remain unchanged, one third will be living in slums by 2050
- 37% of the growth is expected to come from China, India and Nigeria
- There has been a historic de-densification trend of 2 per cent per year. This threatens to increase global urban land use from just below 1 million km<sup>2</sup> to over 2.5 million km2 in 2050, putting agricultural land and food supplies at risk



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# URBAN LAND ARREA







## "NEW URBAN AGENDA" QUITO 2016

Roadmap for sustainable urbanization with its three transformative commitments

- leave no one behind
- •sustainable and inclusive economies
- environmental sustainability
- > and references to resource efficiency, alongside low-emission and resilience, of housing, infrastructure and basic services.

"THE WEIGHT OF THE CITIES" - RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS OF FUTURE URBANISATION 2050 Preliminary results

Urbanization is expected to be more or less completed in 50 years.

We have a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to shift the expected urbanization onto a more environmentally sustainable and socially just path.





#### "THE WEIGHT OF THE CITIES" Some basic facts

- Cities use billions of tons of raw materials, from sand, gravel, and iron ore to biotic resources such as wood and food.
- Without new strategy, global urban material consumption will grow from 40 billion tons in 2010 to about 90 billion tons by 2050. This would exceed by far what the planet can provide in a sustainable manner.
- For sustainable use of global resources by 2050, the average material intensity of consumption per capita needs to be reduced from the forecasted 8-17 to 6-8 tons/capita/year.





#### "THE WEIGHT OF THE CITIES" Four systemically inter-related interventions

- spatial restructuring of the urban morphology to achieve strategic intensification (well-articulated network of high density nodes and within nodes the fostering of a richer mix of housing, jobs and amenities at neighbourhood level)
- human-scale sustainable design (conditions for liveable, functionally and socially-mixed neighbourhoods, 'soft' mobility (pedestrianizing, cycling) at the city/neighbourhood scales, and 'passive' heating, cooling and lighting at building level)
- **resource efficiency** (of all urban components, such as vehicles, infrastructures, buildings, factories etc.)
- **sustainable behaviours** (the separation of waste at source for recycling, the use of public transport, walking or cycling, the use of public spaces, etc.)





### "THE WEIGHT OF THE CITIES"

Actual improvements in energy (and resource productivity)

- 1. Higher densities and compact urban forms can reduce GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions by a factor of 2 or more
- 2. Human-scale functionally mixed neighborhoods could reduce energy consumption by a factor of 2 or more
- **3.** Energy-efficient buildings could reduce energy demand by a factor of 2 or more
- 4. Efficient systems could achieve a further 20 per cent energy saving
- 5. Behavioural changes could reduce energy demand by a factor of 2

THE CASCADING MULTIPLICATIVE IMPACT OF THESE MEASURES CAN IMPROVE ENERGY USE (AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY) BY A FACTOR OF 10











# TO CONCLUDE ...

WE HAVE TO FIX A BROKEN COMPASS (PAVAN SUKHDEV)



#### NEW ECONOMIC MODEL BASED ON SCP INTEGRATING ALL PILLARS OF SUSTAINABILITY IS

# NECESSARY AND UNAVOIDABLE

Any global transition is a major new opportunity for the innovation, new development opportunities, new jobs

And alternative ... I would rather not think and talk about it!





# THANK YOU www.unep.org/resourcepanel