

Welcome to Reburg – the world's most circular city!

Wim Debacker, VITO









WELCOME TO REBURG

WORLD'S MOST CIRCULAR CITY

C.L.S. MA

@ INDUSTRY DAY, FINAL BAMB EVENT BRUSSELS, 5TH OF FEBRUARY 2019

Wim Debacker | VITO

Co-funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union



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WELCOME TO REBURG_ THE WORLD'S MOST CIRCULAR CITY

What would life look like in a circular economy? What would businesses do? What kind of spaces would we use to live, work and play? To explore these questions we have designed the city of Reburg, where the circular economy comes to life.

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CONSTRUCTION BUILDINGS AS MATERIAL BANKS

About the future of building - Smart and versatile buildings adjust to the needs of their users. Unfit building parts are repurposed, upgraded or reprocessed into new materials.









About smart cities and virtualization - The real, the augmented and the virtual reality are mixed into a seamless whole. Thus reducing material and logistic needs.



OUR PARTNERS

REBURG IS BUILT BY MANY HANDS









MANUFACTURING FABCITIES

About making, materials and resource loops - Hyperlocal fabcities with local co-working and comanufacturing spaces make for local circularity.







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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 esearch and innovation programm



Conduct It is



Erica Molano



Elma Hobbs



Rodrigo Madagani







Erica Molano



Resident at Pangaea Palace **President** of the school council Daughter of resident at Healthy Hill





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Elma Hobbs



building system developer at Meccalegos Ltd





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Rodrigo Madagani



building stock manager at Facilitoutatis



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Rodrigo Madagani



building stock manager at Facilitoutatis



Carmen Van Zandt



component wizard at Urban Metabolism Ltd







Carmen Van Zandt



component wizard at Urban Metabolism Ltd



HOME

10 CONSTRUCTION TOPICS



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← Back

MATERIAL BANKS

In the beginning of the 21st century, Reburg, like many cities, suffered from wasteful construction and demolition works. More than 30% of all waste generated within Reburg originated from construction and demolition works. Nowadays, Reburg has adopted a circular building practice, which is almed at getting resources back in such a way that they can be used again for other applications. Two strategies can be put forward to achieve this:

In both strategies, buildings are considered as materials banks, temporary repositories of valuable building products that can be recovered for other applications as well. Only a limited amount of primary resources have to be imported to keep the cycle running and only a limited amount of materials end up as waste that needs to be disposed.



• Urban Mining, by recovering building materials and building components from existing buildings for low- or high value recycling/reuse, even though these buildings were initially not designed to be easily deconstructed. Urban Metabolism, by designing, installing and re-installing building components in such a way that they are used over and over again.



SIGNALS OF CHANGE



URBAN MINING COLLECTIVE

Urban mining as a thriving business



ROTOR DECONSTRUCTION Pooling of reclaimed building components



EduPlay Centre

Urban Livers



CONSTRUCTION JOBS IN REBURG

Building configurator

INTERMODULAR

Here Building assembler

Facilitoutatis

Building stock manager

Digital Brick

Building system developer





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#BAMBimpact





The voice of the Industry: panel









- James Drinkwater, Director of World GBC's Europe Regional Network
- Mark Edwards, Environmental Assessment Manager Resources & Construction, Heathrow Airport
- Sébastien Garnier, Innovation and Project Manager, Housing Europe
- Didier Leon, Senior Relationship Manager Real Estate & Infrastructures, Triodos Bank
- Josefina Lindblom, Level(s) framework, DG Environment, European Commission
- Stefania Rocca, Executive Agency for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (EASME)





Closing keynote - 'Resources and the future'





Janez Potočnik, Co-Chair of the International Resource Panel and former EU Commissioner for the Environment







RESOURCES AND THE FUTURE 5th February 2019 JANEZ POTOČNIK Co-chair UNER International Resource Panel (IRP) Partner SYSTEMIQ





International Resource Panel



WE WANT CHANGES ... BUT WE DO NOT WANT TO CHANGE

People are strange...

— Jim Morrison —

AZQUOTES



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20th CENTURY THE GREAT ACCELERATION

Growth of population by a factor 3.7

- fuels by a factor of 12, biomass by a factor of 3.6
- Total material extraction grew by a factor of 8
- GHG emissions grew by a factor of 13



• Annual extraction of construction materials grew by a factor of 34, ores and minerals by a factor of 27, fossil

THE TASTE OF 21ST CENTURY

- Population growth (2050 9.7 billion)
- Per capita consumption growth (consumers moving from low to middle class consumption till 2030)
- 8 people own the same as the poorest half of the world and the richest 1% is more wealthy than the rest of the world)
- 800 million people are hungry, over 2 billion suffer from micronutrient deficiencies, over 2 billion people are obese
- We throw away one third of the food we produce



THE TASTE OF 21ST CENTURY

- There is increasing evidence of the climate change threat • 60% of ecosystems already degraded or used unsustainably • Biodiversity: Living Planet Index - 60% fall in just 40 years • 85 % of the world's fisheries are at (beyond) biological limits

- 33% of soils is degraded or used unsustainably due to various reasons
- 7 millions premature deaths yearly globally and almost half a million in Europe due to air pollution
- A million of plastic bottles are bought every minute. 9% of plastic recycled, 12% incinerated, 79% landfills or environment



THE TASTE OF 21ST CENTURY

- Nearly half of all the work we do, will be able to be automated by mid of the century
- In 1997, DeepBlue beat Gary Kasparov world Chess champion

 using an algorithm conceived in the 1950s and lots of human
 data. In 2017, AlphaGo beat Ke Jie world Go champion –
 discovering by itself the principles of the game and how to
 play it Era of artificial intelligence





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.

