

**Munhwa Future Report, 3 September, 2020**  
**Session 2. Climate Crisis and Green New Deal**

# **Localisation of SDGs and Sustainable Growth in the Post-COVID Era**

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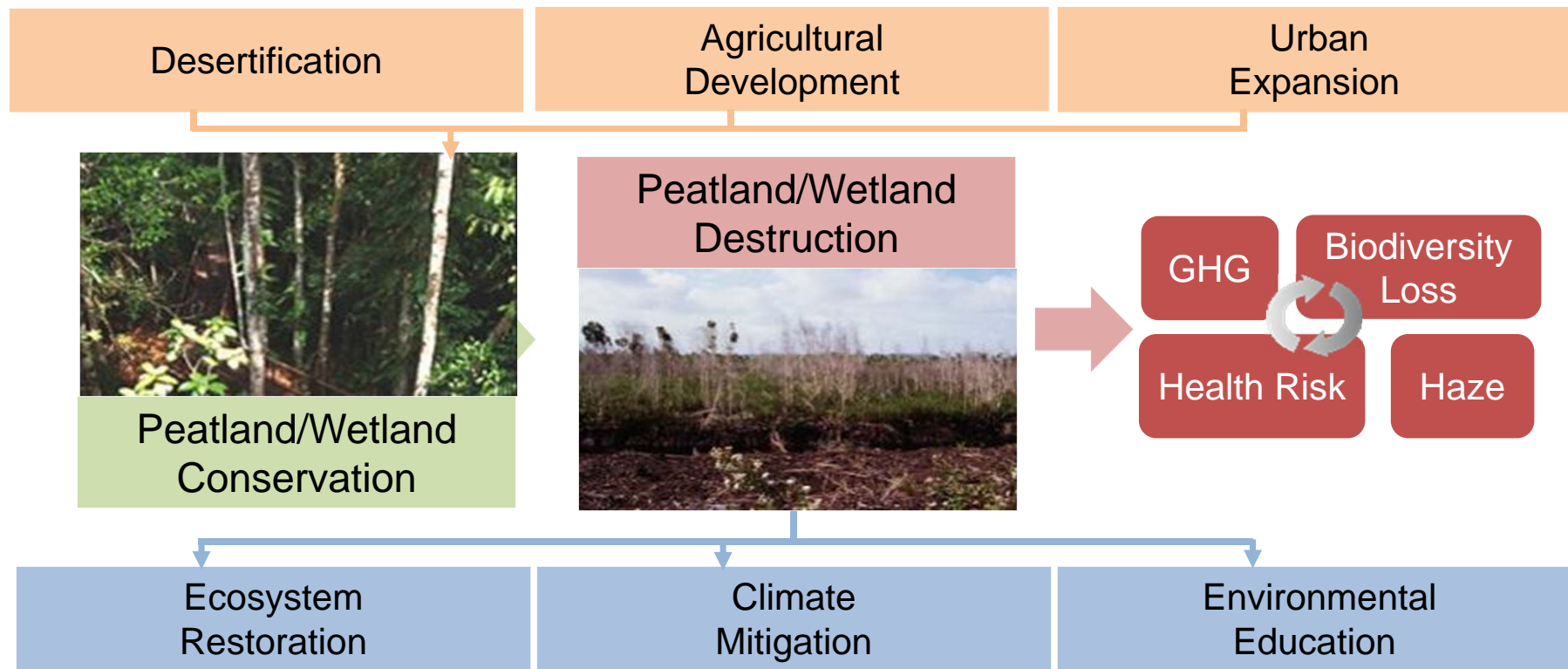


