Regional-CES concept: Urban-Rural Integrated Actions on Localization of SDGs and Climate Actions

Bijon Kumer Mitra
Deputy-Director
Integrated Sustainability Center, IGES



















www.iges.or.jp

Global Agreements Related to Sustainability







Convention on **Biological Diversity**



Voluntary National Reviews



Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

National Disaster Management Plan

Synchronization of national policies in local actions

Need to realise transformative change in the Post-COVID19

> **Need to take integrated** actions towards new sustainable society

Local targets

Global goals/targ

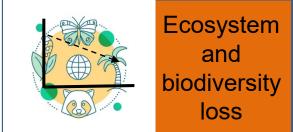
targets

National

Need to be implemented locally, and incorporated into lifestyles



Cities should be on the front line for mitigating social, economic and environmental challenges % share Land % share GDP Percent of world population living in cities 6.4 20 80 98 % share electricity % share CO2 consumptio emission 25 30 2040* 2050 1950 1960 1980 1990 2010 202/ 2030* 2000 Now 70 75 Year Urban population A WHILE AGO Percent urban **FUTURE** Source: UN, Department of Economic & Social Affairs, Population Division. Ecosystem Pressure on Climate Disaster and



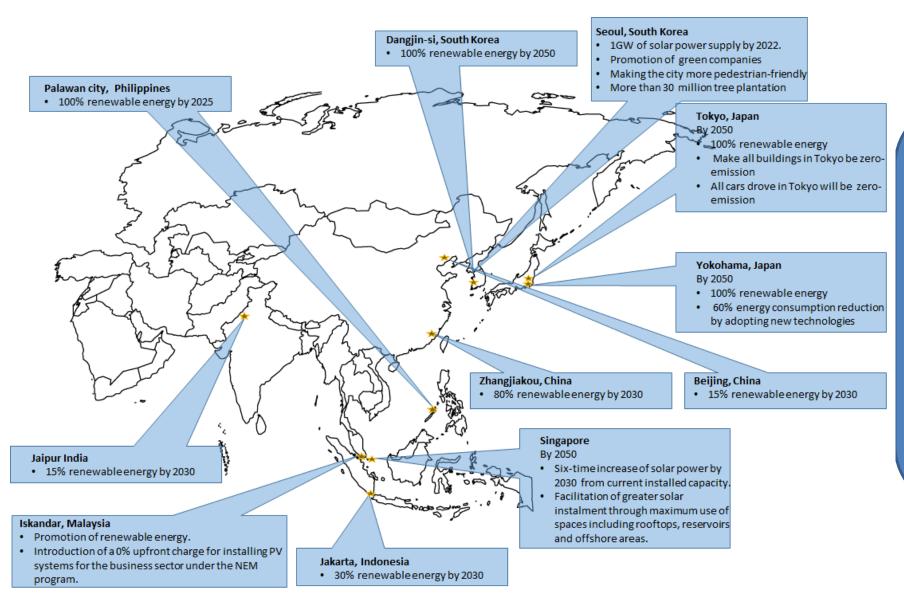






natural resources

More than 1000 cities have made to the net-zero targets by 2050



However, actions in 2% areas of the world (urban) is not enough to achieved net zero targets, SDGs, disaster risk reductions, biodiversity conservation

Circulating and Ecological Sphere (CES)

Integration of environmental, economic and social dimensions Integrated response to declining and ageing population, Local revitalisation

CES to achieve integrated solution for those local issues













<Urban>



















Smart Grid Renewable Energy, Energy Saving **Decarbonisation**



Interaction and <Rural> Human Exchange **Produced Capital Natural Capital Harmony with Nature**

Safe and Secure Community (e.g. Eco-DRR, EbA)



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change







(IGES, 2019)

Local/Regional Circulating and Ecological Sphere (CES)

- Self-reliant and decentralised community
- Local production & consumption
- Use of renewable energy

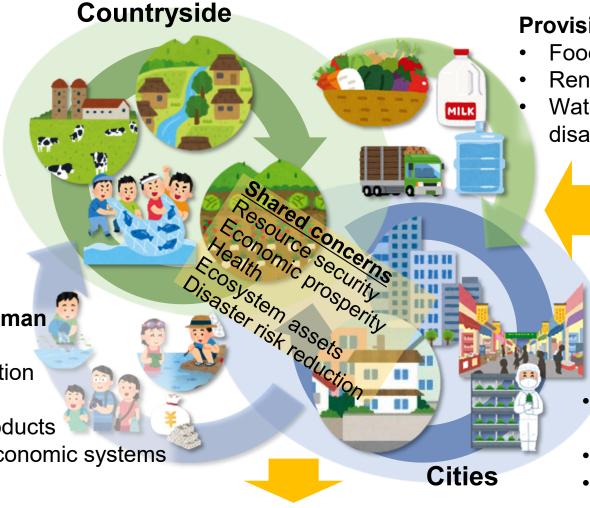
Provision of funds and human resources

- Participation in conservation activities
- Consumption of local products
- Support through socio-economic systems
- Investment in local funds

