



UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY

UNU-IAS

Institute for the Advanced Study
of Sustainability

ICLCA
2018

Leading the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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Kazu Takemoto

Director, UNU-IAS

Executive Secretary, SDSN Japan

Contents

- 1. Development of SDGs**
- 2. SDGs Implementation in the International Community**
- 3. Implementation in Japan**

1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Conference)

1987 Brundtland Report – Our Common Future

1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED: Earth Summit)

- ✓ Adoption of “Rio Declaration on Environment and Development” and “Agenda 21”
- ✓ Adoption of “United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)” and “United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)”
- ✓ Establishment of “Global Environment Facility (GEF)” and “United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)”

1995 World Summit for Social Development

2000 Millennium Summit

- ✓ Adoption of Millennium Declaration
- ✓ Consideration and adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (2001)

2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD, Johannesburg Summit)

- ✓ Adoption of “Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”

2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD, Rio+20)

Post-2015 Development Agenda/Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Sep. 2015)



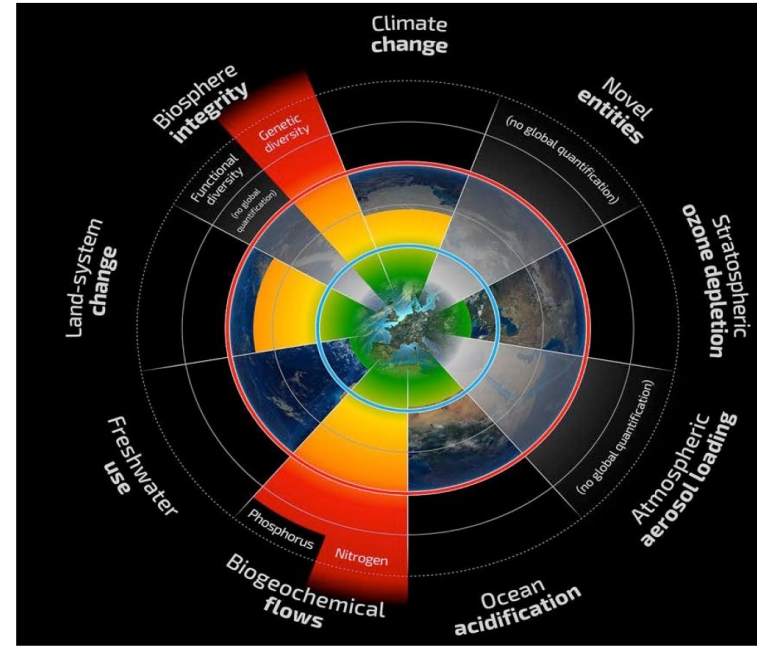
**17 Goals and 169 Targets
were adopted at the UN General
Assembly (Sep. 2015)**

Background of the SDGs

Following-up remaining issues of the MDGs



Serious Consideration of Planetary Boundaries



Steffen et al. (2015)



Policy making process with a wide range of stakeholders



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2-1 Global Implementation

Global

- Holding of the **High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)** at the UN headquarters in July every year under the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).
- Theme in Each Year
 - 2018 : Transformation towards sustainable and resilient Societies

Goals reviewed at HLPF 2018



HLPF2018 Side-event on Sustainable Cities in Asia

- Organized by the Government of Japan, UNESCAP and UNU with support from UNHABITAT, UCLG and IGES,
- Explored solutions to the common challenges faced by cities in the region,
- Identified roles of cities and local governments in achieving SDGs,
- Reaffirmed to further regional and sub-regional cooperation in achieving SDGs.



HLPF 2019

Global

- The **High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)** will be held twice in 2019, under the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in July and under the UN General Assembly (GA) in September.
- The HLPF will be attended by the Heads of States during the first two days of the UN GA. It will be done so every four (4) years after 2019.
- Theme in 2019
 - 2019 : Empowering People and Ensuring Inclusiveness and Equality

Goals reviewed at HLPF 2019



2-2 Regional Implementation

- **The Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD)** is organized in March every year to develop a roadmap and support toward SDGs implementation and capacity building at the regional level;
- **The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)** serves APFSD as its secretariat; and
- The UNU-IAS developed guidelines for partnership in SDGs implementation in close collaboration with ESCAP in March 2018 to support ESCAP member states.