# What We Have Learned from COVID-19

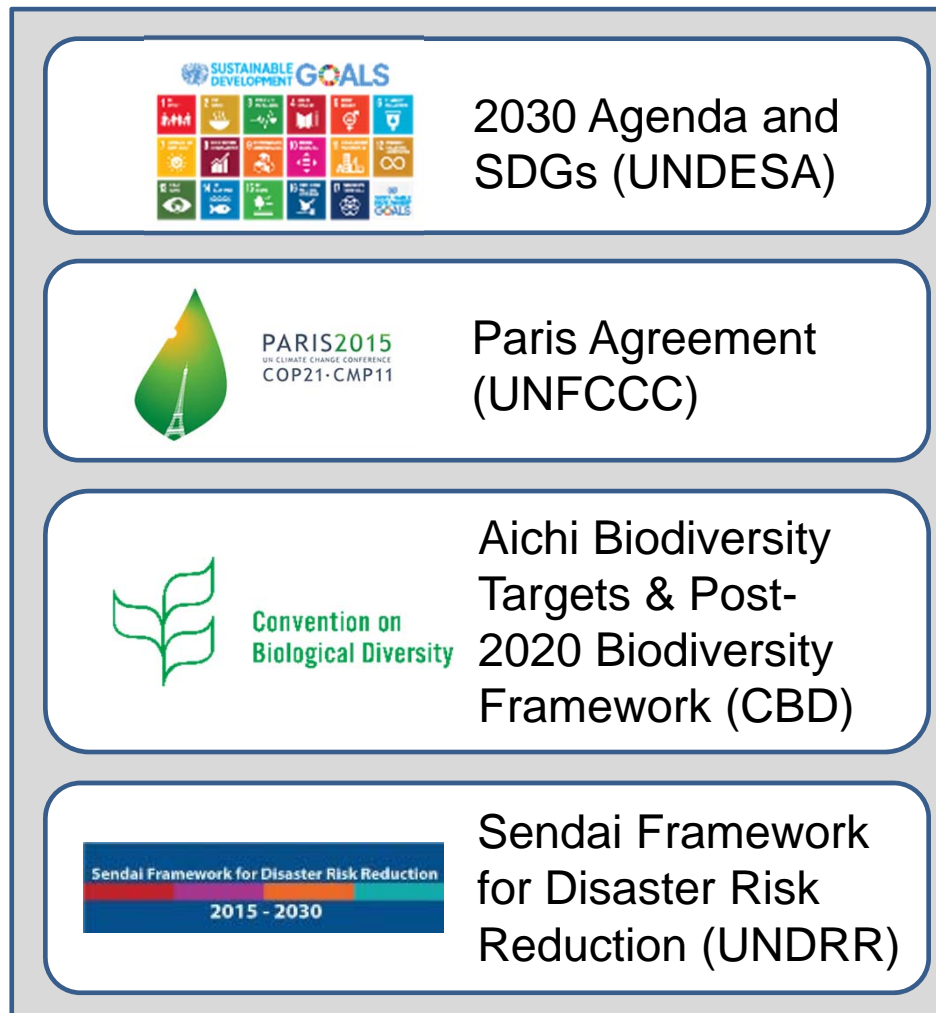
- ◆ Stems from unsustainable interaction between **nature** and **human activities**.
- ◆ Illustrates rapid **globalisation's negative impacts**.
- ◆ Reinforces need to **accelerate progress on SDGs...**  
...but **speed** as well as **quality** of development is essential.
- ◆ Achieving high quality development requires harnessing **globalisation's positive impacts** while **living harmoniously with nature**.
- ◆ This will require working across sectors and including different stakeholders: **sectoral integration and social inclusion**.

(IGES, "Implications of COVID-19 for the Environment and Sustainability" 2020)

# Take Actions Based on Analysis of Interlinkages: Biodiversity and Climate Change



# Global Agreements related to Sustainability



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

Need to be **implemented locally,** incorporated into **lifestyles**

# Calls for Transformative Change

- ◆ “The people of the world ... are demanding **transformative change** that is fair and sustainable” - UN Secretary-General António Guterres at the High-Level Political Forum in July 2019
- ◆ “We are determined to take the bold and **transformative steps** which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path” - 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- ◆ “Limiting warming to 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels would require **transformative systemic change**, integrated with sustainable development” - IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C
- ◆ “Goals for conserving and sustainably using nature and achieving sustainability ... may only be achieved through **transformative changes**” - IPBES Global Assessment Report
- ◆ “The framework aims to galvanize urgent and **transformative action** by Governments and all of society” – Zero draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Convention on Biological Diversity



Image Credit: Twitter(@antonioguterres)



TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD

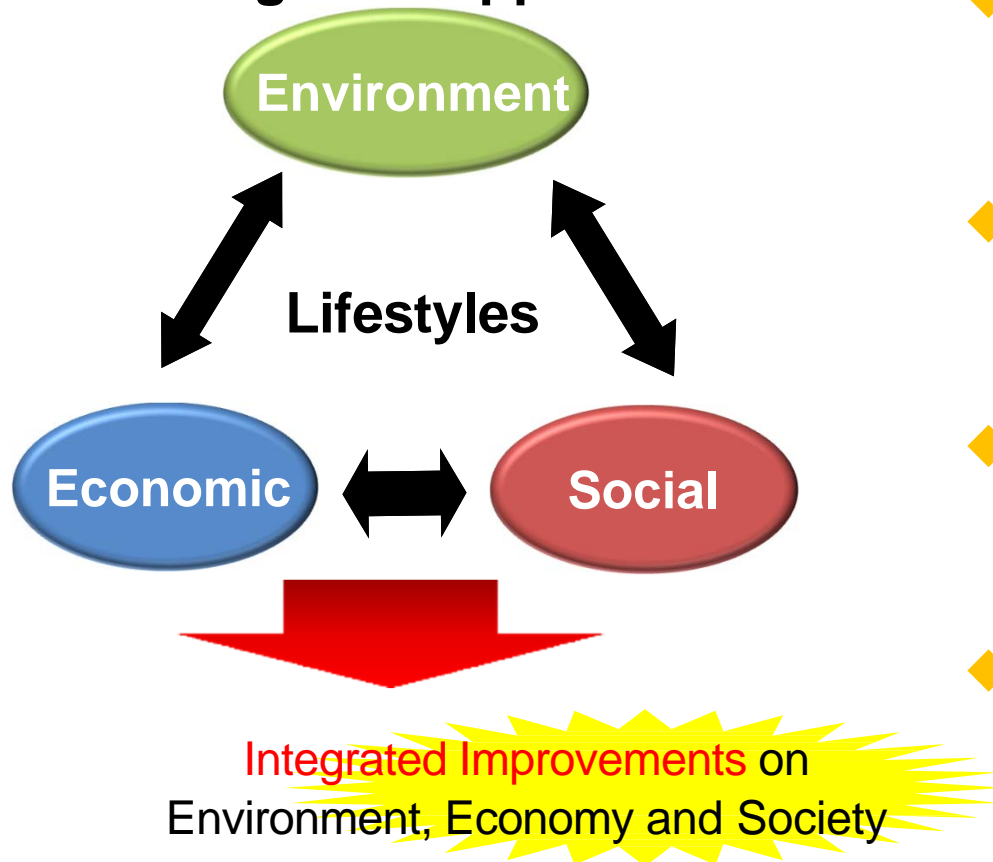


THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



# Japan's 5th Basic Environment Plan

## Need for Integrated Approach



## Basic Approach

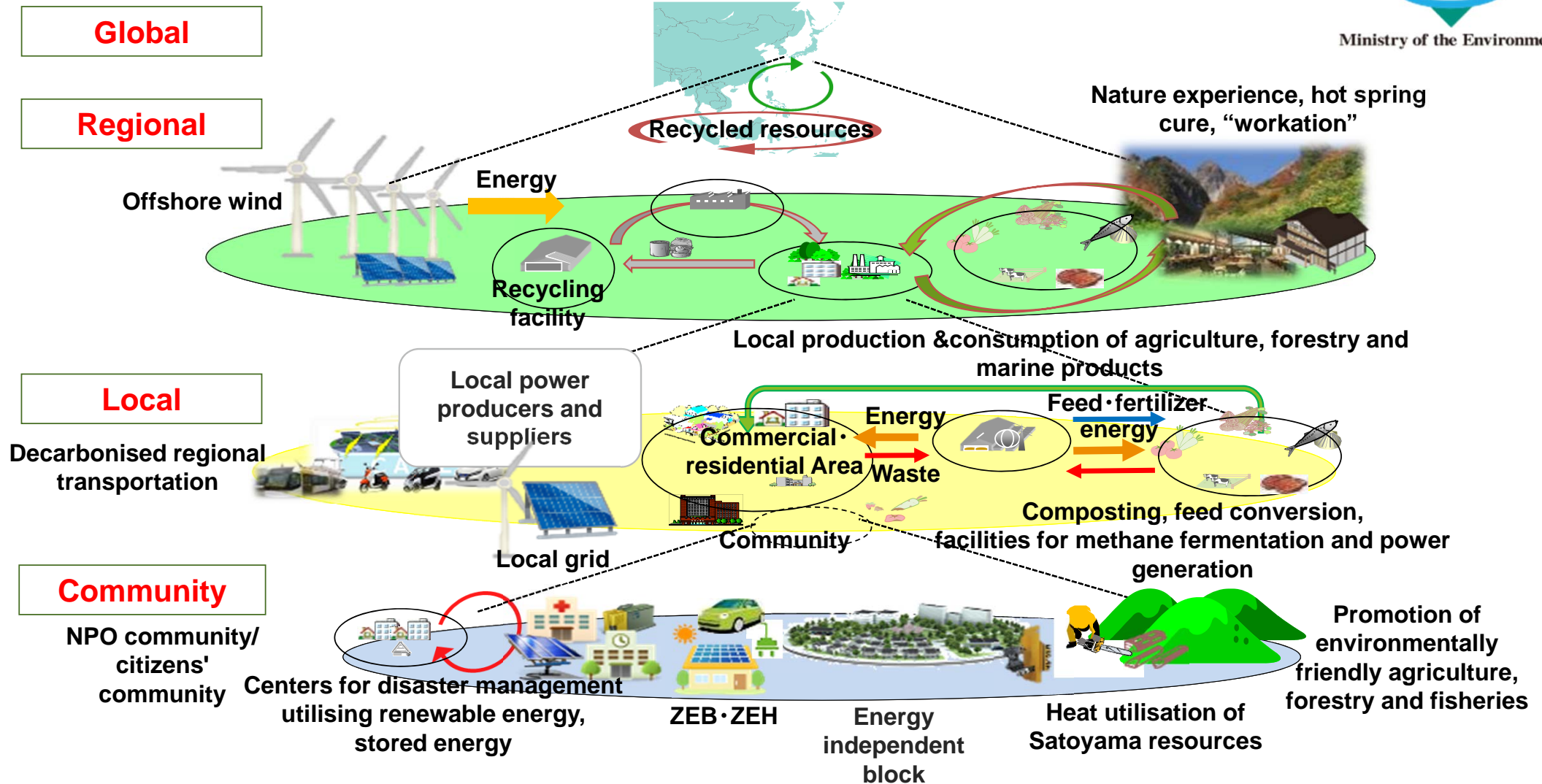
- ◆ Utilizing the concepts of SDGs, realising the **Integrated Improvements on environment, economy and society**
- ◆ **Innovation of lifestyles** towards environmentally-friendly, healthy and high-quality life
- ◆ **Maximise the sustainable use of local resources** for improvements in economic and social activities
- ◆ Promoting **partnerships** with a wide range of stakeholders