Provision of ecosystem services

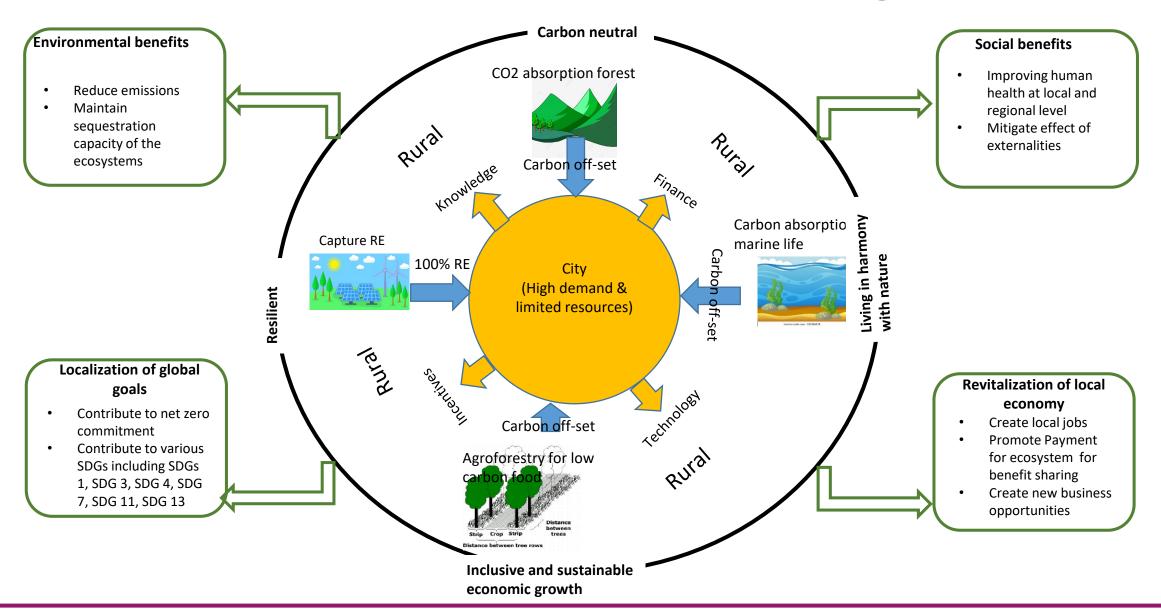
- Food, water & timber
- Renewable energy
- Water purification, control of natural disasters
 - Cross-sectoral cooperation in policymaking and planning including climate policy
 - Facilitate sound cycle of funds and human resources

- Self-reliant and decentralised community
- Local production & consumption
- Use of renewable energy

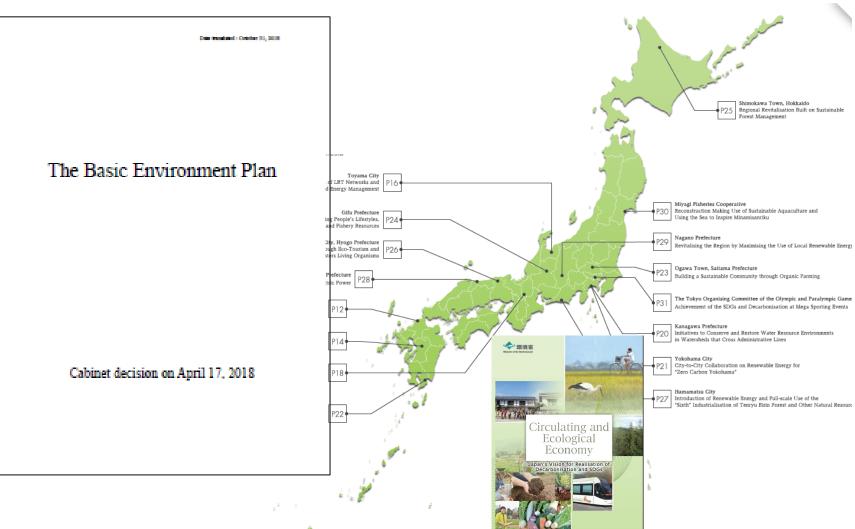


Revitalisation of Decentralised, yet Connected Local Societies

CES approach for optimum utilization of local mitigation options



CES in Action in Japan for localization of SDGs and climate actions



Sustainable forest management for Regional revitalization

Use of local renewable energy for regional revitalization

Local circulation of recourses and energy

Disaster resilient decentralized energy system

Local resource based community business

Urban rural partnership of managing catchment forest health for quality water sources