2-3 Implementation in Asian Countries

- **Inter-ministry cooperation, reinforcement of organization**
 - ✓ Clarifying responsibility of implementation (mapping)
 - India
 - ✓ Establishment of a coordinating agency
 - Indonesia, Philippines, Turkmenistan, Armenia, China, Japan
 - ✓ Establishment of a specialized agency
 - Sri Lanka
- **Reflecting SDGs to domestic law**
 - Indonesia, Pakistan
- **National development plan**
 - China, Philippines, Azerbaijan
- **Implementation plan for SDGs has been developed in each country**

2-4 Research Programmes by United Nations University (UNU)

1. Sustainable Societies

Sustainable solutions through activities on education and knowledge generation

- **Governance for Sustainable Development**
- Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)
- Water for Sustainable Development



2. Natural Capital and Biodiversity

Promotion of sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services

- International Partnership for SATOYAMA Initiative
- Ecosystem Services Assessment



3. Global Change and Resilience

Developing approaches for adaptation/mitigation to climate change

- **Low Carbon Technology Transfer**
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)



Guidelines for Partnership (March, 2018)

Partnering for Sustainable Development

Guidelines for Multi-stakeholder Partnerships
to Implement the 2030 Agenda
in Asia and the Pacific



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- UNU-IAS and UN-ESCAP partnership
- Help **improve** existing partnerships
- Provide **practical** and **step-by-step** guidance
- Promote **inclusiveness** to achieve Sustainable Development Goals
- Support **capacity-building**

Inclusive Research on Integrated Implementation Methodology Towards Achievement of SDGs

※This research was supported by the Environment Research and Technology Development Fund (1-1801) of the Environmental Restoration and Conservation Agency, Japan

Sub theme 1 : Establishment of assessment indicators (National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan)

Development of indicators with a view to the post Fifth Basic Environment Plan

- Inclusively sorting out existing indicators
- Examination of integrated indicators using SDGs (social, economic and environmental aspects)
- Investigation in effectiveness and meaning of indicators

Integrated implementation and
actions with assessment outcomes

Indicators and
Assessment Methodology

Integrated implementation and
actions with assessment outcomes

Sub theme 2 : Government and SDGs

(United Nations University
Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability)

**Research on governance for achievement of
SDGs at national level** (International comparison of
administrative systems at central governments)

**Case studies of Japanese local governments
towards achievement of SDGs at sub-national
level**

Sub theme 3 : Private sectors and SDGs

(Keio University)

**Effective SDGs implementation and development of
assessment methods in private sectors activities**

Creation of new private governance and measurement through SDGs,
based on analysis of consistent activities for multiple targets
(cooperation with private companies) /Investment and SDGs

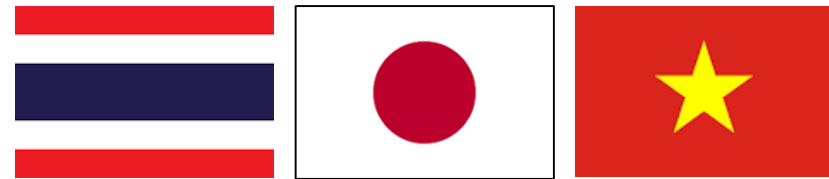
Low Carbon Technology Transfer (LCT) Project (2015-2018)

1. To assist developing country parties in developing their NDCs in the implementation process of Paris Agreement
2. To analyze international strategies of other active developed countries
 - Propose strategic mechanism for LCT
 - Consider effective strategies to build de-carbonized future through promotion of LCT
 - In 2015 focus was on Germany, UK, France and the US
3. To investigate ways for low carbon technology diffusion to developing countries
 - Consider effective ways for low carbon technology diffusion
 - Consider effective combination of institutional settings and actions/behavioral patterns (multilateral, regional, bilateral, or unilateral)
4. To consider effective strategies to build partnerships for LCT