Source: Ministry of the Environment, Japan

# Multi-level Circulating and Ecological Sphere (CES)



Ministry of the Environment



# Circulating and Ecological Sphere (CES)

Integration of environmental, economic and social dimensions  
 Integrated response to declining and aging population, Local revitalisation  
**CES to achieve *integrated solution* for those local issues**

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Exchange of People, Information and Technologies  
**Connect to Global Communities**



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



Reduce, Reuse and Recycle  
**Resource Circulation**



<Rural> Natural Capital      Interaction and Human Exchange      <Urban> Produced Capital  
**Harmony with Nature**  
 Safe and Secure Community (e.g. Eco-DRR, EbA)



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

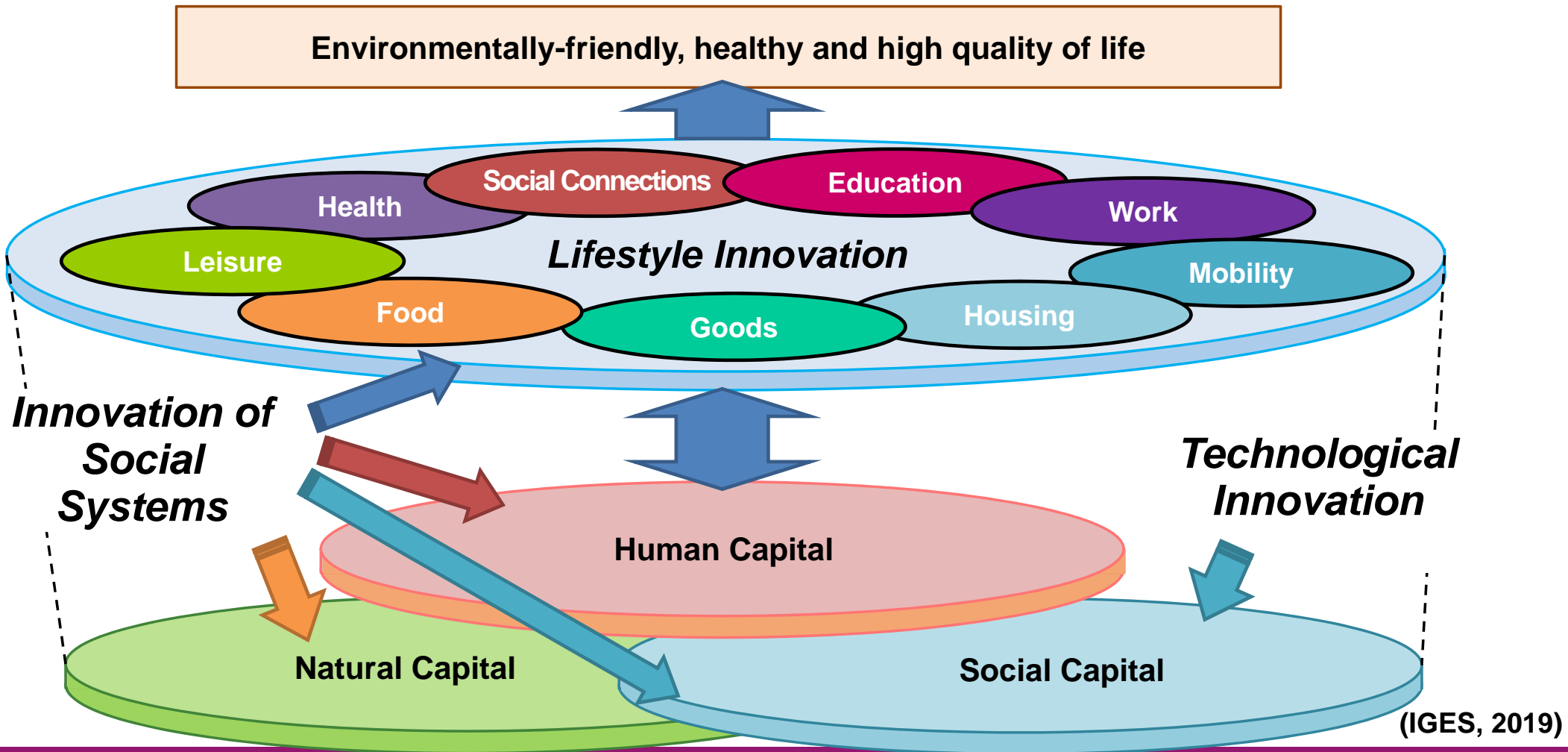


Convention on Biological Diversity

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

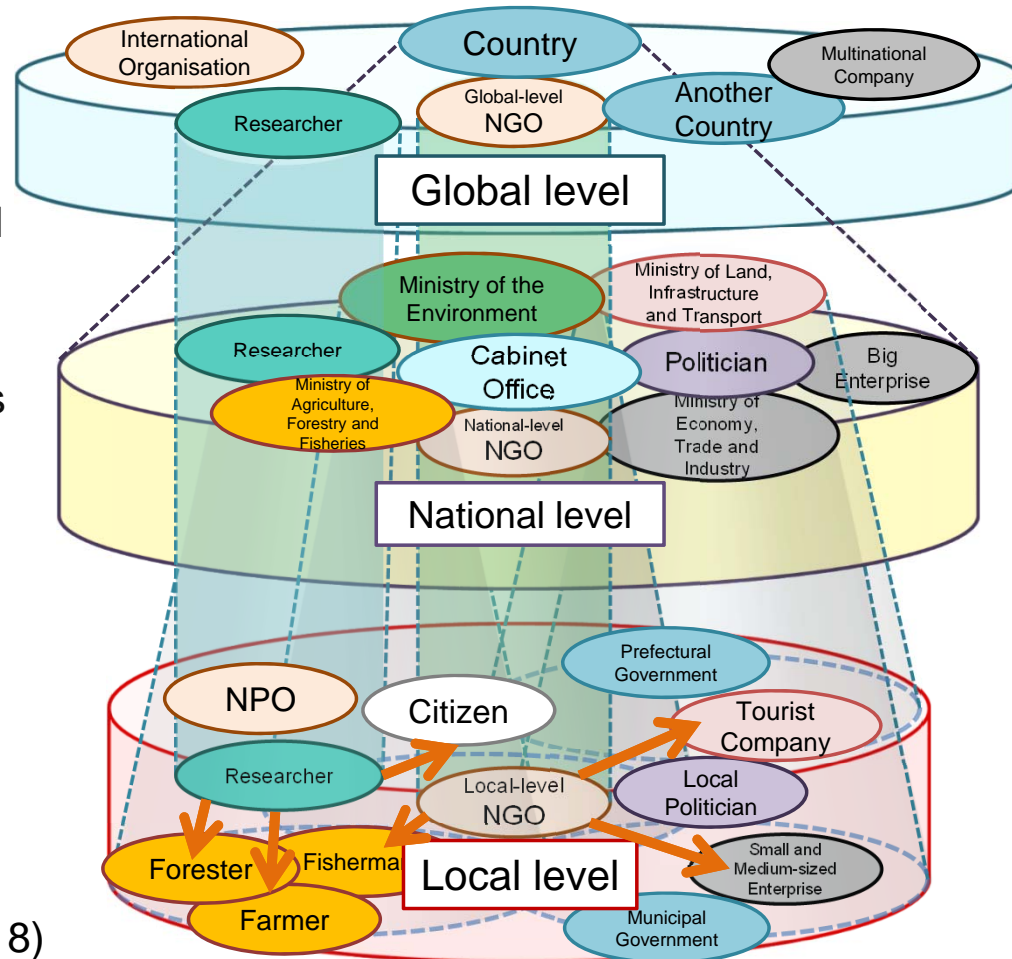


# Innovation of Socio-Technological Systems



# Multi-level Nested Governance of Natural Capital

- ◆ Multi-level Governance is a **policymaking system** that recognises that natural capital does not fit neatly into administrative levels and boundaries
- ◆ Sustainably managing this capital requires coalitions of policymakers and environmental experts to **work across levels and boundaries**
- ◆ These coalitions can ensure policies reflect **local conditions as well as recent scientific assessments** (such as GBO and IPBES)