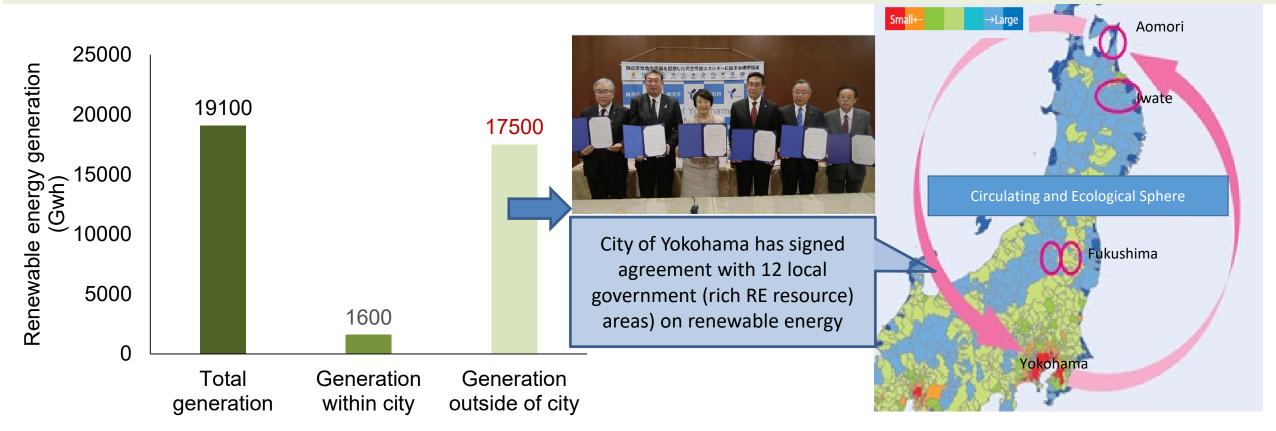
City-rural partnership for net zero

Organic farming based sustainable community

Organic farming based sustainable community

CES Model for achieving 100% RE target (by 2050) of the city of Yokohama

Needs to get 19100 GWh energy supply from renewable sources in order to achieve the city's ambitious carbon neutral target by 2050. However, only 8% RE can be produced within city boundary.

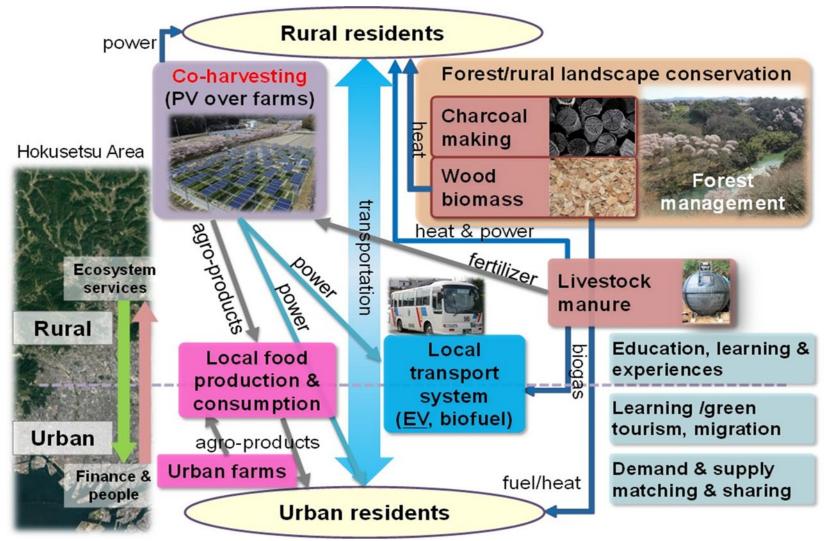


Source: https://www.city.yokohama.lg.jp/lang/overseas/climatechange/news/activities.files/0001_20200731.pdf

Selected CES Model in Japan: Hokusetsu CES Model



Hokusetsu CES Model in Hyogo Prefecture (IGES, 2019)