City-to-city cooperation 2017-2018

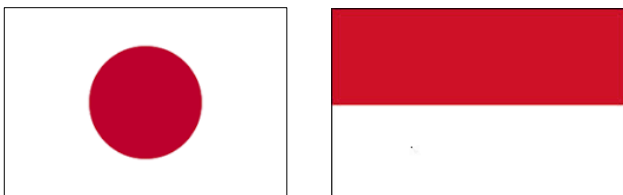


The City of Yokohama, Japan in cooperation
with two cities:
The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration,
Thailand and The City of Da Nang, Viet Nam



Source: Our World

The City of Kitakyushu, Japan and
The City of Surabaya, Indonesia



Source: Our World

UNU-IAS SDG Dialogue Series

- Initiative to promote discussions on SDGs from science community and policy makers
- Dialogue-style event to discuss ideas for achieving SDGs with experts from various fields
- Summary will be shared through Policy Briefs

Themes of the previous Dialogue

SDGs and Education for Sustainable Development

Promotion of Low Carbon Technology

Integrated Landscape Management

Regional Institutions & the SDGs:
Science, Policy & Capacity Building

Resilience within Water Systems

A Sustainable Future for Africa

Future Outlook on the “The World in 2050” Project (TWI2050)

Global Companies & the 2030 Agenda



SDGDIALOGUE

SHARING IDEAS & INSIGHTS FOR ACHIEVING THE GLOBAL GOALS

Contents

- 1. Development of SDGs**
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3-1 SDGs Promotion Headquarters

(established in May 2016)

- Chaired by the Prime Minister,
- Consisting of all the Cabinet Members,
- Aims to develop and coordinate national framework policies and measures to achieve SDGs through identifying priority agenda,
- Formulated the “SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles” in December 2016, and
- Formulated Action Plan in December 2017.



3-2 SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles (December 2016)

- Major principles: 1) Universality, 2) Inclusiveness, 3) Participatory approach, 4) Integrated approach, 5) Transparency and accountability
- Follow-up: the first round of follow-up and review will be completed by 2019

Eight priority areas

(People)

1. Empowerment of All People
2. Achievement of Good Health and Longevity

(Prosperity)

3. Creating Growth Markets, Revitalization of Rural Areas, and Promoting Science Technology and Innovation
4. Sustainable and Resilient Land Use, Promoting Quality Infrastructure

(Planet)

5. Energy Conservation, Renewable Energy, Climate Change Countermeasures and Sound Material-Cycle Society
6. Conservation of Environment, including Biodiversity, Forests and the Oceans

(Peace)

7. Achieving Peaceful, Safe and Secure Societies

(Partnership)

8. Strengthening the Means and Frameworks for the Implementation of the SDGs

3-3 (1) SDGs Action Plan

SDGs Action Plan 2018

(Developed by SDGs Promotion HQ, December 2017)

Promoting “Society 5.0”

- Achieving “**Society 5.0**” and ““Productivity Revolution” to address social problems and potential needs which are raised by SDGs
- Following Keidanren’s revision of their “**Charter of Corporate Behavior**” to support private companies for their activities toward achieving SDGs

