

Launch of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Promotion Headquarters



① From MDGs to SDGs

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

MDGs were announced by Report of UN Secretary-General in 2001, as a follow-up to UN Millennium Declaration adopted in 2000 as well as outcomes adopted in major international conferences in 1990s.

Eight Goals for developing countries for 2015 (①Poverty and Hunger, ②Primary Education, ③Gender Equality, ④Child Mortality, ⑤Maternal Health, ⑥Diseases, ⑦Environment, ⑧Global Partnership)

MDGs left unfinished businesses, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, while several outstanding outcomes

-  Halved extreme poverty (Goal 1), Significantly reduced HIV/AIDS and malaria (Goal 6)
-  Not significantly reduced child and maternal mortality rate (Goal 4 & 5)

Emerging issues and trends in international development after 2000

- ✓ Environmental issues and global warming
- ✓ Increasing inequality within and among countries
- ✓ Increasing role of private enterprises and NGOs

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Adopted at UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, after discussions for 3 years

- ✓ Include a set of comprehensive goals for 2030, which requires developed countries in addition to developing countries to achieve goals
- ✓ Aim at society of “leave no-one behind”, which reflects core value of human security, with integrated approaches to address a wide range of economic, social and environmental issues.
- ✓ Emphasize the role of all stakeholders such as governments of all countries, private enterprises, NGOs and academia.

② 17 Goals of SDGs



<http://un.org.au/campaigns/major-un-campaigns/2015-time-for-global-action>

Issues related to SDGs and its targets for Japan

⇒ **Require whole-of-government efforts to collectively address these issues**

- ✓ Economic Growth & Employment (ex. Equal pay for equal work)
- ✓ Innovation
- ✓ Global Warming Countermeasures
- ✓ Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
- ✓ Eradication of Child Abuse
- ✓ Renewable Energy
- ✓ Material-cycle Society (3R: Reduce Reuse Recycle)
- ✓ Biodiversity Conservation
- ✓ Reduction of Inequality
- ✓ International Cooperation etc.

③ Japan's Proactive Involvement in SDGs

Contribution to Discussion on SDGS

- **Hosted consultations with stakeholders before formal negotiations on SDGs started**
ex. Policy consultations with UN member states (2011-2013), including ministerial level event in 2013
- **Actively engaged in inter-governmental negotiations on SDGs**
ex. Call on importance of philosophy of human security, Universal Health Coverage (UHC), quality infrastructure, gender equality and disaster risk reduction, etc.)

Toward Achievement of SDGs: Launch of SDGs Promotion Headquarters

“Japan ... will put forth its best possible efforts, together with the international community, to implement this Agenda”

Prime Minister Abe at UN Sustainable Development Summit in September, 2015

- Japan will implement SDGs domestically and internationally, by mobilizing whole-of-government efforts.
- Japan will take an initiative to present its intention to implement SDGs as Chair of G7 Summit.



*Prime Minister Abe
at UN Sustainable Development
Summit in September, 2015*

- ✓ **Launch of SDGs Promotion Headquarters on May 20th**
- ✓ **Headed by Prime Minister, and all Ministers are members of Headquarters**
- ✓ **Ministers decided to formulate “Guideline for SDGs Implementation”**

Cf. Other countries, such as Germany and Korea, are also considering implementation plan for SDGs.

Outline of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Goal 1 (No Poverty)	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Goal 2 (Zero Hunger)	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 3 (Good Health)	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Goal 4 (Quality Education)	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Goal5 (Gender Equality)	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Goal6 (Water & Sanitation)	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Goal7 (Energy)	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Goal8 (Decent Work & Growth)	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Goal9 (Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure)	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Goal10 (Reduce Inequality)	Reduce inequality within and among countries
Goal11 (Sustainable cities)	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Goal12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Goal13 (Climate Action)	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Goal14 (Life below Water)	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
Goal15 (Life on Land)	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Goal16 (Peace)	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Goal17 (Partnership)	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development