Issues and Challenges for South Asia and Southeast Asia

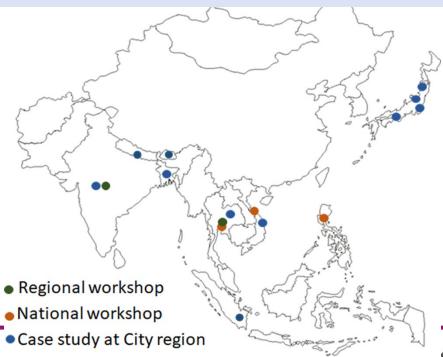


The CES-Asia Consortium was established on 14th October, 2021

Goal: Mainstreaming the Regional-CES concept to address sustainability challenges through integrated actions in city regions of Asia

Footprint of CES-Asia Consortium

Bangladesh I Bhutan I India I Indonesia I Japan I Nepal I Philippines I Thailand I Vietnam



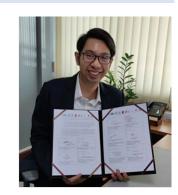
Ten (10) consortium members have signed the Partnership Agreement

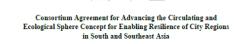












THIS Consortium Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement") is made effective as of the last date of execution below (hereinafter referred to as the "Effective Date") by and between:

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (hereinafter referred to as "IGES"), an institute organized and existing under the laws of Japan, having its office at 2108-11, Kamiyamaguchi, Hayama, Kanagawa 240-0115, Japan;

START International, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "START"), an independent, international non-governmental organization, having its office at Colorado, USA;

Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology (hereinafter referred to as "VNIT"), one of the Centrally Funded Technical Institutes established by the Government of India, having its office at South Ambezari Road, Nagpur, Maharashtra +40010, India;

Faculty of Architecture and Planning, Thammasat University which is also known as Thammasat Design School (hereinafter referred to as "TDS") an University of Thailand and naving its office also, Plannon Yothin Road, Khlong Luang, Pathumthani, 13131, Thailand/University of Dhaka, (hereinafter referred to as "DU") a university of Bangladesh and having its principal office at Dhaka Bangladesh.

The University of Danang – University of Science and Education (hereinafter referred to as "UD-UED") a university of Viet Nam and having its principal office at 459 Ton Duc Thang. Lien Chieu. Da Name. Viet Nam:

Royal Thimphu College, (hereinafter referred to as "RTC") an academic institute of Bhutan and having its principal office Ngabiphu, P.O.Box # 1122, Thimphu, Bhutan;

University of Indonesia, (hereinafter referred to as "UT") a university of Indonesia and having its principal office at Gedung SKSG 2nd floor, Kampus UI Salemba, Jalan Salemba Raya No 4 Jakarta Pusat, Indonesia.

Ateneo de Manila University, (hereinafter referred to as "ADMU") a university of the Philippines and having its principal office Katipunan Ave, Quezon City, 1108 Metro Manil Philippines; and

Institute of Forestry, Tribhuvan University (hereinafter referred to as "TOF-TU") an academic institute of Nepal and having its principal office at Balkhu, Kritipur Kathmandu, Nepal.

All hereinafter referred to as the "Parties" collectively, or a "Party" individually.