Local vitalization , resilient and green cities

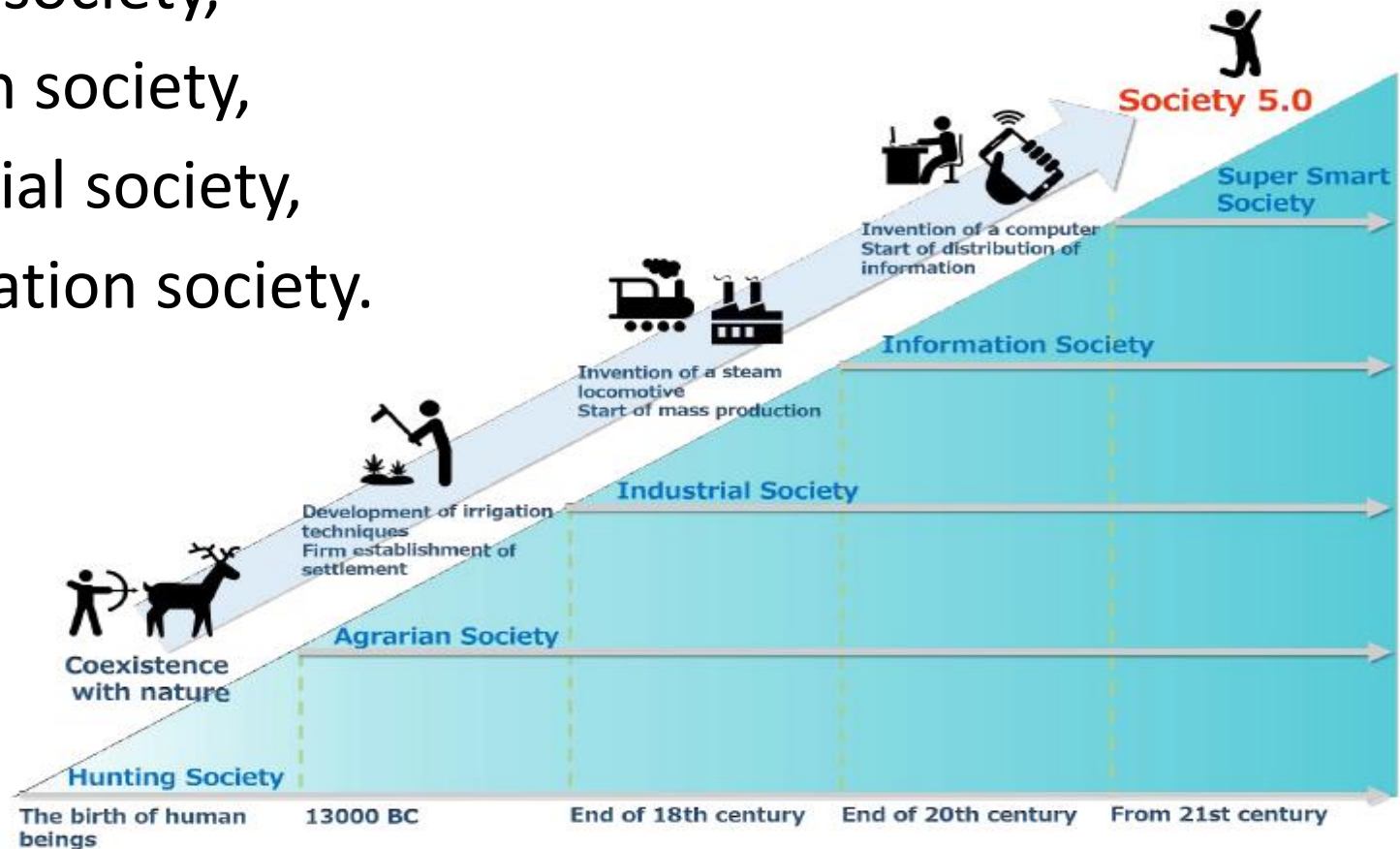
- Revitalizing local communities and achieving resilient and green cities promoting SDGs in each community
- All the Ministries support model cities, and share their best practices.

Empowerment of future generations and women

- Empowering future generations and women
- Implementing “Work Style Reforms”, “Law to Promoting Women in Workplace” and “Revolution in Human Resources Development”
- Promoting support for health, woman empowerment, education, disaster risk reduction from the perspective of human security

Society 5.0

- Society 5.0: A historically new society following
 - (i) hunting society,
 - (ii) agrarian society,
 - (iii) industrial society,
 - (iv) information society.