Planetary boundaries

By 2015, we reached or crossed the boundary between safe operating levels and dangerous conditions in five planetary trends.





EMPTY WORLD AND THE FULL WORLD

Empty World



The World

Source: Club of Rome: Simplified after Herman Daly

Labour and Infrastructure limiting factors of human wellbeing



Natural resources and Environmental sinks limiting factors of human wellbeing





In the 21st Century we do not have any more the luxury of thinking and acting based on short term logic and interests








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GLOBAL MATERIAL FLOWS AND RESOURCE PRODUCTIVITY (1970-2017) environment

- Consumption has been stronger driver of growth in than population growth
- High-income countries are currently consuming 10 times more per person than low-income countries
- Global material productivity USD per kg started to decline around the year 2000. The decline is attributable to a shift in the share of global output from highly material productive economies to less productive economies.
- Global material resource use is expected to reach nearly 90 billion tonnes in 2017 and may more than double from 2015 to 2050. The level of globally based on the same system of production and consumption



wellbeing achieved in wealthy industrial countries cannot be generalised



GLOBAL MATE

Price Signals: Finacial Capital Overvalued Human Capital Undervalued Natural Capital not Valued



Economic model Inbuilt Economic, Social, Environmental Inbalances



Rational Behaviour



Withdrawals from the ecosystems

Policy

Ecosystem services

Energy system

syst(

Values



European Environment Agency



MEASURES OF SOCIETAL DEVELOPMENT THAT INCLUDE NATURAL CAPITAL DEPLETION GROW MUCH SLOWER THAN GDP

2,0

Gross Domestic Product Human Development Index

Genuine Progress -0,1

Inclusive Wealth Index² -0,2 0,8

1 1990-2005, as later data not available globally,
2 IWI exists in two versions, one unadjusted, and one where adjustments are made for environmental damage, oil capital gains, and total factor productivity. The adjusted version is shown here,
3 Global population growth was 1.6 percent per year during the period
SOURCE: UNEP (2014a), Kubiszewski et al. (2013)



Progress per capita³, globally, 1990-2010, real terms

Considerations

Capital Economic Social Natural







It is not helping if you are walking faster, if you are walking in the wrong direction!





OUR COMMITMENT



THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development





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



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SDGs DIRECTLY DEPENDENT ON NATURAL RESOURCES





RESOURCES THE MISSING LINK





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DECOUPLING IS THE IMPERATIVE OF MODERN ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY environment



Human well-being

Economic activity (GDP)

Resource decoupling

Resource use

Impact decoupling

Time

Environmental impact





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environment

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!





- Started as an environmental initiative
- In two years it was transformed to an economic based initiative with positive environmental and health consequences
- In reality is should be seen as a part of the bigger picture of societal and cultural transformation needed to sustain the humanity and its prosperity.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY



Principles

1

Preserve and enhance natural capital by controlling finite stocks and balancing renewable resource flows

Renewables flow management





Foster system effectiveness by revealing and designing out negative externalities



3

OUTLINE OF A CIRCULAR ECONOMY SYSTEM





Resolve – A menu of business actions for a better ec



- Shift to renewable energy and materials Reclaim, retain, and restore health of ecosystems
- Return recovered biological resources to the biosphere



Optimise



- Leverage big data, automation, remote sensing and steering
- Remanufacture products or components
- Recycle materials

Reuse/secondhand

Examples

- Digest anaerobic
- Extract biochemicals from organic waste



Books, music, travel, online shopping, autonomous vehicles etc.



Replace old with advanced non-renewable materials Apply new technologies (e.g. 3D printing) Choose new product/service (e.g. multimodal transport)











DESCRIPTION OF NEXT-WAVE CIRCULAR ECONO

		Description	
Mobility	Integrating mobility systems	Fully integrate the public transport system shared vehicles	
	Designing and producing circular cars	Design and produce clean cars made for l with durable materials	
	Remanufacturing car parts	Rollout remanufacturing of car parts at so	
Food	Deploying regenerative agricultural practices	Shift towards an EU agricultural system to regenerates the soil and revitalises ecosy	
	Closing nutrient loops	Scale nutrient and energy recovery from waste streams using anaerobic digestion biorefineries	
	Farming through indoor urban farms	Scale hydroponic, aquaponics, and aeroponics, aeroponic	
	Developing next-wave	Develop new and efficient sources of prot	
Built Environ- ment	Designing and producing circular buildings	Design and produce multi-usage highly r and energy-positive buildings made of c non-toxic materials	
	Closing buildings loops	Ramp-up recycling and re-use of building materials	
	Developing circular cities	Integrate circularity into urban developm through innovative business models	