IGES













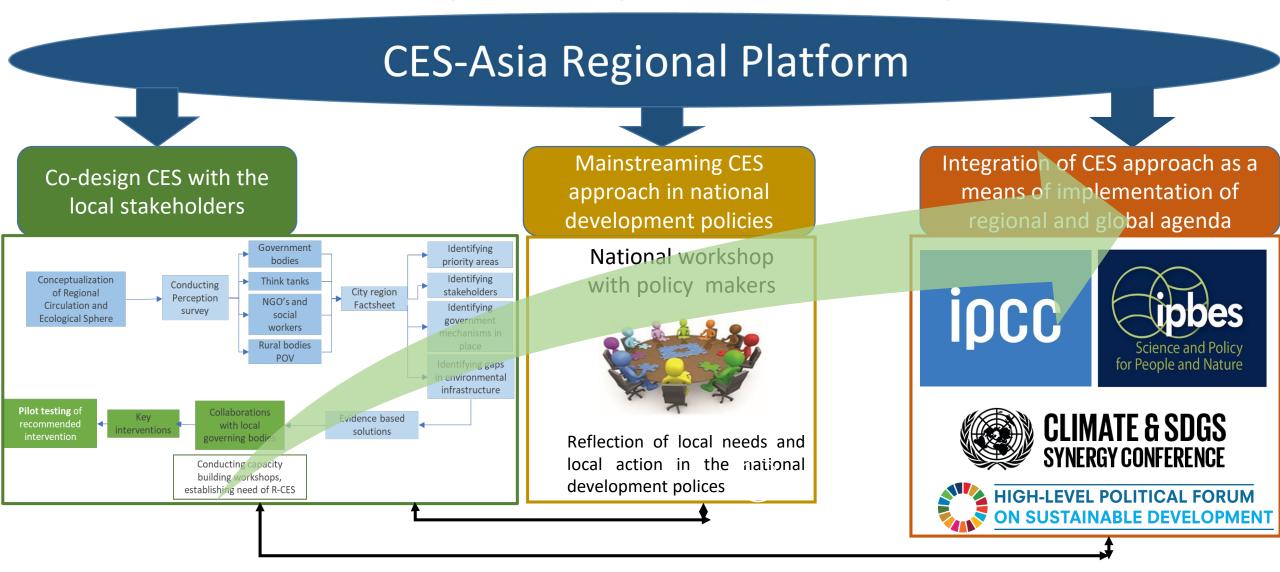








CES-Asia Consortium works for integrating Circulating and Ecological Sphere concept in local, national, regional and global development agenda



Co-exploring entry point for CES approach in the city regions

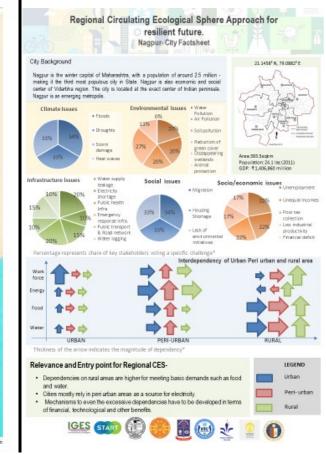






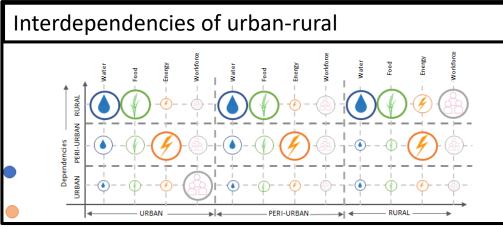




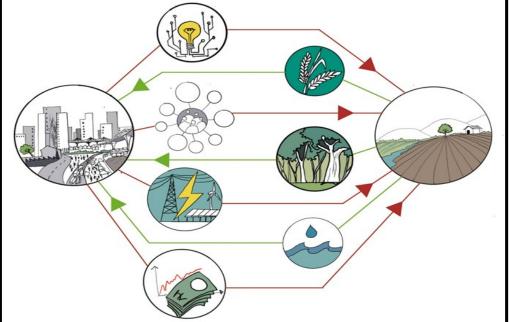


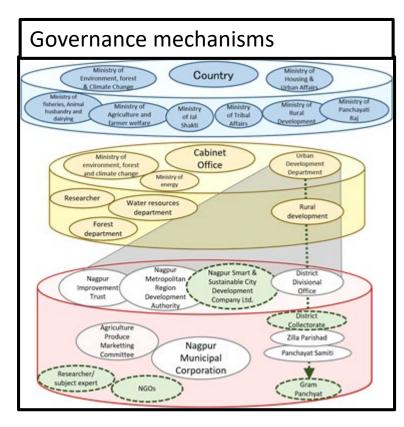
City Fact sheet



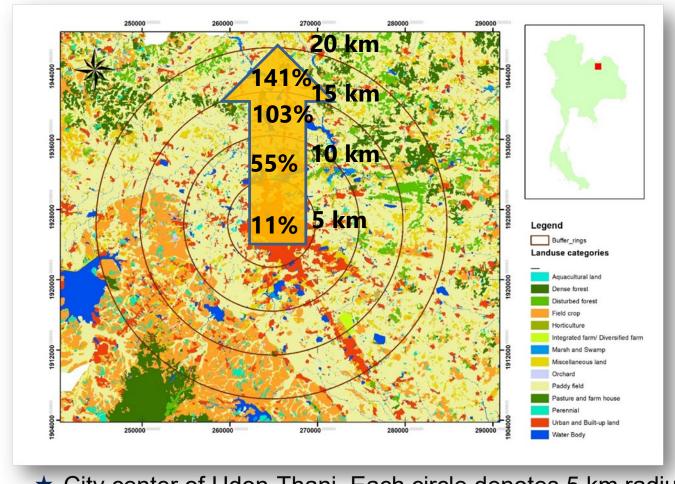








Generating scientific evidence through case study: Need CES approach for resilient food supply in Udon Thani City region Thailand



0.25 160 Production Consumption 140 0.20 Self sufficiency (%) 120 Million Mt. Tons 0.10 100 80 % 60 0.05 20 0.00 Region Region 10 Region 15 Region 20 5km km km km

★ City center of Udon-Thani. Each circle denotes 5 km radius

Please join with us to advance the CES-Asia Initiative for realization of net zero, SDGs and region