3-3 (2) Keidanren's Charter of Corporate Behavior: Toward Realizing a Sustainable Society (Revised in Nov. 2017)

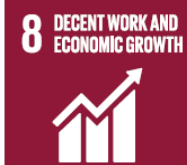
1) To commit to addressing economic and social challenges;



2) To respect human rights;



3) To reform work-style toward sustainable direction;



4) To commit to risk management to address complexed threats;

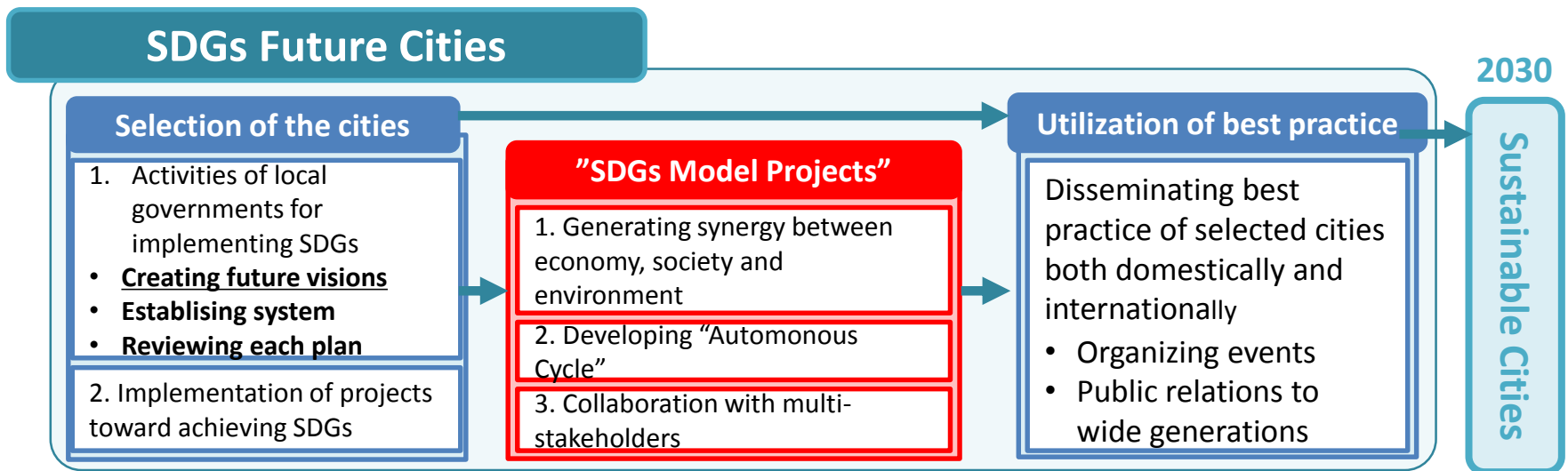


5) To reform corporate behaviors of business partners in the supply chain.