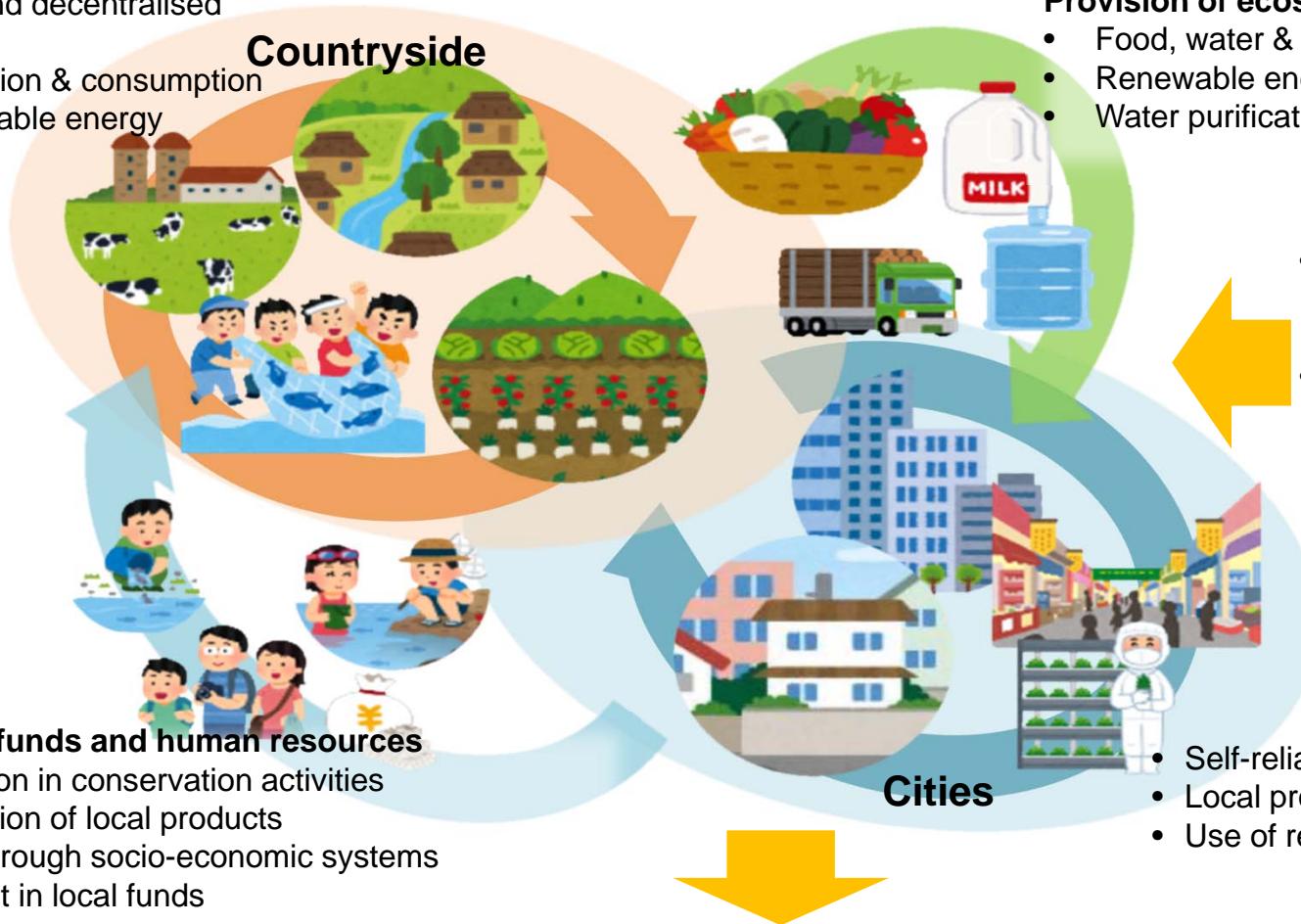


(PANCES Project; Oyama, K. et al, 2018)

# Local Circulating and Ecological Sphere (Local CES) (Localisation of SDGs)

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

## Countryside



## Provision of ecosystem services

- Food, water & timber
- Renewable energy
- Water purification, control of natural diesters

- Cross-sectoral cooperation in policymaking and planning including climate policy
- Facilitate sound cycle of funds and human resources

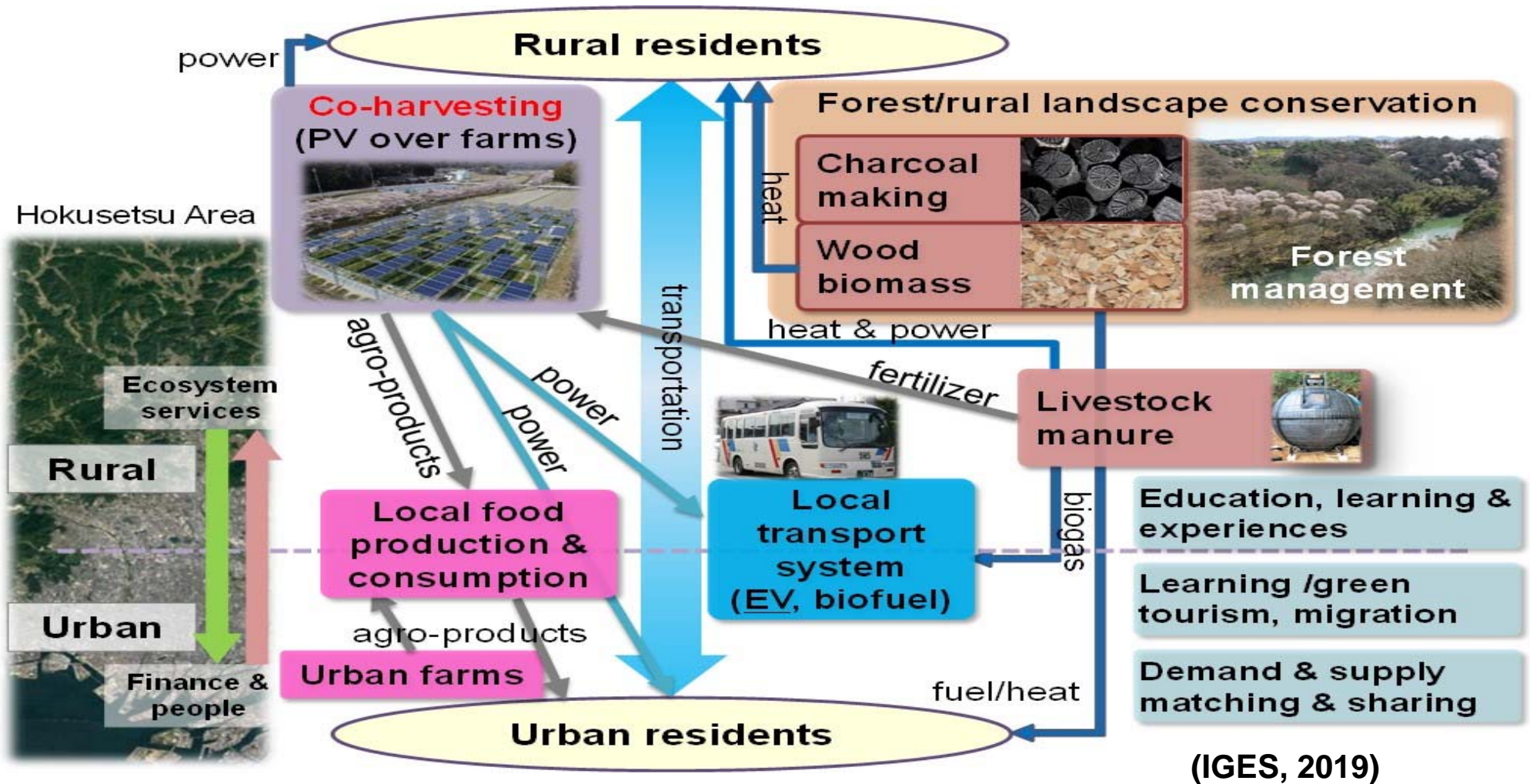
## Provision of funds and human resources