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CIRCULAR ECONOMY - an industrial system that is restorative by design



CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND CLIMATE CHANGE







CARBON MANAGEMENT

LAND

WATER

CLIMATE

ENERGY

MATERIALS

DECOUPLING

RESOURCES



PILLARS FOR EFFICIENT CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

SUPPLY SIDE SOLUTIONS

Energy, Carbon management

Circular Economy, Land, Water, Materials Management

DEMAND SIDE SOLUTIONS

NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS

Eco-system services Environmental sinks







MORE CIRCULAR ECONOMY CAN REDUCE EU EMISSIONS FROM MATERIALS BY 56%

EU emissions reductions potential from a more circular economy, 2050 *Mt CO*₂ *per year*







CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND CITIES





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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

environment





BUILT-UP AREA PER CAPITA IS INCREASING, INCLUDING IN COUNTRIES THAT ALREADY VERY MUCH URBANISED, 1990-2014



Source: OECD, Green Growth Indicators 2017



"NEW URBAN AGENDA" OUITO 2016

- Ieave no one behind
- sustainable and inclusive economies
- environmental sustainability

Roadmap for sustainable urbanization with its three transformative commitments

> and references to resource efficiency, alongside low-emission and resilience, of housing, infrastructure and basic services.



CIRCULAR ECONOMY - an industrial system that is restorative by design



URBAN **SYSTEMS** AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

- SHARING MODELS
- MOBILITY SYSTEMS
- WASTE RECYCLING
- SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS
- ENERGY EFFICIENCY





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

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.





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RECOMMENDATIONS

Shift from 'linear' to 'circular' metabolisms

environment

- Urban metabolisms must be monitored to inform strategic planning 2.
- Relationships between GDP, population and land/material/energy 3. use must be measured and targets developed by city types
- Change city planning 'defaults' toward 5D framework 4.
- Use urban infrastructure investments as catalysts for change 5.
- Link infrastructure & land use policy (regional and neighborhood) 6.
- Promote appealing mixed-income mixed-use city cores; prevent 7. suburbanization
- 8. Attractive business propositions to support infrastructure transformation
- Leverage the power of 'experimentation' to re-imagine futures in 9. practice
- 10. Foster inter-city learning networks
- 11. Support from higher levels of government











Redefining Risk Management To make it compliant to SDGs

From being a pure product or service providers managing the risks of the company, farm, bank through profit maximisation

To socially responsible companies, farmers, bankers ... managing also the risks of the society











SYSTEM INITIATIVE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE SECURITY WØRLD World Economic Forum - Annual Meeting 2018

Complexity and scale of these challenges requires a space that allows actors with responsibility for those environmental governance mechanisms to be able to consider and experiment with both new forms of collaboration and more "systemic" approaches ... through promoting multi stakeholder cooperation, more agile governance (including sub-state actors, such as cities, states and provinces), the use of new technologies, and enhanced accountability and transparency.



SYSTEM INITIATIVE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL **RESOURCE SECURITY** WØRLD World Economic Forum - Annual Meeting 2018

• The challenge seems to not be one of not inadequate and implementation. global risks.

- scientific evidence anymore; rather it is one of cooperation
- There is a deepening perception of a lack of synchronicity between economic and environmental policy responses to





INTRODUCING MORE OF THE SHARING SOVEREIGNTY INSTEAD OF OWING SOVEREIGNTY

CIRCULARITY AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE



Why it is important to keep materials in the economy and make it circular?

- We have to fix a broken compass! In essence this means the consumption and production integrating all pillars of sustainability.
- To avoid globally extensive and inter-systemic crisis and frequent conflicts and to show that we are committed to implement what we have agreed in SDGs. Changes are high time to prove it.
- level.

development of new economic model based on sustainable

unavoidable and humans are supposed to be intelligent. It is

• To prove that we understand our challenges and we are serious about efforts to improve European competitiveness on a global



And how?

Change will not appear by waiting for the leadership of others, be the leaders on your level of governance and authority ... in politics, in business, academia, civil society, in making your investment decisions ...





GLOBAL RESOURCE ASSESMENT 2017 **Recommended policy strategies**

- Set targets and measure progress 1.
- 2. of governance
- 3. Take advantage of leapfrogging opportunities
- 4. failures
- **5.** Promote innovations toward a circular economy
- Enable people to develop resource efficient solutions 6.
- Unlock the resistance to change 1.
- 8. actions



Develop a national plan and act on key leverage points across all levels

Implement a policy mix that builds incentives and corrects market

Strengthen cooperation and reach a consensus for coordinated global
WORK ON ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNANCE Cities



A lot could be done on that level due to relative autonomy of the governance and many concentrated CE related problems and opportunities





Guy McPherson: "If you think the economy is more important than the environment (and health), try holding your breath while counting your money".





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Contact IRP Secretariat at resourcepanel@un.org Visit our website at http://resourcepanel.org/



THANK YOU

For more information







Closing of the day





Thank you for your attention!