3-3 (3) SDGs Future Cities

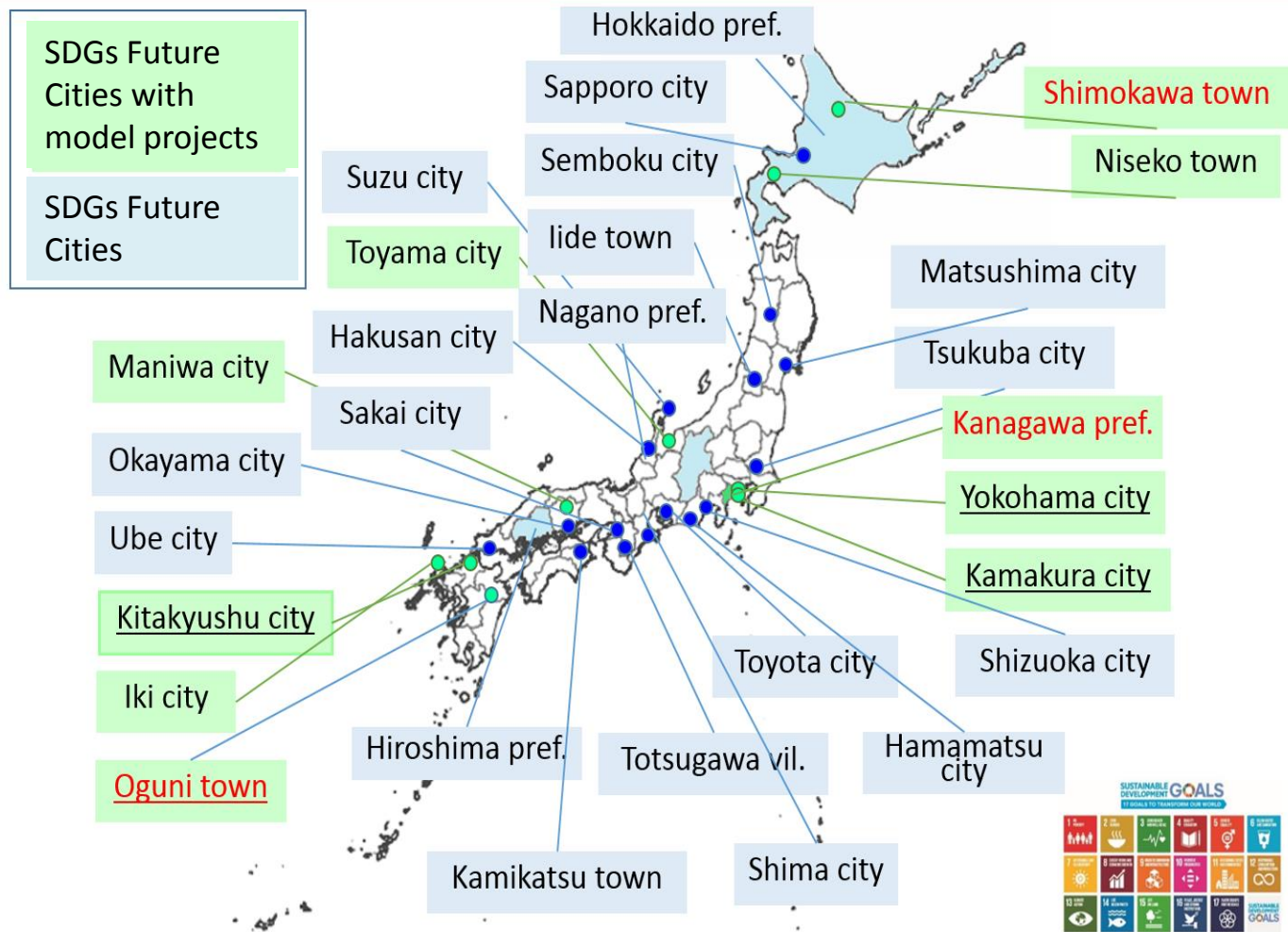
- ❑ Aims to contribute to local vitalization through encouraging leading local governments selected as **“SDGs Future Cities”** by the government.
- ❑ Among these selected cities and local governments, **“SDGs Model Projects”** are decided for the financial support from the government.



SDGs Future City Initiative

(Designated in June 2018)