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

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

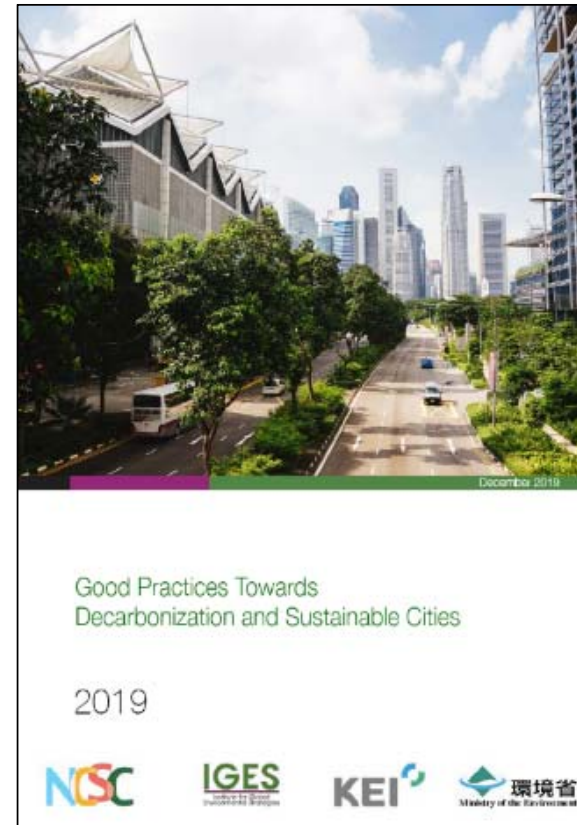
**Revitalisation of Decentralised and Connected Local Societies**