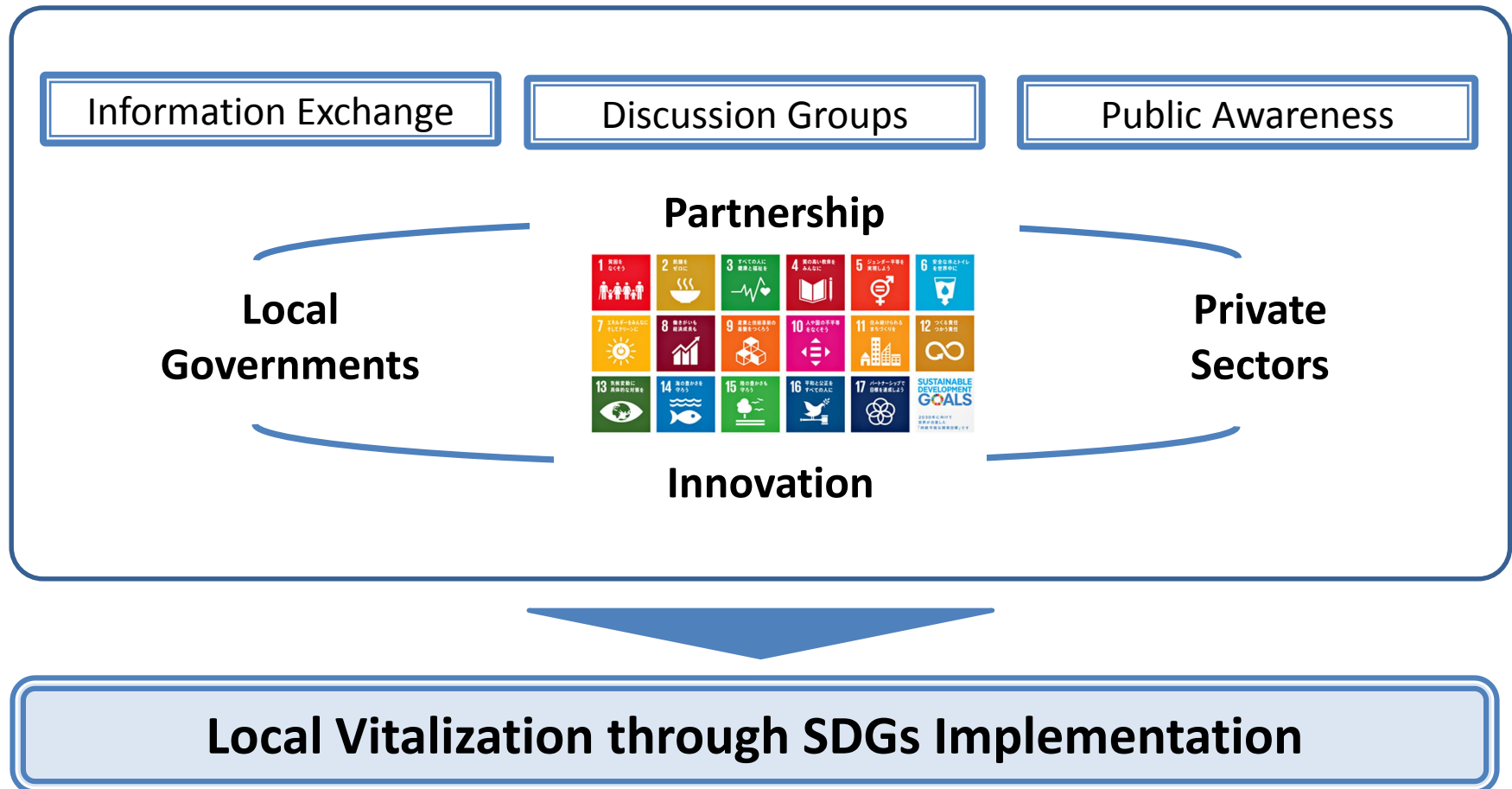
SDGs Future City Initiatives



This map is made based on the blank map of Geospatial Information Authority of Japan [<http://www.gsi.go.jp/>]

SDGs Platform of Public Partnership for Local Vitalization

- Aims to facilitate public and private partnership for SDGs implementation



Conclusion

1. It is essential to engage multi-stakeholders, including local governments and private sectors, in achieving SDGs. The activities of these stakeholders have been accelerated in these days;
2. It is required to achieve the global goals of the Paris Agreement and SDGs; and
3. Low carbon technologies will be further disseminated through city-to-city cooperation.



Discussions during the ICLCA will contribute to achieving the global goals of the Paris Agreement and SDGs!

ICLCA's Contribution to Sustainable Future



International Conference on
Low Carbon Asia
(ICLCA)