# Hokusetsu Satoyama CES Model in Hyogo Pref.



## China-Japan-Korea Joint Research Project on Cities towards decarbonization and sustainable development

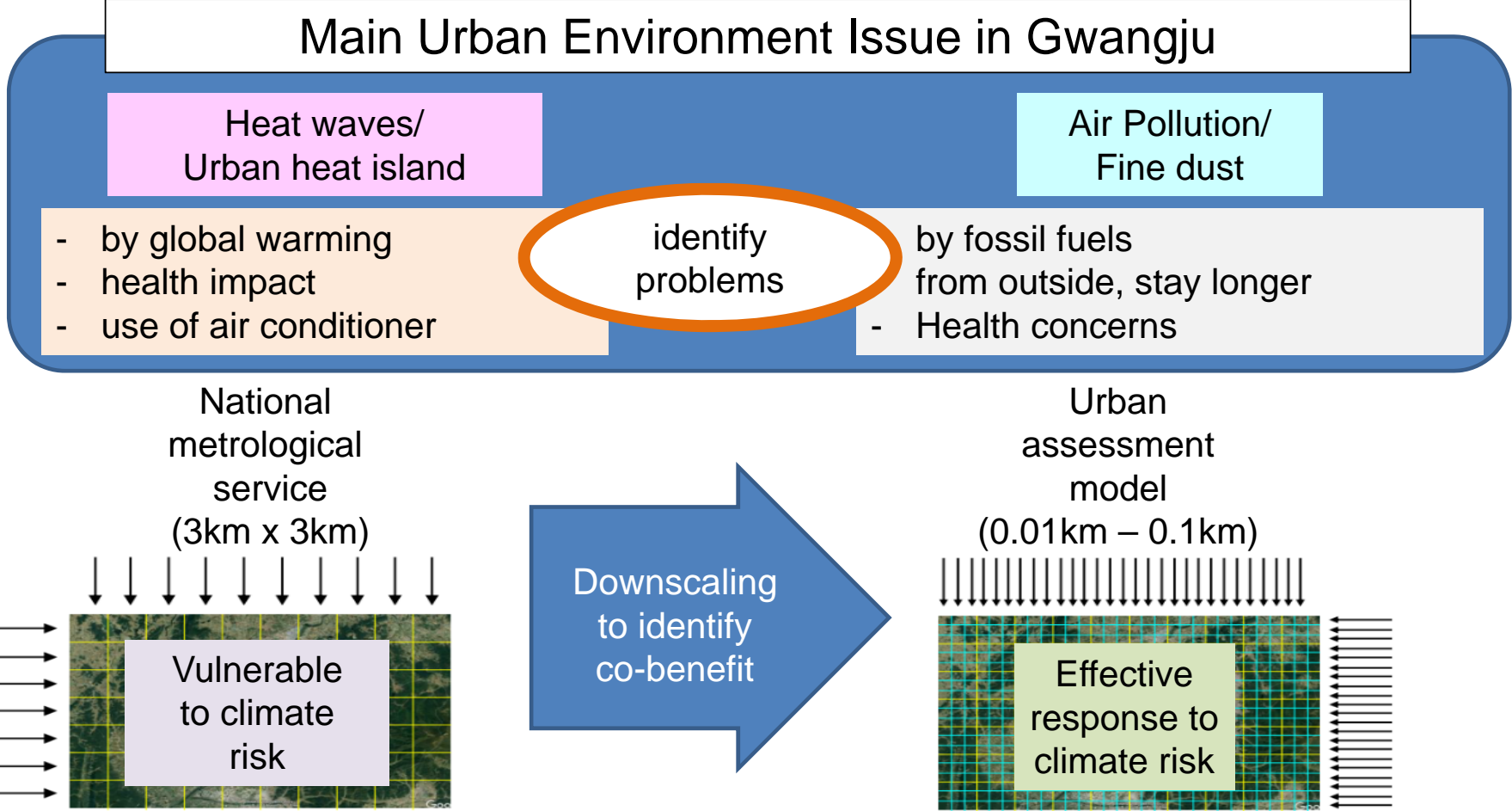
- ◆ KEI (Korea Environment Institute), NCSC (National Center for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation), IGES jointly study under the framework of TEMM (Tripartite Environmental Ministers Meeting among China, Japan, Korea) since 2018
- ◆ We identify 4 viewpoints for cities to achieve zero carbon and SDGs;
  - ✓ Scientific/Quantitative approach
  - ✓ Stakeholder engagement
  - ✓ Horizontal collaboration “within” local government
  - ✓ Co-benefits



➡ These 4 viewpoints are key factors to realize **Regional/Local-CES!**

# Case of Gwangju in Korea

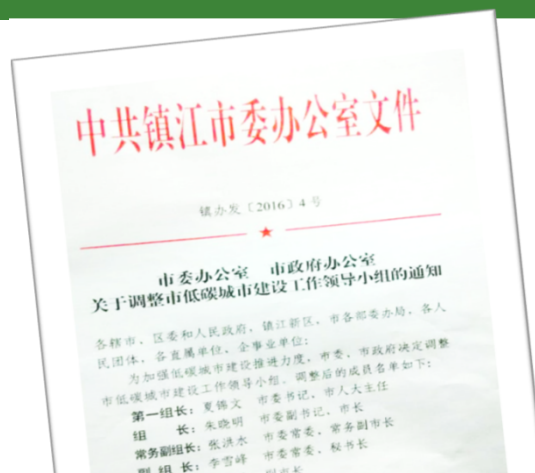
Scientific/  
Quantitative  
approach  
and  
Co-benefits



Gwangju International Climate and Environment Center has developed high resolution data system to identify co-benefit solutions of CO2 reduction and local health issue

## Case of Zhenjiang (鎮江市) in China

Horizontal collaboration and Co-benefit



- ◆ Set up a **leading group** for low carbon development; **ecological offices** and **low carbon offices** in the city, counties, and towns.
- ◆ **9 actions** carried out via **specific projects** considering **co-benefits**.

**1. Optimize Space Layout**

**2. Develop Low-carbon Industry**

**3. Low-carbon Production Mode**

**4. Call for Low-carbon Life**



**5. Speed up Carbon Sink Market**

**6. Boost Low-carbon Transport**

**7. Develop Low-carbon Energy**

**8. Low-carbon Capability Construction**

**9. Promote Low-carbon Buildings**



**Thank You for Your Attention!**

